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ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT SEPTEMBER 28 – DECEMBER 31, 2018

Contract Number: 7200AAI8C00087
COR: Caleb Stevens
USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
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ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT SEPTEMBER 28 – DECEMBER 31, 2018

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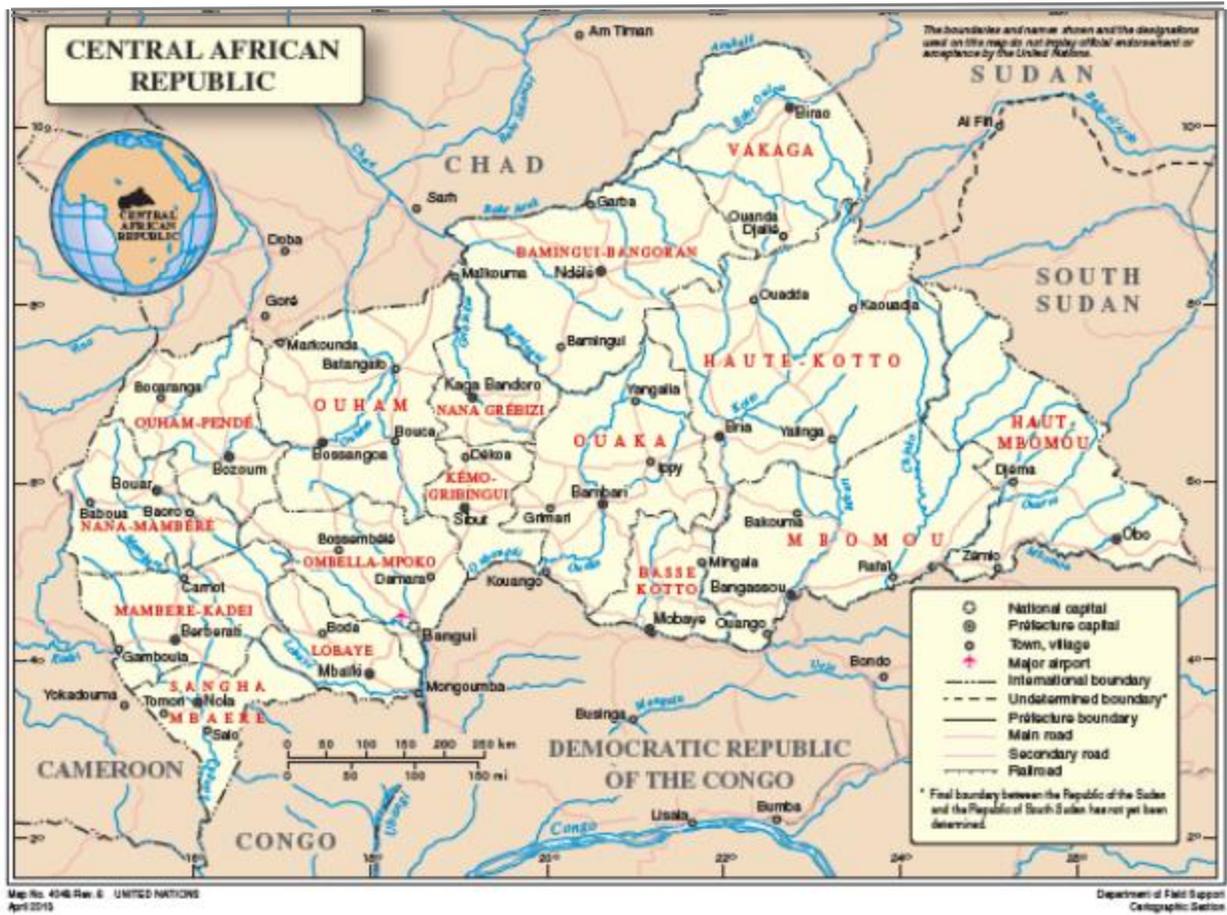
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ALS | <i>Antenne Locale de Suivi</i> (KP monitoring committee at commune level) |
| USAID AMPR | Artisanal Mining and Property Rights |
| ASM | Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining |
| BECDOR | <i>Bureau d'Évaluation et de Contrôle de Diamant et d'Or</i> |
| CEL | Communication, Evidence and Learning project |
| CLA | Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting |
| CLPR | <i>Comité Local de Paix et Réconciliation</i> (local peace-building committee) |
| CLS | <i>Comité Local de Suivi</i> (KP monitoring committee at zone level) |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DDI | Diamond Development Initiative |
| DDL | USAID Development Data Library |
| DO | Development Objective |
| DQA | Data Quality Assessment |
| E3/LU | Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment |
| EU | European Union |
| FACTS | Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| GoCAR | Government of the Central African Republic |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| IDIQ | Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity |
| IPIS | International Peace Information Service |
| IR | Intermediate Result |
| LRG | Land and Resource Governance |
| LTPR | Land Tenure and Property Rights |
| KAP | Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices |
| KP | Kimberley Process |

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| KPCS | Kimberley Process Certification Scheme |
| KPPS | Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MEL | Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning |
| MHANR | Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation |
| MINUSCA | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR |
| MMG | Ministry of Mines and Geology |
| OECD | Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OF | KP Operational Framework for CAR |
| OU | Operating Unit |
| PIRS | Performance Indicator Reference Sheets |
| PM | Project Manager |
| PRADD | Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development |
| SODEMI | <i>Société pour le Développement Minier en Côte d'Ivoire</i> |
| SOO | Statement of Objectives |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| STARR II | Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UNCMCA | <i>Union nationale des coopératives minières de Centrafrique</i> |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States Government |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |
| WB | World Bank |
| WGAAP | KP Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production |
| ZEA | <i>Zone d'Exploitation Artisanale</i> |

Figure 1: Map of Central African Republic



I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (USAID AMPR) project supports the USAID Land and Urban Office in improving land and resource governance and strengthening property rights for all members of society, especially women. Its specific purpose is to address land and resource governance challenges in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector, using a multidisciplinary approach and incorporating appropriate and applicable evidence and tools. The project builds upon activities and lessons from the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD I and II) projects. The USAID AMPR contract was signed on September 28th, 2018 and will run initially for three base years and with two optional years. Most project activities will be carried out in the Central African Republic.

Objective 1 builds capacity for implementing Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) requirements. To launch the initiative, the USAID AMPR team will conduct a gap analysis and identify recommendations to stem the tide of rapidly expanding rough diamond smuggling and remove barriers to implementing the KP Operational Framework (OF). USAID AMPR will then support miner education and awareness-raising and implement capacity-building measures such as logistical support for local KP Focal Points and the strengthening of Local Monitoring Committees. USAID AMPR will also design the conceptual framework for piloting decentralized artisanal mining zones (ZEAs) with innovations for local revenue management, while also examining lessons learned and opportunities for miner parcel certification.

