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PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT (PRADD) PROJECT

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
(JANUARY – MARCH 2011)



APRIL 2011

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Cover Photo: Ceremony of hand-over of validated Certificates of Customary Property Rights at Ngoulo, Central African Republic.

Photo by Prosperit Yaka.

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| AFL | Community relay; literally <i>Artisan Facilitateur Local</i> or Local Mobilizing Artisan |
| AMCR/PFS | Artisanal Mining Claims Registry/Production and First Sales Database |
| CAR | Central African Republic |
| CEMAC | <i>Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale</i> |
| CIG | <i>Centre d'Information Géographique</i> (GIS Unit of the General Direction of Mines) |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services (US NGO) |
| EITI | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GOCAR | Government of the Central African Republic |
| GTZ | German Development Cooperation |
| KPCS | Kimberley Process Certification Scheme |
| KPPS | Kimberley Process Permanent Secretary |
| IGA | Income-Generating Activities |
| IR | Intermediate Result |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MARP | <i>Méthode Accélérée de Recherche Participative</i> (Participatory Research Appraisal) |
| MMEH | Ministry of Mines, Energy and Hydrology |
| MO | Ministerial Order |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PMP | Performance Monitoring Plan |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper |
| PRA | Participatory rural appraisal |
| PRADD | Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development Project |
| UNFAO | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization |
| UNOCHA | United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund |

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Public Law 108-19, The Clean Diamond Trade Act, provides the authority for implementation of the project called Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD). Section 9 of the law states: “The President may direct the appropriate agencies of the United States Government to make available technical assistance to countries seeking to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.”

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) came into effect in 2003. It is not an international treaty, or a multilateral organization. It is a voluntary agreement that functions as a tripartite alliance of representatives from the diamond industry, civil society, and diamond-producing and trading countries to combat the trade in conflict diamonds. As of December 2009, there were 49 members, representing 75 countries, with the European Community and its member states counting as an individual participant. The KPCS is chaired on a rotating basis by participating countries. The 2011 Chair is the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Under the terms of the KPCS, only diamonds certified as originating from conflict-free areas and sealed in tamper-proof containers at the point of export are traded among KPCS members. Participating states must enact a domestic law to meet the KPCS minimum requirements. Member states must designate the national institutions responsible for export, import and internal controls. Finally, they must commit to the exchange of statistical data as well as periodic review missions.

In cooperation with the US Department of State, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Land Unit manages PRADD. Tetra Tech ARD implements PRADD as part of a task order called the Property Rights and Resource Governance Program (PRRGP) under the Prosperity, Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC). PRADD’s funding comes from Congress’s annual appropriations.

Tetra Tech ARD has been implementing PRADD in the Central African Republic since 2007. Tetra Tech ARD also implements PRADD in Liberia, and undertakes a number of activities in support of “regional” aspects of the KPCS. In CAR and Liberia the PRADD project addresses a core problem of two dimensions:

- Insufficient monitoring of the diamond industry and a lack of reliable information to ensure the integrity of the KPCS; and
- Poverty, insecure property rights, and exploitation of artisanal miners and mining area communities.

Regarding the first dimension, one of the most significant obstacles in CAR has been the inability to record accurate production data at the mine sites. Concerning the second dimension, artisanal diamond miners in CAR have historically operated under conditions that have made them vulnerable to a variety of rent-seekers and predators, with detrimental effects on their livelihoods as well as on national economic growth and the natural environment.

Under the terms of the PRRGP Task Order the PRADD project is intended (a) to bring greater quantities of alluvial diamonds into the legal chain of custody, and (b) to improve the livelihood options of local populations. The PRADD premise is that these results can be achieved by increasing the security of community and extraction groups’ land tenure and property rights, ensuring that rights

are effectively protected and enforced by the government, including and especially local governments. A key element is improving the government's capacity to collect accurate production data.

In pursuit of the fundamental goal of a clearly defined, widely recognized, socially accepted, and reliably functioning system of control of and access to alluvial diamonds (i.e., property rights), PRADD has defined the following five intermediate results (IRs):

- IR 1 – Customary land and natural resource rights in target areas identified, clarified, and formally recognized;
- IR 2 – System for reliable tracking of production and initial sale information strengthened and appropriated by GOCAR;
- IR 3 – Benefits of mining activities to local communities increased and food production diversified and intensified;
- IR 4 – Capacity to prevent and mitigate environmental impacts of artisanal mining strengthened; and,
- IR 5 – Access and availability of information on artisanal diamond mining to stakeholders increased.

1.0 SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS THIS QUARTER

During this reporting period, PRADD made the following noteworthy achievements in the work plan:

- Legal consultant Arsène Sendé completed his report on the status of customary rights in CAR. PRADD and the MMEH started discussing the opportunity of launching a national debate on land tenure reform to strengthen customary property rights beyond the boundaries of the mining sector.
- PRADD completed the property rights validation exercise in its areas, and 1,432 claims belonging to 1,019 artisanal miners are now validated. Following a public ceremony that took place on March 13, the certificates, which now are signed by the Regional Mining Directorate, are being distributed.
- The GIS Unit of the General Directorate of Mines was officially opened in a ribbon-cutting ceremony presided by the Minister of Mines and the US Ambassador.
- An international expert reviewed and finalized GIS training modules, and PRADD started delivering technical training to the ministerial staff of the GIS Unit. Staff members completed nine of the seventeen training chapters by the end of the reporting period.
- PRADD and the MMEH launched a four-month test of diamond production tracking using 70 artisanal mining sites in the province of Lobaye registered in the PRADD/MMEH database.
- PRADD and the MMEH undertook a competitive process to select five of fifteen applicant associations of artisanal miners to receive diamond valuation training and equipment. They are improving the security of their workrooms as a pre-condition for receiving the equipment.
- PRADD distributed soap-making material to 22 women's groups on a cost-sharing basis.
- PRADD launched a gender equity awareness raising campaign in communities and celebrated International Women's Day with a UNFPA film, followed by guided discussions.
- As part of its program to rehabilitate mined out diamond pits, PRADD helped one set of communities complete and plant 70 vegetable gardens with high quality seeds provided by UNFAO and helped a second set of communities use fingerlings from five fish breeding ponds to stock 102 completed fish farming ponds. The total number of fishponds in the project area under sustainable operation is now 159.
- PRADD contracted two professional growers to propagate the high yield papaya seeds imported from the University of Hawaii.
- PRADD is assisting the MMEH in launching the 50th Anniversary of Artisanal Mining aimed at increasing the number of miners working within the formal chain of custody. The countrywide campaign distributed 1,500 posters, while two joint PRADD/MMEH communication teams covered 21 mining towns.
- PRADD completed 80% of the production of a training film for artisanal miners entitled *The Diamond Journey* that explains the origins and use of diamonds and the KPCS chain of custody.

2.0 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS THIS QUARTER

2.1 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Anticipating the end of the current 2009-2011 work plan and the need to produce a new one, the COP, the PRADD Administrator, and the Tetra Tech ARD Home Office drafted a new organizational chart detailing changes in positions and responsibilities. PRADD completed performance reviews for all national staff and planned the contractual termination of poor performing incumbents. PRADD advertised the terms of reference for new positions externally and internally, and interviews have started¹.

From March 9 to 17 Timothy Fella from the USAID/EGAT Land Unit visited PRADD in CAR. Mr. Fella engaged in discussions with stakeholders in the government, the private sector and international partners, took part in the opening ceremony of the GIS Unit of the General Directorate of Mines, and with the COP took a five-day field trip to visit the two provinces that comprise the PRADD project area.

During the current reporting period relations with the government of the Central African Republic (GOCAR) continued improving. The presidential and parliamentary elections from January 23 to March 27 and the cabinet reshuffle announced on March 28 did not affect PRADD's increasingly constructive partnership with the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Hydrology (MMEH).

- During the opening ceremony of the GIS Unit, the Minister of Mines expressed his satisfaction with PRADD's support to artisanal miners and requested a more intensive transfer of the PRADD methodology to government officials.
- PRADD is assisting the Ministry in a countrywide sensitization campaign following the reduction of the artisanal mining license fee. The campaign is aimed at persuading miners to work within the law.
- As part of this exercise, PRADD and the MMEH are collaborating on the production of a training film entitled *The Diamond Journey*.
- PRADD started work assisting the GOCAR Kimberley Process Permanent Secretary (KPPS) produce a presentation for the June KPCS intersessional conference in Kinshasa in June.
- Finally, the Ministry of Economy and Plan invited PRADD to participate in the drafting of those aspects of the second Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) for 2011-2014 focused on improving the artisanal mining economy.

¹ PRADD advertised for the following new as well as revised positions: 1 Microfinance Advisor, 1 Legal Advisor, 3 Provincial Team Leaders, 3 Provincial Administrative Assistants, and 9 Community Mobilizers.

2.2 STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING

In January, PRADD staff spent a week programming activities through the end of April. Using participatory methods PRADD elicited the views of the field personnel and Bangui office staff on achievements and challenges. Specific sessions focused on technical issues such as the proximity training methodology, the roles of AFLs, local conflicts, property rights, and the communication strategy. Senior technical staff gave refresher training to the field staff on fish farming, soap making, agroforestry, vegetable gardening, gender equity sensitization, and establishing and strengthening artisanal mining associations. The administrative staff conducted separate sessions on financial and accounting issues to strengthen internal controls and improve information flows. Finally, the technical staff produced a matrix detailing actions and results for each week through the end of April.

2.3 IR 1 – CUSTOMARY LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE RIGHTS IN TARGET AREAS IDENTIFIED, CLARIFIED AND FORMALLY RECOGNIZED

2.3.1 Property Rights Validation

By the end of the current reporting period, PRADD was receiving requests from mining communities outside the project area to assist in validating their customary claims. This demonstrates the extent to which artisanal miners now see a benefit in the certificates which PRADD has helped pioneer. The certificates confer benefits when it comes to inheritance and other family-related matters, and relations with diamond buyers and other potential local investors. The government now realizes this. Working with the MMEH, PRADD has revised the format of the old certificate used during the 2007-2009 phase. The South-West Regional Mining Directorate now signs and stamps the Certificate of Customary Property Rights. The certificate no longer bears any reference to an international project. The Ministry has fully appropriated the certificate. What is more, the government is moving toward adopting the PRADD validation methodology itself. The MMEH has started discussions with PRADD, and a workshop to explore this subject more deeply is under preparation for next quarter. This represents an enormous stride forward toward formalization of customary rights in CAR. However, it is important to point out that formalization does not yet mean legal *recognition* of the property rights certificate. That is contingent on broader reforms of the national land tenure policy and legal systems, a longer and more uncertain process. PRADD continues assisting the first preliminary steps, as described in section 2.3.2 below.

During the reporting period, PRADD completed the process of validating customary rights in its areas of intervention by conducting six workshops in the provinces of Lobaye and Sangha Mbaere. In total, PRADD has conducted 18 property rights workshops that have validated 1,432 diamond mining claims belonging to 1,019 artisanal miners.

On March 13, PRADD helped the Regional Directorate organize a ceremony for the hand-over of 871 certificates in Ngoulo, in Sangha Mbaere Province. The ceremony attracted hundreds of artisanal miners. After the ceremony, PRADD started distributing the certificates village by village. For the 361 validated claims previously certified during the 2007-2009 phase, PRADD is creating replacement certificates using the new format. PRADD will deliver these new certificates once the process is complete.

As shown in the table in Figure 1, below, PRADD has helped validate 1,432 of 1,866 GPS-mapped artisanal sites, 77% of the total. The remaining 434 sites are mostly located in the Dzangha-Sanga Forest, a protected area of the Sangha-Mbaere Province. PRADD initially planned to monitor change in the number of mining sites in this forest for purposes of environmental protection. However, PRADD has not been able to continue with this time-consuming activity due to resource constraints.

Figure 1: Number of Claims in the PRADD Property Rights Validation Process

| | Number of identified sites/claims | Number of GIS-mapped sites/claims | Number of validated sites/claims | Number of certified sites/claims |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Baseline (June 2009) | 369 | 369 | 361 | 361* |
| Q3 (September 2010) | 2,267 | 1,866 | 535 | 361* |
| Q4 (December 2010) | 2,267 | 1,866 | 1,206 | 361* |
| Q1 (March 2011) | 2,267 | 1,866 | 1,432 | 871** |

* Phase One (old format)

** Phase Two (new format)

To date, 1,019 of the 1,525 initially identified artisanal miners have validated their claims. PRADD estimates that claims to all *active* sites in its areas of intervention have now been validated. Of the 506 miners initially identified who have not validated their claims, some claimed sites that are no longer being worked; some claimed sites that have never been worked; and others have simply moved away. PRADD continues to target all miners in its project area, whether active or not, for awareness raising and the alternative livelihood skills training activities.

