



ASSESSMENT REPORT

Complaint Regarding IFC's investment in Kalahari Diamonds Ltd, Botswana

June 2005

Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman
International Finance Corporation/
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Central Kalahari Game Reserve	CKGR
Environmental Review Summary	ERS
International Finance Corporation	IFC
Kalahari Diamonds, Ltd	KDL
Multilateral Guarantee Investment Agency	MIGA
Non-governmental Organization	NGO
Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman	CAO
Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa	WIMSA

Introduction

The Office of Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO) is the independent recourse mechanism for the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The CAO reports directly to the President of the World Bank Group, and its mandate is to assist in addressing complaints by people affected by projects in a manner that is fair, objective, and constructive and to enhance the social and environmental outcomes of projects in which these IFC and MIGA play a role. In the first instance, complaints are managed through the CAO's Ombudsman function. The purpose of this assessment is to:

1. Provide a neutral assessment of the facts gathered during the assessment that are associated with questions raised in the complaint;
2. Propose appropriate steps to assist parties to achieve resolution of this complaint.

This assessment is not a formal compliance audit of IFC's or its partner's adherence to established policies. Such an audit, as specified by CAO's Operational Guidelines, could occur if deemed necessary, at a later stage. The assessment report does present facts, gathered by the CAO during assessment, about activities that relate to and address concerns raised in the complaint.

The Complaint

On November 4, 2004, the office of the CAO received a complaint from representatives of the First People of the Kalahari, Botswana. The complaint relates to IFC's investment in Kalahari Diamonds Ltd (KDL, operating as Sekaka Diamonds in Botswana). The company was granted licenses to prospect for diamonds over a wide area in Botswana during 2002-2005 including the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR). The complaint alleges that Sekaka's activities have undermined the rights of the San Bushmen to remain in the reserve which they claim as their ancestral homeland.

The complaint poses the following specific questions to CAO:

1. Has the IFC ensured that its client undertook proper public consultation, complied with its own policies pertaining to indigenous peoples, and ensured compliance with proper environmental and social mitigation measures?
2. Was the pre-emptive resettlement of the San people by the Botswana government in violation of IFC, the Government of Botswana, or KDL policies and due diligence?

After accepting the complaint on December 1, 2004, the CAO assessed the complaint by performing a desk review of project documents, meeting with the IFC project team, and undertaking a field assessment of the complaint from January 12-22, 2005. In Botswana, the CAO met the following representatives in Gaborone, Ghanzi/D'Kar and New Xade:

Gabarone	
First People of the Kalahari Government of Botswana, Department of Minerals and Mines Ditshwanelo (<i>a respected national Human Rights Organization in Botswana</i>) Kalahari Diamonds Ltd/ Sekaka Diamonds MPH Consulting Pty U.S. government Survival International (in Lobatse)	Roy Sesana, Jumanda Gakelobone, Matsipane Mosetlhanyane Jacob Thamage, Khaulani Fichani Alice Mogwe, Director John Bristow, Robyn Scott Ian McGeorge Aaron M. Cope, Political/Economic Officer Kali Mercier
Ghanzi/D'Kar	
Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa (WIMSA), Botswana (<i>a political organization that represents the San communities in Botswana</i>) Kuru trust (<i>a development organization that represents the San communities</i>) Letloa Board (<i>the administrative body that represents the Kuru family of organizations</i>)	Mathambo Ngakaeaja Bram Le Roux Kabo Mosweu, Moronga Tanago, Gaololelwe Ngakaeaja, James Morris, Cgara Cgabe, Jesi Segole
New Xade	
Resident Village Chief	Losolobe Mooketsi and impromptu group of villagers Lobatse Beslag

In addition to these meetings, telephone interviews were held with IFC's project team, Roger Chennels (who used to represent the San bushmen in their earlier negotiations over access to the CKGR with the government), and Stephen Correy (Director, Survival International)¹. The Indigenous Land Rights Fund are associated with the complainants and made a representation to the CAO prior to the submission of the complaint.

Background

The San People

The San People are an aboriginal hunter-gatherer group within southern Africa. Traditionally, the San are semi-nomadic with no formally recognized land tenure system but complex intra-cultural negotiated associations with the land. Territory available to the San has shrunk over the last century through successive in-migrations of both colonial and other African tribal groups. The British colonial government, through the creation of the CKGR in 1961, gave the San some preferential rights to access and resources within the Reserve. These rights were confirmed by the Government of Botswana after independence.

