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

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT  
October 1–December 31, 2019



Contract Number: 7200AAI8C00087  
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USAID Office of Land and Urban  
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech  
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Photo: Artisanal Diamond Mining site in Abba, Nana-Mambéré that participated in the AMPR Gold Sector Diagnostic conducted by IPIS. Photo by: Parfait Kalesso.

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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 October–December 31, 2019

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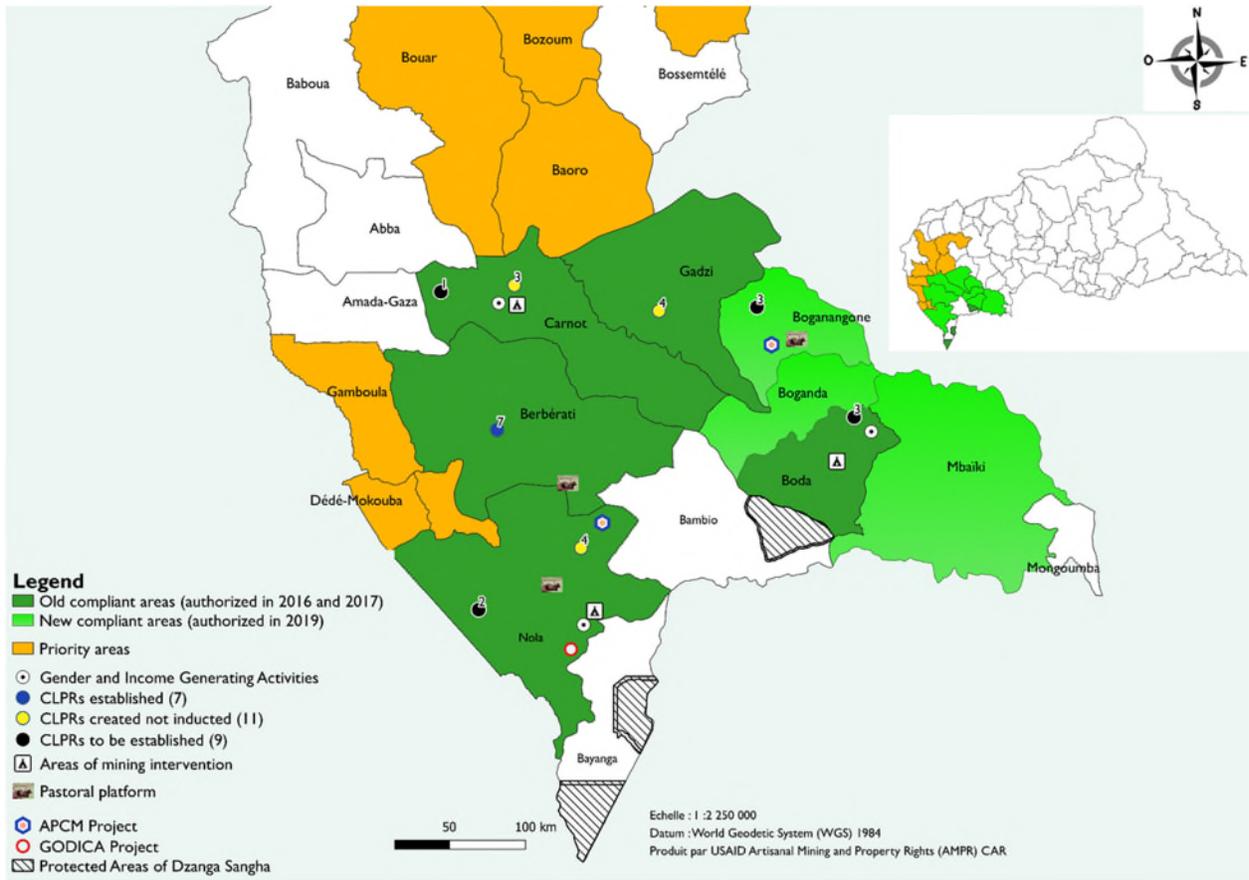
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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
AFPE	Women Action for Promotion of Entrepreneurship
AGR	<i>Activité Génératrice de Revenus</i> (Income-Generating Activity)
ALS	<i>Antenne Locale de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process Monitoring Committee at the Commune Level)
APCM	<i>Appui à La Professionnalisation des Coopératives Minières de la République Centrafricaine</i>
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
CAR	Central African Republic
CLPR	<i>Comité Local de Paix et Réconciliation</i> (Peace and Reconciliation Committee)
CLS	<i>Comité Local de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process Monitoring Committee at the Zone Level)
CNS PK	Central African Republic Kimberley Process National Monitoring Committee
COP	Chief of Party
CRAFT	Code of Risk Mitigation for Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners Engaging in Formal Trade
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ENABEL	<i>Agence Belge de Développement</i>
EU	European Union
GoCAR	Government of the Central African Republic
GODICA	<i>Renforcement de la Gouvernance dans les Secteurs de l'Extraction Artisanale du Diamant et de l'Or en République Centrafricaine</i>
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
KPPS	Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat
LOP	Life of Project
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

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Kimberley Process Operational Framework for CAR
OU	Operating Unit
POMIGER	Post-Mining Income-Generating Environmental Rehabilitation
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development
RJDH	Network of Journalists for Human Rights
SCED	<i>Société Centrafricaine d'Exploitation Diamantifère</i>
SODEMI	<i>Société pour le Développement Minier en Côte d'Ivoire</i>
USAF	<i>Unité Spéciale Anti-Fraude</i>
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID AMPR	Artisanal Mining and Property Rights
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WB	World Bank
WGAAP	Kimberley Process Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
ZEA	<i>Zone d'Exploitation Artisanale</i>

**FIGURE I: GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SOUTHWESTERN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND USAID AMPR FIELD ACTIVITIES**



# I.0 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 (ASM) in a multidisciplinary fashion with a focus primarily on diamond and less so on 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 AMS 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, 2018 for an initial base period of three years; the project is now entering its second year. In reading the detailed descriptions below, indications of completed activities or those planned are noted. Most project activities will be carried out in the CAR.

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 Kimberley Process (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 subcontractors International Peace Information Service (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 toward 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 European Union (EU), both of whom have activities in the sector. The project will foster synergies and avoid duplication through local coordination but also participate in regular calls between the donors.

## 2.0 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 October 1 and December 31, 2019.

In general, the USAID AMPR project is on solid footing after a year spent in setting up the national and three regional offices while also meeting all complex host-country registration and labor law compliance requirements. By the end of the year, nearly all in-country staff had been hired and placed on long-term contracts. Guided by the Year 1 Work Plan, the project met nearly all deliverables on time. While Year 1 activities may be viewed as setting the programmatic foundations for subsequent years through background applied research and consultation with stakeholders, the USAID AMPR team made significant advancements on many programmatic issues summarized below.

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

- Draft road map completed for strengthening diamond supply chain governance, including regulatory and institutional changes.
- Technical support provided for revision of the decree for the CAR Kimberley Process National Monitoring Committee (CNS PK). Revised decree signed by Minister of Mines and Geology in November. Action plan now in place for USAID AMPR support to the CNS PK.
- Field mission carried out in Carnot and Nola sub-prefectures to judge community interest in artisanal mining zones (*Zones d’exploitation artisanal*, or ZEAs) with exchanges providing the basis for preparing a plan for the pilot ZEA implementation phase in the next quarter.
- Field mission and trainings successfully carried out by the nongovernmental organization INDIGO on how to prepare “capsule” videos to promote social dialogue. Subcontractor *Société Elie Numérique* worked with the INDIGO consultant to document the trainings that will form part of the content of five short videos that USAID AMPR plans to produce in the coming work plan year.
- Inter-donor coordination structure set up with complementary programming now occurring between USAID, World Bank, and European Union projects providing support to the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG).

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

- 11 peace-building committees (*Comités Locales de Paix et de la Réconciliation*, or CLPRs) prepared for official recognition, but ceremonies were delayed because of heavy flooding in Bangui that required emergency government humanitarian responses.
- CLPR peace-building activities in Carnot unfolded supporting the reintegration of refugees returning from Kentzou, Cameroon, with the support of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation (MHANR) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- Preparations advanced for applied field research and public consultations on the root causes of armed pastoralism in the southwest leading to an action plan for multi-stakeholder interest groups.

- Procurement completed with the nongovernmental organization Women Action for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship for a two-year subcontract to implement agricultural and organizational support to women's groups.
- Pisciculture fish farming assessment carried out jointly by the European Union *Renforcement de la Gouvernance dans les Secteurs de l'Extraction Artisanale du Diamant et de l'Or en République Centrafricaine* (GODICA) project and USAID AMPR completed for 413 fishponds in the project's operational zones of Nola, Carnot, and Boda. Promising results suggested continued support for this income-generating activity could equal the value of diamond mining efforts.

