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# ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT JANUARY I – MARCH 31, 2019



**APRIL 2019**

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Photo: USAID AMPR. Using Rapid Rural Appraisals for Gender Action Plan.  
Photo by: Prospert Yaka-Maidé.

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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 JANUARY I - MARCH 31, 2019

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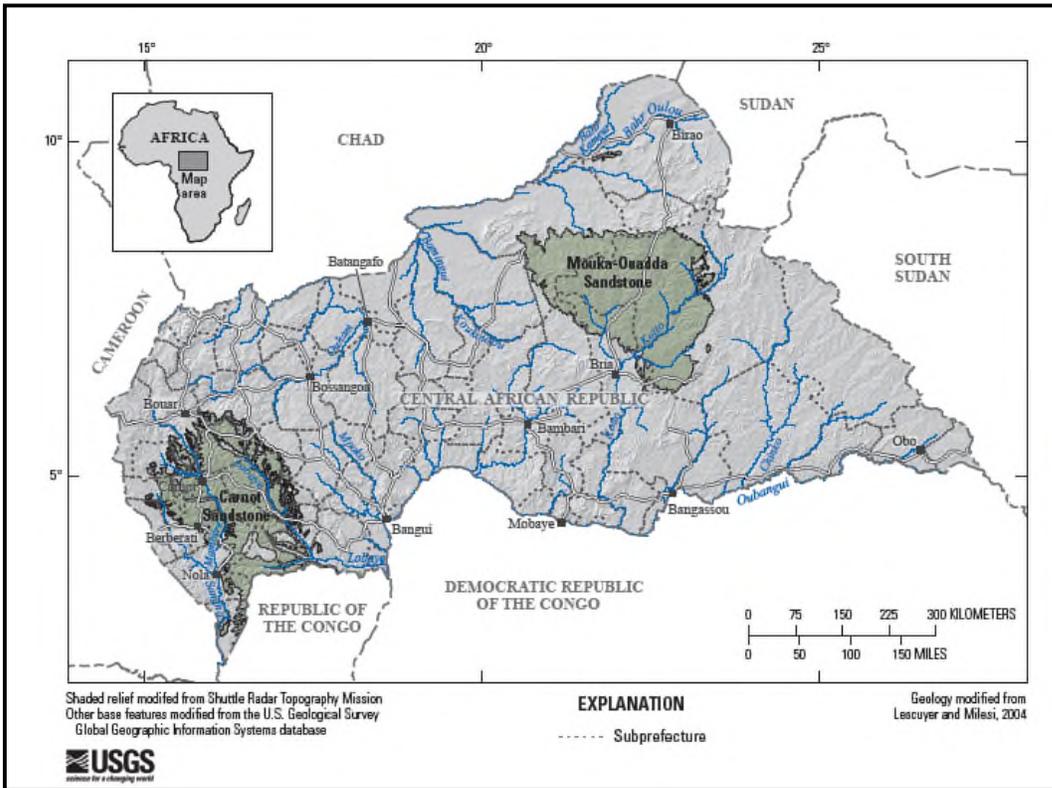
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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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
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
DDL	USAID Development Data Library
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: Geological Map of Central African Republic



USAID AMPR implements field activities in the southwest part of the country in locations over the Carnot Sandstone, the location of alluvial deposits of diamonds. While gold is mined throughout, most deposits are on the northwestern fringes of this geological formation.

# 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. It serves as USAID's vehicle for addressing complex land and resource issues around artisanal and small-scale mining in a multidisciplinary fashion with a focus on diamond and gold production in the Central African Republic (CAR), as well as targeted technical assistance to other USAID missions and operating units in addressing land and resource governance issues within the artisanal and small-scale mining sector. 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 28<sup>th</sup>, 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 responds 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

This quarterly performance report describes achievements realized under USAID's Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Project (USAID AMPR) in the Central African Republic (CAR) between January 1 and March 31, 2019. Key accomplishments include the establishment of the project office in Bangui and a series of assessments intended to inform the design of subsequent project activities. While the Bangui program is still in the learning and design phase, cross-cutting activities were launched to expand understanding of artisanal diamond and gold mining in other countries of interest to USAID.

Throughout the quarter, AMPR expanded its relations with local and international actors working on conflict minerals and peace and reconciliation.

The project team met with Search for Common Ground to explore collaboration, coordination and information sharing regarding support to Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees (CLPR). During an evaluation by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) of CAR advancements in implementing the Regional Certification Mechanism (RCM), the project team met with mission team. Both parties explored ways to continue sharing information with the IGLR especially with regards to recommendations for setting up a certification and the artisanal gold Chain of Custody (CoC) scheme for the Central African Republic. Meetings were held with the World Bank task manager to review coordinated approaches to supporting the Ministry of Mines and Geology.



Figure 2: Work Planning Session with AMPR Team. Photo by Arnold Minang.

