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

FINAL REPORT



Contract Number: 7200AAI8C00087
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September 2023

This document was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech with support from the Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Task Order, under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract.

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development by Tetra Tech, through USAID Contract No. 7200AA18D00003 / 7200AA18C00087, under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) II Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract (IDIQ).

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Photo: SMARTER Mining Training conducted by AMPR for Artisanal Miners in Boda Centre, Boda Sub-prefecture. Photo by Bienvenu Houltoupou.

Suggested Citation: Tetra Tech. 2023. *Final Report, September 27, 2018 – September 26, 2023*. Washington, DC: USAID Artisanal Mining and Property Rights. Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II IDIQ.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) project recognizes and sincerely thanks all our partners from around the world, each of whom contributed to this project and helped in addressing complex land and resource issues around artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in the Central African Republic (CAR). We first thank our client, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and officers who worked with the project (Caleb Stevens, Libby Skolnik, Ioana Bouvier, and Stella Alexander-Sergeeff). Each of you dedicated considerable time, expertise, guidance, and technical support to the project, which enabled us all to achieve our joint objectives.

Many of the major milestones achieved during the AMPR project would not have been possible without the tireless effort, dedication, and collaboration of the 14 international and 20 national staff and consultants, and four international subcontractors. We recognize especially former Project Manager Mark Freudenberger and Senior Technical Advisor Terah DeJong who develop the strategic framework that guided the project technical implementation from start to closure. We recognize the exceptional management of Chief of Party Maxie Muwonge and Director of Administration and Finance Linca Tuyisenge that successfully coordinated the in-country technical and operational effort throughout the project cycle. The AMPR in-country technical and administrative teams in Bangui and in the field should be very proud of all of the efforts and sacrifices they deployed to make this project a success. We also recognize the technical leadership of the Project Manager Bocar Thiam who oversaw a smooth project closure process. The entire Tetra Tech HO backstop team is recognized for the support provided during the life of the project. Together we demonstrated that improving land and resource governance around ASM and strengthen property rights for all members of society, especially women in CAR using a multidisciplinary approach is achievable.

We acknowledge subcontractors that played critical roles including Concordis International, which conducted a study on pastoralism and transhumance that identified key issues, knowledge gaps, and lessons learned on addressing violent conflicts related to pastoralism in southwest CAR, International Peace Information Service (IPIS) and RESOLVE that conducted a baseline assessment of gold and launched an interactive online map of artisanal gold mining sites which enhanced the understanding of the artisanal gold supply chain in CAR. Also, Health in Harmony (HiH) which facilitated training of AMPR staff and partners on radical listening tools that supports a group as they wrestle with their problems and eventually agree about the solutions based on priorities.

The Government of the Central African Republic, particularly the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG) and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action Solidarity and National Reconciliation (MHASNR) played critical partnership roles in supporting the implementation of project objectives. The project recognizes the important engagement of the CAR's Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat (KPPS), the Directorate General of Mining and Geology (DGMG), and the Cabinet of MMG that led to strengthening CAR's capacity to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) requirements. CAR's Directorate General of National Reconciliation also played a critical role in strengthening social cohesion and economic development in diamond mining communities. These collaborations supported the foundation of our efforts, enabled us to share lessons learned, and deepened our collective impact.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
ALS	<i>Antenne Locale de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process Monitoring Committee at the Commune Level)
AFPE	<i>Association des Femmes pour la Promotion de l'Entreprenariat</i> (Association of Women for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship)
AMPR	Artisanal Mining and Property Rights
APCM	<i>Appui à la Professionnalisation des Coopératives Minières</i> (Support for the Professionalization of Mining Cooperatives)
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BECDOR	<i>Bureau d'Évaluation et de Contrôle de Diamant et d'Or</i> (Bureau of Evaluation and Regulation of Diamonds and Gold)
CAR	Central African Republic
CLPR	<i>Comité Local de Paix et Réconciliation</i> (Local Peace-Building Committee)
CLS	<i>Comité Local de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process Monitoring Committee at Zone Level)
CNS	<i>Comité National de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process Monitoring Committee at National Level)
COP	Chief of Party
CRAFT	Code of Risk Mitigation for ASM Engaging in Formal Trade
CTRE-RCA	<i>Comité Technique de Réflexion et d'Échange de la République Centrafricaine</i> (Technical Reflection and Exchange Committee of the Central African Republic)
CTRJCR-RCA	Technical Committee in Charge of the Revision of Legal and Regulatory Texts for the Mining and Petroleum Sectors in the Central African Republic
DAS	Deputy Assistant Secretary
DDRSC	Data, Regulation and Marketing Monitoring Department
DOAG	Development Objective Grant Agreement
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSPA	Dzanga-Sangha Protected Area
ENABEL	<i>Agence Belge de Développement</i> (Belgian Development Agency)
ENC	<i>Elie Numerique Centrafrique</i>
ERT	Emergency Response Team
EU	European Union
FACA	<i>Forces armées centrafricaines</i> (Central African Armed Forces)

GODICA	Strengthening the governance of CAR's artisanal diamond and gold mining sectors
GoCAR	Government of the Central African Republic
GTSM-RCA	<i>Groupe de Travail du Secteur Minier de la République Centrafricaine</i> (Mining Sector Working Group of the Central African Republic)
HEAT	Hostile Environment Awareness Training
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Nongovernmental Organization
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
IR	Intermediate Result
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
MHASNR	Ministry of Humanitarian Action Solidarity and National Reconciliation
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MMG	Ministry of Mines and Geology
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Operational Framework
OU	Operating Unit
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development
PGRN	<i>Projet de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (Natural Resources Management Project)
SCED	<i>Société Centrafricaine d'Exploitation Diamantifère</i> (Central African Diamond Exploitation Society)
SMARTER	Sustainable Mining by Artisanal Miners
SODEMI	<i>Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire</i> (Society for the Mining Development of Côte d'Ivoire)
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TVCA	CAR National Television

USAF	<i>Unité Spéciale Anti-Fraude (Anti-Fraud Police Unit)</i>
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WB	World Bank
WIF	Women’s Innovation Fund
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZEA	<i>Zone d’Exploitation Artisanale (Artisanal Mining Zone)</i>

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) project supports the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to improve land and resource governance and strengthen 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 the Central African Republic (CAR) using a multidisciplinary approach. The project focuses primarily on diamond — and to a lesser extent, gold — production as well as targeted technical assistance to other USAID Missions and Operating Units (OUs) in addressing land and resource governance issues within the ASM sector. AMPR builds upon activities and lessons from the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD I and II) projects. The AMPR contract was signed on September 28, 2018, for an initial base period of three years with two option years, which were granted last year. The present report summarizes progress during AMPR's quarter 1 of the fifth year of project implementation.

Objective 1 of the project aims to strengthen CAR's capacity to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) requirements. To launch the initiative, the AMPR team conducted a gap analysis and identified recommendations to stem the tide of rapidly expanding rough diamond smuggling and to remove barriers to implementing the Kimberley Process (KP) Operational Framework (OF). AMPR supports miner education, awareness-raising, and implementing capacity-building measures such as logistical support for local KP Focal Points and the strengthening of local monitoring committees. AMPR is also designing the conceptual framework for piloting decentralized artisanal mining zones (*Zones d'Exploitation Artisanale*, ZEAs) with innovations for local revenue management while also examining lessons learned and opportunities for miner parcel certification.

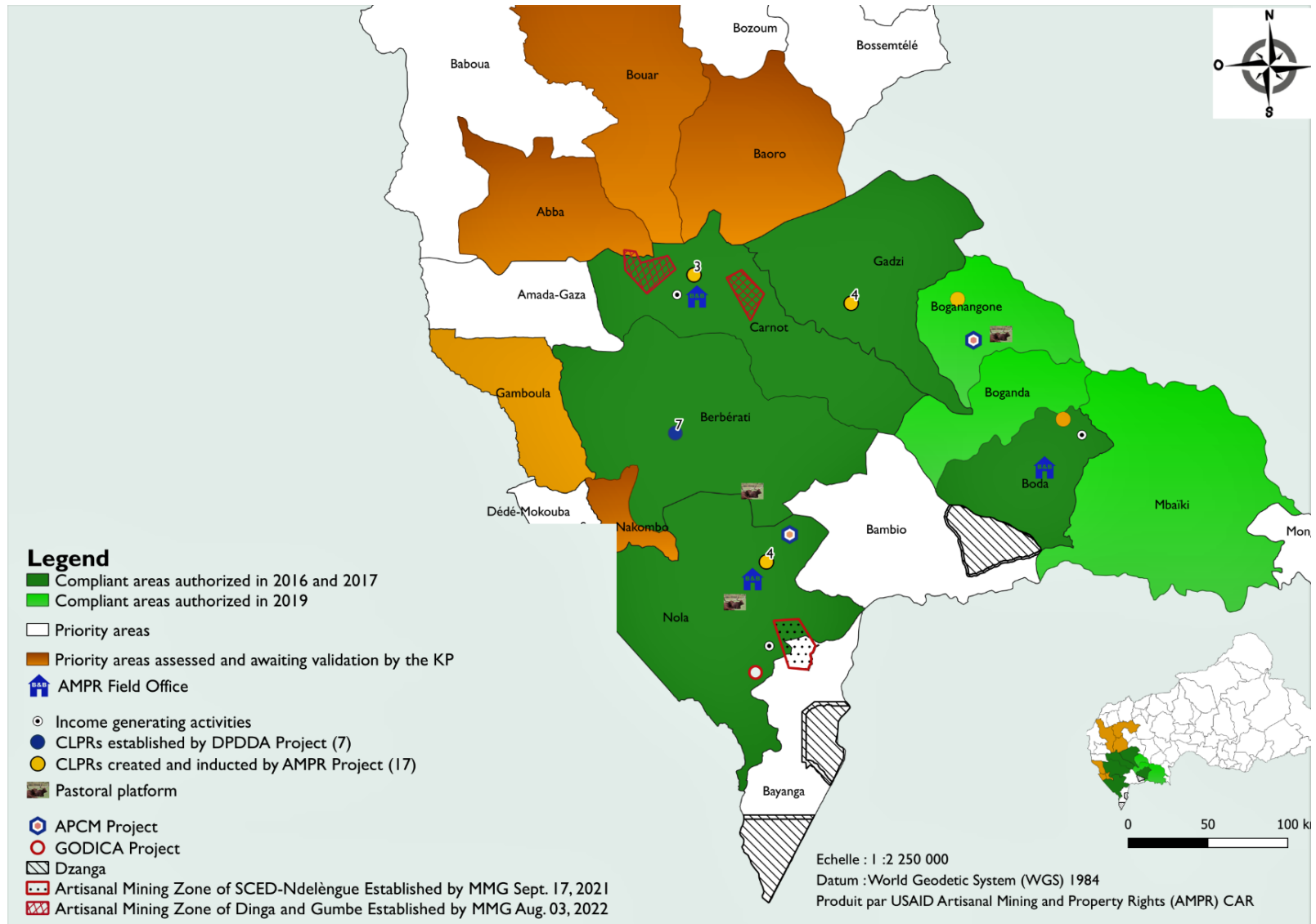
Objective 2 strengthens social cohesion and economic development in diamond mining communities. AMPR is building upon lessons learned from PRADD II and expanding local structures and processes for fostering peace and reconciliation. AMPR supports the expansion of local peace and reconciliation committees (*Comités Locaux de Paix et Réconciliation* [CLPRs]), as well as their efforts to monitor and resolve conflicts and conduct peacebuilding activities. The project is continuing efforts to foster coordination between the government ministries responsible for mining and peacebuilding. Finally, AMPR supports livelihoods activities for women as part of a comprehensive Gender Action Plan to promote women's economic and social inclusion.