2.3.2 Toward Formalization

Early effects of the reduction in the artisanal mining license fee: As reported in the previous quarterly report, in late December 2010 GOCAR reduced the fee for its artisanal mining license by 36%. In the communities of the southwestern provinces where PRADD operates, the response of the miners has been tangible. Confidence that the central government now has their interests at heart has soared.

However, the news took time to reach the more remote mining communities and some government authorities took advantage in the interim. In January and February some of the Provincial Tax Offices and the Mining Brigades (but significantly not the Regional Mining Directorates) continued charging the higher 2010 fee or added an “extra” fee for the issuance of legal documents, including artisanal mining licenses and production notebooks². When the MMEH learned of this in February, the General Director sent a memorandum to the regional offices reminding officials of their obligation to uphold the law. For its part, in its project area PRADD circulated copies of the Ministry of Finance’s official edict reducing the fee.

In order to measure change in the number of licenses purchased following the reduction of the fee, PRADD requested the General Directorate of Mines to have the Regional Directorates track the number of licenses purchased, beginning immediately after the reduction went into effect. Unfortunately, only four of the 11 government centers with the facilities to issue licenses were able accurately to track the number of licenses purchased.³

The partial data available show a positive trend in the number of artisanal miners purchasing licenses since the reduction of the fee, as seen below in Figure 2. In the first quarter of 2011 600 miners bought licenses. This is 1.5 times more than the 399 miners who bought licenses in the first quarter of 2010, and 4.5 times more than the 134 who bought licenses in the first quarter of 2009. PRADD’s recommendation to GOCAR based on evidence in the October 2010 comparative study of artisanal

² Until March, the Boda Mining Brigade set a fee of \$20 for the production notebook, against \$4 by law. The Brigadier argued that he must include “administrative fees”. Local artisanal miners protested collectively by refusing to buy the document. The General Director sent various messages the Boda Mining Brigade to desist, and eventually dispatched the Director of Mining Production to enforce the new regulation.

³ Because of this and in response to a suggestion from some of the Regional Directors, PRADD is considering proposing in its next work plan a national monitoring and evaluation workshop to train personnel from all Regional Directorates how to track both artisanal mining licenses and production data.

mining taxation and royalty regimes that reducing the license fee would result in an increase in the number of miners purchasing licenses is being borne out by the early results.

Figure 2: Number of Licensed Artisanal Miners in CAR⁴

| Mining Centers | 2009 | | | | | 2010 | | | | | 2011 | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Total Q1 | Tot annual | Jan | Feb | Mar | Total Q1 | Tot annual | Jan | Feb | Mar | Total Q1 |
| Bangui | 9 | 18 | 15 | 42 | 188 | 30 | 11 | 19 | 60 | 157 | 5 | 30 | 32 | 67 |
| Boda | 9 | 7 | 7 | 23 | 132 | 11 | 17 | 38 | 66 | 172 | 11 | 43 | 62 | 116 |
| Nola | 4 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 102 | 7 | 24 | 43 | 74 | 172 | 13 | 58 | 72 | 143 |
| Berberati | 6 | 14 | 31 | 51 | 175 | 64 | 74 | 61 | 199 | 392 | 30 | 109 | 135 | 274 |
| Total | 28 | 47 | 59 | 134 | 597 | 112 | 126 | 161 | 399 | 893 | 59 | 240 | 301 | 600 |

In order to maximize this positive result, at the beginning of March the MMEH and PRADD launched a countrywide campaign to spread the information in 21 mining towns about the reduced fee and to encourage artisanal miners to buy mining licenses (see also Section 2.7). PRADD expects that the communication campaign will further increase the number of miners buying licenses in the forthcoming months (see also Section 2.4.3).

Figure 3: Number of “PRADD” Identified and Licensed Artisanal Miners⁵

| | | Number of “PRADD” artisanal miners | Percentage of “PRADD” artisanal miners bearing a license |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Lobaye Province (PRADD present since 2007) | October 2009 | 255 | 5.1% |
| | December 2010 | 402 | 9.7% |
| | March 2011 | 402 | 7.5% |
| Sangha Mbaere Province (PRADD present since 2009) | October 2009 | 0 | N/A |
| | December 2010 | 1,123 | 3.4% |
| | March 2011 | 1,123 | 2.6% |
| TOTAL | October 2009 | 255 | 5.1% |
| | December 2010 | 1,525 | 5.1% |
| | March 2011 | 1,525 | 3.9% |

The December 2010 reforms also included diamond buyers. The collector’s license fee was decreased by 32%. This too has had a measurable effect. By the end of March 2011, the number of collectors who had bought licenses had reached 290, roughly three fourths of the *annual* total for 2010. The growing number of licensed collectors may indicate that some unlicensed collectors are coming back into the legal system. In any event, the reforms have triggered an increase in local investment, with many new sites opening with the additional collectors’ funding.

The positive effects can also be seen in the amounts of diamonds entering the formal chain of custody. The volume of carats and the value of the diamonds exported during the first quarter of 2011 are respectively 21% higher and 15% greater than in the first quarter of 2010 (see also next section).

Not all the reforms have had a positive effect. Despite the presidential pardon granted to the eight buying houses that were shut down in October 2008, none had reopened as of the end of March 2011. The effect of this particular reform remains uncertain.

⁴ The figures are for the first three months of each year only.

⁵ The validity of CAR’s 12-month mining license dates from the first of each year, not from the date of purchase. This is why the percentage of licensed miners in December of a given year is higher than the percentage of licensed miners at the beginning of the following year.

Toward Legal Recognition of the “PRADD” Certificate: As indicated above, the Regional Mining Directorate signs each new Certificate of Customary Rights. The certificate is an MMEH document. The Ministry’s appropriation of the Certificate and its interest in adopting the PRADD methodology amount to a long stride toward *formalization*, still short of legal recognition of the Certificate, however, which is contingent on broader reforms of CAR’s land tenure policy and law.

Toward Formalization of Customary Rights: Legal consultant Arsène Sende, President of the Social and Commercial Chamber of the National Appeal Court, submitted his 35-page report on the issue of customary property rights in the CAR legal corpus on April 5. The report shows the extent to which legal texts on land tenure in CAR are scattered among the numerous laws and decrees that regulate mining, forestry and local territorial administration, with resultant gaps and contradictions. International property rights expert Kent Elbow will review this report and PRADD will submit the review to USAID.

Meanwhile, PRADD has opened discussions with the MMEH on the opportunity to use the report to launch a national debate on land tenure. There being no proper *Code Foncier* (Land Tenure Code) in the country, from a judicial and economic viewpoint it would be in the nation’s interest to harmonize the various texts. The Chief of Staff of the MMEH, himself a judge, is seriously considering this. Once PRADD formally submits the Sende report to MMEH, assuming its contents are acceptable, the report may very well serve as a basis for the politically powerful Ministry of Mines to lead a process of legislative and regulatory reform. In anticipation, PRADD has asked USAID to open discussions on this issue with the World Bank, in order to build international support for the process.

2.4 IR 2 – SYSTEM FOR RELIABLE TRACKING OF PRODUCTION AND INITIAL SALE INFORMATION STRENGTHENED AND APPROPRIATED BY GOCAR

2.4.1 Transfer of the Artisanal Mining Claims Registry/Production and First Sales Database to the Ministry

On March 11 the Minister of Mines and the US Ambassador formally opened the General Directorate of Mines’ GIS Unit, called the *Centre d’Information Géographique* (CIG). The opening entailed the hand-over of the PRADD database of 1,432 mining claims and the provisional transfer of material, furniture and software valued at around \$20,000. This transfer is provisional until the USAID Contracting Officer approves the formal request for Transfer of Title submitted in early January.

In his remarks, Ambassador Lawrence Wohlers pointed out that the PRADD database will enable the Ministry to track around 3% of the national production from mine to export. If the system is expanded, the database could cover the whole of national production. Ambassador Wohlers stated that US support through PRADD is aimed at more than just improving internal controls; it is aimed at improving the livelihood of a half million people in the country.

In his remarks, the Minister of Mines Sylvain Ndoutingai expressed his satisfaction with the PRADD project and requested an expanded transfer of competencies from PRADD to the MMEH. He declared that because mining has a significant multiplier effect on the economy and provides a direct income to so many people it is in fact the “social sector of the nation”.



Minister of Mines Sylvain Ndoutingai (right) and US Ambassador Lawrence Wohlers cut the ribbon opening the GIS Unit at the Ministry of Mines

Photo Credit : Propert Yaka

In January, an international GIS consultant revised the drafts of three training modules prepared by the PRADD GIS expert, and upon their appointment by the General Director in early February, PRADD commenced training the two staff members of the CIG, both women. PRADD divided the technical training into 17 chapters, from “production tracking systems” to “map creation under ArcGIS”. The PRADD GIS expert spends approximately 10 hours a week with the CIG staff. At the end of the reporting period, the staff had completed nine chapters and were learning how to design maps under the MapInfo software.

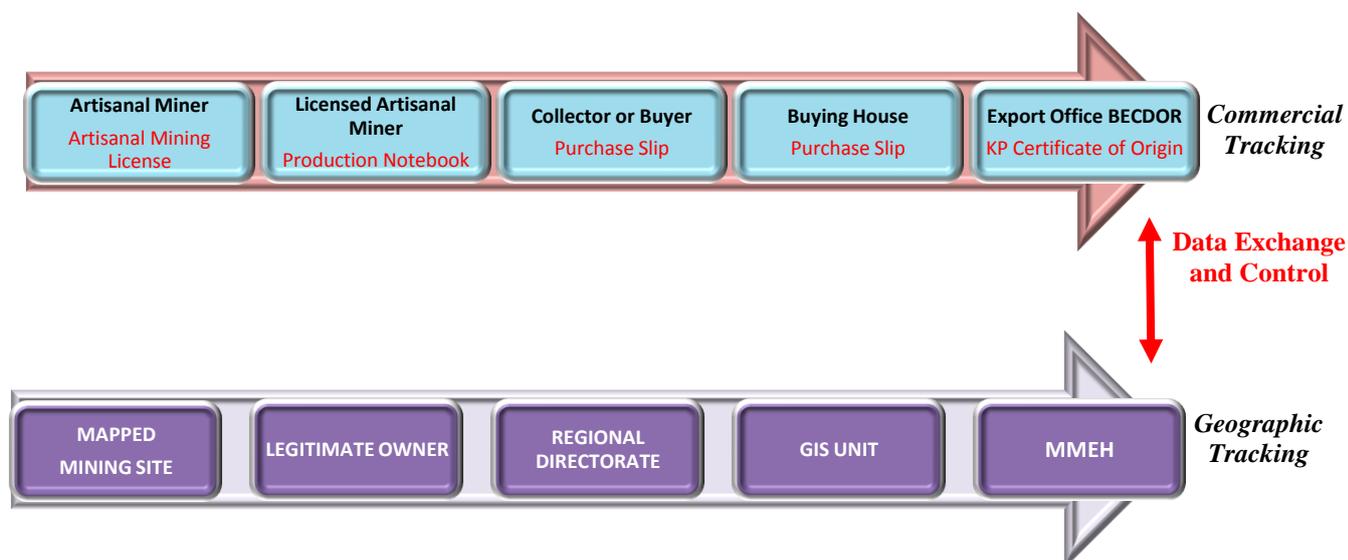
The opening of the CIG is one of the more concrete indications of improved collaboration with GOCAR. Many high-ranking officials of the Ministry, especially the Kimberley Process Permanent Secretary, are keenly interested in the progress of transferring responsibilities to the CIG. The General Director of the MMEH foresees a future digitization of numerous geological maps dating back to the 1930s, and clarification and verification of the mining permits for the gold, oil and uranium industries.

2.4.2 Production Tracking Test

The current MMEH system for tracking diamond production, in place since 1983, focuses only on the commercial chain. The State tracks the origin of diamonds through Production Notebooks and Purchase Slips. When an artisanal miner finds a diamond, the system requires that he record it in his Production Notebook. When he sells it to a Collector, he receives a Purchase Slip. (If the Collector then sells to an intermediary Buyer, the Collector receives a Purchase Slip from the Buyer). Collectors and Buyers transfer the diamonds they purchase on a regular basis to the Buying House to which they are affiliated. When a Buying House has sufficient diamonds, it presents them to the Export Office, which evaluates the diamonds. The Buying House pays a 12% export tax on the value of the package, and the Export Office then seals it in a tamper-proof container and affixes the Kimberley Process Certificate of Origin.