**Objective 1: Assist Government of the Central African Republic to Improve Compliance with Kimberley Process Requirements To Promote Licit Economic Activities**

- Launched a rigorous and participatory diamond fraud diagnosis to identify root causes for the uptake in smuggling and identified ways to improve the enhanced monitoring mechanisms required under the Kimberley Process Operational Framework.
- Provided technical support to the Ministry of Mines and Geology to set up a technical committee chaired by the ministry and comprising donors, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to coordinate programs and projects in the mining and petroleum sectors of the CAR.
- Initiated direct engagements with the World Bank to contribute to regulatory and institutional reform efforts of the Ministry of Mines and Geology. Tetra Tech submitted to the World Bank a proposal for a single-source procurement intended to complement and strengthen AMPR by supporting capacity building for pre-cooperatives and cooperatives in the recommended site of Boda and Boganagone.
- Drafted lexicon of artisanal mining terminology in French and Sango for eventual incorporation into the Mining Code and to avoid confusions over word choices.
- Launched translation of communication and outreach videos used in Côte d'Ivoire into Sango.

Objective 2: Strengthen Community Resilience, Social Cohesion, and Responses to Violent Conflict in the Central African Republic

- Completed the assessment, in collaboration with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation and the Ministry of Mines and Geology of the Peace and Reconciliation committees set up under PRADD II as well as the Kimberley Process Local Monitoring Committees in the compliant zones of Berberati, Bania, Yamalé, Nandobo, Wapo and Nassolé.
- Launched preparations for field missions with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation and the Ministry of Mines to evaluate and validate the proposed extension of sites for the Peace and Reconciliation Committees and the Kimberley Process Local Monitoring Committees in the sub-prefectures of Gadzi, Carnot, Nola and Boganangone.
- Completed consultations with stakeholders including representatives of women's groups in the Kimberley Process compliant zones in Carnot, to develop the project Gender Action Plan and identify economic diversification activities for women. This included a diagnostic of women's roles in the diamond economy in three villages near Carnot.

Objective 3: Increase Awareness and Understanding of the Opportunities and Challenges of Establishing Responsible Gold Supply Chains in the Central African Republic

- Contracts put in place with IPIS and RESOLVE to analyze the possibilities of implementing responsible supply chains for the gold sector in CAR. IPIS completed the training of the KP Focal Points, AMPR Community Mobilisers and Civil Society representatives on research methodologies, mobile data collection tools using ODK software, participatory methodologies for mine site identification, best practices of conducting field research, and practical exercises on how to use the new generation of 'GPS InReach' data tracking hardware.

Objective 4: Improve USAID Programming through Increased Understanding of Linkages Between ASM and Key Development Issues

- Carried out in Ghana a rapid artisanal gold mining assessment combined with a field visit in the Wassa Amenfi West District and the Asankrangwa Stool chieftancy. This assessment identified options for US government programming in the gold sector.
- Launched debate on the dynamics of armed pastoralism in the diamond mining areas of the southwest of the Central African Republic.

## 3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

### 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 First Year Work Plan USAID 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:** The AMPR team completed the first of three phases of the multi-stakeholder fraud diagnostic on the effectiveness of internal controls and counter-smuggling measures, with a focus on border areas and the obstacles to the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. Preliminary fieldwork was completed in early March, and a multi-disciplinary team visited diamond mining sites near the Cameroon border at the end of March. The AMPR team met with various stakeholders in the diamond supply chain, including artisanal miners, collectors, buyers, Ministry of Mines and Geology, local and administrative authorities, major traders and civil society. Below are the key findings:

- Cameroon is the nexus of illegal gold and diamond smuggling, both through land borders and through the Bangui airport. While this finding is nothing new because the issue is quite well documented during the PRADD II project, nuanced details have surfaced which suggests how incentive structures have evolved to accelerate smuggling across the porous borders and airport.
- The breakdown of any meaningful internal controls plus transformations in the diamond supply chain, both locally and internationally, are the principle factors contributing to fraud and corruption in the supply chain. The CAR government needs to seriously engage in basic law enforcement against smugglers, especially at the Bangui airport, and monitor much more closely the collectors and the Buying Houses.
- The revision of the KP Operational Framework may be necessary. The conclusion of the study revealed that the objectives of the KP Operational Framework are far from being achieved, and the weaknesses in the KP Chain of Custody has contributed to aggravating smuggling. For instance, the focus on monitoring production data is impractical and does little to follow commercial flows between collectors and Buying Houses.

AMPR's inclusion of Ivorian diamond buyer Ali Bah as a consultant was a success, enabling frank meetings with smugglers and Buying Houses, plus enabling lively and productive discussions with the CAR government team on the weaknesses in their legal and institutional monitoring systems. Upon the request of the Minister of Mines in Cameroon, field visits to Cameroonian border towns of Yakadouma and Kentzou were postponed. The Mines Minister in Cameroon wants to be personally involved in mobilizing all actors of the supply chain in Cameroon to be involved in the diagnostic and thus wanted more time to organize the Kimberley Process Secretariat in his country. For this reason, there may be a delay in the submission of the final version of the fraud study because of the planned cross border mission at the end of April. Regardless, a draft version will be submitted to USAID by the contractual deadline.

#### 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 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:** The World Bank Natural Resources Project component supporting the Ministry of Mines and Geology was launched this past quarter. The AMPR team participated in the opening ceremonies. The AMPR Project Manager and World Bank Task Manager carried out a fruitful joint mission at the end of February. The Tetra Tech Home Office submitted to the World Bank on March 22 a response to a \$1 million single-source tender to strengthen the KPCS in Boda, but also, to explore means to strengthen the gold chain of custody. With the intent of strengthening pre-cooperatives and cooperatives, the project may explore direct marketing through CRAFT or Fair Mined. The AMPR Technical Deputy will serve as the technical liaison to the World Bank project to assure coordination and synergies.