Objective 2 strengthens social cohesion and economic development in diamond mining communities. USAID AMPR will build upon lessons learned from PRADD II and expand local structures and processes for fostering peace and reconciliation. USAID AMPR will support the expansion of local Peace and Reconciliation Committees (CLPRs) and support them logistically to monitor and resolve conflicts and conduct peace-building activities. USAID AMPR will continue PRADD II efforts to foster coordination between the government ministries responsible for mining and peace-building. USAID AMPR will also launch livelihood support activities for women as part of a comprehensive Gender Action Plan aimed at promoting their economic and social inclusion.

Objective 3 focuses on understanding the artisanal gold supply chain. USAID AMPR will work with its two sub-contractors IPIS and RESOLVE to implement a baseline assessment of gold and launch an interactive online map of artisanal gold mining sites. USAID AMPR will also organize a workshop to present results from the study and facilitate training and discussion aimed at moving towards a national gold action plan.

Objective 4 will respond to USAID Operating Unit requests for technical assistance with respect to understanding the linkages between ASM and development issues.

The USAID AMPR project will implement its activities in close coordination with other donors, especially the World Bank and the European Union, who both have activities in the sector. The project will foster synergies and avoid duplication through local coordination but also participating in regular calls between the donors.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID AMPR project entered into force on September 28, 2018 through the signature of the contract between Tetra Tech and USAID Washington. For purposes of work planning and project implementation, the Annual Work Plan cycle is from October 1 – September 31st of each year. For this Quarterly Progress Report, the reporting period is from September 28 – December 31, 2018.

The project commenced with an Inception Phase focused on various launch events and work planning activities. This consisted of initial meetings in early October in Washington DC with the CO and the COR. The project start-up activities this quarter were focused primarily around preparing the Work Plan for October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019 (hereafter Year 1 Work Plan). Following project launching activities with USAID in Washington DC in mid-October 2018, the project hired its core technical staff as short-term consultants. These staff members were primarily those from PRADD II in the Central African Republic. Temporary offices were loaned out by the Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat for the first two months until new office space was located and a lease agreement signed.

In early November, a week-long work planning session was held in Bangui, the Central African Republic. The project brought to Bangui the Project Manager, the Senior Advisor, the Chief of Party and Director of Administration designates, and a consultant, resource person, Mr. Armel Nganzi. During the week of November 6-12, the technical team developed the programmatic orientations spelled out in the sections below. A two-day workshop was held with Ministry of Mines and Geology and Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation senior staff to review the USAID AMPR contract with Tetra Tech, but then to propose specific programmatic orientations for the project. During the second day of the workshop, the specific activities spelled out below were validated by this inter-ministerial workshop. Civil society organizations were also invited to participate in the second day of the workshop.

During the week of November 26-30, 2018 two formal Launch Events were held in Bangui. The project was introduced initially on November 28th to the top-level Ministry of Mines and Geology and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation staff, the US Embassy, the diplomatic corps, and representatives of major multilateral and bilateral development organizations. The USAID COR for USAID AMPR attended these launch events. A protocol agreement was signed between the Minister of Mines and Geology and the Tetra Tech Project Manager for the USAID AMPR project. On November 29th, a similar session was held with mid-level ministerial staff, representatives of civil society, and representatives of Buying Houses.

For the rest of the month of December, the USAID AMPR project core team of consultants focused on preparing a lexicon of key terms used in the artisanal mining sector in French, Sango, and English. In addition, the team began the process of identifying videos from the PRADD II project in Côte d'Ivoire useful for translation into Sango. The administrative team advanced with the complex process of registering Tetra Tech in the Central African Republic, renting out a new office, and purchasing office equipment and supplies. At the time of writing this Quarterly Report, the COP and Director of Finance and Administration had arrived in Bangui on the weekend of January 5th and quickly began work.



Figure 1: Launch Event for USAID AMPR project in Bangui, Central African Republic. Photo. Régis Ndaket

3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The USAID AMPR Work Plan was submitted on time on December 21, 2018. Unfortunately, the partial US government shutdown and furlough of the COR precluded possibilities for review and approval of the key annual planning document. Technically, no work can begin on project activities until the work plan is approved. For this reason, many project description activities are noted as “No advancements this quarter.”

The Quarterly Progress Report of activities for this quarter simply presents a description of the planned activities and any advancements that occurred since the beginning of the project. In subsequent Quarterly reports, the base description will remain, but analysis of advancements and challenges will be reported for each discrete activity. The review below will show some advancements, especially in preparations for rapid implementation once the Year I Work Plan is reviewed, commented on, revised, and then approved.

3.1. OBJECTIVE I: ASSIST GOCAR TO IMPROVE COMPLIANCE WITH KIMBERLEY PROCESS REQUIREMENTS TO PROMOTE LICIT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

3.1.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: IMPROVE LEGAL, POLICY, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CONFLICT-FREE DIAMOND PRODUCTION AT DOMESTIC AND REGIONAL LEVELS

3.1.1.1. Activity 1.1.1: Strengthen Regional Coordination to Halt Illicit Mineral Exports

Description: This activity aims at building on efforts begun in 2016 to implement a strategy to combat diamond smuggling, notably through land borders with CAR’s neighbors. As part of work plan consultations, government stakeholders acknowledged that smuggling has reached unprecedented levels, but argued that the drivers and pathways are less due to coordination issues with other countries, and more linked to reduced activities by Buying Houses and other factors like lax airport controls. As such for the Year I Workplan, AMPR will facilitate a rigorous and participatory process, including visits to key borders like the Kenzo-Gamboula crossing with Cameroon, to identify root causes for the uptick in smuggling and more generally identify ways to improve the enhanced monitoring mechanisms required under the KP Operational Framework. USAID AMPR will then organize a national workshop to debate conclusions and adopt recommendations that the project can then support through activities and advocacy.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.1.1.2. Activity 1.1.2: Support Ministry of Mines and Geology Internal Reforms

Description: This activity aims at contributing to regulatory and institutional reform efforts supported by the World Bank. At the time of the Year I Work Plan preparations, the World Bank project was not yet launched. USAID AMPR will seek to participate in policy and reform discussions, and will contribute where appropriate, especially with respect to the KP and ASM. Moreover, the report on implementing the KP OF (see Activity 1.1.1) will likely have recommendations for specific reforms, such as with respect to law enforcement and data collection and management. USAID AMPR will make sure that these and all other similar recommendations are shared with, and integrated into, a broader reform process, should it begin in the first year.

