DDI’s Mission

To gather all interested parties into a process that will address, in a comprehensive way, the political, social and economic challenges facing the artisanal diamond mining sector in order to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal diamond mining to miners and their communities within the countries in which the diamonds are mined.

Objectives

DDI seeks to promote better understanding of, and possible solutions for: government regulation and mining regulation; distribution and marketing channels; organizational aspects of artisanal production; legitimate and transparent distribution channels; organization among artisanal miners; free and open markets for artisanally mined diamonds.

We promote wide participation in this process, including involvement from governments, donors, industry and development organizations.

Goals

Diamonds have the potential to be a catalyst for individual and national development. Through education, policy dialogue and projects working directly with artisanal miners and their communities, DDI seeks to promote better understanding and possible solutions for issues relating to this sector. Our goal is to have miners, their communities and their countries become an appreciated and respected part of the diamond value chain. We seek to shift the legacy of violence and chaos to a heritage of prosperity.
Executive Director’s Report

In 2008, DDI began an extraordinary journey of development for artisanal miners, their families and their communities.

In 2009, we made significant strides and we did not do it alone. Through the Southern Relations and Partnering Fund, a grant programme of DDI, we supported efforts of other organizations to directly enhance the development prospects of artisanal diamond miners.

We put a lot of energy into the creation of “development diamond standards”. These are standards to be achieved by the artisanal miners to produce diamonds that can be held up by retailers as having been mined ethically – fair prices, decent working conditions, environmentally clean and with no child labour. Development Diamond Standards will benefit diggers the larger companies do not know, but it will develop a product that will be of great interest to people they do know – young men and women looking for diamond engagement rings with a pedigree to match the emotion behind their purchase. We feature the project in this report.

Because DDI is a development-focused conflict prevention mechanism that complements the Kimberley Process, we have endeavoured to establish strong working linkages with the Kimberley Process Working Group on Alluvial Artisanal Production. Our new programme, the KP Development Focus also featured in this report, creates a platform for governments to go beyond regulation. It provides them with a structured common approach to progressively transform artisanal diamond mining into a viable enterprise, where miners are treated with respect, take responsibility and create benefits for themselves, their communities and nations.

The opportunities for DDI and the requests we receive, run well ahead of our financial ability to address them. A lot of our time in 2009 was also devoted to fundraising in a year that turned out to be the worst for the industry and for many donor agencies that cut down their funding areas. Yet, knowing that the situation was even worse for the alluvial diamond miners we work with, we persevered. And so our journey continues into 2010…and beyond.

Dorothée Gizenga
Executive Director

Chairman’s Message

People in the diamond industry will probably remember 2009 as one of the worst years on record. Along with most other industries, it suffered enormously from the global recession. And the recovery, while promising, has been slow.

For the poorest countries, however, especially those in Africa, the crisis has been considerably more difficult, and the recovery will be a lot slower. Terms of trade have worsened, and trade flows have diminished, with African export revenues expected to have dropped by as much as $250 billion in 2009. Foreign direct investment to poor countries also fell significantly. And foreign remittances plummeted. An estimated 130-155 million Africans lost employment during 2009, and the World Bank projected an additional 89 million people living in poverty – on less than $1.25 a day – by the end of 2010.

Now that the industrialized world is beginning to recover, deficits loom large on the policy horizon, and when governments begin to look for savings, aid programs inevitably come under increasing scrutiny. So developing countries will be hit twice by an economic disaster for which they had absolutely no responsibility: severely damaged trade and investment, and what looks set to be a major cutback in aid programs.

For those who earned a living by mining diamonds artisanally, 2009 was especially bad. Prices plummeted and markets simply dried up. Most tightened belts, some beyond endurance, and many – already poor – became destitute. As the recovery strengthens and as the global demand for rough diamonds grows, this will change. Diggers will return to the alluvial diamond fields of Kono, Kasai and the Lundas, but they will now be joined by even more people hoping not so much to strike it rich, but simply to survive.

Amidst all this, DDI International had a good year, in the sense that support for our work grew, projects in the pipeline began to mature, and African governments responded eagerly to DDI initiatives. If anything, the global economic crisis demonstrated how much more vulnerable people are at the source of the diamond pipeline, and how important the task is that we have set for ourselves.

