

# PARTNERSHIP AFRICA CANADA

Year in Review  
2004•2005



# Partnership Africa Canada

## Mandate

Partnership Africa Canada works with organizations in Africa, Canada and internationally to build sustainable human development in Africa. PAC seeks to:

- strengthen African and Canadian efforts in research and policy dialogue relating to sustainable human development in Africa.
- facilitate, among African, Canadian and international decision-makers, the adoption and implementation of policies that foster sustainable human development in Africa.
- promote greater understanding of and commitment to sustainable human development in Africa.

## Programme

PAC undertakes a number of inter-related activities with the broad aim of promoting sustainable human development in Africa. It focuses on several inter-connected themes, each of which has an impact on human security and development in Africa:

- peace and human security
- natural resources and development
- governance
- capacity building for African civil society

The initiatives undertaken in these areas are varied, but each serves to develop the central goal of deepening our understanding of issues critical to the development of Africa, particularly in regions that have experienced conflict. In carrying out this programme, PAC sees its role as a forum for dialogue, research and action on African development.



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# Civil Society's Key Role

At a symposium on the question of governance that Partnership Africa Canada recently organized in Ottawa, a distinguished visitor from Africa thanked PAC for having produced the first study analysing the involvement of African civil society in the African Peer Review Mechanism of NEPAD. We were pleased with this recognition of the important role that PAC is striving to play – identifying with its partners priority initiatives involving research and policy dialogue. In the case of the African Peer Review Mechanism, PAC has identified the importance of African civil society organizations working with their respective governments to help make better governance a reality. As a follow up to this work, PAC plans to support in 2006 a series of initiatives on governance with African civil society partners.

This last year has seen a consolidation of PAC's work with African civil society organizations. We have also managed to broaden the scope of our work. For example, we researched and published a report on the disturbing issue of violence against women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The importance of this report lies partly in its emphasis on the need to involve men in the long-term solution to the problem. Partner organizations in the DRC have begun to develop a multi-year programme of work encompassing all regions of the country. Mobilization, education and prevention will be at the heart of this initiative.

There is no shortage of priority actions to undertake in DRC, or in other African countries that have been subject to conflict in recent years. In focussing its attention on conflict diamonds, PAC has adopted the approach of supporting African civil society organizations that have chosen to work together to address the issue of natural resources and conflict. In DRC and Sierra Leone, we are supporting two civil society networks in their efforts to promote transparency and sustainable development in the extractive sector. A major concern for civil society in both countries, as production and exports increase, is that local communities in mining areas benefit little from this sector. In response to this, PAC

undertook research with partners that led to a study called *Rich Man, Poor Man*. This innovative research has brought us to work with governments, the private sector and other NGO partners on an initiative to help local communities benefit from artisanal diamond mining. The *Diamond Development Initiative* has the potential to help many of the very poorest in Africa and there are more than 800,000 artisanal miners in DRC alone.

This year has also seen a consolidation of PAC as an institution. Following a consultation process with its members, PAC decided to enlarge the Board of Directors in 2005 and broaden the membership of PAC, which will be open to individuals from 2006. Support for these changes and for PAC's work has been very gratifying and we would like to thank all those individuals and organizations – staff, researchers, partners, donors and others – that have collaborated closely with PAC this last year. Without their commitment and hard work, none of our achievements would have been possible. This helps us look forward with renewed energy and commitment to the future.



**Matthew Pearce**  
President



**Bernard Taylor**  
Executive Director



# Peace and Human Security

All of Partnership Africa Canada's work falls under the general theme of "peace, human security and sustainable development". Violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of development and peace, and is one of the most devastating examples of human insecurity. Sexual violence against women in wartime is frequently an integral aspect of the conflict. Rape, forced pregnancies, abduction, deliberate infections with HIV/AIDS, sexual slavery and forced prostitution are different ways that women experience violence in conflicts.

Violence in wartime is a reflection of violence against women in times before the war. It is an extension and worsening of the existing patterns of discrimination and violence faced by women in times of peace. For example, in many countries, the law and social norms define women and girls as subordinate to men. In many customs, rape cases are resolved by the victim's family accepting a money payment, or by arranging that the perpetrator marries the victim, thus ignoring the victim's fundamental human rights and undermining the notion that rape is a crime.

