Setting the Stage

Two fixed jigs in series - Coromandel, Brazil
Photo: Shawn Biore
Chair’s Message

After what seemed like a near-death experience during the depths of the recession in 2009, the diamond industry recovered dramatically in 2010. Mining was back on track, the prices of rough diamonds rose on average some 26% and polished trading volumes and prices returned to pre-recession levels. The outlook for 2011 was even more positive.

In the alluvial diamond fields of Africa and South America things also returned to a kind of “normal”. The tens of thousands of diggers who had abandoned their work gradually returned to “jobs” in the diamond fields – jobs that pay little more than a dollar a day -- hoping once again for the big find that never happens.

In July 2010 at the JCK Show in Las Vegas, Martin Rapaport spoke to industry insiders about new ways of thinking in a recovering industry. He spoke about the ideas of love and emotion and “goodness” that underscore the concept of diamonds. He spoke of a new generation of buyers concerned about social responsibility and ethics, and he asked rhetorically, “Where’s our brain? Where’s our heart? Where’s our sense of human decency?” He said, “We have to make sure the diamonds we sell are kosher, clean and correct.”

The problem is that the systems we have for “kosher, clean and correct” are struggling, and they struggle most where diamonds are mined artisanally. When Sierra Leone increased its export tax on diamonds from 3% to 6.5%, exports from that country plummeted and exports from neighbouring countries increased, demonstrating very starkly the limitations of Kimberley Process regulations. And debates about Zimbabwe’s troubled diamonds showed how much more difficult it is to reach consensus in the Kimberley Process than it is in the US Congress, for example.

DDI approaches some of these issues from a different perspective. For us, regulation works best when opportunities are fairly distributed, when people earn a safe, living wage and have confidence in their future. That’s why we worked so hard during 2010 and 2011 on projects that will help to formalize the chaotic and largely informal artisanal diamond mining sector. We set the stage for a large-scale registration project in the Democratic Republic of Congo that will benefit all concerned – government, communities, the industry at large, and the 20,000 miners involved. Our project to identify and develop a monitored chain for ethically produced “development diamonds” gathered momentum. We worked closely with the 15 African governments and Brazil who are members of a special Kimberley Process group dealing with these issues. They get it.

We worked with the Responsible Jewellery Council, with retailers, with civil society organizations and with diggers themselves. They get it too. They all understand in their own way that if the diamonds they produce and trade and process and sell are “kosher, clean and correct”, everyone with a stake in the industry can benefit.

DDI owes a huge debt of gratitude to the donors, governments, industry leaders, retailers and others who understand our objectives and who supported our work during 2010 and 2011. And I personally would like to thank DDI’s hugely dedicated staff and Board of Directors for the hard and very rewarding work.

Ian Smillie
Chair, DDI Board of Directors
Executive Director’s Report

The years 2010 and 2011 were marked by DDI scaling up its engagement with governments of countries with alluvial artisanal diamond production and with artisanal miners themselves. This process was initiated in February 2010, with a workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa, at which we gathered representatives from 15 African countries, as well as from Brazil and Guyana, to present the Guyana Model for Miners’ Registration and Artisanal Diamond Production Tracking. At this workshop, DDI also introduced and consulted on the Development Diamond Standards (DDS), a system for ethical diamonds produced artisanally.

Throughout the year, DDI conducted consultations with artisanal miners in CAR, DRC, and Brazil, on the Development Diamond Standards. In July 2010, based on the Johannesburg discussions’ on development issues, we commissioned research on the mechanization of artisanal diamond mining. The African Diamond Producers Association, an intergovernmental organization of African diamond producing countries co-founded this research in support of facilitating the formalization of the artisanal diamond mining sector. While continuing to explore several other approaches to formalization, we concluded the year with a workshop on the mechanization of artisanal diamond mining at the Kimberley Process (KP) Plenary in Jerusalem, Israel in November 2010.

The Jerusalem KP Plenary is noteworthy for the fact that members of the Working Group on Alluvial Artisanal Production proactively held a session on human rights issues. To promote proactive approach from governments in preventing and resolving human rights issues, DDI suggested an education program on human rights to be carried out by member countries and presented a proposal at the subsequent KP meeting.

In 2011, DDI undertook a landmark project in the DRC. Working with the government, civil society and the private sector, DDI implemented a system to register artisanal diamond miners and to track their diamond production up until the point of export as required by the Kimberley Process Certification System. With regards to DDS, DDI designed DDS field tests and conducted in-country appraisals in preparation for the pilot project in Sierra Leone. In collaboration with various industry entities, we also explored options for project implementation and how to harmonize the chain-of-custody of “development diamonds” with complementary initiatives.