We are grateful for the support we receive from governments, the industry, other civil society organizations and private donors. DDI really is a cross-sectoral partnership in the true sense of the term. But we have much to do in the weeks and months ahead: the journey continues.

Ian Smillie
Chair, DDI Board of Directors
In 2009, DDI’s first grants programme went operational. The Southern Relations component of the Fund is specifically used to support the efforts of Southern organizations working on the ground on issues affecting artisanal diamond miners. The Partnering component allows DDI to leverage funds of international organizations working in diamond mining communities.

By the beginning of the New Year we had received numerous applications from potential grantees. After careful review of the submissions we chose to fund the following projects:

- **Street Kids International’s** project *One Day I will do something else*… involved a study of alternative livelihood opportunities for youth working in the artisanal diamond mining sector in the Kemema and Kono districts of Sierra Leone. This project was also intended to provide useful information that could be applied to the *Tukudimuna Child Labour Project*, which aims to remove children from artisanal diamonds mines in the Mbuji-Mayi region of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- **ARD Inc’s** video on the *Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development Pilot Program* (PRADD) in the Central African Republic. The PRADD Project aims to clarify and strengthen property rights of those involved in producing diamonds. PRADD is an effort to identify and test methods for achieving clear, secure, and publicly acknowledged rights to property – including mineral resources at specific sites – that are confirmed in publicly accessible records. The video will be used as an educational tool for artisanal diamond miners to learn about land rights.

- **ONE SKY’s** three month project, *Life After Diamonds: Land Reclamation for Agriculture and Advocacy*; and

- **FESS’s** one year project, titled *Economic Diversification and Community Development in Artisanal Diamond Mining Communities in Sierra Leone*.

> Both involved land rehabilitation of former artisanal diamond mining sites in the Kono District of Sierra Leone. These projects were concerned with environmental issues but are also focused on alternative livelihood development and food security.

- The use of Community Radio, ATLANTIC FM by the *Centre pour le commerce international et le développement économique* (CECIDE), a national NGO in Guinea, to inform artisanal miners and various stakeholders on the regulations and development issues affecting the artisanal mining sector. The project bridged a large information gap, and sensitized various agents in the diamond sector about the issues faced by artisanal miners. At the same time, it is sensitizing the artisanal miners themselves about engaging in more responsible mining practices and about the benefits of formalization of the sector.

**Why we do it**

In April 2010, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I met a young man named Mavinga, who is proud of the fact that he has already worked for twelve years as an artisanal miner. Mavinga is only 26 years old, but he has been digging diamonds since he was 14, taking over from his father who vanished under a collapsing diamond gallery.

Each day thousands of men like Mavinga – and children – set out for the gravel and mud pits where they will earn a subsistence wage and hope for a major find.

Taking on an air of importance in order to impress someone like me who lives in Mputu (white man’s land), Mavinga shared his meager successes. In 2009, he was lucky to find two good sized diamonds. The first was 16.2 carats and the second 21.8 carats, he told me with great precision. The proceeds were split between him and his sponsor, Mustafa. However since then, diamonds are conspiring against him, he says. The price was low, the money is gone and Mustafa has threatened to cut his rice ration, which is how Mavinga is paid.

As the conversation progressed, Mavinga spoke more of the hardships and his aspirations, and gradually his boastful attitude disappeared. “The financial crisis hit us really hard, he said. “They were already buying diamonds at very low prices from us. During the crisis, however, the prices became laughable. But we couldn’t laugh, and we couldn’t refuse.”
DDI Projects

• Filling the Holes - Policy Implications in Land Rehabilitation: Sierra Leone's Artisanal Diamond Mining Challenge. This brief discusses the problem of environmental degradation in Sierra Leone due to mining, and the efforts of ONE SKY and FESS in finding suitable solutions.

• Artisanal Diamond Mining and Gender: An Overview. A study on gender issues in the artisanal diamond mining sector.

• Guyana’s Diamond Tracking System: A Model for Artisanally Mined Diamonds. A research study on the Guyana system for artisanal miners’ registration and tracking of production.

• A research study on the Coromandel Cooperative in Brazil – an investigation of alternatives to the current diamond marketing chain.