Results: No advancements this quarter. However, periodic coordination discussions were held with the World Bank Task Manager for the new Natural Resources Governance Project. A joint mission to CAR is planned between the USAID AMPR Project Manager and the World Bank Task Manager for February 25-March 1 pending approval from USAID.

3.1.1.3. Activity 1.1.3: Integrate ASM Considerations into the Mining Code

Description: This activity aims at actively participating in the World Bank-led Mining Code revision process with respect to ASM policy. At the time of Year 1 Work Plan preparations, the WB efforts had not yet begun, and there was still uncertainty on if and how the 2009 Mining Code will be revised. As such USAID AMPR will liaise closely with the MMG cabinet, World Bank and others to determine appropriate avenues to participate if and when the process starts. Thanks to diagnostics and workshops foreseen in the Year 1 Work Plan, including those about smuggling (see Activity 1.1.1) and adapting the Cote d'Ivoire SODEMI model for village-based revenue management (see Activity 1.2.3), USAID AMPR will be well positioned to offer specific suggestions for improving the legislative framework based on these processes. With respect to the study tour to Côte d'Ivoire foreseen under this activity, USAID AMPR will wait and see if this will be necessary, as the work planning consultations showed widespread understanding and enthusiasm for the SODEMI model, thanks in part to the screening of documentary films produced by PRADD II, and a visit to Côte d'Ivoire by a regional mining director from Boda, who is now a key advisor at the MMG.

Results: No advancements this quarter. The Ministry of Mines and Geology has not yet started to move on this issue. A key government technician involved in launching this Mining Code reform process passed away unexpectedly, a great loss for the country.

3.1.2. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2: EXPAND FORMALIZATION OF LAND AND RESOURCE RIGHTS IN ARTISANAL DIAMOND MINING COMMUNITIES

3.1.2.1. Activity 1.2.1: Assess PRADD I ASM Formalization Process

Description: This activity aims at taking stock of the PRADD I certificates of customary land tenure delivered to nearly 3,000 miners between 2007 and 2012, as well as identifying any follow-up activities for USAID AMPR. In the its Year 1 Work Plan, USAID AMPR will organize a study on the certificates which will assess their impact, their relevance/utility and their weaknesses. The study will include focus group discussions with certificate holders but will also delve into the legal issues surrounding them, such as if they are valid proof of ownership in case of court disputes. Indeed, one challenge in PRADD I was the lack of a legal basis for rural land certification, and the study will determine if this is still the case or if the regulatory framework for rural land has evolved. USAID AMPR will then organize a workshop to present and debate the conclusions of the study, including if and how USAID AMPR should revive support to individual miners' land rights formalization in subsequent work plan years.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.1.2.2. Activity 1.2.2: Support Land Formalization in Artisanal Mining Communities

Description: This activity aims at implementing recommendations from the study foreseen under Activity 1.2.1 as well as initiating collective land formalization through pilot ASM mining zones foreseen in the mining code called ZEAs. While ZEAs are typically used in other contexts like the DRC for reserving secondary deposits for ASM, they can also be used to formalize a partnership between communities and the government such as the SODEMI model in Côte d'Ivoire. In the first year, USAID AMPR will develop a concept note and lead extensive local and national consultations to identify pilot ZEAs and a step-by-step methodology for establishing them. The concept note will delve into legal

considerations but also practical arrangements for how the ZEAs will be managed, including mine site registration and monitoring by villages. The project will also look at how ZEAs could be used as units for land use planning and local revenue collection (See Activity 2.1).

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.1.2.3. Activity 1.2.3: Pilot System for Taxing Diamond Revenues for Community Development

Description: This activity follows from Activity 1.2.2 in implementing the ZEA approach in at least two pilot zones, notably with respect to the revenue management aspects of the SODEMI model in Côte d'Ivoire. As per the USAID AMPR contract, the project will focus in the first year on developing and building consensus around the model(s) to pilot. The question of revenue management will be particularly tricky. As such, after the preliminary concept is adopted around May 2019, USAID AMPR's field teams will conduct a process of dialogue and awareness-raising in target communities to further build buy-in and iron out key details, notably with respect to revenue capture and utilization. USAID AMPR hopes to begin implementing the pilots by the end of the first year, but the exact timing will depend on this consultative process.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.1.3. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: INCREASE AWARENESS OF KIMBERLEY PROCESS REQUIREMENTS, INCLUSIVE OF ALL POINTS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN SUCH AS GOVERNMENT ACTORS, BUYING HOUSES, COLLECTORS, PIT OWNERS, AND DIGGERS

3.1.3.1. Activity 1.3.1: Conduct KAP Surveys in Compliant And Priority Zones

Description: This activity aims at periodically measuring knowledge, attitudes and practices of miners in order to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities and discern key trends. The first KAP survey will be conducted with a representative sample of mine claim holders, i.e., the artisanal miner or *chef de chantier*, drawn from active mining sites in select compliant and priority zones. The questionnaire will allow each respondent to be assigned a score on their level of knowledge of the KP and Mining Code, which will form the baseline for the indicator measuring KP knowledge improvement. The project will aim at harmonizing the questionnaire and data collection process with related activities, such as the sampling of active mine sites to estimate real production (see PMP) and the development of an interactive online GIS for active gold and diamond mining sites (led by IPIS, see Activity 3.3).

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.1.3.2. Activity 1.3.2: Develop a Communications Strategy

Description: This activity aims at developing and implementing a grassroots communications strategy to increase knowledge and application of KP procedures by all actors across the supply chain. In the first year, USAID AMPR will draw upon results from PRADD I and II, as well as the first KAP survey, to develop a comprehensive strategy. The project will then begin implementation of the strategy, including the translation / adaptation of videos from PRADD I and II, the production of videos and interactive community theater scripts, and the training of KP Focal Points and USAID AMPR field agents. An intensive grassroots communications campaign will be organized at the end of the year ahead, timed before the 2020 dry season and the period when most miners acquire their licenses (*patentes*).

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.1.3.3. Activity 1.3.3: Introduce Innovative Incentives for Diamond Pit Owners, Diggers, Collectors, Cooperatives, and Buying Houses to Comply with the KPCS

Description: This activity aims at incentivizing formalization and behavior that is KPCS-compliant through conditional technical assistance to miners, communities and buyers. In the first year, USAID AMPR will conduct trainings on the use of hand augers in select communities. The demonstrations and trainings will help build trust with miners and communities. In addition, USAID AMPR will consider carefully as part of the ZEA pilot concept note how to introduce conditionalities, like having access to equipment rental pools for only those miners who obtain their worker cards as required by law. The project will also harmonize activities with the anticipated World Bank project to support mining cooperatives. For example, technical and material assistance will be made contingent on the purchase of licenses, the issuance of mining worker cards, and reporting compliance required by the Mining Code and the Kimberley Process.

