

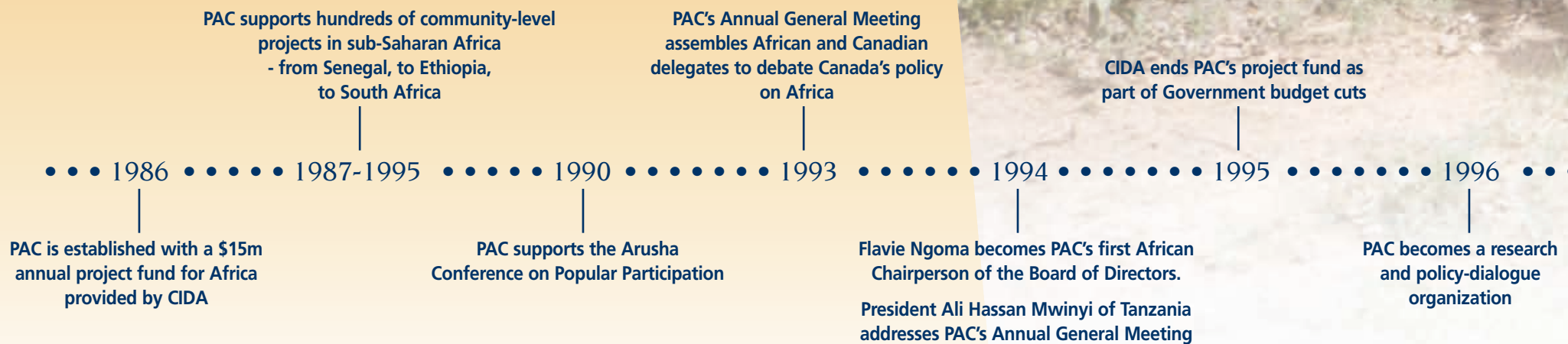
Year in Review 2005-2006



Partnership Africa Canada

20

Partnership Africa Canada: 1986-2006 • Twenty Years of Partnership





Songs, rhythm and music to encourage workers doing collective work, Nieuencoura, Mali

PAC focuses on African crises and the role of natural resources

PAC is co-nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for its work on conflict diamonds and the Kimberley Process

PAC's research on the African Peer Review Mechanism helps inform and engage African civil society

PAC publishes *The Heart of the Matter* on Sierra Leone's diamond trade and conflict.
PAC attends the first Kimberley Process meeting

PAC's research on artisanal miners helps launch the Diamond Development Initiative

PAC celebrates its 20th anniversary

1998

2000

2003

2004

2005

2006

Celebrating Two Decades of Partnership

Partnership Africa Canada was founded twenty years ago in the wake of the United Nations Special Session on Africa that took place in New York in May 1986. This was at a time when famine had ravaged parts of East and West Africa, and the need for “long-term development” had entered the public consciousness worldwide. In Canada, during the months leading up to the Special Session on Africa, a series of cross-country awareness-raising events had helped raise an unprecedented \$60 million in public donations for Africa.

Much has happened in Africa during the two decades that followed. There have been positive developments, with economic and social progress having transformed many countries. The ‘bad news’ stories, however, have tended to receive more public attention, with conflicts and the devastating HIV/AIDS pandemic reversing hard-won social and economic development gains. Contrary to all hopes, much of this period was marked by falling aid levels, increased indebtedness and continuing trade imbalances.

From the outset, Partnership Africa Canada (PAC) placed an emphasis in its work on strengthening African civil society organizations, seeing them as the cornerstone for building sustainable development. As a funding mechanism, PAC supported hundreds of innovative projects throughout sub-Saharan Africa, and many of the resulting Canadian-African partnerships continue today. More recently, as a research and policy-dialogue organization, PAC has been able to help galvanize action on several urgent issues, in partnership with African and Canadian organizations.