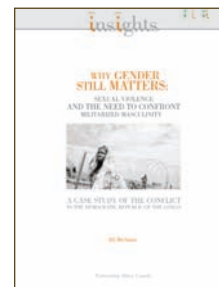
The military rely on men that behave in certain ways. Thus, militarization often forces men into committing acts of violence and transforms them into men who, long after the conflict is over, remain cold, distant, volatile and violent, relying heavily on abuse substances to block the pain of memories of what they have seen and committed themselves. Involving men in combating violence against women is essential.

## Project Profile

### Prevention of violence against women

Partnership Africa Canada researched and published a report entitled "*Why Gender Still Matters: Sexual Violence and the Need to Confront Militarized Masculinity, A Case Study of the Conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*". The report shows that the ongoing conflict in the DRC has been marked by almost unimaginable atrocities, with sexual assault being a major component of the violence. Up to one in three Congolese women living in conflict affected areas have been raped, and in spite of the official ending of hostilities in 2003, reported sexual violence and domestic abuse in some provinces had tripled in the year that followed.

Recognizing that peace is more than the absence of war, PAC built on its research to develop a project with Congolese partner organizations - *Centre National d'Appui au Développement et à la Participation Populaire* (CENADEP), and *Promotion et Appui aux Initiatives pour les Femmes* (PAIF), that will raise gender awareness in post-conflict Congolese communities and that will empower men and women as partners to end violence against women. The project will involve among others, government, civil society organizations, youth groups, ex-combatants, police, community and traditional leaders. Activities will include meetings between communities that have experienced conflict between them, research, workshops, development of an advocacy guide and of a media campaign. The ultimate goal of the project is to effect legislative changes and impact on traditions that render women vulnerable to violence. The project will commence towards the end of 2005.



# Governance

There is growing recognition within Africa that better governance is one of the essential requirements to help Africa along its path to sustainable development. The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is a key component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Through the APRM, participating countries agree to peer evaluation of core areas of governance.

The APRM proposes a comprehensive approach to the concept of governance, which includes political, democratic, economic and corporate governance. APRM reviews must also focus on the level of socio-economic development in a given country. This comprehensive review process is unique in the world and is greatly to Africa's credit.

The APRM is a voluntary process, but already some 23 African countries have acceded to it. The first reviews have taken place in Ghana and Rwanda, and reviews are in preparation in Kenya, Mauritius and South Africa. The APRM process has made great efforts to encourage the participation of civil society and the private sector in the first evaluations that have taken place – in Ghana and in Rwanda – but civil society participation cannot be taken for granted.

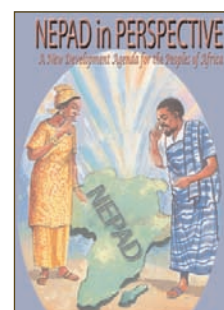
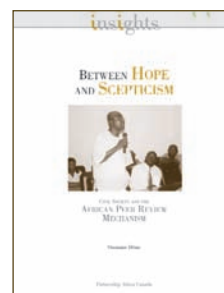
## *Project Profile*

### **Civil society participation in the APRM**

PAC believes that effective public participation in the APRM review process is essential to enhancing democratic governance and socio-economic development. PAC and its partners believe, however, that greater efforts have to be made to raise awareness about the APRM and encourage the participation of civil society in the process.

In response to this opportunity and challenge, PAC began a programme of research into the involvement of African civil society in the APRM. Research was carried out in Senegal, Ghana, Rwanda and South Africa. The research report, *Between Hope and Scepticism*, to be published in late 2005, will be launched at workshops in Canada and Africa. PAC plans to support civil society activities on the APRM in 2006 in several parts of Africa. The objectives of the initiative will include:

- Building the capacity of African civil society organizations to participate in research and policy dialogue on governance issues and promoting the participation of African civil society organizations in the African Peer Review Mechanism.
- Encouraging networking on a sub-regional and regional level between civil society organizations, and encouraging dialogue between civil society organizations and African institutions, governments and the private sector.





# Natural Resources and Development

Natural resources are central to the economies of most African countries. But after 40 years of natural resource exploitation, local people remain mired in poverty. Natural resources are mismanaged and face a range of inappropriate regulation and weak governance. In some countries, natural resources have fuelled wars.

