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# PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROGRAM

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
PHASE 2 WORK PLAN PROPOSAL  
(JUNE 1, 2009– MAY 31, 2011)

MAY 2009

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## **DISCLAIMER**

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFL	<i>Artisan-Facilitateur Local</i>
AMCR	Artisanal Mining Claims Registry
AMCR/PFSDB	Artisanal Mining Claims Registry/Production and First Sales Data Base
BECDOR	Central African Expert Office for Diamonds and Gold
CAR	Central African Republic
CASM	Community and Small-Scale Mining initiative
CCC	<i>Cellule de Concertation Communale</i>
CEMAC	The Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
COP	Chief of Party
COTR	Contract Officer's Technical Representative
DAPM	National Direction for Promotion of Mining Production
DCIFM	National Direction for Commercialization, Industry and Mining Records
DGM	General Direction of Mines
DPER	National Direction for Programming, Studies and Research
DSRP	<i>Documents de stratégie pour la réduction de la pauvreté</i>
ECOFAC	<i>Ecosystèmes Forestiers d'Afrique Centrale</i>
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EU	European Union
FESS	Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLT2	Global Land Tenure 2
GoCAR	Government of Central African Republic
GPS	Global Positioning System
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMEH	Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulics
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PARPAF	<i>Projet d'Appui à la Réalisation de Plans d'Aménagement Forestier</i>

PLACE	Prosperity, Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems IQC
PM	Project Manager
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development Pilot Program
PRRGP	Property Rights and Resource Governance Program
RAISE	Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment
SED	Small Enterprise Development
SOW	Scope of Work
STA/M	Senior Technical Advisor/Manager
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
UNCMCA	National Union of Mining Cooperatives
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
USGS	US Geological Service

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kimberley Process (KP) and its supporting certification system (KPCS) came into effect in January 2003. The effort aims to control the flow of rough diamonds to and within international markets. While generally deemed successful by the industry and cooperating countries, the KPCS has failed to come to grips with a huge proportion of diamond mining in alluvial producer countries. The small-scale and itinerant character of alluvial diamond mining make it particularly difficult for governments to exercise effective monitoring and regulation of this sector, or to improve conditions in an often chaotic environment. Thus a significant portion of alluvial diamond mining activity remains unregulated and unregistered.

The *Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development* (PRADD) pilot program launched in 2007 was designed to demonstrate that by strengthening *property rights*: 1) alluvial diamonds will be brought into the formal chain of custody; and 2) local benefits from production and marketing of alluvial diamonds will increase. This is the core justification for establishing the pilot activities in the artisanal diamond mining areas of south-central Central African Republic (Ngotto commune). This program is supported by the US Department of State as one of its contributions to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) that brought into effect the certification system in January 2003.

The first year of the PRADD pilot project in Central African Republic was implemented by ARD, Inc. as a component of USAID's "Lesson's Learned: Property Rights and Natural Resources Management" program, a three-year USAID Global Task Order awarded to ARD, Inc. under the Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment (RAISE) Indefinite Quantity Contract. This work plan reviews some of the key lessons learned during the first years of the project, though further details are presented periodically through standard reporting mechanisms. Since the expiration of the RAISE contract in May 2008, PRADD/CAR has been implemented under the Property Rights and Resource Governance (PRRGP) Program, a USAID task order awarded under the Prosperity, Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE) IQC.

## *Mission, Goals, and Objectives*

The PRADD project premise is that increased security of land tenure and property rights aimed at artisanal diamond mining communities (and linked to national and local government policy frameworks), combined with improved production data is central to bringing alluvial artisanal diamonds into the legal chain of custody and improving the livelihood options of local populations. ***The fundamental goal of the PRADD project is to achieve a system of control and access (i.e., property rights) regarding alluvial diamonds from mine to export that is clearly defined, widely recognized, socially acceptable and reliably functioning.*** But, this does not negate the importance of strengthening property rights in other areas within the mining territories so essential to the long-term well-being of mining communities. Strengthening internal controls under the Kimberley Process umbrella goes hand-in-hand with helping communities free themselves from excessive dependence on a single export economy deeply affected by the present international economic recession. Based on the above over-arching goal, and on pilot phase

experiences, PRADD has redefined the five Intermediate Results<sup>1</sup> to be achieved during the second phase of funding for this project.

IR1 – Customary land and natural resource rights in target areas identified, clarified and formally recognized

IR2 – System for reliable tracking of production and initial sale information strengthened and appropriated by the government of the Central African Republic

IR3 – Benefits of mining activities to local communities increased and food production diversified and intensified

IR4 – Capacity to prevent and mitigate environmental impacts of artisanal mining strengthened

IR5 – Access and availability of information on artisanal diamond mining to stakeholders increased

### *Work Plan Phase II*

The following work plan and budget covers the period of June 1, 2009 – May 31, 2010. The five Intermediate Results noted above serve as the programmatic foundations of the project. Referred in this work plan as “Phase II,” the PRADD project will expand operations from its current three pilot sites in the Ngotto Commune of south-central Central African Republic to cover not only a wider reach in this commune but also to enter into a new region of the country chosen in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulics. The 8 steps of the Tenure Rights Formalization Process (mining registry) will be replicated in the new region of the country (IR1). This will include the establishment of an improved production data base linked to a geographic information system (IR2). The PRADD project will place an especially strong focus on increasing benefits of artisanal mining to local communities (IR3) through the use of diamond valuation equipment provided by USAID, training provided by non-governmental organizations in promising and tested agricultural intensification techniques, and promoting alternative income generating activities targeted to women. Thanks to recent assessments by PRADD environmental specialists, the project is now poised to implement a wide range of environmental mitigation initiatives (IR4) that include constructing land charters as part of community planning processes. Public communication and education (IR 5) will be substantially expanded to increase the two way flow of information between policy makers in the mining sector and local diamond mining communities. These activities all take place in a dismal economic climate of decline in the artisanal diamond mining sector. Artisanal diamond miners seek actively alternatives to alluvial diamond extraction by returning to agriculture or the informal services sector. Out of this economic malaise, new opportunities must be seized to wean diamond miners from the speculative nature of this extractive economy.

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<sup>1</sup> PRADD/CAR pilot phase results, listed as follows, overlap considerably with the intermediate results identified above for Phase 2.

- R1 – A system for reliable production and export information for diamonds exists at pilot sites;
- R2 – a process to identify and acknowledge land and property rights holders in target areas has been developed;
- R3 – opportunities for land and property rights holders in target areas to benefit more directly from the fair market value of diamonds have increased;
- R4 – delimitation of mining zones, and mitigation measures for negative social and environmental impacts, have been developed for pilot areas;
- R5 – a program for national public information awareness and accountability is operating.

The national office in Bangui will expand in size through recruitment of highly qualified staff from the Central African Republic to manage each Intermediate Result. Regional offices with a full time staff member and appropriate means of transport and communications will be set up in the commune of Ngotto and a new regional office site to be determined in the very near future.

The PRADD project is the result of a special collaboration between USAID and the US Department of State. Dr. Gregory Myers, Senior Land Tenure and Property Rights Specialist, EGAT/Natural Resources Management/Land Resources Management Team, USAID supervises and manages the PRRG task order. Dr. Myers coordinates communications between ARD's PRADD project implementing team, the USAID Missions and US Embassies in the pilot countries, and US Department of State's Special Advisor for Conflict Diamonds.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

## Introduction

The final months of the first two-year pilot phase of the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD) program in Central African Republic (May 2007-May 2009) have been devoted to evaluation of results, identification of lessons learned, and planning for Phase II. The Phase II program presented in this document builds on the lessons and successes of the pilot Phase I, but also takes account of dramatic changes in the economic and social context that have occurred as a result of the ongoing global financial and economic crisis. The collapse in the price of diamonds by over 65% in the Central African Republic has decisively reduced the options available to artisanal miners to market their diamonds and to maintain acceptable incomes. This in turn has affected a wide range of environmental and social issues that mining communities are forced to address – ones very different from those encountered at the start-up of PRADD.. While the international collapse of the diamond market may be viewed as a temporary blip in the history of diamonds in the Central African Republic, it is not certain that the country can recover markets lost to other competitors or to substitution in the international economy of raw diamonds for industrial diamonds. Rather, PRADD will look at this crisis as an opportunity in disguise – a rare chance to help diversify rural economies once overly dependent on rough diamonds to a more robust new economy linked into multiple markets at the local, regional, and national levels.

In broad terms, PRADD/CAR Phase II will have two main thrusts:

- To demonstrate the replicability of successful results achieved during the pilot phase by extending the project within the initial pilot zone and to new geographical zones, and
- Consolidating and deepening results achieved in the Phase I pilot zones through targeted economic and environmental initiatives.

A preoccupation that will guide Phase II work in both areas will be the need for long-term sustainability of results. Two key elements of PRADD's strategy for achieving sustainability will be:

- Increasing the capacity of the government of the CAR – through its Ministry of Mines, Energy and Hydraulics (MMEH) – to take ownership of achieved results, through enhanced communication, training, and direct involvement in implementation; and
- Substantially expanding the information available to identified stake holding groups and the general public on the artisanal diamond-mining sector, issues and PRADD results.

## Background

The Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development pilot program (PRADD) is an element of the support provided by the United States Government, through the US Department of State, to the Kimberley Process (KP). The Kimberley Process was established in 2000 by representatives from the diamond industry, civil society, and major diamond-producing and trading countries with the intent of combating the trade in conflict diamonds. Participation is voluntary, but member nations are permitted to trade only with other KP adherents, thus offering an economic incentive to retain membership as long as

non-members bear the cost of being excluded from legitimate trading channels. Currently 75 countries are members of the Kimberley Process and Certification Scheme, including all the major diamond producing and trading countries.

To retain membership participants are required to adhere to a number of rules including the enactment of national policies aimed at reducing illicit diamond export/import and the timely submission of trade and production statistics, which are vital for monitoring the trade. In order to adhere to these rules, member countries need a system of *internal controls* capable of regulating and tracking the flow of diamonds from the point of extraction to export. In 2004, the Central African Republic (CAR) enacted a mining code that requires registration with the central government of all production and marketing activities involving alluvial diamonds. The 2004 mining code is also noteworthy for the level of attention and support that specifically targets economic development of the artisanal diamond mining sector. The code provides incentives for the organization of artisanal miners into cooperatives, and more broadly provides safeguards to protect the property rights of artisanal miners. The new mining code passed in early May, 2009 adds to these provisions requirements for filling in pits created by artisanal and industrial diamond mining. The full implications of this new law are not yet fully analyzed by PRADD.

#### **Kimberley Process and Artisanal Diamond Mining**

The United States Congress enacted the Clean Diamond Trade Act (PL 108–19) of April 25, 2003 with the intent to “curtail the trade in conflict diamonds or to differentiate between the trade in conflict diamonds and the trade in legitimate diamonds [that] could have a severe negative impact on the legitimate diamond trade in countries such as Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Tanzania.” (Section 2.7). The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds sets up a system to monitor diamond production and sales among member states. As the founding document for the Kimberley Process notes, member countries are to “establish a system of internal controls designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds from shipments of rough diamonds imported into and exported from its territory.” In addition, “all artisanal and informal diamond miners should be licensed and only those persons so licensed should be allowed to mine diamonds.” The PRADD project in Central African Republic contributes to the strengthening of the internal chain of custody through strengthening internal control mechanisms.

However, implementation of the 2004 code (and now the new 2009 code) has so far been limited: the defined regulatory, tracking and support systems far exceed the implementation and enforcement capacity of the central government. The small-scale and itinerant character of alluvial diamond mining make it particularly difficult for governments to exercise effective monitoring and regulation of this sector, or to improve conditions in an often chaotic environment. Thus a significant portion of alluvial diamond mining activity remains unregulated and unregistered, giving rise to severe obstacles that severely limit both transparency and economic development.

At the time of this writing the CAR General Assembly appears to have passed the final version of the revised mining code that will replace the mining code of 2004. The draft version of the new code provided to the PRADD/CAR team does not appear to differ significantly in any of the characteristics of the 2004 code that are identified above. The commitment of the PRADD team to assist the government of CAR in finding more efficient and effective ways to apply its mining policy to the artisanal diamond sector will remain a defining element of the Phase II program.

In summary, the core problem being addressed by the PRADD program has two dimensions:

- Insufficient monitoring of the industry and a lack of reliable information to ensure the integrity of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

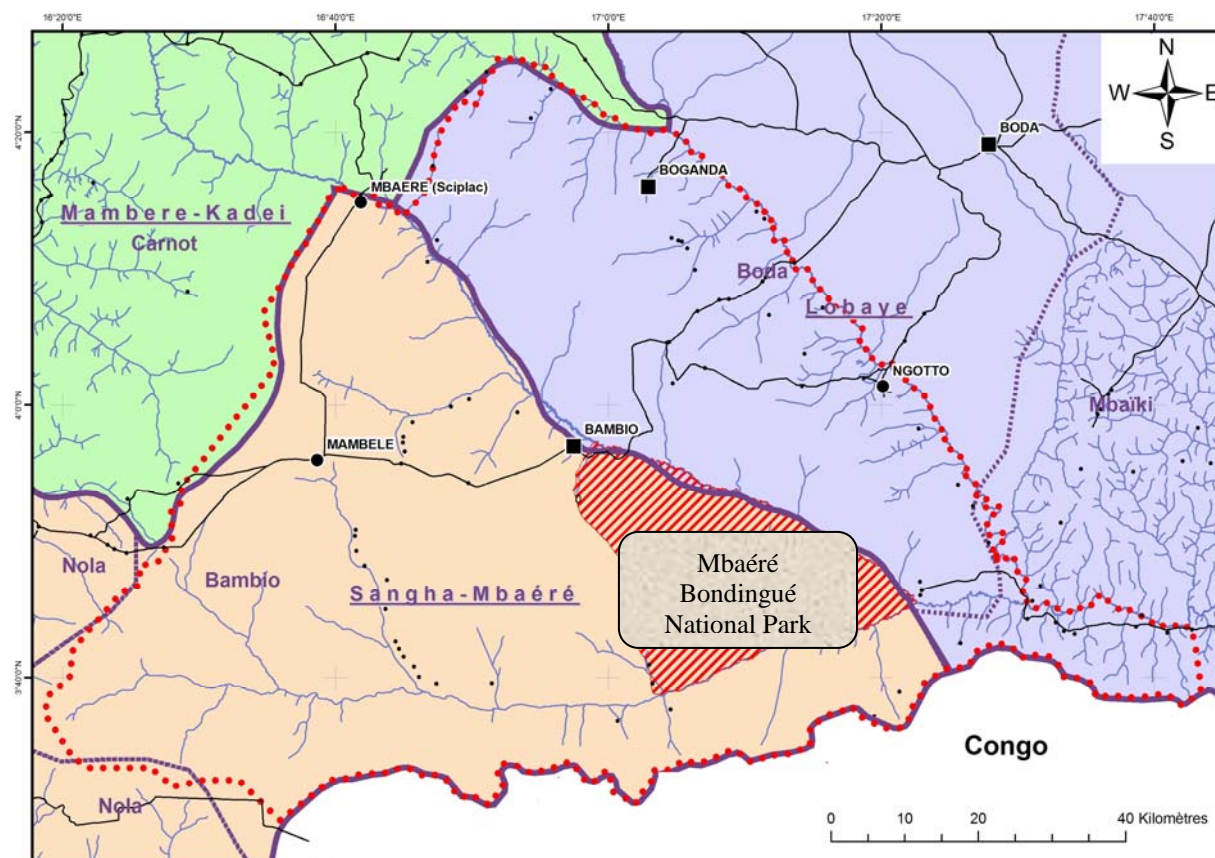
- Poverty, insecure property rights, and exploitation of artisanal miners and mining area communities.

Regarding the first dimension, one of the most significant obstacles to bringing alluvial diamond producing countries into the Kimberley Process has been the inability to capture accurate production data at the mine sites. Concerning the second dimension, government disregard of customary land rights breeds deep resentment among rural populations – frustrations that are easily tapped by advocates of violence and rebellion. Ironically, alluvial diamond production areas within Africa are often among the poorest in their respective regions, despite millions of dollars of diamond production. Artisanal diamond digging often operates in conditions that render miners vulnerable to a variety of rent-seekers and predators, with detrimental effects on producers and their livelihoods, as well as on national economic growth and the natural environment. Like an expanding cancer, the deleterious impact of artisanal diamond mining manifests itself in numerous ways. As so vividly recounted in the legislation creating United States Government engagement in the Kimberley Process:

Funds derived from the sale of rough diamonds are being used by rebels and state actors to finance military activities, overthrow legitimate governments, subvert international efforts to promote peace and stability, and commit horrifying atrocities against unarmed civilians. During the past decade, more than 6,500,000 people from Sierra Leone, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been driven from their homes by wars waged in large part for control of diamond mining areas. A million of these are refugees eking out a miserable existence in neighboring countries, and tens of thousands have fled to the United States. Approximately 3,700,000 people have died during these wars (PUBLIC LAW 108–19—APR. 25, 2003 117 STAT. 631, Section 2).

Even though wars financed by artisanal diamond mining have been stopped in countries like Sierra Leone and Liberia, the impacts remain pervasive. Food security often suffers in mining areas because the rural labor force invests in the speculative business of mining rather than the arduous work and low returns of agriculture. Men generally abandon farming while leaving most of the agricultural work to women. Labor scarcity for agriculture is thus a major issue in many diamond areas. The collapse of the diamond economy now raises many questions about the future of the restive and young labor force so long involved in diamond digging. Will they return to agriculture or to high risk and often illegal ventures like arms and drug smuggling or mercenary services? The two dimensions of the core problem are linked: the same lack of transparency and ineffective regulatory systems that inhibit information collection also enable those with more power or means to continue to exploit the relatively powerless. The pursuit of adequate livelihoods in the alluvial diamond

Figure 1: Map of PRADD Pilot Site



mining areas of CAR has recently become even more of a challenge with the deterioration of the global market for diamonds.