Results: No advancements this quarter except for the purchase and importation of two hand-held augers which will be used to train artisanal miners in more efficient prospecting but also environmental rehabilitation. The augers were demonstrated at the Launch Events.

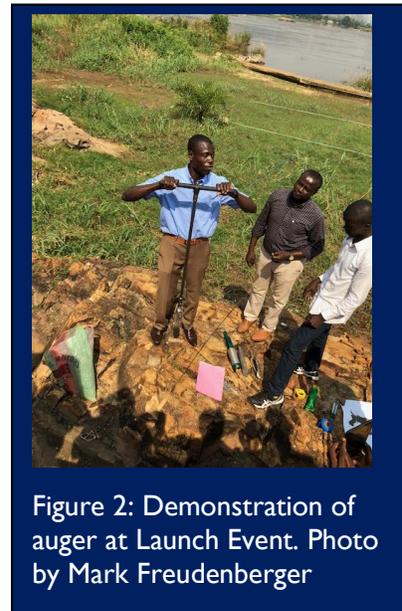


Figure 2: Demonstration of auger at Launch Event. Photo by Mark Freudenberger

3.1.4. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.4: STRENGTHEN CAPACITY OF GOCAR TO MANAGE AND EXPAND KP-COMPLIANT ZONES EFFECTIVELY

3.1.4.1. Activity 1.4.1: Strengthen Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat

Description: This activity aims at promoting sustainable capacity support for the Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat (KPPS), in close collaboration with other donors. Building upon recommendations formulated under PRADD II, USAID AMPR will support the KPPS but also work with other donors to agree to sustainable solutions to issues like the salaries of KP Focal Points. For the first work plan, USAID AMPR will identify key needs and issues as part of the diagnostic and workshop on the KP OF (see Activity 1.1.1), as well as ongoing discussions with the World Bank, who have agreed to support some costs related to KP Focal Points. Per discussions with the World Bank Project Manager for support to the Ministry of Mines and Geology, the USAID AMPR will cover the per diem costs for no more than 14 Focal Points in Year I of the project, and some motorcycle driver and motorcycle rental costs until the World Bank mining support project motorcycles are provided to the Focal Points. USAID AMPR will not pay the fuel costs of motorcycles. A Memorandum of Understanding spelling out the respective donor and KPPS support to the Focal Points will spell out these arrangements. In addition, this Memorandum will spell out the other anticipated functions of the Focal Points and USAID AMPR support related to data collection and management, such as trainings on data analysis.

Results: No advancements this quarter. Discussions were held with the World Bank, USAID, and the project management team in late December about the respective contributions of our institutions to support the Focal Points. Many questions regarding the long-term financial viability of the Focal Point support need to be sorted out during the next joint mission of the USAID AMPR Project Manager and the World Bank Task Manager. For instance, policy questions must be worked out on job descriptions, employment status of the Focal Points, supervision, type of World Bank salary support, data transfer issues, maintenance and recurrent costs for motorcycles.

3.1.4.2. Activity 1.4.2: Reinvigorate the Friends of CAR

Description: This activity seeks to adapt a successful model of technical-diplomatic coordination used in Côte d'Ivoire whereby PRADD II and other partners worked with top diplomats to liaise with senior government officials. The approach helped create synergies between diplomatic missions and technical partners, while also proving invaluable when sensitive political or institutional issues negatively affected project implementation. USAID AMPR has broached the idea with local diplomats in Bangui who are enthusiastic in principle. Given that the Friends concept would need to be led by diplomats, USAID AMPR will follow up with the new U.S. Ambassador to see if there is interest.

Results: No advancements this quarter. This activity cannot be launched without the involvement of the USAID COR. The US Embassy was informed of the arrival of the USAID AMPR COP.

3.1.4.3. Activity 1.4.3: Support the Ministry of Mines and Geology Donor Coordination Unit

Description: This activity aims at promoting coordination and synergy between different donors now working on the mining sector in CAR. During work planning and project launch, the MMG reiterated its desire for coordination, and for a central role of the government. It is unclear at this point if the MMG will create a formal coordination unit or whether donors will be convened from time to time. USAID AMPR will adapt based on the MMG's directives and may provide some logistical support for such meetings (such as catering) but will urge the Ministry to take the lead on convening and funding the meetings.

Results: No advancements this quarter. Discussions were commenced in late December after the presentation informally of the draft *Arrêté Portant Creation d'un Comité Technique Chargé de la Coordination Des Programmes et Projets Miniers et Pétroliers*. The terms of reference, draft arrêté, and other background information was passed along to the USAID AMPR. Formal discussions will be held in early January to review the orientations and content of this internal regulation. Questions are already being raised around how this structure relates to the Sectorial Working Group on Mining, a broader platform for consultation around mining policy.

3.1.4.4. Activity 1.4.4 Support Targeted USAID AMPR Interventions

Description: This activity aims at supporting capacity-building and other in-kind support to the Government of the Central African Republic to strengthen KPCS compliance following a gap analysis of other donors' contributions. As USAID AMPR is the first project underway, it is yet unclear how exactly other projects' activities will align. The team has been in close contact with the World Bank and has contributed thoughts to the European Union project terms of reference, which will ideally lead to complimentary activities and little or no duplication. For example, USAID AMPR and the World Bank, in concert with USAID, have discussed a joint cost-sharing approach to supporting the logistics and salaries of KP Focal Points. Similar discussions may become necessary with the EU once their project is launched. USAID AMPR will continue to be collaborative, proactive and flexible.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.2. OBJECTIVE II: STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE, SOCIAL COHESION, AND RESPONSE TO VIOLENT CONFLICT IN CAR

3.2.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.1: SUPPORT INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY DIALOGUE ESPECIALLY BETWEEN DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC GROUPS TO RESOLVE CONFLICT OVER LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

3.2.1.1. Activity 2.1.1: Evaluate Peace and Reconciliation Committees

Description: This activity aims at building continuity with PRADD II under which 8 *Comité Local de Paix et Reconciliation* (CLPR) (Peace and Reconciliation Committees) were established in Berberati, though time was limited to support their work. In order to learn from the PRADD II experience and prepare for an expansion of committees and a strengthening of their capacity, the first activity of this component will be a joint MMG-MAHRN evaluation of the committees, examining in particular their actions and how they are perceived in their communities. In order to improve linkages with the KP OF, the same diagnostic will include an examination of the CLS and ALS committees established in compliant zones at the sub-prefecture and commune levels. The results of the diagnostic will be presented at a national workshop during which time next steps will be determined.