The establishment of the CIG and its adoption of the database that PRADD has developed are not sufficient for the MMEH to track diamond production *from the mine*. To assist the MMEH in developing this capability, PRADD is helping test a parallel system of control, this one focused on *geographic* origin. Adding this second tracking system will permit tracking a diamond from mine to export. Figure 4 depicts the previously existing commercial tracking system and the new geographic tracking system that PRADD and the MMEH are currently testing.

Figure 4: Commercial and Geographic Tracking Systems



In the geographic tracking system, the artisanal miner registers his active site as a Property Rights Claim and receives an Identification Number. He registers his Identification Number in his Production Notebook and communicates his production on a regular basis to the Regional Mining Directorate, which communicates it to the CIG, which maps production and communicates this information to the

MMEH. The added geographic tracking system will permit tracing a diamond's origin back to the mine it came from. An additional benefit is that at the end of the two chains, it will enable the Ministry of Mines and the Export Office to compare information and detect any anomalies between produced and exported diamonds. This feature will contribute to CAR's efforts to combat diamond smuggling.

With PRADD's assistance, the MMEH is testing the parallel system by tracking 70 artisanal miners from the PRADD database currently working on active diamond-producing sites in Lobaye Province. PRADD printed new versions of the Production Notebook that include each site's Identification Number, and trained the 70 miners in filling in the Production Notebook. The test started in mid-February. Collecting retrospective data to the beginning of January as well, the test will track the 70 miners' production over a period of four months.

Because of the 400 km distance to the Regional Directorate, the MMEH directed the Boda Mining Brigade to collect the data from the miners on a monthly basis, and to communicate it to the CIG. This has proven far from ideal. The Mining Brigade has long acted as a predator towards miners, and the 70 miners participating in the test are understandably reluctant to reveal their production and sales data to the Mining Brigade. Moreover, the Mining Brigade is not interested in the test. Despite repeated calls from the General Director and PRADD's expressed willingness to pay the costs of fuel and phone credits, the Mining Brigade has not cooperated. This has contributed to the Ministry's decision to abolish the Mining Brigade, and replace it with a new part military and part civilian unit to be called the Special Anti-Fraud Unit (*Unité Spéciale Anti-Fraude* or USAF).

The experience has led the MMEH to conclude that it does not have enough sub-regional personnel to conduct an efficient mine-to-export tracking system. This flaw is not hampering the test, however. PRADD is collecting all the data. By the end of the next quarter, the MMEH will have evaluated the test results and will be able to make an informed decision. The experience will form part of the CAR presentation planned for the KPCS's intersessional conference in Kinshasa in June.

2.4.3 Diamond Production Data

National exports of diamonds fell from 2009 to 2010. Thus far in 2011 the trend has reversed. In the first quarter of 2011, as seen in the table in Figure 5 below, national exports were 17.4% higher than in the first quarter of 2010. The total of 76,493 carats exported in the first quarter of 2011 was just 80 carats less than the 76,573 carats exported in the first quarter of 2009. Production in the PRADD project areas of Nola and Boda was 42.8% higher in the first quarter of 2011 than in the first quarter of 2010, and was 716 carats more than the first quarter of 2009.

Figure 5: Diamond Production in the PRADD Areas Since 2009

| Period | National Exports (carats) | Nola Production | | Boda Production | | Nola and Boda Production | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | Volume (carats) | % to national | Volume (carats) | % to national | Volume (carats) | % to national |
| Q1 2009 | 76,573 | 1,044 | 1.4% | 2,115 | 2.8% | 3,159 | 4.1% |
| Q2 2009 | 81,658 | 2,534 | 3.1% | 823 | 1.0% | 3,357 | 4.1% |
| Q3 2009 | 66,839 | 428 | 0.6% | 1,325 | 2.0% | 1,752 | 2.6% |
| Q4 2009 | 85,398 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Total 2009 | 310,469 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Q1 2010 | 63,189 | 1,699 | 2.7% | 518 | 0.8% | 2,217 | 3.5% |
| Q2 2010 | 87,753 | 3,233 | 3.7% | 2,652 | 3.0% | 5,885 | 6.7% |
| Q3 2010 | 86,112 | 1,474 | 1.7% | 1,594 | 1.9% | 3,068 | 3.6% |
| Q4 2010 | 64,503 | 1,320 | 2.0% | 3,815 | 5.9% | 5,135 | 8.0% |
| Total 2010 | 301,557 | 7,726 | 2.6% | 8,578 | 2.8% | 16,304 | 5.4% |
| Q1 2011 | 76,493 | 2,784 | 3.6% | 1,091* | 1.4% | 3,875 | 5.1% |

* The Boda production figures of March 2011 are not yet available. PRADD estimated the figure of 1,091, and will provide the official data in the first weekly update after the data are received and in the next quarterly report.

The share of national production coming from the PRADD project area has increased from 4.1% in the first quarter of 2009 to 5.4% in the first quarter of 2011. This suggests that PRADD is successfully contributing to the progressive legalization of artisanal miners and the effective increase of diamonds entering the official chain of custody.

The international community is beginning to recognize the value of the reforms GOCAR has been undertaking. For example, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Board accepted the Central African Republic as EITI compliant on March 1, 2011.⁶

2.5 IR 3 – BENEFITS OF MINING ACTIVITIES TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES INCREASED AND FOOD PRODUCTION DIVERSIFIED AND INTENSIFIED

2.5.1 Assisting Community Development Groups

During the current reporting period, PRADD produced a Vegetable Gardening Module, the last of its four training modules for alternative livelihoods. After the 70 applicant groups selected for this activity backfilled exhausted mining sites as a pre-condition, PRADD provided them with tools, vegetable seeds and technical training in February (see also Section 2.6.3).

With the launch of the vegetable gardening initiative, PRADD has now fully completed its awareness raising and technical training activities for IR 3. Community Mobilizers, who underwent refresher training in the PRADD proximity training methodology in early January, continue to provide ongoing technical assistance and advice, but now this is on an as-needed basis. The numbers of people trained in alternative livelihoods and related IR 3 activities are given in Figure 6, below.

Figure 6: Results of PRADD Awareness Raising and Technical Training

| Theme | Type | Tool | Outreach (number of people) |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fish Farming | Technical Training | Module | 461 |
| Agroforestry | Technical Training | Module | 7 |
| Vegetable Gardening | Technical Training | Module | 147 |
| Soap Making | Technical Training | Module | 599 |
| Mining Law | Awareness Raising | Guide to Mining Code | 1,525 |
| Income Diversification | Awareness Raising | Sensitization Toolkit | 1,781 |
| Environmental Impact of Artisanal Mining | Awareness Raising | Sensitization Toolkit | 3,128 |
| Gender Equity | Awareness Raising | Sensitization Toolkit | 148 |
| Artisanal Mining Associations | Awareness Raising | Sensitization Toolkit | 1,842 |

PRADD monitors the additional income generated from these activities. The data in Figure 7 below show that artisanal miners and their families are beginning to earn more money. This demonstrates the effectiveness of PRADD's proximity training. During the current reporting period, 169 people earned an additional \$1,313 through the production of goods (\$837), petty trade (\$136) and savings (\$340). The drop from the \$3,639 recorded the previous quarter is explained by the \$1,980 in very high savings by artisanal mining associations in the fourth quarter of 2010 to buy their licenses in 2011. As the fourth quarter of 2010 is unrepresentative, comparing income in the third quarter of 2010 with

⁶ In contrast to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, EITI focuses on both the commercial and geographic chains of custody. The EITI monitors and ensures that the taxes levied from the extractive industry – including the 12% diamond export tax – are used transparently, and with efficacy.

income in the first quarter of 2011 shows that the participating associations' income increased from \$1,244 to \$1,313. Calculated on a per capita basis, with the artisanal miners' savings associations removed from the calculation, quarterly incomes from alternative livelihood activities rose 21%, from \$6.30 to \$8.00 during the nine months since the beginning of PRADD support for alternative livelihood activities.

Figure 7: Income Generated by Groups Supported by PRADD⁷

| Type of Association or Activity | Total Production (Q1 2011 only) | Total Monetized Income (USD equiv.) | | | Number of participants (Q1 2011 only) | | | Total Monetized Income per Individual (USD equiv.) | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|--|-------------|------------|
| | | Q3 2010 | Q4 2010 | Q1 2011 | Women | Men | Total | Q3 2010 | Q4 2010 | Q1 2011 |
| Soap-Making Groups | 0 batch of soap | 12 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0 |
| Fish Farming Groups | 141 Kg of fish | 412 | 635 | 358.5 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 82.4 | 12.5 | 14.9 |
| Agricultural Groups | Cassava, sesame, amaranth | 500 | 468 | 478.5 | 38 | 33 | 71 | 4 | 4.2 | 6.7 |
| Petty Trade Groups | Various | 0 | 216 | 136 | 30 | 4 | 34 | 0 | 6.6 | 4 |
| Savings Associations (artisanal miners)* | Savings | 320 | 1,980 | 200 | 4 | 26 | 30 | 6.5 | 29.1 | 6.7 |
| Savings Associations (other)* | Savings | 0 | 176 | 140 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 5.2 | 14 |
| TOTAL | | 1,244 | 3,639 | 1,313 | 86 | 83 | 169 | 6.7 | 11.3 | 7.8 |
| TOTAL without mining license savings | | 924 | 1,659 | 1,113 | 82 | 57 | 139 | 6.3 | 7 | 8 |

* The difference between the two savings associations is that artisanal mining associations save for the acquisition of their mining licenses, while other groups save for investment in alternative livelihood activities.

Communities are beginning to adopt on their own the alternative livelihood technologies promoted by PRADD. Residents of Loppo in Sangha Mbaere Province have built about a hundred new fishponds recently without PRADD technical support. Women's groups are creating local networks of petty trade without assistance from PRADD⁸.

The drop in the fish farming groups' income by nearly half is due to PRADD asking five of the most productive groups to distribute their production to the other groups in nearby communities (see also Section 2.6.1) to stock their ponds. PRADD took this step of stocking new ponds from existing project-supported ponds in accordance with its intention to make the fish farming intervention sustainable. The payoff will appear in the fish farming groups' income four to six months from now.

During the reporting period 126 people planted 71 gardens with vegetable seeds (see also Section 2.6.3). The yields will come during the next quarter. Income from non-vegetable agricultural activities remained consistent. In the previous quarter, all the production was of cassava. This quarter, the communities diversified their crops and planted amaranth, a locally available annual herb whose

⁷ The table in Figure 7 breaks down the monetized income and the number of participants by quarter. PRADD's data collection system does not track alternative livelihood activities down to individual participants, which prevents the accurate calculation of beneficiaries. By simply adding the participants of each quarter, PRADD could double count. The same soap-maker could be counted as two or three different individuals, for example.

⁸ This spontaneous diffusion of effects has not yet been properly recorded, and PRADD is not reporting the figures in this report.

leaves and seeds are both edible, and 78% of the agricultural income earned this quarter came from amaranth.

The soap-making activity has had a disappointing outcome. After the production of the module in November 2010 and the training of Community Mobilizers in December, PRADD selected and trained 22 women's groups in January (out of 32 groups that requested the training), a total of 331 women participants. PRADD carefully designed a strict cost-sharing scheme in order to improve the chances of sustainability. The share members paid of the utensils and raw material was based firstly on local availability (for example, the women provided oil and PRADD provided caustic soda) and secondly, on expected profits. PRADD provided just enough to prevent women's groups from losing money at the first production cycle. After this first investment, those groups would be able to invest on their own in raw material and ensure continuous profits. PRADD distributed its share of the raw material in mid-February. Unfortunately, the caustic soda was of a very poor quality. By the time PRADD realized it, around half of the women groups had already mixed their oil with the soda. Not only were they not able to produce soap, they lost the oil they had purchased on their own. The bid for a second supply of soda and negotiations for a reimbursement from the first soda provider were time-consuming. PRADD was finally reimbursed and was able to distribute new soda and replace the wasted oil in late March.

The tables of Annex I present the return on investment for each of the four activities under the proposed PRADD cost-sharing scheme. They show that the real difficulty is in start-up. The investments required for a first production cycle of fish, or soap, are often higher than the expected profits, and usually are higher than the required profits to re-invest on a second production cycle too. While this is true of all economic activities, artisanal mining communities live in such dire poverty – *and* manage their diamond profits so badly – that disposable cash for investment is typically scarce. The other problem is the unavailability of inputs and material.