The PRADD project premise is that increased security of land tenure and property rights aimed at community and extraction groups (and linked to local government contexts), combined with improved production data is central to bringing alluvial artisanal diamonds into the legal chain of custody and improving the livelihood options of local populations. ***The fundamental goal of the PRADD project is to achieve a system of control and access (i.e., property rights) regarding alluvial diamonds from mine to export that is clearly defined, widely recognized, socially acceptable and reliably functioning.*** But, this does not negate the importance of strengthening property rights of other land and natural resource users in the mining territories so essential to the long-term well-being of mining communities. Strengthening internal controls under the Kimberley Process umbrella goes hand-in-hand with helping communities free themselves from excessive dependence on a single export economy deeply affected by the present international economic recession. Based on the above over-arching goal and objectives, and on pilot phase experiences, PRADD has redefined the five intermediate results to be achieved during Phase II as indicated in Column 1 of the table below. The original Phase 1 results are indicated in Column 2 for comparison:



**Table 1: Comparison of Intermediate Results of Phase II and Phase I**

<b>Phase 2 Intermediate Results</b>	<b>Phase 1 Intermediate Results</b>
IR1 – Customary land and natural resource rights in target areas identified, clarified and formally recognized.	A process to identify and acknowledge land and property rights holders in target areas has been developed.
IR2 – System for reliable tracking of production and initial sale information strengthened and appropriated by GoCAR.	A system for reliable production and export information for diamonds exists at pilot sites.
IR3 – Benefits of mining activities to local communities increased and food production diversified and intensified.	Opportunities for land and property rights holders in target areas to benefit more directly from the fair market value of diamonds have increased.
IR4 – Capacity to prevent and mitigate environmental impacts of artisanal mining strengthened.	Delimitation of mining zones, and mitigation measures for negative social and environmental impacts, have been developed for pilot areas.
IR5 – Access and availability of information on artisanal diamond mining to stakeholders increased.	A program for national public information awareness and accountability is operating.



## 2.0 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TO DATE AND LESSONS LEARNED

The two-year pilot phase of the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development initiative in CAR will end on May 31, 2009. During this first phase, deliberate emphasis has been placed on Results 1 (targeting property rights and production information) and 2 (targeting more secure property rights of artisanal miners) which constituted the core of PRADD Phase I program. The definitive product of these two results is an artisanal mining claims registry and supporting GIS database.

Results 3 (aiming to enhance the proportion of diamond mining benefits that remain at the local level) and 4 (mitigation of negative environmental effects of mining) have mostly been addressed as extensions of the property rights approach. Thus a transparent property right to the mining site secured by the artisanal miner enhances the negotiating position of the miner vis-à-vis prospective buyers. Complementary activities, such as provision of training in diamond valuation, further reinforce the negotiating position of the miner in relation to the buyer (given that up to present the buyer has generally been much better equipped than the artisanal miner to determine the value of diamonds). Result 4 has also been approached as an extension of the PRADD property rights approach by beginning the process toward community adoption of a land use planning and zoning approach to allocation of local land and natural resources based on community-designed and enforced rules that take into consideration resource sustainability as well as production goals and economic benefits. Result 4 activities have included identification of mined-out sites for potential rehabilitation activities that would allow for the development of alternative productive activities on the restored site.

Result 5 (aiming to enhance public awareness of artisanal mining issues and to enhance public accountability) activities were largely limited during Phase I to preparation and diffusion of specialized radio broadcasts featuring themes relevant to artisanal mining, and press and media coverage of selected PRADD events such as the project launch workshop, an end-of-Phase I stakeholders workshop, and award of mining claim validation certificates. However, the Phase I experience illustrates how targeted communications activities could facilitate achievement of results 1-4 as well as improve their quality.

Phase I provided an extremely rich databank of experiences, information and results on which to refine and design future activities and programs. The section below provides a summary of specific achievements against each of the five results of PRADD/CAR's Phase I program, and cites specific lessons drawn.

### ***R1 – A system for reliable production and export information for diamonds exists at pilot sites***

In Year 1, PRADD carried out a series of activities at the national and local levels that generated information and debate about the pertinence and feasibility of the Government of CAR's internal control systems. These included a policy review of the mining sector in Central African Republic with a focus on information collection and management systems and procedures, a national workshop on the alluvial diamond chain of custody to identify specific problems and opportunities for PRADD-Government of

CAR (GoCAR) collaboration, and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) exercises in all three pilot sites to gather information on diamond production and sales information management practices, and perceptions regarding legal documentation.

### IR 1 Key Result in Phase I

Geographic information data base with production and sales notebooks for 290 miners developed and tested in pilot sites in Ngotto commune

These participatory analyses confirmed that the weakest link in GoCAR's chain of custody was at the mine level where a variety of factors combined to result in a near-total absence of data being generated by artisanal diamond producers. These factors included: lack of miner awareness regarding production/sales reporting requirements, unfamiliarity with reporting forms, and fears that revealing information about diamond finds could expose them to shake-downs from corrupt Mining Brigade agents.

In response to those factors PRADD/CAR undertook a series of activities during Years 1 and 2 including the development and dissemination of a simplified guide for artisans on the Mining Code, training for artisans (and the Mining Brigade) on the Mining Code, training of 290 artisans in use of production notebooks, and periodic monitoring of use of production notebooks. In complement to these *bottom-up* activities aimed at improving the generation of diamond production and sales data in PRADD's pilot zones, the project developed a GIS (geographic information system) database that will facilitate the tracing of diamonds from earth-to-export. It consists of a mapped property rights registry (see Result 2, below) in which each validated holding is assigned a unique code corresponding to the mine location and artisanal miner. Through the recording of these codes in production and sales notebooks that artisanal miners are required to use, the database allows production and sales data to be linked to specific mine sites. The PRADD GIS database represents the primary data management platform for activities under Results 1 and 2. PRADD has provided basic training to MMEH' technicians in GIS and database management, and in the use and maintenance of the PRADD database.

As a result of PRADD's *bottom-up* efforts, 86 % of the 336 artisans identified in the project's pilot zone know how to maintain accurate production and sales data and understand the importance of doing so. . Artisans report that relations with the Mining Brigade have improved, and incidents of harassment have decreased following the joint trainings conducted on the Mining Code. These necessary (but not sufficient) conditions have not yet resulted in a notable improvement in the generation of production/sales data at the mine level, however. The most significant hurdle remains the *legalization* of the status of the artisans – the vast majority of whom have not accepted to pay the permit fee required by the government. As “illegals” these artisans are not even *entitled* to obtain official production notebooks, and their production cannot be officially recognized and recorded by the government. In Phase II, PRADD will promote a search for solutions to this fundamental problem (linked to Result 2) which could entail reducing permit fees and simplifying permitting procedures in exchange for improved compliance.

A final, not insignificant, obstacle to establishing a functioning production/sales accounting system at the mine level is the creation of a cost-effective system for collecting and centralizing data maintained in scattered, difficult-to-access mining sites. As in other diamond producing countries, the diamond economy itself ought to generate enough tax revenues to pay for the costs of internal monitoring.

#### Lesson learned:

Establishment of an effective database and collection system for production information has proved to be a longer-term process than has been creation of the mining claims registry (see Result 2). Whereas the database can easily be designed to incorporate production data and to accommodate data entries on a periodic basis, convincing and equipping artisanal miners to accurately reveal and record production information in a government-issued notebook is a significant challenge. Progress achieved by the end of

Phase I is limited to a minority of registered miners who are now regularly recording and making available production data. The goal of achieving substantial compliance throughout the mining community will require both sustained technical support to miners, policy reform to facilitate miner entry into the statutory chain of custody, and the creation of various incentives to focus miner attention and interest in acquiring legal status. Among the various “carrots” that might be offered would be a reduction in the price of licenses (*patentes*) in exchange for investment in rehabilitation of mined out areas.

***R2 – A process to identify and acknowledge land and property rights holders in target areas has been developed***

Over the course of the first year of the project, the property rights model that the PRADD project was charged with developing for alluvial diamond zones of CAR materialized in the form of a **mining claims registry**. It is the fundamental PRADD product that responds to Results 1 and 2 – providing increased clarity and reinforced security of property rights to diamond production sites and to marketed diamonds, as they enter and progress through a legal chain of custody.

**IR 2 Key Result in Phase I**

Mining claims registry for 428 claims developed and tested in pilot sites in Ngotto commune

The process developed by PRADD to create a mining claims registry that allows the identification and acknowledgement of land and property rights holders, involves a series of steps. They include a census of artisanal miners, the gathering of detailed information on claims through socio-economic surveys, collection of geographic coordinates of mines sites, and the validation of claims based on customary rights by local authorities. This latter step was accomplished by organizing a series of public forums attended by government and community stakeholders in the pilot area to present the geo-referenced property rights registry and allow them to openly dispute or recognize the legitimacy of individual claims. This step was formally documented in a series of *procès verbaux* (recorded public proceedings), and the validated claims were entered into the GIS database.

During Phase I, PRADD tested and refined this process in all three pilot zones. 428 mining claims were identified and publicly validated – on the basis of customary rights. The registry provides the MMEH with useful information it previously lacked including the number of diamond miners and mines in the pilot zones, the identities of artisans, and the location of their claims. For the artisans – whose claims were previously verifiable only through oral processes – the establishment of the registry provides a new level of security and reduces the risk of conflicts with neighbors and newcomers to the mining zone. Endowed with documents that attest to the location and duration of their claims, some artisans expect to be able to negotiate more favorable agreements with mining companies that obtain statutory permits overlapping artisans' customary claims.

The various steps of the process developed by PRADD under Result 2 have been well-documented. They rely on a set of techniques (such as participatory rural appraisal) and tools that can be readily transferred, and with the exception of the GIS database, do not require expensive equipment or sophisticated technologies. The property rights model could be adapted to other types of artisanal mineral exploitation like artisanal gold mining.

An obstacle that remains to be resolved is the legalization of artisanal miners whose property rights are recognized in the mining claims registry. The claims registry developed in Phase I validates community and customary recognition of artisanal property rights, but has yet to bring the majority of artisanal miners into conformity with mining laws that require the miners to obtain both an authorization to engage

in artisanal mining operations (*patente*) and a geographically-specific artisanal mining permit. This is a very serious constraint that, if not resolved, will limit the achievement of having developed a technically sound and socially-mandated mining claims registry. PRADD's opinion is that the fee required for entry-level artisanal mining authorization is set by GoCAR at a significantly higher level – approximately \$100 – than is reasonable given the very limited investment capacity of most artisanal miners. This, coupled with the precipitous decline in the price of raw diamonds renders payment of the *patente* even more problematic. Reinforcing this opinion is the fact that at PRADD pilot sites fewer than three percent of artisanal miners have obtained the authorization, and most of those who have obtained official authorization have allowed the authorization to expire rather than conform to the mandatory annual renewal requirement (which entails payment of additional fees). A multi-pronged strategy is necessary to address this constraint which will include advocacy for setting the fee at a more reasonable level and possible negotiation of an installment plan for payment of fees.

The PRADD model was developed in collaboration with key stakeholders (regional and national government officials, artisanal miner representatives, collectors active in the project area, and buying and export houses). Participants at the national Stakeholder Workshop organized in April 2009 confirmed the pertinence and originality of the PRADD model and recommended refinements that will be taken into account in the expansion of the project in Phase II.

#### Lesson learned:

1. The PRADD core activity, consisting of a series of steps leading to establishment of an artisanal mining claims registry/artisanal mining GIS database, is a viable undertaking that serves Kimberley Process objectives while contributing to an enabling environment for local development and income enhancement.
2. The originally proposed timeline (18 months) for establishment of the claims registry/artisanal mining GIS database proved to be optimistic during Phase I; the status of this initiative as a pioneer activity explains much of the under-estimation. Although elements of the claims registry at pilot sites in CAR remain to be refined following 24 months of project implementation, lessons learned during Phase I will support streamlining and more efficient implementation of the process in Phase II. Current indications are that 24 months is a reasonable period for achievement of this product at a given artisanal diamond mining site that could include as many as several hundred property rights claimants to small-scale mines. This hypothesis will be tested during the expansion into new sites during the early stages of Phase II.
3. The process for transfer of the claims registry/database to the government of CAR needs to be designed from the beginning of program implementation and implemented throughout the period of registry development. In the case of CAR, this process remains incomplete at the end of Phase I. The transfer process includes technical capacity and skills-building, facilitated design by GoCAR of institutional arrangements, and possible equipment and material support. The transfer process may also include a legal dimension (see following point).
4. Policy dialogue should also be approached as a program sub-component and should consist of a context- and country-specific set of activities designed during the beginning months of start-up in a given country. The specific activities of this sub-component may include advocacy for specific reforms of mining policy, analysis and possible recommendations regarding land tenure and NRM policies, achievement of legal recognition for the process to develop a claims registry/artisanal mining database, and for the institutional arrangements within GoCAR for appropriation and management of the registry.

***R3 – Opportunities for land and property rights holders in target areas to benefit more directly from the fair market value of diamonds have increased***

The socio-economic analyses conducted by PRADD in Year 1 confirmed that the majority of artisans in PRADD's pilot zones relied entirely on collectors to finance their mining operations. The artisans' dependency on collector-based financing, and their relatively inferior knowledge of diamond values, condemned them to exclusive and disadvantageous selling arrangements. In an attempt to lessen artisans' dependency on collectors – and position them to receive a better return on their production -- PRADD conducted a variety of capacity building activities under Result 3 during this first phase. These included:

- Training 33 artisanal miners in diamond evaluation to serve as potential advisors and resource persons for other miners;
- Conducting an analysis and raising artisans' awareness concerning potential alternative financing for diamond mining, including traditional group savings and lending mechanisms;
- Establishing informal women's groups to promote agricultural production and community awareness and initial women's rights trainings
- Training of artisans in basic enterprise management.

While capacity building in enterprise management appears essential to reverse miner dependency in the medium to long term, from the perspective of the artisans the most tangible assistance received from PRADD has been the diamond valuation training. Based on the success several miners reported in using their newfound diamond valuation skills to negotiate improved prices with collectors, all three PRADD pilot zones solicited PRADD's assistance in Year 2 to acquire a set of basic diamond valuation equipment (magnifying glass, lamp, scale, etc.). PRADD has seized the granting of diamond valuation equipment as a practical opportunity to provide management training to the mining communities. The project has assisted them in developing clear management plans and procedures that will enable them to use the requested equipment in a transparent, productive, and sustainable fashion.

With regard to the distribution of public revenues from diamond mining, PRADD undertook a single activity during Phase I, assisting the Commune of Ngotto (home to all three PRADD pilot sites) to analyze the tax obligations of diamond mining companies operating within its boundaries. The analysis revealed that through the non-application and misapplication of existing laws, diamond-producing areas are deprived of critically-needed fiscal revenues from diamond mining. The GoCAR does not apply a

**IR 3 Key Result in Phase 1**

In-depth understanding of artisanal diamond mining sector in pilot sites combined with initial training in: diamond valuation practices for 33 miners, basic financial management, alternative financing, and women's rights and income generation options.



**Figure 2:** The environmental scourge of diamond mining along river courses. Photo by Jean-Marie Sarrailh.



1988 Finance Law ordinance which requires 25% of the annual “area taxes” paid by industrial mining companies be distributed to the communes in which they operate. More important, companies often extract minerals under “exploration” permits (rather than exploitation permits) – a practice which allows them to avoid the much higher tax obligations associated with exploitation permits. Unfortunately, the industrial diamond mining company that had been operating in Ngotto left the country under cloudy circumstances last year, linked in part to the burning down of the company’s

infrastructures by the local community. Now, no area taxes are generated, even in theory. Similarly, international logging companies have gone bankrupt in the zone due to the international economic crisis. Tax revenues have dried up and unemployment is now rampant. The impacts of the international economic crisis pervade the PRADD pilot sites.



**Figure 3:** Diamond pits "marmines" in floodplains and pasture lands near Ngotto. Photo by Jamil Simon.

The artisanal diamond mining economy in the Central African Republic generates millions of dollars per year of exports of raw diamonds while the multiplier effects of the industry strongly influence the national economy at many levels. Despite the central importance of diamond mining to the country, the international collapse in diamond prices caused by the global economic recession is severely undermining the country’s formal and informal economic sectors. The diamond producing and processing company DeBeers reports that demand in the international economy has dropped sharply and recovery is not expected until the recession ends (see box). For the Central African Republic, this dramatic collapse in international demand is reflected in a 65% drop over one year in the export price of diamonds. Diamond diggers at the local level complain bitterly of not only the precipitous decline in diamond prices but also the closure by government of diamond export houses.

#### **Collapse in International Demand for Diamonds**

De Beers is preparing itself for a hard year, on top of what has already been difficult times, with producers reporting a 50.0% drop in rough diamond prices in the past six months. Evolution Securities analyst Charles Cooper expects prices to fall at least another 10.0% in the next couple of months. "Diamonds tend to follow gross domestic product, and the main market tends to be the U.S., where GDP has fallen off a cliff," he told *Forbes*. (*Forbes*, February 20, 2009)

The international collapse in the demand for diamonds is manifesting itself in many ways throughout the economy of the Central African Republic. With diamond prices so low, many mining households are allocating more labor to agriculture and other traditional livelihood activities. Others are migrating in search of employment in more lucrative economies like gold mining. Some wonder whether this mobile young labor force have joined up with rebel movements. While diamond miners always move in and out of agriculture and mining on a seasonal basis, the rather speculative economic benefits of diamond mining has become even more so during this time of uncertainty. Since less disposable income is circulating in the informal economy, trading is coming to a halt for basic commodities as well as for luxury items. Prices for basic foods like manioc are falling due to falling demand from a poorer labor force. Shops in once bustling towns like Boda and Ngotto are now shuttered up, beer stands closed, and common consumer goods difficult to find in local markets. To compound the crisis caused by declining prices,



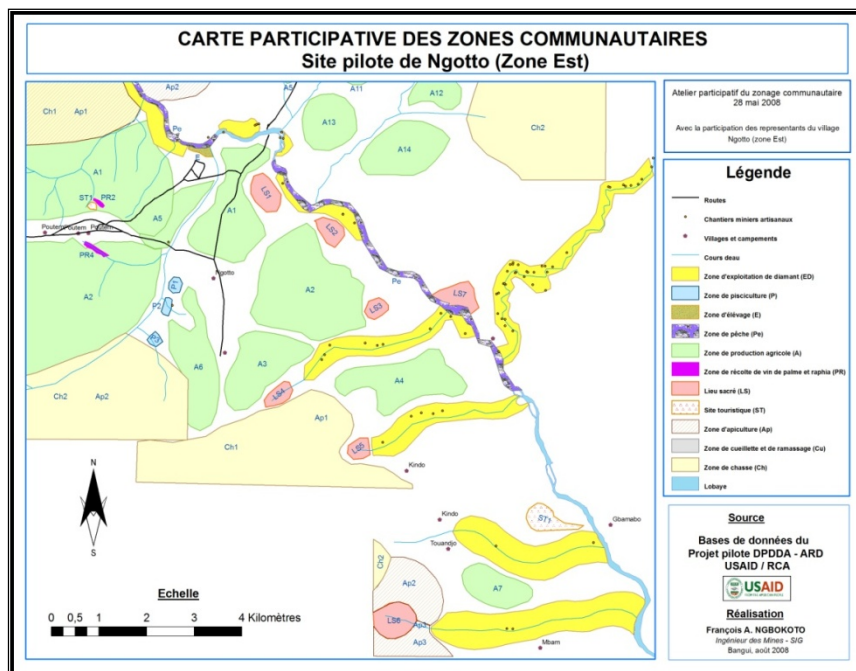
commercial buying houses have closed down with the result that diamonds are increasingly difficult to sell at a fair market price.