Results: No advancements this quarter. The component coordinator developed draft scopes of work to carry out this activity. Field work methodology, team composition, and other details have been developed with hopes that this activity can be carried out in mid-January to early February, 2019. This activity is essential for designing the next phase.

3.2.1.2. Activity 2.1.2: Expand support to CLPR's

Description: This activity aims at expanding the number of CLPRs and also the support provided to them following the participatory evaluation and workshop. In particular, USAID AMPR hopes to build upon the initial successes with Local Pacts that document community agreements and positions on issues that can trigger conflict. In the first work plan, USAID AMPR will likely expand CLPRs to cover all three sub-prefectures where the project works. In addition, USAID AMPR will identify and train Focal Points in each CLPR who will record and monitor conflicts, as well as actions and activities led by the CLPRs to promote their resolution. In addition, USAID AMPR will work with each CLPR, both new and old, to identify an action plan for the year, and the project will provide some logistical support to implement their activities. USAID AMPR will also look to maximize synergies between the CLPR and the ALS committees. At the same time, the project will work with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation to identify other donors to support the strengthening of the CLPR being set up not only in the diamond mining areas of the southwest, but throughout the country.

Results: No advancements this quarter. The intriguing question for the project is whether the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation plans to continue with the policy of setting up Peace and Reconciliation committees around the country or whether new approaches are emerging, but dependent on other donor priorities.

3.2.1.3. Activity 2.1.3: Continue Social Cohesion Engagements in Diamond Mining Communities

Description: This activity aims at designing and implementing social cohesion support including but not limited to activities involving the CLPRs. In the Year I Work Plan, USAID AMPR will execute its logistical and programmatic support for the individual CLPR action plans (see Activity 2.1.2). This may include activities like community service or community theater, and/or trainings on dispute resolution. In addition, USAID AMPR anticipates filming some of the community meetings leading to the establishment of CLPRs, and then producing several short videos for use in social dialogue sessions, similar to the approach used by PRADD II sub-contractor Indigo in Cote d'Ivoire. USAID AMPR will also develop a

concept note on the Local Pacts, which under PRADD II were developed for several communes, documenting community decisions and positions on sensitive issues. USAID AMPR will take stock of the initial pacts and then develop a methodology to implement them more widely. This will avoid redundancy and create synergies with other activities, such as the ZEA management and zoning plans.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.2.2. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2: PROMOTE WOMEN'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT IN ASM COMMUNITIES IN FURTHERANCE OF BROAD-BASED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

3.2.2.1. Activity 2.2.1: Consolidate and Compliment Learning

Description: This activity aims at using PRADD lessons learned and international best practices in designing a strategic and sensitive approach to social and economic inclusion of women. As part of the process of identifying activities and developing the Gender Action Plan, USAID AMPR will analyze these lessons and practices, and conduct participatory fieldwork with women in ASM communities. In this way the project will build upon past activities and experiences.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.2.2.2. Activity 2.2.2: Develop Gender Action Plan

Description: This activity aims at developing a comprehensive strategy for promoting women's economic and social inclusion, with a particular emphasis on land tenure dynamics and complimentary livelihoods. The activity will be completed in the first project year led jointly by an external consultant, the Component 2 Coordinator and the women's livelihoods activities coordinator. The team will first conduct a gender mainstreaming training for USAID AMPR staff as part of a broader capacity-building effort in participatory research methods. A series of participatory exercises in the field will complement the literature review, including focus group discussions and value chain analysis for existing women's livelihoods. The resulting plan will outline both the conceptual framework for USAID AMPR but also concrete livelihoods and awareness-raising activities to begin in the first work plan year.

Results: No advancements this quarter. The gender specialist envisaged for promoting this work by USAID AMPR has finished her doctorate and is planning on returning to Bangui at the end of January, 2019.

3.2.2.3. Activity 2.2.3: Support Income and Rural Livelihood Diversification

Description: This activity aims at providing training and field support for rural livelihood diversification among women. The precise activities will be defined as part of the Gender Action Plan, including those that will be implemented in the first work plan year. By investing in participatory and rigorous field and desk research, USAID AMPR will be able to identify activities that cohere with an overall strategy and which have the maximum chance of sustainability and success.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.2.2.4. Activity 2.2.4: Establish Women's Innovation Fund

Description: This activity aims at providing technical and material support to women entrepreneurs and cooperatives engaged in viable economic activities. Business skills training will be combined with in-kind support to boost productivity. In the first work plan year, the Gender Action Plan will identify potential entrepreneurs (including women miners), value chains and existing women's business groups. The plan will propose a series of steps and strategies, including business skills training and financing. It is unclear if the innovation fund, which will consist of in-kind financing through material support, will be launched in the first year. The GAP will determine if there are enough entrepreneurs that are ready, or

if the first year will focus on capacity-building and planning, which would take place concurrently with Activity 2.2.3 focusing on livelihood diversification activities with less structured women's economic groups.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.2.3. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.3: STRENGTHEN COOPERATION BETWEEN GOCAR MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS ON SOCIAL COHESION AND KIMBERLEY PROCESS COMPLIANCE

3.2.3.1. Activity 2.3.1: Develop Inter-Ministerial Agreements to Promote Peace and Social Cohesion

Description: This activity aims at building upon efforts under PRADD II to foster collaboration and coordination between the Ministry of Mines and Geology and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation. At this stage it is unclear if a renewed agreement will be necessary before being able to expand the CLPRs. The Component 2 and Components 1&3 Coordinators will confer closely with government stakeholders to see if formal agreements are needed. Otherwise, USAID AMPR will continue PRADD II practice of having joint missions and activities to foster collaboration between the ministries, such as the diagnostic of the CLPRs in January (see Activity 2.1.1).

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.2.3.2. Activity 2.3.2: Improve Coordination of Approaches to Peace and Reconciliation in Diamond Mining Communities

Description: This activity aims to avoid duplication of effort among different NGOs and other actors working to promote peace and reconciliation. In the first work plan year, USAID AMPR will focus on building coordination and synergies at the local level, notably through clarifying mandates and roles of the local KP (CLS / ALS) and CLPR committees, identifying and joining existing coordination mechanisms (like the security coordination meetings led by the sub-prefects), and liaising with other NGOs active in the project's intervention areas. At the national level, USAID AMPR will rely on its government partners to lead coordination amongst donors and other actors.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.3. OBJECTIVE III: INCREASE AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF ESTABLISHING RESPONSIBLE GOLD SUPPLY CHAINS IN CAR

3.3.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1: RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS TO KEY STAKEHOLDERS

3.3.1.1. Activity 3.1.1: Conduct Artisanal Gold Sector Diagnostic to Assess Market Readiness

Description: This activity aims at gathering and communicating basic information about ASM gold mining in CAR in order to enable discussions and analysis on how to align this growing production with national and international laws and norms. In the first work plan, USAID AMPR sub-contractor IPIS, while setting up an interactive mapping system (See Activity 3.1.3), will also lead a study to assess the ASM gold economy. The study will consist of desk and field research to understand the production and financing systems, as well as the regulatory framework. Results will be presented and discussed at a

national workshop. USAID AMPR will seek to design the workshop in such a way as to build linkages with other donors (notably the EU) and move towards a national action plan. For example, the OECD/EU may conduct a training on the new conflict minerals legislation, and USAID AMPR's second sub-contractor for Component 3, RESOLVE, will then share experiences from CBRMT in the DRC. Combined with the study results, the workshop will then create the space for discussions for an action plan.