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

- Artisanal gold diagnostic report drafted and online interactive web map disseminated internally by subcontractor International Peace Information Service (IPIS) to summarize situation around 322 mine sites employing approximately 62,000 artisanal miners.
- Technical and administrative preparations finalized for restitution of gold mining diagnostic workshop by IPIS and Code of Risk Mitigation for Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners Engaging in Formal Trade (CRAFT) training by USAID AMPR subcontractor RESOLVE in early January.

### **Objective 4: Improve USAID Programming through Increased Understanding of Linkages Between Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining and Key Development Issues**

- Discussions completed with USAID and Levin Sources, Artisanal Pathways, and the Tetra Tech home office to finalize the technical scope and contract for the Responsible Artisanal Diamond Sourcing initiative expected to be launched in the next quarter.
- Component 4 Coordinator attended the Kimberley Process Plenary held in November in New Delhi, India, leading to the successful adoption by the Kimberley Process of limited changes to the Operational Framework. Most significant change was switching to a "notification" system whereby Government of CAR (GoCAR) can authorize exports from compliant zones at will rather than first requiring pre-authorization from the CAR Monitoring Team. General update on USAID AMPR activities provided to the Working Group on Alluvial and Artisanal Production.
- Component 4 Coordinator attended a two-day workshop organized by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development and European Union in Brussels on minerals-related crimes. The coordinator organized and facilitated a panel on the situation in CAR in collaboration with the European Union GODICA project's Technical Advisor, IPIS, and the United Nations Panel of Experts Coordinator.

This quarterly report presents descriptions and results of each activity in USAID AMPR's approved Annual Work Plan for the period of October through December 2019.

## 3.0 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 to build upon efforts that began in 2016 to implement a strategy to combat diamond smuggling, notably through land that borders CAR. Government stakeholders have acknowledged that smuggling has reached unprecedented levels; however, they argue that the drivers and pathways to smuggling are attributed less to coordination issues with other countries and more to the reduced activities on the part of buying houses and lax airport controls. As such, according to the First Year Work Plan USAID AMPR will facilitate a rigorous and participatory process, including visits to key border areas 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 OF. 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 MMG approved a field visit and technical workshop in Cameroon to present the results of the smuggling diagnostic and identify opportunities for cross-border coordination and experience sharing. A joint USAID AMPR and MMG technical team prepared the terms of reference for the mission and submitted them to the minister for approval. The joint technical team proposed the field visit to Douala, Yaoundé, Bertoua, and border towns of Garoua-Boulai, Kentzou, and Yokadouma in March 2020 so as to have enough time for preparations with Cameroonian counterparts. The project will participate in this activity in Cameroon and partially fund GoCAR participation. The EU GODICA project agreed to fund the participation of some additional GoCAR officials. However, as noted in the Work Plan, the timing of this activity depends on strategic decisions that the MMG needs to make, so it is possible that this activity will experience further delays.

*Road Map:* USAID AMPR drafted a road map for strengthening diamond supply chain governance, including regulatory and institutional changes. The Minister of Mines and Geology assembled a technical team led by the *Chargé de Mission* of the MMG that reviewed and finalized the project's diamond smuggling diagnostic report that described the causes of illicit mineral exports. The MMG's technical team requested that USAID AMPR develop a road map for strengthening the legal chain of custody of diamonds. The project provided a draft road map to the technical team for their review at the end of the quarter. The road map is composed of seven areas that mirror the different levels of the supply chain and requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), notably, the institutional and regulatory framework, organization of production, internal trade of diamonds, export organization, collection and management of data, internal controls and combating smuggling and organized crime. At the beginning of the next quarter, USAID AMPR will follow up with the MMG to discuss the draft road map, identify key priorities, and develop the next steps for its operationalization. The political dynamics around this strategy are also uncertain, as the project has not yet sensed full political buy-in for the broader reform agenda.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to contribute to regulatory and institutional reform efforts supported by the World Bank. At the time of this quarterly report, the World Bank project was not fully

operational. 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 Operational Framework (see Activity 1.1.1) will consist of 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:** USAID AMPR provided technical support to the MMG to revise the decree for the CNS PK. The project's technical team reviewed the text and proposed the inclusion of key stakeholders such as customs authorities and representatives of local administrations in the KP-compliant zones. The MMG also agreed to include representatives from technical and financial partners. The Minister of Mines and Geology signed the revised decree no. 073/MMG/DIRCAB/CMM on November 14, 2019. The new committee is led by a National Coordinator from civil society, a professor from the University of Bangui, who will work with two nominated rapporteurs. The restructuring of the CAR KP National Monitoring Committee paved the way for USAID AMPR to engage them in discussions about areas of collaborations as per the AMPR Year 2 Work Plan. In December 2019 the project team participated in a three-day CNS PK retreat, financially supported by EU GODICA. Retreat participants discussed the compliant zones monitoring plan and analysis of the situation in the proposed KP priority zones, validated the CLS meeting agenda and reporting tools drafted by USAID AMPR, and drafted the 2020 action plan for the CNS PK. Next quarter, USAID AMPR will ensure that the action plan is consistent with the road map strategy and identify priority CLS committees in the compliant zones that will be supported by the project.



Photo 1: Working session of team at the Boali retreat. Photo by Regis Ndaket.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to participate actively in the World Bank-led Mining Code revision process with respect to ASM policy. At the time of this quarterly report, the World Bank efforts had not yet begun, and there was still uncertainty 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 for participation if and when the process starts. USAID AMPR will be well-positioned to offer specific suggestions for improving the legislative framework based on the diagnostic process and workshops proposed in the Work Plan, including those related to smuggling (see Activity 1.1.1) and adapting the Cote d'Ivoire *Société pour le Développement Minier en Côte d'Ivoire* (SODEMI) model for village-based revenue management (see Activity 1.2.3). Regarding the study tour to Côte d'Ivoire foreseen under this activity, USAID AMPR will wait to determine whether this will be necessary; 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 (now a key advisor at the MMG).

**Results:** The MMG informed USAID AMPR that the African Development Bank (ADB) is supporting the drafting of the new CAR Mining Code. The MMG indicated that a team of experts from the ministry traveled to Kigali, Rwanda, in early December 2019. The group met with ADB representatives and discussed the process for enacting the preparation of a new Mining Code. USAID AMPR will follow up

with the MMG for planned next steps. The project team will organize an inter-donor discussion with the World Bank and GODICA on how to support the MMG in this endeavor. USAID AMPR completed the review and editing in the French and Sango languages of a lexicon of terms used by artisanal miners and stakeholders in the supply chain in CAR. These terms will be integrated into the Mining Code in order to reduce confusions over terminology that have long hampered interpretation of the code. USAID AMPR will print and distribute to key stakeholders in the CAR mining sector the dictionary format of the lexicon during the next quarter.

### 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 to take stock of the PRADD I certificates of customary land tenure delivered to nearly 3,000 miners between 2007 and 2012 and identify any follow-up activities for USAID AMPR. In the previous quarter, consultant Sabine Jiekak carried out a study in August, 2019 that assessed the impact, relevance/utility, and weaknesses of mining claims certificates issued by PRADD I. The study included focus group discussions with certificate holders but delved into the legal issues surrounding them (e.g., if they are valid proof of ownership in case of court disputes). The study combined background documentation and legal analysis of the land formalization context in mining areas, with semi-structured interviews of 125 selected artisanal miners in eight villages, which included both certificate recipients (64 including 7 women) and non-recipients, as well as of the local mining authorities in Boda and Nola. The study team interviewed villagers not part of the PRADD I Certification (Bomandoro) as a control site and then the two intervention villages of Mboulaye 2 and Mboulaye 3. Initial findings were presented and discussed in a reflection workshop with the main stakeholders of the different government institutions involved in land management at the national level on options for the formalization of property rights in artisanal mining areas.

The study recommended that mining claims certification processes initiated by PRADD I be integrated into a general approach to the management of mining claims and within Artisanal Mining Zones (ZEA). The physical, customary, and geographic information on the formalization document will lead to better administration of the ZEA by recognizing existing spaces with competitive claims and facilitating the monitoring of diamond production in the ZEA compared with the Mining Administration's declared production.

**Results:** No activity was planned for this quarter. The activity is now completed. This activity will now be carried out under activity 1.2.2. noted below.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to implement recommendations from the study foreseen under Activity 1.2.1 and initiate 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo (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. USAID AMPR consultant Sebastian Pennes carried out the study as noted below in Activity 1.2.3. The project team will hold discussions during the Year 2 work-planning process to determine how to address his recommendations, especially the concept of putting in place ZEAs.

**Results:** USAID AMPR participated in a joint mission with MMG experts to consult with communities that may be appropriately placed for the creation of pilot ZEAs in Nola and Carnot. The mission held consultative meetings with administrative and local authorities, mining actors in the supply chain, target communities, World Wide Fund for Nature regional managers, and CAR's Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting, and Fishing. The mining communities and local authorities of Sangouma and Sama in Carnot and

those of *Société Centrafricaine d'Exploitation Diamantifère* (SCED)-Ndelengue and Mona-Sao in Nola responded favorably to the idea of formalization of ZEAs and the participatory and inclusive management of resources. The communities have implemented models in the past in which mining companies buy rough diamonds directly from the communities and then contribute funds for community development to the village chiefs. The chiefs then work with selected committee members to support community activities like building schools or health centers.