Even in the best of conditions, artisanal diamond mining generates highly variable benefits for individual diamond miners. As the reports by PRADD Gender/NRM consultant Hanta Pulchérie note, the revenue generated by diamond mining is rarely saved by the producer but rather spent in the consumption of immediate household necessities and luxury goods like alcohol. Indeed, the economy saps the health and well-being of the work force. Women bear the brunt of providing food security through small-scale agriculture while men invest most labor in the speculative work of searching for diamonds under arduous working

conditions. Commercial sex providers among this young labor force contribute in part to the rapid spread of HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in the PRADD pilot sites. A recent study by the GTZ REMAP project showed that HIV-AIDS prevalence rates are about 16-22% for both men and women (see text box below). The exceptionally high incidence of this disease is compounded by waterborne infectious diseases and malaria in these zones poorly served by medical facilities.

Through participatory planning exercises in the pilot sites, the women and men in these consultative discussions strongly recommended that PRADD help to diversify the local economy away from reliance on diamond production through building a stronger economic foundation based on diversified agricultural production. Demand, farmers said, for various agricultural commodities will always remain high though demand stimulated by diamond mining itself and the neighboring logging industry. Development assistance from the government, PRADD and other donors ought to be channeled into improving production of food crops. The consultative meetings led to a wide range of proposals like improving seed availability, adding new crops like beans and potatoes to the farming system, and improving upon traditional extractive activities like honey collecting. A range of other innovative ideas were proposed – improve inland fisheries, restore traditional fishing areas, increase production of the much valued butterfly larva, intensify and diversify fruit tree production, plant more plantain bananas, conserve hunting areas, replant raffia palm trees, etc. The PRADD team believes that as the labor force shifts out of diamond mining, this is indeed the time to invest heavily in improving food security through diversification and intensification.

The diamond economy will most likely rebound when the global economy begins to grow once again. Recovery of the diamond economy in CAR may lag behind the rest of the world, but when demand does



**Figure 4:** Resource Mapping in Ngotto Area showing land use zoning preferences.

#### HIV-AIDS Prevalence in PRADD Sites

The GTZ-REMAP project conducted a HIV-AIDS prevalence study in the PRADD sites. 16-22% of the population between 16-50 years of age is HIV-AIDS positive. The national average is 10%. 17% of men and 14% of women are HIV-AIDS positive.

rise once again, a diversified rural and agricultural economy can generate new economic value. The principal winners would be the women of the diamond mining communities. However, in the event that CAR is not able to capture the trickle down benefits of an improving international demand for diamonds, the localized ameliorations in the food production system would serve well the pilot site communities. Exports of timber from CAR – and the PRADD pilot areas – would most likely increase with the recovery of the international economy. This will stimulate internal migration of rural labor to forested areas where both timber and diamonds are extracted. In turn, this internal migration will lead to increased demand for food. So now is the time to build the foundations for capturing future benefits from the diamond economy – benefits derived not simply from the increased value of sale of diamonds but also from the ancillary economic activities like food production.

#### Lesson learned:

Over the past six months, the character of diamond mining in the Central African Republic has dramatically changed from a robust and speculative economy to one characterized by depression and despair. The PRADD project now knows well how this export- oriented economy creates an environmental and social cancer at the local level. The speculative, get-rich-quick nature of diamond mining permeates the PRADD pilot sites, but the international economic crisis has shaken the foundations of the economy. A comprehensive approach to addressing the problem of inequitable benefits from artisanal diamond mining has to include initiatives aimed both at miners (as individual

economic operators) and at their communities. Certainly, the diamond sector continues to generate foreign exchange and taxes for the national treasury. But how can this economy lead to true rural development and environmental restoration? Women are the primary producers of food in the local economy, but how can agricultural development interventions, paid for by taxes on diamond production and export, help provide technical assistance and other inputs to this sector? During this time of economic crisis, can tax revenues combined with technical assistance by government and donors be used to wean diamond miners away from nearly exclusive dependency on the speculative diamond economy? The PRADD/Guinea<sup>2</sup> study of the public finance aspects of diamond mining provides a rich stock of information to launch the debate on ways to improve the application of existing policies toward the end goal of enhancing local governments' share of tax and fee revenues available for local development. An additional and increasingly critical question to examine is how public revenues from diamond production should be used to help finance the costs associated with chain of custody monitoring and the enforcement of environmental requirements.



**Figure 5:** Rehabilitated "Marmine" Diamond Pit. Ngotto fish pond in old diamond pit. Photo by Jean-Marie Sarrailh.

<sup>2</sup> The PRADD/Guinea pilot project, launched in February 2008, was closed out in the first quarter of 2009 following the assumption of power in Guinea by a military junta in late December 2008, and the subsequent decision by the US Government to suspend all assistance except humanitarian aid and support for elections.

***R4 – Delimitation of mining zones, and mitigation measures for negative impacts, have been developed for pilot areas***

During Year 1, PRADD gathered from the perspective of mining communities information on the social and environmental aspects of artisanal mining. During rapid rural appraisal exercises, participatory land use maps were produced (see Figure 4), and land management problems and solutions were discussed. Residents of the pilot zones indicated that the major environmental impacts from diamond mining were loss of access to forest products and fish due to deforestation and the diversion and silting of streams – impacts felt most keenly by women. Figures 2 and 3 above exemplify these impacts.

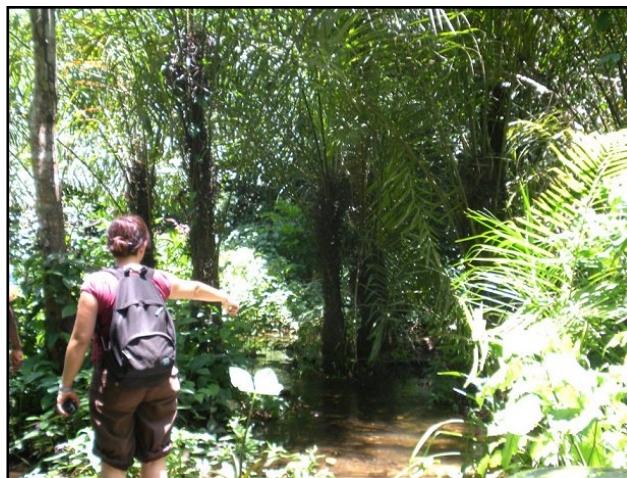
**IR 4 Key Result in Phase I**

Land use planning process with environmental mitigation strategies and activities developed in a participatory fashion and communicated to communities in pilot sites

In Year 2, PRADD intensified efforts to support land use planning by the pilot communities. The project carried out a participatory land use mapping exercise that identified 167 land use zones covering approximately 300 square kilometers (roughly 30% of the pilot area), and subsequently organized 7 community roundtables to discuss interest in setting up *chartes foncières* (land use plans and rules), and in the rehabilitation of mined-out lands. Anticipating that the specific concerns and needs of women might be neglected in the land use planning process, PRADD mobilized a Gender/NRM specialist who worked with over 250 women in analyzing land and natural resource management issues, and in strengthening their organizational strategy and advocacy skills.

For a number of reasons, the land use planning initiative stalled in the second half of Year 2. On the communities' side, they struggled to form local committees with both the authority on tenure matters and the ability to represent diverse interests that is needed to lead such a process. On

the project's side, the unexpected departure of the technical lead for this activity also created a vacuum. In Phase II, the project will renew and intensify assistance to pilot communities to identify land use zones and establish management guidelines as part of a larger strategy to protect natural resources and diversify food production (see Section 3.4).



**Figure 6:** Raphia tree planting around old "marmine" diamond pits. Photo by Jean-Marie Sarrailh.

During Year 2, a second project objective under Result 4 was to catalyze the rehabilitation of fields, streams, and forest areas damaged by artisanal mining and to promote economic opportunities for women, by supporting the rehabilitation of a mined-out parcel in each of the three pilot sites that could be turned over to women for small-scale agro-forestry activities.

A survey conducted by PRADD in Year 2 of selected mined-out parcels in the pilot area revealed that the principal rehabilitation practice currently conducted by artisans on such land was the planting of raphia (for palm wine) (See Figure 6). PRADD broached the problem of land rehabilitation with pilot zone residents during preliminary discussions on land use planning. While land rehabilitation has not generally



been regarded as a priority (or even feasible) by the majority of the local population, they recognize the severity of damage inflicted. With PRADD's assistance, the pilot zone communities identified approximately 30 candidate sites for rehabilitation, including a dozen waterways where fish stocks have declined, as well as forest areas in which vegetative cover has been destroyed and fauna has disappeared.

The PRADD Phase I pilot sites are situated around the Mbaéré Bondingué National Park (see Figure 1). From a biodiversity perspective, the European Union ECOFAC project is very interested in protecting the national park from the intrusion of diamond miners into the biologically rich forests. Park authorities constantly fight against illegal extraction of wild meat and other forest products that find a ready market among the artisanal diamond miners. For this reason, park authorities are very interested in working with PRADD to help local communities diversify and intensify agricultural production in the buffer zone as a way to reduce human pressures on the park. This new opportunity opens up many possibilities for new partnerships with ECOFAC and its institutional affiliates. But, as PRADD develops a broader view of the impact of diamond mining on the environment, the impacts on areas of high biodiversity, like the Mbaéré Bondingué National Park, needs to enter into the analysis.

#### Lessons Learned:

The PRADD project engaged in April and May, 2009 the consultants Marie Mazalto and Jean-Marie Sarrailh to investigate the environmental problematic of artisanal diamond mining with a view to recommending concrete mitigation measures. At the time of preparation of this work plan, the finalized Action Plan had not yet been completed but the general orientations are presented below.

The specialists note that the environmental effects of artisanal mining vary across the landscape. The localized environmental impacts of artisanal diamond mining are relatively small compared to large-scale industrial mining of diamonds, gold, and other minerals. Environmentally noxious chemicals like mercury are not used to extract diamonds from the subsoil as is the case with artisanal gold mining. Rather, artisanal diamond extraction creates a pockmarked landscape of varying intensity in a region of relatively light human occupation. Deep vertical trenches and lateral tunnels are dug into the compact lateritic soils of the savanna uplands. The visual impact of diamond mining here is highly evident in these uplands. Along the river courses, diamond digging takes place in swampy plains and under the gallery forests. In this ecological zone, the diamond mining disrupts the diverse habitats so important to the reproduction of inland fisheries. Gravel washing creates turbid waters and the pits dug along river banks and floodplains destroy aquatic habitats. Rural communities note that fisheries decline in streams where diamonds are extracted along the river banks and floodplains but also from the depths of the rivers themselves. The environmental consultants confirm that submerged extraction of gravel certainly disrupts the ecology of the rivers. Pastoralist grazing patterns of the Fulbe have likewise been altered in some places due to the many diamond pits dug into the grasslands along rivers.

Natural regeneration of sites damaged by diamond mining unfolds in different ways. Pits dug into sandy soils along river banks tend to fill up rapidly with water, vegetation, and run-off topsoil during the rainy season, and indeed the land recovers quite quickly after a season or two. Once the turbid waters settle down, fish tend to return to these sites. Villagers sometimes claim these fish-filled holes and fence them off to collect the fish later in the season. But natural re-vegetation in the savanna is much more problematic due to the inherently poor fertility of lateritic soils and the impacts of seasonal bush fires. The greatest long-term impact of diamond mining on rural population is due to the innumerable deep holes (the term “marmines” is used the local vernacular) pocketing the landscape. The nearly vertical sides of the trenches and circular holes are mortal traps for night hunters, children, and other victims who may fall and drown in these deep traps. The stagnant water is a habitat for malaria-bearing mosquitoes, though many sites are far from village settlements. Given the range of damage wreaked by artisanal mining, the targeting of sites for regeneration and environmental rehabilitation needs to be guided by a number of factors, most notably cost, technical feasibility, and anticipated benefits to mining communities.

The environmental impacts of diamond mining are both localized and extensive. While the immediate impact of thousands of pits dug into the landscape initially shocks the outside observer, the broader ecological and social consequences of artisanal diamond mining are much harder to discern. Illegal extraction of meat and secondary forest products from the Mbaéré Bondingué National Park is difficult to measure and thus the ecological impact of diamond mining on this area of high biodiversity. From a social perspective, as noted in Results Module 3, the extractive diamond mining industry itself ties the predominantly agricultural communities into debt peonage with well-financed collectors and traders. Internal household dynamics are deeply affected by the rags-to-riches promise of diamond mining. Relatively little labor is invested in agriculture and for this reason the food production system is based fundamentally on the production of a single crop – manioc – with women farmers as the primary food producers. Very little investment of labor is placed in diversifying the farming system. Contrary to other parts of West and Central Africa, farmers in the PRADD pilot sites invest very little in fruit tree production, small livestock raising, fish farming, or other components of more complex agricultural systems. Diamond mining inserts itself into an economy now characterized as little more than one built on slash-and-burn agriculture and forest extraction for wild meat and secondary tree crop products. Indeed, in the pilot sites, very few traces remain of the once vibrant coffee plantations and mixed farming systems of the colonial and immediate post-colonial era.

### **Reclamation and Artisanal Mining**

“This mining sector [artisanal mining] provides for some of the poorest people in the world, working small-scale, often low grade ore deposits that are not economic to large-scale mining. This sector is characterized by technological backwardness and lack of economic and environmental knowledge. It is clear that ecological restoration and biodiversity will have to “take their turn” and contribute to solutions for this sector that takes a holistic view of sustainable development and creating sustainable livelihoods. Problems of this sector include deforestation and removal of biodiversity through thousands of small workings with many open pits, unplanned growth of villages and towns without clean water and sanitation, and alluvial workings which can cause extensive disturbance and damage to river systems. The social agenda as part of sustainable development will become increasingly important to environmental management in the mining sector in general and to ecological restoration and biodiversity issues in particular.” (Michael Johnson and Phil Tanner, “Mine Site Rehabilitation and Ecosystem Reconstruction for Biodiversity Gain.”)

The presence of the extractive diamond economy brings with it major social costs. Alcoholism is rampant among men and women in the pilot villages because diamond profits are rapidly invested in both palm wine consumption but also beer and hard liquor. HIV-AIDS is widespread in the small villages and hamlets situated along the rivers rich in alluvial pockets of diamonds. Hunting by the Aka pygmies and others places heavy pressure on fauna in the nearby national park and other forested zones. Heavy extraction of secondary forest



**Figure 7:** Community meetings with elders are important communication tools. Photo by Jamil Simon.

products like “koko” (*Gnetum spp*), wild honey, and firewood places additional pressure on the landscape.

No mitigation measures are in place to reduce the impact both locally and regionally of the extractive mining sector. In a poor and very lightly populated country, the environmental ethos indeed rarely permeates the public discourse.

To the surprise of the PRADD team, the local communities themselves are aware of the immediate and long-term environmental costs of artisanal diamond mining. Participatory dialogues with the PRADD team and the external consultants have raised awareness of the possibilities for combating both the localized and extensive impacts of diamond mining. Local communities and individuals have not been passive in the face of these impacts of diamond mining. Indeed, several innovative individuals have launched on their own a range of environmental restoration activities ranging from planting raphia trees around *marmines* to starting fish ponds in the old pits (See Figure 5). These examples and the ensuing public discussions highlighted a key set of questions that must be addressed by all: what type of ecological mitigation is envisaged by the various stakeholders? *Ecological restoration* consisting of the return of the damaged landscape to the original state? *Ecological rehabilitation* defined as a reconstruction of the environment to a nearly natural state? Or *environmental regeneration* to an economically useful state perhaps vastly different than the original condition? These issues are raised in the literature reviewed on artisanal mining by consultants Marie Mazalto and Jean-Marie Sarrailh and are captured in the note box below.

These fundamental conceptual and definitional questions lead to broader issues. To assure an environmentally

#### **Ecological Restoration- What do we mean?**

“Ecological restoration is about a broad set of activities (enhancing, repairing, or reconstructing degraded ecosystems and optimising biodiversity returns. In essence, the restoration of mined land is based around ecosystem reconstruction. It is usually a question of the re-establishment of the capability of the land to capture and retain fundamental resources (energy, water, nutrients, and species). The question then arises as to what to restore. Should it be an exact replica of the biodiversity of the immediate pre-mining ecosystem, an ecologically superior (more pristine?) and perhaps historical standard, or even a future state, which is the condition that natural succession may have produced if no disturbance had occurred? (Cairns 1991; Westman 1991; Clewell 2000).” [Cited by Michael Johnson and Phil Tanner, “Mine Site Rehabilitation and Ecosystem Reconstruction for Biodiversity Gain]

respectful and diverse food production system capable of meeting the needs of the local community but also of migrant laborers seeking employment in the diamond and lumber sectors, what type of agriculture is desired for the future? What interventions can be carried out in the near and medium future to contribute to agricultural intensification and diversification? What type of agricultural extension system will be set up to facilitate the diffusion of new information? What is the role of the existing artisanal facilitator liaison structure set up by PRADD in dissemination of technical information?

Responses to these questions determine what types of investments are needed to bring the damaged local and territorial landscape back to a useful state. While the technical issues are of critical importance, the theoretical and practical discussions must not hide the equally important property rights issues. Who owns the land to be regenerated, who will benefit from investments in restoration, and who pays for the costs of ecological rebuilding? Who will bear the costs of land recovery and how will investments be organized? These key institutional issues are at the heart of the next phase of the PRADD project. Little international experience exists concerning the ecological regeneration of landscapes damaged by artisanal mining to guide the actions of policy makers and development practitioners.

#### ***R5 – A program for national public information awareness and accountability is operating***

During Phase I of the PRADD project, a variety of communication activities were carried out ranging from the local to the international sphere. These included periodic meetings with local and national stakeholders, public outreach through newspaper and radio accounts of project advancements, and information-sharing at the local level through diamond valuation training. Specific activities included the following: Two broadcasts about PRADD on *Radio Rurale*, a popular private station with coverage of the entire project zone, presenting PRADD in the context of the Kimberley Process, rural development, and artisanal empowerment; A 3-page article in a national newspaper on the diamond evaluation trainings and their significance in the context of empowering artisanal miners and improving information management at the artisanal level; Radio, television, and press coverage of the two property rights validation ceremonies organized by PRADD in November 2008 in the Ngotto and Bossoui pilot sites, which included the filming of an active diamond mine and interviews with women leaders, the US Ambassador, the mayor of Ngotto, the Mining Brigade, and artisans. Extensive coverage of the April National Stakeholder conference by national television, radio, and three newspapers greatly expanded name recognition for PRADD.

#### **IR 5 Key Result**

National and local communication activities (radio, conferences, workshops, validation ceremonies) designed and launched.