Objective 3 focuses on understanding the artisanal gold supply chain. AMPR, in partnership with the International Peace Information Service (IPIS) and RESOLVE, implemented a baseline assessment of the gold supply chain and created an interactive online map of artisanal gold mining sites. AMPR organized a workshop to present results from the study and facilitate training and discussion aimed at moving toward a national gold action plan. In Y4, AMPR commissioned a study to generate recommendations for improving gold commercialization and export systems in CAR.

Objective 4 involves responding to USAID's requests for technical assistance with respect to understanding the linkages between ASM and development issues. One recent example is AMPR's evaluation of the PRADD II project in Côte d'Ivoire, which concluded in 2018.

The AMPR project implemented activities in close coordination with other donors, especially the World Bank (WB) and the European Union (EU), who also have activities in the sector. The project fostered synergies and avoided duplication through local coordination and regular calls between donors.

Figure 1: Map of Southwestern Central African Republic and AMPR Field Activities



2.0 Summary of Achievements

Licit ASM Economic Activities

- Expansion of CAR's annual revenue from legal exports of diamonds by **445%** in four years.
- **3** pilot Artisanal Mining Zones ZEAs created.
- Legal and regulatory texts for the formalization of the CAR Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat developed.
- Produced an action plan for strengthening CAR's diamond supply chain governance, including regulatory and institutional changes.
- Supported the extension of KP compliant sub-prefectures from 5 in Y1 to 8 by Y5

Knowledge Sharing

- Prepared an ASM Issue Brief on best practices from USAID-supported projects worldwide.
- Prepared USAID's Gender Issues in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Sector Issue Brief.
- Updated the CAR land tenure profile on the LandLinks website.
- Prepared an in-depth analytical paper on the impact of critical minerals needed in the new Green Economy, especially in the battery sector for electric vehicles.

Social Cohesion and Conflict Resolution

- Established **24** local peace-building committees (CLPRs) comprising **168** local actors involved in the prevention, mediation, and resolution of violent conflicts.
- Supported 24 CLPRs in carrying out 127 priority activities, including property restitution, cohabitation, combating fraud and smuggling, and monitoring weapons movement in mining zones.
- Developed a data management strategy for documenting, analyzing, and reporting conflict resolutions and social cohesion activities of the CLPRs.

Women's Income and Livelihoods

- **14** VSLAs set up to encourage saving and credit for small-scale investments for women beneficiaries.
- **182** women artisanal miners and women mine site owners trained on the principles and practices of diamond valuation.
- **120** women beneficiaries of the Women's Innovation Fund trained on SMARTER mining techniques.
- Social and economic inclusion for **21** mixed-gender organizations, comprising **535** members, among which **425** are women through agricultural diversification and soapmaking.

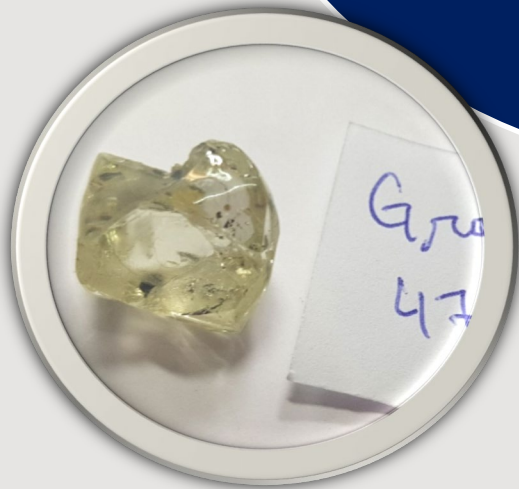
Responsible Gold Supply Chains

- Expansion of CAR's annual revenue from exports of gold by **429%** in four years.
- Developed an interactive digital map for **322** active gold mine sites employing approximately **62,042** artisanal miners.
- Produced a CAR gold sector Market Readiness Report
- Prepared a CAR gold marketing and export system and value-added opportunities evaluation.



Key Achievement

Expansion of CAR's annual revenue from legal exports of diamonds by 445% in four years, from 25,281 carats in 2019 to 115,574 carats valued at about \$14 million in 2022.



Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG)

Data, Regulation, and Marketing Monitoring Directorate. Annual Report 2022

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

AMPR supported USAID’s Land and Resource Governance Office and the USAID Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Mission’s Central Africa Program to improve land and resource governance and strengthen property rights for all members of society, especially women. It served as USAID’s vehicle for addressing complex land and resource issues around ASM in a multidisciplinary fashion, focusing on diamonds and, to a lesser extent, gold production in the CAR. The project also provided targeted technical assistance to other USAID missions and OUs in addressing land and resource governance issues within the ASM sector. The project built upon activities and lessons from the PRADD I and II projects. The AMPR contract was signed on September 28, 2018, and ran for five years (the two option years were approved in 2020). This final report presents descriptions and results of each activity in AMPR’s five years approved Annual Work Plans for the period of September 27, 2018, to September 26, 2023. These descriptions and results presented below are organized by objective, final result, and activity.

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

Key Successes and Accomplishments

- Produced a diagnostic fraud study on the effectiveness of internal controls and anti-smuggling measures in the diamond industry in CAR, which identified over 100 actions that were transformed into action plan to strengthen internal controls. The Ministry of Planning and Economy integrated the action plan in the CAR National Strategic Plan for 2020–2021.
- Provided technical and logistical support to the MMG Sectorial Working Group (SWG) on fraud and rough diamond smuggling, which included MMG partners. The SWG elaborated on the national anti-fraud strategy and terms of reference to set up a CAR Task Force on Fraud.
- Supported the expansion of CAR’s annual revenue from legal exports of diamonds by 445% in four years from 25,281 carats in 2019 to 115,574 carats valued at about \$14 million in 2022.
- Supported the development of legal and regulatory texts for the formalization of the CAR Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat (KPPS), which the CAR president signed into a decree in YII. Engaged a local firm to support the KPPS to set up the new CAR KPPS team’s administrative and operational structures.
- Provided technical and logistical support to MMG Director Data Regulation and Marketing Department (DDRSC) to pilot a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for a monitoring mechanism to improve MMG data capture and digitization of production and marketing data.
- Produced a technical note outlining best Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) practices and 50 key recommendations, of which 42 were included in the new draft CAR Mining Code.
- Supported the creation of three pilot Artisanal Mining Zones (ZEAs) in the subprefectures of Carnot and Nola in southwestern CAR.
- Supported the deliverance of 308 certificates for formalizing customary land rights in the pilot ZEA of SCED Ndelengue, Nola subprefecture, and Dinga and Guembé ZEA in the Carnot subprefecture.
- Conducted two Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) survey (2019 and 2022) in KP-compliant zones. This activity measured knowledge improvement of 341 mine claim holders to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities and discern key trends.

- Developed a comprehensive AMPR project communication strategy that includes key methods, messages, and tools used throughout the project duration as awareness-raising and self-training materials for artisanal miners in grading and evaluating rough diamond for sensitization on respecting the due diligence requirements for the KP operational Framework.
- Organized screenings and discussions of thematic videos (capsules) and documentary films on KP Certification System in CAR for over 1,000 mining and non-mining actors in the KP compliant zones of Berberati, Boda, Carnot, and Nola.
- Organized *Nagbata* Magazine radio series roundtables hosted by four radios in Bangui, Berberati, and Nola on the themes of KP Certification System in CAR, women's role in the CAR mining sector, and social cohesion. The debates were rebroadcasted twice on the radios to over 150,000 listeners.
- Produced and distributed 400 posters on the KP poster entitled “Traceability Supply Chain for Rough Diamond supply chain in CAR.” The posters were used to sensitize over 1,200 artisanal miners in the KP compliant zones.
- Supported the eight Local Kimberley Process monitoring committee (CLSs) to produce 32 quarterly reports, focusing on the presence of state authority; armed group presence and their impact on mining activities; and free circulation of people and goods, production, and fraud in their respective compliant zones in line with the KP compliance requirements.
- Provided technical and logistical support to the MMG in establishing a Technical Reflection and Exchange Committee for the CAR Extractive and Mining Sector (CTRE-RCA) and prepared for the meetings, to which heads of diplomatic missions in CAR participated.
- Supported the US Ambassador to initiate Friends of CAR group to improve technical-political coordination and provide technical talking points for the Friends of CAR meetings chaired by the US Ambassador.

Key Challenges and How They were Resolved.