The fact is the communities could not save enough money or procure locally to start income-generating activities without PRADD's donations in tools⁹, or seeds, or raw material. This initial provision of assistance is, however, unsustainable. Moreover, it pulls PRADD away from its contractual objectives. As the interest in alternative livelihood grows, Community Mobilizers risk spending too much time in outreach, training and distribution.

PRADD is now thinking to reorient its IR 3 component toward more permanent and sustainable income-generating schemes. These would include setting up commercial fish breeding ponds, creating an inventory of rental of tools, developing local microfinance systems, establishing vegetable seed banks, and improving financial management skills. PRADD will discuss these ideas with USAID during the elaboration of the next work plan.

Finally, during this reporting period PRADD continued to assist two community groups from Lobaye Province in developing their own income-generating activities through the Self-Help Funds awarded last year by the US Embassy. One women's group requested cassava-grinding machines, while a second mixed economic group proposed an improvement project based on animal traction. During this quarter, PRADD received the check for the cassava-grinding group, procured the material and will distribute it in the next reporting period. PRADD has formally requested the funds for the agricultural group as well.

2.5.2 Improving Artisanal Miners' Ability to Negotiate Fair Prices

Artisanal Mining Associations: During the current reporting period PRADD assisted artisanal miners form artisanal mining associations using a toolkit developed by PRADD and the Directorate of Mining Production Support. Fifteen artisanal mining associations are now functioning as savings associations,

⁹ During this quarter, PRADD provided tools to 124 people for various types of income-generating and environmental rehabilitation activities.

the first of the four steps developed in the toolkit¹⁰. The sustainability of these associations remains uncertain, however, because PRADD and the MMEH made forming an association a pre-condition for eligibility for the diamond valuation training and equipment.

The association of artisanal miners into small collaborative units of production corresponds to the vision developed by the MMEH in its 2009 Mining Code. However, the level of association envisioned, called “cooperatives”, entailed too much red tape and too many fees to be viable for simple miners. Existing cooperatives are in reality private ventures led by dynamic entrepreneurs who pay their member miners and diggers as employees. Attempts to redress this problem have been thwarted by the entanglement of the Union of Artisanal Mining Cooperative (which manages cooperatives’ exports in CAR) in internal administrative and management issues.

Individual artisanal miners still prefer to work alone, keeping their production secret from their neighbors and counting on luck for the arrival of a rich investor. Mentalities evolve only gradually. Raising awareness and changing behavior is a long-term prospect. That being said, in some parts of the PRADD project area such as the mining communities of Bossoui and the Camp Goum settlement of the Lobaye Province, some artisanal miners have become persuaded of the advantages to be had by forming associations. But these are in areas where PRADD has worked for many years. Progress will remain slow as long as there is no real incentive to form associations. Therefore, PRADD and USAID have initiated discussions on the opportunity to introduce as pilot schemes incentives such as microfinance or the rental of mining tools and equipment that would only be available to artisanal mining associations. PRADD will present the details in the next work plan.

Diamond Valuation Training and Kits: In coordination with MMEH, PRADD launched a competition in the artisanal mining communities from mid-February to mid-March for training in diamond valuation and receipt of a kit. PRADD opened competition only to associations of 10 to 12 artisanal miners. Fifteen associations applied. During the course of the competition, PRADD assisted the associations in improving their savings and internal governance systems. PRADD also collected information on respectability and experience from the local village chiefs and the Mining Brigade. PRADD scored each applicant association using the following criteria:

- Number of licensed miners in the association;
- Amount of cash in the association’s savings cashbox;
- Existence and quality of an internal governance system;
- Number of miners currently working on an active site;
- Respectability (no history of buying or selling diamonds illegally);
- Knowledge of the Mining Code, and
- Presence of older experienced miners in the association.

PRADD selected five associations: three in Lobaye and two in Sangha Mbaere, and signed contracts with them for cost-shared improvements of a diamond valuation workroom in the community, with specific mention of property rights to this workroom. At the end of the reporting period, PRADD secured the associations’ contributions, evaluated the results of its request for quotations for the project’s share of the material for the workrooms, and currently is negotiating the terms of the diamond valuation training with potential trainers. The training will be provided over the next quarter. A request for Transfer of Title for the diamond valuation equipment will also be submitted to USAID.

Diamond Fixed Price List: In October 2010 the Director of Marketing and Industrialization of the MMEH proposed to PRADD the establishment of an official fixed price list for small stones to enable artisanal miners to negotiate better prices. While the idea is excellent, to establish such a list with all stakeholders in the chain – miners, collectors, buying houses, Export Office and the General Direction

¹⁰ PRADD and the Directorate of Mining Production Support propose four steps of autonomy and integration: the savings association, the communal labor association, the communal asset association and the communal capital association (see PRADD CAR Quarterly Report – Q4 – December 2010).

of Mines – would be a time-consuming process. Therefore PRADD has not prioritized this activity, and is concentrating on the diamond valuation training. However, in the next work plan PRADD will submit to USAID proposed methods for informing artisanal miners of prevailing diamond prices.

Gender Equity: PRADD promotes the view that increasing women’s decision-making authority on social and economic matters is in the best interest of the family and the community. In January PRADD Community Mobilizers began promoting gender equity through discussion groups with artisanal miners and their wives. The specific topics, based on women’s rights under the law, included income transparency within the household, reproductive and sexual rights, and girls’ education. Some of the discussions were animated and even heated. The strongest controversies came from women who publicly denounced specific instances of mistreatment and claimed their rights. PRADD Community Mobilizers found themselves in the position of having to mitigate and resolve conflict. This demonstrates the need for such discussions at the community level. PRADD has succeeded in initiating these gender equity discussions in its project area without producing divisive outcomes.

During the International Women’s Week of March 8, in Boda and Nola PRADD organized public screenings of a documentary film produced by the UNFPA on the theme “it pays to invest in women”. PRADD invited all members of the local elite, most especially women, and facilitated debates on how to trigger a change of mentality and make the national law on gender equity a reality in the communities.

USAID land tenure specialist Timothy Fella suggested during his visit that PRADD add the name of artisanal miners’ wives on the Certificates of Customary Property Rights in order to secure their rights of access, use and inheritance. This would help mitigate the unintended consequence of the PRADD methodology, identified in the gender section of the November Household Survey in the previous quarterly report¹¹. PRADD will introduce this modification as part of the improvements proposed during the next work phase.

2.6 IR 4 – CAPACITY TO PREVENT AND MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ARTISANAL MINING STRENGTHENED

As reported in the previous quarterly report, according to the PRADD Household Survey 81.7% of the artisanal miners of the project areas know that they must backfill their exhausted pits by law and declare that they intend to do so.

Figure 8: Achievements in Environmental Rehabilitation

| Type of Rehabilitation | Number of trained people (total) | Number of completely rehabilitated mining sites (cumulative) | | | Total rehabilitated surface (acres) |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Q3 2010 | Q4 2010 | Q1 2011 | |
| Fish Farming | 461 | 18 | 83 | 159 | 9.9 |
| Agroforestry | 26 | 0 | 7 | 26 | 115.7 |
| Vegetable Farming | 147 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 96.4 |
| Total | 604 | 18 | 90 | 256 | 222 |

It became clear that during the current reporting period that PRADD’s sensitization work on the environmental impact of artisanal mining is having a positive effect, as seen in Figure 8 above. To date PRADD has helped artisanal mining communities rehabilitate 256 sites covering 222 acres.

¹¹ The PRADD approach causes artisanal diamond mining sites to increase in value in family assets, both as income sources and bequeathments. Since most mining claims are owned and controlled by men, this increases their power vis-à-vis women both in the household and in the community

The rehabilitation of over half the area (115 acres) has been through newly planted orchards, but the number of these projects is small, just 26. The reason is tree planting has a six-year production cycle, which despite its very high return on investment discourages miners who prefer more immediate profits. Just 10% of the rehabilitation projects, 26, have been orchards.

Fishponds have been the most popular project, with 159 mined out pits converted into fishponds as of the end of March. This represents 62% of the projects. The diffusion of the fish farming technology merits special note. According to unconfirmed information PRADD is receiving, a boom in fishpond construction is underway.

Vegetable farming was launched during this quarter, and 71 mined out pits have now been backfilled and planted, representing 28% of the projects and covering 96 acres.

Finally, under a community-based land use plan developed during this reporting period, PRADD piloted the restoration of a stream previously damaged by mining.

2.6.1 Fish Farming

During the reporting period, PRADD shifted its focus to ensuring the sustainability of fish farming activities by helping establish local breeding operations while continuing to provide technical assistance as well as some material on a cost-sharing basis¹². Previously, quality breeder fish were only available from commercial growers whose ponds are located in the outskirts of Bangui. In the second quarter of 2010, PRADD established a first breeding pond in the center of Boda, in Lobaye Province.

In the third quarter, PRADD assisted local communities in creating two more breeding ponds in the Lobaye Province, and stocked them with fingerlings from the Boda breeding pond. During the fourth quarter of 2010, PRADD assisted communities of the Sangha Mbaere Province in building and stocking three breeding ponds. During this reporting period, PRADD completed the final transfer of fingerlings from the five breeding ponds to 48 new ponds. PRADD funded and supervised the emptying, transport and stocking process while local groups provided the labor. New ponds were stocked on a cost-share basis. The breeding groups were not always satisfied with this scheme and in one case PRADD had to negotiate with a village chief to release the breeder fish. PRADD has made it clear that from here on out local fish farmers will have to pay local breeders for stock. To offset this burden, PRADD continues to encourage the associations it works with to promote member savings schemes.

From an economic perspective, the fish farming initiative has exceeded PRADD's objectives. The number of fishponds has increased by a factor of four every quarter since the introduction of fish farming. Many households within and near the communities where PRADD intervenes have started replicating the technology. PRADD has not yet documented the number of fishponds built without support from PRADD, but believes the figure is over 100. Fish farming has also been a success from an environmental standpoint. Every one of the 159 fishpond has been built in an exhausted mining pit.

A BOOM IN FISHPONDS

Following Up with a PRADD Change Agent

Ms. Berthe Yajjo pioneered PRADD's reclamation of mined out pits through fish farming, and raised her family out of poverty in doing so. A USAID Success Story featured last year, Ms. Yajjo recently bought an exhausted mining site and rehabilitated it into her third fishpond.

In December, the US Embassy invited Ms. Yajjo to a women's entrepreneurship workshop in Bangui. She gained invaluable knowledge and stature in her community, and now organizes and provides investment training to assist other women to build their own fishponds.

Through its approach of validating customary property rights and diversifying mining community income, PRADD is helping repair the environmental damage caused by artisanal mining through income-generating schemes.

¹² PRADD distributed 52 plastic pipes to the community fishponds of the Sangha Mbaere Province in March.

2.6.2 Agroforestry

PRADD has supported the establishment of palm, cola, avocado, mandarin and orange trees on 26 backfilled mining sites covering an area of 115.7 acres. In comparison, the 159 fishponds cover less than 10 acres. In terms of environmental rehabilitation, the 26 orchards have had a larger impact.

Unlike fish farming, tree planting has not expanded beyond the original 26 male artisanal miners¹³. This is partly due to the amount of labor required to backfill the area needed, partly to the success of vegetable gardening, but mainly to the very long production cycle (see Annex I). Only those who can afford the long time before realizing returns will invest in planting trees. The 26 pioneers are of a higher socio-economic status. But the returns will be much higher. After six years, a plot of 4.45 acres planted in fruit, palm or cola trees will yield an annual net profit of \$17,300. This is the equivalent of a perfectly pure, octahedral four-carat diamond.

2.6.3 Vegetable Farming

Vegetable farming was the top income-generating activity requested during the PRADD PRA exercises. However, prior to PRADD, only 0.2% of the artisanal mining households practiced it, partly because of a lack of expertise, partly because of a lack of seeds.

Early in 2011 PRADD helped communities identify 71 exhausted diamond pits for rehabilitation into vegetable gardens. In January, PRADD completed its Vegetable Gardening Module, and conducted the training, distribution and sowing exercises over two weeks in February. UNFAO provided 1,495 bags of onion, carrot, sprout, bean, lettuce, cucumber, tomato, and watermelon seeds, which PRADD distributed to the 126 people (52 women, 74 men) working the 71 gardens built on reclaimed mines.

Half the beneficiaries are members of an association and work collectively; the other half work independently. PRADD and the communities monitor the gardens on a regular basis, and PRADD submitted a first written report to UNFAO in early March.



