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PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT (PRADD)

COMBINED ANNUAL WORK PLAN FOR CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC, LIBERIA AND REGIONAL WORK



JUNE 2011

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech ARD.

Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID Contract Number EPP-I-00-06-00008-00, Task 5.45, Property Rights Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD) in Liberia, under the Property Rights and Resource Governance Program (PRRGP) Task Order, under the Prosperity, Livelihoods, and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC).

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Cover Photo: "Diamond boys" working a claim near Lofa Bridge, Liberia, February 2011.

Photo Credit: Bocar Thiam

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REGIONAL WORK
ANNUAL WORK PLAN

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASM	Artisanal small-scale mining
CAR	Central African Republic
COP	Chief of Party
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
DAF	Director of Administration and Finance
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
EGAT	Economic Growth and Trade
ESF	Economic Support Fund
GDO	Government Diamond Office
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOCAR	Government of the Central African Republic
GOL	Government of Liberia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	Intermediate Result
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLME	Ministry of Land, Mines, and Energy [Liberia]
MM	Ministry of Mines [CAR]
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PAC	Partnership Africa Canada
PLACE	Prosperity, Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal

PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development
PRRGP	Property Rights and Resource Governance Program
RDO	Regional Diamond Office
STA/M	Senior Technical Advisor/Manager
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 9 of Public Law 108-19, The Clean Diamond Trade Act states: “The President may direct the appropriate agencies of the United States Government to make available technical assistance to countries seeking to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.”

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is a voluntary agreement that functions as a tripartite alliance of representatives from the diamond industry, civil society, and the governments of diamond-producing and trading countries to combat the trade in conflict diamonds. The KPCS came into effect in 2003. There are 49 members, representing 75 countries, with the European Community and its member states counted as an individual participant. The KPSC is chaired on a rotating basis by participating countries. The 2011 Chair is the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Under the terms of the KPCS, only diamonds certified as originating from conflict-free areas and sealed in tamper-proof containers at the point of export are traded among KPCS members. Participating states must enact a domestic law that designates their national institutions responsible for internal controls on exports and imports that meet the KPCS minimum requirements. In addition, member states must commit to the exchange of statistical data as well as agree to submit to periodic peer reviews.

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

Tetra Tech ARD has been implementing PRADD in Central African Republic (CAR) since 2007 and in Liberia since 2010. PRADD also undertakes a number of activities in support of “regional” aspects of the KPCS. These have included work to strengthen enforcement efforts against diamond smuggling, support for civil society monitoring of diamond mining in Zimbabwe, comparative studies of artisanal mining tax and royalty regimes, and research into the feasibility of microfinance schemes and the direct marketing of artisanal diamonds.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

In CAR and Liberia the PRADD project addresses a core problem of two dimensions:

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

Regarding the first dimension, one of the most significant obstacles in both CAR and Liberia has been the two governments’ inability to record accurate production data at the level of the mine sites. Concerning the second dimension, due to lack of capital, avoidance of mining license fees, and often insecure rights to their diamond mining claims, artisanal diamond miners in CAR and Liberia frequently mine without proper licenses, and so are vulnerable to a variety of rent-seekers and predators, circumstances that are detrimental to their livelihoods.

Finally, in both countries, the digging of open pits is the technique most frequently used by artisanal diamond miners, few of whom refill their pits after the diamonds are mined out. This results in serious damage to the natural environment.

OBJECTIVES

Under the terms of the original PRRGP Task Order, the PRADD project in CAR and Liberia is intended (a) to bring greater quantities of alluvial diamonds into the legal chain of custody, and (b) to improve the livelihood options of local populations. The PRADD premise is that these results can be achieved in part by increasing the security of community and artisanal diamond miners' land rights, and in part by improving the governments' ability to regulate and monitor artisanal diamond mining. Strengthening land rights will help artisanal miners transition from using land and resources illegally and unsustainably (e.g., mine quickly and move on), to using resources more sustainably as part of long-term livelihood strategies.



An artisanal diamond mining site near Weasua in Liberia. The environmental destruction seen here is typical of artisanal diamond mines in both Liberia and CAR.

Photo by Kent Elbow

To this end PRADD seeks

1. To clarify and better secure artisanal miners' land rights.
2. To increase the numbers of artisanal miners who buy licenses as a means of formalizing artisanal miners' sub-surface mineral rights.
3. To improve the capacity of the governments of CAR and Liberia to regulate artisanal diamond mining and to track diamond production from mine to export by helping improve the two governments' capacity to collect, record, and maintain accurate diamond production data.
4. To diversify mining communities' livelihoods by introducing alternative income-generating skills and by improving miners' ability to negotiate fair prices for their diamonds.
5. To mitigate the environmental damage caused by artisanal mining in part by introducing improved mining techniques and in part by introducing income-generating schemes that require rehabilitating mined out pits.

OVERVIEW OF THE WORK PLAN

During the twelve months from June 2011 to May 2012 PRADD will continue work in two provinces in CAR (Lobaye and Sangha Mbaere) and, with counterpart funding contributed by the government of CAR (GOCAR) will expand into a third province, Mambere Kadei. In Liberia PRADD intends to continue work in Grand Cape Mount and Gbarpolu counties.

PRADD will continue with the previously established five intermediate results (IRs). These are:

- IR 1 – Customary land and natural resource rights in target areas identified, clarified, and formally recognized;
- IR 2 – System for reliable tracking of production and initial sale information strengthened and appropriated by the governments of CAR and Liberia;

- IR 3 – Benefits of mining activities to local communities increased and food production diversified and intensified;
- IR 4 – Capacity to prevent and mitigate environmental impacts of artisanal mining strengthened; and,
- IR 5 – Access and availability of information on artisanal diamond mining to stakeholders increased.

Several aspects of this work plan require comment. First, PRADD will be attempting new innovations. Using the soon-to-be submitted feasibility study on direct marketing of artisanal diamonds in Liberia and CAR as a starting point, PRADD will undertake the introduction of schemes aimed at improving miners' access to money, tools and equipment through the structure of their associations. As a first step, PRADD will transfer skills to its associations of artisanal miners to make the associations (a) creditworthy and (b) capable of managing tool and equipment pools. PRADD, with USAID guidance, will work with banks, entrepreneurs and financiers in both countries to develop the schemes and will cooperate with other potentially interested donors, especially GTZ and the World Bank.

The substantial challenge these innovations will pose to PRADD, if they succeed, should be noted. If PRADD's so-far successful efforts to make artisanal mining licenses more affordable and easier to acquire are joined with success in increasing access to finance and equipment and tools, artisanal diamond mining will expand and intensify, and the impacts on the natural environment will increase commensurately. PRADD will therefore place great emphasis on its IR 4 efforts to mitigate the environmental effects of artisanal diamond mining. A key part of this effort will come under IR 3: the continued pioneering of income-generating post-mining environmental rehabilitation schemes that introduce vegetable gardening, fruit tree planting, and fish farming in exchange for rehabilitating mined out pits.

PRADD will commence discussions involving USAID, the Department of State, and the US Geological Survey (USGS) to coordinate in developing diamond capacity assessments in Liberia that PRADD will use to offset risk, and in support of USGS work in Guinea. PRADD will also strengthen opportunities for micro-finance and potentially schemes for direct marketing of diamonds to the US diamond industry, all aimed at increasing diamond productivity.