- The political-military crisis hindered AMPR field activity operations in Y3 Q1 and Q2. During this period, AMPR field staff worked from the Bangui office. AMPR developed a security and risk management plan with guidelines that management applied to redeploy the AMPR field team to the regions in Q3, when the MMG regional offices reopened.
- COVID-19 had several impacts on project activities and the overall implementation context. AMPR International SOS and national public health experts prepared COVID-19 protocols to be followed to implement project activities. Based on the protocols, AMPR had to limit the number of participants in its activities, purchase face masks and hand sanitizer, and encourage hand washing for partners and beneficiaries engaged in meetings or workshops.
- The closure of the GODICA project in mid of Y4, which co-funded CAR’s KPPS and Office of Evaluation and Regulation of Diamonds and Gold (BECDOR), left a big donor support vacuum. Consequently, AMPR was overwhelmed with requests from the MMG to support activities once covered by GODICA. AMPR pushed back on these requests due to its limited budget.

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

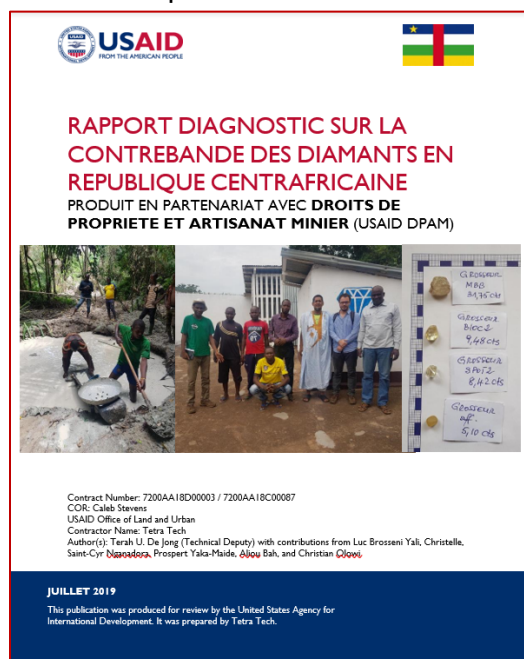
3.1.1.1 Activity 1.1.1: Strengthen Regional Coordination to Halt Illicit Mineral Exports

Description: This activity builds upon efforts that began in 2016 to implement a strategy to combat diamond smuggling, particularly into countries that border CAR. Government stakeholders have acknowledged that smuggling has reached unprecedented levels; however, they argue that the drivers and pathways to smuggling are related less to coordination issues with other countries and more to the reduced buying house activity and lax airport controls. As such, AMPR facilitated a rigorous and participatory consultative process, including a visit to the MMG’s counterpart in Cameroon in Y III, to identify root causes for the uptick in smuggling and identify ways to improve the monitoring mechanisms required under the KP OF. AMPR then supported the MMG to organize a national workshop to debate conclusions and adopt recommendations that the project can support through activities and advocacy.

Final Results: In Year I AMPR produced a diagnostic fraud study on the effectiveness of internal controls and anti-smuggling measures in the diamond industry in the CAR. This followed completion of field work by the multi-stakeholder team of the MMG, AMPR technical staff, and an external diamond expert from Côte d’Ivoire, in quarter two. AMPR organized a restricted workshop, attended only by senior and technical officials of the MMG and MHANR, to present the sensitive study findings. AMPR produced a draft report with more than 100 actions and recommendations to improve internal controls. Following international consultations and agreement between AMPR, USAID and the MMG on publication of sensitive findings and citations of actors implicated in the unprecedented diamond smuggling, the report was approved and published on the USAID Landlinks website. AMPR worked with the MMG experts to transform the 100 recommendations into a roadmap and action plan that GoCAR used throughout the project period as a tool to build consensus on bigger operational reforms, on internal controls and anti-smuggling measures in the diamond industry in the CAR.

In terms of impact, the action enabled the MMG to coordinate efforts among the various projects in support of strengthening diamond supply chain governance, harmonizing the actions of GoCAR and its technical and financial partners, and designing a communication and monitoring tool at the political and diplomatic level to meet the challenges of improving the effectiveness of the KP Operational Framework (OF). The strengthening of the supply chain contributed to the expansion of CAR’s annual revenue from legal exports of diamonds by 445% in four years from 25,281 carats in 2019 to 115,574 carats valued at about \$14 million in 2022.

MMG Sectorial Working Group (SWG) on Fraud: Throughout Y4 and Y5, AMPR provided technical and logistical support as a member of the MMG SWG on fraud and rough diamond smuggling, which included MMG partners to develop a new draft national anti-fraud and smuggling strategy to be implemented by an inter-ministerial CAR National Fraud Task Force. AMPR supported the SWG to organize regional consultative workshops in Southwestern CAR to obtain feedback on the new strategy which builds on the MMG 2019 action plan. AMPR also supported the SWG to develop the terms of reference for the inter-ministerial CAR National Task Force on Fraud, which will implement the national



fraud strategy. In Y5, the SWG presented the draft national strategy and terms of reference for the National Task Force to the Minister-MMG and his cabinet for input. The Minister approved the draft strategy and cleared it to be presented for validation during a national workshop of CAR mining sector actors scheduled in Y5 Q4. Unfortunately, the national workshop had to be postponed due to issues with securing funding from MMG partners, who were in the process of closing out. However, MMG plans to hold the workshop after the AMPR project using GoCAR funding.

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 WB. AMPR will seek to participate in policy and reform discussions and will contribute where appropriate, especially with respect to the KP and ASM. Moreover, the report on implementing the KP OF (see Activity 1.1.1) will consist of recommendations for specific reforms, such as those related to law enforcement, data collection, and management. AMPR will ensure such recommendations are integrated into broader reform process.

Final Results: In Year 2, the CAR President signed a decree nominating the KP Permanent Secretary and the other 12 directors and *chefs de services* for the new KP structure in CAR. This followed nine months of AMPR technical support to the MMG in designing the legal texts for the presidential decree for the formal nomination and the ToRs detailing their different roles and lines of supervision based on the new CAR KP structure. The project organized technical retreats with MMG experts and the CAR National Committee of Presidential Decrees, which reviewed the text and proposed revisions, including eliminating the Vice Permanent Secretary position (deemed to be duplicative of the Permanent Secretary). The MMG presented the presidential decree to the Council of Ministers for endorsement before presenting it to the President for signature. For the first time since the inception of the KP in CAR in June 2003, the CAR KPPS structure had been formalized, thanks in part to the technical advocacy and orientations of AMPR and other MMG partners in CAR.

Improved CAR Gold and Diamond Purchase Slips: In Year 2, AMPR presented a technical note to the MMG with orientations on improving both the gold and diamond slips. The AMPR and EU GODICA projects worked closely with the MMG to revise and improve the slips by integrating AMPR's proposals, including introducing unique features in the slips that only counterfeit lights can detect. In Year 3, Q1, the two projects organized a national validation workshop for key actors to validate the new gold and diamond slips. In Year 3 Q2, the Minister of Mines and Geology launched the new CAR gold and diamond purchase slips produced by Société LIJNCO in Belgium with GODICA's logistical support. The launch ceremony was attended by the EU and Belgian representatives in CAR, AMPR, GODICA, and senior MMG officials. GODICA presented to the Minister of Mines and Geology 3000 copies of the diamond purchase slips, 1000 copies of the gold slips, and counterfeit detecting lights. The Bureau of Evaluation and Regulation of Diamonds and Gold (BECDOR) started to roll out the new purchase slips in Y4.

SOP on MMG Data Monitoring Mechanism: In Y5, AMPR, in coordination with the MMG Data, Regulation and Marketing Monitoring Department (DDRSC), developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the monitoring mechanism for MMG production and marketing data. The SOP is based on six months of piloting a template developed by AMPR to capture data from sales and purchase slips collected by the MMG and CAR KPPS regional officers in five KP compliant zones. The SOP is structured around data capture, digitization and transfer, as well as data processing, validation, and analysis. In general, the piloted template enabled the MMG agents to systematically capture and have up-to-date diamond marketing data, which enabled better and timely monitoring of transactions between the actors in the chain. The field data captured using the template enabled the DDRSC to verify the export data of mineral parcels and exporters in a timely manner. AMPR anticipates that the developed SOP will facilitate, guide, and enhance the mechanism for collecting, capturing, managing, and analyzing MMG diamond production and marketing data post the project duration.

3.1.1.3 Activity 1.1.3: Integrate ASM Considerations into the Mining Code

Description: The purpose of this activity is to participate actively in the WB-led Mining Code revision process with respect to ASM policy. At the time of this quarterly reporting, the WB efforts began with the hiring of an international consultant to review the mining code and the review conducted by the ADB's Legal Support Facility. Meanwhile, the government has created a formal committee to review the Code and the mining policy. AMPR intends to liaise closely with the MMG cabinet, WB, and others to determine appropriate avenues for participation. 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 *Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire* (SODEMI) model for village-based revenue management (see Activity 1.2.3).

Final Results: In Year 2, AMPR prepared a detailed technical note with 50 key recommendations on CAR's Mining Code. In accordance with AMPR's mandate, the note focuses on the organization of the ASM sector; best practices for supply chain transparency and good governance; and the promotion of social cohesion and local development. The recommendations focused on the pilot activities and experiences from PRADD, particularly in terms of formalization procedures and securing land rights (such as through customary property rights certificates). AMPR submitted the note to the Committee reviewing the CAR Mining Code. AMPR presented 50 key recommendations to the reviewing the CAR Mining Code drafting, about 80% of which were integrated into the draft of the new Mining Code in 2022. AMPR in coordination with the WB supported the Committee reviewing the CAR Mining Code in organizing two regional consultative meetings in the MMG Regional Divisions of Berberati and Bouar. The committee integrated the feedback from the consultative meetings to enrich the draft Mining Code.