The case of the mining village of SCED-Ndelengue is particularly interesting. Years back, the community signed a community management plan with companies that spelled out benefits to be received from logging revenues. The companies nominated mediators to engage the community on the priority development projects and the proper use of funds provided by the timber companies. During the USAID AMPR discussions, the conservation authorities who managed the national park of Dzanga-Sangha welcomed the ZEA initiative as timely because of a plan to relocate artisanal miners into mining areas already earmarked outside of the protected area. However, the park managers are concerned that formally establishing a ZEA near the protected area could legitimize incursions into the concession.



Photo 2: Hervé Pounou, USAID AMPR Expansion Specialist, facilitating discussions with SCED-Ndelengue village leaders on ZEAs. Photo by: Crespin Kpangba.

As per the Work Plan, USAID AMPR regional office staff in Carnot and Nola will continue to facilitate discussions with potential ZEA communities on ways the project can provide technical assistance around diamond revenue management for development based on consultancy reports from last year. These exchanges will help USAID AMPR collect the necessary information to develop a plan for the implementation phase of the pilot ZEAs. In the next quarter, the project's priority will be on gathering these details and organizing local and national technical meetings to decide on a path forward.

### 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 is designed to focus in the first year on developing and building consensus around the model(s) to pilot. The question of revenue management is particularly tricky as indicated in the consultancy report prepared by Sebastian Pennes. As such, after review of the preliminary concept in May 2019, USAID AMPR's field teams need to reassess how to move forward on this activity, initially designed to conduct a process of dialogue and awareness-raising in target communities with respect to revenue capture and utilization. USAID AMPR had hoped to begin implementing the pilots by the end of Year 1 but will now need to revise the strategy.

**Results:** No activities are planned in this quarterly until advances have been made for Activity 1.2.2.

### 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 to measure knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of miners periodically in order to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities and discern key trends. USAID AMPR conducted the first KAP survey during the first months of the project with a representative sample of mine claim holders (e.g., artisanal miners or *chefs de chantier*) drawn from active mining sites in select compliant and priority zones. The questionnaire allowed for each respondent to be scored on their level of knowledge of the KP and Mining Code, to form the baseline for the indicator measuring KP knowledge improvement. USAID AMPR aimed to harmonize the questionnaire and data collection process with related activities, such as sampling active mine sites to estimate real production and developing an interactive online geographic information system for active gold and diamond mining sites (led by IPIS, see Activity 3.3).

**Results:** No activities are planned for this quarter.

### 3.1.3.2 Activity 1.3.2: Develop a Communications Strategy

**Description:** This activity is intended to develop and implement a grassroots communications strategy to increase knowledge and application of KP procedures by all actors across the supply chain. USAID AMPR is drawing upon results from PRADD I and II, as well as from the project's first KAP survey, to develop a comprehensive strategy. The project will implement this strategy starting in Year 2, to include translation/adaptation of videos from PRADD I and II, production of videos and interactive community theater scripts, and training of KP Focal Points and USAID AMPR field agents. An intensive grassroots communications campaign will be timed for before the 2020 dry season and the period when most miners acquire their licenses (*patentes*).

**Results:** USAID AMPR contracted an Ivoirian consultant from the nongovernmental organization (NGO) INDIGO who had worked on the PRADD II project in Côte d'Ivoire to promote social dialogue in diamond mining communities in Séguéla and Tortiya. On a field mission to Carnot, the consultant organized training sessions on the principles and practices of social dialogue facilitation with the CLPRs of Carnot Center and Toutoubou, USAID AMPR Community Mobilizers, and Rural Development Specialists. The consultant organized a three-day training in Bangui with Component Coordinators, Community Mobilizers, and the Rural Development Specialist from the USAID AMPR Regional Offices of Boda, Nola, and Carnot. The Coordinator and Community Mobilizers for the World Bank *Appui à La Professionnalisation des Coopératives Minières de la République Centrafricaine* (APCM) project also participated in the training.

USAID AMPR's local video subcontractor *Société Elie Numérique* worked with the Ivoirian consultant to document the above training that will form part of the content of the five short videos that the project plans to produce in this work plan year. The project consultant trained the video subcontractor in best video production practices and the techniques employed by INDIGO for producing video capsules (short documentary-type videos on community issues) as training tools using local interviews/focus groups. In the next quarter, the subcontractor will start producing videos on the following topics: (i) motivations and challenges around non-registered actors like *débrouillards* and *coxeurs*, including relationship with the *Unité Spéciale Anti-Fraude* (USAF); (ii) the role of women in the diamond/gold supply chain; (iii) mining-related challenges including labor dynamics, exploration, mechanization, and working conditions; (iv) financing and the relationship between miners, buyers, and cooperatives; and (v) the relationship between communities and miners including semi-industrial mining companies and the role of communities in managing their own resources for development.



Photo 3: USAID AMPR Carnot team and the Carnot Centre CLPR members trained by the consultant. Photo by: Junior Kogoro.

USAID AMPR also finalized a tender with a local subcontractor Network of Journalists for Human Rights (RJDH) to produce 20 radio programs (of 30-minute duration) on the KP and ASM for local and national broadcast. RJDH is highly recommended by Inter-News, a USAID grantee that worked with them and built their capacity in radio production and programming. In the next quarter, USAID AMPR will work with the subcontractor to develop content for the 20 themes to be aired as radio programs. This initiative represents an excellent technical synergy between USAID-funded projects in CAR long sought for by all.

### 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 to incentivize formalization and KPCS-compliant behavior through conditional technical assistance to miners, communities, and buyers. In the first year, USAID AMPR planned to 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, the project 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. USAID AMPR will also harmonize activities with the anticipated World Bank project to support mining cooperatives. For example, technical and material assistance will be made contingent on the purchase of licenses, the issuance of mining worker cards, and reporting compliance required by the Mining Code and the Kimberley Process.

**Results:** No scheduled work plan activities 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 to support 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 for the years to come but also will work with other donors to agree to sustainable solutions to issues like the salaries of KP Focal Points. For the first Work Plan year, USAID AMPR intended to 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 has agreed to support some costs related to KP Focal Points. Per discussions with the World Bank Project Manager for support to the MMG, 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 rental costs until the World Bank mining support project provides motorcycles to the Focal Points. USAID AMPR will not pay the fuel costs of motorcycles. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) spelling out the respective donor and KPPS Focal Point support will set forth these arrangements. In addition, this MOU will detail 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:** During the reporting quarter, USAID AMPR focused on assisting the GoCAR to prepare the legal texts for the legalization of the KP Permanent Secretariat, a long-needed requirement for the body to receive funding from the World Bank and other donors as well as ministry financial support. The Office of the President requested an additional meeting on changes needed in the legal texts. USAID AMPR will help organize further consultations during the next quarter. In addition, the project supported the negotiations leading to the modification of the KP OF, allowing continual exports and a quarterly review by the KP Monitoring Team instead of pre-approval for each export. This was a key recommendation from the diamond smuggling diagnostic. Next quarter USAID AMPR will finalize details for capacity building and technical support with respect to data collection and monitoring in the field, as

well as support to CLS quarterly meetings. USAID AMPR will also work closely with the National Monitoring Committee of the Kimberley Process (CNS PK) to prepare the resubmission of additional compliant zone requests with the EU GODICA project.

USAID AMPR provided technical support to the MMG and the restructured CNS PK to develop a meeting agenda and meeting minutes template for quarterly mining sectoral meetings in compliant zones as part of the CLS reform. The group discussed and validated the templates during the three-day CNS PK retreat attended by the CNS PK National Coordinator and the two KPPS rapporteurs, MMG experts led by the *Chargé de Mission*, and USAID AMPR technical staff. In the next quarter, USAID AMPR will coordinate with the CNS PK to train CLSs in the compliant zones on the use of these templates. The templates should significantly improve the collection and reporting of standardized/quality information from the KP-compliant zones.

#### 3.1.4.2 Activity 1.4.2: Reinvigorate the Group of 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 diplomats would need to lead the “Friends” concept, USAID AMPR will follow up with the new U.S. Ambassador to see if there is interest.