Finally, Tetra Tech ARD remains committed to the quality of its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, and is separately submitting along with this work plan updated Performance Monitoring Plans (PMPs) for both CAR and Liberia.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 BACKGROUND

By the year 2000 the trade in illicit rough diamonds was fuelling devastating civil wars in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Reports from the frontlines of these wars on the humanitarian consequences were beginning to raise the threat of a consumer backlash against diamonds. And so a gradually widening circle of civil society activists, representatives of the diamond industry, and government officials under the leadership of the diamond producing countries of southern Africa came together and succeeded in establishing a collective framework for combating the trade in what were by then being called “conflict diamonds.”

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS – named after the city in South Africa where the process was launched) came into effect in January 2003. The KPCS is generally deemed to have succeeded in its primary purpose of ending the funding of armed rebellions through the sale of rough diamonds in international markets. However, the KPCS has only recently begun to grapple with the reality that much of the world’s diamonds are mined using small scale artisanal techniques. In some producer countries nearly all diamonds are found in deposits that cannot be profitably exploited using industrial, mechanized methods. The itinerant nature of artisanal diamond mining makes it difficult for governments effectively to monitor and regulate. Thus a significant portion of diamond mining in many West and Central African countries still remains largely outside the Kimberley Process.

The PRADD project was launched as part of the US government’s efforts to assist countries trying to comply with the KPCS. PRADD commenced in 2007 as a pilot in the CAR and Guinea, and in 2010 in Liberia. The project in Guinea was closed following the coup d’état there in December 2008. In CAR and Liberia PRADD works with government and civil society partners and with actors at all levels of the commercial value chain. PRADD’s two overarching objectives are first to increase the amount of diamonds entering the formal chain of custody, and second to improve the benefits from diamond mining accruing to diamond mining communities.

A key part of the PRADD approach is to harmonize the systems of customary and statutory property rights based on identification of all legitimate rights. This requires a nuanced appreciation of the subtle—and sometimes not so subtle—interplay between formal and informal property rights.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

The PRADD project has now accumulated four years of experience in CAR and one year of experience in Liberia. A variety of programmatic approaches have been conceived, tested and subsequently refined, modified, or rejected. These experiences have yielded some noteworthy successes.

In CAR, populations of targeted mining communities have enthusiastically participated in the PRADD process for formalizing the claims of artisanal miners. The government, after initial skepticism, has lowered the fee for an artisanal mining license. The as-yet initial and thus partial result is an increase in the number of miners buying licenses. Under the reasonable assumption that as the number of licensed miners increases, revenue flows from the sale of mining licenses will increase too, the government of CAR (GOCAR) has



A stream in CAR that had been severely degraded by diamond mining and was drying up, being restored by the PRADD project

Photo by Prosper Yaka Maide

agreed to adapt and adopt the PRADD method. During the period of this work plan GOCAR has pledged to commit counterpart funds and to lead the effort to expand PRADD into a third province, Mambere Kadei.

Another significant success in CAR has been the use of income-generating schemes for the environmental rehabilitation of mined out pits. On the condition that they rehabilitate abandoned mining pits, communities receive assistance in establishing fruit tree orchards, vegetable gardens and fishponds. The introduction of fish farming has been an especially remarkable success, with large numbers of communities replicating the technology without any assistance from PRADD.

Liberia bears many similarities to CAR. Its alluvial diamond mining sector faces many of the same challenges as CAR's: weak government

capacity to enforce mining legislation, widespread disregard of official rules on the part of many actors in the diamond value chain and incomplete or absent information systems. To a different and lesser extent than in CAR, a certain number of Liberia's artisanal diamond miners also have insecure rights to their diamond claims. As in CAR, Liberia's mining communities express enthusiasm for more affordable mining licenses, improved livelihoods, mitigated environmental degradation, and the prospect of more readily available money and tools for artisanal mining.

However, there are also key differences between the two countries. CAR's recent history has been comparatively more peaceful than Liberia's, where two civil wars were fought from 1989-1996 and from 1999-2003. The wars in Liberia left more than 100,000 people dead, and hundreds of thousands as internally displaced persons and refugees in foreign countries. The wars all but destroyed the country's economy. One of the most tragic consequences was the brain drain that the administration of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf confronted upon assuming office in 2006. Liberia still lacks needed human capital.

Although comparatively more peaceful than Liberia, CAR has suffered coups and uprisings. Two rebellions are still active in the country, one along the borders with Sudan and Chad and a second along the borders with Cameroon and Chad. Perhaps 200,000 people have been internally displaced in CAR, and another 100,000 have fled into neighboring countries.

Today, the overall situation in both Liberia and CAR remains fragile.

A second major difference between Liberia and CAR is their land tenure systems. Unlike many former French colonies, in CAR there is no *Code Foncier*. A large portion of land in rural CAR is held under informal customary rights, although statutorily all unregistered land belongs to the State. Liberia, on the other hand, was never a colony. Its legal system is patterned after the United States. Rights to land in Liberia are formalized to a much greater extent than in CAR. Rights to much of the un-deeded land in Liberia is codified under tribal agreements. The problem of conflict over artisanal diamond mines due to contested customary rights is therefore not as common in Liberia as in CAR.

A third and related difference between the two countries is the status of land reform. CAR is undertaking very tentative preliminary reforms of land tenure and mining, in contrast to Liberia, where led by the recently established Land Commission, major policy reforms are underway based on fresh empirical knowledge and popular debates about how land policies should be and can be adapted to the post-war social and economic situation.

In CAR, the government is still contemplating reforms.

A fourth and perhaps the most important difference between CAR and Liberia is the size of each country's diamond deposits. Diamond mining contributes 60% to CAR's export earnings, even though production is almost entirely by artisanal methods. According to the 2010 US Geological Survey (USGS) assessment report on CAR, the estimated total amount of diamonds remaining in CAR is twice the amount that has been exported since 1931: 39 million carats.

The situation in Liberia is quite different. Although the USGS assessment report for Liberia is not yet completed, it is known that the diamond deposits in Liberia are much smaller than CAR's. Diamond mining is therefore a substantially more modest livelihood option for Liberians, and the revenues the Liberian government receives from diamond mining are just enough to cover the costs of complying with the Kimberley Process. Nor is diamond mining in Liberia likely to increase its share of the economy in the future. According to the January 2011 USGS 2009 Minerals Yearbook for Liberia, a major diamond exploration venture has recently terminated its operations, citing unfavorable exploration results.¹

Not only are Liberia's diamond deposits small in comparison to CAR's, most of Liberia's diamond production is smuggled out of the country for export. In a workshop on diamond smuggling organized in 2010 by the Liberian NGO Green Advocates and the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy (MLME), and funded by PRADD in collaboration with the Canadian NGO Partnership Africa Canada (PAC), the MLME reported that 65% of the diamonds mined in Liberia are smuggled out of the country. For this reason, PRADD's regional work will continue support for efforts against diamond smuggling.

¹ The prospection was undertaken by Trans Hex Group Ltd. of South Africa in a joint venture with Stellar Diamond Ltd.

2.0 PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

2.1 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

2.1.1 BACKGROUND

Growing pains

In its first years as a modestly funded pilot in CAR, PRADD's initial proposed approach was to map, document, and publicly validate property rights prior to the issuance of property rights certificates that would eventually be recognized by law. This later became the "8-step process." The initial objective was to reinforce what was referred to at the time as "informal" legitimacy through community validation of customary claims and the issuance of certificates.

In these early years PRADD made several errors of omission and commission which later had to be corrected. One major omission was neglecting to orient PRADD's vision and approach to GOCAR's 2003 Etats Generaux du Secteur Minier. A second was to fail to be mindful of the pertinent laws and regulations. For example, PRADD's per diem policy did not comply with the law. The major error of commission that occurred was due to the fact that PRADD was a pilot project with slender resources. PRADD therefore was cautious, and devoted time to inquiry into the sociology and political economy of artisanal mining. It was necessary to understand the environment in order to, based on facts on the ground, figure out what to do. But the care and attention given to collecting information was detrimental to tangible impact.