CAR Mining Code Alignment: AMPR participated in several virtual coordination meetings chaired by the WB's Regional Coordinator for CAR on the Mining Code revision between Y3 and Y5. Other participants included GODICA, APCM, and PGRN. The discussions highlighted the technical and financial partners' strategy to engage directly with CAR's leadership about the concerns around the Mining Code review. In Y4, the partners under the leadership of the WB agreed with CAR's leadership to hold a National Consultation Workshop to capture more views surrounding the Code, notably, the lack of international mining legal support in the Committee reviewing the Mining Code and the approach taken to revise the Code before the Mining Policy. During Year 5, the GoCAR presented a preliminary version of the Mining Code to the CAR National Assembly for evaluation and approval. The WB intervened and urged the National Assembly to postpone the approval of the Mining Code to allow for the incorporation of best international practices. At the end of the AMPR project, the WB confirmed that the CAR National Assembly returned the draft Mining Code to the GoCAR for redrafting to make it meet international standards. The WB-PGRN coordinated with the MMG to recruit international legal mining experts to provide technical support to GoCAR to strengthen the returned draft Code based on the National Assembly feedback.



Photo 1: Delegates including AMPR who participated in the National Consultation Workshop at the CAR National Assembly. Photo by MMG.

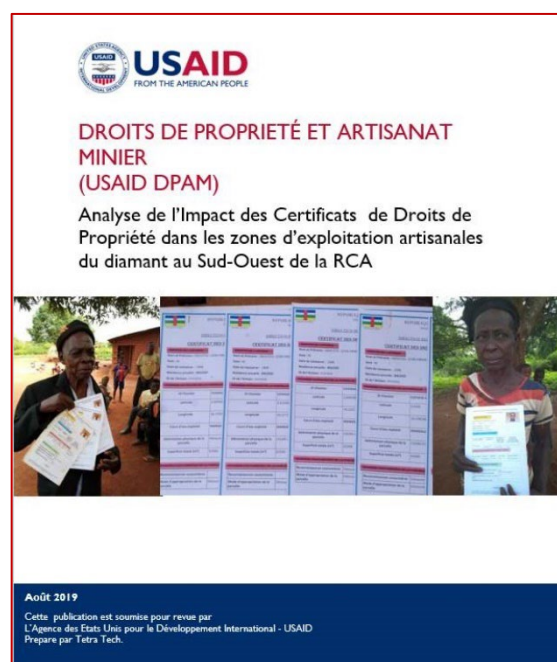
3.1.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2: EXPAND FORMALIZATION OF LAND AND RESOURCE RIGHTS IN ARTISANAL DIAMOND MINING COMMUNITIES

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 AMPR. 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 and 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 total, including seven women) and non-recipients as well as local mining authorities in Boda and Nola. 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 the ZEAs. The physical, customary, and geographic information on the formalization document will lead to better administration of the ZEAs by recognizing existing spaces with competitive claims and facilitating the monitoring of diamond production in the ZEAs compared with the Mining Administration's declared production.

Final Results: In Year 1, AMPR carried out a performance evaluation of the PRADD I certificates in artisanal diamond exploitation zones in southwest CAR. AMPR's international and national legal land tenure experts drafted the study methodology and ToR, conducted fieldwork, wrote the report, and organized a workshop to share the study findings and recommendations. Representatives of the MMG, the Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing, Forestry and Agriculture land law experts, and AMPR technical team attended the workshop.

The workshop generated reflections on the proper categorization and designation of property rights certificates to ensure that they do not conflict with the Mining Code and various land laws. MMG experts indicated that the term "certificate" should be changed, as only the Minister of Mines and Geology authorizes access, control, and use of land for artisanal mining purposes through measures clearly set out in the Mining Code. Land legal experts argued that access, control, and use of land tenure/customary rights are managed by established land laws and not by property rights certificates. The workshop supported the idea of georeferencing and protecting the land rights of artisanal miners, and that AMPR should continue to support these interventions, but change the name of the document it sends to the beneficiaries. The workshop also recommended a national workshop on options for formalizing artisanal land rights, with participation of representatives from the MMG, the Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing, Forestry and Agriculture, who play specific but related roles in access to land control and use.



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 conducted under Activity 1.2.1 and initiate collective land formalization through pilot ASM ZEAs foreseen in the Mining

Code. While ZEAs are typically used in other contexts—such as the DRC—for reserving secondary deposits for ASM, they can also be used to formalize a partnership between communities and the government, such as the SODEMI model in Côte d'Ivoire. The project team will hold discussions during the Year 3 work-planning process to determine how to address these recommendations, especially the concept of putting in place ZEAs.

Final Results: In Year 2, AMPR provided technical and logistical support to the MMG to facilitate community engagements around establishing pilot ZEAs in Nola and Carnot. Consequently, the local leaders and representatives of the different community groups signed the local pact for SCED-Ndéléngué for setting up a pilot ZEA. AMPR coordinated with the MMG Director-General to present technical ZEA documents to the MMG Cabinet for validation and the eventual issuance of the related ministerial decrees. In Year 3 Q4, the Minister of Mines and Geology issued a decree creating the pilot SCED-Ndéléngué ZEA in Nola subprefecture. In Year 4, MMG issued two additional decrees creating the Dinga and Guembé pilot ZEAs in the Carnot subprefecture. The signing of the ministerial decrees followed years of AMPR's coordinated efforts with the ZEA Technical Working Group to develop and validate the legal documents (statute and internal regulations) for the three pilot ZEAs.

Technical Note on the Pilot ZEAs: AMPR compiled a Technical Note (TN) on the processes for formalizing customary land rights on mining plots in the pilot ZEAs. The TN reflects lessons learned from the implementation strategy for the pilot ZEAs in SCED-Ndelengue, sub-prefecture of Nola, Dinga and Guembé, sub-prefecture of Carnot. The TN discusses the different phases of the implementation of the ZEA, their relevance, the implementation approaches applied, success and challenges, and conditions to successfully replicate and widen the implementation of the ZEA strategy to formalize customary land rights on other mining plots and pilot ZEAs in CAR. AMPR anticipates that the developed TN will serve as a tested blueprint to enable the MMG and interested partners to extend the formalization of land and resource rights in ASM diamond mining communities by piloting a land management and community development framework around the concept of the ZEA across the mining zones in CAR.

Customary Land Rights Certificates: In Year 5, AMPR, in coordination with the MMG Regional Officers and Local Administrators, delivered 308 certificates to formalize customary land rights in the pilot ZEA of SCED Ndelengue in Nola subprefecture and Dinga and Guembé ZEA in Carnot subprefecture. AMPR used the georeferenced data of active mine sites to issue customary land rights recognition certificates to the 157 mine site owners in the pilot ZEA of SCED, 83 mine site owners in Dinga, and 68 in Guembé. The process of delivering the certificates included public validation of the georeferenced active mine site and the corresponding mine site owner by the respective mining community members. As recommended during the Radical Listening sessions with the mining communities, the village chief and the delegate of the artisanal miners signed the customary certificates locally. The signed certificates were issued to the rightful mine site owners by the mayor of the respective administrative zones in the presence of the mining communities. The delivery of these customary certificates strengthened individual, household, and community land rights recognition and help clarify the boundary concerns with Dzangha Sangha Protected Areas (APDS) in the Nola subprefecture.



Photo 2: Group photo of the Pygmy Mine Site Owners in the pilot ZEA of SCED who received customary land rights recognition certificates. Photo by Benjamin Ndongo.

SMARTER Mining Training: AMPR provided technical and logistical support to MMG to conduct training on SMARTER mining for 176 artisanal miners, of which 53 are women, in the Dinga and Guembé pilot ZEA in the Carnot subprefecture. The AMPR—MMG team conducted theoretical training on the effective techniques in prospecting and mining and the rehabilitation of exploited sites using Rehabilitation Generating Post Mining Income (REGERPOM) interventions. The team also conducted practical training with the artisanal miners on the same techniques. The well-acclaimed training has now encouraged MMG to take a greater interest in ways for its technical staff, in partnership with AMPR, to support artisanal mining formalization in South Western CAR.



Photo 3: SMARTER Mining Training conducted by AMPR for Artisanal Miners in Carnot Centre, Carnot Subprefecture. Photo by Ava Passy.

Coordination with Partners: AMPR coordinated with the WB-funded Assistance for the Professionalization of Mining Cooperatives (APCM) project to deploy its community mobilizers to the SCED-Ndélégué pilot ZEA in Nola to support work with cooperatives. The designation of the pilot ZEA provides an opportunity for AMPR and partners to demonstrate the benefits that can result from the formalization of artisanal mining, strengthening of the legal chain of production and marketing, securing of property rights, and reduction of land conflicts. The ZEA also enabled local development by generating funds at the community level and environmental protection through spatial planning and regulations.

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

Description: This activity follows 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. Per the AMPR contract, the project is designed to focus on developing and building consensus around the model(s) to pilot in Year 1. The question of revenue management is particularly tricky, as indicated in the consultancy report prepared by Sebastian Pennes. AMPR identified a strategy as outlined in the ZEA strategy document and additional community consultations in SCED-Ndélégué. However, the exact details will be further refined in the organizational texts and the community decisions of each pilot ZEA.

Final Results: In Year 4, AMPR documented the successful revenue generation practices at Bagandou and Ndolobo mine sites in Mbaiki subprefecture following MMG's decree to establish three pilot ZEAs in Carnot and Nola subprefectures. The mining actors in Bagandou and Ndolobo shared the strategy for voluntary mobilization of revenue from mining activities for community development. They indicated that the collected funds were used for infrastructure development; for instance, the construction of the new municipality building in Ndolobo town. The documented best practices were adapted to establish a system to generate revenues in the pilot ZEAs of Carnot and Nola from mining operations to invest in community development. At the end of the Y5 project, the revenue generation system for mining activities was successfully implemented in the Dinga and Guembé pilot ZEAs in the Carnot subprefecture. Unfortunately, the same system was not established in the SCED-Ndélégué ZEA pilot in the Nola subprefecture because the artisanal miners reported low production, which prevented them from having additional funds to invest in community development.

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 Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Surveys in Compliant and Priority Zones

Description: This activity aims to periodically measure knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) among miners to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities and to discern key trends. 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. 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.