One of the most innovative and promising initiatives to have emerged in Africa in recent years is the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) of NEPAD, through which participating countries agree to undertake peer reviews of their political, economic and social governance with a view to creating action plans to address problem areas. In 2005, PAC began a research and awareness-raising programme about the APRM and African civil society’s participation in it. PAC’s Africa office

in Addis Ababa subsequently organized the first of a series of workshops on civil society’s role in the APRM. There are now some encouraging signs that the national dialogue around the APRM in some African countries is providing a constructive framework for debating and deciding future policies and actions.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is one of Africa’s most important countries. It is rich in natural resources, but its very wealth has led to repeated periods of violence and exploitation, from the colonial period to the present. Violence against women, in all its forms, has been a devastating feature of life for many Congolese women, especially during the recent conflict. Following research it carried out in 2004, PAC has been helping organizations in the DRC that are working to change attitudes and traditions, and introduce laws that protect women and their role in society. Elections in 2006 – the first in forty years - promise to herald a new period of peace and democracy. The country now has the opportunity to establish the rule of law, in particular with respect to women’s rights. Regional stability is essential for consolidating this progress and the International Conference for Peace in the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) has made great efforts to seek comprehensive solutions to regional problems. PAC has been involved in the Conference’s ongoing work as an expert adviser to the Economic Development and Regional Integration Committee, as well as to the Governance Committee.

The violence and exploitation that has characterized the natural resources sector in Africa, and diamonds in particular, has led PAC to play a prominent role in the ongoing international effort to bring an end to the “conflict diamond” phenomenon – the Kimberley Process. This has also included investigations in countries outside Africa, such as Brazil and Venezuela, whose practices have threatened the Kimberley Process. In addition to this, in 2005, PAC helped lead a new initiative aimed at improving conditions for the people at the

very bottom of the diamond chain – the artisanal diggers, who produce such great wealth for others and yet live in abject poverty. The Diamond Development Initiative brings together civil society organizations and the private sector in a new partnership that hopes to foster lasting improvements to many of the million or more diggers across Africa.

Support for countries such as DRC, Sierra Leone and Angola, where natural resources are central to the economy, must be comprehensive and sustained. As our work progresses, we and our partners are increasingly aware of the inter-relatedness of issues affecting peace, human security and sustainable development. This has led us to focus on several areas of work that each in their own way impact on people’s lives. Partnership Africa Canada is very grateful to its many supporters for the opportunity to be able to work with outstanding African civil society organizations in addressing these development challenges. We invite other organizations and institutions to partner with us during the years ahead.



Matthew Pearce
President



Bernard Taylor
Executive Director

Partnership Africa Canada

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Françoise Nduwimana

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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:

- Governance
- Peace and human security
- Natural resources and development
- Support to 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.

Building Better Governance

The African Peer Review Mechanism

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), launched in 2003, is a unique and innovative initiative of the African Union that aims to foster better governance in Africa. It facilitates peer reviews of a given country's political, economic and social governance with a view to helping that country identify problem areas and develop an action plan to address them. The process is voluntary and each country has to contribute financially to help cover the costs of the review. Civil society organizations are supposed to play a major role in the process by helping to coordinate the national APRM governing council's work.

Almost half of Africa's countries have now joined the APRM and five countries – Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya, Mauritius and South Africa – have already gone through the review process. Not surprisingly, experiences have been mixed, but the overall results have been positive. Ghana's review process was very participatory and the resulting action plan has drawn praise from many quarters. Key to the success of its review was the very strong role accorded to civil society organizations, which dominated the national APRM governing council.

The review process has been less straightforward in Rwanda and South Africa, where the inclination of government has been to seek greater control of the process. Therein lies the unique challenge of the APRM – making sure that governments open up to a genuine consultative process, where all stakeholders are fully participating in helping to coordinate the necessary research and analysis to identify priority areas for improvement in governance. The resulting national plans of action then have to be successfully implemented.

In July 2006, twenty-five countries had formally acceded to the African Peer Review Mechanism:

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Countries that had yet to join the APRM were:

Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Sao Tome & Principe, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe and Western Sahara.