Results: No advancements this quarter. Initial conference calls were held with RESOLVE and IPIS in late December to begin preparation of work plans and budgets so that this activity can begin in April, 2019. Contracts between IPIS, RESOLVE, and Tetra Tech are expected to be completed by the end of January, 2019.

3.3.1.2. Activity 3.1.2: Facilitate Gold Sector Action Plan

Description: This activity aims at fostering technical discussions that build on the gold sector diagnostic and which leads to an action plan, to be supported by other donors. USAID AMPR anticipates working towards this action plan during the first work plan year, but the exact timing for completion will depend in part on other donors, notably the EU, as well as the level of buy-in from the government. The workshop planned in the latter part of 2019 to present the gold diagnostic results, ideally in association with an EU/OECD/RESOLVE training, will be key. RESOLVE will work alongside the EU project to support the government and private sector in developing the action plan. USAID AMPR will also identify any linkages with the World Bank project supporting mining cooperatives, some of which may be involved in gold, and which may be good candidates for pilot responsible sourcing initiatives.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.3.1.3. Activity 3.1.3: Develop Interactive Map of Diamond and Gold Site Locations

Description: This activity aims at replicating the mine site monitoring and interactive real-time mapping interface developed by IPIS in the DRC, as well as building on their conflict mapping work in CAR. Based on work plan discussions, USAID AMPR will move up this activity to year one, given its utility in developing the gold diagnostic and action plan. In addition, the interactive map could be useful for the KP OF should USAID AMPR succeed in convincing the government to integrate diamond data into the interface as well. In order to foster these synergies, IPIS/USAID AMPR will jointly develop the site monitoring questionnaire and organize a workshop with the government in April or May. IPIS researchers will then deploy for around two months of data collection, concurrently with KP Focal Points for diamond mining areas.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.4. OBJECTIVE IV: IMPROVE USAID PROGRAMMING THROUGH INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF LINKAGES BETWEEN ASM AND KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

3.4.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.1: ASSIST RELEVANT USAID OPERATING UNITS TO ASSESS THE LINK BETWEEN ASM AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

3.4.1.1. Activity 4.1.1: Prepare Outreach Documents

Description: This activity aims at preparing communication and outreach materials targeting USAID Operating Units on themes related to ASM and development. USAID prepared briefs on the USAID AMPR project that have been shared with OUs. At the time of work plan preparation, no additional outreach documents have been deemed necessary by USAID. However, USAID AMPR will prepare documents during the year should a need arise.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.4.1.2. Activity 4.1.2: Conduct Diagnostic of ASM Needs and Opportunities

Description: This activity aims at using desk research and limited consultations to create a global issue brief on key issues and opportunities in countries with USAID programming and where ASM is widely practiced. During work plan consultations, USAID determined that such a brief is not needed at this time, but as with all Component 4 activities, USAID AMPR will remain responsive to USAID requests.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.4.1.3. Activity 4.1.3 Provide On-Call Technical Assistance

Description: This activity aims at providing expertise and assistance to USAID Operating Units as needed. At the time of work plan preparation, there were several possible activities, but none had been confirmed. The Technical Deputy will work with the PM and USAID to respond to any requests through organizing STTAs or other activities.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.4.2. INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.2: STRENGTHEN KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND UNDERSTANDING OF USAID OPERATING UNITS AND PARTNERS ON THE LINK BETWEEN ASM AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

3.4.2.1. Activity 4.2.1: Participate in International Forums on ASM Issues

Description: This activity aims at participating in key international forums as a way to remain abreast of international trends and issues that will affect USAID AMPR implementation as well as contribute to international best practices. In 2019, the Technical Deputy will attend the KP Intersessional to support the U.S. delegation as needed, follow the activities of the CAR KP Monitoring Team, report on USAID AMPR activities to assist GoCAR. In addition, the Technical Deputy will work with DDI to present on best practices for cooperatives management, a request made to USAID by WGAAP and included in the final 2018 KP communique. USAID AMPR will also attend the OECD Responsible Minerals Forum in April, represented by the Senior Advisor for gold and/or the Technical Deputy. USAID AMPR will monitor other events and propose attending them to USAID as needed. For example, the World Bank may organize regional ASM conferences in Africa, and the EU will likely support a follow-on artisanal diamond mining forum like the one organized in Zambia in 2018. USAID AMPR will assess the utility of attending such conferences on a case-by-case basis, and/or whether to fund the participation of key local stakeholders (like artisanal miners). USAID will review these proposals as they emerge.

Results: The Component IV coordinator, Terah DeJong attended the Kimberley Process Plenary session in Brussels from November 13-16, 2018. Out of these discussions, it was determined that USAID AMPR will work with the Diamond Development Initiatives (DDI) to present on best practices in cooperatives in WGAAP at the next KPCS session in India. This was at the suggestion of the Chair of WGAAP, and USAID agreed.

The CAR delegation met with KP Monitoring Team and with the US delegation; the AMPR Component 4 Coordinator was present as an observer. The overall atmosphere was cordial. Nine proposed new compliant zones were discussed, and decisions are likely to be made in the coming weeks or months. The issue of confiscated diamonds was also discussed; CAR agreed to send a detailed written proposal to the Monitoring Team on how to use proceeds. AMPR was also present at two other closed-door sessions of the Monitoring Team, one which included discussion with a Bangui-based buying house on the challenges of operating in an environment with lots of procedures, corruption by government officials and unfair competition from smugglers.

The AMPR presence was very helpful to better understand the context and better shape technical assistance. A key priority will be creating the space for discussion and decision-making with respect to solidifying smuggling networks. AMPR also discussed with USGS on how to complement their monitoring with the project's M&E plan, notably with respect to estimating real production. For the regional approach, no firm commitments despite a session on how to learn from West African experience. The CAR delegation also presented results of the PRADD II-supported georeferencing campaign during a WGAAP session.