Final Results: In Y1, AMPR conducted the first baseline survey of the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) of artisanal miners in 9 sub-prefectures in southwestern Central African Republic. In Y4,

a second KAP survey was conducted to measure the level of change in the KAP of 341 of the 1,830 active mine site managers and artisanal miners who were engaged by the project. A comparative analysis of the key results of these two KAP surveys established that:

Women minority in the supply chain: *Women are a minority at all levels of the supply chain. In both 2019 and 2022, only 6% (n=21) of mine site managers were women. Out of the total number of mine workers (2873), only 2% (n=51) were female in 2022 compared to 3% (n=105) in 2019.*

Mine site ownership: *Approximately 90% (n=307) mine site managers own their sites, and most inherited the sites from their parents. Approximately 53% (n=174) report having customary documents that document the occupation of their sites. Despite the possession of these documents, 28% (n=89) of respondents in 2022, compared to 6% (n=21) in 2019, expressed concerns about the risk of expropriation of their mining sites in the coming years, citing the state, mining companies, and foreigners as the most likely expropriators.*

Knowledge of the KP Operational Frameworks: *Regarding the requirements of the KP and the 2009 Mining Code, 82% (n=116) of respondents were aware of the importance of the license (patente) to become an artisanal miner followed by the mining documents (Registre de Suivi de Production, Carte d'Exploitant Artisan, and Miners' Cards). The results show that only 17% (n=59) of the mining site managers surveyed have paid the patente for the year 2022. This practice is linked to administrative difficulties in renewing their patentes and the fact that some of these site managers are waiting for their insurers to pay.*

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. 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 and adaptation of videos from PRADD I and II, production of videos and interactive community theater scripts, and training of KP Focal Points and AMPR field agents. An intensive grassroots communications campaign will be scheduled to begin before the 2020 dry season and the period when most miners acquire their licenses (*patentes*).

Final Results: In Year 1, AMPR developed a comprehensive AMPR project communication plan that includes key strategies, messages, and tools. The strategy includes feedback from consultative meetings with stakeholders in Bangui including communication focal points from the MMG & MHANR, NGOs, civil society, and publication and communication agencies. The communication strategy proposed communication pathways to prevent fraud and smuggling around diamonds and promote social cohesion. The strategy also proposed systematic approaches and behavioral models of change that guided the AMPR project in designing and implementing communication activities that encourage sustainable social cohesion and behavior change against fraud by addressing knowledge gaps around the KP and the OF throughout the project duration.

In Year 2, AMPR produced communication materials identified in the strategy, such as seven capsules and two documentaries on the KP OF, the role of women in the diamond/gold supply chain, the role of the CLPR, pastoralism, and fraud and illegal actors in the mining supply chain. AMPR also developed sensitization posters on key Mining Code themes. AMPR produced a lexicon of terminology used in the artisanal diamond and gold mining sector in the CAR; the resulting lexicon of technical terms in French and Sango was validated at a national workshop held in Bangui. This document has helped improve understanding and knowledge of the Central African mining industry, as well as clarify and resolve the inappropriate use of technical terms in both languages when revising the Mining Code.

The technical film on the evaluation of rough diamonds made in Côte d'Ivoire by the PRADD II project was translated from French into Sango. The translation relied on the lexicon, as well as the expressions used by the artisanal miners. AMPR used the sensitization tools throughout the project as awareness-raising and self-training materials for 2,500 mining actors on KP OF and the provisional CAR Code on artisanal mining. The round tables that AMPR organized in Bangui and other regions on the above themes reached over 150,000 listeners based on the estimates of the two national radios with which AMPR collaborated.

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 intends to incentivize formalization and KPCS-compliant behavior through conditional technical assistance to miners, communities, and buyers. In Year I, AMPR conducted trainings on the use of hand drills in select communities to help build trust among the population. In addition, AMPR will consider how to introduce conditionalities, such as having access to equipment rental pools for only those miners who obtain their worker cards as required by law. AMPR will also harmonize activities with the APCM 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 KP.

Final Results: World Bank's APCM project prioritized implementing a strategy to provide technical assistance and incentives for formalization to miners and communities after aligning activities with AMPR in Y3. APCM established three material banks and technical trainings at mining sites (*chantier école miniers*) in the Nola and Boganangone subprefectures. Artisanal miners must have paid their license and belong to a registered association or cooperative to access material banks and training. This experience enabled revenue generation by renting the equipment to artisanal miners working on gold and diamond production, while emphasizing conditionalities for formalization.

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 KPPS in close collaboration with other donors. Building upon recommendations formulated under PRADD II, AMPR will support the KPPS in identifying sustainable avenues for the KPPS Focal Points, as well as respond to other technical assistance needs expressed by the KPPS and MMG.

Final Results: AMPR provided technical support to the Local Kimberley Process monitoring committees CLS of the eight KP Compliant zones of Berberati, Boda, Boganda, Boganangone, Carnot, Gadzi, Nola, and M'Baiki that enabled them to successfully conduct quarterly information-sharing and coordination meetings under the auspices of the respective sub-prefects. AMPR and EU GODICA coordinated the committees' training on the use of the AMPR meeting agenda and reporting templates. Throughout the project duration, the eight CLSs produced 32 quarterly reports on their zones' KP compliance, focusing on the presence of state authority; armed groups and their impact on mining activities; and free circulation of people and goods, production, and fraud in the compliant zones. The CLS submitted their reports to the Central African Republic Kimberley Process National Monitoring Committee (CNS PK) for review and consolidation. The CNS PK shared a consolidated report of the CLS reports with the key stakeholder, technical, and financial partners of the MMG. The agenda and reporting templates developed by AMPR for these quarterly meetings improved the collection and reporting of standardized, quality information from the KP-compliant zones to the MMG and its partners, including the Ambassadors of KP member states resident in CAR.

Formalization of the CAR KPPS: AMPR provided Minister of Mines and Geology setup a joint committee of MMG legal experts and AMPR specialists to draft the regulatory text for the CAR KPPS. This activity aimed to assist the MMG to realize the conditions related to the support of the KPPS, established by Decree No. 03.124 of June 20, 2003, which required the formalization of the KPPS text, organization, and operation. The team drafted the regulatory text, organization, and function of the CAR KPCS. The document was handed over to the Minister of Mines and Geology for review and submission to the Cabinet of Ministers for endorsement. AMPR worked closely throughout the project duration with the WB and the KPPS to support the KP Focal Points.

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, dubbed a "Group of Friends." 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. AMPR broached the idea with local diplomats in Bangui, who were interested in this concept.

Final Results: AMPR supported the U.S. Ambassador to CAR to organize meetings of the Group of Friends for CAR. The Ambassador usually hosted the EU Ambassadors, WB Country Manager, African Development Bank (ADB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Chiefs of Party for the AMPR, EU GODICA, and WB PGRN projects to discuss strategic partnerships to support the CAR Mining sector. AMPR worked closely with the US Ambassador to prepare talking points for the meetings on the strategic priorities to identify possible pathways forward on the multi-donor action plan for strengthening diamond supply chain governance, focusing on regulatory and institutional changes, armed pastoralism, and how the prevail security and policy environment impacts the CAR mining sector. In Years 2 and 3, due to the COVID-19 restrictions on in-person meetings, AMPR continued to provide technical support to the virtual Friends of CAR meeting chaired by the U.S. Ambassador to 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 among 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 GoCAR to have a central role. AMPR will adapt to the MMG's directives and may provide some logistical support for such meetings, but it will also urge the Ministry to take the lead on convening and funding the meetings. These meetings, if convened, will be organized virtually during this period of restricted movement related to COVID-19.

Final Results: In Year 2 AMPR provided technical support to the MMG to create the Technical Reflection and Exchange Committee for the CAR Extractive and Mining Sector (CTRE-RCA). The committee consisted of two structures: 1) a Steering Committee chaired by the minister that will convene ambassadors, MINUSCA, and technical and financial partners quarterly to discuss developments in the CAR mining sector; and 2) a Technical Secretariat to implement the Steering Committee's recommendations and propose action points for their validation. AMPR coordinated with the MMG experts to prepare ToRs for the Steering Committee meetings, to which the ambassadors were invited. The CTRE-RCA meeting were held twice in year.

3.1.4.4 Activity 1.4.4: Support Targeted 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. The AMPR team is in constant communication with the EU GODICA and WB teams to avoid duplication and complement each other's' efforts. The AMPR COP frequently meets with other project heads in

Bangui to discuss advancements. The projects have also shared costs on various activities, such as support to BECDOR. AMPR will continue to be collaborative, proactive, and flexible in this activity.

Final Results: Throughout the project duration, AMPR participated in technical coordination meetings with EU GODICA and the WB and developed coordination strategies to support the MMG. The in-country project managers in Bangui met regularly to discuss planned activities and joint interventions to avoid duplication. The WB and GODICA participated in monthly USAID calls and were included on the meeting agenda to provide updates on their respective projects.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Coordination with GoCAR on conducting sensitive studies: Pushback and bureaucratic infighting led to slow progress on sensitive issues like the needed changes for the KP OF and adoption of the actions for reducing diamond smuggling recommended by the AMPR fraud study in YI and 2. AMPR suggests improved coordination and harmonization between USAID and GoCAR for future projects involving sensitive studies, emphasizing their importance in promoting a transparent ASM sector in CAR.

Extension of KP Compliant zones: Supporting GoCAR to extend KP compliant zones was a key project indicator, but only three new compliant zones were validated by the KP certification secretariat. There was no agreement between KP and GoCAR regarding whether additional zones met the criteria for validation and compliance. AMPR recommends that in future projects when external factors and actors influence the implementation of project targets, USAID should be more engaged in playing a moderation role to ensure expectations are harmonized between parties.

Key Products and Deliverables

Diagnostic Study on Diamond Smuggling in the Central African Republic (July 2019)

Analysis of the Impact of Property Rights Certificates in the Artisanal Diamond Exploitation Zones in the Southwest Central African Republic (August 2019)

AMPR Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey of Artisanal Miners in the Central African Republic (July 2019)

Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (USAID AMPR) Communications Strategy (May 2019)

Technical note with 50 key recommendations on ASM Best practices on CAR's Mining Code. (May 2021)

Kimberley Process documentary film (May 2021)

AMPR Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices (KAP) Survey of Artisanal Miners in the Central African Republic (August 2022)

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

Key Successes and Accomplishments

- Conducted a rigorous and participatory evaluation of the model of peacebuilding committees (CLPRs), including its impact, activities, successes, failures, legitimacy, lessons learned, and recommendations, which was accepted by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation (MHANR).
- Developed a data management strategy for documenting, analyzing, reporting, transmitting, digitizing, and evaluating the performance indicators for the CLPR conflict resolutions and social cohesion activities.