¹ Up until 2002, the San negotiating forum was supported by a broad constituency including Ditshwanelo, WIMSA and a number of South African lawyers. Ditshwanelo withdrew from the negotiating team in 2002 as Survival International became increasingly involved. Subsequently, and under instruction from the San, the South African lawyers were replaced by the legal representatives provided by Survival.

Since the 1970s, the San believe that the Government has attempted to restrict their access to wider territories within the CKGR. The Remote Area Dweller program was introduced in order to promote “development.” This encouraged settlement in villages in order to facilitate provision of social services such as water and education. This program also promoted adoption of agriculture and cattle-raising as livelihood options. In 1997, the village of New Xade was constructed by the government outside of the CKGR and a large number (more than 1000) of San People moved out of the Reserve.

Up until 2002, the San had been negotiating with the Wildlife Department over the creation of a management plan that reconciled community development and conservation objectives for people living within the CKGR. This plan was rejected by the Government in 2002 and services to San communities within the CKGR were cut. The government maintains that it is not *forcibly* resettling communities.

In 2002 more than 200 San People lodged a case in the Botswana high court asserting their rights to basic services and to remain in the CKGR. Estimates of the number of people who currently remain within the reserve vary from 50 to 200, and there is clearly strong support from some in the San community for the right to remain.

CAO’s assessment bears no relation to the current legal proceedings.

Kalahari Diamonds Ltd

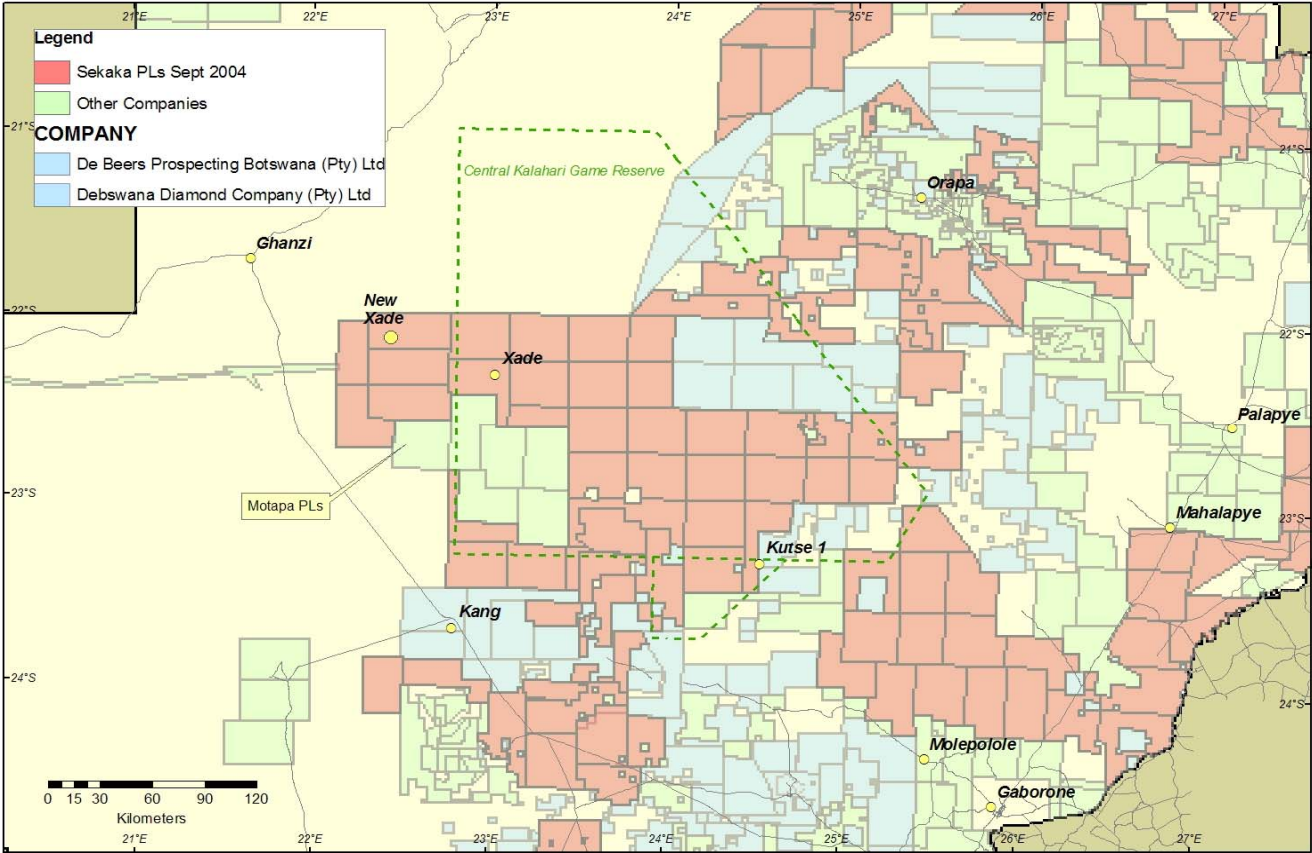
KDL was formed at the initiative of BHP Billiton Plc. Prospecting activities are predominantly aerial surveys using BHP Billiton’s proprietary Falcon technology--a non-invasive process for identification of subsurface anomalies. Some ground-truthing activities are required. These activities involve small, temporary camps and drilling of sample cores which are typically 6.5 inches in diameter with a maximum depth of 150 meters, and are backfilled after drilling. KDL has commissioned environmental impact assessments for these activities, which the CAO has reviewed.