Participation of PRADD consultants, staff, and government officials from the Central African Republic in the New Delhi Kimberley Process meetings greatly expanded the reach of the project. These information-sharing activities highlighted the importance of designing a strong and cohesive communication component. For instance, at the local level, the PRADD project's investment in providing diamond valuation training to representatives of diamond miners in the pilot sites turned out to be extremely popular. Providing access and availability of information to various stakeholders is indeed a key role of the project.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

While the PRADD project is now increasingly known on the national and international scene within the context of the Kimberley Process, the lack of a strategic communication vision has hampered the project since its inception. Some leaders within the local communities continue to suspect that PRADD is a purchasing agent of a diamond house, government authorities and villagers alike critique the project for

focusing too much on the formalization of customary property rights for artisanal diamond miners rather than community and rural development, and some ministry officials still critique the project for working with “illegal” miners who fail to purchase the *patente*. In light of these misperceptions, PRADD began to remedy this situation by engaging communication specialist Jamil Simon of Spectrum Media in April 2009 to generate a comprehensive vision for how various messages and communication tools could be most effectively used by the project. This consultancy complemented well his shooting of two videos on the PRADD technical approaches – one for international audiences and another in French and Sango for use in the Central African Republic.

Through their close collaboration with people at the grassroots level, Simon and other consultants on the team have been examining perceptions and misperceptions, information deficits, attitudes and concerns among the various stakeholders. The communication strategy Simon is developing will address the problems and attempt to meet the informational needs of the audiences. The multi-media public awareness program will streamline the process of promoting new attitudes and better practices as the PRADD program expands to reach a wider audience. This is a very rapidly changing dynamic. Once one initiates direct communications as PRADD has done in Phase I, one realizes that the constant two-way flow of communications leads to new perceptions by all parties. As attitudes change, as audiences learn new skills and practices, their informational needs expand and change, so it is critical to monitor these changes and modify the program accordingly. In Phase II, PRADD will strengthen and systematize the process of listening to its stakeholders so it can continue to address changing perceptions and informational needs.

The timing of the Phase II program, unfolding as the worldwide economic crisis is reducing demand for diamonds will be a key factor in the implementation of the program. The downturn in sales of diamonds is a severe problem for people in the pilot zone who are already very poor. However, it could also present an opportunity. In recent discussions with miners and community members in Ngotto and Bossoui, they were emphatic about their interest in diversifying and finding alternative income sources. During recent community meetings held in April, 2009 discussions were launched to explore alternative sources of income, trade and consumption. Community members were clearly motivated to find new ways to earn income and feed their families. For this reason, they will therefore be paying close attention to the informational programs PRADD will develop in Phase II.

The success of PRADD’s Phase I activities, Simon noted, is largely due to the positive relationship forged by the project with artisanal miners and their communities in the pilot zone. This is a valuable opportunity for the development of the communications program in Phase II. The experience of people at the grassroots level with the property rights process and their enthusiasm about the work they did with the PRADD team can be harnessed in Phase II to motivate and educate miners in other parts of the country. Creating videos and rural radio programs with people in the pilot zone communities describing the value of these activities will accelerate learning and promote the acceptance of these ideas as the program expands into other communities in CAR.

In interviews with CAR officials at all levels as well as community leaders in the pilot zones, Simon noted that respondents frequently cited the importance of the information, motivation and training PRADD delivered in Phase I as a key factor in the initial success of the program. Villagers greatly appreciate viewing informational films and PowerPoint presentations similar to those presented by the consultants Marie Mazalto and Jean-Michel Sarrailh on environmental restoration in Sierra Leone. Consultant presentations, like those prepared by gender specialist Hanta Pulchérie, on women’s legal rights have been widely acclaimed.

Clearly, there is a significant hunger for information on a broad range of topics beyond property rights. Within CAR, as in the larger Kimberley Process community, members are interested in information about



alternative income-generating activities centered around increasing the productivity and diversification of agriculture. Villagers in the pilot zones are also keenly aware of the damage done to the local ecosystem by artisanal diamond mining and want to learn how to restore the land to productive uses. Even within a small locality, villagers may not be aware of innovative environmental regeneration initiatives launched by neighbors. The public awareness program will facilitate the sharing of new techniques among the communities in the existing and future intervention zones.

### **General Lessons from Phase I:**

The overall PRADD mission is to provide technical assistance to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme members to improve internal chains of custody within the artisanal diamond mining sector. While the government of the Central African Republic has established a legal and regulatory framework to monitor production and export of rough diamonds, it has encountered difficulty in enacting provisions to control the informal artisanal diamond sector. In phase I, PRADD assisted the Ministry of Mines to examine critically the functioning of its internal control systems and to develop processes and tools that address identified weaknesses. The principal problem is the inability to identify and record the large numbers of informal diamond miners and to locate their claims and to provide incentives for legalization of their mining status.

The PRADD project constructed during Phase I a property rights approach to artisanal mining claims registration and around this core, built complementary activities designed to increase the benefits of this informal sector to diamond mining communities. During Phase II, the project must build on this foundation to address:

- Sustainability issues related to Results 1 and 2 (e.g., advocacy for a more suitable pricing policy for artisanal mining authorization, sustained support to collection of production information, institutional support to the government agency designated to manage the artisanal mining claims registry).
- Expanded or complementary programs to achieve results 3 and 4 (e.g., sponsorship of programs to make credit available to artisanal miners, support to women's groups desiring to engage in productive activities, restoration of targeted mined-out sites, advocacy for reforms in public finance policy and policy implementation).
- Expansion of PRADD presence in the Phase I pilot zones but also expansion into new areas in the country. The criteria for expansion must be based on the following considerations by priority: 1) Security against banditry and violence; 2) Road access; 3) Communications; 4) Partnerships; 4) Biodiversity. Collaborative discussions with the MMEH and the US Embassy are expected to lead to a strategy for expansion in the first months of Phase II.
- Replication of the core PRADD model targeting development and management of an artisanal mines registry at sites beyond those directly implemented by PRADD.
- Integration of broader biodiversity concerns into the approaches and communication messages developed by the project. This may involve selection of a new phase II intervention site with more of a biodiversity concern in mind.

PRADD Phase II must develop and implement a strategy for partnership building to address these needs and others that have proved to be far beyond the human and financial resources – as well as the technical expertise – of the project during Phase I.

## 3.0 PROPOSED PHASE II ACTIVITIES FOR EACH RESULT

This chapter presents and explains planned activities for each of five targeted intermediate results. The results are closely inter-related and complementary. Furthermore, PRADD now has a history in CAR that needs to be taken into account and that therefore appropriately exerts influence over the program design for Phase II. Finally, the evolving context of the diamond sector – both globally and within the CAR – must also be accounted for in setting the project orientation and planning activities. Given these considerations, the program proposed for PRADD/CAR Phase II aims to:

- Broaden the results achieved during the pilot phase through application of tested methodologies in areas beyond the current pilot sites;
- Complete the final step of the process for formalization of the customary property rights of artisanal miners at pilot phase sites;
- Achieve sustainability of results through building of partnerships, appropriation of tools, processes, and methodologies by the government of the CAR, and development of more effective channels for information sharing among stake holders;
- Introduce new activities targeting increased options for artisanal diamond miners faced with a deteriorating market for their diamond production.

The fundamental achievement of PRADD/CAR Phase I is development and successful testing of a model to identify, record, and validate customary property rights at alluvial diamond mining sites. The resulting claims registry is supported by a GIS database that provides unique spatial information for each claim. In Phase II PRADD will expand the claims registry and GIS database by applying the property rights identification model to selected artisanal mining zones beyond the three Phase I pilot sites. In the new zones, the project will target approximately 600 artisanal mining claims. PRADD will also work to develop partnerships that could further extend the model to include an increasing percentage of the extensive artisanal diamond mining zones that exist throughout the Central African Republic.

At the end of the pilot phase, a final step remains to be accomplished to complete the process for formalization of customary rights. An initial priority of PRADD Phase II will be to achieve *legalization* of the validated customary mining claims at the Phase I pilot sites. The majority of artisanal miners included in the mining claims registry have yet to obtain an artisanal mining identity card (*patente*). The artisanal mining identify card is the statutory instrument that provides legal authorization to engage in artisanal diamond mining. By obtaining an artisanal mining identity card the validated customary property rights holder will gain the legal protection that is provided by formal central government recognition of the rights. Once achieved in pilot zones, the formula for obtaining artisanal mining identity cards will be applied to the extended zones targeted by Phase II.

The artisanal diamond mining property rights registry and GIS database require a competent and permanent institutional base. The Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulics will assume ownership of these tools during PRADD Phase II. A series of activities targeting capacity reinforcement of the MMEH will ensure that transfer and appropriation of these tools is effective. A bigger challenge will be to design

and sustain the systems that will assure regular and reliable collection of the information that will serve to update the registry and particularly to realize its complementary function, which is to track artisanal diamond production information. Activities that respond to this challenge are presented under Result 2 (below).

The PRADD pilot phase demonstrated the need to maintain effective communications at several levels: between project staff and the management and technical staffs of the General Direction of Mines; between government technical agencies involved in development and property rights issues that overlap, intersect or complement PRADD objectives and activities; and among the public at large regarding awareness and sensitivity to artisanal diamond mining issues. A comprehensive communications strategy will be implemented during Phase II to address these identified communications needs.

Finally, it is imperative that Phase II address in very substantial fashion the devastating effects of the global financial and economic crisis on the diamond mining sector of CAR. The market for CAR diamonds has been drastically reduced in a very short period of time that roughly corresponds to the final six months of the PRADD pilot phase. Although many of the artisanal miners at the PRADD pilot sites are continuing to mine and produce diamonds, the drastic reduction of the buying price and the general lack of selling opportunities have left most of the miners with little choice but to stockpile their current production in hopes of improved market conditions in the future. The hoped for improvement in the market is far from guaranteed, at least in the near-term. Thus artisanal miners in CAR desperately need viable alternatives to diamond mining as a way of stabilizing incomes. PRADD Phase II will address this need by building on the existing diversification strategies of artisanal miners who most often are already conditioned to conduct agricultural, livestock, forest product and other types of revenue generating activities in addition to diamond mining. As the diamond market deteriorates, opportunities are opening for development and intensification of natural resource based revenue-generating activities that may be combined with rehabilitation and conversion of existing mining sites that have become environmentally degraded. Thus PRADD Phase II will feature innovative ways to address intermediate results 3 and 4 through over-lapping activity packages.

In summary, PRADD Phase II will target the following intermediate results:

- IR1 – Customary land and natural resource rights in target areas identified, clarified and formally recognized
- IR2 – System for reliable tracking of production and initial sale information strengthened and appropriated by GoCAR
- IR3 – Benefits of mining activities to local communities increased and food production diversified and intensified
- IR4 – Capacity to prevent and mitigate environmental impacts of artisanal mining strengthened
- IR5 – Access and availability of information on artisanal diamond mining to stakeholders increased

The activities that will be implemented during Phase II to achieve these intermediate results are presented below.

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

During the pilot Phase I period, the PRADD project in the Central African Republic developed to clarify and formally recognize customary land and natural resource rights in the pilot villages. This methodology consists of a multi-step process that culminates in establishment of an artisanal mining claims registry (AMCR). The AMCR records and confirms the validated property rights of artisanal miners based on locally acceptable norms and practices, i.e., the customary property rights system.

The 8 steps of the process are summarized in the adjoining box

The steps of the process to formalize customary property rights embody the overall PRADD property rights approach to achieving Kimberley Process objectives toward increasing transparency in the diamond chain of custody while at the same time contributing to improvements in the livelihoods of artisanal miners and mining communities. The overall approach is crafted to reduce or close the existing gap between customary and statutory property rights through identification of customary rights – which are the prevailing type of property right recognized in alluvial diamond mining sites of CAR – and to bring legitimate customary rights progressively into the statutory system. A graphical depiction of this approach follows.

#### **8 Steps of Tenure Rights Formalization Process**

1. Participatory rural appraisal exercises at selected sites
2. Census of artisanal miners
3. Socio-economic survey of artisanal miners
4. Collection of geographical coordinates at all mining sites within the selected zones/acquisition of recent satellite images/development of the GIS database
5. Resolution of conflicts within the customary property rights context
6. Public validation of mining claims
7. Entry of validated claims into the AMCR/award of customary property rights certificates
8. Legalization (obtaining artisanal miner identity cards) of property rights recorded in the AMCR

Customary rights

Statutory rights



## OUTCOME: Clear, secure and transparent property rights

A number of actions taken during Phase I will not need to be repeated for Phase II. Examples include review of mining and natural resource policy (although this review will need to be updated given subsequent and pending policy modifications coming out of the new Mining Code revisions), acquisition of satellite images (at least where available images cover the yet-to-be-identified Phase II sites), and design of the GIS database (although refinements will continue to be integrated into the system). With these exceptions, the entire set of steps will need to be completed in the Phase II expansion zone. PRADD will seize the opportunity afforded by Phase II to carefully document and analyze the costs entailed in implementing each step, with a view to determining with great accuracy the financial and manpower costs of replicating the PRADD model throughout the country as well as to identifying potential cost savings. As for the Phase I pilot sites, only the final step of the process remains to be completed.

1. **Formalization of customary property rights (Phase I sites):** As noted, the final step of the formalization process of customary property rights has yet to be completed at the Phase I pilot sites. This step involves achievement of statutory recognition of the validated rights by obtaining a government-issued artisanal identity card (*patente*) for each rights-holder. Resolution of the obstacles (consisting primarily of high financial and opportunity costs) in the way of obtaining the artisanal identity card is a priority activity to be addressed in the first months of Phase II. This topic has already been raised on a number of occasions with the MMEH, which has suggested that the PRADD project simply subsidize the artisanal miners by assuming responsibility for payment of all formal costs required to obtain the identity cards for miners registered in the AMCR. The project does not consider this to be a sustainable solution to the problem. PRADD will propose to the MMEH and the Ministry of Finance to carry out a joint analysis of the issue early in Phase II. Based on experiences in other countries, and simulations, the analysis will attempt to determine whether a reduction in *patente* fees – and a resulting surge in miners legalized – could generate benefits far in excess of the forgone *patente* revenue. The analysis will examine options for reducing financial and administrative opportunity costs as well as possible alternatives to cash payments for *patentes* (such as labor for land rehabilitation).

PRADD will seek the collaboration of the Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) in sharing information with CAR on successful artisanal identification and permitting experiences in other diamond-producing countries. This could include PRADD sponsorship of a study tour for GoCAR officials to Guyana (see activity 6).

Output: Stakeholder meetings organized and facilitated concerning obstacles to obtaining artisanal identity cards; Analysis prepared and recommendations formulated to MMEH and Ministry of Finance regarding sustainable solutions.

2. **Establishment of an artisanal mining claims registry in expansion sites (Phase II expansion sites):** The ultimate and long-term goal is to include the entire national population of artisanal diamond miners in the property rights registry managed by the government. Progress toward the ultimate goal will be achieved through a step-by-step process based on program implementation within manageable dimensions measured in terms of surface area and density of the artisanal mining population. The AMCR process will be implemented in a PRADD expansion zone to be identified early in Phase II. The process for selection of the new sites will begin with information gathering from all potential sites followed by analysis and discussion of the gathered information through a dialogue to include project staff, MMEH and other artisanal diamond sector stakeholders. PRADD Phase II pilot sites will increase the scope and dimensions of the accomplishments of the pilot phase, working in three new sites to register an estimated 600 claims (a 100% increase over the Phase I).

During Phase II, the artisanal claims registry will be handed over to government once the last methodological issues have been sorted out.

The activities identified below reproduce most of the steps of the process described above that culminates in the AMCR.

*a) Participatory rural appraisal at the selected sites*

PRA will be conducted by a multi-disciplinary team to include project staff, MMEH technicians, the Mining Brigade, decentralized and local government officials and other selected stakeholders and resource persons. Objectives include understanding the customary property rights system and its recognition of modes of access of artisanal miners to mining sites, identification of local property rights authorities and structures, assessment of application of mining and natural resources policies, and documentation of local natural resources management practices. PRA also serves as an effective entry point and integration opportunity for the project into the local communities.

*b) Census of artisanal miners throughout a defined zone*

It may be that use of the word “census” implies too grand of a claim for this step of the process to determine legitimate customary rights. This sub-step is merely to provide a starting point for subsequent exercises. The initial “census” is completed in villages (rather than at widely dispersed mining sites) and likely to include the biases of given informants (who may, for example, highlight the property rights of relatives or members of the same clan). While the census should provide a fairly accurate “portrait” of artisanal mining activities and actors, the final “validated” list of property rights holders may be somewhat different from the original list. It is important to target legitimate holders of property rights, i.e., artisanal property rights

claimants (*chefs de chantiers*), for inclusion on the census list, and not the entire population of laborers and workers encountered at mining sites.

c) *Socioeconomic surveys*

A targeted socioeconomic survey will be designed and administered based on implementation of a standardized questionnaire. The questionnaire will be administered to the entire population of artisanal miners indicated on the initial “census,” and presents an opportunity for a first-stage correction of that list. The questionnaire targets confirmation and quantification of information earlier obtained during the PRA. The questionnaire also provides an exhaustive record of the number, characteristics and locations of the mining sites claimed by each artisanal miner.

d) *Collection of geographical coordinates*

This exercise can stretch over several months, and begins with training of small teams in use of the GPS unit. The teams collect geographic (GPS) coordinates from each mining site, and these coordinates collectively constitute a point data layer within the GIS database. At the same time, descriptive (attribute) information is collected by questioning the property rights claimant or his/her representative, and by producing a rough sketch of the mining site that includes boundary landmarks and an estimate of total surface area. In addition to supporting the visual representations of the locations of the sites in relation to other geographical landmarks such as rivers, streams, roads, villages and other mines, the GIS database also links the point layer to the additional attribute information from the questionnaires.

The collection of geographic coordinates provides a second opportunity for correction of the original census list of artisanal miners. For example, sometimes the GPS teams find that the holder of a given parcel had been misidentified. It is also useful that the exercise includes a visual inspection of sites surrounding and in the vicinity of each designated mining site such that any artisanal mining sites that were not included in the original census may now be added to the list and targeted for collection of additional information.

e) *Validation and conflict resolution*

This step brings together the artisanal mining community, local customary authorities, decentralized government authorities and de-concentrated administration officials including sub-prefects, the mining brigade and appropriate technical agencies beginning with the MMEH. The step consists of public review of each property rights claimant’s dossier, followed by a motion of public validation or denial. The process includes implementation of a mechanism for conflict mediation wherever a conflict is found to be present or related to a given dossier. For inclusion in the final “validated” list of artisanal property rights holders, a public consensus constituting recognition of the right must be expressed, and the claim must be free of challenge or conflict.

This step provides a third level (along with the socioeconomic surveys and the collection of geographical coordinates) of correction of the original “census” of artisanal mining site property holders.

f) *Registration in the mining claims registry and award of property rights certificates*

A defined period (suggested to be 30 days) must elapse between validation of a miner’s property rights and award of a property rights certificate. During this period a challenge may be made to the right that was publicly claimed and validated during the step described above. A formal

challenge to the (preliminarily) validated rights results in delay of granting the certificate until the claim is settled.