Marie-Angélique Savané, APRM Panel of Eminent Persons, speaking at the launch in Ottawa of PAC's study of the APRM with Ousmane Dème, author of the study

Project Profile Civil society participation in the APRM

PAC responded to the challenge of the APRM by undertaking research in 2005 into civil society participation in the review processes underway in Ghana, Rwanda and Kenya. The resulting study, *Between Hope and Scepticism: Civil Society and the African Peer Review Mechanism*, was widely distributed in Africa and was the subject of a workshop in Addis Ababa for civil society representatives from various African countries. PAC helped organize a follow-up workshop in Gambia prior to the 2006 African Union summit, and supported national workshops in Mali, Angola, DRC and the Republic of Congo. At the same time, PAC began a newsletter, *The APRM Monitor*, which aims to follow and report on developments within the APRM, particularly with respect to civil society participation. The newsletter also helps to answer an important information gap that exists concerning the APRM.

PAC believes that the APRM has the potential to have a major impact on governance practices in Africa during the coming years. For this to happen, though, African governments must be prepared to create space for dialogue with their own civil society and private sector. The African Union should give clear and unequivocal direction in this regard. African civil society organizations must themselves prepare well in advance of their country reviews and have the capacity to make important and meaningful contributions to the national dialogue. PAC is fully aware of this challenge and will seek the required financial and human resources to help address the various needs that will occur during the coming years.

Peace and Human Security

Preventing Violence Against Women

For more than a decade, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has struggled with one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. With four million people killed by war and preventable diseases, it has seen one of the worst haemorrhage of human life the world has seen.

In DRC, sexual violence against girls and women did not end with the cessation of armed conflict. Incidence of rape, mutilation and risk of exposure to forced or coerced prostitution has increased in the context of ongoing insecurity.

Sadly, women and girls who experience sexual violence during conflict are probably the most vulnerable of all to further exploitation in post-conflict settings. It has also been observed that the risk to women and girls of falling prey to sexual exploiters is exacerbated by reconstruction programmes that fail to specifically target their needs or to address long-standing patriarchal traditions that discriminate against women. Since violence against women often goes unpunished, there is the risk in post conflict periods of it developing into a culture.

As a result of the systematic and exceptionally violent gang rape of thousands of Congolese women and girls, doctors in the DRC are now classifying vaginal destruction as a war crime. Many victims of sexual violence have also been infected with sexually transmitted infections, yet quantifying the problem remains difficult as many victims prefer not to come forward for fear of being ostracized.

Several internationally-supported programmes are now providing assistance to victims of sexual violence in DRC. Partnership Africa Canada has consequently decided to focus its support on work related to the prevention of violence against girls and women.

Project Profile

Prevention of Violence Against Women

PAC is supporting two Congolese organizations, CENADEP and PAIF, in their efforts to address the issue of violence against women. The programme is complementary to others undertaken by national and international actors, especially in the way it focuses on preventive activities which include: awareness-raising, sensitization and mobilization of women and men, policy dialogue, advocacy for policy and legislative improvements, and reinforcement of judicial provisions.

At the start of the programme, the focus was on the prevention of violence against women and girls as a result of conflict. As the work progressed, it became apparent that violence in times of peace was a contributing factor and a necessary programme consideration. The work began with research - compiling information on the different forms of violence against women and girls, with the aim of suggesting policy and legislative improvements and reinforcing judicial provisions, where DRC has existing laws and is a signatory to a number of international conventions.

During the course of the work, World Vision Canada and World Vision DRC joined the programme, which was then able to increase the scope of its work and cover additional areas. The broader programme of action focused on organizing workshops in order to develop an awareness guide and a media campaign. Workshops were held in Kinshasa, Kasenga, Bunia, Bukavu and Goma. Participants included members of armed forces, police and judiciary, representatives of various NGOs assisting victims of violence and representatives of human rights organizations, and religious and community leaders. A distinct focus of the programme is building the capacity of local organizations to take on the issue and to institute widespread community-based education aimed at changing attitudes and behaviours that promote sexual and other forms of violence against women. A new and expanded phase of the programme will begin in late 2006.

