

A Comparative Case Study of Diamond Mining in Guinea, Sierra Leone, & Zimbabwe

Alexandra Felt | Bruna Soares | Raven Bolding
James Tartaglia | Xena Itzkowitz

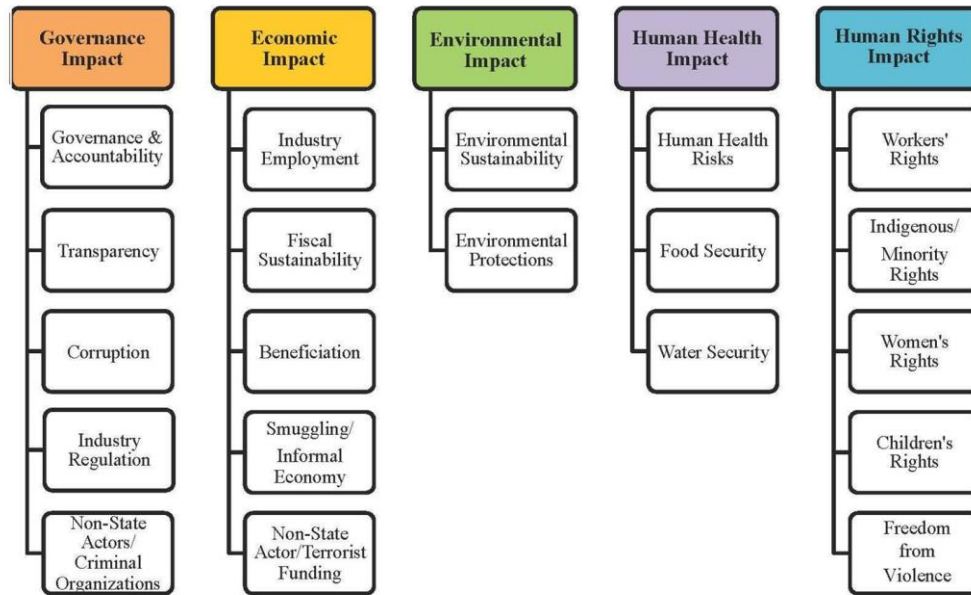


Academic Supervisor: Hrach Gregorian PhD

Overview

This report analyzes the impact of diamond mining on the human security of people in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe using the following United Nations human security indicators:

- Methodology
- Human Rights: Raven Bolding
- Human Health: James Tartaglia
- Governance: Alexandra Felt
- Economic Security: Bruna Soares
- Environmental Security: Xena Itzkowitz
- Diamond Mining and Human Security



Methodology

This project attempts to assess the risk that artisanal diamond mining poses to the five UN human security indicators using:

- Guidance of the Jewelry Development Indicator (JDI) Index
- Literature reviews and desk research
 - Primary and secondary sources from academia, news, and industry
- Interviews with industry experts

Human Rights- Guinea

Workers' Rights

Indigenous/Minority Rights

Women's Rights

Children's Rights

Freedom from Violence



Human Rights- Sierra Leone

Workers' Rights

Indigenous/Minority Rights

Women's Rights

Children's Rights

Freedom from Violence



Human Rights- Zimbabwe

Workers' Rights

Indigenous/Minority Rights

Women's Rights

Children's Rights

Freedom from Violence



Human Rights

Guinea



Sierra Leone



Zimbabwe



Human Rights
Impact

Workers'
Rights

Indigenous/
Minority
Rights

Women's
Rights

Children's
Rights

Freedom
from
Violence

Comparative Analysis:

- All three countries do not have strict enough enforcement of human rights violations
- All three countries have forced labor and discrimination against women
- Zimbabwe is the only country of the three making efforts to end child labor in mining

Human Health - Guinea

Human Health



Food Security



Water Security



Human Health - Sierra Leone

Human Health



Food Security



Water Security



Human Health - Zimbabwe

Human Health



Food Security



Water Security



Human Health Analysis

Comparative Analysis:

- Human Health
 - Lack of enforcement of government laws & regulations
- Water Security
 - Water-borne diseases
 - Mineral runoff from mining operations
- Food Security
 - Migratory labor
 - Relocation of communities
- Country Focus
 - Positives from Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe



Governance - Guinea

Corruption



Transparency & Accountability



Industry Regulation



Governance - Sierra Leone

Corruption



Transparency & Accountability



Industry Regulation



Governance - Zimbabwe

Corruption



Transparency & Accountability



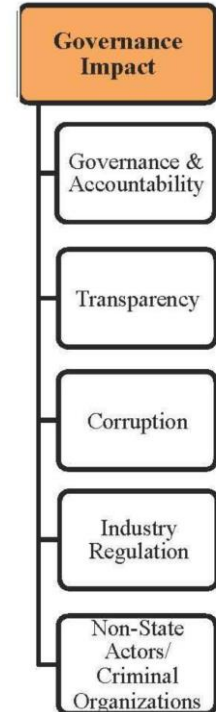
Industry Regulation



Governance Analysis

Comparative Analysis:

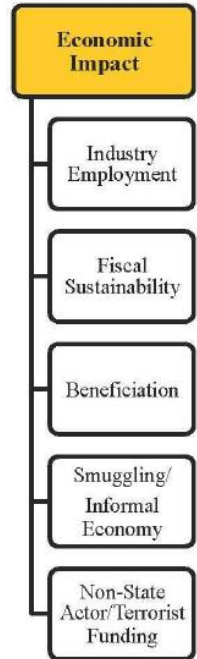
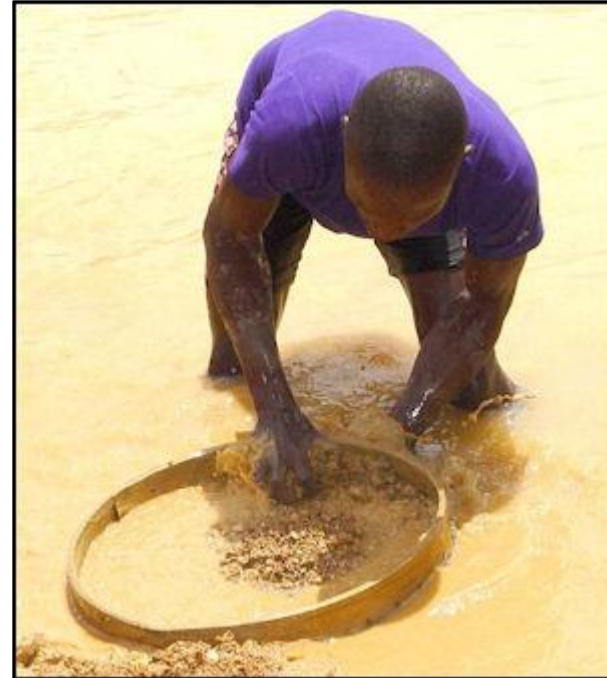
- All suffer from pervasive corruption
 - Can be seen at every level of government
 - Expected in mining industry
- Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe involved in “blood diamond” conflict
 - Zimbabwe’s mines are state owned
 - Both smuggle diamonds to the West
- Guinea and Sierra Leone have made the greatest strides in transparency
 - Sierra Leone with law
 - Guinea with optimistic planning



Economics Analysis

Comparative Analysis:

- All struggle when it comes to using resources
 - Diamond to rise out of poverty
- All saw brutal conflict caused by the trade and sale of valuable diamonds
- Smuggling industry in these nations escalated conflicts among borders



Economics - Guinea

**Smuggling/Informal
Economy**



Beneficiation



Economics - Sierra Leone

Beneficiation



Smuggling/Informal Economy



Economics - Zimbabwe

Industry Employment



Beneficiation



Smuggling/Informal Economy



Environment- Guinea

Sustainability



Protections



CODE MINIER / MINING CODE

1995

Environment- Sierra Leone

Sustainability



Protections



Environment- Zimbabwe

Sustainability



Protections



Environment Analysis: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe

- All participate in the Kimberley Process
 - Have seen attempts to codify soft regulations
 - Zimbabwe has the strongest capacity, followed by Sierra Leone, and Guinea
- All face deforestation, desertification, water pollution, soil erosion, and soil pollution
- All are studied by the 2009 African Commission on Human and People's Rights Working Group of Experts on Extractive Industries, Human Rights, and the Environment
 - The Working Group has no power beyond research



Impact of Diamond Mining on Human Security

Negative Impacts

- Lack of enforcement of laws and regulation
 - Human Rights issues will continue
 - Human Health & Environmental deterioration
- Pervasive governmental corruption & smuggling
 - Complicit government officials invested in diamond mining



Impact of Diamond Mining on Human Security

Positive Impacts

- International Certifications encourage nations to incorporate laws
- Source of income for communities
 - Funds for Schooling, Basic Necessities
- Increased recognition of local communities rights, land control



REPUBLICQUE DU GUINEE
Travail - Justice - Solidarité
GNC930010

BUREAU NATIONAL D'EXPERTISE DES DIAMANTS ET AUTRES GEMMES

KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATE

Issued in accordance with Regulation 13005 of the Documents Act 1986

HS CODE	Carat Mass	Value (US\$)
Pc 70123-70600	477	188,415
Pc 70600-71323	723	325,350
Pc 71323-72223	900	544,500

Country of origin REPUBLIQUE DU GUINEE Stamp of Guinea Diamond Board
Number of Parcels THREE (3) PARCELS

It is hereby certified that the unpolished diamonds in this consignment have been handled in accordance with the provisions of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for rough diamonds

12 AUG., 2010 Date of Issue
AMBROISE BISARI Name of Exporter
Address of Exporter C/16 AVENUE ST. JEAN
CONAKRY REP. DU
GUINEE

11 NOV., 2010 Date of Expiry
Signature of Exporting Officer

NOT APPLICABLE
SERVICE DE L'IMPORTATION
DES DIAMANTS
CONAKRY REP. DU GUINEE

Limitations of Research

- Unavailable data, lack of research
- Dated data
- High levels of government corruption, unreliable publication of data
- Few experts on this topic, fewer who responded to our call for interviews
- Global pandemic

Thank You/
Questions?

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