**Results:** The nascent Group of Friends of CAR did not meet this quarter because of preparations for the KP Plenary in New Delhi and other end-of-year priorities. The U.S. Ambassador is very supportive of the Group of Friends and seeks further technical input from AMPR on next steps. The USAID AMPR Technical Deputy/Component 4 Coordinator will work with the Ambassador and other stakeholders early next year to identify possible pathways forward in light of the outcome of the KP Plenary and the political dynamics of 2020 with the new KP Chair and upcoming presidential elections in CAR.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to promote coordination and synergy between different donors working in the mining sector in CAR. During Year I 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:** As noted above, USAID AMPR drafted the road map in consultation with EU GODICA. The road map is envisaged in part to help build synergies and coordination among partners. The team also prepared an accompanying activity matrix for this purpose. Informally, USAID AMPR and EU GODICA worked closely on a number of activities. USAID AMPR provided technical input for the terms of reference for assistance to the *Bureau d'Évaluation et de Contrôle de Diamant et d'Or* on diamond evaluation and for a follow-up study on transnational criminal networks involved in the illicit minerals trade in CAR. The ministry has not followed up at this stage on the creation of a formal inter-donor coordination mechanism despite a promising first meeting between the Direction General of Mines and the USAID AMPR, World Bank APCM, and EU GODICA projects late in the quarter.

#### 3.1.4.4 Activity 1.4.4 Support Targeted USAID AMPR Interventions

**Description:** This activity aims to support capacity building and other in-kind contributions to the GoCAR 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 EU project terms of reference, which ideally will lead to complementary 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 GODICA is launched. USAID AMPR will continue to be collaborative, proactive, and flexible.

**Results:** The World Bank-funded APCM project became operational during the past quarter. APCM carried out field diagnostics to identify where to situate project activities. Through joint consultation between USAID AMPR and APCM organized by the World Bank Technical Manager, the teams identified two localities: Nola, where USAID AMPR works, and Boganagone, where USAID AMPR does not intervene in any way. APCM covered per diem of some KPSS Focal Points to participate in field diagnostics. Other discussions are underway around how the USAID project might support investments of materials and equipment in the new ZEA being discussed for the Carnot area. These discussions should be finalized in January 2020 after formal validation of the APCM field diagnostics. Discussions are underway between the two projects to share office space in Bangui, Nola, and Carnot.

### **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 to build continuity with PRADD II under which six CLPRs (peace and reconciliation committees) were established in Berberati, albeit with limited available time 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-MHANR 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 *Antenne Locale de Suivi* (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 assessment of the advancements of the six CLPRs was not started this quarter because considerable discussion emerged between USAID and the AMPR project about the intent and methodology for a rigorous and participatory evaluation of the CLPR model. Several versions of the assessment were prepared and discussed with the MHANR, the MMG, and USAID. A consultant experienced in peace-building in CAR has been identified. He reviewed the terms of reference extensively, and the group has reached a tentative agreement that the assessment will review the impact, activities, successes, failures, legitimacy, lessons learned, and recommendations. USAID AMPR has reserved the consultant's time for early in the first quarter of 2020.

##### **3.2.1.2 Activity 2.1.2: Expand Support to CLPRs**

**Description:** This activity aims to increase 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 year, 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 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 MHANR requested that USAID AMPR postpone until the next quarter the official installation of the 11 peace-building committees created in Year I by the MHANR with the project's support. MHANR staff was focused on providing emergency support to the families affected by floods in the various sectors of Bangui and Bimbo in November and December 2019. The USAID AMPR Component 2 Coordinator finalized the terms of reference for the official induction ceremonies of the 11 CLPRs in Carnot and Nola. The ceremonies were to be officiated by the minister of MHANR, with the participation of local administrative authorities such as the prefect, sub-prefect, mayor, company, brigade commander, police commissioner, regional directors, and traditional chiefs. USAID AMPR has started to organize the logistics for the mission that was scheduled to start on November 11, 2019.

This activity is intended to train the 18 CLPRs on the use of conflict and activity registers to record information. USAID AMPR will set up the conflict register with the intention of providing information needed by both the project and the MHANR. The project developed a template for reporting CLPR activities (described in Activity 2.1.3 below). The placement of the Community Mobilizers in the field now creates the opportunity to collect information not only on the types of conflicts being dealt with by the CLPRs but also on future training. The full strategy and content of trainings awaits recommendations from the evaluation of the CLPR. Some hesitancy exists within the donor community on how to support the CLPRs, so this consultancy will hopefully clarify USAID's stance on the matter.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to design and implement social cohesion support including but not limited to activities involving the CLPRs. In the first Work Plan year, USAID AMPR provided 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 subcontractor INDIGO in Cote d'Ivoire). USAID AMPR will also develop a concept note on the Local Pacts, which were developed under PRADD II for several communes, to document 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:** USAID AMPR developed a template used by the Community Mobilizers and Rural Development Specialist to discuss with and report on CLPR meetings and activities in the zones covered by the Nola, Boda, and Carnot regional offices. Every week, the USAID AMPR field team shares the reports on CLPR activities with the Component Coordinators and the project Chief of Party (COP). The team reviews these reports and provides guidance in case of required action. USAID AMPR, through this approach, is keeping track of CLPR activities in the zones and provides targeted technical coordination and logistical support to CLPRs to enable them to undertake various tasks.

*CLPR Dispute Resolution:* The USAID AMPR team in Carnot coordinated with CLPRs in the area to support the reintegration of refugees returning from Kentzou, Cameroon, with the support of the MHANR and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. CLPRs registered the complaints of the returnees, who reported difficulties recovering their lost property and stigmatization, and discussed these complaints with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR's

(MINUSCA) civil affairs department. MINUSCA provided the CLPRs with communications kits comprised of a megaphone, notepads, and pens to facilitate their work.

*Action Plan for Combating Armed Pastoralism:* USAID AMPR also continued to develop an innovative initiative around armed pastoralism in the southwest. With the CLPRs, the Component 2 Coordinator identified the types of disputes emerging around pastoralism. Table 2 in Annex 5 of this report describes the types of conflicts. USAID AMPR will verify this initial listing of positive initiatives by the CLPRs during the rigorous evaluation of CLPR performance and undertake further action research described above. The initial listing showed that the CLPRs are actively trying to mediate in several conflicts pitting pastoralists of different categories against farmers and diamond miners. Following the strategy spelled out in the Year 2 Work Plan, USAID AMPR engaged Dr. Leif Brottem of Grinnell College to carry out a literature review of pastoralism in the southwest. Dr. Brottem is doing comparative research on the evolution of pastoralist systems in West and Central Africa. The project then undertook a sole source contract with Concordis, a British NGO that has been carrying out applied research on armed pastoralism in the northwest of CAR. During the next quarter, the project will begin a four-month-long applied participatory research and stakeholder dialogue in the Berberati and Carnot sub-prefectures with pastoralist groups, sedentary communities, and artisanal gold and diamond miners with the intent of helping all to come up with an action plan to address some of the root causes of the increasingly violent dynamics between them. This strategic preparation will complement ongoing CLPR initiatives to address conflicts between these livelihood groups.

### 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 Complement Learning

**Description:** This activity aims to use 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:** There were no activities foreseen in the Work Plan for this quarter. The field team continues to apply the principles and practices of the Gender Action Plan.

#### 3.2.2.2 Activity 2.2.2: Develop Gender Action Plan

**Description:** This activity aims to develop a comprehensive strategy for promoting women's economic and social inclusion, with a particular emphasis on land tenure dynamics and complementary 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 and concrete livelihoods and awareness-raising activities to begin in the first Work Plan year.

**Results:** This activity was completed in Year 1 and the related deliverable approved by USAID. Activity 2.2.3 below provides information on this initiative's impacts.

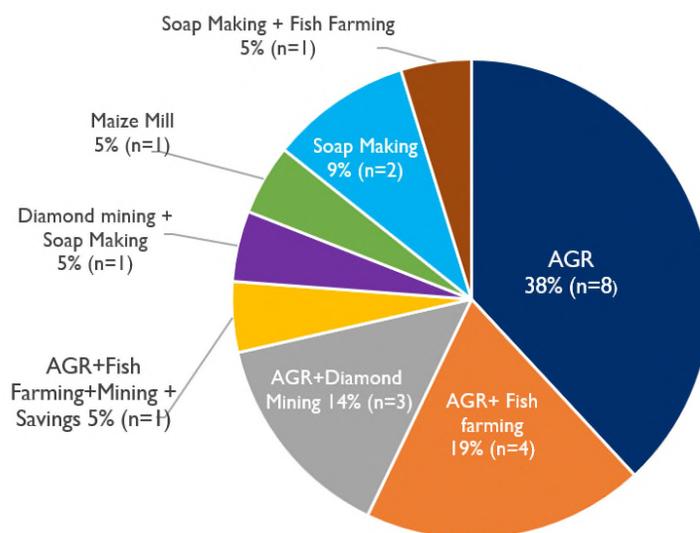
#### 3.2.2.3 Activity 2.2.3: Support Income and Rural Livelihood Diversification

**Description:** This activity aims to provide 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 as detailed in the First Year Work Plan. 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 that have the maximum chance of sustainability and success.