Peace and Human Security

The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

The conflicts and tragedies in the Great Lakes region led the United Nations Security Council, through its resolutions 1291 and 1304, to call for an International Conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region (IC/GLR). The Conference is a process which seeks to bring all the countries of the region together to dialogue and agree on strategies to bring peace and prosperity to the Great Lakes region. It is not meant to replace or duplicate existing peace processes and economic, social and humanitarian activities in the region, but rather to enhance their impact and develop new ones where there were gaps.

The IC/GLR groups eleven core countries. These are Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The Conference is divided into four thematic areas:

- Peace and Security
- Democracy and Good Governance
- Economic Development and Regional Integration
- Humanitarian and Social Issues

The various working groups have developed Regional Programmes of Action which include projects and protocols that will be approved and signed by the Head States at a Summit in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2006.

Projet Profile The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

In recognition of its work within the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, PAC serves by invitation of the 11 African governments as an expert advisor to the core countries of the Great Lakes Region on two initiatives. The first relates to work on the theme of Economic Development and Regional Integration and to the development of a certification mechanism for high-value minerals. The second relates to work on the theme of Democracy and Good Governance and to the development of a regional protocol to fight the illicit exploitation of natural resources.

Supporting African Civil Society

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 this respect.

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.



Photo: Bernard Taylor

Harvesting cotton in Burkina Faso

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 and publishes jointly with them an annual review of the diamond sector in each country.

- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Réseau Ressources Naturelles, coordinated by CENADEP, has helped build public awareness around issues of mining and development. It has built a network of organizations throughout DRC and organizes regular regional and national events related to the diamond and logging sectors.
- In Sierra Leone, the Campaign for Just Mining, coordinated by the Network Movement for Justice and Development, has had a significant impact on both public awareness and government policy-making with respect to the extractive sector. It has helped persuade the government to create a special fund through which a percentage of diamond export duties is put back into the mining communities for social development purposes.

An emerging concern of civil society organizations in West Africa is the increasing efforts on the part of multinational companies (supported by their governments) to promote agricultural trials involving genetically modified seeds. A particular effort is being directed at the cotton sector, and already one country – Burkina Faso – has allowed trials to begin. At the same time, the World Bank is encouraging countries to develop legislation that will allow for such experimentation.

A new civil society network in West Africa – COPAGEN - has developed in response to this situation. It opposes the pressures being put on West African countries to allow GMO trials and seeks to prevent them. At the same time, it is campaigning for West African countries to create legislation based on the model law provided by the African Union with respect to supporting biodiversity. PAC is providing support to COPAGEN and is helping to strengthen links between this network and Canadian organizations.

Natural Resources and Development

Natural resources are central to the economies of most African countries but 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 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 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.



Photo: Partnership Africa Canada

Family artisanal diamond mining, Sierra Leone

Project profiles

Diamonds and Human Security

Partnership Africa Canada became involved in the conflict diamond issue in 1999. We were deeply concerned about the lack of international interest in Sierra Leone's horrific conflict, which by then had been raging for more than eight years without any UN intervention, and with only minimal emergency assistance. When we asked ourselves how such a terrible war could have been sustained for so long, our attention turned to diamonds, and soon we learned that conflict diamonds were fuelling wars in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia as well.

PAC became a part of intergovernmental negotiations that led to the creation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for rough diamonds. Since its inception in 2003, we have been involved in efforts to make the system tougher and more proactive. During 2005-6 we participated in several KPCS review visits to participating countries such as the United States, Russia, Guinea and Sierra Leone. We are members of KP working groups on monitoring, statistics and membership, and we were actively involved in a comprehensive review of the effectiveness and impact of the KPCS.

Our programme of research continued during 2005-6, aimed at making the diamond industry and its governance more transparent and more accountable. With partners in Angola, Sierra Leone and the DRC we continued our series of Diamond Industry Annual Reviews, and our quarterly newsletter, *Other Facets*, continued to receive widespread

praise and recognition.