The final step of the AMCR process – Legalization of property rights consistent with all of the steps outlined earlier – is a target both for PRADD pilot phase sites and for Phase II expansion sites.

Outputs: Phase II pilot sites identified; initial census of artisanal miners; socio-economic survey information on miners and geographic coordinates of claims in Phase II sites recorded in claims registry database; claims validation meetings organized throughout Phase II pilot zone and property rights certificates awarded.

3. **Participatory research to clarify and confirm customary authority systems at the Pilot Phase I PRADD sites (and optionally for Phase II sites):** This constitutes an “exit PRA” to complement the “entry PRA” conducted in the first months of Phase I. The activity will consist of 2-3 days spent at each of the three pilot phase sites by a PRA team that includes MMEH, local government, Mining Brigade and PRADD project staff. The objective is to fill information gaps regarding the authority structure of local customary land and natural resource tenure systems resulting from the pilot approach adopted in Phase I, and also to confirm and consolidate local buy-in to the AMCR. This step may or may not be necessary following completion of the above listed steps of the process in the Phase II expansion zone.

Output: Exit report on customary tenure authority systems, confirming local buy-in to AMCR.

4. **Develop an AMCR manual:** This “how-to” guide will both provide documentation of the entire AMCR process available for local reference and broader interested audiences, and will facilitate replication of the process at additional sites as sponsored by partners and participating coalitions. A formal process will be designed and implemented to obtain formal validation and approval of the AMCR manual on the part of all stake-holding groups.

Outputs: Stakeholder validation of “how to” guide on AMCR process; user-friendly AMCR guide.

5. **Provide mentoring to partners/sponsors of replication of the AMCR process:** Experienced PRADD staff will be available for continual exchange with sponsoring partners and participation in key exercises.

Output: Written guidance and demonstrations on AMCR provided to other organizations

6. **Study tour for CAR officials to see how other patent programs work:** A study tour for CAR officials may be organized in the interest of gaining wider exposure to successful examples from other countries (e.g., Guyana) in facilitating access on the part of artisanal miners to the statutory tools that grant legal recognition of their activities.

Potential needs for short-term technical assistance (STTA) support for activity cluster to achieve Result 1:

- Mining policy analyst (R1.1)
- Land tenure/Property rights specialist (R1.2b, R1.3, R1.4)
- Participatory rural appraisal trainer (R1.2b)



- Field survey teams (R1.2c, d, and e)
- Facilitation specialists (R1.1)

### **3.2 IR 2 – SYSTEM FOR RELIABLE TRACKING OF PRODUCTION AND INITIAL SALE INFORMATION STRENGTHENED**

The activities proposed below to achieve IR 2 are divided into two main blocks. The first block concerns the generation and compilation of production and sales data at the artisanal diamond mine level – both in PRADD’s original 3 pilot zones and new, expansion zones. The second block is focused on the data management capacities of the MMEH, specifically the GIS database developed by PRADD in Phase I. The database has two principal components – *a mining claims registry* (developed and refined under IR 1) and a *production and first sales database* linked to the claims registry. For descriptive purposes, we define this as the *artisanal mining claims registry and production and first sales database* (AMCR/PFSDB). Activities proposed in Phase II to strengthen the MMEH data management capacities therefore span both IR’s 1 and 2, but are grouped under IR 2 for convenience.

**Table 2: A Combined property rights and production registry – the AMCR/PFSDB**

Primary Key		Foreign Key
Mine ID	Location (Geographic Coordinates)	Miner ID
1000001001	(X <sub>1</sub> ,Y <sub>1</sub> )	101
1000001002	(X <sub>2</sub> ,Y <sub>2</sub> )	101
1000001003	(X <sub>3</sub> ,Y <sub>3</sub> )	101
1000001004	(X <sub>4</sub> ,Y <sub>4</sub> )	102
1000001005	X <sub>5</sub> ,Y <sub>5</sub> )	101
1000001006	X <sub>6</sub> ,Y <sub>6</sub> )	103

Primary Key	Miner ID	Owner Name
	101	Miner A
	102	Miner B
	103	Miner C

**Table 3: Mining Claims Registry**

Primary Key					Foreign Key
Sale ID	First Sale Date	Weight	Value	Buyer	Miner ID
1	07/28/2010	17.1	600,000	A. Mahamat	101
2	08/11/2010	20.25	320,000	A. Mahamat	101
3	08/20/2010	37.18	750,000	D. Sherif	103

### ***Improving the generation of reliable production and first sales data***

Mine-level production and sales data is the foundation of any effort to achieve traceability in the artisanal diamond sector. PRADD made notable progress in Phase I in increasing artisans' awareness of *why* traceability is important to the Government of CAR as a member of the Kimberley Process, and why good recordkeeping is advantageous to artisans (e.g. it's the law, it protects them from fines and shakedowns, and can demonstrate their creditworthiness to potential financiers). PRADD also developed effective training materials and delivery systems for ensuring that artisans know *how* to maintain production and sales notebooks. Despite those achievements, the amount of production and sales data actually generated in PRADD's original sites currently remains quite low. The obstacles to achieving higher rates of compliance with production and sales recordkeeping requirements among CAR's predominantly "informal" artisans are well documented by PRADD in the pilot phase. The principal impasse is the continued illegal status of nearly all of the artisans in PRADD's pilot zones. The CAR government will not recognize miners who do not pay the *patente* required to receive an artisan's identity card, nor will

they issue them production/ sales notebooks. For their part, most artisans continue to affirm that the fees are too high and the procedures too onerous.

To address these different obstacles during Phase II, PRADD will pursue and intensify sensitization and training activities on diamond production and sales recordkeeping, while simultaneously encouraging fresh thinking by the Government of CAR concerning registration and permitting requirements that could dramatically improve compliance rates.

1. **Support on-going consultation, analysis, and testing of low-cost methods for compiling diamond production and sales data in project zones and transmitting to the MMEH.** In anticipation of steady improvements in the number of artisans actually maintaining production/sales notebooks, PRADD needs to lead a process of consultation, analysis, and testing to define practical and cost-effective systems for gathering and consolidating this data in the field and transmitting it to the MMEH for entry in the AMCR/PFSDB. Systems that rely on Mining Brigade (or PRADD) personnel travelling to individual mines on a periodic basis to collect data first-hand are clearly unsustainable given the number of mines and the difficulty of access. PRADD will organize a multi-stakeholder workshop in its original pilot zone in the first quarter of Phase II to review this question. During the first year PRADD will test and evaluate those options which seem most viable, and in Year 2 will support implementation of the system found most appropriate. This may take the form of setting up an experimental set of incentives in the Phase I pilot sites in the Ngotto commune to decrease the price of *patentes* while at the same time advocating strongly miner adhesion to purchase of the permits.

**Output:** Report of first quarter consultative workshop on field level data collection systems. Report on tests conducted of various options for gathering data from miners and transmitting it to MMEH.

2. **Produce a training manual on production and sales recordkeeping and validate by MMEH.** PRADD has now acquired considerable experience in training artisans on production and sales recordkeeping. The training approaches and tools refined over the course of Phase I need to be codified in a manual for trainers and a handy guide for artisans, so that the Ministry and other partners interested in replicating the training can easily do so.

**Output:** Trainers manual; Users' Guide for Artisans.

3. **Conduct on-going training of miners, collectors, and Mining Brigade personnel on the use of production notebooks and sales slips (Phase I sites).** The purpose of continued training is to ensure complete coverage of the principal stakeholders in the diamond production and marketing system. Training may be adapted based on ongoing monitoring and assessment of artisans' compliance with reporting requirements and their expressed needs.

**Output:** Training sessions organized.

4. **Training of miners, collectors, and other artisanal diamond stakeholders on maintenance of diamond production and sales records. (Phase II expansion sites).** Soon after the census of artisanal miners is completed in the expansion zone, PRADD will replicate the sequence of sensitization and training activities conducted in its initial project areas. At a minimum, this will involve the following:

- Selection and training of artisan peer trainers
- Training in maintenance and updating of the production notebook
- Establishment of the production information collection system
- Entry of production and first sales data into the AMCR/PFSDB

Outputs: Training sessions organized; consultation organized on production information collection system and reports generated on results of tests.

5. **Redesign and restructure the existing PRADD Pilot GIS to create the AMCR/PFSDB GIS database and develop manuals for its use and management.** This activity will be aimed at reorganizing the existing PRADD GIS database (currently containing spatial data layers related to Results 1, 2 and 4) into two separate Geodatabases: the AMCR/PFSDB GIS database which will eventually be transferred to MMEH, and an internal PRADD Project Geodatabase to support activities related to Result 4. At a minimum, this will involve the following:
  - Database Design and Management Workshop to define minimum datasets and attributes for the AMCR/PFSDB and PRADD Project Geodatabases
  - Creation of AMCR/PFSDB and PRADD Project Geodatabase Schemas
  - Supervision of data migration/population and documentation activities

Output: Databases created, data migrated, and user manual developed.

6. **Clarification of institutional arrangements and responsibilities for managing the AMCR/PFSDB GIS database:** During Phase I of PRADD, a rapid review of the existing information systems within MMEH was conducted. Due to time constraints the review concentrated mainly on information systems within certain departments of the General Direction of Mines. Conducting a more in-depth assessment of information systems within other MMEH agencies will facilitate the smooth migration of the AMCR/PFSDB database to the appropriate department.

Output: Assessment report with recommendations generated.

7. **Prepare MEMH to appropriate and sustainably manage the AMCR/PFSDB:** An integral part of the AMCR/PFSDB database migration process will involve supporting MMEH to take ownership and sustainably manage the database. We anticipate in Phase II that this data base will be handed over to the Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulics. This will be achieved through:

- Acquisition of appropriate hardware systems
- Development of customized training material targeting MMEH personnel most likely to be directly involved in the update and maintenance of the AMCR/PFSDB database
- Selection and training of MMEH personnel
- Establishment of a temporary technical services office within MMEH and gradual hand-over of responsibilities

Outputs: Hardware systems acquired, training materials developed, training sessions conducted, temporary technical services office established, handover effected.

Potential needs for short-term technical assistance (STTA) support for activity cluster to achieve Result 2:

- Facilitation specialists (R2.2)
- Training manual development specialist (R2.3)
- Trainers (R2.4, and 2.5)

- GIS database design specialist (R2.6, 2.8)  
MIS institutional analyst and trainer (R2.7, 2.8)

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

The PRADD project is premised upon increasing the benefits of the diamond mining sector to the local community. A wide array of interventions can be carried out by the PRADD project, but these will focus on two areas: 1) Increase in the value of raw diamonds sold on local markets; 2) Increased diversification and intensification of food production serving the diamond mining sector. This activity will focus primarily on providing technical assistance to women farmers.

The first strand of interventions is to increase the revenues of diamond miners by increasing the value of sales of raw diamonds. This initiative has been launched by PRADD during Phase I of the project through diamond valuation training to the artisanal diamond diggers. Indeed, diamond valuation training is one of the more popular interventions of the PRADD project. The project will continue to strengthen the management of the diamond valuation equipment so that the sale of valuation services can finance recurrent costs. Incentive structures will continue to be created to encourage registered artisanal diamond miners to receive preferential prices and valuation services. Diamond valuation complements the priority the government places in setting up producer cooperatives with supposedly preferential access to improved diamond markets. The project will continue to train diamond miners in the importance of creating cooperatives and pre-cooperatives known as *groupements*. Technical assistance will be provided to the national cooperative movement to improve transparency and good governance.

The second stream of future PRADD interventions should be in the domain of food production. Diamond mining is the economic motor that stimulates agricultural production. The previous investigations by the PRADD consultants show that food security in the diamond producing areas is provided largely by women farmers. During boom times, the influx of migrant labor into the pilot zones stimulates the demand for agricultural commodities but during these times of economic recession, the agricultural sector suffers equally with the diamond mining chain. The household division of labor strongly influences future PRADD interventions. Program interventions designed to benefit local communities from diamond mining must focus on how women can improve the capture of benefits from the diamond economy. After all, women benefit primarily from the sale of basic agricultural commodities to the male labor force like manioc, cooked and dried foods, and palm wine. While men carry out some of the heavy work of land clearing, many of the key technical decisions in agriculture are made by women. Even though diamond mining is a seasonal and complementary economic activity of speculative value, men invest diamond profits mostly in conspicuous consumption.

1. **Review and implement recommendations from PRADD Phase I technical studies:** Review and prioritize implementation of numerous recommendations of PRADD Phase I studies by Pulchérie Hantanarina (April, 2009), Marie Mazalto (April-May 2009); Jean-Michel Sarrailh (April 2009). These studies clearly spell out a range of follow-up activities.

Output: Implementation of consultant recommendations with advancements measured through the project monitoring and evaluation system.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> At the time of preparation of this work plan, the final consultancy reports were not yet available. The central themes of these recommendations are nevertheless incorporated into the subsequent outputs noted below.

2. **Reinforce women's empowerment and income generation activities.** Continue to implement project interventions for women launched by PRADD consultant Hanta Pulchérie. Carry out recommendations for strengthening women's community groups, providing improved access to credit, agricultural training, and other interventions as requested by women in the agricultural and informal trading sector.

3. **Output:** 12 women's groups trained in organizational management and in advocacy on land access and management issues. Training and technical assistance provided to 8 women's groups on establishment and management of a revolving fund based on an initial grant of agricultural implements and inputs for gardening and alternative food products. **Support activities of the *Cellule de Concertation Communale* (CCC) in Ngotto to encourage the enactment of a policy requiring corporate mining tax investment in community development.**

Continue Phase I focus on using diamond tax revenues to support community and rural development interventions through the Ngotto commune coordination body. While the diamond concessionaire company has left the country, support this newly-created institution in advocating for the use of diamond tax revenues for local level development and environmental regeneration (see Results Module 4 discussion below).

**Output:** Joint review by Ngotto Commune and central government officials organized on the generation and management of public revenues from diamond production and its usage in commune; priority action plan developed for maximizing use of revenues for local community development and environmental mitigation..

4. **Facilitate identification of appropriate activities and preparation of proposals from PRADD pilot communities, associations or individuals to CASM, Diamond Development Initiative, and other donor small grant programs.** Continue to build working relations with donor programs interested in working with the artisanal diamond mining. Help local community groups apply to small grant programs of international non-governmental organizations.

**Output:** Two local partner "fairs" organized in diamond-producing zones; three grant proposals submitted by community groups in PRADD zones to donors working on artisanal diamond mining programs.

5. **Strengthen linkages of artisanal diamond miners with national cooperative movement.** Study of cooperative and *groupements* strengths and weaknesses; visit to functioning cooperatives; training on cooperative management and transparency following external assessments.

**Output:** New, government-developed cooperative training activities supported in PRADD's original pilot zones and expansion zones.

6. **Expansion of diamond valuation training:** Expand provision of diamond valuation to miners engaged in Phase I and Phase II PRADD activities; improve management of diamond valuation equipment; construct cost recovery system to pay for recurrent costs of diamond valuation equipment; technical assistance to improve functions and operations of the AFL network providing diamond valuation services.

**Output:** 40 artisan-facilitators trained in diamond valuation and 4 artisan-managed diamond valuation units created and equipped in PRADD Phase II zones.

**Criteria for Investment in  
Environmental  
Rehabilitation**

- 1) Interest of miners to rehabilitate old mining sites expressed
- 2) Clear land tenure rights and benefit streams determined
- 3) Diamond extraction ended in sites
- 4) Technical and economic feasibility of proposed interventions

7. **Assessment of labor flow during diamond economic crisis:** Assessment of labor migration and rural employment patterns during the diamond economic crisis. Study to determine if and how rural youth migrate to other parts of the Central African Republic to work in other lucrative economic activities like gold mining or wildlife poaching.

Output: Study on labor flow during diamond economic crisis.

8. **Leverage strategic partnerships.** Investment of PRADD staff time in cultivating partnerships with government and donor organizations interested in providing rural and community development services to diamond mining communities in Phase I and Phase II sites. This will include but not be limited to encouraging government and donors to provide public education and mitigation of HIV-AIDS; participating actively in the World Bank DSRP in order to encourage rural development investment and public health in PRADD sites; advocating for ECOFAC investment in rural development activities; working with the CEMAC to reduce dependency on diamond mining; participating in forest planning process through PARPAF; building coalitions with religious institutions committed to working with diamond mining communities; building relations with savings and loan institutions.

Output: Protocol agreements developed and implemented with at least 2 other donors and projects resulting in the provision of community and rural development assistance at project sites..

Potential needs for short-term technical assistance (STTA) support for activity cluster to achieve Result 3:

- Rural enterprise development specialist (R3.2)
- Diamond cooperative capacity building study (R3.5)
- Diamond valuation training experts (R3.6)

### **3.4 IR 4 – CAPACITY TO PREVENT AND MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ARTISANAL MINING STRENGTHENED**

The PRADD team analysis of the environmental impacts and mitigation opportunities are beginning to identify innovative opportunities for Phase II activities. Consultant Marie Mazalto and the PRADD team are developing detailed Action Plans for environmental regeneration activities with individuals and community groups interested in experimenting with new approaches. Like any well-planned rural development activity, interventions must be carefully designed with implementation criteria in mind (see draft list in attached box). Implementation activities currently planned for Phase two include, but are not limited to the following:

- **Land Use Zoning:** The communities around the pilot site of Ngotto have noted in repeated discussions with project staff and consultants a deep interest to reserve certain land uses for hunting, bee collection, fishing, and food production. Farmers near Boussoui have long banned diamond mining in areas used for manioc production. Fishermen in Ngotto suggest that the common practice of placing poison into rivers to catch fish be banned and instead new practices of net trapping and fishhooks be used instead. These demarcated land uses open up the possibilities to develop a land charter of rules, obligations, and sanctions governing diamond mining in these key production zones. PRADD will facilitate the creation of new land tenure rules governing how these community protected areas are governed. This activity retains the spirit of the PRADD focus on creating, strengthening, and modifying customary property rights linked to the diamond industry. Complementary training must be offered by PRADD and its partners in the Central African Republic in various agricultural and agroforestry activities as noted below.