The total investment in the project is US\$20 million. KDL is sponsored by BHP Billiton Plc, who own 20% of the company; several institutions in the diamond industry, along with institutional investors (including IFC) make up the remaining 80% of the project investment. IFC’s participation is US\$2 million in the form of an A Loan for IFC’s own account.

IFC’s financing during this early stage of the KDL project is for diamond prospecting both within and outside the CKGR, not for any mining operations. Figure 1 (overleaf) illustrates the distribution of diamond prospecting concessions within Botswana in 2004 including the blocks designated to Sekaka Diamonds. Key points to note are:

1. Sekaka holds 104 prospecting licences with a further 9 licences in negotiation.
2. Thirty-one licences are located at least partially within the CKGR. Eighty-two licences are located outside CKGR in Botswana.
3. New Xade, the location where the government is encouraging resettlement of the San People, lies within one of the prospecting concessions operated by Sekaka.

Figure 1: Map Showing Prospecting Licenses Held by Sekaka Diamonds (wholly owned by KDL) in Botswana, 2004



Source: Kalahari Diamonds, Ltd.

Assessment Findings

Issue 1. Has IFC ensured that its client undertook proper consultation and complied with IFC's policy pertaining to indigenous peoples?

IFC's safeguard policies require that proposed projects with significant social and environmental impacts are subject to formal procedures for both disclosure and consultation with project-affected people. Particular requirements are defined in IFC's Operational Policy 4.01² on Environmental Assessment and the World Bank's Operational Directive 4.20 on Indigenous Peoples³.

Significant incidents of disclosure and consultation associated with IFC Board approval⁴ of investment in the KDL project are:

Date	Project Activity
January 8, 2003	Environmental Review Summary (ERS) (prepared by IFC and approved by KDL) released at the World Bank InfoShop in Washington, DC. The project is Classified as Category B ⁵ with respect to social and environmental impacts. A 30-day disclosure period is required prior to Board consideration.
January 13-20, 2003	IFC appraisal mission. Consultations held with WIMSA and Ditshwanelo as well as others, described (by IFC staff) as 'legitimate Botswana representatives of the San bushmen'.
January 19, 2003	ERS documents released in Gabarone, Botswana and newspaper advertisements taken out that disclose the nature of KDL investment.
February 13, 2003	Board approval

² [ifcln1.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/ESRP%5C\\$FILE%5COP401_EnvironmentalAssessment.pdf](http://ifcln1.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/ESRP%5C$FILE%5COP401_EnvironmentalAssessment.pdf)

³ <http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/0/0F7D6F3F04DD70398525672C007D08ED?OpenDocument>

⁴ KDL notes that disclosure and consultation activities began in early 2002 with informal and increasingly formal communication with stakeholders. This section, and the tables appended, focus on activities associated with IFC's engagement with the project.