Conflict diamonds – used by rebel armies to pay for weapons – have been a major international human security problem. They have contributed to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people over the past decade, mainly in Angola, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) – which aims to break the link between the illicit trade in rough diamonds and armed conflict – has been able to articulate in a remarkably short time a system for managing and certifying the internal and international trade in rough diamonds. It came into effect on January 1, 2003, and required all participating governments – more than 40, plus those represented by the European Commission – to enact new diamond laws and regulations. Under the KPCS, all international rough diamond shipments must be accompanied by a forgery-proof certificate issued by the government of the exporting country. The KPCS is backed by a peer review system and by an international data base which can be used to reconcile diamond production and the trade between countries.

The underlying problems of Africa's alluvial diamond operations and its estimated one million artisanal miners lie beyond the KPCS, and have not yet been addressed. Artisanal

## Project Profiles

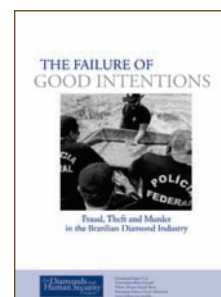
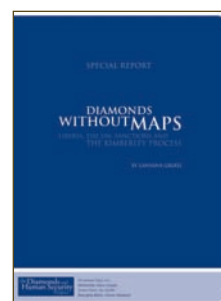
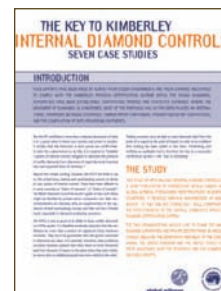
### Kimberley Process

PAC has played a prominent role in the Kimberley Process (KP) since negotiations began in 2001. PAC is a member of three KP working groups: Monitoring, Statistics and Participation, and became a member of the KP evaluation Ad-hoc group established at the KP Plenary in Gatineau, Canada in October 2004.

PAC was instrumental in helping the Kimberley Process agree a peer review monitoring system. PAC also undertook to ensure the active participation of civil society in the review process by providing training for civil society representatives from Africa and the North, and has successfully managed their participation in review visits of 16 countries. PAC also carried out several studies - *The Key to Kimberley*, which identified specific cases of best practices helpful to members of the KPCS in examining the effectiveness of their controls, *Diamonds Without Maps*, which argued that UN sanctions on Liberia should be maintained, and *The Failure of Good Intentions*, a critical look at problems in Brazil's diamond trade.

### Development Diamonds

PAC published in addition a report entitled "*Rich Man, Poor Man*", examining the potential and actual problems associated with alluvial diamond production. Because alluvial diamonds provide a livelihood for more than a million miners and their families in Africa, alluvial production is a development challenge, requiring specific approaches to make the diamond economy stable and beneficial to its agents. The report has led to the consideration of a new programme - the *Diamond Development Initiative*.



alluvial diamond miners work largely in the informal sector, contributing little to national economies. Their earnings, on average about a dollar a day, place them and their families in the category of absolute poverty. The work is dangerous and unhealthy, and alluvial diamond fields are rife with violence. This is a development problem and one with several security dimensions – human, local, national and international.

The *Diamond Development Initiative* emerges from a recognition that a pooling of stakeholder efforts holds the potential for achieving real change, change that could bring artisanal alluvial diamond mining into the formal sector, with major benefits for miners and governments alike, and the diamond industry at large. The focus of the DDI will be the creation of a multi-lateral partnership framework that will allow interested parties to pool their resources, experience and knowledge, and to integrate various initiatives that are being developed in this field. An inaugural conference will be held in late 2005.

*Sieving near Tshikapa, Democratic Republic of the Congo. More than 70% of those working are children between the ages of 10 and 16.*



© Photo CENADEP



# Capacity Building

Effective and responsible civil societies are integral to peace, human security and sustainable development throughout the world. PAC believes that civil society organizations – community-level groups, NGOs, faith-based groups, trade unions, universities and other institutions – have a key role to play in promoting peace, human rights and democratic governance in Africa. PAC's approach to research and policy dialogue is guided by the conviction that African civil society organizations have the capacity to play this role, and must be supported in doing so.

PAC is acutely aware, however, that some African governments choose to ignore this reality, to the detriment of Africa's development. The challenges of undertaking research, public awareness campaigns and policy dialogue with governments in parts of Africa should not be underestimated. Remarkably and most disappointingly, however, some major donor agencies are slow to identify opportunities to help African civil society organizations consolidate peace and lay the foundations for sustainable development. The DRC is a case in point, a vast country that has been so ravaged by its leaders, its neighbours and by foreign interests, and where it is important to substantially increase support to civil society.