We are proud to say that over the course of these two years, DDI took concrete steps towards addressing some of the challenges of artisanal alluvial diamond production. Governments have been cooperative as they have everything to gain from greater levels of formalization in a sector that has had many problems over the years. The wider diamond industry is supportive since the poverty, illegality and weak governance surrounding artisanally produced diamonds present real reputational risks to the industry at large. But more importantly, miners themselves are positive as they seek to improve their incomes and the conditions under which they work, particularly when this is done in consultation with them.

Dorothée Gizenga
Executive Director

Our Donors and Supporters

The Diamond Development Initiative gratefully acknowledges the generous programme support in 2010 & 2011 of the following donors:

Governments and Institutional Donors

- African Diamond Producers Association (ADPA) - Luanda, Angola
- Department for International Development (DFID) - United Kingdom
- Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) - Canada
- GIZ – German Agency for International Co-operation
- Government of Belgium
- The Government of Sweden
- USAID: PRADD Project/Tetra Tech ARD Inc.

Industry and Affiliated Entities

- BHP Billiton - Antwerp, Belgium
- Brilliant Earth - San Francisco, CA, USA
- Cartier International - Geneva, Switzerland
- De Beers - London, UK
- Diamond Manufacturers & Importers Association of America (DMA) - New York, NY, USA
- International Diamond Manufacturers Association (IDMA) - Antwerp, Belgium
- JCK Industry Fund - New York, NY, USA
- Jewelers of America - New York, NY, USA
- Rio Tinto Diamonds - London, UK
- The Tiffany & Co. Foundation - New York, NY, USA

Individual Donors

- Alexander Paul - London, UK
- Lewis Berry - Philadelphia, PA, USA
- Mark Schuller - New Platz, NY, USA
- Wendy Miller - Ottawa, ON, Canada

Friends of DDI Program

- American Gem Society - Las Vegas, NV, USA
- Cecilia Gardner - Port Washington, NY, USA
- Grandis Jewellers - Petrolia, ON Canada
- James Summa, INC. [Summa Jewelers] - Kirkwood, MO, USA
- Sarin Technologies Ltd. - Kfar-Saba, Israel

Special thanks to the following donors, whose generous contributions are enhancing the work that we assumed in 2011:

- Alishan - Irvine, CA, USA
- Borsheims Fine Jewelry and Gifts - Omaha, NE, USA
- Day’s Jewelers – Waterville, ME, USA
- Diamex Inc. - New York, NY, USA
- Diamond Council of America - Nashville, TN, USA
- Fischer Diamonds - New York, NY, USA
- Holloway Diamonds - Canterbury Victoria, Australia
- Martin Fuller Appraisals, LLC - McLean, VA, USA
- MJ Christensen - Henderson, NV, USA
- National Association of Jewelry Appraisers - Rego Park, NY, USA
- Todd Reed Inc. - Boulder, CO, USA
- Vanessa Nicole Jewels – Bonita, CA, USA
- William Friedman Diamonds - New York, NY, USA
- Windiam - New York, NY, USA

DDI would also like to thank the following civil society organizations for their contributions to our programs:

- BRAC - Sierra Leone
- GAERN - Democratic Republic of Congo
- IBIS - Sierra Leone
- International Education and Resource Network (iEARN) - Sierra Leone
- Movement of Concerned Kono Youth (MOCKY) - Sierra Leone
- Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD) - Sierra Leone
- ODECOLAN - Democratic Republic of Congo
Engaging in the Kimberley Process

The Kimberley Process (KP) is a joint initiative by governments, industry, and civil society, to stem the flow of conflict diamonds – rough diamonds used by rebel movements to finance wars against legitimate governments.

Within the Kimberley Process, DDI, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), partners with the KP Working Group on Alluvial and Artisanal Production (WGAPP). This goal of this collaboration is to help member countries integrate development solutions alongside KP regulatory requirements and assist with the formalization of artisanal diamond mining. In exercising its role under this MoU, DDI conducted studies and research on various issues of interest and held several workshops with WGAPP members. In addition, DDI actively participated in KP meetings and helped to advance relevant discussions and negotiations. In 2011, DDI assisted the DRC KP Secretariat in planning and organizing the two KP meetings that were held in Kinshasa.

Human Rights Education Curriculum

At the Jerusalem KP Plenary in 2010, the WGAPP requested that DDI and civil society organizations should develop proposals for educational programs. In 2011, DDI presented a proposal for an education program for artisanal miners as well as a sensitization program (with links to regulatory aspects of the Kimberley Process) for state agents and the private security forces of diamond companies. DDI successfully sought funding and subsequently commissioned research on the human rights curriculum.