DDI INTERNSHIP

Lyndsay Hockin, a recipient of the 2009 Students for Human Rights Scholarship, became a DDI intern in May 2009. She has conducted research on gender issues and alternative livelihood opportunities in the artisanal mining sector in Ghana. As a result of this research she has written two Policy Briefs which are titled, Digging for Alternatives: A World Beyond Diamonds and Artisanal Diamond Mining in Ghana: A Gender Perspective. These publications became available in January 2010.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1. DDI/WGAAP-Kimberley Process Development Focus Programme

In 2009, DDI created a Kimberley Process (KP) Development Focus Programme to mobilize member countries of the KP Working Group on Alluvial Artisanal Production (KP WGAAP) to incorporate development solutions into the implementation of KP regulatory requirements. Implementation of internal controls required by the KP is very challenging in the alluvial fields where diamonds are mined artisanally. Those challenges stem from the socio-economic issues faced by artisanal miners, which are developmental in nature and require developmental solutions.

As part of its agreement with the KP WGAAP, composed of 15 countries, DDI International facilitates the implementation of concerted efforts to formalize the artisanal diamond mining sector. The first development session with KP WGAAP was held at the KP Plenary 2009 in Swakopmund, Namibia.

The momentum for what we expect will become a continuous development dialogue within the KP is growing. DDI aims to orient the dialogue towards meaningful action on the ground, leading to sustainable conflict of prevention.

“I have two children, they are still small and I would like them to go to school when they are old enough. But saving is not possible. When my wife comes to help out at the mine, she brings the children along. We have to create shade for them and watch that they don’t fall into the pits when they are playing.”

Mavinga’s story is not much different from those of hundreds of thousands of other Congolese diggers – or Sierra Leoneans, Liberians or Guineans for that matter. Artisanal diamond mining is dirty work, sometimes dangerous, and the areas where it takes place are breeding grounds for insecurity resulting from poverty, underdevelopment and overcrowding. The problems related to artisanal diamond mining are developmental in nature, and without development solutions, they will not disappear. They pose a risk to the communities and countries where diamonds are mined artisanally, and they pose a real threat to the long-term success of the Kimberley Process, the international mechanism established to prevent conflict diamonds.

An estimated 15% of global gem diamond production is mined artisanally, and in some countries artisanally mined diamonds account for 100% of all diamond exports. An estimated 1.5 million individuals work in this sector. Although artisanal miners produce great wealth, like Mavinga, they themselves live in absolute poverty, earning on average, less than a dollar a day. They reside in Africa, and in Brazil, Guyana and Venezuela. Together with their dependants and the communities in which they live, they represent 10 million opportunities for positive change.

by Dorothée Gizenga
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

2. Development Diamond Standards

DDI hopes to change the lives of thousands through its work on the creation of Development Diamond Standards.

In Africa, artisanal diamond miners receive little respect and face many challenges, including unsafe work environments and inadequate pay. Without enough money to support their families, artisanal miners are often unable to send their children to school. Instead, they too work in the mines.

Through 2009 we have been working on a new set of standards for these miners, standards that aim to reduce poverty and improve working conditions.

The new model is based on the concept of ‘development diamonds’ – produced responsibly and safely, with respect for human rights, the environment and fair pay for miners. The Development Diamond Standards are intended to improve prices and working conditions for diggers, and to end child labour.

Acting as a verifiable certification system for artisanally mined diamonds, they will also generate a more saleable product. In the West there has been a growing public preference for goods that are ethically produced. Through the application of the Development Diamond Standards, diamond retailers will be able to guarantee an ethical source for their diamonds, benefitting mining communities and the diamond industry overall.

When they have been tested and introduced, these standards have the potential to change entire communities, encouraging them to develop infrastructure, schools, wells, and roads.

Development Diamond Standards (DDS): Standards Development Process Flow Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHASE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholders Analysis</td>
<td>Identify a comprehensive range of interested and affected parties for DDS determine their interests and priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultations</td>
<td>Outreach to methodically engage stakeholders in the standards development and decision making process, including artisanal diamond miners, civil society, certifying bodies, industry, governments of alluvial artisanal production, standards setting bodies, media etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drafting</td>
<td>Produce the Normative Documents after input from consultations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Review</td>
<td>Open and transparent process of review and public feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negotiations</td>
<td>Negotiate elements of implementation including measures to assure the integrity of “development diamonds” throughout the diamond supply chain, support and assistance from other stakeholders, enabling ADMs to implement DDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalize Verification Mechanism</td>
<td>Operationalize the verification system for DDS in a way that is replicable, and cost-efficient for artisanal miners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Testing</td>
<td>Pilot DDS; review and scale for system-wide application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption &amp; Implementation</td>
<td>Adoption of DDS and its governance and review structures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blue Output