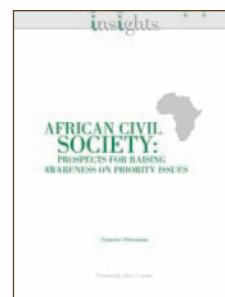
## Project Profile

### Support to civil society networks

PAC's initial research into the issue of conflict diamonds in Sierra Leone and, later, in DRC, helped lead to the creation in these countries of two national civil society networks focussing on natural resources. These networks have grown in strength and are now recognized by their respective governments as key interlocutors as far as resource extraction policies are concerned. PAC provides support to both networks.

In Sierra Leone, the *Campaign for Just Mining*, coordinated by the Network Movement for Justice and Development, has proved to be remarkably effective in building public awareness around issues of mining and development. It has helped persuade the government to create a special fund into which a percentage of diamond export duties is put back into the mining communities for social development purposes. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the *Réseau Ressources Naturelles*, coordinated by CENADEP, has had a similar impact on both public awareness and government policy-making with respect to the extractive sector.

At the international level, PAC facilitated the participation of partners from both Sierra Leone and DRC, as well as from Angola, Guinea and the Republic of Congo, in the annual plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process that took place in Canada in 2004. Their presence greatly enriched the Kimberley Process discussions. These partners also made presentations on their work at a roundtable on governance in the extractive sector that PAC organized in Ottawa.





# Public Engagement and Working With the Media

PAC receives frequent requests from university students and professors for information and advice about study areas related to our work. In addition, universities and other institutions around the world contact PAC for speakers and for permission to use project research materials in their courses. PAC staff, research associates and the staff of partner organizations participate in hundreds of media interviews annually. Media outlets that have referred to PAC's work during the year include the BBC, RFI, CBC, Radio-Canada International, CTV, CNN, Voice of America, The Economist, The Financial Times, The Globe and Mail, Time Magazine, Jeune Afrique and others.

## PAC's work as seen by others

### On strengthening civil society

The document on civil society ("African Civil Society: Prospects for Raising Awareness on Priority Issues") is really topical and will no doubt help contribute to the debate on civil society's role in promoting democracy and development in Africa. We will make good use of it in our different activities. [trad.]

*Letter from Dame Sall, RADI, Dakar, Senegal*

### On Canada-Africa relations

At a time when African governments appear very suspicious about civil society, it's timely that Partnership Africa Canada reminds us of the virtues of dialogue and social partnerships. Canada with its diverse development aid programmes is a country that respects its commitments. Nevertheless, it is useful to remind the Canadian authorities of the need for policy dialogue with the beneficiaries about priority needs, rather than work unilaterally, even with the best of intentions. Indeed, partnership and dialogue, which are so necessary within countries in Africa, must also be central to relations between Africa and Canada. I salute the unflagging efforts that Partnership Africa Canada is making to help deepen relations and improve mutual understanding between Canada and Africa. [trad.]

*Letter from H.E. Francis Loko, Ambassador of Benin, Canada*

### On conflict diamonds and the Kimberley Process

Some of my colleagues alluded to the NGO Partnership Africa Canada... This organization in particular has played an absolutely critical role in moving the issue forward. It deserves the thanks and gratitude not just of Canadians but of the international community as a whole.... One (research) project, *The Heart of the Matter*, dealt with diamonds and arms in Sierra Leone. It was very important in moving the issue forward internationally.

*David Pratt, MP, speaking in the House of Commons, Ottawa.*

Today the Kimberley process has 45 participants -all to their credit- including the European Union and its 25 members, for a total of 69 countries. These countries account for 99% of the legal international trade in diamonds. To the NGOs which started this initiative and succeeded in transforming an awareness campaign into binding rules of international law, we say: well done. I hope Parliament will agree with me in congratulating them. Without taking anything away from the other NGOs that have joined the movement and made it the success it is, the Bloc Québécois wishes to specifically salute the work, clear-sightedness and tenacity of the two NGOs which got this initiative under way, Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada.