⁵ Category B projects are those whose "impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigatory measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects." See [http://ifcln1.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/ab_categorization/\\$FILE/AnB_projectcategorization.pdf](http://ifcln1.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/ab_categorization/$FILE/AnB_projectcategorization.pdf)

IFC's internal management processes included:

Date	Project Activity
January 27, 2003	IFC investment review meeting recommendation made to submit the project for Board approval
January 29, 2004	Environmental and Social Clearance Memorandum identifies key policies to be referenced in the investment agreement. Amongst others, these include: IFC OP 4.01 – Environmental Assessment WB OD 4.20 – Indigenous Peoples WB OD 4.30 – Resettlement WB OPN 1103 – Cultural Properties WB OD 4.30 – Natural Habitats IFC policy on disclosure of information.

IFC staff met with 25 individuals representing government, KDL, NGO and the San communities during its appraisal mission in January 2003. With respect to the San communities, IFC met with Ditshwanelo – who were at the time representing the San – and the country chapter co-ordinator of WIMSA, who was then, and continues to be one of the voices that represent the San. The IFC appraisal mission identified the issues of Bushmen relocation from CKGR and sensitivity of diamond prospecting with regard to the relocation. The appraisal notes that:

- Approximately one third of the prospecting licences fall within the CKGR.
- No parties were identified in Botswana that are opposed to the project.
- No direct impacts are anticipated. An environmental impact assessment will be produced which will document measures to meet all applicable World Bank Group requirements.
- San Bushmen groups must be consulted with respect to any ground based mining developments in or near the Reserves.
- Any future proposed mine development resulting from the exploration project would be appraised as a new project with a new environmental classification appropriate to its impacts together with an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in conjunction with full public consultation and disclosure.

In addition to these activities prior to approval, Sekaka have continued to consult extensively with communities and other representatives in Botswana. Records of these consultations are contained in Annex 1.

IFC has prescribed a series of future requirements for the sponsor, which vary according to the following scenarios: (a) whether or not diamonds are found; (b) if diamonds are found, whether or not San People are present in the proposed mine area; and (c) if diamonds are found, whether or not they are within the CKGR. Each of these scenarios place different responsibilities onto KDL and present a roadmap of obligations to the host country and affected people.

IFC has made clear that finding diamonds will trigger a new project appraisal process for the consideration of any new investment or lending activity including a review of environmental categorization and disclosure/consultation requirements.

At the current stage of exploration, KDL has developed company policies on consultation and protocols for the management of cultural property (in the event that sacred or cultural sites are

encountered) and community notification. Consultation and disclosure activities have so far focused on (a) corporate interactions with interested and affected parties; and (b) disclosures and consultation associated with surveys of specific prospecting concessions. These have included: placement of newspaper advertisements; posting of notices in towns, settlements, schools, clinics, schools, Kgotlas; holding of meetings with formal and informal structures; one-on-one meetings and follow-up meetings where considered necessary; targeted and on-going structured meetings where KDL felt it was necessary to engage key parties.

CAO Findings

Based on the record of consultations as well as its own meetings with stakeholders, CAO found no consulted groups to be opposed to a potential future KDL project development in principle. Some representatives of affected people commented to the CAO that they would prefer that KDL requested permission for over-flight activities rather than just informing them of these activities, as some affected people currently perceive the situation. Whilst KDL has formal approval for its activities from the Government of Botswana, it accepts an informal obligation to seek prior approval from affected people before conducting field surveys.

During the 30-day disclosure period, IFC ensured that representatives of affected people were aware of its intention to invest in KDL through a week-long appraisal mission. IFC staff met with representatives from WIMSA and Ditshwanelo as well as others. Given that some of these representatives were acting on behalf of the San People in their negotiations with the government, CAO believes that they had the capacity to convey appropriate information to project-affected people. But IFC did not seek to approach affected communities directly. CAO's understanding is that some people within the San community felt that the meetings with WIMSA and Ditshwanelo were not adequately conveyed to them. This gap between perception and intent suggests that more active engagement by the project with leaders of the San would have been helpful.

The ERS and other disclosures were not translated into the language of affected people, nor were they made available at locations outside Gabarone that would have been more accessible to affected people. Such translation and disclosure are not required for a Category B project, according to IFC OP 4.01 and WB OD 4.20.