#### 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 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 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:** Activity not started because the World Bank support to revisions of the Mining Code will not likely commence for another two to three years. The World Bank prefers to monitor the outcomes of AMPR's work on devolved mining revenue management, learn about the flaws in the Forest Code, judge the interest for Mining Code reforms, and then support the reform process.

### 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 first 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:** Not a scheduled work plan activity for 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:** Not a scheduled work plan activity for this year.

#### 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:** AMPR recruited consultant Sébastien Pennes, a specialist in local revenue management at the end of March, 2019. The consultant is to arrive in Bangui in early April to carry out a study of whether a decentralized revenue management model might work in the mining zones in Carnot, Berberati and Nola. The consultant will draft a concept note with options for implementing in AMPR pilot zones community-driven management of artisanal diamond mining, including generation and management of

revenue for development. The consultancy will kickstart the technical and consultative process needed for piloting new models that if successful will improve KP compliance and local development outcomes.

### 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:** The project prepared and tested the Knowledge, Aptitude and Practice (KAP) questionnaire with the active participation of the Ministry of Mines and Geology and the Kimberley Process Secretariat. In February 2019, these questionnaires were tested in several villages in the sub-prefectures of Carnot and Berberati. The questionnaire was prepared in collaboration as well with IPIS, the sub-contractor preparing the gold mapping survey. IPIS integrated relevant questions into their conflict mapping exercise and will administer the survey at “site” level, while AMPR will survey individual *chefs de chantier*. Integrating the two questionnaires enables AMPR to survey the majority of diamonds and gold mining sites in the western part of the country. The first KAP survey will be launched at the end of April with a representative sample of mine claim holders (340), 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.

#### 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:** The AMPR recruited an international consultant who had formerly developed the Communication Strategy for the PRADD II project in Guinea. The consultant will commence his work with the field team in May.

During the quarter, the team prepared a draft lexicon of technical terms used in the artisanal mining community in the Central African Republic in both French and Sango. Considerable confusion and misunderstanding often exists around the use of these terms. The terms were validated with artisanal miners during the Carnot fraud assessment in February. Next quarter the lexicon should be ready for widespread distribution.

The team hired a consultant to translate a video used in PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire on the geological characteristics of diamonds, diamond valuation, and the Kimberley Process. For this reason, the lexicon noted above was critically important. The translation was completed, but now it needs to be read into the script of the video itself.

**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:** Not a scheduled work plan activity for this quarter.

**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:** The AMPR project worked closely throughout the quarter with the World Bank and the Kimberley Process Secretariat to come up with a policy to support the Focal Points, the field agents of the secretariat itself. The World Bank decided not to support financially the Focal Points until the Ministry of Mines and Geology resolves a long-standing problem, the failure of the government to recognize the legal standing of the Kimberley Process Secretariat. While the World Bank and the AMPR project are both ready to support the field agents with equipment and per diem, until this legal issue is resolved through ministerial *arrêté*, support to the Focal Points is on standby. Meanwhile, to keep the 14 Focal Points in the fold, IPIS and AMPR are training them in various project activities and hiring them as IPIS consultants to carry out the gold mapping survey. This is the only way to keep these young and dynamic individuals engaged in the KPCS and not search for employment elsewhere.

#### 3.1.4.2. Activity 1.4.2: Reinvalidate 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:** The AMPR team met with the newly assigned US Ambassador to begin discussions on the importance of setting up a Friends of CAR. The Technical Deputy described this mechanism to the Ambassador during an initial short briefing. Further follow-up is needed on this key issue.

#### 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 working in 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:** The Cabinet of the Minister of Mines and Geology wrote the draft for the creation and appointment of members of the technical and financial committee in charge of the coordination of programs and projects for the mining and petroleum sectors of the CAR. Two committees were proposed: 1) Management Committee to guide, decide and validate technical work; and 2) Technical Committee to coordinate programs and projects in the mining and petroleum sectors. This forum could also be an opportunity to share the drafts of the mining policy, consult on the Mining Code and perhaps support the revival of the EITI. The World Bank did not accept this formulation. Rather, it intended that the committee be a forum where the public, private, and civil society could debate mining policy reforms. While an impasse has been reached, AMPR continues to provide technical support to the Ministry of Mines to find a more suitable and satisfactory formulation for all parties.

#### 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:** The past quarter was largely devoted to completing the hiring of AMPR technical staff and field coordinators. The project trained the community mobilizers in participatory information gathering tools by taking staff to Carnot to carry out the gender assessment and to launch the fraud assessment. These two key exercises are identifying the range of AMPR interventions to be carried out by field staff in

Berberati, Nola, and Carnot. The final strategy is not yet in place for these three sites, but by the May, 2019 the field team should be in place in their assigned localities.