- Created 24 Local Committees of Peace and Reconciliation (CLPR) comprising of 168 peacebuilding actors that serve as a springboard for the development of multiple activities around prevention, mediation, and resolution of conflicts in the KP complaint zones.
- Provided technical and logistical support to 24 CLPRs to implement over 127 priority activities related to the restitution of property for returnee Muslim diamond collectors, cohabitation of farmers, artisanal miners, and transhumant herders, combating fraud and smuggling circuits, and monitoring the movement of weapons in the mining zones in coordination with relevant GoCAR units.
- Developed image toolboxes on Social Cohesion and conducted a master class capacity-building training of 20 MHASRN officials and 94 local peace association on using them to facilitate social dialogue.
- Organized master classes in Berberati, Nola, and Bangui to identify key issues, knowledge gaps, and lessons learned on addressing violent conflicts related to pastoralism in the southwest of CAR.
- Developed a documentary on the roles of the CLPR in strengthening social cohesion for institutional communication and training purposes.
- AMPR partner Concordis completed a study on pastoralism and transhumance, *Pastoralism in Transition: Economic and Social Relations between Livestock Herders, Farmers, and Miners in Southwestern CAR*.
- Provided technical and logistical support to MHASNR to publish three editions of the CLPR newsletter entitled “ECHOS DES CLPR”, for which the Minister-MHASNR is the Editor in Chief.

Key Challenges and How They were Resolved

- AMPR’s rigorous and participatory CLPR evaluation of 2020 revealed that the CLPR play a key role in resolving conflicts at the local level. Unfortunately, the CLPRs’ successes in resolving conflicts are not reported to the central government due to the weak administrative linkages between remote villages and Bangui. AMPR worked with the MHANR to develop and implement strategies that improved the collecting, transmitting, and sharing data on CLPR activities.
- The coordination of social cohesion CLPR activities in the field through the MHASNR offices in Bangui made it difficult to monitor and report on progress timely. The absence of MHANR Regional Directors made the coordination of social cohesion activities difficult. To rectify this AMPR and MHANR agreed at the end of Year 2 to coordinate field activities with the Department of Social Welfare Regional Directors until the MHANR deploys its nominated Regional Directors. The Regional Directors were not deployed by the closure of the project.
- The heightened risks of COVID-19 at the beginning of the Year 2 disrupted the implementation of field activities and international travel. AMPR postponed missions for consultants and international travels to Year 3 when COVID-19 pandemic risks lessened, and the AMPR COVID-19 mitigation protocols were formalized and applied in the field.

3.2.1 FINAL 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 built upon PRADD II, under which six CLPRs 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-MHASNR evaluation of the committees. In particular, this evaluation will examine the committees' 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 the next steps will be determined.

Final Results: In Year 2, AMPR international consultant Karana Olivier conducted an evaluation of the roles of CLPRs in peacebuilding in the context of overall conflict dynamics to identify improvements and activities relevant to the CAR government and AMPR project. The resulting report, *Evaluation of Peacebuilding Committees and Conflict Dynamics in Southwestern CAR*, was submitted to USAID. The summarized French report was validated by senior officials at the MHANR. The key evaluation recommendations, notably, establishing the CLPR local coordination framework to mobilize associations and social organizations, developing strategies for data collection, and reporting on CLPR activities, and field coordination and monitoring of social cohesion activities were integrated and implemented in subsequent annual work plan activities for this component.

CLPR Performance Evaluation and Data Management Strategy: AMPR's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Officer and the MHASNR Monitoring Specialist conducted a performance evaluation of 20 CLPRs by compiling data from activity and event reports, scoring CLPRs on their performance level and documentation of successes and failures. The evaluation used the data collection methodology proposed by AMPR consultant Karana Olivier. The evaluation established that CLPRs have worked to rebuild trust and create a space for dialogue and promote an inclusive conflict resolution process (by bringing all actors together). Various tools developed by the project have also contributed to building local capacity for conflict resolution through the CLPR (data management tools, videos, training materials, etc.). The findings, including best practices and lessons learned, will enable the MHASNR to improve coordination of peace and reconciliation approaches in diamond mining communities in CAR, post the AMPR project.

3.2.1.2 Activity 2.1.2: Expand Support to CLPRs

Description: This activity aims to increase the support to and number of CLPRs. AMPR intends to build upon the initial successes realized through PRADD II, which encouraged the formulation of Local Pacts to document community agreements. AMPR is expected to expand CLPRs to cover all three sub-prefectures where the project works. In addition, 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. AMPR will work with each CLPR, both new and old, to develop an action plan for the year, and will provide some logistical support to implement CLPR activities. AMPR will also look to maximize synergies between the CLPR and the ALS committees. Simultaneously, the project will work with the MHASNR to identify other donors to support the established CLPRs' strengthening—not only in the diamond mining areas of the southwest but throughout the country.

Final Results: AMPR supported MHANR in creating 24 local peacebuilding committees in the eight KP compliant zones of Boda, Boganda, Bogangone, Berberati, Carnot, Gadzi, Mbaiki, and Nola.

One hundred sixty-eight elected members of the 24 CLPRs were sworn in before the prefect, sub-prefect, and mayor brigade commander, police commissioner, regional directors of the MMG, and traditional chiefs during the official installation ceremonies supported by AMPR in the respective zones. The CLPR members were provided with the CAR Constitution and supply kits to execute their roles. AMPR trained the CLPR members on roles and responsibilities, community dialogue facilitation techniques, and reporting on the various conflicts in their zones. The 24 CLPRs are now officially undertaking social cohesion work with full recognition and support of the local authorities and MHANR.



Photo 4: CAR's Director General of National Reconciliation counting votes of elected CLPR members in SCED Ndelengue, Nola Subprefecture, in the presence of Local Authorities. Photo: Zéphirin MOGBA.

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

Description: This activity's purpose is to design and implement social cohesion support, including activities involving the CLPRs. In Year 1, AMPR provided logistical and programmatic support for the individual CLPR action plans (see Activity 2.1.2). Such activities include community service, community theater, and/or trainings on dispute resolution. AMPR filmed some of the community meetings leading to the establishment of CLPRs to produce several short videos (capsules) for use in social dialogue sessions. AMPR Social Cohesion Advisor Dr. Zéphirin Mogba produced a concept note on the Local Pacts, originally developed under PRADD II for several communes, to document community decisions and positions on sensitive issues. Through this concept note, AMPR took stock of the initial pacts and developed 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.

Final Results: During the project duration, AMPR, in coordination with the MHASNR, provided technical and logistical support to 24 CLPRs to implement over 127 priority activities aligned with AMPR’s project indicators on peaceful reconciliation between actors in conflict and community social dialogue. AMPR’s community mobilizers supported semester activity plans for 24 CLPRs in the KP compliant zones of Berberati, Boda, Boganangone, Carnot, Gadzi and Nola. The AMPR team coordinated with local authorities to support activities on the key themes through focus group discussions, tribune of popular expression, discussion forums and open forums.

These various exercises, which were based on social dialogue, were intense moments of exchange and debate, often leading to the signing of "Joint Statements of Commitment" by the stakeholders, by which the communities validated a certain number of resolutions to be observed by all members of the local mining communities. AMPR shared the copies of the signed Joint Statements of Commitment with the MHASNR in Bangui for follow-up.

Themes of Priority CLPR Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restitution of property for returnee Muslim diamond collectors. • Cohabitation of farmers, artisanal miners, and transhumant herders. • Combating fraud and smuggling circuits and the delimitation of mining sites. • Monitoring the possession and circulation of weapons at mining sites and in the mining zones in coordination. • Gender-based violence. • Social discrimination practices targeting minority groups.

After five years of AMPR project implementation, the 24 CLPRs set up with the support of AMPR play a key role in the interface between local actors, United Nations agencies, international NGOs around challenges related to social cohesion, living together and especially around pastoralist transhumance and sedentary agricultural livelihoods.



Photo 5: Tribune of Popular Expression organized by the CLPR of Nassole, Berberati subprefecture, to resolve the conflict of land use and grazing between the mining communities and transhumance pastoralists. Photo: Zéphirin MOGBA.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Reinforce CLPR roles as facilitators and not problem solvers: As trusted local peacebuilders, community members approached the CLPRs to facilitate and resolve conflicts. When acting as a problem solver, the CLPR may be perceived as biased, particularly by the party that disagrees with the

decision. In order to maintain their neutral and trusted position as peacebuilding actors in the local community, AMPR suggests that MHASNR should direct CLPRs to take on a facilitation role and arrange townhall meetings in their respective areas. This approach will enhance their visibility and ensure greater transparency with regards to their mandate.

Community Based Coordination Approach: The absence of MHANR Regional Directors forced the project to adopt top-down approaches to the coordination and planning for implementation of social cohesion activities from Bangui. This limited space for community-driven dialogue, conflict management, and activity implementation. AMPR proposes that future social cohesion activities should prioritize community-led engagement with involvement from Regional MHASNR Directors and local authorities. This will in turn enhance the needed resilience, which relies on trust, consensus and the sustainable and shared efforts to maintain the peace.

Key Products and Deliverables

Participative Evaluation Report on the Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees (CLPR) and the Local Kimberley Process Monitoring Branches (ALS) in the Compliant Zone of Berberati (April 2019)

Evaluation of Peacebuilding Committees and Conflict Dynamics in Southwestern CAR (March 2020)

Pastoralism in Transition: Evolving Economic and Social Dynamics Between Livestock Herders, Farmers, and Miners in South-Western Central African Republic (June 2020)

MHASNR Local Committees of Peace and Reconciliation (CLPR) Data Management Strategy (March 2021)

Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Training Manual for Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees on their Roles in the Central African Republic and Techniques for Social Dialogue (November 2021)

Documentary on the role of the CLPRs in promoting peace and social cohesion in CAR (October 2022)

Key Achievement



The Ministry of Humanitarian Action Solidarity and National Reconciliation (MAHSRN) now has 168 local actors involved in preventing violent conflicts. This has been achieved through the establishment of 24 local peace-building committees (CLPR) in Southwestern CAR, with the support of the AMPR project.