Women undergoing training in improved vegetable gardening at a reclaimed mining site near Loppo village

Photo Credit : Propert Yaka

Finally, PRADD ordered and received two ounces of quality, non-hybrid papaya seeds from the Faculty of Tropical Agriculture of the University of Hawaii. PRADD had first intended to distribute the papaya seeds along with the vegetable seeds, but upon reflection decided first to conduct a multiplication experiment to test the variety. PRADD contracted a couple of professional growers at the outskirts of Bangui in March for the experiment, and they will monitor the growth of the trees on a monthly basis. As papayas are very tasty to elephants, and many of the mining communities where PRADD operates are located near national parks, PRADD determined it advisable to assess this factor as well before beginning distribution.

2.6.4 Community-Based Land Use Planning and Watercourse Regeneration

In many communities fishing groups, pastoralists, artisanal miners, and farmers coexist. Based on the observation that the PRADD methodology only helps *individuals* secure their customary rights, PRADD uses a group perspective in its land use planning activity. During the reporting period, PRADD organized community-based assessments of collective land use, helped identify conflicts, and assisted communities in developing a land use and development plan that set specific limits for activities while it improved productivity and thereby satisfied all parties. For example, if in training

¹³ 19 of them were trained in the previous quarter and their sites were planted during this quarter, while 7 new participants were trained during this quarter, and received the seedlings from the nurseries. They await the first rains to plant.

artisanal miners in improved techniques involving less effort and time than what miners usually mobilize evidence is found that the land is more suited to farming, it would be designated for farmers only. Introducing this method could resolve a conflict between miners and farmers. In the case of fishing, training in PRADD's income-generating rehabilitation of mined out pits is resulting in environmental regeneration. PRADD technical experts are developing similar improved techniques for each type of livelihoods group.

During the first two months of this quarter, PRADD field staff selected communities by gauging their level of interest in community land use planning to raise productivity. Two communities were selected, the village of Boulaye in Lobaye Province and Beya and Ngoulo in Sangha Mbaere Province. The village of Boulaye had conflicts between farmers, pastoralists and miners. In Beya and Ngoulo there was a conflict between pastoralists of the Muslim Mbororo tribe and "native" miners of the Christian Kaka tribe. This last area was of interest to the Ministry of Rural Development, which ten years ago developed a similar land use plan separating farming and pastoralist lands over an area covering around 20 villages. Although the local community kept the guidelines, maps, and the organizational structure of this project, residents never implemented the plan.

PRADD proposed to take it up where the Ministry of Rural Development had left off but soon realized that creating a land use and development plan would require intense effort that would practically amount to a dedicated program. PRADD does not have the capacity. By March, realizing it had raised expectations beyond its reach, PRADD cancelled the activity in Boulaye to focus on the communities of Beya and Ngoulo. In the last ten days of March PRADD focused on increasing productivity in agriculture and animal husbandry and on the regeneration of watercourses.

Farming: PRADD provided a three-day training session to 20 participants on how to maximize yields by rotating cassava and maize crops. The session also helped the participants learn how by sowing the same variety in a given field better to understand protection from plant diseases. During two additional days, PRADD demonstrated to the 20 participants how to mix chopped weeds with soil and dispose it in layers in a hole to produce fertilizing compost of a better quality than the locally available chemicals.

Animal Husbandry: Assisted by PRADD and a livestock specialist from the Ministry of Rural Development, the local Mbororo community identified the overpopulation of livestock and the overexploitation of pastureland as their main problems. The resulting environmental degradation exacerbated conflicts with farmers as well. PRADD and the ministerial expert provided training on penned livestock production as opposed to the traditional way of letting livestock graze freely on pastureland. PRADD also provided training in establishing fodder fields. Local pastoralists, who are members of an association created by the previous Ministry project, are now attempting to shift to this mode of production.

Regenerating a Stream: One PRADD community that is turning 15 exhausted diamond pits into fishponds identified a stream to supply water. The problem is the source of the stream had almost completely dried up because of artisanal mining. During five days, PRADD directed 17 local artisanal miners in clearing gravel and weeds from the streambed, setting the required limits of the stream banks, backfilling some of the most degraded banks, and building protective wattle (a traditional technique used locally in construction) barriers over 70 meters of the watercourse. The community marveled that after only five days the stream began to flow again. The regenerated stream now supplies water for the fishponds as well as two vegetable gardens. PRADD provided technical advice on how to build canals to supply water for specific needs of women and men for bathing, for animal drinking water, and for fishponds.



PRADD will carefully monitor the stream over the next months. Because of the success and immediate impact, PRADD's intention is to replicate the activity elsewhere.

2.7 IR 5 – ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON ARTISANAL DIAMOND MINING TO STAKEHOLDERS INCREASED

2.7.1 Mass Communication

During the last quarter, PRADD broadcast a weekly 30-minute program on artisanal mining on the local radio of Nola and kept up regular contacts with journalists. The table below shows media coverage during the reporting period.

Figure 9: Media Coverage in CAR on Artisanal Diamond Mining (through April 1, 2011)

| Type of Media | Length (minutes) | Length (words) | Total Number of Subjects | Number of Subjects by Main Topic | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Environ-ment | Property Rights | Artisanal Mining Law | IGA | Other |
| Radio | 34,704 | | 244 | 63 | 80 | 44 | 42 | 15 |
| TV | 350 | | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Press | | 152,870 | 84 | 22 | 44 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Web Press | | 64,160 | 42 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Web Radio/TV | 160 | | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 35,214 | 217,030 | 383 | 98 | 146 | 53 | 53 | 33 |

However, during the reporting period the media in CAR were absorbed in covering the first round of presidential and parliamentary elections on January 23, the official appointment of François Bozizé as President on March 15, and the second round of parliamentary elections and the cabinet reshuffle on March 27. All this relegated mining-related information to the background.

Because of this, PRADD focused on the preparation of a countrywide sensitization campaign in support of GOCAR's recent reforms, especially the reduction of the artisanal mining license fee. After discussions with PRADD the MMEH eventually decided to highlight the fact that 2011 is the 50th

Anniversary of Artisanal Mining¹⁴. The theme has a patriotic touch. It highlights the 50th Anniversary of Independence of December 1, 2010. In doing so, it makes the point that with independence has come the responsibility of working within the law.

The Ministry, which is the impetus behind the campaign and has ensured it would allocate a budget, initially planned to launch it in March, but the political agenda – and the current cabinet reshuffle – meant delays. The joint development of a communications campaign has helped PRADD and the MMEH define common objectives and strengthen relations. Once launched the campaign will be the first time that PRADD reaches out to the entirety of mining communities in the country.

At the Ministry's request, PRADD organized an initial joint mission of sensitization throughout the country. From March 2 to 9, two missions each composed of a PRADD senior expert and a high-ranking cadre of the MMEH visited 21 mining towns and met with artisanal miners and local authorities. The missions distributed 5,000 leaflets highlighting the three important messages of the campaign: artisanal miners should buy their license (especially after GOCAR reduced the fee), they should keep records in their production notebook, and they should demand their purchase slip at the first sale. PRADD produced 15-meter long banners and hung them across the biggest streets in the mining towns during the mission.

In the past quarter PRADD produced 1,500 quality posters (500 of each kind shown below) to be displayed inside all important local government buildings (Tax Offices, Mining Brigades, Regional



Directorates, Municipality Halls), at every collector's office, and inside each buying house throughout the mining areas of the country. Due to delays in production the posters will be distributed during the next reporting period.

PRADD has made good use of the power of visual media since its first documentary *More Than A Piece of Paper*, and started production of a second documentary film, entitled *The Diamond Journey*. After the MMEH proposed slight modifications to the synopsis, PRADD completed a detailed sequence plan and hired consultants and service contractors for all aspects of the production. PRADD selected the US-based production company DigiNovations for the animation and stock footage. In February, PRADD contracted three local rappers for the composition and recording of three hip-hop songs in Sango and French for use in the soundtrack. The shooting started towards the end of February and ended on April 2 with a flight over the Oubangui River for wide-angle landscape shots. By the end of the reporting period PRADD had completed 80% of the production.

¹⁴ In January 1961, GOCAR passed a law authorizing individual nationals to dig for gold and diamond, whereas this was the privilege of companies before. In April 1961, it published its first national Mining Code.

Presented by the Ministry of Mines and directed at artisanal miners, the film is a celebration of legal artisanal mining. It presents artisanal miners in a positive light. The film will contain interviews of many stakeholders in the diamond chain, including the Minister himself. It will convey various important messages appropriate for an audience of miners, including scientific explanations of the geological origins of diamonds, descriptions of the legal commercial chain inside and outside CAR, and the various uses of diamonds. PRADD will only be mentioned discreetly in the credits. The US Ambassador has proposed to host the first VIP screening at his residence, and PRADD will tour the provinces showing the film afterwards.

PRADD has equipped each of its two field offices with a mobile unit composed of a mid-sized screen, a projector, two microphones (for discussions) and a small generator for screening films. In February, during the training sessions of the production-tracking test in the Lobaye Province, PRADD used one of the mobile units to screen the blockbuster movie *Blood Diamond* in villages, which triggered very positive debates.

PRADD will use audio communications for the nationwide campaign as well. The PRADD communication coordinator started composing short radio spots based on interviews conducted in February in Bangui and the Lobaye Province. The radio spots will make use of the film's hip-hop soundtrack.

2.7.2 Partnerships

The most important partnership PRADD has consolidated is with the host government, especially with the Ministries of Finance, Trade and Industry, Small Enterprises, Plan and Economy, and the National Assembly. PRADD has maintained positive and constructive relationships with the World Bank¹⁵, UNFAO¹⁶, UNOCHA, UNFPA and GTZ. In January, PRADD technical experts presented the results of the PRADD Household Survey conducted in November to the UNOCHA weekly humanitarian coordination meeting, where NGOs and United Nations agencies discuss and update humanitarian strategies. PRADD also participates in the monthly food security cluster chaired by UNFAO.

PRADD has strengthened its relationship with the mining industry. The COP is in frequent discussions with the diamond buying houses as well as the directors of the gold and uranium mining companies active in CAR. An employers association representing the interests of the private sector in CAR recently approached PRADD for a presentation of the project to the directors of the biggest companies in the country.

2.8 OTHER ACTIVITIES

By the end of this reporting period, PRADD completed most of the activities planned for during the period 2009-2011. Only two initially planned activities will not be conducted; PRADD will not be able to establish a diamond fixed price list for artisanal miners, and will not be able to provide support to local authorities to secure the communal portion of the diamond export tax. A third activity has been completed in a reduced scope. The geographic scope of the community-based land use and development plan was decreased, and the training sessions focused on maximizing farming and animal husbandry productivity, as well as environmental regeneration. PRADD will discuss with USAID the opportunity to plan all or some of these three activities in the next work plan.

The following activities are scheduled for the next quarter:

¹⁵ PRADD will define more precisely the terms of its proposed collaboration with the agricultural project funded by the World Bank, which will start in August and run for 5 years, and its ongoing work with its economic department on the monitoring of legal and fiscal reforms in the mining sector.

¹⁶ PRADD received vegetable seeds from the UNFAO. However, this partnership will become more important as PRADD may evolve toward an assistance to GOCAR in reforming its whole land tenure policy.

- PRADD will support the MMEH in the organization of a Transfer of Property Rights Methodology Workshop on April 19-20. Various directorates of the Ministry, including the regional ones, will evaluate the overall property rights methodology developed by PRADD during the last four years, will decide which entities should be trained for its geographical extension over the Third Phase, and set will the targets for September 2012.
- PRADD will complete the Artisanal Mining Claims Registry/Production and First Sales Manual after the MMEH decides which entities should be trained in which steps of the methodology.
- PRADD will review the legal consultancy report of Mr. Arsène Sende and present a review of the report written by Kent Elbow to USAID. Meanwhile, the Chief of Staff of the MMEH will decide within the coming weeks whether to propose to the new cabinet members deliberations in a first national workshop on land tenure on the propositions in the report, which PRADD tentatively has suggested for the first half of May. If approved, GOCAR will set the targets and timeframe for such reforms and PRADD will include them in its next Work Plan.
- PRADD and the MMEH will complete the production-tracking test in the Province of Lobaye and determine the successes and limitations of the current tracking system. The Director of Marketing and Industry, who is also the KPPS, plans a first evaluation mission at the beginning of May.
- PRADD should receive the formal authorization from USAID for the Transfer of Title of material, equipment as well as its database to the CIG. Meanwhile, PRADD will complete the training of the CIG staff.
- PRADD will train nine artisanal miners of the five artisanal mining associations in diamond valuation, complete the rehabilitation of the workrooms and equip them each with a diamond valuation kit on a temporary basis, submitting a request for Transfer of Title to USAID.
- PRADD will complete the production of *The Diamond Journey* and organize screenings in Bangui as well as in its two areas of intervention, Nola and Boda. The organization of other provincial screenings and the dissemination of radio spots will depend on the MMEH's budgetary capacity for the 50th Anniversary of Artisanal Mining.
- PRADD will finalize the elaboration of the "small mine development" section of the 2011-2014 PRSP with the Ministry of Plan and Economy, the MMEH and the World Bank.
- PRADD will determine the main objectives and activities of the next Work Plan with GOCAR, complete its work chart restructuring, finalize the interviews for the new proposed positions, work with PRADD Liberia and the US-based PRADD staff on a detailed common vision, and present a draft 2011-2012 Work Plan to USAID in Washington DC on May 27.
- PRADD will organize a thorough internal programming, planning and training workshop in Bangui with the whole staff in early June and present a detailed activity plan to the MMEH.
- PRADD will support the KPPS of GOCAR in the preparation and delivery of a presentation to the Kinshasa KPCS session of June 20-23.