- **Restoration of Diamond Pits (“Marmines”):** Several farmers have already begun to restore mined-out areas with raphia palm and bamboo. Raphia palms are highly valued because they are used for the production of palm wine, thatch, and other products. When property rights are clearly articulated to these pits, local land owner express interest in ecological regeneration as a way to protect property rights but also diversify incomes. Small investments of PRADD financial resources can help establish community and individual nurseries of indigenous species of trees for this restoration activity. This request for technical assistance is frequently expressed during community meetings.
- **Fish Farming:** Fishing is an important economic activity for villagers in the pilot sites. Villagers note that diamond mining destroys fisheries. At some old diamond mining sites, the holes are fenced off to protect trapped fish. Some villagers suggest that these deep pits along river banks be connected to a water source for fish farming. Others are interested in expanding fish farming in this area as a substitute for riverine areas damaged by diamond extraction. The PRADD project can bring into these areas fishery specialists to discuss how to launch inland fish farming – an activity once widely practiced in this area. The ECHELLE non-governmental organization has experience working on this issue in some of the pilot zones because of previous funding from the European Union.
- **Agroforestry and Fruit Tree Production:** The local communities harvest a wide variety of fruits and leaves from the surrounding forests for household consumption. Complaints are nevertheless raised that few fruit trees are grown around the villages. Similarly, consultants note that local communities eat 12 different types of protein and fat-rich butterfly larva. The delicacy is even transported to far-off Bangui. Since these larvae live off of more than 20 types of trees, some suggest that diversified tree gardens ought to be grown around homesteads to facilitate the production of fruit, but also to ease the collection and drying of larva. In-depth community discussions of how to set up home forest gardens will certainly lead to a series of very pragmatic proposals. Debates on tree and land tenure must be an integral part of the equation because benefit streams must be negotiated well before launching any program.
- **Honey Production:** The communities of the pilot zones highly value honey collected from the surrounding forests. Participatory planning sessions led to recommendations that forest set-asides be created for honey production with rules specifying uses of the land. PRADD staff will facilitate the creation of community-designed rules regulating land uses (i.e.: bans on forest fires) beneficial to honey production. PRADD will sub-contract with government and non-governmental technicians to introduce new techniques for back-yard honey production.
- **Koko (*Gnetum spp*) Production:** This leaf is greatly appreciated in the local cuisine. While domestication and reproduction of the *Gnetum spp.* is quite difficult, improved management of the wild vine could be envisaged. Substitution with other protein and vitamin-rich tree crops could also be of interest. Introduction of *Moringa oleifera*, a well known tree widely used throughout Africa, could lead to the creation of a substitute producing nutritious leaves used in local cuisine, oil extracted from the seeds, and pods cooked as a vegetable. PRADD will explore opportunities for incorporating these types of low-labor investments in agricultural diversification and intensification.

The central question confronted by the PRADD team is around the issue of who should subsidize the costs of environmental rehabilitation? Large-scale industrial mining companies normally pay taxes for the environmental costs of clean-up from mining activities. As the experience of PRADD shows, taxation of dispersed and poorly-organized artisanal miners is notoriously difficult. Consultant Marie Mazalto found during her tour of artisanal mining rehabilitation projects in Sierra Leone that international donors heavily subsidized the pilot rehabilitation efforts for various political and institutional reasons. For the Central African Republic, another solution must be found. Few donors would cover the costs of environmental regeneration at widely scattered places throughout the country. PRADD will explore how existing tax structures on the diamond industry could pay for environmental recovery work. The project



hopes that the Phase I Ngotto pilot sites could serve as a testing ground. Only this solution appears feasible for long-term financing of environmental regeneration and ancillary economic diversification.

1. **Refine community environmental management visions:** Refine the territorial environmental plans (*plans d'aménagement*) for the pilot sites and develop land tenure charters for the use of natural resources in the various sites. Create and widely disseminate maps of proposed land uses in Phase I pilot sites and draft preliminary maps for Phase II sites.

Output: Territorial land use plans and maps for all three initial pilot sites; commencement of environmental analysis and planning in new Phase II sites.

2. **Implement and monitor priority environmental mitigation activities in selected sites.** The Environmental Action Plan developed by the PRADD team in spells out a wide range of activities that will be carried out in the near and medium term. At the time of preparation of this Phase II work plan, consultant Marie Mazalto and Jean-Marie Sarrailh were developing and implementing specific action items. The PRADD project will engage specialist rural development implementing partners to carry out specific technical trainings (e.g. bee keeping, fisheries, agroforestry, fruit tree planting, raffia reforestation...)

Output: Pilot environmental regeneration activities carried out in a minimum of three areas within the pilot zones.

3. **Identification of environmental problematics in new Phase II sites.** Conduct as part of the participatory planning process an identification of the environmental impacts of diamond mining in the new PRADD sites. Commence community determination of mitigation measures to be put in place to reduce environmental and social consequences of artisanal diamond mining.

Output: Environmental assessment of artisanal diamond mining and Environmental Action Plans created in new Phase II sites.

4. **Construct environmental monitoring system and procedures.** Work with customary and administrative bodies to design appropriate environmental monitoring and evaluation systems. Build working relations with ECOFAC and other institutions in the Phase I pilot and new sites to design mechanisms to observe and advise on environmental regeneration activities carried out at the local level.

Output: Environmental monitoring system for various ecological niches set up within the territories of PRADD interventions (Phase I pilot sites and new Phase II sites); preparation of "success stories" of environmental rehabilitation activities carried out at the community level.

5. **Devise environmental regeneration subsidy system:** Review the diamond taxation system in the Central African Republic to determine options for paying for costs of regeneration of landscapes damaged by diamond mining; put in place pilot a diamond taxation recovery system for Phase I pilot sites.

Output: Study of diamond taxation system; pilot diamond cost recovery system for subsidizing environmental rehabilitation initiatives and covering some costs of ancillary rural development activities.

Potential needs for short-term technical assistance (STTA) support for activity cluster to achieve Result 4:

- ECHELLE (R4.2-4) . Sub-contract with this experienced non-governmental organization to carry out technical training with local communities.

- Land use planner (R4.1,4.4). Consultancy with host country sociologist and/or land use planner to design environmental monitoring and evaluation system.
- Diamond taxation experts (R4.5). Consultancy with national and expatriate consultants to determine method to use diamond revenues to pay for costs of environmental regeneration and local level development.

### **3.5 IR 5 – ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO STAKEHOLDERS ON ARTISANAL DIAMOND MINING INCREASED**

The multiple challenges that PRADD and its principal partner, the Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulics face in CAR (raising awareness, reducing rumors, changing attitudes, promoting dialogue among stakeholders, shining a spotlight on corrupt behavior, advocating for better policies, mobilizing partner organizations, etc. – while scaling up) cannot be successfully met without an intensive communication effort. In Phase II, communications must be a cross-cutting component that leverages the attainment of each result, using innovative technologies to reach stakeholders across a vast and sparsely populated country. To achieve that, specialized long and short-term communications expertise, as well as adequate material and budget resources need to be provided. The message from the PRADD stakeholders is clear - expand significantly communication activities in Phase II. This new phase will address informational needs by producing a wide array of communication tools and activities, built around key themes, which are summarized below in the proposed activities.

Three key applications of the communications strategy and tools will be implemented during Phase II:

- a) **National Public Awareness Program:** An effective public awareness program that will reach artisanal miners in the PRADD areas of intervention but also throughout the country. This program will support the core program goal of increasing transparency in the chain of custody in diamond mining and at the same time deliver useful ideas, information and techniques to help improve the income and well-being of miners and their communities. Due to a steadily-growing network of private and community/rural radio stations in CAR, radio is by far the most popular and accessible media in PRADD's pilot zones. PRADD will use video and radio extensively to publicize the steps involved in the creation of the artisanal diamond mining claims registry but also the measures available to improve benefits from the diamond mining economy and use and restore areas degraded by artisanal diamond mining.
- b) **Regional Communication Program:** The second application of the communication strategy is to serve as a template or model for public awareness programs that can be developed for other countries in the region. The innovative use of video and radio for widespread public education in remote areas will be shared in other PRADD countries and through the Kimberley Process. Video and radio programs describing the artisanal diamond mining claims registry process, techniques of environmental regeneration of mining sites, approaches and practices of community land use planning, and methods to benefit from the diamond mining economy (e.g. capturing benefits of the diamond economy through agricultural intensification and diversification or taxation and transparent use of diamond tax revenues) may have larger regional interest.
- c) **Kimberley Process Information Sharing:** The third application of the strategy is to create tools that can be used to promote best practice in land tenure and property rights to government and professional audiences around the world through the Kimberley Process conferences and workshops. These PRADD achievements will be of considerable interest to national delegations

looking for new ways to work with the artisanal diamond mining sector in such countries as Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Ghana... Showing best practice to such audiences can promote wider and faster adoption of these techniques internationally.

### **Specific Activities of the Proposed Communications Program**

The following are some of the key communications activities and tasks that will be undertaken in Phase II of the PRADD program.

**1. Implementation of Communication Strategy in CAR:** Following the presentation and approval of the communication strategy and recommendations being developed by consultant Simon, PRADD will begin implementing the program in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulics and other NGO and donor partners.

Output: Review of communication strategy by government partners; detailed implementation plan carried out and monitored through the project monitoring and evaluation system.

**2. Harness “Success Stories” from the PRADD CAR communications program that can be used to promote “Best Practice” internationally.** Videos and other tools developed in the PRADD program can be adapted especially for professional audiences in other countries. These tools can be disseminated through Kimberly, DDI, ARD and USAID outreach networks.

Output: Videos, training DVDs, illustrated PowerPoint presentations and other tools to support international dissemination of these techniques.

**3. Development and expansion of media campaign to facilitate scaling-up of PRADD program.** PRADD will continue to involve journalists in selected activities, including the establishment of a PRADD-MMEH GIS database and the public forums to dispute/endorse property rights claims in the pilot area.

Output: National newspaper articles and television and radio broadcasts on various PRADD activities including government endorsement of the property rights registry and information management model, GIS database development, SED trainings, and community land use planning. Continued education of press and media professionals about property rights, transparency, economic development and other issues related to PRADD’s work in the expanded intervention zones. The estimated number of people reached through different media activities if the first year of Phase II will be 150,000.<sup>4</sup>

**4. Expansion of two-way flow of information between PRADD and stakeholders:** PRADD will continue to hold periodic stakeholder meetings at the national, regional, and local levels to assure two-way communication with stakeholders. This complements a priority placed on the development of a more formal monthly information exchange process with the Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Hydraulics. The procedures and process for sending ministry personnel with the PRADD team to the field will also be revised in order to assure more efficient exchanges of information and insights. Creation of regional offices in field sites will also be a way to increase

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<sup>4</sup> This assumes that some of the radio broadcasts will cover greater Bangui which comprises of about 1 million people and then in the Phase I and Phase II sites that cover about 12,000 people each of which 50% might be touched by radio coverage.

communication with regional and local actors as permanent presence will contribute significantly to better two-way flow of ideas.

Output: Through monitoring of summary of meeting notes and reports, reduction in misunderstandings and miscommunications with stakeholders.

**5. Develop diamond price information system:** Develop a strategy and work plan with government and diamond exporters to generate a diamond price information system. Work with cell phone and telephone companies in the Central African Republic (ie: Telecel, Orange, Moov) to develop a diamond price information system available through dial-up. Making diamond pricing information widely available through such programs will strengthen the bargaining power of artisanal miners and help increase their income.

Output: Feasibility study, and if positive, pilot diamond price information system in conjunction with one or more cell phone companies.

**6. Promote wider participation in PRADD diamond registration process:** The project will use radio, TV as well as village-level showings of videos and other communications tools to demonstrate and explain the steps of the Diamond Registration Process, the value of registering and other aspects of the program and integration of community land use planning approaches into formalization of diamond claims. Some of the tools will be motivational; others will be instructional.

Output: Disseminate widely a training manual in French and Sango to complement a video describing the 8 steps for instituting diamond claims registration and formalization. Build a multi-media informational program around the PRADD film that Spectrum Media is completing. There are already requests that it be shown on national television, but the most productive use of this film will be showing it in present and future field sites. The project will also develop and disseminate posters and maps of PRADD activities for use by government authorities and local communities. Produce and edit other videos using footage shot by Simon on the last trip. Many of these tools can also be shown at Kimberley Process plenary and intercessional meetings. Approximately 150,000 people in CAR will be reached through various media activities during the first year of Phase II, and an additional 500 through video showings during annual Kimberley Process meetings.

**7. Design and produce multi-media informational programs on technical issues.** As mentioned earlier, there is a profound hunger for information related to farming and alternative income-generating activities. We will design and produce a series of video-based informational programs on topics of interest to local stakeholders at PRADD intervention sites. These programs will include, but not be limited to: diamond valuation, the new mining code, steps in land use planning, environmental restoration approaches and techniques, and agricultural intensification and diversification activities such as fish farming and honey production. Through presentations to local authorities and villages in areas of intervention, these videos and their accompanying collateral materials will be widely used to increase income and food security throughout PRADD intervention sites.

Output: Develop a series of new video-based information programs, produced by local production companies with external technical assistance provided.

**8. Develop a specific set of informational tools and programs for women.** Educating and empowering women to play stronger roles in economic development in the mining communities

will increase the likelihood of success in PRADD's reform programs in the new intervention zones. To help us deliver the information, PRADD will complement the technical films shown at the local level with women *animatrices* to work with women directly in the communities.

Output: Develop a series of new video-based information programs designed specifically for women, delivered by women and produced by local production companies with external technical assistance provided.

**9. Collaborate with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to increase MMEH transparency and accountability.** Strengthen partnership with EITI and participate actively in program activities; share information on PRADD initiatives to improve transparency in the chain of custody.

Output: Protocol agreements to share information, ideas, and approaches with EITI.

**10. Expand institutional partnerships and networking within the Kimberley Process framework.** Participate actively in Kimberley Process plenary and intercessional meetings; exchange information and approaches with Kimberley Process actors at the national and international level; develop stronger institutional linkages with the Diamond Development Initiative, CASM, EITI and Global Witness to promote economic and social development within the diamond-mining sector during this period of international stress in the diamond-mining sector. PRADD will participate this time in the June, 2009 Kimberley Process Intersessional meetings in order to negotiate a place for broader presentation of project findings at the October, 2009 Plenary session. This meeting will also afford PRADD an invaluable opportunity to learn how other countries are dealing with the registration of informal/illicit miners, and discuss innovative policy and procedural changes GoCAR could make to improve registration and production reporting rates.

Output: Expanded range of Kimberley Process partners with new range of joint activities carried out in the Central African Republic; a report describing the most promising ideas gleaned from the KP Intersessional that could be applied by GoCAR and the MMEH to improve CAR's diamond production and sales accounting system; presentation of video on PRADD and other communications during Kimberley Process Plenary session in conjunction with Diamond Development Initiatives.

**11. Support the government of the Central African Republic in preparing participation at annual Kimberley Process Plenary and Intersessional Meetings.** Continued participation on the Kimberley Process Sessional and Intersessional meetings; provide financial support for participation of representatives of GoCAR in the Kimberley Process; help generate publicity around PRADD activities (e.g. film, presentations on PRADD work, other)

Output: Active participation of government of Central African Republic in Kimberley Process meetings.

Potential needs for short-term technical assistance (STTA) support for activity cluster to achieve Result 5:

- Technical Videos: Sub-contracts with film producers in Central African Republic to develop videos for local uses following the establishment of a priority list of technical films and determination of budgetary feasibility. (R5.6, 5.7)
- Collaboration with a communications firm for training in technical video production: Technical training mission with US or European filmmaker to work with Central African Republic film producers to produce technically more proficient films of interest to the PRADD project. (R5.6, 5.7)

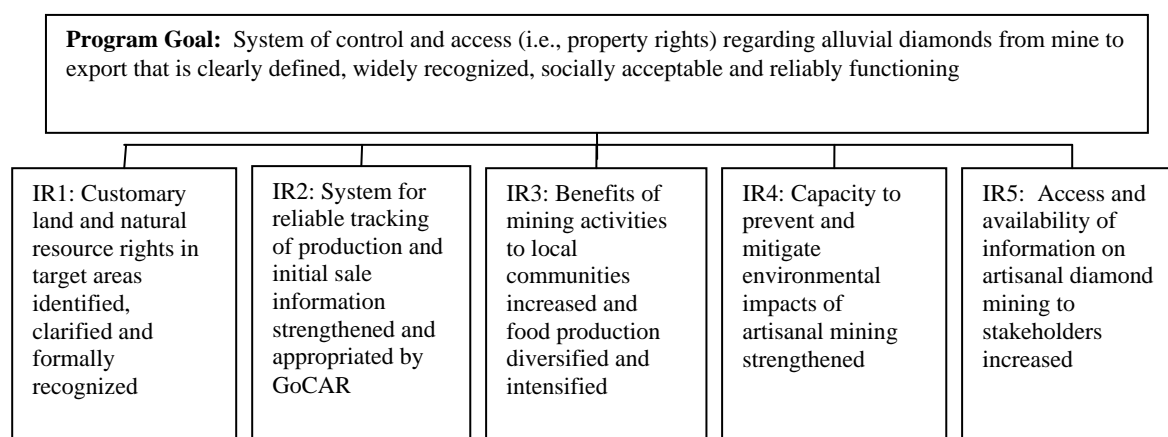
- Subcontract with Ndeka Luka Radio for the production of radio programs to support multi-media informational programs following preparation of a list of priority radio programming and determination of budgetary feasibility. (R5.3)
- Collaboration with a communications firm for continued participation and design support for implementation of public awareness program. (R5.1, R5.3)
- Collaborate with a communications firm to adapt CAR communication tools and information for use in Kimberley, DDI, ARD and USAID outreach programs. (R5.10, 5.11)

## 4.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) protocols, responsibilities, and systems PRADD will implement to measure, assess, and report program results. This PMP provided within this Work Plan Proposal is illustrative; however, a final PMP will be submitted to USAID for approval in early July 2009. Although PRADD's PMP is nearly complete, the methodology, final performance indicators and targets must be first vetted by program beneficiaries and stakeholders to ensure inclusive and thorough input and insight. PRADD's Results Framework has been shared with and approved by key stakeholders; however final performance indicator selection and subsequent targeting will take place in late June.

**Results Framework:** Often referred to as a program hypothesis, the Results Framework demonstrated in Table 1 provides the causal relationship between Intermediate Results (IRs) and the Program Goal. The foundation and metric of program success are performance indicators (table 2). Performance indicators are the building blocks from which the program will meet each Intermediate Result. As the five Intermediate Results are met, the program moves towards meeting the program goal “*System of control and access (i.e., property rights) regarding alluvial diamonds from mine to export that is clearly defined, widely recognized, socially acceptable and reliably functioning*”. The Results Framework is built on the hierarchical premise that each level of the Results Framework contributes to meeting the next higher level.

**Table 4:** PRADD Results Framework



**Illustrative Performance Indicators:** Although the performance indicators demonstrated in Table 4.1 are illustrative they represent accurate metrics to measure the anticipated outcomes of program activities that directly link with each of PRADD's Intermediate Result. The illustrative performance indicators below will be presented to stakeholders in a participatory setting to assess management utility,

usefulness, reliability of data collection, and timeliness of data availability. Stakeholders will have the opportunity to modify or rescind existing performance indicators as well as suggest new performance indicators. Once the final performance indicators are selected, PRADD's COP, with assistance from the program's STA/M will develop targets that directly correspond with program resources (money, material and person-power). Targets will be aggressive yet realistic.