CAO accepts that the direct social and environmental impacts of KDL are limited, given the non-invasive and temporary nature of prospecting activities, CAO also notes that KDL's policies and protocols for disclosure and consultation exceed current expectations of industry practice for aerial survey exploration. The indirect impacts of KDL's activities are discussed in the next section.

CAO Recommendations:

1. KDL should continue its disclosure and consultation with affected people. KDL should also distribute notifications of over-flight activities to affected people in their languages, recognizing the complexity of interpreting technical information in a way that can be understood. KDL's effort to ensure face-to-face meetings with community members prior to survey activities exceeds current accepted industry practice. KDL should continue these practices in order to be sensitive to people's concern that consultation is maintained as two-way communication, rather than one-way disclosure.
2. KDL should continue to actively disseminate information on its community relations, communication and notification policies, ensuring that this policy information is accessible to affected people in their languages or via graphical representations and face-to-face meetings.
3. KDL should continue to deepen its relationship with representatives of affected groups both in terms of frequency of meetings and representation. CAO understands that each San community/settlement has two representatives that have been appointed to assist in their negotiations with government. KDL should explore opportunities to engage with these, as well as other identified representatives of the San community to ensure open dialog.

Issue 2. Was the pre-emptive dislocation of the San people from the CKGR in violation of IFC's policies?

This assessment seeks to understand if the supposition of pre-emptive resettlement in the complainants question to CAO is based on facts. Was the granting of prospecting licences and/or KDL's prospecting activity in the CKGR a direct or indirect causal factor in the pre-emptive resettlement of the San People? CAO bases its assessment on interviews with a cross-section of people including representatives of WIMSA, the KURU trust, Botswana government and both national and international NGOs

The San Bushmen believe that they have been, and continue to be persecuted. They cite repeated episodes of discrimination against their people. Three independent human rights assessments in 1992, 1996 and 2002⁶ provide substantive insights to their condition and statements that corroborate this position, making specific reference to the concerns about resettlement from the CKGR.

Principal justifications for policies towards the San in the CKGR put forwards by the government at different times are that:

- The resettlement will enable the bushmen communities to access social services, particularly education and development opportunities which they would not otherwise obtain within the CKGR;
- The increasingly developed lifestyle of the Bushmen communities is no longer compatible with wildlife conservation objectives within the CKGR.

⁶ *Who was (t) here first? An Assessment of the Human Rights Situation of Basarwa in selected communities in the Gantsi District, Botswana.* Report Commissioned by the Botswana Christian Council, 1992; *When will this moving stop? Report on a fact-finding mission of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, Ditshwanelo,* 1996; *Supplementary Report for the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,* 2002.

Until 2002, the San People had established a negotiating forum with the government which was comprised of representatives from each of seven settlements as well as national NGO supporters⁷. The goal of the forum was to resolve critical questions related to San land rights in the CKGR. After an initial meeting with the President of Botswana, the negotiations were held primarily with the wildlife department of the national government and led to the drafting of a management plan for the CKGR that acknowledged and reconciled traditional San use of land with wildlife conservation objectives. However, in early 2002 the Botswana Government Cabinet rejected these draft plans and moved to cut services provided to San people within the CKGR. This abrupt reversal has not been explained.

Survival International (hereafter referred to as Survival) has mounted an international campaign linking what it sees as forced resettlement of the San People to diamond mining. Survival, supported by members of the San community, contend that in the absence of a clear rationale from the government, the resettlement action is a pre-emptive move against the San to ensure that they have no future claim if diamonds are found in the CKGR. As evidence, Survival illustrates on their website the granting of substantial concessions to mining prospectors in the CKGR immediately after the recent (2002) resettlement actions, and quote statements that have been made by government representatives that suggest links between diamond mining activities and resettlement action.

The government denies that diamond prospecting has any relation to the issue of resettlement of the San. To support its views, the government argues that over the last 25 years, prospecting licences have been granted periodically over the entire CKGR. Granting of these licences - normally done on a temporary basis over three to six years—has not coincided with actions to resettle the San communities. The CAO was shown a series of publicly available geological maps, produced by the Ministry of Minerals and Mines showing prospecting concessions throughout Botswana. The maps show that prospecting concessions have been granted throughout the CKGR since 1979, particularly between 1987 and 1989. During the 1990s many of these licences expired, although in 1993 much of CKGR was the subject of a speculative search for gold. Constraints in the diamond market apparently resulted in little demand for new licences until the early 2000's when new entrants into the diamond industry, bringing new technology, began exploration again in earnest.