3.4.2.2. Activity 4.2.2: Share Knowledge on Linkages between ASM and Development Issues

Description: Similar to Activity 4.1.3, this activity aims at serving USAID Operating Units with specific knowledge needs with respect to ASM. This could include organizing presentations or trainings on ASM for missions or implementing partners, or conducting diagnoses on ASM dynamics in the context of land tenure, agricultural, conservation or other projects. At the time of work plan preparation, no specific tasks had been defined by USAID, but USAID AMPR will remain responsive to requests, budget permitting.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

3.4.2.3. Activity 4.2.3: Publish Research in Peer-Reviewed Publications and for Various Portals

Description: This activity aims at positioning USAID AMPR as a thought leader on ASM through the preparation of academic and generalist communication and research products. Given USAID AMPR's decision to front-load the Year I Work Plan with intensive field activity implementation, the project will place less emphasis on this activity than in subsequent years. However, in the latter part of 2019 the project will actively identify blogs or other communications pieces that can convey key findings and developments.

Results: No advancements this quarter.

4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

The USAID AMPR project is committed to the inclusion of women and vulnerable populations into all program activities. The project is primarily oriented around support to women and vulnerable peoples as described through activities associated with Intermediate Result 2.2: “Promote women’s economic and social empowerment in ASM communities in furtherance of broad-based social and economic inclusion.” In addition, the Gender Action Plan described in Activity 2.2.2 is the mechanism that codifies for the project its approach. The project intends to hire the Women’s Social and Economic Empowerment Specialist, Dr. Julie Betabelet, in early 2019. She will be trained and mentored by the USAID PRADD II Deputy Chief of Party, Sabine Jiekak, the well renowned gender specialist who pioneered a solid approach for that project in Côte d’Ivoire.

4.2 COORDINATION, COLLABORATION, AND INFORMATION SHARING WITH USAID MISSIONS AND OTHER USAID PARTNERS

The Component 4 of the USAID AMPR project is primarily devoted to coordination, collaboration, and information sharing around the artisanal mining sector with other USAID missions. Internally to the Central African Republic, the project will support ministerial coordination bodies in the Ministry of Mines and Geology and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation.

As with all STARR II projects, the senior technical management team will provide blogs and other vignettes to the Land and Urban Office website, the Land Links (<https://land-links.org/>). The project management team will be available for briefings and workshops at the request of the Land and Urban Office.

4.3 OFFICES

The USAID AMPR program is headquartered in Bangui in a neighborhood in the “green zone” of the city not far from the well-known Ledger Hotel. During the quarter, the office was located, rental agreements set up, office furniture ordered from a local carpenter, an internet service provider contracted out, and security service identified.

The project will field staff in Berberati (1 staff person), Carnot (3 staff persons), and Nola (3 staff persons). Renting offices is not foreseen as a cost-saving measure but also in recognition that the staff must spend most of their time in diamond mining communities. Co-location arrangements may be set up with international or national non-governmental organizations, but these negotiations will wait until the project is further along in implementation.

4.4 STAFFING

The core PRADD II staff were engaged as consultants to the USAID AMPR project. This team served as the core management team through the quarter while awaiting the arrival of the COP Mr. Maxie Muwonoge and the Director of Finance and Administration, Ms. Linca Tuyisenge. The central challenge faced by the project was to register Tetra Tech as a SARLU company in the Central African Republic,

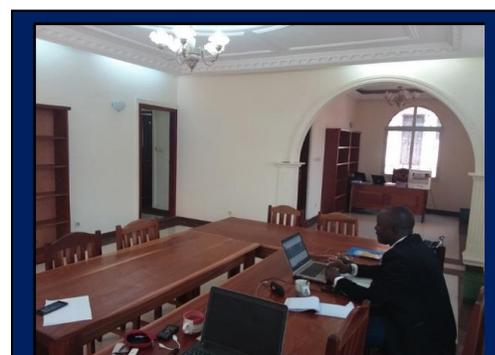


Figure 3: USAID AMPR office conference room in Bangui. Photo: Régis Ndaket

the first step needed to open up a bank account and then register with the government. By registering, the project will then receive a tax identification number, itself key to being able to set up long-term contracts with staff. Two lawyers were hired to move along the procedures for registration as well as reviewing contracts, benefit packages, and the personnel manual. The registration are complex, time-consuming, and costly.

4.5 SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The security situation in the Central African Republic is a source of predominant concern for the USAID AMPR Project Management team. Project implementation may be affected by security factors largely beyond the control of the management team. To mitigate risks, Tetra Tech requires the project to prepare a Security Plan for review by its Home Office professional security team led by Mr. Steve Peterson. This Security Plan draft was prepared over the quarter that spells out the special measures that must be employed by the project. These include: participating actively in MINUSCA security briefing networks, no travel in the field during night hours, missions to the field with Mission Orders from the Ministry of Mines and Geology, traveling in most situations with USAF and other Ministry of Mines escorts, equipping all vehicles with vehicle tracking systems, wearing personal location beacons while traveling in the field, flying expatriate staff to Berberati, Carnot, and Nola by MINUSCA or other charter flights. Hostile Environment and Awareness Training (HEAT) will be offered to all in-country and expatriate staff, but modified to suit the particular conditions of the country.

5. PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TABLE I. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

N.B.: Year I activities indicated on the below GANTT charts start on October 1, 2018 and end on September 31, 2019. As of the writing of this Quarterly Progress Report, the Monitoring and Learning Plan is not yet approved.

| N° | PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | REPORTING FREQUENCY | BASE-LINE | COUNTRY | YTD Progress | YI Target | Notes on Progress |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Objective I: Assist GoCAR to improve compliance with KP requirements to promote licit economic opportunities. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Percentage of estimated rough diamond production that is legally exported from CAR | Annually | TBD ¹ | CAR | | 15% | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 2 | Percentage of diamond-mining sub-prefectures authorized by the Kimberley Process to export rough diamonds | Annually | 16% ² | CAR | | 25% | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 3 | Number of licensed artisanal miners | Annually | 1,000 ³ | CAR | | 2,000 | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 4 | Number of diamond buyers (collectors and buying houses) making purchases with official purchase slips | Annually | 200 ⁴ | CAR | | 250 | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 5 | Percentage of artisanal miners in project intervention zones with basic knowledge of KP and Mining Code | Annually | TBD | CAR | | N/A | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 6 | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG | Annually | 0 | CAR | | N/A | Report out in December, 2019 |

¹ In 2018 several estimates of actual production were proposed based on USGS analysis and a study by UNDP/UNICEF. These studies estimate that the percentage of actual production exported legally is between 1 and 15%. USAID AMPR will execute its estimation methodology for 2019, and if the adopted methodology allows comparison to the 2018 baselines proposed by other actors, those levels will be used.