Lydie Solange Yahoumbi

Director General for National Reconciliation,
MHASNR

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

Key Successes and Accomplishments

- AMPR developed a Gender Action Plan (GAP) that identified potential gender mainstreaming opportunities for each specific project objective and proposed specific activities to strengthen women's livelihoods.
- Supported social and economic inclusion for 21 mixed-gender livelihood groups, comprised of 535 members, of whom 425 are women, through agricultural diversification and soapmaking.
- Set up 14 VSLAs set up to encourage saving and credit for small-scale investments for women beneficiaries.
- Supported training of 182 women artisanal miners and women mine site owners on the principles and practices of diamond valuation, which enabled them to estimate the value of their demands to facilitate negotiations for the price of their diamonds.
- Supported the training of 120 women beneficiaries of the Women's Innovation Fund trained on SMARTER mining techniques.

Key Challenges and How They were Resolved

- The military-political crises from December 2020 to March 2021 halted field activities. During this chaotic period, the 21 livelihoods groups did not receive technical support from the project due to lack of access to the field. Thanks to the agricultural trainings of 52 Trainer of trainers and facilitators trained the YI, the groups continued their livelihoods work in their community with the support of the trained facilitators.
- EU GODICA favored working with the same partner for AMPR, to maximize impact, for common activities pisciculture with AMPR through a collaborative cost-sharing arrangement agreement. However, the establishment of women's pisciculture groups delayed taking off due because EU GODICA delayed contracting the implementing partner party due to logistical reasons related to COVID-19 travel and work restrictions. After the pandemic, the GODICA administration opted not to progress with the activity due to the limited time left before their project closure. Nonetheless, AMPR provided theoretical training on pisciculture for representatives of five livelihoods groups in Nola and Carnot.

3.2.2.1 Activity 2.2.1: Consolidate and Complement Learning

Description: This activity aims to use PRADD lessons and international best practices to design a strategic and sensitive approach to the social and economic inclusion of women. As part of the process of identifying activities and developing the Gender Action Plan, 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.

Final Results: In Year I, AMPR carried out a gender and livelihoods situational assessment using a participatory/rapid rural appraisal methodology in Carnot, Nola, Gadzi, and Boganagone Carnot subprefectures. The study also consisted of a review of available information from pertinent literature and documents from 2007 to 2018, including, but not limited to, gender assessments and country profiles by the African Development Bank, the VWB, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNDP, and USAID's PRADD I and II projects that conducted work in Lobaye, Sangha Mbaere, and Mambere Kadei.

The field-based diagnostic also enabled the AMPR team to practice the use of participatory/rapid rural appraisal tools for the first time. These proved to be powerful instruments to generate buy-in and ideas from both women and men on how to strengthen women's livelihood activities in diamond mining throughout the project implementation period.

The diagnosis also identified the levels and methods of women's access to the means of production—notably land, inputs, technical support, and financial resources—and the causes of disparities between men's and women's access to these means of production in the mining zones. According to the findings of the diagnosis, the 2013 political crisis in CAR led to a weakening of investments in the artisanal diamond mining sector, which particularly affected women. Declines in the artisanal mining sector translated to reductions in employment opportunities for women involved in transporting and washing gravel or selling food and services to miners. As a result of the crisis, it appears inequalities have grown between men and women. Women lost previously hard-earned autonomy in the sector, like control over ancillary economic activities like petty trading. The key findings guided AMPR's selection of the types of women's entrepreneurship activities the AMPR project throughout the project implementation period.

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 Year I, led jointly by an external consultant, the Component 2 Coordinator, and the Women's Livelihoods Activities Coordinator. The team will first conduct a gender integration training for 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 AMPR and concrete livelihoods and awareness-raising activities to begin in the first Work Plan year.

Final Results: AMPR's Gender Action Plan was completed during Year I based on a field analysis of the role of women in diamond mining in southwestern CAR. Women play a central but underreported role in growing food and providing other services for the male labor force involved in diamond digging. Women earn income from providing considerable paid labor for transporting and washing the diamondiferous gravel. Some women own diamond pits, but cultural taboos often preclude women from diamond digging, though their role in hauling gravel to water sources is essential. The Gender Action Plan identified gender issues relevant to the AMPR project, examined potential gender mainstreaming opportunities for each specific project objective, and proposed specific activities to strengthen women's livelihoods. The MMG enthusiastically validated the AMPR Gender Action Plan, spurring women technicians within the Ministry to set up a coalition supporting women in the mining sector.

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 were defined in the Gender Action Plan, including those implemented as part of the Year I Work Plan. By investing in a participatory and rigorous field and desk research, AMPR identified activities that meshed with its overall strategy and had the maximum chance of long-term sustainability and success.

Final Results: AMPR worked with the MMG, prefecture-level federations of women's networks, and several national non-governmental organizations to support the subprefectures of Boda, Carnot and Nola 21 women's and mixed-gender organizations, comprising a total of 535 members, among which 425 are women and 110 men. Over the last five years, the project has worked with these entities to design - at their request - specialized trainings on a wide variety of technical topics and then provide

material support, namely: small-scale agricultural production, soapmaking, village savings and loans, organizational management of cooperatives and associations, and functional literacy.

Success of the Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA): The 14 VSLA set up with the support of the project proved particularly popular because no microfinance services for women exist in the remote southwestern part of the country. Within three months, 14 VSLAs set up by the project raised among members sufficient internal capital funds to provide credit to their members at a 5% interest rate, significantly lower than the 15% standard rate applied by microfinance institutions in other parts of the country. While loans offered internally to members are small, the VLSAs encouraged saving, credit for small-scale investments, and most importantly, financial insurance in case of emergencies.

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 identified 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. 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.

Final Results: In Year 2021, the success of working through women's organizations led the AMPR project to set up a Women's Innovation Fund to support entrepreneurial women to expand their participation in the artisanal diamond mining sector. The grant mechanism supported training of 120 women to expand their place in the artisanal diamond sector by providing them with skills to engage in diamond extraction and eventually, and commercialization of diamonds. Women are trained in how to prospect for diamonds with hand-held augers and the use of SMARTER mining techniques consisting primarily of bench terracing and backfilling. In addition, the women are instructed on previously well-tested methods of converting mined out pits into plots for gardening and crop production.



Photo 6: A woman beneficiary of the AMPR Women Innovation Fund, a mine site owner in Boda subprefecture, evaluating a rough diamond during an AMPR organized training. Photo by Junior Kogoro.

The Emergence of Women skilled in Diamond Evaluation: The Women’s Innovation Fund was used to instruct women in diamond valuation and techniques of commercial sales through the legitimate trade structured by the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Operational Framework applied to the Central African Republic. Government diamond evaluators of the *Bureau d’expertise et de contrôle du diamant et de l’or* (BECDOR) and the USAID AMPR staff have so far trained 182 women artisanal miners and newly established women mine site owners on the principles and practices of diamond valuation. This includes instructing women how to use hand-held loupes to classify and evaluate rough diamonds for the 4-C’s (Cut, Carat, Color and Clarity). By knowing the quality of rough diamonds in advance of sales, women are better prepared to bargain for a better price. The 10 best women from the 182 trained received advanced training in diamond evaluation conducted by BECDOR and formed a core group of resource persons to help other women artisanal and mine owners evaluate their demands in each sub-prefecture, thus scaling-up support to women interested in expanding their place in the diamond economy.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Expanding the space of women artisanal mining sector: The AMPR project has successfully demonstrated that providing technical support to women in rural mining communities places them in a better position to capture market opportunities generated by the local artisanal mining economy. Unfortunately, AMPR was the only MMG partner project with a field presence focused on gender in the artisanal mining sector. AMPR recommends that MMG prioritize developing and implementing Gender Action Plans (GAP) for the CAR mining sector to ensure equal participation of and benefits for women and men in partners’ project supported activities.

Key Products and Deliverables

Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (USAID AMPR) Gender Action Plan (March 2019)

Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Women Innovation Fund Strategy (December 2021)

Film on the role of women in mining (May 2021)

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 MHASNR. At this stage, it is unclear if a renewed agreement will be necessary before being able to expand the CLPRs. Components 1, 2, and 3 Coordinators will confer closely with government stakeholders to determine whether formal agreements are needed. Otherwise, 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).

Final Results: In Year 2, following consultative meetings between AMPR with the MHANR, it was agreed that instead of a generic protocol for collaboration regarding project support for the CLPRs, AMPR and the MHANR develop a roadmap with a schedule of activities, indicating what will be done and when. The roadmap was rolled out alongside a joint monitoring strategy for the activities undertaken mainly in the regions. The MHASNR assigned technical staff to support the implementation of the roadmap. The roadmap was reviewed annually to determine progress, best practices, and recommendations for the subsequent year of the project implementation.

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

Description: This activity's intention is to avoid duplication of efforts among different NGOs and other actors working to promote peace and reconciliation in the CAR. In Year 1, AMPR focused on building coordination and synergies at the local level, notably through clarifying mandates and roles of the local CLS/ALS and CLPRs, 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, AMPR will rely on its government partners to lead coordination among donors and other actors.

Final Results: AMPR supported the MHASNR to establish the CLPR local coordination framework to mobilize community-based peace associations and social organizations. Over 500 community members, leaders of local administrations, and local peace and social cohesion associations that took part in the annual activity plans for 24 CLPRs during the five years of the project in the KP compliant zones of Berberati, Boda, Boganangone, Carnot, Gadzi and Nola committed to working together with the CLPRs on identified peace and social cohesion priorities in their respective zones. The capacity of the CLPRs was reinforced by AMPR trainings on work planning. In Bangui, AMPR organized and supported joint coordination meetings with MHASNR and MMG to analyze the semester activities of the 24 CLPRs. The meetings identified area-specific and cross-cutting social dialogue, incident documentation, and data collection activities. The meetings assigned MHASNR, MMG, and AMPR staff in the field to provide technical support to the CLPRs that are implementing the various activities applying social dialogue and facilitation techniques developed by AMPR consultant INDIGO. AMPR provided technical and logistical support for the implementation of the priority CLPR activities.