**Table 5:** PRADD Performance Indicators

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Type</u>
1.1 Number of artisanal miners ( <i>disaggregated by gender</i> ) in claims registry	Output
1.2 Number of government officials ( <i>disaggregated by gender</i> ) trained in process of establishing an artisanal diamond mining claims registry	Output
1.3 Percentage of miners ( <i>disaggregated by gender</i> ) in claims registry that are legally patented	Outcome
1.4 Number of systems modified, enhanced or adopted by GoCAR to facilitate acquisition of permits	Outcome
<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Type</u>
2.1 Number of governmental institutions with improved MIS	Output
2.2 Number of individuals ( <i>disaggregated by gender</i> ) trained in use of production notebooks & sales slips	Output
2.3 Percent of miners ( <i>disaggregated by gender</i> ) in target zones who submit quarterly production data	Outcome
<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Type</u>
3.1 Number of diamonds valuations performed by project-trained artisans	Outcome
3.2 Percent of artisans in PRADD sites who report negotiating more favorable prices for rough diamonds following valuation by project-trained artisans	Outcome
3.3 Number of individuals ( <i>disaggregated by gender</i> ) who have received USG-supported short term agricultural sector productivity training	FACTS E.G 5.2 Output
3.4 Number of local organizations (cooperatives) provided with technical assistance for strategic information activities	FACTS IIP 3.3.1 Output
<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Type</u>
4.1 Number of miners ( <i>disaggregated by gender</i> ) trained on environmental best practices	Output
4.2 Number of Environmental Action Plans adopted by residents of project zone that contain measures to protect agricultural, forest, or fish resources from impacts of artisanal diamond mining impact	Output
4.3 Number of hectares of mined-out lands placed under improved management through community-led efforts	Output
<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Type</u>
5.1 Number of hours of radio programming devoted to artisanal diamond mining issues	Output
5.2 Number of training and information videos/films produced	Output
5.3 Number of individuals ( <i>disaggregated by gender</i> ) reached through PRADD training films	Output
5.4 Number of media campaigns launched	Output
5.5 Number of coordination sessions between PRADD, GoCAR, local leaders to identify ways of clarifying and simplifying registration, permitting, and production/sales reporting procedures for miners	Output



**Data Collection:** Program data will be collected on a rolling basis as activities are conducted and completed. Upon finalization of the PMP, program staff will be trained on performance indicator definitions, data collection frequency, and supporting documentation requirements. Standardized data collection forms will be designed, tested and implemented to ensure compliance with systematic and thorough data protocols. Given the vast geographic, and often remote area of responsibility of the program, PRADD will rely heavily on data collection from community leaders living in alluvial diamond communities. The COP will designate between five to seven local data collectors who will receive training on data collection best practices and how to correctly complete and submit the program's data collection forms. ARD understands that identifying qualified local data collectors will be difficult given language, literacy and numeracy competencies; therefore the local data collectors will receive routine training as well as a stipend to carry out this work. The local data collectors will also be asked to provide qualitative data to PRADD staff for the development of success stories, and lesson learned. The COP will be the main point of contact for all data collected from both the PRADD staff as well as the local data collectors; and will evaluate program data to ensure their accuracy, validity, and audit-ability. The COP will also synthesize these data for quarterly reporting to USAID and other stakeholder as necessary.

#### **Calendar of Results:**

Table 4.2

Activity	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011
Draft Performance Monitoring Plan submitted to USAID with Work Plan Proposal	X								
Final Performance Indicators and Targets Determined and Performance Indicator Reference Sheets completed	X								
Performance Monitoring Plan Finalized		X							
Program Staff Trained on Program Indicators		X		X		X		X	
Program Data Audit				X				X	
Program Success Stories Submitted to USAID		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Program Mid-Term Evaluation					X				



## 5.0 SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

POTENTIAL SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS			
TITLE	PRIMARY TASKS	KEY QUALIFICATIONS	RECRUITMENT LEVEL
Mining Policy Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead effort by PRADD, MMEH, and Ministry of Finance to identify options to current policy and procedures for artisanal miner identification (<i>patentes</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior mining policy expert familiar with permitting and financial issues;</li> <li>Demonstrated success in developing alternative policies and procedures in mining sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USN, TCN</li> </ul>
Land tenure/Property rights specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guide preparation of and execution of PRA exercises in Phase II sites; Conduct “exit” study of customary authority systems in Phase I sites; Prepare manual documenting AMCR process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expert in land and natural resource tenure, particularly approaches for reinforcing legitimate customary rights;</li> <li>Intimately familiar with PRADD process in CAR;</li> <li>Extensive experience in participatory rural appraisal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USN</li> </ul>
Participatory rural appraisal trainer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training of trainers for PRA teams, and lead, monitor field PRA exercises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accomplished PRA practitioner with experience in rural CAR context</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host country national</li> </ul>
Field Surveyors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct census of artisanal miners in Phase II sites; collect GPS data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal training in survey methods and techniques, and practical application in rural CAR context; expertise in use of GPS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host country nationals</li> </ul>
Facilitation specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize and lead workshops and stakeholder meetings with government, miners, customary authorities, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expertise in use of participatory methods, and event planning;</li> <li>Familiarity with property rights issues and the artisanal diamond sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host country nationals</li> </ul>
Training manual development specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidate training modules, exercises, and tools developed by PRADD on diamond production and sales recordkeeping into easy-to-use manual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expert trainer and facilitator;</li> <li>Demonstrated experience in the design and production of training manuals;</li> <li>Experience in use of graphics and illustrations to enliven training materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TCN or Host country national</li> </ul>
Trainers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare and conduct</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expertise in active training</li> </ul>	Host country

POTENTIAL SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS			
TITLE	PRIMARY TASKS	KEY QUALIFICATIONS	RECRUITMENT LEVEL
	training for artisanal miners, collectors and mining brigade personnel on diamond production and sales recordkeeping	methodologies, delivery, and evaluation; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge of MMEH recordkeeping requirements and forms for artisanal miners and collectors</li> </ul>	nationals
GIS database design specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reorganize the existing PRADD GIS database into separate geo-databases for MMEH (claims registry and production/sales database) and PRADD (supporting land use/environmental rehabilitation activities);</li> <li>Supervise data migration;</li> <li>Prepare database documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GIS expert with proven database design capabilities;</li> <li>Experience with satellite imagery interpretation;</li> <li>Expertise in writing database documentation;</li> <li>Knowledge of PRADD database and artisanal mining sector CAR</li> </ul>	USN or TCN
MIS institutional analyst and trainer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze MMEH information systems and define institutional arrangements for migration of PRADD database (AMCR/PFSDB);</li> <li>Provide TA and training to MMEH in sustainably managing AMCR/PFSDB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expertise in management information systems analysis;</li> <li>Knowledge of GIS database applications;</li> <li>Demonstrated experience building capacity of African technical ministries to sustainably manage information systems</li> </ul>	USN or TCN

## 6.0 HOME OFFICE TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND BACKSTOPPING

ARD's home office structure supports the field teams that manage and implement projects such as PRADD. Senior Technical Advisor and Manager (STA/M), Ryan Roberge will backstop PRADD/CAR in Phase II, following an orientation/handover with outgoing STA/M Stephen Reid. The STA/M is considered part of the project's core team. Mr. Roberge is an experienced manager of USAID-funded projects, and has relevant technical background. The STA/M provides guidance on a wide array of technical and management issues and will take part in strategic project decisions, including providing input for the preparation of work plans, performance monitoring plans, and activity designs, as well as specific technical assistance assignments and quality control functions.

Dr. Mark Freudenberger, ARD's home office Chief of Party for the Property Rights and Resource Governance Program of which PRADD is one element, will provide strategic guidance in the implementation of Phase II. In particular, he will focus on assisting the CAR project to codify and package its property rights model to facilitate scaling up by GoCAR and appropriation of the model by other potential partners. He will also contribute to the project's development of cost-effective approaches to support land rehabilitation and environmental mitigation.

Dr. Freudenberger will play an important role in PRADD implementation at an international level. Through participation in the Kimberley Plenary and intersessional meetings and the development of partnerships with key KP contributors such as Egmont Institute and Diamond Development International, Dr. Freudenberger will support efforts of the US Government to improve the exchange of information on best practices in the artisanal diamond sector, achieve synergy and economies in technical assistance, and to define more standardized approaches for strengthening internal control systems. On this latter subject, he will focus particular attention on the cost of implementing effective internal controls and the need to develop self-financing mechanisms.

In addition, a home office Project Manager (PM) serves as the key administrative link between the project and all ARD administrative staff and procedures for all administrative and financial matters, including compliance with USAID procedures and regulations, finance and accounting, commodity procurement, staff recruitment, and international travel. The STA/M and PM work as a team to coordinate all support functions and provide corporate oversight for project implementation. ARD Project Manager Kelley Scarmeas has been responsible for PRADD/CAR since January 2009 and will continue to support the project in Phase II.

ARD Consultant, Kent Elbow, a Natural Resources and Property Rights Specialist is ARD's Principal Technical Advisor for PRADD. Dr. Elbow will provide periodic short-term assistance in implementation of the PRADD/CAR Phase II work plan, and will take particular responsibility for advising on the design and execution of Result 1 and 2 activities.



# 7.0 IN-COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

Phase II of PRADD/CAR will be implemented by a team of full-time host and third country national staff under the direction of COP, Wendy Rice. The COP is ARD's legal representative in country and has management of all day-to-day field-related technical and management issues and overall responsibility for field implementation. Ms. Rice will be responsible to USAID for ensuring outputs and results. The COP will be assisted by a Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP), François Ngbokoto, a Central African mining expert.

## Criteria for PRADD Expansion

1. Security against banditry and violence
2. Road access
3. Communications
4. Partnerships
5. Biodiversity presence

Each of PRADD's five technical components will be headed by a technical coordinator ensuring adequate level of effort to achieve progress across all five components, and a clear division of responsibilities. Figure 8 summarizes the organizational structure for PRADD in the Bangui and two regional offices. Only DCOP Ngbokoto will cumulate two responsibilities, serving also as Component 2 Coordinator (*System for reliable tracking of production and initial sale information strengthened and appropriated by GoCAR*). A full-time GIS/IT expert, an experienced office manager, financial and administrative assistants, and two drivers will round out the Bangui office staff.

The Bangui-based technical coordinators will travel frequently in PRADD's Phase I and 2 pilot sites to prepare, execute, and monitor work plan activities. They will be supported in their work by the staff of two permanent regional offices that PRADD will establish in its original and expansion zones. The new zone of expansion will be selected in consultation with the Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulics but also with the US Embassy. Choices are rather limited due to the poor security situation in a large part of the country.<sup>5</sup> Final selection of the new site is expected within the first month or two of Phase II. Key criteria of expansion are noted above in the text box. The regional office staff, comprised of two technical staff and one administrator, will facilitate contacts with local authorities and artisans and other stakeholders to prepare and carry out activities of all kinds including information-gathering, training, technical assistance, and communications. PRADD's regional office staff will circulate regularly in the mining communities, providing a proximity to beneficiaries and channel for feedback that will enable PRADD to adjust its approach as needed, and to more easily seize opportunities that arise.

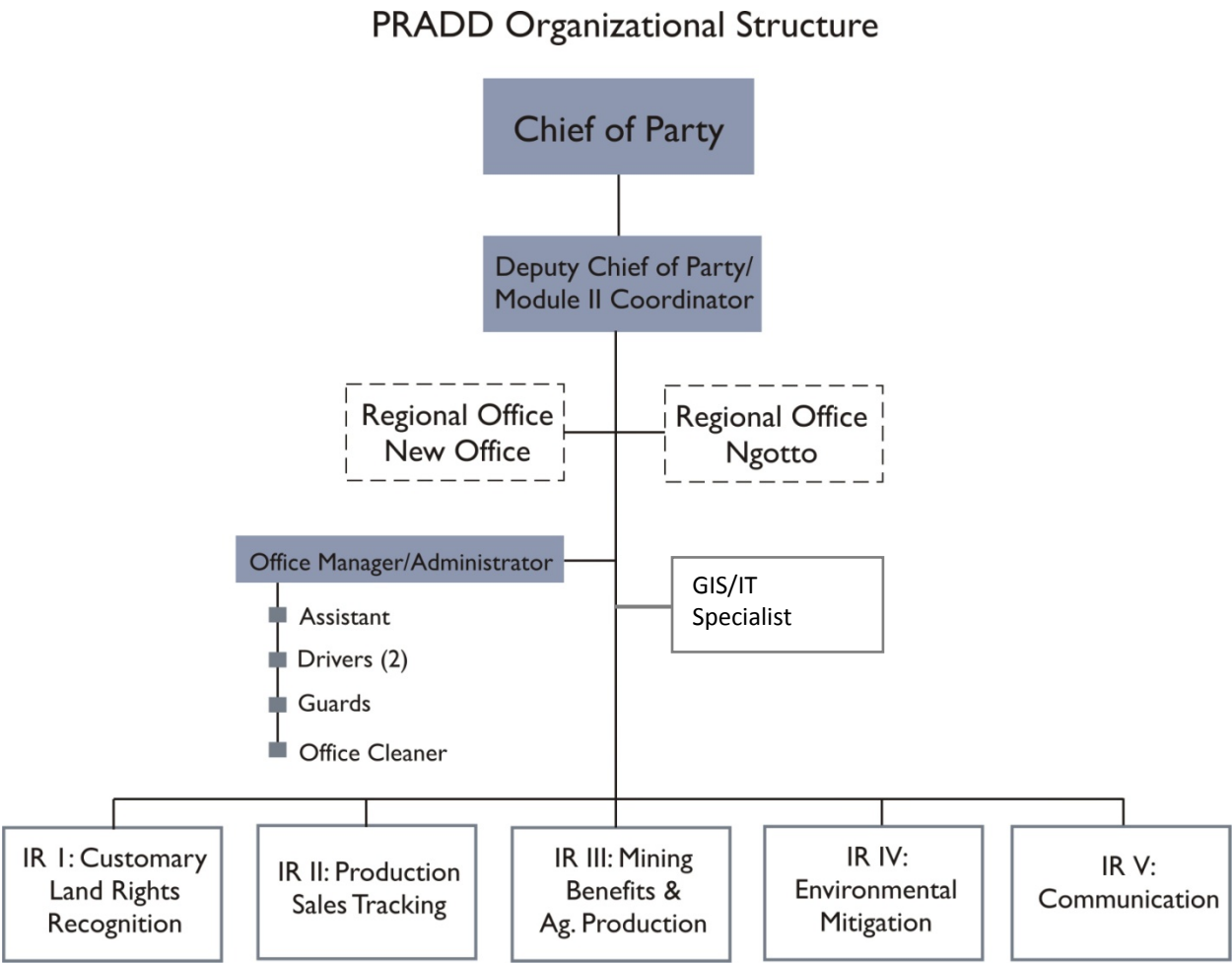
The PRADD project team in CAR will be responsible for day-to-day project implementation, monitoring and on-site reporting with backstopping from ARD's Home Office team. The following table (See Table 3) provides additional details regarding key long-term project staff positions while Figure 8 summarizes

<sup>5</sup> Choices appear limited to the prefectures of Mambéré Kadéï (Chef Lieu Berberati); Sanga Mbaéré (Chef Lieu Nola); and Haute Kotto (Chef Lieu Bria).

the organizational structure. Table 4 details PRADD CAR’s anticipated short-term technical assistance needs in the first year of Phase II.

During Phase I, PRADD/CAR cultivated a number of partnerships at the local, national, and international level, and the number of organizations interested in collaborating with the project continues to grow. PRADD is currently in discussions with several partners in CAR regarding their potential contribution to specific Phase II objectives and activities. Table 5 lists the principal partner organizations and describes the focus of the collaboration proposed.

**Figure 8:** PRADD Organizational Structure





**Table 6:** Long-Term In-Country PRADD Implementation Coordination Team

<b>LONG-TERM IN-COUNTRY PRADD IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION TEAM</b>		
<b>TITLE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>KEY QUALIFICATIONS</b>
Chief of Party, <i>Wendy Rice</i>	<p>ARD's legal representative in country; has management of all day-to-day field-related technical and management issues and overall responsibility for field implementation.</p> <p>Responsible for promoting policies aimed at: integrating customary tenure into statutory system; establishing a consultative platform on mining tenure; helping use property rights registry for land use planning between ministries, and; decentralizing mining services.</p> <p>Leverages donor and government support.</p> <p>Oversees all administrative, legal, and financial processes and procedures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experienced development project manager, and team leader;</li> <li>• Natural resource management/property rights specialist</li> <li>• Proven financial administration, and personnel management skills</li> <li>• Research, survey design, and analysis skills</li> </ul>
Deputy Chief of Party/Component 2 Coordinator, <i>François Ngbokoto</i>	<p>Advises COP on design and implementation of work plan activities in all technical components. Responsible for communications and technical coordination with the MMEH.</p> <p>Coordinates planning, execution, and reporting of all activities undertaken to achieve IR 2 - <i>System for reliable tracking of production and initial sale information strengthened and appropriated by GoCAR</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artisanal diamond mining expert</li> <li>• Proven project design and management skills</li> <li>• Familiarity with GoCAR mining institutions and laws</li> <li>• Knowledge of artisanal diamond sector production/sales information system</li> <li>• Expert in GIS database applications</li> </ul>
Component 1 Coordinator	<p>Coordinates planning, execution, and reporting of all activities undertaken to achieve IR 1 - <i>Customary land and natural resource rights in target areas identified, clarified and formally recognized</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social scientist familiar with rural land tenure/property rights issues</li> <li>• Expertise in participatory rural appraisal and survey design</li> <li>• Cartography skills</li> <li>• Experience in conflict resolution</li> <li>• Functional knowledge of GIS database functions</li> </ul>
Component 3 Coordinator -	<p>Coordinates planning, execution, and reporting of all activities undertaken to achieve IR 3 – <i>Benefits of mining activities to local communities increased</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural economist, small enterprise development expert, or community development specialist</li> <li>• Five years+ experience supporting cooperatives, rural producer groups, women's groups</li> <li>• Knowledgeable of gender issues in rural CAR</li> <li>• Demonstrated expertise in promoting sustainable, income-generating rural activities</li> </ul>