Therefore, during the previous work plan period from 2009 to 2010 it was imperative for PRADD to create a collaborative partnership with GOCAR. In mid 2010 PRADD stepped up these efforts by broadening the circle of interlocutors within the government to include key personnel from the Ministries of Finance, of Trade, of Small Enterprise, and of Plan and Economy, as well as the National Assembly. PRADD's concerted efforts to understand and align with GOCAR's policy priorities began finally to yield a noticeable warming.

PRADD's training of personnel from the GIS Unit in the Ministry of Mines (MM) in basic GIS skills and the transfer of its database of miners complete with equipment and office furnishings to the GIS Unit helped in this regard. It provided PRADD with an opportunity to improve GOCAR's understanding of the PRADD property rights methodology and objectives. During the first quarter of 2011 GOCAR formally adopted the PRADD method, with appropriate changes, as its own.

The improved relations paid other dividends when PRADD began to advocate to GOCAR for a reduction of artisanal mining license fee. This was absolutely crucial because the size of the fee was a significant barrier for CAR's small scale miners. When GOCAR asked for evidence that the fees were too high, PRADD conducted a survey of miners in its project area that revealed the high percentage of miners who held this opinion. When GOCAR asked for evidence that lowering the fee would not result in reduced government revenues, PRADD undertook a comparative study of artisanal mining taxation regimes in ten countries that showed that lowering fees to a calculable level would bring in new miners in sufficient numbers to actually increase government revenues. These efforts at fact-based advocacy combined with an intensive media campaign and a fact finding tour by key Deputies from the National Assembly to the project area where they heard directly from miners, resulted in GOCAR reducing the fee.

During the previous work plan period PRADD also became more effective in delivering assistance to mining communities. PRADD strengthened the role of its provincial field offices and recruited more community mobilizers and gave the people serving as "community relays" a formal, recognized role. With improved training modules and sensitization toolkits validated by the relevant Ministries, the quality of PRADD's village outreach improved. The effect was amplified by PRADD's organization of artisanal miners into small

production units. All of this has enabled PRADD to begin working more efficiently and effectively with the communities.

There are 55 detailed activities in the CAR portion of this work plan. These are divided into six sections: administration and M&E, and a section for each of the five Intermediate Results.

The Administration and M&E section consists of eight activities covering the hiring and training of the new staff to operationalize the newly reorganized staffing plan, the opening of a third field office in Berberati, and undertaking the steps needed to comply with USAID's Regulation 216 governing environmental compliance. The administration and M&E section also provides for a formal study of PRADD's post-mining income generating environmental rehabilitation scheme, with the resulting report to meet the standards for an academic peer-reviewed journal. Finally, this section plans for close out measures. Although it is not certain that PRADD will be closing in June 2012, Tetra Tech ARD's internal procedures require formally preparing for this eventuality.

2.1.2 ACTIVITIES BY INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

2.1.2.1 Intermediate Result 1: Individual and Community Land and Natural Resource Property Rights in Target Areas Clarified, Recognized, and Secured

Lessons learned

There were three sets of major lessons learned during the previous phase of PRADD. First, PRADD did not align with GOCAR's policy priorities. Second, PRADD was not adequately cognizant of the fact that subsurface rights in CAR belong to the state, and was a bit too simplistic in characterizing land tenure in CAR as a simple dichotomy between customary and statutory rights. There are "layers" of customary rights. Third, because of a lack of good communications, the PRADD property rights approach was not well understood by GOCAR. For example, PRADD did not make clear to GOCAR that the PRADD approach aimed only at land rights and did not include mineral rights. This problem was eventually corrected through PRADD's efforts to improve its dialogue with GOCAR. In addition, the PRADD methodology produced a serious unintended consequence. By strengthening mining assets in the households PRADD inadvertently reinforced gender imbalances. The November 2010 Household Survey, which included a gender analysis, identified this problem, and led to the production of a PRADD Gender Strategy in May 2011 that includes, inter alia, prioritizing female artisanal mining in the consolidation and clarification of property rights at each step of the methodology and in the technical training sessions on post-mining sustainable development; strengthening the rights of spouses, non-married partners and co-wives in the customary property rights certificate, especially on use, inheritance, and bequeathment rights; consolidating focus groups and women leaders for the promotion of gender land tenure equity in the mining areas; and improving the availability of information on existing laws regarding women's rights to participate equitably to decision-making at the community level and empowering women leaders to use them.

This work plan builds on the enhanced understanding that PRADD has acquired in CAR. The formalization of customary rights to land through the certification process that PRADD has pioneered is the first step toward legal recognition of the certificate, which GOCAR has now adopted as its own, and signs. The next step will require harmonizing all the various laws and regulations governing forests, agricultural land, and urban and rural development. The review of the legal and regulatory framework that PRADD produced in the previous period will, it is hoped, lead to a national workshop on land tenure, and potentially will contribute to comprehensive land reform, but that will occur, if at all, outside the timeframe of this work plan.

In this work plan PRADD will re-verify the claims recognized during the 2007-2009 phase and issue those claim holders with the new GOCAR-endorsed certificates. PRADD will put into practice its deepened understanding that customary rights include many "layers," including use-rights and rights of access. PRADD

will utilize gender-specific tools to improve women's access to the benefits of the project. During the next 12 months PRADD will complete the transfer of its methodology by helping the Ministry set specific targets for May 2012 and by designing a training module adapted to the Ministry's vision. PRADD will assist GOCAR in the roll-out of the methodology in the three provinces of intervention.

Activity narrative

As IR 1 was largely achieved during the early phases of PRADD, this component will now consist largely of turning the PRADD methodology over to GOCAR and assisting GOCAR to implement it both in new villages in the provinces of Lobaye and Sangha Mbaere, and in villages in the new province of Mambere Kadei.

There are five sets of activities under IR 1, consisting of 14 detailed activities.

The first set of activities involves assisting GOCAR in developing a strategy for rolling out the methodology. The second set of activities, which will take place in Lobaye and Sangha Mbaere, involves verifying the previously certified old sites and issuing new certificates, identifying streams, mines and community relay personnel in new villages, and geo-referencing, validating and certifying the claims in those new villages.

The third set of activities will involve assisting GOCAR in extending the methodology into the new province of Mambere Kadei. GOCAR will lead the familiar process of identifying streams, mines and community relay personnel in new villages, and geo-referencing, validating and certifying claims. In the fourth activity set PRADD will evaluate GOCAR's uptake of the methodology.

The bulk of the IR 1 resources will be committed to the fifth activity set: supporting potential legislative and regulatory reforms to harmonize land tenure policy in CAR. As GOCAR has not committed decisively to this undertaking, the precise activities are yet to be determined.

2.1.2.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: RELIABILITY AND EFFICIENCY OF SYSTEMS MONITORING ARTISANAL DIAMOND PRODUCTION AND MARKETING INCREASED

Lessons learned

Compliance with the KPCS requires certifying the origin of rough stones. GOCAR developed a system for tracking the commercial phases of the chain of custody. This does not truly track the source of rough stones. Tracking the source of diamonds that are mined using artisanal methods is not a simple task. In the previous phase PRADD and the Ministry realized that it might be possible to develop a mine-to-export production tracking system, and PRADD's resources offered the opportunity to try. The creation of a GIS Unit was an excellent means to form a common understanding on property rights and production tracking, while making the transfer of competency that is enshrined in the MOU effective. At the end of the previous work plan period PRADD and the MM conducted a test of an alternative system. The results of the test will be applied under this work plan. There will be additional training of GIS personnel as well, since the GIS training provided was not sufficient for the transfer of all needed competencies.