*Francine Lalonde, MP, speaking in the House of Commons, Ottawa.*

# Partnership Africa Canada

## PAC Board of Directors 2004-2005

**Matthew Pearce** (Canada)  
President

**Jacqueline Nkoyok** (Cameroon)  
Vice-President

**Hon. Flora MacDonald** (Canada)  
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**Kebede Asrat** (Ethiopia)

**Marie-Hélène Bonin** (Canada)  
(resigned 2004)

**John Mwaniki** (Zimbabwe)

**Aristide Sokambi** (Central African  
Republic)

**Anita Sheth** (Canada)

## PAC Staff and Research Team 2004-2005

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Executive  
Director



**Charaf Ahmimed,**  
Coordinator  
(to April  
2005)



**Josée Létourneau,**  
Administrator  
(from April  
2005)



**Dorothée Gizenga Ngolo,**  
Programme  
Manager



**Francisca Sousa,**  
Accountant

### Africa



**Engudai Bekele,**  
Coordinator



**Ian Smillie,**  
Research  
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**Ousmane Dème,** Research Associate  
**Chris Dietrich,** Research Associate  
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**Eli Mechanic,** Research Associate  
**Françoise Nduwimana,** Research Associate

## Statement of Revenue and Expenses - at March 31, 2005

	2004-2005	2003-2004
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Canadian International Development Agency	381,233	353,445
Department for International Development (U.K.)	77,296	21,941
Development Cooperation Ireland	156,099	
Foreign Affairs Canada	149,380	42,588
International Development Research Centre	92,447	52,399
Development and Peace	40,000	40,000
MacArthur Foundation	37,367	61,455
Non-governmental organizations	53,775	72,592
Other	12,284	17,954
<b>Total</b>	<b>999,881</b>	<b>662,374</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Administration and programme support		
Canada	105,923	77,128
Africa	18,085	25,476
Projects	875,587	558,768
<b>Total</b>	<b>999,595</b>	<b>661,372</b>

A complete version of the Audited Statements by van Berkum & Ritz Chartered Accountants is available from Partnership Africa Canada.



## PAC Publications 2004-2005

PAC's publications can be found on PAC's web site: [www.pacweb.org](http://www.pacweb.org)

Hard copies are available from PAC offices. A charge for postage may be required.

- *Diamond Industry Annual Review: Sierra Leone 2005*, Lansana Gberie, Partnership Africa Canada and Network Movement for Justice and Development, February 2005.
- *Why Gender Still Matters: Sexual Violence and the Need to Confront Militarized Masculinity, A Case Study of the Conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Eli Mechanic, Partnership Africa Canada, December 2004.
- *African Civil Society: Prospects for Raising Awareness on Priority Issues*. Françoise Nduwimana, Partnership Africa Canada, October 2004.
- *Rich Man, Poor Man. Development diamonds and poverty diamonds: the potential for change in the artisanal diamond fields of Africa*. Partnership Africa Canada and Global Witness, October 2004.
- *The Key to Kimberley*. Internal diamond controls. Seven case studies. Partnership Africa Canada and Global Witness, October 2004.
- *Côte d'Ivoire, Consolidation d'une Paix Fragile*, edited by Partnership Africa Canada, July 2004.
- *Diamond Industry Annual Review: Angola 2004*, Christine Gordon, Partnership Africa Canada, July 2004.
- *Diamonds Without Maps: Liberia, the UN, Sanctions and the Kimberley Process*, Lansana Gberie, Partnership Africa Canada, June 2004.
- *NEPAD in Perspective*, Partnership Africa Canada and Christian Relief and Development Association, June 2004.
- *Diamond Industry Annual Review: DR Congo 2004*, Christian Dietrich, Partnership Africa Canada and Centre national d'appui au développement et à la participation populaire, April 2004.
- *Other Facets 14, 15 and 16*, Partnership Africa Canada, 2004-2005.



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 Canadian International Development Agency  
 Department for International Development (United Kingdom)  
 Development Cooperation Ireland  
 Foreign Affairs Canada  
 International Development Research Centre (Canada)  
 John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (USA)

*PAC works closely with many organizations in Africa, Canada and internationally, including the following:*

African and Canadian member organizations of PAC  
 Canadian International Development Agency  
 Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee  
 Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (Guinea)  
 Centre National d'Appui au Développement et à la Participation  
 Populaire (RD Congo)  
 Christian Relief and Development Association (Ethiopia)  
 Comité de Liaison des ONG du Congo (Republic of Congo)  
 De Beers  
 Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)  
 Foreign Affairs Canada  
 Global Witness (Great Britain)  
 Grémio para Ambiente, Beneficência e Cultura (Angola)  
 INADES-Formation (Côte d'Ivoire)  
 International Development Research Centre (Canada)  
 Kimberley Process Participants  
 Natural Resources Canada  
 Network Movement for Justice and Development (Sierra Leone)  
 Oxfam International  
 Rights and Democracy (Canada)  
 World Bank-CASM  
 World Vision International



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