² USAID AMPR estimates that 32 of the country's 72 sub-prefectures have diamond mining. At present 5 out of 32, or 16%, are compliant zones under the KP OF.

³ This figure is an estimate based on available government data for the number of miners registered in 2018. Because this data is not fully centralized in Bangui, but remains in the provinces, it is not possible for an exact figure. USAID AMPR will work on improving the consolidation of data in Bangui.

⁴ The baseline figure shows the approximate number of registered dealers (collectors and buying houses), not the number of *active and legal* dealers. At present the government's data does not allow easy disaggregation of the number of actors versus the number of actors who are legally purchasing, a distinction that USAID AMPR capacity-building will make possible.

| N° | PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | REPORTING FREQUENCY | BASE-LINE | COUNTRY | YTD Progress | YI Target | Notes on Progress |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| | assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-1) | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Strengthen community resilience, social cohesion, and response to violent conflict in CAR. | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Number of villages having formalized and strengthened their natural resource management capacity | Annually | 0 | CAR | | N/A | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 8 | Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-2) | Annually | 0 | CAR | | N/A | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 9 | Number of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict (Standard F Indicator PS.6.2-3) | Annually | 0 | CAR | | N/A | Quarter 2 |
| 10 | Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator GNDR-10) | Annually | 0 | CAR | | N/A | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 11 | Number of consensus building forums (multi-party, civil/security sector, and/or civil/political) held with USG Assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-3) | Annually | 0 | CAR | | N/A | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 12 | Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-3) | Annually | 0 | CAR | | N/A | Report out in December, 2019 |
| 13 | Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (Standard F Indicator EG.3.2-1) | Annually | 0 | CAR | | N/A | Report out in December, 2019 |
| Objective 3: Increase awareness and understanding of the opportunities and challenges of establishing responsible gold supply chains in CAR. | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Number of gold mining sites integrated into the interactive mapping system | Annually | 0 | CAR | | N/A | Full report out in December, 2019 |
| Objective 4: Improve USAID programming through increased understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues. | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Number of activities benefitting USAID Operating Units aimed at improving | Annually | 0 | Global | | N/A | Final report out in December, 2019 |

| N° | PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | REPORTING FREQUENCY | BASE-LINE | COUNTRY | YTD Progress | YI Target | Notes on Progress |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | the understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues | | | | | | |

ANNEX I: SUCCESS STORY

No Success Story for this quarter because field activities have not commenced.

ANNEX 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION



PHOTO: SANDRA COBURN/CLOUDBURST

ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS (AMPR) PROJECT BRIEF

Illicit mineral supply chains are known to finance armed militias and organized criminal groups, undermine human rights and the rule of law, adversely impact the environment, and hamper countries' journeys to self-reliance. Conversely, legal and responsible artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) supply chains can generate considerable employment for marginalized men and women, diversify livelihoods, and promote peace and stability. However, the ASM sector remains largely informal and rife with criminal activity and corruption. The majority of ASM diamond and gold exports flow through illegal channels, depriving governments of needed revenues, with diggers and miners suffering from conflict and violence.

In the Central African Republic (CAR), extortion by state actors and rebel forces destabilize the countryside, which is particularly dependent on the artisanal mining economy. Tensions between Muslims and Christians, driven by income and wealth inequality, have risen in a number of communities. The control of large swathes of the country by armed groups, and a lack of government capacity to enforce laws, has hindered the resumption of legal diamond exports, allowed from certain compliant zones under the Kimberley Process special Operational Framework. Expansion of compliant zones and strengthening the legal trade is needed to help rebuild the country's economy and reduce violence.

From 2007 to 2013, USAID's PRADD I project assisted the government of the Central African Republic in Lobaye, Sangha Mbaere, and Mambere Kadei provinces to improve the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) by tracing diamond sales, strengthening mechanisms to issue licenses to artisanal miners, assisting communities with livelihood diversification, and mitigating environmental damage from ASM. PRADD I closed early in 2013 due to the fall of the Bozize regime. USAID launched PRADD II project in CAR in 2015, focused on developing the legal diamond supply chain per the KPCS Operational Framework for Resumption of Exports of Rough Diamonds for the Central African Republic.



PHOTO: SANDRA COBURN/CLOUDBURST

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

AMPR is a \$9.8 million project that will support ASM programming in CAR and globally. Building on USAID's PRADD I and II projects, AMPR will improve land and resource governance and strengthen property rights for all members of society, especially women. Its purpose is to address land and resource governance challenges in the ASM sector, using a multidisciplinary approach and incorporating appropriate and applicable evidence, tools, and strategies. It will address complex development challenges around the ASM sector in CAR with a primary focus on diamonds and a secondary focus on gold, with the aim of promoting legal, responsible supply chains and strengthening social cohesion in mining areas. Specific project goals include:

- **Component 1:** Assist the Government of CAR to improve compliance with KP requirements to promote licit economic opportunities.
- **Component 2:** Strengthen community resilience, social cohesion, and response to violent conflict in CAR.
- **Component 3:** Increase awareness and understanding of the opportunities and challenges of establishing responsible gold supply chains in CAR.
- **Component 4:** Improve USAID programming through increased understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues.

Specific activities under each component will be established in consultation with the government of CAR, donors, civil society and other stakeholders. We will update this Fact Sheet when the priority activities have been identified.

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ANNEX 3: LIST OF MEDIA

The USAID AMPR project produced no media this quarter.

ANNEX 4: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 2. PROJECT STAFF

| NAME | TITLE | EMAIL |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Maxie Muwonge | Chief of Party | Maxie.Muwonge@dpamcar.org |
| 2. Linca Tuyisenge | Director of Administration and Finance | Linca.Tuyisenge@dpamcar.org |
| 3. Terah DeJong | Senior Technical Advisor | terah.dejong@dpamcar.org |
| 4. Prospert Yaka-Maïdé | Objective I Coordinator | Prospert.YakaMaide@dpamcar.org |
| 5. Hervé Pounou | Compliant Zone Expansion Specialist | Herve.Pounou@dpamcar.org |
| 6. Zéphirin Mogba | Objective II Coordinator | Zephirin.Mogba@dpamcar.org |
| 7. Régis Norguez Ndaket | Accountant | regis.ndaket@dpamcar.org |
| 8. Arnold Minang | Assistant Accountant/Logistics Manager | Arnold.Minang@dpamcar.or |
| 9. Mark Freudenberger | Project Manager | Mark.Freudenberger@tetrattech.com |
| 10. Virginia Spell | Deputy Project Manager | Virginia.Spell@tetrattech.com |
| 11. Pam Doran | Contract Specialist | Pam.Doran@tetrattech.com |

ANNEX 5: DATA

No data was generated this quarter.



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