The government also argues that subsurface mineral rights in Botswana belong to the State and not to landowners or land holders. Accordingly, there is no requirement to resettle people in order to preclude them from claiming specific rights to mineral wealth on their land, the rights to which they do not have in the first place. In addition, many of the areas that are currently being prospected (including the area surrounding New Xade) are legitimately occupied by either tribal landholders, freeholders or the State. The government is not resettling people on these prospecting concessions.

Within the San communities, there is strong support for the current action against the government of Botswana and for people's rights to self-determination. There is less unity about the possible connection between the resettlement action and diamond prospecting. The Kuru organizations, an NGO active in promoting San development objectives and with wide representation within Botswana, released a public statement on CKGR relocation at a Letloa Trust Board meeting in D'kar in November 2004.

⁷ These included WIMSA, The First People of the Kalahari, the Kuru Development Trust, Ditshwanelo, and the Botswana Council of Churches.

There is a major concern that we do not have prove [sic] that people are moved because of diamonds and neither do we have counter proof otherwise. There was general agreement and it should be highlighted that the relocations of San people is done based on discrimination and oppression of the San race and not necessarily diamonds. There have been other relocations in the country. There is no proof linking diamonds to relocations but current displacements of San communities point towards San as soft targets for relocation by the government and there is general oppression and discrimination.

This statement was discussed with the CAO during a meeting in January in D'kar with six members of the Board; the Board members made clear that there is deep dissatisfaction with their treatment at the hands of the government. They asserted that *“we are being moved like a farmer moves his animals. We are being treated like chickens.”*

While representatives claim universal support amongst the San for the court action being led against the government, the Letloa Board noted that it is difficult to substantiate the claims that the relocation is linked to diamond prospecting or to KDL specifically. Board members recognized that in other parts of the country relocations of the San were occurring despite there being no prospects of diamonds.

From the perspective of KDL, there is no requirement for relocation or resettlement at this stage of prospecting. If economically viable deposits of diamonds are found resettlement would only be necessary if the location of the mine or associated infrastructure (including roads and tailings grounds) coincided with a San settlement. This scenario is not likely because both economically-viable diamond deposits, as well as San settlements, are rare. IFC has made clear that, under this eventuality, it would instigate a new appraisal process to consider investment with appropriate requirements based on re-categorization and projected impacts.

CAO Findings

Based on the information currently available CAO is unable to establish a causal connection between the KDL project and dislocation of the San, although it accepts that there is a strongly held perception that the diamond industry and San dislocation are related. Positions taken on this linkage have hardened, and CAO does not believe it likely that new information will come to light to decisively conclude in favour of one party or other.

It is clearly a risk to the future development of KDL and a reputational risk to IFC that its key stakeholders are currently in conflict over the CKGR. KDL's interests are for effective resolution of these conflicts to promote a sound foundation for negotiation over any future development. Expectations for KDL's involvement must be tempered given its position as a small, foreign prospecting entity. These limitations could change if diamonds are found, but there is only a small likelihood of that happening.

CAO Recommendations

1. IFC and KDL should work with the government of Botswana to clarify and make public the obligations of OP 4.01 (environmental assessment) and OD 4.20 (indigenous peoples) should diamonds be found in the CKGR. In particular KDL/IFC should disclose the schedule of requirements prepared by IFC staff to reflect projected scenarios for the project (i.e. if diamonds are found, within or outside the CKGR, where the San are present or not present). Commitments with respect to the inclusion of people with ancestral or cultural association with KDL's prospecting areas and any future mine developments should also be made explicit.
2. KDL should continue to expand its engagement with the San People within Botswana, perhaps through a process of regularized meetings with key leaders, to ensure that both formal and informal channels of communication remain open. This process should include agreement of appropriate disclosures from KDL as well as key commitments resulting from any anticipated mine development activities if diamonds are found.
3. As an impartial observation, and recognizing the complexity of the current situation, it may be in the interest of the Complainants and the government to consider exploring opportunities to re-establish negotiations in pursuit of a timely and equitable settlement with respect to the development options available to the San people. This could be approached through a neutral mediation and may involve re-engaging--albeit under redefined terms of reference—with some of the original parties involved in the development of the CKGR draft management plan.