**Results:** USAID AMPR completed the procurement process to identify and contract out a local NGO, Women Action for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship (AFPE), for a two-year subcontract to implement agricultural and organizational support to women's groups. The project held technical planning meetings with AFPE to develop a detailed task-based work plan and budget. The contract became effective in December 2019. The EU GODICA project met separately with AFPE to discuss the possibility of contracting them to implement that project's income-generating activities. GODICA favors working with the same partner to maximize impact, especially for common activities with USAID AMPR such as pisciculture.

USAID AMPR completed the setting up of 21 women's and mixed gender groups that will benefit from support in rural livelihoods diversification activities: 12 groups in Nola, 7 in Carnot, and 2 in Boda. The project's Livelihoods Coordinator (also called Component 2B Coordinator), Community Mobilizers, and Rural Development Specialists conducted preliminary meetings and awareness-raising activities and finalized the list of beneficiary groups. The team also evaluated the capacities of the groups and documented current and past economic activities undertaken by each entity. In the next quarter, the groups will work closely with AFPE to identify opportunities to support income-generating value chains. Saponification, or the preparation of soap, is a highly lucrative activity and one of the many income-generation ideas presented by the associations. In total, the group identified 595 beneficiaries, of which 87 are male. Table 1 in Annex 5 provides details on potential areas of support for these beneficiaries, like the number of women and men per group. Figure 2 illustrates the number (n) of the groups per selected economic activity type.

**FIGURE 2: LIST OF PROPOSED INCOME-GENERATING VALUE CHAINS**



The nature and level of USAID AMPR support will vary per group, as some groups are more organized and active in their villages. For instance, in the Carnot sub-prefecture village of Ganli, two groups of women involved in artisanal mining have started the process of acquiring and preparing large plots for cultivation. Each group member is contributing to the costs of clearing land for group cultivation of food crops. To demonstrate adherence to USAID AMPR's approach to provide project support to groups whose members follow Kimberley Process certification requirements, some members of the Espoir group in Carnot-Center paid their 2019 artisanal mining licenses and are preparing to pay again for 2020, attesting to the awareness on the part of women artisanal miners to legal requirements. This group of women artisanal miners found diamonds of 2.6 carats (in April) and 1.22 carats (in May 2019) and sold them for 650,000 and 130,000 FCFA francs, respectively. This group is requesting USAID AMPR

technical training in SMARTER mining, the technique used to identify more accurately the location of diamond veins while also restoring mined-out land.

*Fish Farming Assessment:* The project provided logistical and coordination support to Agence Belge de Développement (ENABEL) Pisciculture Expert to assess the situation around 413 fishponds in the USAID AMPR operational zones of Nola, Carnot, and Boda. To the surprise of USAID AMPR, many of these fishponds still produce fish despite the impacts of the civil strife of the past years—a strong testament to the self-reliance of the fish farmers. A cost-sharing arrangement was made possible since both the USAID AMPR and the EU-funded GODICA projects were interested in assessing fish-farming needs and opportunities in project intervention zones (taking into account the results and experiences from PRADD I). The Pisciculture Expert identified technical errors that need to be addressed in the current suite of active ponds, but also locations for new fishponds that might be created by either project. Among the issues that the consultant flagged was a lack of proper cleaning of the ponds, limited knowhow around the management of the fish nursery, lack of fish dietary supplements, poor choice of the farmed fish species, and lack of protection and monitoring of ponds against predation and theft. The expert proposed numerous technical and strategic recommendations to address these challenges and developed a training manual for USAID AMPR on pisciculture. He worked with the project's Community Mobilizers and subcontractor AFPE on improved methods to set up potential fishponds. The ENABEL project team shared the consultant's draft report with USAID AMPR to review and will release the final report in the next quarter.



Photo 4: The Pisciculture Expert describing the different types of fish fingerlings to community members in Carnot. Photo by: Lucila Bertille.

#### 3.2.2.4 Activity 2.2.4: Establish Women's Innovation Fund

**Description:** This activity aims to provide 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 Gender Action Plan will determine if there are enough existing entrepreneurs or if the first year will focus on capacity building and planning, to take place concurrently with Activity 2.2.3, focusing on livelihood diversification activities with less-structured women's economic groups.

**Results:** There were no scheduled work plan activities 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 to build upon PRADD II efforts to foster collaboration and coordination between the MMG and the MHARN. 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 and 3 Coordinators will confer closely with government stakeholders to determine whether formal agreements are needed.

Otherwise, USAID AMPR will continue the 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 Component 2 Coordinator prepared the draft USAID AMPR protocol for collaboration with the MHANR regarding project support for the CLPRs. The MHANR *Chargé de Mission* proposed that the project organize a workshop to present the protocol to MMG senior leadership for their input and validation. USAID AMPR did not organize the workshop because from November to December 2019, all MHANR staff were focused on humanitarian response efforts for the victims of the heavy floods that affected the population of Bangui and other parts of the country. The project will organize this activity in the next quarter.

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

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

**Results:** No activity was planned for this reporting period due to the MHANR's preoccupation with the effects of the heavy flooding in Bangui.

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

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

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

**Description:** This activity is intended to 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 subcontractor IPIS is leading a diagnostic study to assess the ASM gold economy while also setting up an interactive mapping system (see Activity 3.1.3). The diagnostic consists of desk- and field-based research to understand the production and financing systems and the regulatory framework. Results are to be presented and discussed at a national workshop. USAID AMPR plans to design the workshop in such a way as to build linkages with other donors (notably the EU) and move toward a national action plan. For example, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)/EU may conduct a training on the new conflict minerals legislation, and USAID AMPR's second subcontractor for Component 3, RESOLVE, will then share experiences from the USAID Capacity Building for Responsible Minerals Trade Project in the DRC. Combined with the study results, the workshop will then create the space for discussions for an action plan.

**Results:** IPIS drafted and disseminated the artisanal gold diagnostic report and online interactive web map internally in October 2019. This report reflects the first comprehensive field-based study of CAR's artisanal gold study and is premised on site visits to 322 mine sites with an estimated 62,042 artisanal

miners working on site (men, women, and children). RESOLVE and Tetra Tech feedback to IPIS on the draft diagnostic report focused primarily on clarifying the strategic objectives and main emphasis of the report; adding discussion around issues related to the purity considerations in gold pricing (which is essential for establishing margins), fraudulent practices, price calculation, and identification of needs for technical assistance; and providing more detail on the supply chain dynamics for the ASM gold in CAR. The revised report was distributed to the MMG, USAID AMPR, and the IPIS representative in Bangui.

USAID AMPR is concerned, however, that MMG staff will not have had enough time to review the report in advance of the January 2020 workshop. While the draft gold diagnostic report was distributed to the MMG in late November, many of the MMG staff were preoccupied with the KP meeting at that time, and then the holiday season arrived, resulting in the absence of many staff from their official posts.

### 3.3.1.2 Activity 3.1.2: Facilitate Gold Sector Action Plan

**Description:** This activity aims to foster technical discussions that build on the gold sector diagnostic and that lead to an action plan, to be supported by other donors. USAID AMPR anticipates working toward 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) and 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 ENABEL to support the government and private sector in developing the action plan. USAID AMPR will also identify any linkages with APCM-supported mining cooperatives, some of which may be involved in gold, and that may be good candidates for piloting responsible sourcing initiatives.

**Results:** USAID AMPR has held four conference calls with IPIS and RESOLVE to discuss the gold sector diagnostic and prepare for the gold workshop in January 2020. Agenda items included, but were not limited to, providing detailed feedback on the gold diagnostic report and map, drafting the terms of reference for the workshop, developing slides for the due diligence and CRAFT training, and discussing a road map for launching discussions and next steps for the CAR gold sector action plan.

It has been a challenge for USAID AMPR to develop appropriate training materials related to due diligence for conflict-affected and high-risk supply chains. Challenges include distilling and making more accessible the OECD guidance and CRAFT due diligence model as well as conveying its importance for CAR. The resulting presentation (in French), however, is an excellent overview of these concepts, and the team will distribute it (electronically) after the January 2020 workshop.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to replicate the mine site monitoring and interactive real-time mapping interface developed by IPIS in the DRC and to build on their conflict mapping work in CAR. Based on work plan discussions, USAID AMPR will move up this activity to Year I, 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. USAID 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:** IPIS drafted the interactive web map based on data gathered from 322 mine site visits. In November 2019 IPIS conducted a field visit to Bangui to discuss the draft diagnostic report with the MMG, as well as a Microsoft Excel table with a cleaned version of the dataset, an A0 printed map in French presenting the mining sites visited to date, and a link to a password-protected, interactive web-based map displaying the 322 visited mining sites. The interactive web map will be presented to relevant CAR authorities during a restitution workshop scheduled in Bangui in January 2020.

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

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

##### 3.4.1.1 Activity 4.1.1: Prepare Outreach Documents

**Description:** This activity aims to prepare communication and outreach materials targeting USAID Operating Units on themes related to ASM and development. USAID prepares briefs on the USAID AMPR project to be shared with operating units. This activity is intended for USAID AMPR to prepare documents during the Work Plan year should a need arise.