Activity narrative

There are two activity sets consisting of six detailed activities in IR 2. In the first set PRADD will advise GOCAR on the legislative and regulatory changes needed to enable improved tracking of diamonds from mine to export. Once the changes have been effectuated, PRADD will assist GOCAR in testing the system. The final activity under this work plan will be to evaluate the results.

PRADD will continue training the MM staff in GIS management and IT. PRADD will continue to provide assistance in inputting new data into the database. Finally, under USAID guidance PRADD will work with GTZ to integrate CAR into the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) network of ministerial GIS units.

2.1.2.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: BENEFITS OF ARTISANAL DIAMOND MINING TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES INCREASED

Lessons learned

During the pilot phase PRADD operated under two critical assumptions that did not prove to be true. The first was that artisanal miners are being exploited by crooked collectors. The second was that interventions to make miners' claim to diamond mines more secure would be gender neutral. PRADD learned that the early village-specific participatory rural appraisals (PRA) hadn't produced sufficient information to grasp the overall evolution of the communities, and in November 2010 undertook a household survey to understand the general socio-economic and gender trends of the artisanal mining economy more thoroughly. As a result of the survey PRADD's initial assumptions had to be altered. PRADD learned that collectors have an important role to play in the diamond sector. PRADD also found that in making miners' rights to mine more secure PRADD was reinforcing gender imbalances.

In this work plan PRADD has adjusted its methods. Alternative livelihood options have been refocused. They will concentrate on four income-generating activities: three related to post-mining environmental rehabilitation, and one being gender-focused.

PRADD had to set careful conditions prior to donating diamond valuation equipment to avoid strengthening illicit miners or fostering the creation of illegal buyers. These conditions were set with the MM in October 2010. A competition to select the associations that would receive the equipment was organized in February-March 2011. Rehabilitation of the selected associations' workrooms occurred from March to June, and the training itself was organized in May 2011. This training was aimed at literate miners who are not the most at risk of accepting unfair prices. A more basic training will be needed for illiterate miners.

Activity narrative

There are six activity sets in the IR 3 component consisting of 16 activities in all. The first set of activities is to prepare the associations of artisanal miners with the skills to manage microcredit loans and pools of tools and equipment. This will be done through training either in a separate module focused on business skills, or by incorporating this dimension in existing training modules. The second is to train miners in improved mining techniques. The third set of activities aims at raising communities' awareness about the importance of gender equity. The fourth is to conduct two types of training in diamond valuation – one aimed at associations whose most capable members will learn diamond valuation using the donated equipment in the work rooms, and the other aimed at the bulk of miners who are either illiterate or semi literate. This training will be much more basic.

Increased access to cash and equipment being necessary for miners to finance their mining activities, the major effort in IR 3 will be in designing and testing a microfinance model and a tools and equipment pool scheme. In both cases the first step will be determining what other actors are involved (i.e. NGOs, commercial banks, other donors, etc). With USAID and home office guidance PRADD will initiate an experiment in microcredit and in establishing tool and equipment pools for miners that will start with developing feasibility and sustainability plans. Once the plans are developed, PRADD will implement them on a trial basis. The final steps in IR 3 will be evaluating the two schemes.

2.1.2.4 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: CAPACITY TO MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ALLUVIAL DIAMOND MINING STRENGTHENED

Lessons learned

The success PRADD has achieved in its post-mining income-generating environmental rehabilitation scheme was unanticipated. The introduction of income-generating schemes conditioned on rehabilitation of mined out pits has had positive outcomes, not only on people's livelihood and the environment, but also on securing

property rights beyond mining activities. Due to this success, PRADD's field teams soon became overwhelmed, and a sustainability plan had to be drawn up which will be implemented under this work plan.

Activity narrative

IR 4 has four activity sets consisting of seven detailed activities. The first set of activities will be to establish and evaluate the operations of three commercial fish breeding ponds, one in each province. These ponds will produce and sell the fingerlings to stock the fish ponds that will be built in mined out diamond pits.

The second set of activities will be to establish and evaluate the operations of three commercial fruit tree nurseries. These will produce the trees to be sold to entrepreneurs who have backfilled mined out diamond pits to plant fruit trees. The third set of activities will be to establish three commercial seed banks for selling seeds to entrepreneurs who have backfilled mined out diamond pits for vegetable gardening.

The fourth activity set will use proven appropriate technology to regenerate streams that have been damaged by mining.

2.1.2.5 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 5: STAKEHOLDER ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON ARTISANAL DIAMOND MINING ISSUES, MINING POLICY, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND BEST PRACTICES INCREASED

Lessons learned

PRADD had not initially planned a grassroots communication strategy to reach out to local mining communities to trigger awareness raising and behavioral changes. PRADD developed a "proximity methodology" that is proving very successful for technical training and awareness-raising that allows local communities' constant feedback.

In implementing its communication strategy PRADD has learned that the most cost-effective media are local AM and FM radio stations and films.

Originally PRADD assumed that simply providing miners with international diamond prices would improve their capacity to negotiate fair prices. This was an over-simplistic view. PRADD worked with GOCAR to set an artisanal miner's fixed price list, but could not implement it during the earlier phase.

Activity narrative

IR 5 consists of three activity sets comprising four detailed activities. The first is to produce training and educational films. These will draw on the messages in PRADD's existing communication strategy.

The second activity set will be to mount a nationwide communication campaign to sensitize people about the importance of artisanal miners operating within the law. During the next 12 months PRADD will focus on films and radio spots to promote legal artisanal mining and other key PRADD themes.

The third will establish a Fixed Diamond Price List which will be disseminated in the project areas, to help miners negotiate better prices. Under this work plan PRADD will hold a workshop with GOCAR and ASM stakeholders to develop a plan for disseminating diamond prices to CAR's artisanal mining communities.

All visual communication products, including posters and especially films, will be submitted for USAID approval prior to printing, airing, or screening.

Activity set	No	Detailed Activity	Output	ACTIVITY BUDGET (USD)	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12
Administration and M&E																
Train new staff	1	Train new staff and conduct planning Session	Quarterly plans and quarterly reports	0	x				x			x			x	
Open Berberati office	2	Open new office	1 new sub-office opened	0	x											
Regulation 216	3	Comply with Regulation 216	IEE + PEA produced and approved	0	x	x	x									
PMP	4	Collect data, including conduct of household surveys, and analyze data	All indicators updated in every quarterly report	9,000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mobilize communities	5	Continuous interventions in project area	# of miners regularly trained/sensitized	48,240	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Research sustainable environmental rehabilitation	6	Conduct case study of sustainable environmental rehabilitation	1 article drafted that meets peer-reviewed academic journal standards	0												x
Close project	7	Draft close out plan	RFA for disposition of property submitted	0								x				
	8	Conduct official handover ceremony and complete final close-out	Property transferred and PRADD handed over to GOCAR	0												x
Sub-Total				57,240												
IR 1: Property Rights																
Transfer of PRADD methodology	9	Definition of strategy for GOCAR's scale-up of communications	Targets set by GoCAR	0	x	x	x	x								x
	10	Develop tool for implementation of communications strategy	Communications training module completed	1,000	x											
Extension into Lobaye and Sangha Mbaere	11	Verify old sites	2007-2009 claims updated	0		x	x									
	12	Distribute new certificates	2007-2009 certificates updated	500				x	x							
	13	Identify main villages, streams and community relays	New claims identified	2,000		x	x	x								
	14	Validate and certify new claims in Lobaye and Sangha Mbaere	New claims validated and certified	2,000					x	x	x					
Extension into Mambere Kadei	15	Community sensitization on PRADD	Communities sensitized	0		x	x	x								
	16	Cross-province exchange visits	Lessons learned	3,000		x	x	x								
	17	Identify and geo-reference new mining sites	New claims Identified	2,000					x	x	x					