The earlier negotiations, although perceived to be flawed in some ways by both parties, did provide an opportunity for open and progressive dialog toward a negotiated settlement. The current adversarial circumstances do not appear to be meeting the basic needs of either of the key parties involved, and represent genuine risks to external investors.

Annex 1: Disclosure and Consultation Activities of KDL

Date	Event	Attendance	Notes
July 2002 – January 2003	Numerous cursory meetings, telephonic discussions, and Research as part of network building, understanding Botswana and investigation of potential challenges and issues for the Kalahari project	Botswana Dept of Minerals, Energy + Water Affairs, Geological Survey of Botswana, (GSB), National Parks + Wildlife, Conservation and Environmental Organizations, Attorneys, Non Government Organizations, Falconbridge (John Blaine), MPH Botswana (Ian Mc George), various independent geological Consultants, Trisha Greyling (Golder Associates), and private individuals. Research conducted to: (1) history of diamond exploration in Botswana since the 1950's, (2) history of granting prospecting authorizations in Botswana via State Grants and Prospecting Licenses, (3) supposed linkages between exploration/mining and relocation of San people from the CKGR.	
January 19, 2003	Newspaper advertisements in Botswana Newspapers advertising KDL's diamond exploration project.		
March 26, 2003	Meeting with BOCONGO	Director of BOCONGO to discuss KDL proposed exploration program, gather information, and obtain insight into Basarwa – CKGR issues	BOCONGO - represents an 'Umbrella' Organization for NGO's in Botswana
April 9, May 12 & May 30, 2003	Meetings with Ditshwanelo	Director and staff of Ditshwanelo to discuss exploration program, gather information, and obtain insight into Basarwa – CKGR issues	Ditshwanelo - a Human Rights NGO and has been actively involved with the Basarwa – CKGR issue.
April 10, 2003	Notification of Marungwane Block (located north of Gaborone) Falcon Surveys	Newspaper advertisements in Mmegi (main Botswana daily newspaper) and Daily News (Government newspaper printed weekly and circulated free throughout Botswana).	
April 14-16, 2003	On the ground Communication/Consultation process for Marungwane Block Falcon Surveys	District Commissioner and/or District Officer, Police Officers, Traditional Chiefs and Tribal Authorities, Kgotlas (Traditional Tribal Meeting Centres), Villages, Schools, Clinics, Cattle Posts, Land Users and Private Individuals	
June 27, 2003	Meeting with Ditshwanelo and San Negotiating Forum Group	Communication of KDL exploration project and discussions regarding Basarwa - CKGR issues	

		with Ditshwanelo, Roy Sesana, WIMSA, Chennell, Albertyn Attorneys, David J Modiega	
July 11 & 14, 2003	Notification of Lephephe Block Falcon Surveys	Newspaper adds in Mmegi and Daily News.	
July 16–18, 2003	On the ground Communication Consultation process for Lephephe Block Falcon Surveys	District Commissioner and/or District Officer, Police Officers, Traditional Chiefs and Tribal Authorities, Kgotlas (Traditional Tribal Meeting Centres), Villages, Schools, Clinics, Cattle Posts, Land Users and Private Individuals	
August 4-7, 2003	Visit to Ghanzi and New Xade (with IFC)	Meetings with large number of Interested and Affected (I+A) parties including Ghanzi Trail Blazers, Ghanzi Crafts, District Commissioner, Permaculture Trust of Botswana, National Parks and Wildlife, New Xade Tribal Administration, Chief Lobatse Beslag, Kgotla, School Headmaster, Clinic Staff, Hotel Owners.	Fact finding mission to make contact with role players associated with the Basarwa and CKGR issues and to disseminate information on KDL exploration program.
November – March 2003	Advance notification and communication of Falcon Surveys in Orapa South Block in 2004. Orapa is located in the north-east part of Botswana.	GSB, National Parks and Wildlife, Graham McCulloch (Flamingo Expert)	
March 16–20, 2004	Notification of Orapa South Falcon Surveys	Newspaper adds in Mmegi and Daily News.	
March 15–18, 2004	On the ground Communication and Consultation of intention to drill boreholes in Marungwane and Lephephe Blocks	Villages, Cattle Posts, Kgotlas, Schools, Ranches, Land owners/users.	
June 17, 2004	Consultation with parties in respect of Environmental Management, EIA, and Environmental reporting requirements for Sekaka's exploration project in Botswana	National Conservation Strategy Coordinating Agency (NCSA), Geological Survey of Botswana.	Helped established guidelines for completion of EIA's work done in areas where drilling is conducted.
September 8, 2004	Notification of intention to conduct Falcon Surveys in Mabutsane Block (south-west Botswana)	Newspaper adds in Mmegi and Daily News.	
September 7-9,	On the ground	Chief of Mabutsane,	