During 2005-6 we turned our investigative efforts to South America, where diamond controls were reportedly lax and were putting the Kimberley Process in jeopardy. Two powerful reports on Brazil (*The Failure of Good intentions: Fraud, Theft and Murder in the Brazilian Diamond Industry* and *Fugitives and Phantoms: The Diamond Exporters of Brazil*) uncovered massive fraud, resulting in a seven-month shut-down of all Brazilian diamond exports in February 2006 and a complete reorganization of the country's diamond regulatory system.

Similar PAC reports on Guyana (*Triple Jeopardy: Triplicate Forms and Triple Borders, Controlling Diamond Exports from Guyana*) and Venezuela (*The Lost World: Diamond Mining and Smuggling in Venezuela*) have had a major impact on how the diamond industries in those countries will be managed in future, and thereby on the Kimberley Process itself.

Diamonds for Development

The Kimberley Process is about regulation, and it has no developmental objectives. But PAC research in 2004 showed that there are some 1.3 million artisanal diamond diggers in Africa, most of them earning less than a dollar a day and working under abysmal health and safety conditions. Many are children. We concluded that until this problem is tackled, diamonds will continue to pose social, environmental and security threats to the communities and countries where they are mined in this way.

During 2005 PAC worked with a small group of NGOs and companies to create what is now called the *Diamond Development Initiative (DDI)*. A major PAC-organized conference in Accra in October 2005 brought governments, industry, civil society, labour and academics together and confirmed that the initiative was long overdue. The DDI will carry out research and advocacy on diamonds for development, and will work with governments and NGOs on projects aimed at improving the lives and livelihoods of artisanal diamond diggers.

A first research project was undertaken early in 2006 and looked into the question of revenue flows from mine to export, in other words "who exactly earns what". Knowledge of who benefits most from current arrangements is important to changing them in favour of diggers. The first study, *Dealing for Development: the Dynamics of Diamond Marketing and Pricing in Sierra Leone*, will be followed by one in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Other activities being considered include producing basic educational material for artisanal diggers on diamond valuation, with details on fair market prices; a campaign on the use of child miners in the diamond fields; creating 'best practice' guidelines with respect to working with artisanal miners – for local and international NGOs, bilateral and multilateral agencies, governments, exploration and mining firms and international diamond buyers; and environmental "remediation" efforts to restore agricultural land despoiled by diamond digging. A DDI website is under development.

PAC Publications

PAC's publications can be found on PAC's web site: www.pacweb.org

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

Insights

- *Between Hope and Scepticism: Civil Society and the African Peer Review Mechanism*, October 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*, December 2004.
- *African Civil Society: Prospects for Raising Awareness on Priority Issues*, October 2004.
- *Côte d'Ivoire, Consolidation d'une Paix Fragile*, August 2004.
- *Local Initiatives in the African Great Lakes Region: Community Voices and Sustainable Development*, March 2000
- *The Heart of the Matter : Sierra Leone*, January 2000

The APRM Monitor

A bulletin focussing on the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and civil society

- Numbers 1 & 2

NEPAD

- *NEPAD in Perspective*, June 2004.

Other Facets

A periodic newsletter about the international effort to end diamond-related conflict

- Numbers 1 to 21.

Diamond Industry Annual Reviews

- Sierra Leone 2004, 2005 and 2006
- Angola 2004 and 2005
- DR Congo 2004 and 2005

DDI Publications

- Policy Brief: *The Dynamics of Diamond Pricing and Marketing in Sierra Leone*, April 2006
- *Dealing for Development? A Study of Diamond Marketing and Pricing in Sierra Leone*, March 2006
- Conference Report : *Report on the Proceedings of the DDI Conference*, October 2005

Other diamond publications

- *Implementing the Kimberley Process - 5 years on - how effective is the Kimberley Process and what more needs to be done?* June 2005.
- *Rich Man, Poor Man – Development Diamonds and Poverty Diamonds: The Potential for Change in the Artisanal Alluvial Diamond Fields of Africa*, October 2004.
- *The Key to Kimberley: Internal Diamond Controls - Seven Case Studies*, October 2004