	18	Validate and certify new sites in Mambere Kadei	New claims validated and certified	3,000									x	x	x		
M&E	19	Evaluate the transfer of the methodology	Evaluation report on transfer of the methodology	700												x	x
Legislative and regulatory reform	20	Reform/deepen customary rights	Certificates upgraded	0		x	x	x									
	21	Workshops, STTA, study tours to assist GOCAR to identify land policy options	TBD	50,000		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	22	Donor coordination	Land tenure policies, laws, regulations harmonized	0		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sub-Total				64,200													
IR 2: Information Management																	
Production tracking	23	Advise on legislation and/or regulations needed to enable improved tracking	Reforms set for 2012	0		x	x	x	x	x	x						
	24	Implement regional testing	Reforms are field-tested	2,500									x	x	x	x	
	25	Evaluate testing	Evaluation report	500													
GIS Unit	26	Training MM staff	MM staff members trained	0		x	x	x									
	27	Update database	New claims inputted into MM registry	0				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	28	Leverage coordination with GTZ to integrate the GIS Unit into a regional CEMAC network	Regional synergies	0									x	x	x	x	x
Sub-Total				3,000													
IR 3: Capacity Building and Community Development																	
Prepare AM associations	29	Raise awareness of the value of artisanal mining associations	# of AM Associations Operational TBD	0		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Train miners in improved mining practices	30	Develop modules on prospecting, digging and trenching	3 improved mining modules	1,500		x	x	x									
	31	Conduct training	# of trained miners	8,000					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sensitize communities on gender equity	32	Raise gender equity awareness	Women's participation in household and community decision-making increased	0													
	33	Implement gender-focused IGA	Women's portion of household and community income increased	6,000		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Train miners in diamond valuation	34	Conduct basic diamond valuation training for illiterate miners	Basic module created and rolled out	1,000		x	x		x	x							
	35	Conduct diamond valuation training for associations using workrooms	2 AM associations trained	9,500					x	x	x	x	x	x			

Test microfinance scheme	36	If needed, engage a microfinance consultant	Feasibility and sustainability plans completed	10,000		x												
	37	Prepare microfinance feasibility and sustainability plans		4,000			x	x	x	x	x							
	38	Implement the microfinance scheme	Microfinance scheme implemented	9,000								x	x	x	x	x		
	39	Evaluate the microfinance scheme	Evaluation report	3,125				x						x				x
Test tool and equipment pool scheme	40	Prepare tools and equipment pool feasibility and sustainability plans	Feasibility and sustainability plans completed	0		x	x											
	41	Procure tools and equipment and train associations, helping their members acquire patents	3 tool and equipment pools created, 3 AM associations trained	83,000				x	x									
	42	Insure tools and equipment	Tools and equipment insured	15,000				x	x									
	43	Establish tools and equipment pools	1 pool per province (3 total)	4,000					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	44	Evaluate management of tools and equipment pools	Evaluation report	3,000					x				x				x	x
Sub-Total				157,125														
IR 4: Environmental Rehabilitation																		
Fish farming	45	Set up commercial fish breeding ponds	1 commercial pond established in each province (3 total)	78,000					x					x				
	46	Train fish breeders and evaluate	Evaluation report	3,000			x		x					x			x	
Agroforestry	47	Set up commercial fruit tree nurseries	1 commercial nursery established in each province (3 total)	19,850			x	x										
	48	Train nursery operators and evaluate	Evaluation report	4,875			x	x				x			x			x
Vegetable gardening	49	Set up commercial seed banks	1 commercial seed bank established in each province (3 total)	5,100				x	x									
	50	Train seed bank operators and evaluate	Evaluation report	1,125							x			x			x	
Stream regeneration	51	Regenerate damaged streams	6 streams regenerated and monitored	6,150			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sub-Total				118,100														
IR 5: Communication and Outreach																		
Filmmaking	52	Produce technical training films	4 films produced	15,000		x	x	x	x	x	x							
	53	Screen "The Diamond Journey"	# of people seeing the film	5,000		x	x	x	x	x	x							
Sensitization	54	Conduct countrywide sensitization on legal artisanal mining	1 countrywide media campaign developed and rolled out	5,000										x	x	x		
AM Diamond Fixed Price List	55	Establish and disseminate an AM Diamond Fixed Price List	1 workshop and system established	7,250			x	x	x									
Total				32,250														
Grand Total				431,915														

2.2 LIBERIA

2.2.1 BACKGROUND

PRADD's opening in Liberia was officially approved by USAID, the State Department and the Government of Liberia (GOL) in May 2010, but the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the United States Government (USG) and the GOL was delayed until September.

Once the MOU was signed PRADD selected as project sites Weasua and two satellite villages and Lofa Bridge and 15 satellite villages. Beginning in November PRADD commenced collecting baseline data with which to assess project performance. As a first step PRADD carried out participatory rural appraisals (PRAs) of three project communities identifying the communities' artisanal mines and their natural resources base, the tenure dynamic around these resources, the interface between land tenure systems, and the potential environmental rehabilitation of mined out sites.

In January PRADD commenced preparation for a quasi-experimental assessment of project impact using the pre-test/post-test methodology with control group. PRADD undertook a census of miners in the communities of the project area and 27 communities in control areas and developed a sampling methodology, finalized questionnaires for the household surveys, selected and trained enumerators, and began data collection. An end line assessment is planned to complete the evaluation of impact. When finished, this household survey and assessment of the artisanal diamond sector will be one of the most thorough ever completed globally.

Most of the activities of the first year work plan have of necessity been included in this work plan because the delay in signing the MOU and the time it took to complete the baseline survey have impacted the achievement of the Year 1 targeted results.

There are 69 detailed activities in the Liberia portion of this work plan. As with the CAR section, these are divided into six sections: administration and M&E, and a section for each of the five Intermediate Results.

The Administration and M&E section consists of seven activity sets comprising 12 detailed activities. These cover the staffing and opening of two field offices and compliance with USAID's Regulation 216. It also includes the steps already underway and yet to be taken to complete the baseline data collection. At the end of this work plan period PRADD will bring in STTA from the home office to work with a local firm (likely Subbah Bella Associates (SBA)) to conduct the end line survey of the project.

As with CAR, this section plans close out measures. Although it is not certain that PRADD will be closing in June 2012, as noted above Tetra Tech ARD's internal procedures require formally preparing for this eventuality.

2.2.2 ACTIVITIES BY INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

2.2.2.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE PROPERTY RIGHTS IN TARGET AREAS CLARIFIED, RECOGNIZED, AND SECURED

Activity narrative

There are eight sets of activities under IR 1, consisting of 17 detailed activities. The first is to consult with the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy (MLME) and the Land Commission as well as knowledgeable civil society actors such as Green Advocates to determine how best to articulate the question of customary rights claims in the Liberian context, how best to understand the scope and scale of the issue, and how to determine the best form for the Liberian version of the PRADD community validated certificate.

The next set of activities involves preparing a base GIS map, geo-referencing the mining claims in the project area that were identified during the village diagnostics, and entering the coordinates into the map to generate a Class C GIS dataset which will be handed to the MLME at the end of the project. PRADD will link those data with the socioeconomic data from the baseline survey and finally will train MLME staff in GPS and GIS data management skills.