**Results:** There are no activities in the current work plan under this contract activity. However, during this quarter, USAID AMPR worked to finalize the briefing on gender and ASM produced under last year's Work Plan. At the time of writing, USAID had requested revisions.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to use 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:** There are no activities planned in this Work Plan year as part of this contract activity.

##### 3.4.1.3 Activity 4.1.3: Provide On-Call Technical Assistance

**Description:** This activity aims to provide 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 is to work with the USAID AMPR Project Manager (PM) and USAID to respond to any requests, through organization of short-term technical assistance or other activities.

**Results:** USAID AMPR worked with Levin Sources, Artisanal Pathways, the Tetra Tech home office, and USAID to finalize the technical scope and contract for the Responsible Artisanal Diamond Sourcing initiative. A decision was made to focus only on CAR and exclude West Africa in the initial scoping. In addition, the refined Statement of Work (SOW) emphasizes the learning objectives of the activity through mandating transparency about pricing and other information that can be useful in assessing the viability of direct sourcing efforts. At the time of writing, USAID approved the final SOW for review, and the contract is in the final stages of negotiation. It should be launched by late January 2020.

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

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

**Description:** This activity aims to participate 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 project's Technical Deputy was slated to attend the KP Intersessional to support the U.S. delegation as needed, follow the activities of the CAR KP Monitoring Team, and report on USAID AMPR activities to assist GoCAR. In addition, the Working Group on Alluvial and Artisanal Production (WGAAP) asked USAID whether the Technical Deputy could work with the Diamond Development Initiative to present on cooperative management best practices, included in the final 2018 KP communique.

It was also requested that the Technical Deputy represent the project at the the OECD Responsible Minerals Forum in April 2019. USAID AMPR will monitor other events and propose attending them to USAID as needed. For example, the World Bank may organize regional ASM conferences in Africa, and the EU will likely support a follow-on artisanal diamond mining forum like the one organized in Zambia in 2018. USAID AMPR will assess the utility of attending such conferences on a case-by-case basis and/or whether to fund the participation of key local stakeholders (like artisanal miners). USAID will review these proposals as they emerge.

**Results:** The Technical Deputy/Component 4 Coordinator attended the KP Plenary held in November 2019 in New Delhi, India. The Technical Deputy attended and contributed to discussions around the situation in CAR, which led to the successful adoption by the KP of limited changes to the Operational Framework. The most significant change was switching to a “notification” system, whereby CAR can authorize exports from compliant zones at will rather than first requesting pre-authorization from the CAR Monitoring Team. This was one of the major issues identified in the diagnostic on smuggling completed last year. The Technical Deputy also presented a general update on USAID AMPR activities to the WGAAP. Finally, the Technical Deputy attended a two-day workshop organized by the OECD and the EU in Brussels, Belgium, in December on minerals-related crimes. The Technical Deputy organized and facilitated a panel on the situation in CAR in collaboration with the EU GODICA Technical Advisor, IPIS, and the UN Panel of Experts Coordinator. The presentation was well-received and contributed to bringing greater understanding and awareness of the situation for law enforcement agencies in attendance.

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

**Description:** Similar to Activity 4.1.3, this activity aims to serve 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.

**Results:** No activities were foreseen in the Work Plan for this quarter. The revision of the CAR land tenure profile is scheduled for the last quarter of the Work Plan.

#### 3.4.2.3 Activity 4.2.3: Publish Research in Peer-Reviewed Publications and For Various Portals

**Description:** This activity aims to position 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 Work Plan year 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:** The Technical Deputy/Component 4 Coordinator held a call with the graduate student co-writing the academic article on the SODEMI model. A revised draft will be prepared at the end of the next quarter.

## 4.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

During the setting up of the 21 women’s and mixed-gender groups, USAID AMPR paid special attention to women and vulnerable populations (Muslim and Pygmy minorities). Women represent 85 percent of 595 group beneficiaries to be supported by the project. USAID AMPR selected groups from several Pygmy villages in the sub-prefecture of Nola. The majority of the groups selected for targeted AMPR support are led by women. In mixed groups with the presence of men, women were nominated to key decision-making positions.

In Carnot, questions of religious discrimination have considerably weakened cohesion between groups of Muslim and non-Muslim populations. USAID AMPR selected the Espoir group that brings together Muslim and non-Muslim artisanal miners. The Espoir group remains a model of inclusion for vulnerable Muslim populations because a Muslim woman heads it.

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

*Enhancing Planning and Communication with Government Stakeholders:* USAID AMPR continued to share French versions of weekly reports with MMG and MHANR senior leadership. The reports provided progress updates on project-implemented activities and an opportunity to receive feedback from GoCAR. USAID AMPR organized restitution meetings for studies conducted with the officials from the two ministries and other partners like GODICA and the World Bank. The project also shared terms of reference with the senior leadership for joint missions involving government representatives. The respective ministries recommended participants for the various missions. USAID AMPR is very grateful to the Minister of Mines and Geology who issued *ordre de missions* that enabled project staff in Bangui to conduct field missions in the regions covered by the project.

*Monthly Coordination Call:* USAID AMPR staff continued to participate actively in the USAID monthly coordination calls designed for sharing updates and improving coordination on the interventions implemented by the project. The group conducted only a call this quarter in October, during which participants discussed the Friends of CAR strategy, the IPIS gold-mapping report, and USAID AMPR’s planned work on pastoralism. During this call, the project also received updates on the EU’s ENABEL and GODICA projects and World Bank APCM project. USAID AMPR compiles and shares notes on each of the monthly calls.

### 4.3 OFFICES

In November 2019, USAID AMPR opened regional offices in Nola, Carnot, and Boda. These are now all well-equipped with necessary furnishings and supplies. A delegation led by the MMG Cabinet Director and the USAID AMPR COP officially opened the offices. The Director-General and Regional Directors of the MMG, prefects and sub-prefects of the zones, local authorities, and representatives of beneficiaries and



Photo 5: Official Opening of the AMPR Nola Regional Office.  
Photo by: Arnold Minang.

international NGOs attended the official opening ceremonies. The main operational challenge USAID AMPR faced when opening the offices was the lack of publicly supplied electricity in the three zones. Project management decided to purchase generators for the three offices given that solar energy is unreliable, especially during the rainy season.

At the beginning of the quarter and after a long process to obtain tax exoneration, the project team purchased two vehicles and six motorcycles (all tax exempt) for project implementation. The vehicle supplier, CFAO Centrafrique, informed the USAID AMPR Bangui office that the department in charge of printing license plates had not printed plates for tax-exonerated vehicles for the last three years. The common practice is to use artisan-made plates, which the project team decided to follow as well.

The Bangui office internet service was very unstable in November and December 2019 due to a general staff strike at the supplier, MOOV Centrafrique. USAID AMPR engaged another internet provider, Orange Centrafrique, to provide internet at the office during this time.

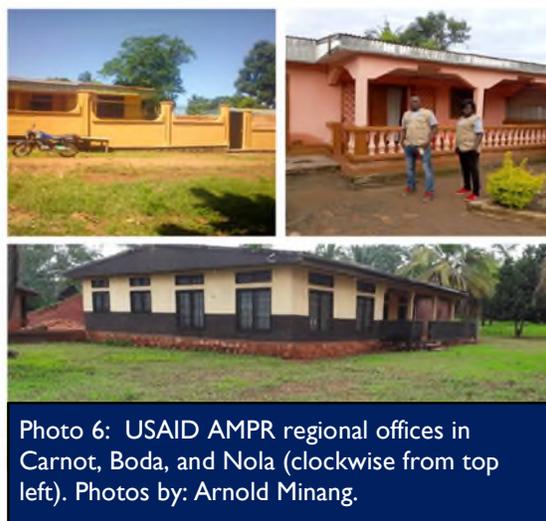


Photo 6: USAID AMPR regional offices in Carnot, Boda, and Nola (clockwise from top left). Photos by: Arnold Minang.

ENERCA, the public electricity provider, increased the number of hours of power availability from 12 to 18 hours a day. The USAID AMPR office functioned on rechargeable batteries in the afternoons during working hours for most of November 2019. ENERCA's power voltage remained unstable, sometimes too high or too low, which resulted in a fire that burnt the Bangui office electricity meter. To mitigate risks, the project office purchased power regulators to protect their information technology assets.

#### 4.4 STAFFING

Following the establishment of the project's regional offices in Nola, Boda, and Carnot, the USAID AMPR Community Mobilizers were deployed to their respective assigned areas. The project provided them with all items necessary to perform their tasks successfully such as motorbikes, protective items (e.g., raincoats, boots, and life jackets), communication devices, and data collection tools (e.g., global positioning system tracking devices and smartphones). USAID AMPR successfully recruited two Rural Development Specialists and brought them on board in December. After their onboarding is complete, they will be deployed to their assigned areas of Nola and Carnot in January 2020. USAID AMPR Component 2B Coordinator/Women's Livelihoods Activities Coordinator Dr. Julie Betabalet announced her resignation as she had been offered a COP position with a French Coopération project. Recruitment for this position will start in January. Some internal restructuring of Component 2 may be required, but this will depend on the qualifications of the replacement candidate.