ANNEX I: ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD TABLES

FISH FARMING (for a 0.06-acre fishpond)

| Cycle | Labor Investment* | Input Investment** | Production Cycle | Yield | Monetized Outcome | Profit (outcome minus input) | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | Lowest | Highest | Average |
| 1 st | 196 man-days | \$218 | 6 months | 20 kg to 106 kg | \$200 to \$1,060 | -\$18 | \$843 | \$412 |
| 2 nd | 16 man-days | \$148 | 6 months | 20 kg to 106 kg | \$200 to \$1,060 | \$52 | \$912 | \$482 |

* Set-up: 180 man-days (\$603)

Maintenance for 6 months: 11 man-days (\$38.5)

Harvest: 5 man-days (\$17.5)

Labor is entirely the group's contribution

** Tools: PRADD (\$70)

Fingerlings: PRADD (\$30)

Training: PRADD (\$15)

Fodder: Group (\$103)

AGROFORESTRY (for a one-hectare plot)

| Cycle | Labor Investment* | Input Investment** | Production Cycle | Yield | Monetized Outcome | Profit (outcome minus input) | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | | | | Lowest | Highest | Average |
| 1 st | 129 man-days | \$391 | 6 years | 1,500 kg | \$5,000 to \$15,000 | \$4,609 | \$14,609 | \$9,609 |
| 2 nd | 6.5 man-days | \$0 | 1 year | 2,000 kg | \$6,500 to \$20,000 | \$6,500 | \$20,000 | \$13,250 |

* Set-up: 90 man-days (\$315)

Maintenance for 6 years: 39 man-days (\$136)

Maintenance for 1 year: 6.5 man-days (\$23)

Labor is entirely the group's contribution

** Tools: PRADD (\$100)

Training: PRADD (\$15)

Fruit trees: PRADD (\$276)

VEGETABLE GARDENING (for a 0.12-acre plot)

| Cycle | Labor Investment* | Input Investment** | Production Cycle | Yield | Monetized Outcome | Profit (outcome minus input) | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | Lowest | Highest | Average |
| 1 st | 343 man-days | \$87 | 2.5 months | 150 kg | \$38 to \$150 | -\$49 | \$63 | \$7 |
| 2 nd | 6 man-days | \$31 | 2.5 months | 150 kg | \$38 to \$150 | \$7 | \$119 | \$63 |

* Set-up: 337 man-days (\$1,180)

Maintenance for 2.5 months: 6 man-days (\$21)

Labor is entirely the group's contribution

** Tools: PRADD (\$56)

Training: PRADD (\$15)

Seeds: UNFAO (\$16)

SOAP MAKING (for the production and sale of 3,500 bars of soap)

| Cycle | Labor Investment* | Input Investment** | Production Cycle*** | Yield | Monetized Outcome | Profit (outcome minus input) | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | Lowest | Highest | Average |
| 1 st | 20 man-days | \$667 | 19 days | 3,500 soaps | \$700 | -\$317 | \$33 | -\$142 |
| 2 nd | 20 man-days | \$276 | 19 days | 3,500 soaps | \$700 | \$74 | \$424 | \$249 |

* Production: 20 man-days (\$70)

** Tools: PRADD (\$163) and group (\$213)

Raw material: PRADD (\$76) and group (\$200)

Training: PRADD (\$15)

*** Production: 2 days

Drying: 3 days

Sales: 14 days

ANNEX II: PRADD CAR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

| # | Indicator Name/Definition | Indicator Type | Unit of Measure | End Phase I (June 2009) | Current (March 2011) | Target (May 2011) |
|--|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Intermediate Result 1: Customary Land and Natural Resource Rights in Target Areas Identified, Clarified and Formally Recognized | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Number of artisanal sites validated and officially recognized by local customary and administrative authorities | Outcome | Number | 361 | 1,432 | 1,000 |
| 1.2 | Percentage of properly licensed artisanal miners | Outcome | Percentage | 5.1% | 3.9% | 6.6% |
| 1.3 | Number of United States Government (USG)-supported initiatives/mechanisms designed to reduce the potential for violent conflict over the control, exploitation, trade, or protection of natural resources | FACTS/ Output | Number | 0 | 18 | 12 |
| Intermediate Result 2: System for Reliable Tracking of Production and Initial Sale Information Strengthened | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Number of artisanal miners introduced into the Artisanal Mining Claims Registry/Production and First Sales (AMCR/PFS) GID Database, <i>disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community and place of origin</i> | Output | Number | 361 | 1,525 | 850 |
| 2.2 | Number of requests processed by the ministerial GIS Database unit | Output | Number / month | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2.3 | Number of carats entered into South-West Regional Directorate records | Outcome | Number / quarter | 3,357 (4.1% of national production) | 3,875 (5.1% of national production) | 4.92% of national production (see Reference Sheets) |
| Intermediate Result 3: Benefits of Mining Activities to Local Communities Increased and Food Production Diversified and Intensified | | | | | | |

| # | Indicator Name/Definition | Indicator Type | Unit of Measure | End Phase I (June 2009) | Current (March 2011) | Target (May 2011) |
|--|---|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 3.1 | Number of stakeholders (i.e., miners, sellers, dealers, brokers, but with a focus on artisanal miners, <i>disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, and place of origin</i>) trained on the four Cs (Cut, Carat, Color, and Clarity) | Output | Number | 0 | 33 | 100 |
| 3.2 | Number of people (<i>disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, and place of origin</i>) with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance—FACTS | Outcome / Impact | Number | 0 | 1,113 | 25% more than October 2010 |
| 3.3 | Percentage of artisanal mining household reporting they earn income originating from non-diamond activities | Outcome / Impact | Percentage | N/A | 97% | 25% more than October 2010 |
| 3.4 | Percentage of artisanal miners' wives declaring a greater participation in household decision-making | Outcome | Percentage | 0 | 2.1% | 40% higher than October 2010 |
| Intermediate Result 4: Capacity to Prevent and Mitigate Environmental Impacts of Artisanal Mining Strengthened | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | Number of mined-out sites rehabilitated and/or regenerated and protected | Output | Number | 0 | 256 | 50 |
| 4.2 | Number of community-based land use plans (smart mining) adopted and enforced by selected communities | Outcome | Number | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Intermediate Result 5: Access and Availability of Information to Stakeholders on Artisanal Diamond Mining Increased | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | Number of articles and programs on artisanal mining broadcasted and disseminated by the media | Output | Number | 0 | 383 | No target set |
| 5.2 | Percentage of artisanal miners in project area demonstrating knowledge of the Mining Law | Outcome | Percentage | — | 25.5% | 50% |

ANNEX III: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS REFERENCE SHEETS

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #I.1

Indicator I.1: Number of artisanal sites validated and officially recognized by local customary and administrative authorities

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This is the number of artisanal diamond mining claims that have been validated by the village chief and village elders of the customary community councils, officials of the local administration, and recognized by the Regional Mining Directorate. The latter include representatives of the municipality, the mining police (*Brigade Minière*), as well as provincial appointees of the Ministry of Interior (*Préfecture*) and the Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydrology (*Direction Régionale*). Note that a single artisanal miner can have more than one property/resource claim.

Unit of Measure: Artisanal diamond mining site with validated certificate.

Disaggregated by: Stage in the process, gender of miner, location of site, community and place of origin of miner. The PRADD 8-step process consists of four phases: census, GIS referencing, public validation (including local conflict resolution), and certification (handing out of the certificate).

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator measures the number of claims officially recognized by the socially and legally accepted repositories of both customary and statutory rights. It entails the examination, georeferencing and validation of claims at the village level, and entails 7 of the 8 steps of the PRADD model. As the Regional Mining Directorate is the sole official signatory of the certificates, the validation and certification process implies a formal recognition by GOCAR, even though it has not yet been introduced in the law.

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Indicator is updated after each property rights validation workshop by the PRADD Field Offices and communicated to the National Office every Friday on the electronic Weekly Monitoring Table.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): PRADD Regional Offices

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Weekly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: This routine activity is included in the budget.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The status of the claims is not regularly updated once the local community and mining authorities validate them. For instance, some of the 361 claims certified during the 2007-2009 phase were sold, or bequeathed in inheritance.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: PRADD undertook a systematic double-checking of all 361 claims of the 2007-2009 phase in March 2011 and will update them. Under the next Work Plan, PRADD also intends to train local communities and the MMEH to provide regular updates of the local registries.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Beginning of Phase III.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #1.1

| PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING |
|---|
| <p>Data Analysis: Data is analyzed by geographic distribution and by disaggregated variables.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Data is presented in numeric and tabular form. Maps showing spatial distribution of claims are available at the PRADD National Office.</p> <p>Review of Data: COP and STAM review data before reporting to USAID.</p> |
| OTHER NOTES |
| <p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: PRADD certified 361 claims during Phase I. During Phase II, PRADD helped validating and certifying 1,071. The total is of 1,432 validated/certified claims, which is 43% above target.</p> <p>Location of Data Storage: PRADD National Office.</p> |
| <p>THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011</p> |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #1.2

| Indicator 1.2. Percentage of properly licensed artisanal miners |
|---|
| DESCRIPTION |
| <p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the proportion of artisanal miners owning the artisanal exploitation license (<i>patente d'exploitant-artisan minier</i>) in the project implementation zones against the total number of artisanal miners participating to the property claims validation process in the project implementation zones.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Percentage: number of artisanal miners with the <i>patente d'exploitant-artisan minier</i> in the project implementation zones divided by the number of artisanal miners participating to the property claims validation process in the project implementation zones.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Stage in the process, gender of miner, location of site, community and place of origin of miner.</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: In practice, the artisanal mining license is the minimum an artisanal miner needs to work legally.</p> |
| PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID |
| <p>Data Collection Method: PRADD Regional Offices collect on a weekly basis the number of licenses delivered by the local Tax Office and the Mining Brigade at the village level, and update it on the Weekly Monitoring Table sent to the National Office. PRADD Community Mobilizers often ask to see the licenses.</p> <p>Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): PRADD Regional Offices</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Collection: Weekly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget.</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella</p> |
| DATA QUALITY ISSUES |
| <p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator's data are significant in part because they indirectly measure the success of PRADD awareness raising, training, and behavior-changing communication activities. One limitation is the date of collection: as the license runs from January to December, as opposed to 12 months from date of issue. Only the final annual data collected at the end of December is relevant in showing progress.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: PRADD will be able to compare annual data over the same quarters only a year after it started collecting this data, i.e. in November 2011.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Beginning of Phase III</p> |
| PLANS FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING |
| <p>Data Analysis: The percentage of properly licensed artisanal diamond miners is analyzed by gender of miner, location of site, community, and place of origin of miner.</p> |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #1.2

Presentation of Data: Data is presented in numeric form and tabular form.

Review of Data: COP and STAM review data before reporting to USAID.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The figure of May 2011 can hardly be compared with the baseline, which dates of December 2009. It is necessary to wait until December 2011 to accurately measure progress.

Location of Data Storage: PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #1.3

Indicator 1.3: Number of USG-supported initiatives/ mechanisms designed to reduce the potential for violent conflict over the control, exploitation, trade or protection of natural resources—FACTS

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The natural resource of interest is diamonds. The conflict reduction mechanism set up by PRADD corresponds to its property rights validation methodology, which clarifies the legitimate owner of a diamond mining site. In case of a disagreement before or during the validation workshop, PRADD helps facilitate a community-based conflict resolution council. If there is no disagreement, PRADD still trains local artisanal miners in the organization of such councils. As this conflict reduction scheme is an integral part of the validation process, the number of mechanisms corresponds to the number of community-based validation workshops.