PRADD will help mitigate and resolve conflicts over disputed claims in the project area. This will be done by assembling mediation committees of respected individuals from each community who are acceptable to both parties in conflict, and organizing meetings between the disputants and the mediation committees during which the conflicting views will be presented and discussed in a neutral and relaxed atmosphere. During this same period of time PRADD will conduct research into the types of certificates and documentation that may or may not be issued to beneficiaries. PRADD will organize community events for the public presentation and review of each mining claim, with the opportunity to pose challenges on the part of any parties who might disagree with any element of a claim. A verbal affirmation on the part of the public assembly will confirm validation of the claimed rights. These validation meetings will be open to all artisanal miners active in the mining zone, local customary authorities, including representatives of customary authorities for land and natural resource tenure, representatives from the MLME, and any other stakeholder identified by the MLME.

PRADD will continue identifying artisanal miners, investigating their resources base and analyzing the rules and regulations governing access, management and utilization of these resources as they relate to artisanal mining and environmental rehabilitation. While this is proceeding, in collaboration with the MLME and the Land Commission, PRADD will review all of the laws and policies on lands, mining, forestry, and the environment, background information from the awareness campaign and the enforcement seminar on smuggling, illicit mining and information on the problem of non-registration of diamonds at the regional offices. Findings and recommendations from this review will be presented at a series of workshops to formulate policy options for secured tenure rights, an improved licensing system and environmental rehabilitation. After requesting permission to approach the Liberian Congress in order to associate key lawmakers in this initiative, PRADD will organize a workshop of key GOL decision makers and NGO stakeholders to open a dialogue on policy options for secured tenure rights, increased licensing, and improved environmental management.

In Liberia the issuance of artisanal mining licenses has been re-centralized. Miners are required to travel to Monrovia for a process that can take many days. Buying an artisanal mining license thus incurs huge transaction costs. To encourage the GOL to reduce this barrier to entry, PRADD will work with the MLME to examine appropriate pricing of licenses and the appropriate size of an artisanal mining allocation, and to develop and field test a mobile licensing system, potentially using the technology the GOL uses to register Liberian voters. A team will travel around the mining zones at pre-defined dates to issue mining licenses on the spot upon cash payment of the license fee. A feasibility plan will be developed with the Ministry so that all of the costs for the transportation as well as the equipment plus the per diem costs of the team will be eventually paid for by the licenses fee. With thorough planning and proper implementation, this could create an incentive for artisanal miners to purchase mining licenses.

The last set of activities in IR 1 will be to procure GIS equipment and transfer the PRADD dataset and the equipment to the GIS unit of the MLME, and to train staff in maintaining and updating the database, so that it can continue managing, updating, and scaling up to cover the rest of the country.

2.2.2.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: RELIABILITY AND EFFICIENCY OF SYSTEMS MONITORING ARTISANAL DIAMOND PRODUCTION AND MARKETING INCREASED

Activity narrative

There are three sets of activities under IR 2, consisting of 9 detailed activities. The first will be to improve the communication system of the Government and Regional Diamond Offices (GDO and RDOs). Improving

the communication system between the regional diamond offices and Monrovia is a requirement of the KPCS for monitoring diamond production and marketing. PRADD has procured 11 high frequency radios equipped with batteries and solar panels. These will be set up at the ten regional diamond offices and at the Government Diamond Office in Monrovia. PRADD will train the staff on how to operate the radios.

The second IR 2 activity set will involve improving the GDO information management system. Building on the recommendations from the assessment of the GDO's database and skills sets conducted during the first year, PRADD will work with the GDO staff to develop and implement an action plan for improving the functioning of the database, as required by the KPCS, ideally using the database not just as an archive of information, but to compile relevant statistics—such as footprints of a given claim, and sales of brokers and dealers. This would give the GDO a tool to combat smuggling and identify suspect activities.

In the third activity set of IR 2 PRADD will build the capacity of the MLME staff. PRADD will conduct a series of needs assessments of staff members of the Ministry that are directly involved in strengthening the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. This will involve in-country and (if feasible) out of country training in specialized skills.

2.2.2.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: BENEFITS OF ARTISANAL DIAMOND MINING TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES INCREASED

Activity narrative

There are five sets of activities under IR 3, consisting of 15 detailed activities. The first is to develop and strengthen artisanal mining associations. PRADD is prepared to facilitate a participatory process to generate strategies to organize and strengthen the institutional capacity of dispersed mining communities to represent better their interests, and access to credit. The government is interested in promoting artisanal mining cooperatives. PRADD will work with the MLME and the civil society organizations to promote the appropriate community based structures.

The second set of activities involves training artisanal miners in the four Cs (carat, cut, clarity and color) of diamond valuation. In the PRAs and other initial contacts, artisanal miners have repeatedly indicated that one of the main reasons for smuggling, illicit mining and non registration of diamonds at the regional office is the lack of good knowledge of the value of their diamonds. They have expressed great interest in receiving training to allow them to receive better prices for their diamonds. PRADD is planning to provide basic training on the four Cs of diamond valuation using the same methodology employed in CAR, adapted to the Liberia context. PRADD will utilize STTA to train trainers, who, in turn, will train miners in the four Cs.

PRADD will provide training in production and sales record keeping. During field visits the mining communities have expressed interest in learning the basic skills needed to keep good records of their production and sales of diamonds. PRADD will facilitate the design and implementation of a training program to support this request.

In its third activity set in IR 3, PRADD will improve alternative livelihoods in the mining communities. The PRAs and other contacts during the first year revealed that miners and their communities are greatly interested in alternatives to diamond mining. PRADD will specifically target women in this activity set, which will introduce soap making, tie dying, hair dressing, seasonal farming, vegetable gardening, and fish farming. PRADD will work with the communities to field test some of these activities. In addition, the Ministry of Lands and Mines is interested in providing training to diamond miners to be able to identify some other precious minerals they come across with during diamond mining, and PRADD will engage STTA to provide such training.

The fourth and final activity set under IR 3 will involve the introduction of a microfinance scheme. The demand for access to credit is enormous in the mining communities, which have repeatedly indicated in the PRAs and other contacts that among the main reasons for illicit mining and diamond smuggling is the lack of finance for mining activities. When a broker or dealer provides support to a miner to cover the cost of labor,

tools and food for workers, the miner (licensed or not) is expected to sell any diamond s/he finds to the broker or dealer. In the case where the broker or dealer is unlicensed, or perhaps not a Liberian national, the internal controls of the KP are undermined. Closely following USAID and home office guidance, PRADD will approach micro-credit institutions to explore and support the potential for providing loans to artisanal miners.

2.2.2.4 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4: CAPACITY TO MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ALLUVIAL DIAMOND MINING STRENGTHENED

Activity narrative

There are two sets of activities under IR 4 comprising 14 detailed activities. In the first set of activities PRADD will undertake land reclamation, some of it through the promotion of livelihood activities. PRADD will draw on USAID's experience in Sierra Leone where there has been some success in engaging local community groups to rehabilitate mining sites, especially in the flood plains around Kono, which have been returned to productive agricultural land. However, full reclamation cannot be undertaken until three critical issues are resolved: (1) land must be definitively mined out, otherwise reclaimed land is liable to be mined at a later date; (2) clear title to the land must be issued; and (3) there must be financial incentives to encourage restoration as well as ongoing support and training.

In Liberia the government's mineral rights supersede those of landowners. This is a very important fact that PRADD will keep in view as it proceeds. PRADD will initially undertake local surveys around targeted areas to discover the extent of land disrupted through past mining activities, whether such land is viewed as mined out and evaluate the community need for such land to be returned to community ownership. Such findings are an integral part of PRADD's approach to the land rights issue.