## **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 6 *Comité Local de Paix et Reconciliation* (CLPR) (Peace and Reconciliation Committees) were established in Berberati, though time was limited to support their work. 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. 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:** The AMPR team completed the participatory assessment of Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees (CLPR) and the Kimberley Process Local Monitoring Units (ALS) in the pilot sites of Balégo, Yamalé, Bania, Wapo, Nassolé and Nandobo. Fifty-two CLPR and ALS out of a total of 60 met in each sub-prefecture over a two-day period to carry out a self-assessment of accomplishments and challenges faced during the first months of putting in place the CLPR structure but in close association with the ALS. The assessment was carried out in February and led by the Component II coordinator. The Ministry of Mines and Geology and Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation came to the following conclusions:

- The CLPR structure has put in place the institutional foundation for tensions and overt conflicts to be discussed within a government sanctioned space. Initial evidence suggests that conflicts are being addressed and resolved in the artisanal mining zones of the 6 communes. Thanks to the six workshops bringing together all the members of the CLPR, cases of negotiations around local resolution of conflicts are now documented. However, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation has not yet put in place any mechanism to transmit data to any structure. CLPR members record the incidence and types of conflicts addressed, but then are not sure whom to report how issues were confronted. Since the ministry has not yet designated a regional representative of the ministry in Berberati, information transmission is limited.
- While the CLPR elected representatives, and also the representatives of the ALS are enthused about their roles and responsibilities in helping to resolve conflicts, the workshops highlighted the need for continual training for these dedicated volunteers. Action Plans for each CLPR will be written for each CLPR in the six communes once the AMPR staff are sent to the field next quarter, but the nagging question remains. How will the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation support and manage the institutional edifice it has created when the ministry itself lacks the capacity to field staff supported with adequate resources?
- Significant cases of resolution of outstanding tensions regarding the return of Muslim diamond collectors were recorded. For instance, in the commune of Balégo, a well-known Muslim

diamond collector chased away from the village during the 2012 military-political crisis, has now returned. The CLPR and ALS negotiated with the community to return his house and confiscated mine sites. The collector is now carrying out mining activities and thus plays a role in revitalizing the local economy.

- The evaluation reported positively on the utility of the CLPR set up through support from PRADD II, but the assessment raises significant concerns about the long-term issue of how recurrent costs are to be paid not only for the CLPR but also the ALS. With absolutely no long-term government financial support for even the most basic items like pens, paper, and cell phone costs, the dynamic leadership of the CLPR and ALS may fade away. This challenge must be confronted by the USAID AMPR study on local level revenue generation and management (Activity 1.2.3). If indeed the local communities could manage some funds raised from local taxation of diamonds and gold, small sums could be allocated for recurrent costs of the CLPR and ALS.
- The evaluation highlights the enormous challenges local communities face in confronting predatory state behavior, and especially from the USAF, who trample on basic human rights. Resistance is growing to these predatory behaviors and this does not bode well. Systematized predation on the local communities by the USAF is reported by the CLPR and ALS, but also, during the fraud study (Activity 1.1.1).
- The threat of armed pastoralist incursions into artisanal diamond mining areas is of growing concern to the local populations. Evidence is emerging of an illicit trade of cattle for diamonds. Managing the farmer-herder conflicts may require a much broader and more coordinated approach involving national and international actors working together to renegotiate transhumance pastoralist routes but also disarmament of herders themselves. The AMPR team will need to invest more resources to better understand this dynamic and also work with a new set of actors in the livestock sector.
- The CLPR structure has opened the door for other donor funded projects to direct training and other capacity building activities. For instance, 59% of the CLPRs evaluated have acquired peace and cohesion skills training from international NGO's such as Mercy Corps, the Norwegian Refugee Council, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- The CLPR of Berberati received funding from an international donor to carry out income generating development projects. The donor may have hoped to address the issue of how to pay for recurrent costs of the CLPR, but unfortunately, this initiative led to the implosion of the CLPR because of mismanagement of funds. Never were the CLPR intended to become a community development entity.

#### 3.2.1.2. Activity 2.1.2: Expand support to CLPR's

**Description:** This activity aims at increasing the number of and support to CLPRs. USAID AMPR intends to build upon the initial successes realized through PRADD II, which encouraged the formulation of Local Pacts to document community agreements. 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 (MHANR) 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 :** The AMPR project held a workshop in late February 2019 with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation, the Ministry of Mines and Geology, and the Ministry of Livestock to share the preliminary results of the CLPR diagnostic. The discussions revealed an interest to address the growing alarm around incursions of armed transhumant pastoralists into the diamond mining areas of the southwest, but at the time, few government functionaries were prepared to take decisions because of the political instability of the moment centered around the nomination of a new Prime Minister and Ministers. Despite the issues raised by AMPR around the recurrent costs of the CLPR and the need to strengthen the internal capacity of the elected mediators, it is abundantly clear that the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation is under great pressure to expand CLPR throughout the country. At the end of March 2019, AMPR held a technical meeting with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation and the Ministry of Mines and Geology to identify potential areas for CLPR expansion. Following this meeting, it was recommended that the sub-prefectures of Gadzi, Carnot, Nola and Boganangone be selected for extension of the CLPR. Staff from AMPR and the two ministries will conduct a joint field mission to the proposed sites next quarter. The purpose of this mission is to evaluate the prevailing conditions for peace and to inform the communities on the roles of the CLPR and ALS in managing conflicts. During this mission, the staff from the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation will identify authorities and other stakeholders of the process for constituting elective assemblies of the CLPR. The ministry intends to hold elections toward the end of May.

#### 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 first 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:** Action plans for the initial six CLPR of the Berberati region will be finalized next quarter now that the leadership of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation is retained following the governmental shake-up.