Mechanization of Alluvial Artisanal Diamond Mining

At present the vast majority of artisanal alluvial diamond mining (AADM) around the world is done by small groups of people using inefficient techniques and rudimentary tools such as shovels or sieves to dig and sift through alluvial deposits. Low yields and under-productivity constrain the miners’ and the sector’s development potential, leaving AADM at the political and economic margins, in the informal sector.

Encouraging artisanal miners to formalize, rarely works without tying this to a sustained program of active encouragement and clear economic benefits. The economic opportunity offered by mechanization is clear. The available technical solutions are manifold. Yet few miners mechanize.

It is for these reasons that the Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) commissioned a study in order to inform the Kimberley Process Working Group on Alluvial and Artisanal Producers (KP WGAPP) of the potential effectiveness and socio-economic impacts of using mechanization as a route to encouraging the formalization of AADM. A copy of the report on the barriers and success factors of mechanization can be found online at: http://www.ddiglobal.org/login/Upload/Mechanisation-Alluvial-Artisanal-Diamond-Mining.pdf

Miners’ Registration and Diamond Production Tracking

In order to bring about changes to the alluvial diamond mining sector in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), DDI initiated a program in February 2011, to register all players involved in the diamond trade. In addition to registration, the program also aims to introduce a system to track the production of diamonds from the mine to the point of export.

As required by the KP, this first step towards formalization would progressively provide DRC government with greater oversight and control of artisanal diamond production; increase tax revenues through progressive reduction of illicit diamond mining; provide greater security to artisanal mining sites; and bring transparency to the artisanal diamond chain, leading to a more effective implementation of the Kimberley Process.

Registration data collected manually was entered into a custom-designed database, which also captures geographic, demographic and socioeconomic information on mine operators. Over 101,000 miners were registered in a country where the number of artisanal miners is estimated to be between 800,000 and 1 million people. Our work also increased the number of known artisanal diamond mining sites from 254 to 667. These sites were also mapped and the relevant information was provided to the Mining Cadastre.

Research on Development Diamond Standards™

Since 2009, DDI has been following a methodical approach to developing and establishing a system that will be suitable for promoting responsible mining in the artisanal sector.

The Development Diamond Standards (DDS) is conceived as a verifiable certification system for artisanally mined diamonds. Such a system will create a solid foundation for formalizing the artisanal diamond sector, enhancing miners’ benefits, reducing poverty and reinforcing the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process, which DDI complements. DDS will set minimum performance standards relating to social, economic, environmental, and labor, trading and/or governance issues for operations in developing countries. These will, in due course, be subject to third-party verification.

In 2010 and 2011, we systematically focused on developing the concept; designing the system in consultation with an inclusive range of stakeholders; and setting up the pilot project to field-test the system.
2010 Highlights

February
- DDI organized a series of consultative workshops in Johannesburg, South Africa, for member countries of the Kimberley Process Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (KP WGAAP). Fourteen out of a total of fifteen (in 2010) WGAAP participating countries, were present, with six guest observers. Deliberations focused on registration systems for artisanal miners and tracking diamond production; the Development Diamond Standards™ (DDS); and the KP WGAAP Development Focus Programme.
- Development Diamond Standards™ (DDS) consultations were held with artisanal diamond miners in Loppo, Central African Republic.

April
- Exploratory field visits were undertaken to the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic, in order to determine the feasibility of piloting the registration and diamond production tracking system in these countries.
- Development Diamond Standards™ (DDS) consultations were held with artisanal diamond miners in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- DDI’s Annual General Meeting and Board of Directors meetings were held in New York City.

June
- Strategic planning discussions were held in Washington, D.C., among DDI and other stakeholders, about the future of the World Bank-led Communities and Small-scale Mining initiative (CASM)
- The World Diamond Council’s (WDC) panel on the Kimberley Process at the JCK Las Vegas Show, was moderated by DDI.
- DDI participated in the Kimberley Process Intersessional meeting, held in Tel Aviv, Israel

July
- DDI led key discussions at the Brazil KP Forum meeting held in Cuiaba, Brazil
- Development Diamond Standards™ (DDS) consultations were held with artisanal diamond mining operators in Cuiaba, Brazil
- DDI commissioned Projekt Consult to carry out research on the mechanization of artisanal diamond mining in Africa & South America.