- Stakeholders and Relevant Parties
- Phases in the Standards Development Process

Red Stakeholder Analysis

- Consultations (with Artisanal Miners & other Stakeholders)
- Drafting
- Public Review
- Negotiations (With Artisanal Miners & other Stakeholders)
- Finalize Verification Mechanism
- Enable Artisanal miners to apply DDS
- Field Testing
- ADOPTION & IMPLEMENTATION

Tan Project Management through DDI, in collaboration with the MDDWG Management Committee

- Indicates the work flow, starting with the Request for Standards and ending with the Adoption and Publication of DDS
- Links the process stages to be repeated. For example, after field testing, the normative documents will be re-drafted with input from the public review
AUDITORS’ REPORT

To the Directors of DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE INTERNATIONAL:

We have audited the statement of financial position of DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE INTERNATIONAL as at December 31, 2009 and the statements of changes in net assets, revenues and expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at December 31, 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Ottawa, Ontario Chartered Accountants
February 25, 2010
Licensed Public Accountants

Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>December 31 2009</th>
<th>December 31 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$209,154</td>
<td>$529,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>4,155</td>
<td>1,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPITAL ASSETS – Note D</strong></td>
<td>7,495</td>
<td>8,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$223,004</strong></td>
<td><strong>$540,712</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Liabilities and Net Assets |                  |                  |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES |                  |                  |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | $25,986 | $19,948 |
| Deferred revenue | 163,492 | 533,238 |
| **Total CURRENT LIABILITIES** | **189,478** | **553,186** |

| NET ASSETS |                  |                  |
| Invested in capital assets | 7,495 | 8,460 |
| Unrestricted | 26,031 | (20,934) |
| **Total NET ASSETS** | **33,526** | **(12,474)** |
| **Total Liabilities and Net Assets** | **$223,004** | **$540,712** |

Approved by the Board of Directors:

Ian Smillie
Chair, DDI Board of Directors

John Lowden
Treasurer, DDI Board of Directors

Statement of Revenues and Expenses
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year Ended December 31 2009</th>
<th>Year Ended December 31 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRIBUTIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Sweden</td>
<td>$248,345</td>
<td>$141,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tiffany &amp; Co. Foundation</td>
<td>119,127</td>
<td>111,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Tinto</td>
<td>17,567</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCK Industry Fund</td>
<td>13,474</td>
<td>12,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership Africa Canada</td>
<td>10,576</td>
<td>14,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHP Billiton</td>
<td>4,392</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Beers</td>
<td>4,392</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARD Inc.</td>
<td>3,006</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>420,879</strong></td>
<td><strong>279,932</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **EXPENSES** |                  |                  |
| Southern Relations and Partnering Fund | 132,394 | - |
| DDI Projects | 156,638 | 133,357 |
| Governance | 12,325 | 2,609 |
| Administration | 119,522 | 143,966 |
| **Total EXPENSES** | **420,879** | **279,932** |

**EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS**

|          |                  |                  |
| Interest income | 5,479 | 7,648 |
| Foreign exchange gain (loss) | 40,521 | (21,850) |
| **Total EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES** | **46,000** | **(14,202)** |

A complete version of the Audited Statements by van Berkom & Ritz Chartered Accountants is available from DDI.
Acknowledgments

Donors & Contributors
The Diamond Development Initiative International (DDI) gratefully acknowledges the generous programme support in 2009 of the Government of Sweden, the Tiffany & Co. Foundation, the JK Industry Fund, and Partnership Africa Canada.