LONG-TERM IN-COUNTRY PRADD IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION TEAM		
TITLE	DESCRIPTION	KEY QUALIFICATIONS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong networking, grant proposal writing skills</li> </ul>
Component 4 Coordinator -	Coordinates planning, execution, and reporting of all activities undertaken to achieve IR 4 - <i>Capacity to prevent and mitigate environmental impacts of artisanal mining strengthened</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced degree in NRM, agroforestry, applied ecology, or environmental law</li> <li>At least five years professional experience directing land use planning, land management, and/or land rehabilitation activities in rural CAR</li> <li>Proven capacity to facilitate multi-stakeholder consultations on land use, and achieve consensus on management and mitigation plans</li> </ul>
Component 5 Coordinator -	Coordinates planning, execution, and reporting of all activities undertaken to achieve IR 5 – <i>Access and availability of information on artisanal diamond mining to stakeholders increased</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Journalist or communications specialist</li> <li>Proven success in design and implementation of multi-media information/awareness campaigns in CAR</li> <li>Expertise in development of interactive radio programs for rural populations</li> </ul>
Regional Technical Assistants	Field-based staff responsible for day-to-day project implementation and monitoring. Assure permanent communication with local government and traditional authorities and artisanal diamond mining communities concerning PRADD. Support component coordinators in preparing and rolling out training and technical assistance activities. Facilitate and monitor the work of PRADD consultants and resource organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal training as rural/community development expert;</li> <li>At least five years experience implementing development projects as coordinator of a technical component;</li> <li>Proven capacities as trainer and/or facilitator;</li> <li>Knowledgeable of participatory rural appraisal;</li> </ul>
GIS/IT Specialist	Provides permanent technical support for project management information system including maintenance and refinement of artisanal miner claims registry and production/first sales database, and M&E. Establishes and maintains a secure and fully-functioning office IT system (server, computers, peripherals and network) to support program information needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experience with ESRI GIS technologies</li> <li>Knowledgeable of GPS technologies and their uses related to GIS</li> <li>Understanding of GIS data storage and relational database management systems (geodatabases);</li> <li>Minimum of 3 years experience providing IT support services to public or private organization government in CAR with computer network</li> </ul>
Office Manager	Responsible for day-to-day administrative and financial management and reporting for project office in adherence with ARD and USAID policies and procedures. Ensures provision of timely and effective personnel, procurement, and logistic support in accomplishment of technical work plan activities. Supervises administrative support staff at main and regional offices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum of five years experience as office manager in a development project</li> <li>Strong accounting, financial management, and human resource management skills</li> <li>Extensive knowledge of US Government policies and procedures</li> <li>Facility with computer applications (word processing, spreadsheet, database)</li> <li>Knowledgeable of CAR labor code and administrative procedures (procurement, importation of equipment, etc.)</li> </ul>

**Table 7: Potential Short Technical Assistance Needs**

<b>POTENTIAL SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS</b>			
<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PRIMARY TASKS</b>	<b>KEY QUALIFICATIONS</b>	<b>RECRUITMENT LEVEL</b>
Mining Policy Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead effort by PRADD, MMEH, and Ministry of Finance to identify options to current policy and procedures for artisanal miner identification (<i>patentes</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior mining policy expert familiar with permitting and financial issues;</li> <li>Demonstrated success in developing alternative policies and procedures in mining sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USN, TCN</li> </ul>
Land tenure/Property rights specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guide preparation of and execution of PRA exercises in Phase II sites; Conduct “exit” study of customary authority systems in Phase I sites; Prepare manual documenting AMCR process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expert in land and natural resource tenure, particularly approaches for reinforcing legitimate customary rights;</li> <li>Intimately familiar with PRADD process in CAR;</li> <li>Extensive experience in participatory rural appraisal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USN</li> </ul>
Participatory rural appraisal trainer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training of trainers for PRA teams, and lead, monitor field PRA exercises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accomplished PRA practitioner with experience in rural CAR context</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host country national</li> </ul>
Field surveyors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct census of artisanal miners in Phase II sites; collect GPS data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal training in survey methods and techniques, and practical application in rural CAR context; expertise in use of GPS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host country nationals</li> </ul>
Facilitation specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize and lead workshops and stakeholder meetings with government, miners, customary authorities, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expertise in use of participatory methods, and event planning;</li> <li>Familiarity with property rights issues and the artisanal diamond sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host country nationals</li> </ul>
Training manual development specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidate training modules, exercises, and tools developed by PRADD on diamond production and sales recordkeeping into easy-to-use manual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expert trainer and facilitator;</li> <li>Demonstrated experience in the design and production of training manuals;</li> <li>Experience in use of graphics and illustrations to enliven training materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TCN or Host country national</li> </ul>
Trainers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare and conduct training for artisanal miners, collectors and mining brigade personnel on diamond production and sales recordkeeping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expertise in active training methodologies, delivery, and evaluation;</li> <li>Knowledge of MMEH recordkeeping requirements and forms for artisanal miners and collectors</li> </ul>	Host country nationals
GIS database design specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reorganize the existing PRADD GIS database into separate geodatabases for MMEH (claims</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GIS expert with proven database design capabilities;</li> <li>Experience with satellite imagery interpretation;</li> </ul>	USN or TCN

**POTENTIAL SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PRIMARY TASKS</b>	<b>KEY QUALIFICATIONS</b>	<b>RECRUITMENT LEVEL</b>
	registry and production/sales database) and PRADD (supporting land use/environmental rehabilitation activities); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervise data migration;</li> <li>• Prepare database documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expertise in writing database documentation;</li> <li>• Knowledge of PRADD database and artisanal mining sector CAR</li> </ul>	
MIS institutional analyst and trainer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze MMEH information systems and define institutional arrangements for migration of PRADD database (AMCR/PFSDB);</li> <li>• Provide TA and training to MMEH in sustainably managing AMCR/PFSDB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expertise in management information systems analysis;</li> <li>• Knowledge of GIS database applications;</li> <li>• Demonstrated experience building capacity of African technical ministries to sustainably manage information systems</li> </ul>	USN or TCN
Rural enterprise development specialist	Assist PRADD team in identifying, selecting and monitoring qualified local resource organizations to train and advise mining communities in ag/NRM-income-generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expertise in rural enterprise development, particularly women-led;</li> <li>• Extensive knowledge of organizations in CAR with expertise in agriculture, agroforestry, livestock, etc.</li> </ul>	Host country national
Cooperative development expert	Conduct diagnostic of organizational development in artisanal diamond sector; provide training and advice to miners in PRADD sites on cooperative formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expert in rural cooperative development;</li> <li>• Knowledge of history and performance of cooperatives in artisanal diamond sector.</li> </ul>	TCN or Host country national
Diamond valuation experts	Prepare and deliver second cycle training on diamond valuation in Phase I sites, and provide management advice to artisan-valuators; Provide introductory training in Phase 2 sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certified professional diamond valuers;</li> <li>• Demonstrated experience as trainer.</li> </ul>	Host country national
Land use planning/ environmental monitoring experts	Assist mining communities to prepare, implement, and monitor environmental action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use/environment expert;</li> <li>• Knowledge of artisanal diamond sector and environmental regulations;</li> <li>• Demonstrated expertise working with rural CAR communities to protect and rehabilitate land and natural resources.</li> </ul>	Host country national
Public finance specialist	Conduct participatory analysis of public revenues generated by diamond production in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expert in francophone African public finance systems;</li> <li>• Demonstrated skill in</li> </ul>	TCN

<b>POTENTIAL SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS</b>			
<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PRIMARY TASKS</b>	<b>KEY QUALIFICATIONS</b>	<b>RECRUITMENT LEVEL</b>
	CAR and their use; assist GoCAR and other stakeholders to assess cost recovery options from diamond mining for financing land rehabilitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preparing and executing sectoral financial analyses;</li> <li>Knowledge of artisanal diamond sector.</li> </ul>	
Communication Specialist	Provide training to PRADD staff and selected CAR media partners conception, production, and use of films, radio programs, and other training and communications products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrated expertise in design and implementation of communications plans and multimedia information campaigns;</li> <li>Experienced producer of training and awareness-raising video products adapted to needs of rural African audiences, particularly women.</li> </ul>	USN or TCN

**Table 8: PRADD Partner Organizations**

<b>Name of Partner Organization</b>	<b>Level of Intervention</b>	<b>Focus of the Partnership/IR Implicated</b>	<b>Planned and Potential Interventions</b>
Government Ministries	Government of Central African Republic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulics</li> <li>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> <li>Presidency</li> </ul>	Each ministry and government services touches on the various elements of the PRADD program. The Ministry of Mines is the principal partner, though for IR2, 3, 4, and 5 other technical services and support are solicited of the other ministries. Divisions of each ministry are key partners (ie: Brigade Minière or Cadastre)
Government Administrative Authorities	Regional and Commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Préfets</li> <li>Sous-Préfets</li> <li>Commune Mayors</li> </ul>	PRADD works closely with the administrative authorities to facilitate implementation of all elements of the project.
University of Bangui	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Departments to communications and sociology</li> </ul>	Contributions of students and faculty for internships and consultancies to advance socio-economic and communication activities in the field.
DDI	International	IR2: Revised policies and procedures to increase miner compliance with identification and permitting requirements.	Comparative analyses of country experiences; study tour for MMEH; co-financing of future technical films.
CASM	International	IR3: Small-grants for innovative programs to mitigate impact of diamond mining.	Assist local diamond mining institutions (ie: <i>groupements</i> or cooperatives) to present projects for funding.
Mercy Corps, UNICEF	National	IRs 3 & 4: Strengthening capacity of women in artisanal mining groups to participate in health, small enterprise and environmental mitigation initiatives	Provision of basic training to women's groups on rights and responsibilities, organization and lobbying, and contribute to PRADD-funded trainings on advocacy and management.
ECOFAC	Local	IRs 3 & 4: Strengthening of community advocacy and planning mechanisms to realize participatory land use planning, and natural resource conservation in the targeted zones.	Assistance in the development of local land use planning structures and action plans in concert with local stakeholders. Technical training in alternative livelihoods particularly agroforestry, and environmental best practices in artisanal mining. Possible partnerships for Lobaye office and lodging space.

Name of Partner Organization	Level of Intervention	Focus of the Partnership/IR Implicated	Planned and Potential Interventions
PARPAF	National	IR 4: Specialization in forest management plans, and community land use planning	Assistance in the development of local land use planning structures and action plans in concertation with local stakeholders. Technical training in alternative livelihoods, environmental best practices in artisanal mining.
CARPE	Regional/ International	IRs 3 & 4: Regional USAID environmental protection program that emphasizes a landscape ecology approach in 5 Congo Basin countries.	Technical assistance to establish a local or national level trust fund for sustainable financing of conservation of natural resources;  Development of land use management plans with ECOFAC, PARPAF and other national and local partners;  Strengthening civil society to more fully participate in land use planning, legal and policy reform, and involvement in the EITI process.  Application of interactive web based atlas to provide timely and accurate information on extractive industry activity in CAR
UNCMCA	National	IR 3: Specialization in the formation and marketing of diamond exports through artisanal miner cooperatives	Assistance in training artisans about the comparative advantages of regrouping into cooperatives. Networking with corporate social responsibility diamond purchasers.
ESCHELLE	National	IRs 3 & 4: Expertise in rural community development and alternative and improved livelihood techniques such as agroforestry, agriculture, and pisciculture	Training and oversight for community alternative livelihood activities;  Coordination of community lead rehabilitation/restoration activities, general community outreach
Animateurs pour le Développement Durable	National	IR 1 : NGO spin-off of PARPAF with expertise in socioeconomic surveys and baseline studies in agronomy, forestry, geography, and rural sociology	Coordinate the replication of PRADD property rights model in the new pilot site (miner census, socio-economic surveys, mine surveys, collection of GPS datapoints, map production, and conflict resolution mechanisms);  Assistance to organize artisans into viable land use planning and economic development

Name of Partner Organization	Level of Intervention	Focus of the Partnership/IR Implicated	Planned and Potential Interventions
			committees.
Azimut Capacités	National	IRs 1 & 3: Organization and management of collective groups and NGOs; establishment of micro-credit organizations, development of business management plans, expertise in mineral evaluation, prospection and mapping of potential mine sites, extraction best practices	<p>Analysis of national artisanal mining cooperative structure with recommendations for bringing more artisans into legal compliance to maximize sales opportunities;</p> <p>Regrouping of AFLs into legally recognized organisms;</p> <p>Trainings for mining best practices to mitigate social and environmental impacts;</p> <p>Organization and guidance for the sustainable operation of the diamond evaluation centers.</p>
REFADD- Réseau des Femmes pour le Développement Durable	National	IRs 3, 4 & 5: A Central African network of women that helped CARPE through a small grant to translate the forestry code on wildlife protection in local languages and get it disseminated in the forested areas in Cameroon, CAR, DRC and Congo B) for good governance in wildlife management.	This can be applied to the mining sector disseminating the mining code to local communities for good governance. REFADD can also be used to work with local community to research alternative livelihood improvement activities, discuss tenure rights and land use zoning.
GTZ	International	IRs 3 & 4: Implementing partner interested in public health and environmental management in PRADD pilot and possible extension sites. Carried out studies on HIV-AIDS prevalence in Ngotto commune.	



## 8.0 REPORTING

PRADD will produce quarterly progress reports that will be submitted to Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) Gregory Myers. The quarterly progress reports will contain:

- a 2-3 page summary of activities conducted and major achievements;
- a detailed description, by component, of activities conducted as compared to work plan projections;
- a brief description of any difficulties encountered and how they were addressed;
- a listing of planned activities for the coming quarter;
- appendices, including listings of project staff, workshops organized, reports produced.

The COTR will distribute the reports to USG officials based in Washington, DC and in CAR as appropriate. Specific activity and technical reports generated in the course of project implementation will be also be transmitted to the COTR for review and eventual distribution.

Information from quarterly reports will be integrated into other reporting requirements of the Property Rights and Resource Governance Project (PRRGP) administered by ARD, Inc.

PRADD will produce summarized versions of quarterly progress reports for CAR's MMEH as part of a comprehensive strategy of enhanced communication with the host country partner during Phase II that will also include monthly meetings.

## 9. BUDGET

The attached budget for the period of June 1, 2009 – May 31, 2010 takes into account the presence of PRADD activities in the Central African Republic but keeps in mind the future expansion of the project in other West and/or Central African countries. At the time of the preparation of this budget, PRADD was obliged to close down the sister project in Guinea due to the *coup d'état* of December, 2008. Alternatives for expansion to a neighboring country are being explored with Sierra Leone being identified as the most promising site.

The overall PRADD budget for the period of June 1, 2009-May 31, 2010 is \$3,376,000, including approximately \$400,000 remaining from the PRADD Guinea activities plus \$2,976,000 from the funds obligated through Modification 3. Of this, approximately 26% is set aside for the new country program (i.e.: Sierra Leone or another) and 74% for the Central African Republic project activities.

The 2009-2010 budget of \$2,490,223 for PRADD CAR and this accompanying work plan for the PRADD Central African Republic activities allows for expansion in the original Phase I pilot sites but also the creation of a new presence in two regional offices to be determined in the near future. In each site, the 8 steps of the PRADD process will be consolidated (Phase I sites) and started up (Phase II sites). This active field presence allows the project to expand the PRADD CAR project should new funding become available. If additional funding were not to materialize, the PRADD project would nevertheless continue to maintain a field presence as a top priority. In the case that the Department of State and USAID funding increases substantially, the PRADD project would expand the range of IR 3, IR4, and IR 5 activities through the regional offices. This would necessitate additional administrative support to back-up the teams in the field (i.e.: an expatriate grants/contracts manager).

# ANNEX 1. WORK PLAN AND CALENDAR

The proposed timeframe for PRADD program implementation, and estimated levels of effort for technical support, are summarized in the following table. The implementation calendar will begin on June 1, 2009 and be completed on May 31, 2010.

RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
R1: Customary land and natural resource rights in target areas identified, clarified, and formally recognized	Formalization of customary property rights (Phase I sites)								
	Establishment of an artisanal mining claims registry in expansion sites (Phase II expansion sites)								
	<i>a) Identification of the Phase II expansion sites</i>								
	<i>b) Participatory rural appraisal conducted at the selected sites</i>								
	<i>c) Census of artisanal miners throughout a defined zone</i>								
	<i>d) Socioeconomic surveys</i>								
	<i>e) Collection of geographical coordinates</i>								
	<i>f) Validation and conflict resolution</i>								
	<i>g) Registration in the mining claims registry and award of property rights certificates</i>								
	Participatory research to clarify and confirm customary authority systems at the Pilot Phase PRADD sites (and optionally for Phase II sites)								
	Develop an AMCR manual								
	Provide mentoring to partners/sponsors of replication of the AMCR process								
	Study tour for CAR officials to see how other patent programs work								

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>								
R2: System for reliable tracking of production and initial sale information strengthened and appropriated by GoCAR	Support on-going consultation, analysis, and testing of low-cost methods for compiling diamond production and sales data in project zones and transmitting to MMEH								
	Produce a training manual on production and sales recordkeeping and validate by MMEH								
	Conduct on-going training of miners, collectors, and Mining Brigade personnel on the use of production notebooks and sales slips (Phase I sites)								
	Training of miners, collectors, and other artisanal diamond stakeholders on maintenance of diamond production and sales records (Phase II expansion sites)								
	Redesign and restructure the existing PRADD Pilot GIS to create the AMCR/PSFDB GIS database and develop manuals for its use and management.								
	Clarification of institutional arrangements and responsibilities for managing the AMCR/PFSDB GIS database								
	Prepare MEMH to appropriate and sustainably manage the AMCR/PFSDB								

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES								
R3: Benefits of mining activities to local communities increased and food production diversified and intensified	Review and implement recommendations from PRADD Phase I technical studies								
	Reinforce women's empowerment and income generation activities								
	Support activities of the <i>Cellule de Concertation Communale</i> (CCC) in Ngotto to encourage the enactment of a policy requiring corporate mining tax investment in community development.								
	Facilitate identification of appropriate activities and preparation of proposals from PRADD pilot communities, associations or individuals to CASM, Diamond Development Initiative, and other donor small grant programs								
	Strengthen linkages of artisanal diamond miners with national cooperative movement.								
	Expansion of diamond valuation training:								
	Assessment of labor flow during diamond economic crisis								
	Leverage strategic partnerships								

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>								
R4 – Capacity to prevent and mitigate environmental impacts of artisanal mining strengthened	Refine community environmental management visions								
	Implement and monitor priority environmental mitigation activities in selected sites.								
	Identification of environmental problematics in new Phase II sites								
	Construct environmental monitoring system and procedures.								
	Devise environmental regeneration subsidy system								
R5: Access and availability of information to stakeholders on artisanal diamond increased	Implementation of Communication Strategy in CAR								
	Harness “Success Stories” from the PRADD CAR communications program that can be used to promote “Best Practice” internationally								
	Development and expansion of media campaign to facilitate scaling-up of PRADD program								
	Expansion of two-way flow of information between PRADD and stakeholders								
	Develop diamond price information system								
	Promote wider participation in PRADD diamond registration process								
	Design and produce multi-media informational programs on technical issues								
	Develop a specific set of informational tools and programs for women								
	Collaborate with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to increase MMEH transparency and accountability								
	Expand institutional partnerships and networking within the Kimberley Process framework								
	Support the government of the Central African Republic in preparing participation at annual Kimberley Process Plenary and Intercessional Meetings								

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