### 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:** The Gender Specialist in cooperation with the AMPR Women's Social and Economic Empowerment Specialist carried out between March 2<sup>nd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019 a gender and livelihoods situational

assessment, using a participatory/rapid rural appraisal methodology in Meyer, Ganli and Somica, three villages of the Carnot subprefecture. The study consisted as well of a review of available information from pertinent literature and documents from 2007 to 2018, including, but not limited to gender assessments and country profiles by the African Development Bank, the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, and USAID's PRADD I and II projects that had work Lobaye, Sangha Mbaere, and Mambere Kadei provinces. The field-based diagnostic also enables the AMPR team to practice the use of PRA/RRA tools for the first time. These proved to be powerful instruments to generate buy-in and ideas from both women and men on how to improve women's livelihood activities in diamond mining communities.

#### 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 work plan 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:** The project Gender specialists drafted the AMPR Gender Action Plan that provides an overview of the gender situation in the CAR artisanal mining communities around Carnot. She also carried out gender sensitization training for all the project staff during a workshop in Bangui at the end of her assignment. The draft Gender Action Plan identifies gender issues that may be relevant to the project, examined potential gender mainstreaming opportunities for each specific project objective, and proposed specific activities to strengthen women's livelihood activities.

The diagnostic in Carnot led to draft propositions for women livelihood enhancements around food crop farming, food transformation, and small-scale animal husbandry. Interventions in these diamond mining areas will require strengthening of women organizations to enhance their voices in debates defining priorities for village development. The demands and needs for the most basic rural development interventions raises issues around how AMPR might leverage support from other donor projects to contribute to the challenges of launching rural development in regions emerging out of years of conflict, but in a situation where a considerable amount of money does circulate.

The Gender Action Plan will be submitted on April 30<sup>th</sup> per the AMPR contract. After review and approval, the plan implementation will start next quarter. At the time of writing of this quarterly report, a similar diagnostic was being carried out in Nola, Gadzi, and Boganagone region to determine if socio-economic conditions are similar for women in this area, or whether the gender strategy must be tailored to the specificities of each locality.

#### 3.2.2.2. 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:** Priorities to be developed in next quarter.

### 3.2.2.3. 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:** Not a scheduled work plan activity for 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:** The Ministry of Mines and Geology and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation have agreed to continue to collaborate together to promote the expansion of the CLPR in other diamond mining areas of the country. The joint mission planned for the end of March demonstrates the renewed interest of both institutions to work together to assure peace and stability in compliant and priority zones. Following the joint mission reported in 2.1.2 planned for the end of March and early April, the AMPR team will need to negotiate amendments to the existing protocol agreement. While negotiation of protocols between ministries takes an inordinate amount of time, this is critically important to temper down excessively high expectations and dependence on AMPR to finance all social cohesion work in newly proposed sites. Other donors, and other projects, must also step up to the plate though equipped with information and strategies proposed by the ministries.

### 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:** This activity was slowed down considerably because of the uncertainties surround the change of government that occurred in late February 2019. While Ministers have been nominated, internal

staffing changes may occur within the ministries. Thanks to the evaluation of the CLPR, the AMPR team also notes the need to establish new institutional relations with the Ministry of Livestock, a ministry now in transformation due to the nomination of a Minister from one of the former rebel groups. Coordination at the local level awaits the posting of the AMPR Community Mobilizers scheduled for early next quarter.

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

#### **3.1.1 Intermediate Result 3.1: Research and Communicate Recommendations for Policy, Legal, and Institutional Reforms at the National and Regional Levels to Key Stakeholders**

##### **3.1.1.1 Activity 3.1.1: Conduct Artisanal Gold Sector Diagnostic to Assess Market Readiness**

**Description:** This activity will gather and communicate basic information about ASM gold mining in CAR in order to enable discussions and analysis on how to align CAR's growing gold production with national and international laws and norms. USAID AMPR sub-contractor IPIS, will lead a diagnostic study to assess the ASM gold economy while also setting up an interactive mapping system (See Activity 3.1.3). The diagnostic will consist of desk and field-based 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.



Figure 3: IPIS Alexandre Jallon and AMPR Terah DeJong and Hervé Pounou preparing Questionnaires for Gold Site Mapping and KAP Survey. Photo. Mark Freudenberger

**Results:** This quarter marked the launch of the gold sector diagnostic study, including significant advancements by IPIS in laying the groundwork for field-based research based on two trips to Bangui. Key outcomes from the first trip (February 22 - March 1), include the following:

- Mine site questionnaire finalized in both a hard copy and an online version. The questionnaire was then shared for feedback with RESOLVE and the gold specialist Dr. Catherine Picard for further refinement. The final version was coded into XLS and uploaded for use during the training of the field-based enumerators.
- Agreement reached on target areas for field research and project management. In order to harmonize between IPIS' scope of work and other component of the AMPR project (such as the baseline study on diamond through KAP surveys and a study on diamond smuggling), agreement was reached on how to work with each party's questionnaires. The IPIS questionnaire was used at some diamond mining sites where relevant data on gold

production could also be collected. This would maximize the number of sites surveyed. The sites were divided as follows:

Areas to be covered by IPIS	Areas to be covered by AMPR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nana-Mambéré (Baboua, Baoro, Bouar, Abba)</i></li> <li>• <i>Ombella-M'Poko (Boali, Damara, Yaloke, Bossembelé)</i></li> <li>• <i>Ouham (Bouca, Bossangoa)</i></li> <li>• <i>Ouham-Pendé (Bocaranga, Bozoum)</i></li> <li>• <i>Lobaye (Mbaiki)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Lobaye (Mbaiki)</i></li> <li>• <i>Lobaye (Boda, Boganagone, Boganda)</i></li> <li>• <i>Sangha-Mbaéré (Nola, Bayanga)</i></li> <li>• <i>Mambéré-Kadeï (Amada-Gaza, Berberati, Carnot, Dédé-Makouba, Gamboula, Gadzi, Sosso-Nakombo)</i></li> </ul>

- Presentation of the project to relevant stakeholders. IPIS presented the different components of the AMPR project during a joint-meeting with the World Bank and GoCAR officials. Distinctions were made between mapping of sites, registration of production or workers and the development of a mining cadastral as they are three different activities with different methodologies. IPIS activities under the AMPR project were also presented to the KP Permanent Secretary and the World Bank.
- Recruitment of IPIS Field Coordinator completed. The selected candidate is Jean-François Thalo, a former PRADD employee with a strong experience in managing field teams. Mr. Thalo will be based in the AMPR office in Bangui and will lead IPIS field visits on mining sites that include field enumerators, representatives from civil society organizations (CSOs) and the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG).
- Job descriptions were developed for field enumerators, civil society representatives and Ministry of Mines and Geology personnel to participate in data collection missions for the diagnostic study. By incorporating ministry officials and civil society representatives in data collection missions, AMPR aims to strengthen local capacity, build trust and linkages between government officials and civil society and create greater local ownership in the final research product.
- Terms of Reference completed (in French) for the gold mining diagnostic study. The terms of reference clarifying the objectives expected results, methodology and principal research topics to be addressed by the gold diagnostic study.

A second visit was undertaken by IPIS between 22-29 March, to complete the recruitment and training of eight (8) field investigators who will carry out quantitative and qualitative research using the questionnaire described above in the specific gold mining areas of CAR for 55 days between April and September 2019.

During this visit IPIS also provided a four-day training in how to administer the survey to 8 members from civil society organizations, 13 Focal Points from the Kimberley Process and 6 AMPR field agents. This training focused on: an introduction to the AMPR project and particularly the mapping artisanal sites in western CAR; an overview of CAR's artisanal diamond and gold mining sector; participatory field research methods (qualitative and quantitative); the use mobile data collection tools including the ODK

Collect' mobile application; as well as a participatory security analysis and a discussion on standard security operating procedures and contingency plans while in the field.

### 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:** A firm fixed price subcontract was finalized with RESOLVE this quarter, which will support the following activities:

- Provide feedback to IPIS on the mine site questionnaires
- Participate in the feedback workshop where the results on the diagnostic study are presented
- Develop and deliver a Risk Mitigation (CRAFT) training during the feedback workshop as a due diligence tool and framework for artisanal gold producers in CAR.
- Draft a Market Readiness Assessment based the diagnostic research results collected by IPIS. The assessment will analyze alignment and/or gaps within CAR's artisanal gold sector with international expectations, particularly: 1) systems to enable due diligence meeting international market and stakeholder expectations, and 2) conditions for CAR gold producers, traders and exporters for engagement with the legitimate, international buyers; and 3) provide recommendations to amplify positive attributes and address key gaps to support the "market-readiness" of the supply chain actors in the gold sector in CAR to engage in international markets. This assessment will be a companion to IPIS' in-country work and reporting, as well as an input for the gold action plan.

#### 3.1.1.2 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. Starting in April, IPIS researchers will deploy to collect data in gold mining areas, concurrently with KP Focal Points for diamond mining areas, in the locations specified in the table above. AMPR also suggested the interactive map could be useful for the KP Operational Framework, should the MMG agree to integrate diamond data into the mapping interface. In order to foster these synergies, IPIS/USAID AMPR will organize a workshop with the government next quarter.

**Results:** This quarter put in place the groundwork to produce interactive, online maps of diamond and gold site locations. The interactive map, which will be publicly accessible, will include geographical coordinates for each mine site; the main characteristics of the sites (type of exploitation, number of sites, management and registration of the site); local dynamics concerning artisanal mining (number of workers, role of women, presence of children and armed groups); estimated production; the role of state services (presence, recording of production); details regarding the processing and trade of ores, as well as trade and export routes.

Key milestones this quarter include: the completion of the terms of reference for the interactive mapping; clarification of the areas to be mapped for gold and diamonds (see Table above), and how AMPR will collaborate with the Ministry of Mines and Geology to integrate the diamond and gold mining sites into a database and interactive online map.

### **3.4 OBJECTIVE IV: IMPROVE USAID PROGRAMMING THROUGH INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF LINKAGES BETWEEN ASM AND KEY DEVELOPMENT I**

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

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

##### *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 work plan year should a need arise.

**Results:** No advancements this quarter.

##### *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:** A scope of work was prepared for an issue brief on women in the artisanal mining sector. A consultant was identified for this work.. The Component Coordinator/Technical deputy began preparations of terms of reference for a desk assessment of the artisanal gold mining economy in Burkina Faso.

##### *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:** The Component Coordinator/Technical Deputy carried out a literature review of the artisanal gold mining economy in Ghana. He attended the Africa Conference on Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining and Quarrying organized by a local professor with Australian government support on the March 28-29, and then carried out a field visit to the Wassa Amenfi West District. Following the field visit, the component coordinator carried out a briefing for the US Embassy and then wrote up a comprehensive trip report.