2004	Communication and Consultation with Parties in the Mabutsane Block	District Officer, Villages, Settlements, Tribal Authorities, Kgotlas, Schools, Clinics, General Dealers, Cattle Posts	
September 23-24, 2004	On the ground Communication and Consultation with Parties in the Mabutsane Block (located in the south-west of Botswana)	Follow-up to previous Mabutsane Block visit, with visits to Khakea, Kutuku Settlement, and Kokong villages.	
October 14, 2004	Discussions with Ditshwanelo Acting Head Mr Andrew	Advice on assisting KDL to access San Negotiating Forum and Basarwa people from CKGR to communicate and consult in respect of proposed falcon Surveys over CKGR in 2005	
October 21–22, 2004	On the ground Communication and Consultation process in Lephepe West area to advise of drilling of selected geophysical targets.	Visited Totaya Marula Clinic and cattle posts	Approximately 50 Basarwa people encountered at clinic, leaflets distributed in respect of KDL's exploration program.
October 29, 2004	E-mail to Wimsa (Mathambo Ngakaeaja) as part of initiative to engage and consult with parties associated with the Basarwa and CKGR.		

November 5 & 8, 2004	Advance Notification of intended 2005 Falcon Surveys east of Ghanzi and in CKGR	Newspaper advertisements in Mmegi, Ngami Times (Ghanzi based newspaper), and Daily News.	
November 10–15, 2004	Initial Communication and Consultation visit to eastern part of CKGR including Gope area. (Initiation of Falcon Surveys over parts of the CKGR scheduled for about February 2005).	No one was located in the Gope area of the eastern CKGR on this mission; posters were placed in strategic places on roads and at old Camps.	
November 5, 2004	Meeting with Basarwa Group from First People of Kalahari to discuss KDL exploration program and find common ground in respect of KDL's planned 2005 falcon Surveys in CKGR	Roy Sesana, Jumanda Gakelebone, Mathambo Ngakaeaja, and 8 other Basarwa, together with J W Bristow and Leano Kotlhao of KDL, and IFC.	Meeting to discuss and provide an update of KDL's exploration program, to build on contacts established at an earlier (2003) meeting with Mr. Sesana and the Negotiating Forum, to request support from the Basarwa to conduct grass roots exploration in the CKGR, and to establish clear lines of communication and working relationships for the future.
November 5, 2004	Visit to Mabutsane area – Mabutsane, Kanaku (San Settlement), Kokong, Kang	Mabutsane District Officer, Kgotla - Traditional Chief, Kanaku residents, Kokong Kgotla.	IFC, J W Bristow, Leano Kotlhao
November 4-8, 2004	Communication and Consultation visit into CKGR, in particular eastern Gope area (and areas peripheral to CKGR)	Posters distributed at Kutse Lodge, Kutse Game Reserve Gate , and posted at strategic points in CKGR.	

November 16-20, December 7-9, 2004	Communication and Consultation visits into CKGR (and peripheral areas)	Tsetseng, Ghanzi, Ghanzi Kgotla, Ghanzi Craft, New Xade, Old Xade, Molapo Settlement, Kaudwane, Kukama, Kikao Settlement, Metsiamanong, Gope (deserted), Mothomelo, Khutse Gate.	Mission to locate people on the ground, hold discussions, and disseminate information.
Late-January to February 2005	Further Notification of intended 2005 Falcon Surveys in eastern CKGR.	Advertisements in Mmegi, Daily News, and Ghanzi Times	