Findings from the surveys will be brought to the national forum to promote dialogue on the scope of local land rights. Other topics to be covered in the national forum will include whether a methodology exists for land to be declared as mined out and who will be the beneficiary of any investment made on that mined out site. PRADD will field test land reclamation in two sites and work with the communities to develop alternative livelihood activities such as seasonal vegetable gardening, tree planting and fish farming as an incentive to rehabilitate future sites.

In the second set of activities PRADD will test the "smarter" mining technique. The most common method of artisanal mining is pitting. In the dry season, miners use cutlasses (machetes), shovels, and pickaxes to clear vegetation and excavate a deep pit. Only a small gang of miners is required for this method and generally pits are dewatered manually by "bailing" with buckets. Miners extract the gravel at the bottom of the pit and move on to start a new pit. Wide portions of land are left un-mined between the old and new pits to reduce seepage of water from the old pits into the newly dug ones and to hold the overburden. Thus, it is calculated that approximately 40-50% of the minerals remain un-mined due to the wide portions of land left in between pits.

In addition to the loss of ore, mining pits are usually not back-filled. The unfilled pits become flooded during the rainy season, presenting serious health risks. Studies have shown that trench mining is a more effective method of mining as the overburden from one excavation is used to fill the previous mined out area, thus ensuring all ore bearing gravels are removed. Trenching therefore ensures that mined areas are backfilled as part of the mining process, alleviating the need to abandon or rehabilitate at the end of mining operations.

PRADD will work with the Ministry to train and field test the trenching method of mining.

2.2.2.5 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 5: STAKEHOLDER ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON ARTISANAL DIAMOND MINING ISSUES, MINING POLICY, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND BEST PRACTICES INCREASED

Activity narrative

The aim of IR 5 is to improve access to and increase the availability of information. There are three detailed activities under this component.

During the first year, PRADD developed comprehensive outreach and communication strategies including tools and approaches to be developed to increase the access to and availability of the information for artisanal miners and mining communities. In the next 12 months PRADD will work with local radios to develop messages on property rights, the KPCS, the licensing process, improved mining techniques, and environmental rehabilitation. Billboards and posters will also be developed. Finally, PRADD will produce films on the various topics for distribution.

All visual communication products - including billboards, posters and especially films - will be submitted for USAID approval prior to printing, airing, or screening.

Activity	No	Detailed Activity	Output	ACTIVITY BUDGET (USD)	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12
Administration and M&E																
Staffing and setting up field site offices	1	recruit and train field staff	field staff	0	x											
	2	rent, renovate and equip offices	fully functioning field office	25,000	x											
Comply with Reg 216	3	conduct an IEE and PEA	PRA report	0	x	x	x	x								
Trip to CAR	4	study tour to observe various PRADD activities (dates TBD)	trip report	15,000												
Baseline Assessment	5	complete the data entry	dataset	35,000	x											
	6	analyze data and write report	report	0	x	x										
	7	presentation of results to GOL , potentially by Ben Linkow	workshop	500			x									
	8	develop brief on findings from survey	Issue Brief	1,000			x									
End line survey	9	conduct survey	report summarizing impacts	30,000										x	x	
PMP	10	collect and analyze data	all indicators updated in every quarterly report	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Close project	11	draft close out plan	RFA for disposition of property submitted	0											x	x
	12	conduct official handover ceremony and complete final close-out	property transferred and PRADD handed over to GOL	0												x
Sub-total				106,500												
IR 1: Property Rights																
Conduct village diagnostics	13	complete RRA/PRAs	Report on customary tenure and mining rights and their links with environmental rehabilitation, conflicts, and livelihoods	10,000	x	x										
Decide how to secure the customary rights of unlicensed miners	14	Research with LC, MLME and miners on the most appropriate document to be issued to secure customary rights of unlicensed miners	Certificate/conditional license	2,000	x	x										
Mapping Class C mining claims	15	Work with USGS to prepare a GIS base map	GIS map	3,000	x	x										
	16	train MLME staff in GPS and Class C GIS data management	number of people trained	2,000		x	x									
	17	geo-reference claims and enter GPS coordinates into GIS map	coordinates of claims	14,000		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

	18	enter and link socioeconomic baseline data with GIS data (this link will not be shared with GOL)	GIS dataset	0						x	x	x	x				
Conflict mitigation	19	in collaboration with mining communities develop a process for conflict/dispute mitigation	conflict free mining claims	2,000					x	x	x	x	x				
Public Validation	20	organize public validation of mining claims	clarified mining claims	2,000								x	x	x			
In coordination with LPIS and the Land Commission, and potentially congress, review policies, laws and regulations and make recommendations for changes	21	review existing literature, laws and policies on property rights in mining, mining licensing and environmental rehabilitation	report	10,000			x	x									
	22	request USAID and the Ministry's approval/support to involve Congress in PRADD activities	official authorization	0	x	x											
	23	organize workshops to facilitate dialogue on policy options based on the report	recommendations for policy options and strategic interventions on secured tenure, improved licensing, and sustainable environmental rehabilitation	18,000								x	x				
Design and test mobile licensing system	24	work with the MLME to develop an approach	action plan	500	x	x											
	25	consult with the electoral commission and prepare the logistics	complete logistics	2,000		x											
	26	field test	number of licenses	4,000					x	x							
	27	draft lessons learned and recommendations for scaling up	report to GOL	0								x					
	28	organize workshops to present best practice and lessons learned	two workshops (one for the MLME and one for the broader GOL and media)	6,000									x		x		
Transfer the GIS data set to MLME	29	transfer completed class C GIS dataset to mining cadastre and GDO	dataset for the MLME	0											x	x	
Sub-total				75,500													
IR 2: Information Management																	
Improve GDO and RDO communication system	29	draft MOU and request for disposition of property	MOU	0	x												
	30	refurbish RDO buildings and set up the radios	improved buildings	20,000	x	x											
	31	deliver training to the RDOs and GDO staff	number of people trained	2,800		x											
	32	transfer title of property to MLME	11 HF radios	0										x			

Improve GDO information management system	33	develop an action plan based on previous need assessments for technical support and training needs	action plan	0	x	x												
	34	implement the action plan	number of people trained	13,000		x	x	x	x	x	x							
Build capacity of MLME staff	35	work with focal point to identify training needs	report	100	x	x												
	36	develop action plan	action plan	100	x	x												
	37	fund the training	number of people trained	50,000		x		x										
Sub-total				86,000														
IR 3: Capacity Building and Community Development																		
Develop and strengthen artisanal mining associations	38	identify and develop different steps	module	1,000		x	x											
	39	implement the steps (training and awareness raising)	number of people reached	20,000			x	x	x	x								
	49	evaluate the effectiveness of artisanal mining association	evaluation report	5,000					x	x	x	x	x	x				
Conduct training in 4 Cs of diamond valuation	41	procure valuation kits	set of kits	8,000	x	x												
	42	design and deliver the training to Trainers	TOT module	7,000		x												
	43	deliver training to artisanal miners	number of people trained	10,000			x	x	x									
Improve production and sales recordkeeping system	44	assess the existing record keeping system	report	0						x								
	45	design training module	module	1,000							x							
	46	deliver the training	number of people trained	9,000								x	x	x				
Strengthen alternative livelihoods	47	design and deliver training in identifying other precious minerals	module	5,000					x	x	x	x						
	48	design and deliver training on soap making, hair dressing, tie dying and tailoring	module	6,000			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Microfinance	49	consultancy	Consultant hired	0		x												
	50	research and preparation	feasibility and sustainability report	10,000			x	x	x	x	x							

	69	Prepare billboard, posters on KPCS and Licensing process	billboards and posters	20,000		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Sub-total				30,000											
Grand Total				427,000											

2.3 REGIONAL WORK

2.3.1 BACKGROUND

Activity narrative

Beginning in 2010 PRADD was asked to support work on the issue of combating diamond smuggling, which is becoming increasingly central to the Kimberley process. PRADD supported an initial series of round tables in four West African countries and another at the KP intersessional at Tel Aviv in June 2010 through a sub-contract with Partnership Africa Canada (PAC). These workshops resulted in a report which was distributed at the November KP plenary in Jerusalem.