In order to conform with local labor law, USAID AMPR offered the Bangui-based cleaner and gardener, previously contracted as service providers, employment contracts in December 2019. The project terminated one of the project's two drivers and replaced them due to gross misconduct.

USAID AMPR management embarked on capacity building for local staff through both Tetra Tech's free online platforms and external providers. The project's Finance Officer received a scholarship from the home office to attend a two-day USAID financial management training in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The training covered implementing and maintaining effective financial management systems (including expense allowability), reducing audit risk, and building effective collaboration across Tetra Tech. USAID AMPR

project staff completed a compliance skill-building session facilitated by the COP and Director of Administration and Finance. The facilitators used roleplay that actively engaged staff to analyze and discuss compliance and ethics case studies and dilemmas. The use of case studies helped to illustrate ethical conduct effectively and build capacity in navigating potential ethics issues.

#### 4.5 SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The security situation in the CAR remains precarious and volatile. USAID AMPR noted two major incidents during the quarter: in October 2019, there were clashes between anti-Balaka and government forces in Carnot, leading to the death of the anti-Balaka commander in Carnot named Babe. In November 2019, Bangui town witnessed heavy gunfire as a result of a confrontation between the ex-Seleka and FACA, the national army. FACA chased the ex-Seleka from Camp Béal, where the GoCAR temporarily accommodated them as they awaited reintegration into their communities. The ex-Seleka resisted leaving the camp, which prompted a two-day military confrontation. In line with the project's security plan, the USAID AMPR COP provided guidance to all staff to keep a low profile, avoid unnecessary movements at night, and actively communicate their whereabouts. The team created a security communication tree and WhatsApp group to share timely security updates and guidance on safety procedures.

During the rainy season, Bangui town was hit by heavy floods. GoCAR, through the MHANR and international NGOs, reported cases of loss of life and serious damage to buildings, homes, and infrastructure, including bridges and roadways. As a result, travel times to the project's regional operating zones doubled.

In early December, thieves stole the window glass for the USAID AMPR notice board that was fixed on the outside wall. The night duty guards did not detect the incident until the morning. The project's Bangui administrative held a meeting with BCAGS, the security service provider, who admitted the negligence of their night guards. Effectively, BCAGS changed the night guards and intensified night patrols around the office premises.



Photo 7: Berberati-Nola road impassable during the rainy season. Photos by: Prospert Yaka.

USAID AMPR has contracted Powers Security, the only security company with a presence in the field intervention area (it has an office in Berberati), to provide guards for the three regional offices. Security in the regional offices was also reinforced by adding barbed wire to the Carnot office and installing external solar lamps around all three offices to reduce theft risks, especially at night.

The home office USAID AMPR Deputy Project Manager took a Tetra Tech-hosted Hostile Environment Awareness Training in Virginia. She will prepare a modified training program for all staff in the field and most likely offer this early next quarter.

## 5.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

**Comment on progress:** To track and ensure that all planned activities per quarter are carried out and completed on time, the USAID AMPR Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Officer developed a guide for collecting and classing justification documents confirming the completion of each planned activity as per the Year 2 Work Plan. In addition, the team developed a Microsoft Excel tool in French that broke down the Work Plan by component and included descriptions of contractual activities, overall project deliverables (for the three base years and two option years), and the planned deliverables for Year 2, in addition to outputs by component for quarters 5, 6, 7, and 8. The team reviews the Excel sheet weekly during the USAID AMPR technical planning meeting chaired by the COP and attended by Component Coordinators and the MEL Officer. To the right is a snapshot of the Excel tool.

INFORMATIONS GENERALES		
PTA 2 DE LA COMPOSANTE 1	PTA 2 DE LA COMPOSANTE 3	MEL WORK PLAN
PTA 2 DE LA COMPOSANTE 2A	PTA 2 DE LA COMPOSANTE 4	LES OUTPUTS PAR COMPOSANTE
PTA 2 DE LA COMPOSANTE 2B	ACTIVITES CONTRACTUELLES	TOUS LES LIVRABLES DU PROJET
TOUS LES LIVRABLES DU PLAN DE TRAVAIL DE L'ANNEE 2 (1 Octobre 2019 au 30 Septembre 2019)		

For Year 2, the team updated the baseline values based on Year 1 activities, such as the KAP survey. In addition, Year 1 and life-of-project (LOP) targets reflect those in the revised MEL Plan approved by USAID. This approach will harmonize the results with the revised targets and thereby make comparisons easier in subsequent years.

**TABLE I. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	LOP TARGET <sup>1</sup>	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
1	Percentage of estimated rough diamond production in KP-compliant zones that is legally exported from CAR	8% <sup>2</sup>	15%	12%	25%		60%	
2	Percentage of major diamond-mining sub-prefectures in the Western part of the country authorized by the KP to export rough diamonds	31% <sup>3</sup>	50%	50%	50%		100%	
3	Number of licensed (registered) artisanal miners	1,000 <sup>4</sup>	1,500	1,458	2,000		3,000	
4	Number of diamond buyers (collectors and buying houses) making purchases with official purchase slips	200 <sup>5</sup>	200	206	225		300	

<sup>1</sup> In the case that the two options years are not exercised by USAID, Year 3 targets will become LOP targets.

<sup>2</sup> The baseline of 8% is derived by dividing the exports from 2018 (approximately 13,000 carats) over the estimated production from the 5 KP-compliant zones in 2017 (164,000 carats). USGS did not estimate production for 2018 at the time of writing, but there is no reason to believe that it decreased. On the contrary, PRADD II georeferencing in April and May 2018 showed mining at a constant intensity in all zones. The figure of 13,000 carats of exports does not include approximately 63,000 carats exported in early 2018 but which were held up from 2017 due to unanswered questions by the KP Monitoring Team.

<sup>3</sup> USAID AMPR estimates that 32 of the country's 72 sub-prefectures have diamond mining or potential diamond mining. Of these, 16 are considered by experts and by the GoCAR as concentrating the vast majority of the Western region's production and have been identified by the GoCAR as *priority zones* for which approval from the KP is actively being sought. At the beginning of the project, 5 of these 16 are deemed compliant by the KP; the baseline is therefore 31%.

<sup>4</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, an exact figure is not possible. In the first year, USAID AMPR built relationships with relevant services who keep track of this data and is addressing data collection and management as part of its activities.

<sup>5</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	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	LOP TARGET <sup>1</sup>	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
5	Percentage of artisanal miners in project intervention zones with basic knowledge of KP and Mining Code	35%	N/A	35%	N/A		75%	
	<i>Men</i>	33%		33%				
	<i>Women</i>	2%		2%				
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)	0	1	0	1		5	
	<i>Number of total related to women's equal rights</i>							
	<i>Stage 1: Analyzed</i>							
	<i>Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation</i>							
	<i>Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation</i>							
	<i>Stage 4: Presented for legislation/decreed</i>							
	<i>Stage 5: Passed/approved</i>							
	<i>Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun</i>							

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	LOP TARGET <sup>1</sup>	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
7	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-8)	1,800 <sup>6</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A		2,040	
8	Number of villages having formalized and strengthened their natural resource management capacity	0	0	0	5		20 <sup>7</sup>	
9	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-2)	0	0	7	2		15	
10	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)	0	0	7	10		50	
11	Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator GNDR-10)	0	10	24	5		30	
12	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)	0	2	2	3		20	The Component 2 Coordinator met with the national pastoralist federation this

<sup>6</sup> The KAP survey in the first year found that 75% of mine managers perceived their tenure rights as secure. Based on a population estimate of 2,400, the baseline is therefore 1,800 people. The end-of-project target assumes a 5% increase (120 people) in each of the two remaining KAP surveys.

<sup>7</sup> This figure is an estimate of the number of villages that could be part of the ZEA pilots or that sign formal land-use planning agreements related to natural resources.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	LOP TARGET <sup>1</sup>	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
								quarter in Berberati.
13	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)	0	5	0	10		50	
	<i>Disputes resolved by local authorities</i>							
	<i>Disputes resolved by contractors</i>							
	<i>Disputes resolved by mediators</i>							
	<i>Disputes resolved by courts</i>							
14	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (Standard F Indicator EG.3.2-1)	0	0	0	250		1,000	
	<i>Type of Individual: Producer</i>							
	<i>Type of Individual: Government Agents</i>							
	<i>Type of Individual: Private Sector Firm</i>							
	<i>Type of Individual: Civil Society</i>							
	<i>Men</i>							
	<i>Women</i>							
15	Number of gold mining sites integrated into the interactive mapping system	0	0	0	300		300	Field research and analysis

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	LOP TARGET <sup>1</sup>	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
								completed this quarter.
16	Number of activities benefitting USAID OUs aimed at improving the understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues	0	2	3	2		10	

# ANNEX I: SNAP SHOT

## Successful Pisciculture in Converted Disused Diamond Mining Sites in Southwest Central African Republic

In November 2019 the USAID Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) project provided logistical and technical support to the European Union (EU)-*Agence Belge de Développement* (ENABEL) Pisciculture Expert to assess the potential for inland fish farming in reconverted artisanal mining sites in the AMPR operational zones of Carnot, Nola, and Boda in southwestern Central African Republic (CAR). In 2010 the USAID Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD) project launched the Post-Mining Income-Generating Environmental Rehabilitation (POMIGER) program that converted disused mining sites into about 350 fishponds, of which more than half were established in Loppo (in the sub-prefecture of Nola). During his mission, the consultant sampled 67 still-active fishponds of the 209 established by POMIGER in Loppo and discovered that they have contributed to many people's livelihoods, with revenues on par with or surpassing diamond mining.