August
- DDI made a presentation on development issues in artisanal mining, to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) - Gatineau, Canada

September
- At the international conference on Certification, Consumption and Change held in London, UK, DDI engaged in discussions with thought-leaders and practitioners from certifying bodies, leading brands and social enterprises on emerging issues relating to the future of certification.

October
- DDI’s research findings on the mechanization of artisanal diamond mining were presented to Kimberley Process (KP) member countries, prior to the KP Plenary in Jerusalem, Israel.

November
- DDI facilitated the discussion on human rights within the KP Working Group on Alluvial Artisanal Production, during the KP Plenary meeting in Jerusalem, Israel.

2011 Highlights

February
- Pilot implementation was initiated for the Miners’ Registration and Diamond Production Tracking Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

April
- DDI’s development-focus agenda was presented to the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), in Frankfurt, Germany.
- DDI’s Annual General Meeting and Board of Directors meetings were held in San Francisco, CA, USA, and DDI attended the American Gem Society (AGS) annual Conclave in San Francisco.

May
- The pilot project was designed and planning was initiated for the Development Diamond Standards™ (DDS) field test in Sierra Leone.

June
- In-country appraisals were conducted in preparation for the DDS pilot project.
- DDI presented a proposal for the human rights education curriculum, to a ministerial-level meeting of the African Diamond Producers Association (ADPA), in Kinshasa, DRC
- Discussions were held on DDI’s proposal for the human rights education curriculum, by the KP Working Group on Alluvial Artisanal Production, during the intercessional meeting in Kinshasa, DRC The KP Chair appointed DDI to a sub-commit in charge of undertaking negotiations to safeguard the core tripartite arrangement of the KP, by engaging the Civil Society coalition in order to help address their concerns.

July
- DDI provided program development assistance to the Diamond Empowerment Fund (DEF) - New York, USA
- Collaborative planning was initiated in order to explore options for DDS implementation and chain-of-custody harmonization with complementary initiatives.

November
- DDI engaged KP members on strategic and development issues impacting the KP, during its participation at the Kimberley Process Plenary meeting, held in Kinshasa, DRC.

December
- DDI presented a paper at the Canada-UK Colloquium on Humanitarian Assistance to Fragile States, on the role of international NGOs and local CSOs in resource-rich fragile states, held in London, UK
- DDI was officially accredited as the first ever Independent Observer member of the Kimberley Process.
What Motivates Me

Originally from Africa, I am familiar with the woes and troubles that Africa faces. As a result of the environment in which I grew up, I have always had a certain interest in social justice and equal opportunity for all.

However, since moving to Canada from Gabon for my studies, I have never really had the opportunity to contribute to the promotion of African development. And even though I have contributed to the creation of the Student Refugee Program of the World University Service of Canada (WUSC) through fundraising and other promotional activities, I have always felt that I have not done enough.

There is a saying in my country that working the land is hard, but the fruits of the labour are most rewarding. Yet every day, thousands of men and women in various developing countries work as miners in conditions that do not even bear more fruit than their work. Furthermore, the fruits of their labour -- diamonds, once worked and polished, are marked-up in value hundreds of times more than what they received for the original stone. So when the opportunity to volunteer for DDI was presented to me, I did not hesitate for a second.

As a volunteer, my work consists of organizing information on the Congolese artisanal miners into a DDI’s unique database. Being registered, allows miners to enjoy an official status in the country and indeed in the diamond industry, as well as make strides towards formalization. In addition, this will enhance the traceability of the diamonds mined. All of this is not an easy task, but it will allow for improved working conditions for miners’ and increase in national revenues. None of this will happen in a short time, but it will happen gradually and that, thanks to organizations like DDI. But for that to occur, one has to believe in it and add one’s contribution.

Yann Okoumba
DDI Volunteer

Our Volunteers

DDI thanks past and present volunteers for their invaluable support provided to all our programs:

Ashrita Rajkumar
Catina Noble
Christian Basila Mbomba
Ibeth Rojas
Kim Laflenière
Li Zhan
Michelle Kane
Patricia Inyang
André Gizenga-Ehiwe
Priya Saibel
Rachel Kalbfleisch
Veronica Nnensa
Weiwei Wu
Wilson Huang
Alexandra Gwyer
Brendan Scott
Yann Okoumba

A special mention to Peggy Jo Donahue, DDI’s social media advisor and manager.
### Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$152,575</td>
<td>$57,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>11,640</td>
<td>10,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>6,864</td>
<td>6,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>171,079</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPITAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,216</td>
<td>8,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$179,295</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities and Net Assets</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</td>
<td>$40,127</td>
<td>$37,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>124,691</td>
<td>11,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>164,818</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,477</td>
<td>35,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$179,295</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dec 31