In addition, also at the conference in Jerusalem, PRADD supported a Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) workshop at which a study that had been commissioned by DDI on the pros and cons of introducing semi-mechanization into artisanal diamond mining was presented.

In 2011 PRADD has continued to support “regional” work. New initiatives have been contracted. Those that are still under way are:

- A concept paper on diverse options through which to support responsible management of Zimbabwe’s Marange diamond fields, to ensure these resources contribute to sustainable human development.
- A profile of US KPCS enforcement activities.
- A one-day workshop of diamond importing countries on how to strengthen internal controls against diamond smuggling.
- Establishment of a civil society focal point in Zimbabwe that will monitor and report on the smuggling of diamonds to neighboring countries; on human rights abuses in the diamond fields, especially those perpetrated by State actors; on the activities of illegal syndicates, many of whom are linked to military and political elites; and on efforts by the Government to design and implement a small scale mining model for artisanal miners.

These activities are being carried out by PAC.

2.3.2 ACTIVITIES

Activity narrative

The regional portion of the PRADD work plan consists of eight activities. Of these, the four named above are already contracted and under way.

Under this work plan PRADD will support a portion of the KP conference costs at the intersessional conference in Kinshasa June 20-23. These expenditures will support the secretariat, the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which has limited resources at its disposal.

PRADD will contribute funds to training West African customs authorities and will provide ongoing support to West African customs officials. The training will be led by the World Customs Organization (WCO). The training is scheduled to be held in Burkina Faso at a date still to be determined. The objective of the training will be to strengthen anti-diamond smuggling enforcement capabilities.

PRADD will support the costs of bringing the consultants Estelle Levin and Steven Van Bockstael to Washington to present the feasibility study currently being finalized on direct trading relations between artisanal miners in CAR and Liberia and international buyers, with special attention to the US diamond

industry. The event would be hosted by the Department of State. The study would be presented to all US government stakeholders and to representatives of the US diamond industry. The purpose will be to consider together the feasibility of direct trading relations between artisanal miners and the US diamond industry. If it is determined that the idea is in fact feasible, PRADD would support the costs of preparing a plan to build a public-private partnership/alliance to test implementation of the idea in CAR and/or Liberia.

PRADD plans to fund a study on the sustainability of the income-generating environmental rehabilitation schemes underway in CAR, by which mined out diamond pits are being converted into fish farms, vegetable gardens and fruit orchards. The report is to be of adequate quality for publication in a peer reviewed journal.

With guidance from USAID and in consultation with the Department of State PRADD will work with the USGS to support its activities in Guinea.

No	Detailed Activity	Output	ACTIVITY BUDGET (USD)	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12
1	Concept paper on levers for Zimbabwe management of diamond sales (already under contract with PAC)	Concept paper	53,136	x											
2	Profile of US anti-diamond smuggling enforcement capabilities (already under contract with PAC)	Profile						x							
3	Zimbabwe civil society monitor (already under contract with PAC)	Quarterly reports	16,800		x			x			x			x	
4	Conduct one-day enforcement workshop June 24 after KP and write report (already under contract with PAC)	Workshop and report	47,940	x	x										
5	Support costs of the KP inter-sessional conference in Kinshasa (incl. Snook travel)	N/A	20,000	x											
6	Co-fund WCO training of West African customs authorities in anti-diamond smuggling techniques in Burkina Faso and provide on-going technical support to Mano River region enforcement officials	Workshop and report	35,000					x	x						
7	Present direct marketing/microfinance feasibility study to USG and US diamond industry	Presentation	10,000				x								
8	Targeted impact study in CAR, dates TBD	Study on income-generating environmental rehabilitation of adequate quality for publication in a peer reviewed journal	25,000												
9	Work with USAID and the Department of State to determine how to support USGS work in Guinea, dates TBD	USGS work in Guinea supported	25,000												
Total			232,876												

3.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To measure progress made by the PRADD project, two PMPs were submitted and separately approved early in FY2011. Both PMPs provide the guidance, instruction, and direction necessary to develop and maintain sustainable and rigorous project M&E systems. As the projects' PMPs are living documents based on a series of logical causal relationships between and among project actors, systems, practices, and institutions, and require periodic updating as needed based on new developments or information, PRADD is submitting with this work plan revised PMPs for both Liberia and CAR.

4.0 HOME OFFICE TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND BACKSTOPPING

The PRADD Liberia project follows the standard operating procedures of Tetra Tech ARD by setting up a management structure that encourages considerable management autonomy in the field, but that is backed up with solid home office support.

Chief of Party for PRRGP: Mark Freudenberger is the COP for the Property Rights and Resource Governance Program, the Task Order under which PRADD operates. He will continue to exercise overall supervision and will provide targeted technical advice.

Senior Technical Advisor/Manager (STA/M): Stephen Snook will continue to serve in the role of STA/M, the program coordinator for all PRADD activities in the Central African Republic and Liberia and the regional activities.

Project Manager (PM): Melissa Hall will coordinate all administrative support from the home office. The Chiefs of Party (COP) will route all communications for the USAID Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) and requests for administrative support through her. She will also be responsible for submission of all weekly updates and technical reports as well.

Assistant Project Manager (APM): Maria Echevarria will continue to support Ms. Hall in all administrative and communications responsibilities. In Ms. Hall's absence she will be responsible for the submission of all weekly updates and technical reports.

5.0 IN-COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

PRADD will be implemented in CAR and in Liberia by teams of full-time international and host country national staff under the direction of the COPs, Sebastien Pennes and Bocar Thiam. The COPs are Tetra Tech ARD's first representatives on the project and have management responsibility for all day-to-day field-related technical and management issues and overall responsibility for field implementation. They will be responsible to USAID for ensuring outputs and results. In Liberia, Robert Merritt, the Director of Administration and Finance (DAF) will be responsible for the direct oversight of the motor pool and all administrative staff. The DAF will also manage the financial administration of the project.

In both CAR and Liberia the COPs will supervise technical teams consisting of highly qualified cooperating country nationals (CCNs). Both country teams operate main offices and field offices, three in the case of CAR and two in Liberia.

The main office staffing configurations differ, with Liberia's following the IR structure, and CAR's changing under this work plan to a more flexible organizational design. In both cases the teams are expected to bring to the project their technical skills and their knowledge of the Liberian context to ensure that PRADD continues to deliver results.

6.0 REPORTING

The following reports are to be delivered.

Weekly Updates: On every Friday of the year PRADD will present weekly updates. These will consist of programmatic and administrative sections for CAR and Liberia. For the regional work the weekly update will only contain information on program implementation.

Quarterly Reports: Quarterly reports will be due 30 days after the end of each quarter. The CAR quarter follows the normal calendar quarter. The Liberia reporting calendar differs, with quarterly reports due August 31, November 30, February 28, and May 31. Each quarterly report will consist of an executive summary and a description of accomplishments and challenges encountered around each Intermediate Result. Each quarterly report will include updates on indicator data. To the greatest extent possible, each report will present “success stories” and appropriate photographs from the field.

Financial Reports: Accrued expenditures will be reported to USAID on a quarterly basis—10 days prior to June 30, September 30, December 31, and March 31.

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