## 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

### 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, 2019 represented by 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 once they emerge.

**Results:** The Technical Deputy participated in the Africa Conference on Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining and Quarrying on March 28-29, 2019 in Accra, Ghana. The conference was an excellent networking opportunity and it led to setting up contacts for a two-day field visit to the Wassa Amenfi West District and to the Asankrangwa Stool chieftancy. Contrary to initial expectations, artisanal and small-scale mining is much more prevalent than initially expected. Gold mining is far more profitable than cacao production, and especially, for youth. Unfortunately, mercury is widely used in local level smelting operations, even in the stool of Asankrangwa. Mercury pollution of river courses and the surrounding environment is likely to be high, though scientific studies are needed to determine this. After the rapid assessment, the Technical Deputy met with the representative of the US Embassy to discuss possible programmatic options.

During the quarter, preparations were made for the Technical Deputy to participate in the OECD Responsible Minerals Forum in April. Terah DeJong will facilitate a panel on artisanal mining.



Figure 4: Gold Mining near Asankrangwa.  
Photo by René Dogbe.

#### 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:** The Project Manager Mark Freudenberger presented at the US Government Interagency Working Group on Pastoralism on the theme of “Armed Pastoralism in the Central African Republic” on March 28, 2019. The US Ambassador/Bangui called in for the presentation well attended by State Department, USAID, civil society, and academic representatives.



Figure 5: Prospecting for Gold near Cocoa Farms. Photo by René Dogbe.

#### 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 first-year 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 peer reviewed publications at this time.

## 4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 Inclusion of Women and other Vulnerable Populations

The AMPR Women's Social and Economic Empowerment Specialist Dr. Julie Roselyne Betabelet and Sabine Jiekak, a Gender specialist consultant for the AMPR project conducted training for AMPR technical staff on tools and approaches to mainstream gender into the project specific objectives and activities. Using the USAID core guidelines for gender as well as lessons learnt from PRADD II in Côte d'Ivoire, the Gender Specialists worked with the components coordinators and community mobilizers to conduct a gender analysis of the project specific objectives and planned activities. This led to defining specific gender-oriented actions for each project objective, clarifying the staff in charge, and the expected outcomes. These specific activities or orientations have been integrated into the Gender Action Plan-GAP.

### 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 headquarters are now fully functioning with all needed furniture, IT equipment and supplies. Given the unavailability of some IT equipment in country, the project purchased them in the US and the Project Manager brought them to Central African Republic.

The project Community Mobilizers have been recruited and will be based in KP compliant zones being Nola (2 staff persons), Gadzi (1 staff person), Boganangone (1 staff person), Carnot (1 staff person) and Berberati (1 staff person). Because the staff must spend most of their time in diamond mining communities, the option to rent field offices will likely be abandoned. However, each Community Mobilizer will be provided with a laptop, a smart phone and a GPS Tracker to enhance communication, security and data collection.



Figure 6: USAID AMPR Team USAID AMPR team in Bangui for work planning session in February, 2019. Photo: William Bouyama.

#### 4.4 Staffing

On the beginning of the second quarter, the COP Maxie Muwonge and the Manager of Administration and Finance Ms. Linca Tuyisenge took over their respective positions. Before then, Mr. Prosper Yaka-Maidé, Objectives 1 & 3 Coordinator, was the acting COP. Régis Ndaket was the acting Manager of Administration and Finance.

The USAID AMPR project extended local consultants' agreements pending full registration of the project. The registration process is now completed, and long-term employment contracts will be signed in the next quarter. Long term employment contracts were reviewed and approved by a local employment lawyer and Home Office human resources experts.

The project also successfully recruited eight employees: six Community Mobilizers, one Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning specialist. This later position has been modified because the staff member brings strong skills in data management and communications and outreach. An Administrative Assistant is scheduled to be brought on board next quarter pending final contractual negotiations.

#### 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 (GPS Tracking devices) 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°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	YTD Progress	Y1 Target	Notes on Progress
<b>Objective I: Assist GoCAR to improve compliance with KP requirements to promote licit economic opportunities.</b>							
1	Percentage of estimated rough diamond production that is legally exported from CAR	Annually	TBD <sup>1</sup>	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% <sup>2</sup>	CAR		25%	Report out in December, 2019
3	Number of licensed artisanal miners	Annually	1,000 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	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 assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-1)	Annually	0	CAR		N/A	Report out in December, 2019

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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	Y1 Target	Notes on Progress
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen community resilience, social cohesion, and response to violent conflict in CAR.</b>							
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	Evaluation of 5 CLPR carried out this quarter.
10	Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator GNR-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
<b>Objective 3: Increase awareness and understanding of the opportunities and challenges of establishing responsible gold supply chains in CAR.</b>							
14	Number of gold mining sites integrated into the interactive mapping system	Annually	0	CAR		N/A	IPIS prepared questionnaire for interactive mapping system. Full report out in December, 2019
<b>Objective 4: Improve USAID programming through increased understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues.</b>							
15	Number of activities benefitting USAID Operating Units aimed at improving the understanding of linkages between ASM	Annually	0	Global		N/A	Ghana gold assessment carried out this quarter. Final report out in December, 2019