Approved by the Board of Directors:

Ian Smillie  
Chair, DDI Board of Directors

John Lowden  
Director

### Statement of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRIBUTIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Foreign Affairs and</td>
<td>$310,305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade (Canada)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tiffany &amp; Co. Foundation</td>
<td>139,149</td>
<td>225,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Tinto</td>
<td>50,705</td>
<td>2,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Beers</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German International Co-operation (GIZ)</td>
<td>20,228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHP Billiton</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Empowerment Fund</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brilliant Earth</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>6,905</td>
<td>47,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Belgium</td>
<td></td>
<td>77,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for International Development (UK)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>77,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td>52,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCK Industry Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADPA</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12,685</td>
<td>10,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$627,477</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDII Projects - Schedule 3</td>
<td>461,049</td>
<td>365,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Relations and Partnering Fund</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>43,951</td>
<td>38,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project development and administration</td>
<td>143,533</td>
<td>151,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>648,533</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES | (21,056) | -         |
| EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES |          |          |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER ITEMS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Exchange gain (loss)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>(417)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>66</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR**

A complete version of the Audited Statements by van Berkom Professional Corporation Chartered Accountants is available from DDI.
Board of Directors

Ian Smillie (Chair) – Independent Development Consultant and Author
Stéphane Fischler (Vice Chair) – President - Antwerp World Diamond Centre; International Diamond Manufacturer Association; founding member - World Diamond Council; Fischler Diamonds
Matt Runci (Secretary) – President and CEO, Jewellers of America Inc. (JA)
John Lowden (Treasurer) – Corporate tax planning and policy advisor; former partner, Ernst & Young
Phyllis Bergman – C.E.O of Mercury Ring Corporation, Chair of Board of Directors Diamond Empowerment Fund
Andrew Bone – Director of International Relations at De Beers
Stephen D’Esposito – President of RESOLVE and the EARTH SOLUTIONS NETWORK
John Hall – General Manager External Affairs for the Rio Tinto Group
Dr. Gavin Hilson – Lecturer, Environmental development, Reading University UK
Muzong Kodi – Anti-Corruption Advisor, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Advisory Group

Dr. Saleem Ali – Professor, University of Vermont, USA
Ernie Blom – Vice President, World Federation of Diamond Bourses, South Africa
Abu Brima – Executive Director, Network Movement for Justice& Development, Sierra Leone
Abbey Chikane – Past Chair, Kimberley Process, South Africa
Peggy Jo Donahue – President, Donahue and Associates, USA
Amir Dossal – Executive Director, UN Fund for International Partnerships, USA
Chaim Even-Zohar – Tacy Ltd., Author, Journalist, Consultant, Israel
Jeffrey Fischer – President, Fischer Diamonds Inc., USA
Nigel Fisher – UN Deputy Special Representative for Haiti, Canada
Simon Gilbert – Diamond Expert, UN Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire, UK
Karen Hayes – Extractive Industries Initiative PACT, UK
John Hobbs – Responsible Trade & Investment Advisor WWF, Tanzania
Eli Izhakoff – Chairman and CEO, World Diamond Council, USA
Baudouin Hamuli Kabarhuza – Executive Director, CENADEP, DRC
Ben Kinzler – Executive Director, International Diamond Manufacturers and Importers Association of America, USA
Rosemary McCarney – President & CEO, Plan, Canada
António Pedro – Regional Director, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Rwanda
David Pratt – Vice President, GCI Group, Former Minister of Defense, Canada
Martin Rapaport – Founder & CEO, Rapaport Group of Companies, Israel
Bernard Taylor – Executive Director, Partnership Africa Canada, Canada
Saili Tripathi – Director of Policy, Institute for Human Rights and Business, UK
Ray Simmons – Co-Executive Director, Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability, USA
Steven Ursino – Deputy Special Representative of the UN; Former UNDP Liberia Country Director, DRC
Greg Valerio – Jeweller and Activist, UK
Dr. Alyson Warhurst – Professor, University of Warwick Business School, UK
Dr. John Watson – Professor, University of Ottawa; Former Executive Director, Care, Canada
Alex Yearsley – UN Consultant, UK
Edward Zwick – Film Producer and director (Glory, Last Samurai, Blood Diamond), USA

4 ways you can help!

one 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.

two 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.kimberlyprocess.com

three Ask your Jeweller

At the end of January 2010, DDI initiated a program for Jewelers in the United States and Canada, called Friends of DDI. In return for a small annual membership, jewelers 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. Jewelers 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 and take it to your jeweller.

four 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.