Occasional Paper Series

- *The Lost World: Diamond Mining and Smuggling in Venezuela*, November 2006
- *Killing Kimberley? Conflict Diamonds and Paper Tigers*, November 2006
- *Triple Jeopardy: Triplicate Forms and Triple Borders, Controlling Diamond Exports from Guyana*, April 2006
- *Fugitives and Phantoms: The Diamond Exporters of Brazil*, March 2006
- *The Failure of Good Intentions: Fraud, Theft and Murder in the Brazilian Diamond Industry*, May 2005
- *Diamonds Without Maps: Liberia, the UN, Sanctions and the Kimberley Process*, June 2004
- *Motherhood, Apple Pie and False Teeth: Corporate Social Responsibility in the Diamond Industry*, June 2003
- *West Africa: Rocks in a Hard Place. The Political Economy of Diamonds and Regional Destabilization*, May 2003
- *Diamonds in the Central African Republic: Trading, Valuing and Laundering*, January 2003
- *No Problems Here: Success, Complacency and Suspicion in the Indian Diamond Industry*, December 2002
- *War & Peace in Sierra Leone: Diamonds, Corruption and the Lebanese Connection*, November 2002
- *The Kimberley Process: The Case for Proper Monitoring*, September 2002
- *Hard Currency: The Criminalized Diamond Economy of the Democratic Republic of Congo and its Neighbours*, June 2002
- *Diamonds: Forever or for Good? The Economic Impact of Diamonds in Southern Africa*, March 2002
- *Fire in the Ice: Benefits, Protection and Regulation in the Canadian Diamond Industry*, January 2002
- *Destabilizing Guinea: Diamonds, Charles Taylor and the Potential for Wider Humanitarian Catastrophe*, October 2001
- *The Heart of the Matter - Sierra Leone, Diamonds and Human Security*, January 2000

Statement of Revenue and Expenses At March 31, 2006

	2005-2006	2004-2005
REVENUES		
Canadian International Development Agency	205 970	381 233
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada	194 792	149 380
International Development Research Centre	153 494	92 447
Department for International Development (U.K.)	86 164	77 296
Irish Aid	71 709	156 099
Canadian NGOs		
Development and Peace	40 000	40 000
Canadian Autoworkers Social Justice Fund	5 000	5 000
Other Canadian NGOs	16 799	
World Bank	35 153	
MacArthur Foundation		37 367
Other partners	28 261	48 775
Other	23 508	12 284
Total	860 850	999 881
EXPENSES		
Peace and Human Security	23 999	10 490
Education, Advocacy and Kimberley Process Participation	144 769	370 943
Research and Publications	164 894	222 303
Diamond Development Initiative	218 221	
Capacity Building for African Civil Society	168 510	260 824
Governance	70 326	6 846
Programme Support	44 117	124 008
Public Engagement	15 541	4 181
Total	850 377	999 595

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

Support PAC's Work

Support PAC's work in:

- Preventing violence against women in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- Promoting better governance in Africa through the African Peer Review Mechanism
- Getting a fairer deal for Africa's 1,000,000 diamond diggers
- Consolidating the Kimberley Process to combat conflict diamonds
- Supporting African civil society networks campaigning on natural resource issues

Support PAC's work and you will receive PAC's publications (5 – 10 publications per year).

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Acknowledgements

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Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace
Canadian International Development Agency
Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
International Development Research Centre (Canada)
Irish Aid
World Bank

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

African and Canadian member organizations of PAC
African Union (Addis Ababa)
AfriMAP (United Kingdom)
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)
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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



Photo: Bernard Taylor

Villagers returning from the market, Sangha, Mali

Partnership Africa Canada
323 Chapel street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 7Z2
Canada

Tel: +1-613-237-6768
Fac: +1-613-237-6530
E-mail : info@pacweb.org



Partnership Africa Canada
PO Box 60233
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Tel: +251-11-439-3132
Fax: +251-11-439-3502
E-mail: pac@ethionet.et

www.pacweb.org

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ISSN: 1493-0986

Cover page photo: Mark Foss
Children in Uganda

Graphic Design: Marie-Joanne Brissette