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	YTD Progress	YI Target	Notes on Progress
	and key development issues						

## ANNEX I: SNAP SHOT

# Insights from participatory research in mining communities in CAR

### AMPR is learning about livelihoods in mining communities in CAR



*Women noted that while farm work is as labor intensive as mining, they are more likely to consistently earn income through farming than through mining, which rests largely on the luck of finding a diamond.*

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A research team of ten staff members from USAID's Artisanal Mining and Property Right's Project (AMPR) employed participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methods to assess women's livelihood activities in diamond mining communities in southwestern Central African Republic in March 2019. Highly engaging, PRA methods permit women, men, boys and girls to explain and prioritize their livelihood priorities. The exercise also helped AMPR staff to better understand the livelihoods situation needed to inform future activities. Lucilla Binguimai, a newly recruited field agent for AMPR project summarized the best the implication of PRA for developing women economic activities, "I've been working in the Carnot region with these communities for over 2 years, and I just discovered just in a week much more about challenges and opportunities; we still have a lot to learn, but we are excited to start this journey and bring out positive change for the women we will serve under this project".

A community mapping exercise invited participants to draw representations of their communities using sticks, leaves, and rocks. As these figures took shape, men and women pointed to the locations where they spend their time earning a living. Men predominantly mine for diamonds, while women tend to work further afield, managing and protecting their farmland, and ferrying their agricultural goods to market.

To further delve into the roles of men and women in livelihoods, the AMPR field team asked, men, women and boys and girls to depict variations in their activities over the course of the year through a seasonal calendar. This exercise revealed the growing shift from mining to agricultural activities, which community members attributed to reduced market opportunities in the diamond mining sector. Dinga Louise, one of the few women actively engaged in diamond mining explained that: "we use money from our agricultural

## ANNEX 2: PROGRAM BRIEF



# ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS (AMPR) PROJECT BRIEF

From 2007 to 2013, USAID’s PRADD I project assisted the government of the Central African Republic (CAR) 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.

The new USAID Artisanal Mining and Property Rights project supports artisanal and small-scale mining (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. During the reporting period of January 1 – March 31, the newly established project carried out the following activities.

**Objective 1:** Assist Government of the Central African Republic to Improve Compliance with Kimberley Process Requirements To Promote Licit Economic Activities

Launched a rigorous and participatory diamond fraud diagnosis to identify root causes for the uptake in smuggling and identified ways to improve the enhanced monitoring mechanisms required under the Kimberley Process Operational Framework.

Provided technical support to the Ministry of Mines and Geology to set up a technical committee chaired by the ministry and comprising donors, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to coordinate programs and projects in the mining and petroleum sectors of the CAR.

Initiated direct engagements with the World Bank to contribute to regulatory and institutional reform efforts of the Ministry of Mines and Geology. Tetra Tech submitted to the World Bank a proposal for a single-source procurement intended to complement and strengthen AMPR by supporting capacity building for pre-cooperatives and cooperatives in the recommended site of Boda and Boganagone.

Drafted lexicon of artisanal mining terminology in French and Sango for eventual incorporation into the Mining Code and to avoid confusions over word choices.

Launched translation of communication and outreach videos used in Côte d'Ivoire into Sango.

**Objective 2:** Strengthen Community Resilience, Social Cohesion, and Responses to Violent Conflict in the Central African Republic

Completed the evaluation collaboration with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation and the Ministry of Mines and Geology of the Peace and Reconciliation committees set up under PRADD II as well as the Kimberley Process Local Monitoring Committees in the compliant zones of Berberati, Bania, Yamalé, Nandobo, Wapo and Nassolé.

Launched preparations for the field missions with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation and the Ministry of Mines to evaluate and validate the proposed extension of sites for the Peace and Reconciliation Committees and the Kimberley Process Local Monitoring Committees in the sub-prefectures of Gadzi, Carnot, Nola and Boganangone.

Completed consultations with stakeholders including representatives of women's groups in the Kimberley Process compliant zones in Carnot, to develop the project Gender Action Plan and identify economic diversification activities for women. This included a diagnostic of women's roles in the diamond economy in three villages near Carnot.

**Objective 3:** Increase Awareness and Understanding of the Opportunities and Challenges of Establishing Responsible Gold Supply Chains in the Central African Republic

Contracts put in place with IPIS and RESOLVE to analyze the possibilities of implementing responsible supply chains for the gold sector in CAR. IPIS completed the training of the KP Focal Points, AMPR Community Mobilisers and Civil Society representatives on research methodologies, mobile data collection tools using ODK software, participatory methodologies for mine site identification, best practices of conducting field research, and practical exercises on how to use the new generation of 'GPS InReach' data tracking hardware.

**Objective 4:** Improve USAID Programming through Increased Understanding of Linkages Between ASM and Key Development Issues

Carried out in Ghana a rapid artisanal gold mining assessment combined with a field visit in the Wassa Amenfi West District and the Asankrangwa Stool chieftancy. This assessment identified options for US government programming in the gold sector.

Launched debate on the dynamics of armed pastoralism in the diamond mining areas of the southwest of the Central African Republic.

## **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	<a href="mailto:Maxie.Muwonge@dpamcar.org">Maxie.Muwonge@dpamcar.org</a>
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## **ANNEX 5: DATA**

No data was generated this quarter.

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