Unit of Measure: Number of community-based property rights validation workshops.

Disaggregated by: Demographics of participants (gender, occupation, affiliation, origin)

Justification/Management Utility: Conflict reduction is the core of PRADD's methodology of clarifying, validating and certifying customary property rights.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Data for the indicator are inputted after each customary property rights validation workshop. Changes are communicated by the PRADD Regional Offices to the National Office.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): PRADD Regional Offices, PRADD Property Rights Coordinator

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional costs.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In its focus to reduce large-scale conflicts and civil wars fueled by the diamond trade, the Kimberley Process omits the critical fact that diamonds are a source of small-scale, community-level conflicts. While the data for this indicator will demonstrate what PRADD is doing to prevent conflict, they will not provide a comprehensive set of conflict mitigation successes in CAR.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Addressing this data limitation is beyond the scope of PRADD-CAR.

Data of Future Data Quality Assessments: Beginning of Phase III.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: PRADD also monitors the number, type and scope of active diamond-related conflicts in its communities of intervention, data communicated by the Regional Offices under the electronic Weekly Monitoring Table. In addition, PRADD collects the number of active diamond-related conflicts in the whole provinces of the southwestern mining region from the Mining Brigades. These additional data help in analyzing the effectiveness of the PRADD methodology on conflict reduction and mitigation.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #1.3

| |
|---|
| Presentation of Data: Numeric tables with narrative analysis. |
| Review of Data: COP and STAM review data before reporting to USAID. |
| OTHER NOTES |
| Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline is 0. As PRADD completed its validation workshops, the final number is 18, which exceeds the target by 50%. |
| Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD National Office. |
| THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011 |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #2.1

| |
|--|
| Indicator 2.1: Number of artisanal miners introduced into the AMCR/PFS GIS Database, <i>disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community and place of origin</i> |
| DESCRIPTION |
| Precise Definition(s): This indicator shows the number of artisanal miners inputted into the Artisanal Mining Claims Registry/Production and First Sales (AMCR/PSF) GIS Database, along with their GPS-referenced mining sites. The project counts only registered miners from project sites. The AMCR/PSF Database was created by PRADD to enable tracking of artisanal miners in the implementation areas. It was transferred to the Ministry of Mines in March 2011. |
| Unit of Measure: Miners in the database. |
| Disaggregated by: Gender, pilot site, community and place of origin of miner |
| Justification/Management Utility: This indicator is germane to the Kimberley Process. It shows the number of artisanal miners, whether or not formally legalized, registered with the ministry, so that the government of the Central African Republic (GOCAR) can trace the location of a given diamond producer. |
| PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID |
| Data Collection Method: PRADD GIS expert regularly updates the database. Data are cross-checked regularly by PRADD field staff members. |
| Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports |
| Data Source(s): PRADD GIS Expert. |
| Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Monthly |
| Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional costs. |
| Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella |
| DATA QUALITY ISSUES |
| Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD |
| Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There are no data limitations. PRADD has access to the database. The data are significant to the Kimberley Process. |
| Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A |
| Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Beginning of Phase III. |
| PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING |
| Data Analysis: Data are presented in numeric form, with analysis showing trends and patterns in geographic distribution as well as patterns based on gender and place of origin. |
| Presentation of Data: Tables, graphics, maps, with analysis |
| Review of Data: COP and STAM review data before reporting to USAID. |
| OTHER NOTES |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #2.1

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The database contained 428 names as of the end of Phase I in June 2009. In March 2011, PRADD completed the introduction of artisanal miners into its database and reached a final number of 1,525, which is 80% above target.

Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD National Office and, since March 11, 2011, at the *Centre d'Information Geographique* of the General Direction of Mines too.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #2.2

Indicator 2.2. Number of requests processed by the ministerial GIS Database unit

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures how many requests from a ministry or to an external stakeholder the ministerial GIS unit processes per month. The number of requests processed by the unit will indicate the level of activity and the number of services it renders.

Unit of Measure: Number of requests processed

Disaggregated by: Type of request processed

Justification/Management Utility: The GIS unit of the Ministry of Mines was created on November 29, 2010 by written order of the Minister of Mines and officially opened at a ribbon-cutting ceremony presided by the Minister and the US Ambassador on March 11, 2011. It is called the *Centre d'Information Geographique* or CIG, and located at the General Direction of Mines. The CIG has proper staffing and budget under the Ministerial Order. PRADD is still conducting an intensive training to the two staff. The CIG is thus not yet fully operational.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: The GIS unit will communicate its entries to the PRADD GIS Expert on a weekly basis after the GIS training provided by PRADD is completed.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): Ministry of Mines/CIG

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Weekly

Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is processed by the ministry.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Tim Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: March 2011

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Given the nature of bureaucratic processes within the ministry—sometimes extremely procedural, sometimes very chaotic—data collection will be a challenge.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The PRADD GIS Expert included data collection and monitoring in the provided training.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: September 2011

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be presented in numeric form and do not require extensive analysis. The entries will be split between those related to the AMCR/PSF database and all others, in order to show the importance of services rendered by this unit as well as the importance of the database for the ministry.

Presentation of Data: Numbers with analysis showing this important step in the technological modernization of the ministry.

Review of Data: COP and STAM will review data before reporting to USAID.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #2.2

| |
|---|
| OTHER NOTES |
| Notes on Baselines/Targets: It is impossible to know at this stage how many requests will be processed by the MMEH GIS Unit per month during the remainder of Phase II. The target for May 2011 is set conservatively at 10. |
| Location of Data Storage: Data will be stored at the PRADD National Office and at the CIG. |
| THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011 |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #2.3

| |
|---|
| Indicator 2.3: Number of carats entered into South-West Regional Directorate records |
| DESCRIPTION |
| <p>Precise Definition(s): Number of carats sold legally by artisanal miners to collectors and buyers of the cities of Nola and Boda (centers of PRADD's intervention areas).</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of carats of diamonds per quarter.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Communal center (Nola and Boda), Percentage of local production on national production.</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This satisfies the objective contained in Amendment 5 of the PRRG task order: "the amount of carats entering the chain of custody" and will show how PRADD contributed to the traceability of rough diamonds from source to export.</p> |
| PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID |
| <p>Data Collection Method: Every legal sale is recorded under a purchase slip with the amount of carats and the value at first sale. While the purchase slips are kept by the miner, collectors and buyers communicate their stubs to the Regional Mining Directorate on a monthly basis. PRADD collects the quarterly figures from the South-West Regional Mining Directorate.</p> <p>Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): South-West Regional Mining Directorate records (local production), National Diamond and Gold Export Office (national production)</p> <p>Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is in the approved budget.</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Tim Fella</p> |
| DATA QUALITY ISSUES |
| <p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This data can only partially measure the direct effect of PRADD in increasing legal diamond production as many other factors can influence the official production figures. These include variations in the amount of loans collectors and buyers make to artisanal miners, variations in the liquidity of smugglers, efficiency of the Mining Brigade in fighting fraud, seasonal variations due to water levels, not to mention sheer luck in finding diamonds. Moreover, PRADD estimates that the artisanal miners reached by the project in the two areas only represent 21% of the total miners recorded in this production (the estimate is based on the proportion of licensed miners identified by PRADD over the total licensed miners in the communes where PRADD operates).</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: By collecting local data as well as national data, PRADD minimizes the variations due to external factors. The percentage of local over national production is more relevant than the amount in locally produced carats itself. Unless the MMEH is able to set up a mine-to-export tracking system at the whole regional level, it is yet not possible, however, to collect production from communities supported by PRADD only.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD</p> |
| PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #2.3

Data Analysis: Local data is analyzed on the basis its quarterly evolution since January 2009. National data are also analyzed on a quarterly basis and export figures are available since January 2000.

Presentation of Data: Data are presented as numbers and percentages of national production in tabular form.

Review of Data: The COP and the STA/M review data before they are submitted to USAID.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline is the production levels of Q2 2009 and the target these of Q2 2011. The final target of 100 carats per month above the Q3 2010 id problematic because of the seasonal variation of water levels between June (beginning of the rainy season) and September (middle of the rainy season).

Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD National Office, the South-West Regional Mining Office and the National Export Office of the Ministry of Mines.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.1

Indicator 3.1. Number of stakeholders (i.e., miners, sellers, dealers, brokers, but with a focus on artisanal miners, disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, place of origin) trained on the four Cs (Cut, Carat, Color, and Clarity)

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The number of miners who received direct and indirect training by PRADD project personnel on diamond valuation and who have a direct access to diamond valuation equipment.

Unit of Measure: Number of people trained in “the four Cs”

Disaggregated by: Gender, pilot site, community, place of origin, occupation

Justification/Management Utility: The numbers of artisanal miners able to estimate accurately the relative value of a diamond could influence the benefit local communities derive from mining activities. If miners can increase their profit at the moment of sale, there will be indirect benefits in the local economy. Although how much additional money a miner trained to value a diamond can earn cannot be determined a priori as there are many factors that influence a sale, it is reasonable to hypothesize that a trained miner is more likely to negotiate a fair sale price and/or to put collectors in competition for a sale.

PLAN FOR ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: PRADD will work with 5 artisanal mining associations. The Carat Investment and the Diamond School are the PRADD partners responsible for training miners in diamond valuation. They will measure improvement in the knowledge of miners using the pre- and post-test method. In addition, PRADD field staff members will monitor the use of the diamond valuation equipment that the PRADD project will distribute to the beneficiary communities.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports

Data Source(s): PRADD Regional Offices and training partners (Carat Investment, the Diamond School).

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Monthly (monitoring) and three months after training (evaluation)

Estimated Cost of Collection: The monitoring is routine and does not incur additional cost.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Tim Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: June 2011

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator measures the number of people trained, and not changes in miners’ capacity to evaluate a diamond.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: PRADD could add an indicator to measure changes in miners’ capacity to evaluate the worth of a diamond in the next Work Plan, or change this indicator.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: December 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.1

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed based on gender, pilot site, community, place of origin, and occupation. PRADD will endeavor to supply qualitative information on whether the trained miners begin making a better profit per sale.

Presentation of Data: Numbers in tabular form with narrative analysis.

Review of Data: COP will conduct periodic data audits to ensure data quality.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The target cumulative number of 100 trained miners in May 2011 was not realistic and will not be reached. For the next Work Plan, PRADD will propose to lower the quality (and the costs) of the training provided. The current training is a highly professional training delivered by a private institution that grants a relatively prestigious certificate. This methodology is not accessible to barely literate miners – who are really those needing training – and is hardly cost-effective. The MMEH suggested that PRADD develop a more basic training module that could be elaborated as a technical film. This would ensure a much larger outreach and a better use of the taxpayers' money.

Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.2

Indicator 3.2: Number of people (*disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, place of origin*) with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance—FACTS

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Increased economic benefits include increased household income as well as new enterprises developed, including but not limited to fish farming, forestry/agro forestry, sustainable agriculture, and microenterprise.

Unit of Measure: The number of people with increased economic benefits.

Disaggregated by: Gender, pilot site, community

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator captures direct and indirect effects from many PRADD income-generating activities, savings and loans schemes, training to negotiate better profits from diamond sales, advocacy to “invest” in mining areas, strategic partnerships, and various grassroots awareness and behavior-modification campaigns. It will reflect PRADD influence on mining communities' food security.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: PRADD conducted a Household Survey in November 2010 of 235 artisanal mining households in the 19 communities where PRADD intervenes. PRADD used a questionnaire that collected 92 types of information for its socio-economic section in the areas of assets, debts, food consumption and economic activities. PRADD collected retrospective data from November 2009 as well. Finally, PRADD interviewed the male and the female member of each household separately. A thorough analysis of this first Household Survey was provided in Annex I of the Q4 2010 report. The next Household Survey is planned for June or July 2011.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Every second quarterly report

Data Source(s): Village households.

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: November 2010, every 6 months

Estimated Cost of Collection: This activity required additional costing of around 2,000 USD per survey. The budget was re-aligned to include this cost without exceeding the overall budget size.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Tim Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2010

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.2

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The absence of similar data collection from a control group not included in the PRADD communities of intervention prevented PRADD from determining what is attributable to its direct and indirect endeavors and to the general socio-economical trend.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: PRADD collected qualitative data on the socio-economic trend from its Community Relays, field staff as well as international and private partners before and after this survey. The analysis provided in the Q4 2010 report tried to balance the effects of the general trends with the activities undertaken by PRADD. In addition, PRADD will add a control group in its next Household Survey.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: June or July 2011

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The PRADD COP and technical experts analyzed the data for two months before writing an analysis report in January 2011.