Through focus group discussions and interviews with fishpond owners, the expert documented the technical and commercial characteristics that enabled many fish farmers to continue their activities from 2010 until today, as well as the factors that prevented others from pursuing this activity.

The Pisciculture Expert identified key technical needs, notably to increase productivity of fishponds through modifying fishpond design, providing more coaching and some additional materials and equipment, and setting up fingerling provision centers. The expert worked with the USAID AMPR Community Mobilizers, Rural Development Specialists, and the service provider subcontracted to support income-generating activities. The consultant also developed training modules for improved conversion of mining sites to fishponds.

USAID AMPR will use lessons learned from the still-active POMIGER fishponds and the technical recommendations from the ENABEL Pisciculture Expert to improve the fish farming sector while converting additional disused diamond mining sites into fishponds. This will be one of the key income-generating options for women from mining communities in the project zones of Boda, Nola, and Carnot. USAID AMPR will coordinate pisciculture activities with the EU/ENABEL *Renforcement de la Gouvernance dans les Secteurs de l'Extraction Artisanale du Diamant et de l'Or en République Centrafricaine* (GODICA) project, which also aims to use POMIGER technical best practices to support the expansion of the fish farming sector for the economic empowerment of mining households and improvement of their living conditions.

With one of the lowest gross domestic products per capita rates in the world, building capacity among rural people involved in the back-breaking artisanal mining sector to generate income through alternative entrepreneurial activities is a key part of helping the CAR embark on the journey to self-



ENABEL Pisciculture Expert and USAID AMPR team assessing active fishponds in Nola. Photo Credit: USAID AMPR.

reliance. Despite the ravages of war, fish farming launched by PRADD is surprisingly resilient. USAID AMPR looks forward to expanding the fish farming sector in southwest CAR, and particularly women, to help rebuild and diversify the CAR's economic development path, and in doing so, enable a region that is heavily dependent on the mining sector to weather market shocks better.

## ANNEX 3: LIST OF MEDIA

The AMPR project was covered in local and national media during the official opening of the USAID AMPR Regional Offices in Carnot, Nola, and Boda in November 2019.

**Carnot:** Ndeke Luka radio's news bulletin reported on the launch of the project region, with a sound bite from the speech of the Director of Cabinet of the MMG thanking the American government for the support and pledging the MMG's continuing support for the execution of USAID AMPR activities in the southwest.

**Nola and Bangui:** Local radio station Kuli Ndunga transmitted an interview with the Prefect of Sangha Mbaéré, who officiated the official launch of the project's Nola Office. In the interview, the Prefect of Sangha Mbaéré expressed his satisfaction that USAID AMPR chose Nola to reopen an office, emphasizing the need to build on the success of PRADD II. He urged the USAID AMPR team and the Mines Services of Nola to work closely to encourage actors in the supply chain to work legally, thereby increasing the production of rough diamonds declared in the Nola compliant zone. The Central African Radio, Network of Journalists for Human Rights, and Ndeke Luka stations also broadcasted the interview.

## ANNEX 4: PROJECT STAFF

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## ANNEX 5: DATA

TABLE 1: LIST OF GROUPS INTERESTED IN INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES

SUB-PREFECTURE	LOCALITY	TYPE OF GROUPING	ACTIVITY TYPE 1	ACTIVITY TYPE 2	# OF WOMEN	# OF MEN
Carnot	Meyer	Female	Squash	Activité Génératrice de Revenus (AGR)	34	0
Carnot	Meyer	Female	Groundnut	AGR	39	0
Carnot	Ganli	Female	Groundnut	AGR+ Fish Farming	34	0
Carnot	Ganli	Female	Squash	AGR+ Fish Farming	19	0
Carnot	Carnot Centre	Female	Diamond mining	AGR+ Fish Farming	12	0
Carnot	Sama 1	Mixed	Squash	AGR	20	4
Carnot	Sama 2	Mixed	Groundnut	AGR	23	7
Nola	Ndélingué SCED	Female	Maize	AGR+ Diamond	27	0
Nola	Ndélingué SCED	Female	Groundnut	Diamond + Saponification	46	0
Nola	Ndélingué SCED	Female	Groundnut	AGR	9	0
Nola	Ngoungourou	Female	Maize	AGR+ Diamond	25	0
Nola	Ngoungourou	Female	Groundnut	AGR+ Diamond	26	0
Nola	Loppo	Mixed	Groundnut	AGR+ Fish Farming + Mining+ Savings and Credit	24	0
Nola	Ziendi	Mixed	Groundnut	Saponification	6	24
Nola	Ziendi	Mixed	Maize	AGR	32	8
Nola	Mona Sao	Mixed	Groundnut	AGR	15	13
Nola	Mona Sao	Mixed	Maize	AGR+ Fish Farming	29	5
Nola	Beya	Mixed	Groundnut	AGR	23	12
Nola	Beya	Mixed	Squash	Saponification +Fish Farming	17	7
Boda	Camp Goum	Mixed	Groundnut	Saponification	26	4

Boda	Bossoui	Mixed	Maize	Maize Mill	22	3
				<b>Totals</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>87</b>

**TABLE 2: TYPES OF CONFLICTS ADDRESSED BY CLPRS**

N°	DÉFIS LIÉS AU PASTORALISME	ZONES CONFORMES	PLAN D' ACTIONS DES CLPRS	RÉSULTATS/INCIDENCES
1	Vols à main armée de bétails des peuls par les groupes d'auto-défense	Berberati ( <i>Wapo, Nassolé, Nao, Babaza</i> )  Carnot ( <i>Zaoropata</i> )	Mise en œuvre de la recommandation des dialogues communautaires demandant aux CLPR d'identifier les voleurs et leur traduction devant la Justice par les autorités locales .	Constats de réduction de nombre des cas de vols à main armée de bétail dans la zone conforme de Berberati et Carnot.
2	Imposition des taxes illégales aux éleveurs peuls par les groupes d'auto-défense pour l'abattage des bœufs	Berberati ( <i>Bania</i> )	Organisation des campagnes de sensibilisation des groupes d'auto-défense.	Plus de taxe imposée pour l'abattage des bœufs destinés au marché de Bania.
3	Conflits agriculteurs/éleveurs sur la prédation des cultures	Berberati ( <i>Wapo, Babaza</i> )	Implication des CLPR dans les missions des Comités Agriculteurs/Éleveurs mis en place par la Direction régionale de l'élevage avec l'appui de INRAM et de Médecin Sans Frontière de France dans les sites de Wapo, Babaza et Nassolé.	Un plan local d'affection fonctionnelle des terres est établi à Nassolé et Babaza conduisant à une diminution des conflits intercommunautaires liés à l'accès aux ressources foncières (Terres).
4	Confiscation illégale des logements, terres et biens appartenant aux éleveurs réfugiés au Congo et au Cameroun	Berberati ( <i>Nassolé, Babaza, Nao</i> )  Carnot  Nola ( <i>Béa Panzi</i> )	Organisation des campagnes de restitution des LTB dans les sites de Nassolé et Nao.  DPAM projette étendre l'expérience dans le village pastoral de Béa Panzi à Nola après la formation des CLPR sur les LTB et les modalités de leur restitution aux ayants droits retournés.	Une partie importante des Logements, Terres et Biens (LTB) restituée aux éleveurs retournés de Nassolé, Babaza et Nao.  Nombreux LTB des éleveurs de Bea-Panzi demeurent encore entre les mains des illégaux qui réclament le versement de compensation.
5	Retour des éleveurs transhumants en provenance du Tchad à la violence à main armée dans le règlement des conflits	Berberati Carnot	AMPR projette organiser dans le site de Carnot des sessions de formation des CLPR sur la gestion des conflits, les médiations et prévention des conflits identitaires liés au pastoralisme.  Enquêtes en cours par Concordis et Pr Leif Brottem en vue de l'établissement d'un feuille de route multi-sectoriel afin d'aborder les problématiques divers.	Organisation des campagnes de sensibilisation et de communication en vue d'un changement de comportement.

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