Project supporters included:
- BHP Billiton
- DeBeers
- Rio Tinto Diamonds

DDI is also grateful to:
- Event volunteers – Kelly Chapeskie, Leah Miller, Veronica Nnesia
- Rachel Kalbfleisch for her article.
- Marathon runner who raised funds for DDI – Tej Sood

Pro Bono Category:
- Contributors to dDisourse – Shawn Blore, Gennifer Collins, Vinod Kurian, Charles Wyndham
- Public Relations – Burson-Marsteller, National PR

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- Jon Hobbs – Lead Policy Analyst, Mining and Minerals and Environmental Assessment, UK Department of International Development (DFID)

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- Kevin D’Souza – Wardell-Armstrong Consulting Group UK
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- Nigel Fisher – President and CEO, UNICEF Canada, Toronto
- Simon Gilbert – Diamond Industry Expert/Consultant
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- John Hall – Rio Tinto Diamonds, Antwerp
- Karen Hayes – PACT, London
- Eli Izhakoff – Chairman & CEO, World Diamond Council, New York
- Baudouin Hamuli Kabarhuza – CENADEP, Kinshasa
- Usman Kamara – Ministry of Mineral Resources, Sierra Leone
- Ben Kinzler – International Diamond Manufacturers Association, New York
- Dr. Martin Leake – BHP Billiton
- Paul Mitchell – Secretary General, International Commission on Mining, London
- David Pratt – former Minister of Defense, Ottawa, Canada
- Martin Rappaport – Rappaport Group of Companies
- Christopher Sheldon – Communities & Small-Scale Mining Secretariat, World Bank
- Bernard Taylor – Executive Director, Partnership Africa Canada, Ottawa, Canada
- Saïd Tripathi – International Alert, London
- Steven Ursino – International Development Consultant
- Greg Valerio – Association for Responsible Mining, Chichester
- Prof. Alyson Warhurst – University of Warwick, founding director of Maplecroft Consulting
- Dr. John Watson – International Development Consultant, Ottawa, Canada
- Alex Yearsley – Global Witness, London
- Edward Zwick – Film Producer and Director (Last Samurai, Blood Diamond, Defiance)

DDI Staff
- Dorothée Gizenga – Executive Director
- Ngomeza Mayer-Kechom – Projects Coordinator
- Andrew Strutt – Executive Assistant

DDI Intern
- Lyndsay Hockin – for a study in Ghana.

A Special Thank You
To President Joaquim Chissano for his contribution to the 1st edition of dDisourse.

Ways you can help:

1. **Donate**

With a donation to DDI, you can help artisanal miners and their families live better, more productive lives, contributing to the growth and development of the countries where they work.

2. **Write a Letter**

DDI takes a development approach to diamonds, serving as a complement to the Kimberley Process. The Kimberley Process was established in 2003 to put an end to the problem of conflict or “blood” diamonds. As such, the KP regulates the global trade in rough diamonds, but political debates have sometimes prevented quick, meaningful remedial action when problems arise. A letter to the Chair of the Kimberley Process expressing support for the toughest possible regulation in the trade of rough diamonds could be very helpful. Contact information for the Kimberley Process: [www.kimberleyprocess.com](http://www.kimberleyprocess.com)

3. **Ask your Jeweller**

At the end of January 2010, DDI initiated a program for Jewellers in the United States and Canada, called Friends of DDI. In return for a small annual membership, jewellers will receive regular information about DDI, the “development diamond standards” that we are creating, and other efforts to improve the lives of artisanal diamond diggers, their families and their communities. Jewellers will be able to pass this information on to customers who are interested in knowing more about the effort to create better livelihoods and “clean” diamonds. Please visit our website and print our cover page on Friends of DDI International at [www.ddiglobal.org/contentDocuments/7-Reasons-to-become-a-DDI-Friend.pdf](http://www.ddiglobal.org/contentDocuments/7-Reasons-to-become-a-DDI-Friend.pdf) and take it to your jeweller.

4. **Tell your Friends**

Tell your friends about DDI and think about ways they might become involved or how, with them, you might develop your own DDI support project like Tej Sood. Read about Tej Sood at [www.ddiglobal.org/pages/how-you-can-help.php](http://www.ddiglobal.org/pages/how-you-can-help.php).

DDI International is registered in the United States as a Nonprofit 501 (c)(3) Organization (EIN/tax ID number: 51-0616171)

As of September 1, 2010, DDI International’s Executive Office will be located at:
- 1 Nicholas Street, Suite 1516A Ottawa, ON K1N 7B7

[www.ddiglobal.org](http://www.ddiglobal.org)

Layout and design by g33kDESIGN.