Presentation of Data: 11-page report with tables and narrative analysis.

Review of Data: COP and Home Office STA/M

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The seasonal variations in the economy of diamond mining communities will make it difficult to compare the results of the baseline collected in November (high water levels, few diamonds) and June/July (low water levels, many diamonds). PRADD will conduct similar surveys every six months and compare figures of the same seasons.

Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.3

Indicator 3.3: Percentage of artisanal mining households reporting they earn income originating from non-diamond activities

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the economic dependence of artisanal miners on mining activity. It provided miners' declaration of income originating from mining against other sources such as farming, breeding, non-diamond trade, salaried work and other sources (remittances).

Unit of Measure: Percentage of households

Disaggregated by: village

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator provides insight as well into miners' ability to withstand the shocks related to the plummeting of the rough diamond price on the international market and to the uncertainties in income due to the random nature of diamond prospecting.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: PRADD conducted a Household Survey in November 2010 of 235 artisanal mining households in the 19 communities where PRADD intervenes. PRADD used a questionnaire that collected 92 types of information for its socio-economic section in the areas of assets, debts, food consumption and economic activities. PRADD collected retrospective data from November 2009 as well. Finally, PRADD interviewed the male and the female member of each household separately. A thorough analysis of this first Household Survey was provided in Annex I of the Q4 2010 report. The next Household Survey is planned for June or July 2011.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Every second quarterly report

Data Source(s): Households

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: November 2010, every 6 months

Estimated Cost of Collection: This activity is included in the approved budget.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.3

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2010, every 6 months

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The absence of similar data collection from a control group not included in the PRADD communities of intervention prevented PRADD from determining what is attributable to its direct and indirect endeavors and to the general socio-economical trend.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: PRADD collected many qualitative data accounting for the general socio-economic trend from its Community Relays, field staff as well as international and private partners before and after this survey. The analysis provided in the Q4 2010 report tried to balance the effects of the general trends with the activities undertaken by PRADD. In addition, PRADD will add a control group in its next Household Survey.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: June/July 2011

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: The PRADD COP and technical experts analyzed the data for two months before writing an analysis report in January 2011.

Presentation of Data: 11-page report with tables and narrative analysis.

Review of Data: COP and Home Office STA/M

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The seasonal variations in the economy of diamond mining communities will make it difficult to compare the results of the baseline collected in November (high water levels, few diamonds) and June/July (low water levels, many diamonds). PRADD will conduct similar surveys every six months and compare figures of the same seasons.

Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD National Office.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.4

Indicator 3.4: Percentage of artisanal miners' wives declaring a greater participation in household decision-making

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): "Artisanal miners' wives" will include women married to and living with miners. This indicator measures the evolution of women's decision-making capacity in 13 specific areas: 7 economic ones (from food expenses to family financial requests) and 6 social ones (from children's marriage to religious activities).

Unit of Measure: Percentage of women married to or living with artisanal miners who declare they have a more significant voice in the making of household decisions

Disaggregated by: Village

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator is intended to measure the effectiveness of gender empowerment tools mainstreamed in all PRADD activities. It is also representative of the general trend in artisanal mining communities on gender equity.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: PRADD conducted a Household Survey in November 2010 of 235 artisanal mining households in the 19 communities where PRADD intervenes. PRADD used a questionnaire that collected 92 types of information for its socio-economic section in the areas of assets, debts, food consumption and economic activities. PRADD collected retrospective data from November 2009 as well. Finally, PRADD interviewed the male and the female member of each household separately. A thorough analysis of this first Household Survey was provided in Annex I of the Q4 2010 report. The next Household Survey is planned for June or July 2011.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Every second quarterly report

Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: November 2010, every 6 months

Data Source(s): Households

Estimated Cost of Collection: This activity is included in the approved budget.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #3.4

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| Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella |
| DATA QUALITY ISSUES |
| <p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2010</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The absence of similar data collection from a control group not included in the PRADD communities of intervention prevented PRADD from determining what is attributable to its direct and indirect endeavors and to the general socio-economical trend.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: PRADD engaged more vigorously in gender promotion sensitizations since January 2011 and collected qualitative data that will be useful in the next survey's analysis. In addition, PRADD intends to hire at least one female Community Mobilizer in each Regional Office to gather more qualitative data. Finally, PRADD will add a control group in its next Household Survey.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: June/July 2011</p> |
| PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING |
| <p>Data Analysis: The PRADD COP and technical experts analyzed the data for two months before writing an analysis report in January 2011.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: 11-page report with tables and narrative analysis.</p> <p>Review of Data: COP and Home Office STA/M</p> |
| OTHER NOTES |
| <p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: The target of 40% more women spouses and partners reporting greater participation in household decision-making in only six months is not realistic for the very sensitive and culturally embedded matter of gender equity.</p> <p>Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD National Office.</p> |
| THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011 |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #4.1

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| Indicator 4.1: Number of mined-out sites rehabilitated and/or regenerated and protected |
| DESCRIPTION |
| <p>Precise Definition(s): A mined-out site is one where all diamond-rich gravel has been exhausted, and it is no longer being mined. Environmental <u>regeneration</u> refers to the return of the site to its previous ecological status, usually a forest or a river bank. Environmental <u>rehabilitation</u> refers to a site transformed into something new but ecologically less harmful than the mining had been, such as fish farming, vegetable gardening, agro-forestry or fruit farming.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of mined out sites that have been rehabilitated or regenerated</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Type of mine and type of rehabilitation or regeneration project, village</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This indicator will measure the effectiveness of PRADD awareness-raising and behavior-changing communications and training on environmental protection and micro-entrepreneurialism.</p> |
| PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID |
| <p>Data Collection Method: PRADD Regional Offices systematically collect this data from the villages of intervention through the Community Mobilizers and the AFL, and communicate it every Friday to the National Office on the electronic Weekly Monitoring Table.</p> <p>Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): PRADD Regional Offices</p> <p>Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Weekly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional cost.</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella</p> |
| DATA QUALITY ISSUES |

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| <p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD</p> |
| PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING |
| <p>Data Analysis: The disaggregation of data by type shows what environmental incentives are the most effective on the communities: fish farming is definitely the preferred activity, following by vegetable farming, and far at the end agroforestry. PRADD only recently, but successfully, tested a case of river regeneration.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Numbers with tables and analysis</p> <p>Review of Data: The COP, Environmental Expert, and STAM review data before reporting it to USAID.</p> |
| OTHER NOTES |
| <p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: PRADD did not expect such a success in this activity: with 256 rehabilitated mining sites at the end of March 2011, the target of 50 was already exceeded by over 400%.</p> <p>Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD Regional and National Offices.</p> |
| THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011 |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #4.2

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| <p>Indicator 4.2: Number of community-based land use plans (smart mining) adopted and enforced by selected communities</p> |
| DESCRIPTION |
| <p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator entails community-driven assessment of the environment, public discussions on the vision of its future, concrete steps endorsed by the community for realizing the vision, planning and community validation of the plan. In addition to the awareness-raising activities to protect the environment, PRADD will select five communities and will assist them to self-assess environmental degradation and plan for a smarter, more sustainable land and mining development over a certain long-term period. This indicator will measure the success of this activity.</p> |
| PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID |
| <p>Data Collection Method: PRADD selected two communities in the first quarter of 2011 and developed a thorough methodology of intervention. Unfortunately, this activity resulted much too ambitious to PRADD's limited organizational structure.</p> <p>Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): N/A</p> <p>Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Quarterly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget.</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Timothy Fella</p> |
| DATA QUALITY ISSUES |
| <p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This activity is quite different from the rest of PRADD's components of intervention. PRADD had to de-prioritize it and reduced it to the provision of training in farming and breeding, and to the community-based regeneration of a river.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: PRADD suggest to cancel or reform this activity in the next Work Plan.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD</p> |
| PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING |
| <p>Data Analysis: N/A</p> <p>Presentation of Data: N/A</p> |

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| Review of Data: N/A |
| OTHER NOTES |
| Notes on Baselines/Targets: PRADD will not have provided any community land use plan by the end of the Work Plan. |
| Location of Data Storage: N/A |
| THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April, 2011 |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #5.1

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| Indicator 5.1. Number of articles written and programs broadcasted about artisanal mining by the media |
| DESCRIPTION |
| Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks the dissemination of web, print, and broadcast media articles about artisanal diamond mining in CAR. Whether it is an analysis, an interview, a documentary, or simply a spot, it must be primarily about artisanal mining in CAR. Content is also analyzed to track patterns and changes. |
| Unit of Measure: Web, print, and broadcast media articles about artisanal diamond mining in CAR |
| Disaggregated by: Type of media, type of content |
| Justification/Management Utility: This measures the reach of media stories about artisanal diamond mining in CAR. The content of the stories are also monitored qualitatively to see if changes occur. |
| PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID |
| Data Collection Method: In a small country such as CAR, the PRADD Communication Expert can remain in constant contact with national media practitioners to track nearly all relevant media activities. Broadcasted radio programs in the provinces of PRADD intervention are also tracked by the Regional Heads of Office and submitted on a weekly basis on the electronic Weekly Monitoring Table. |
| Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports |
| Data Source(s): Local and national web, print, and broadcast media |
| Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Weekly |
| Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional costs. |
| Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Tim Fella |
| DATA QUALITY ISSUES |
| Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD |
| Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A |
| Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A |
| Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD |
| PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING |
| Data Analysis: The disaggregation by medium and duration can give a rough indication of the reached out public. The specific monitoring of US mentions will also indicate whether USAID or the US embassy is visible in the efforts to help artisanal mining in CAR. |
| Presentation of Data: Numbers in tables with analysis |
| Review of Data: PRADD Communication Expert |
| OTHER NOTES |
| Notes on Baselines/Targets: PRADD was not able to set a target for this indicator. Note that the baseline provided in October 2010 corresponded to the media coverage since the inception of PRADD in 2007. |
| Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD National Office, which also keeps the most relevant articles and radio programs. |
| THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011 |

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet #5.2

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| <p>Indicator 5.2. Percentage of artisanal miners <i>disaggregated by gender, pilot site, community, place of origin</i> demonstrating knowledge of the Mining Law</p> |
| <p>DESCRIPTION</p> |
| <p>Precise Definition(s): The percentage of artisanal miners who demonstrate average or good knowledge of the Mining Law over the number of artisanal miners interviewed in the PRADD Household Survey. Knowledge was determined by a set of both open and close-ended questions to the miners. The notion of poor, fair, average and good knowledge was determined by both PRADD experts and the MMEH.</p> |
| <p>Unit of Measure: Percentage of knowledgeable artisanal miners</p> |
| <p>Disaggregated by: Village, knowledge level (poor, fair, average, good)</p> |
| <p>Justification/Management Utility: This indicator shows the outcome of PRADD awareness-raising and training activities.</p> |
| <p>PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID</p> |
| <p>Data Collection Method: PRADD conducted a Household Survey in November 2010 over 235 artisanal mining households in the 19 communities where PRADD intervenes. PRADD used a complex questionnaire that collected 6 types of information for its knowledge section in the areas of property rights, legal registration, legal sale, cooperative system and environmental rehabilitation. A thorough analysis of this first Household Survey was provided in Annex I of the Q4 2010 report. The next Household Survey is planned for June or July 2011.</p> <p>Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): Artisanal miners</p> <p>Timing/Frequency of Data Collection: Every six months</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Collection: This routine activity is included in the budget and does not incur additional cost.</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Tim Fella</p> |
| <p>DATA QUALITY ISSUES</p> |
| <p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: November 2010</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Knowledge of the law does not necessarily amount to obedience to the law.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: PRADD discarded questions on whether the artisanal miner abides by the law to obtain the most objective answers. However, it conducted a separate, anonymous poll on the subject of the artisanal mining license in September 2010 which provided interesting results.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: June/July 2011</p> |
| <p>PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW AND REPORTING</p> |
| <p>Data Analysis: The PRADD COP and technical experts analyzed the data for two months before writing an analysis report in January 2011.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: 11-page report with tables and qualitative analysis</p> <p>Review of Data: PRADD COP and DCOP</p> |
| <p>OTHER NOTES</p> |
| <p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: Despite the disappointing baseline of 25.5% in November 2010, PRADD believes that the target of 50% of knowledgeable miners in June/July can still be reached thanks to its massive countrywide communication campaign launched in 2011 and the local screening of its coming film.</p> <p>Location of Data Storage: Data is stored at the PRADD National Office.</p> |
| <p>THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 10, 2011</p> |

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