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

Key Successes and Accomplishments

- Produced an interactive digital map for 322 active gold mine sites employing approximately 62,042 artisanal miners in southwestern CAR in 2019.
- Produced a CAR gold sector Market Readiness Report which highlighted opportunities for responsible trade for the Central African Republic gold sector.
- Prepared a CAR gold marketing and export system and value-added opportunities evaluation.

Key Challenges and How They were Resolved

- In Year 2, RESOLVE subcontract included sub-activities aimed at supporting the CAR government in its drafting of a national action plan. However, the government did not prioritize the drafting a plan focused on the gold sector. AMPR shared with MMG a short roadmap for a potential gold action plan drafted by RESOLVE. The MMG Technical Committee on Gold set up by MMG indicated that they are integrating RESOLVE's recommendations in the CAR's gold action plan which they started drafting by the end of this project.

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 intends 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. AMPR subcontractor IPIS led a diagnostic study to assess the ASM gold economy and set up an interactive mapping system (see Activity 3.1.3). The diagnostic consisted of desk- and field-based research to understand the production and financing systems and the regulatory framework. Results were then presented and discussed at a national workshop in January 2020. The OECD/EU conducted a training on the new conflict minerals legislation, and AMPR's second subcontractor for Component 3, RESOLVE, shared experiences from the USAID Capacity Building for Responsible Minerals Trade Project in the DRC as part of a workshop in Bangui.

Results: This activity was completed in Year 2, and USAID approved the related deliverable.

3.3.1.2 Activity 3.1.2: Facilitate the Gold Sector Action Plan

Description: This activity aims to foster technical discussions that build on the gold sector diagnostic and will lead to an action plan, which will be supported by other donors. AMPR anticipates working toward this action plan during Year 1, 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 is intended to work alongside ENABEL to support the government and private sector in developing the action plan. AMPR will also identify any linkages with APCM-supported mining cooperatives, some of which may be involved in gold and could be good candidates for piloting responsible sourcing initiatives. Next quarter more work will be done in collaboration with the WB APCM project to formalize pre-cooperatives and cooperatives operating in the SCED ZEA.

Final Results: In Year 2, AMPR's implementing partner RESOLVE produced *Market Readiness Assessment: Opportunities for Responsible Trade for the Central African Republic Gold Sector*. The report shared information and recommendations to expand CAR's legitimate and formal gold sector; increase international market readiness, access, and revenues; and deliver more benefits from the gold trade to Central Africans. This assessment was prepared from the perspective of the international gold market and supply chains, comprising major refiners, manufacturers, and brands, which include some of the largest companies in the world from diverse sectors such as electronics, information technology, automotive, and aerospace. The desk study built on recent field research on the minerals sector in CAR, including reports sponsored in 2018 and 2019 by USAID and UN Development Programme-UN Children's Fund. Analyses were based on well-established and internationally accepted guiding documents and standards, which define international norms and expectations for due diligence and responsible sourcing. The MMG validated the report during a workshop organized by AMPR and indicated that the recommendations will be included in the draft CAR gold sector plan which a special committee appointed by the Minister of MMG had started drafting by the end of the AMPR project.

CAR Gold Marketing and Export System: In Year IV, AMPR produced a CAR gold marketing and export system and value-added opportunities evaluation. The findings were validated by the MMG Technical Committee on Gold, MMG partners and key gold sector actors during a workshop held in Bangui in March 2023. The feedback from the sector actors was integrated in the final version submitted to USAID. AMPR shared copies of the approved report with the sector actors. MMG Technical Committee on Gold is considering the key recommendation of the evaluation in the draft National gold action plan being developed by the end of the project. The key recommendations proposed by the study for the improvement of the CAR gold commercial sector include the following:

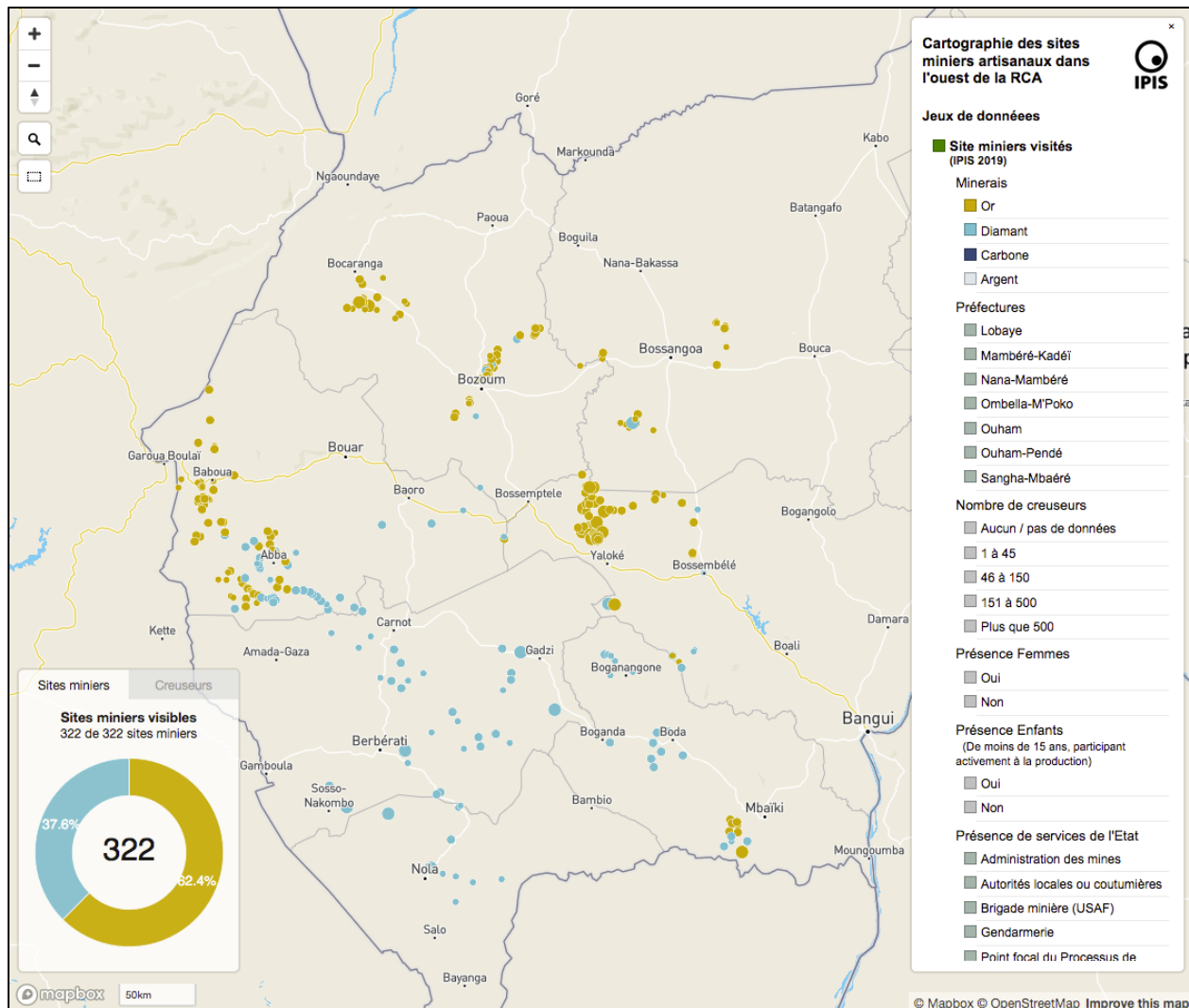
- I. *Decentralizing BECDOR to enable exporting gold by road through the border.*
- II. *Creating a one-stop shop at BECDOR to facilitate export operations since representatives of CAR customs are sometimes unavailable due to the short notice by phone calls whenever there is a gold export to evaluate.*
- III. *Ensuring that MMG adopts a procedure to value gold based on a mercurial system that would consider the purity of the gold and propose purchase price margins based on the purity of the gold for taxation.*
- IV. *Integrating jewelry stores into the gold commercial chain.*
- V. *Supporting BECDOR to acquire certain types of equipment such as X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) for the analysis of lingots.*

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, AMPR moved this activity to Year 1, given its utility in developing the gold diagnostic and action plan. IPIS researchers collected data in gold mining areas concurrently with KP Focal Points for diamond mining areas. AMPR also suggested the interactive map generated as a result of this research could be useful for the KP OF should the MMG agree to integrate diamond data into the mapping interface. IPIS/AMPR held a workshop with the government in Year 2 on this topic.

Final Results: In Year 2, AMPR's implementing partner IPIS produced the interactive web map of gold 322 artisanal site locations employing approximately 62,000 artisanal miners in CAR and made it available for public viewing.¹ An interactive menu allows the user to filter by site, prefecture, number of artisanal miners, presence of women, presence of children under 15, presence of government services, and awarded mining permits. Printed copies of the map were distributed to the 60 participants of the national gold workshop in Bangui in January 2020. The raw data was also transferred to the government for integration into their existing GIS products. AMPR discussed how to replicate this methodology with MMG and the World Bank as part of a broader conversation about the data management reform process under the PGRN.

¹ See <https://www.ipisresearch.be/mapping/webmapping/carmine/v1/>.



Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Low Mapping of CAR's Gold Mining Potential: The IPIS study estimated that only 12% of active gold mining sites are currently mapped. This implies that the majority of sites that contribute to the rapidly expanding gold sector, estimated at 1.5 tons of exported gold in 2022, are undocumented. AMPR urges GoCAR and its partners to invest in georeferenced mapping and building a cadastre with data of active and potential gold mine sites to continue site-based monitoring to increase transparency in the ASM gold sector in CAR.

Enhancing CAR's Gold licit Revenue Potential: Expansion of CAR's annual revenue from exports of gold by **429%** in five years. By comparing CAR's gold exports in 2022, which were estimated at \$52.3, to about \$14 million of exported diamonds in 2022, gold has become a central contributor of revenue to CAR. AMPR proposes that partners immediately engage the CAR government to develop a gold action plan and implement a traceability system that meets international standards to ensure more transparency of the sector.

Key Products and Deliverables

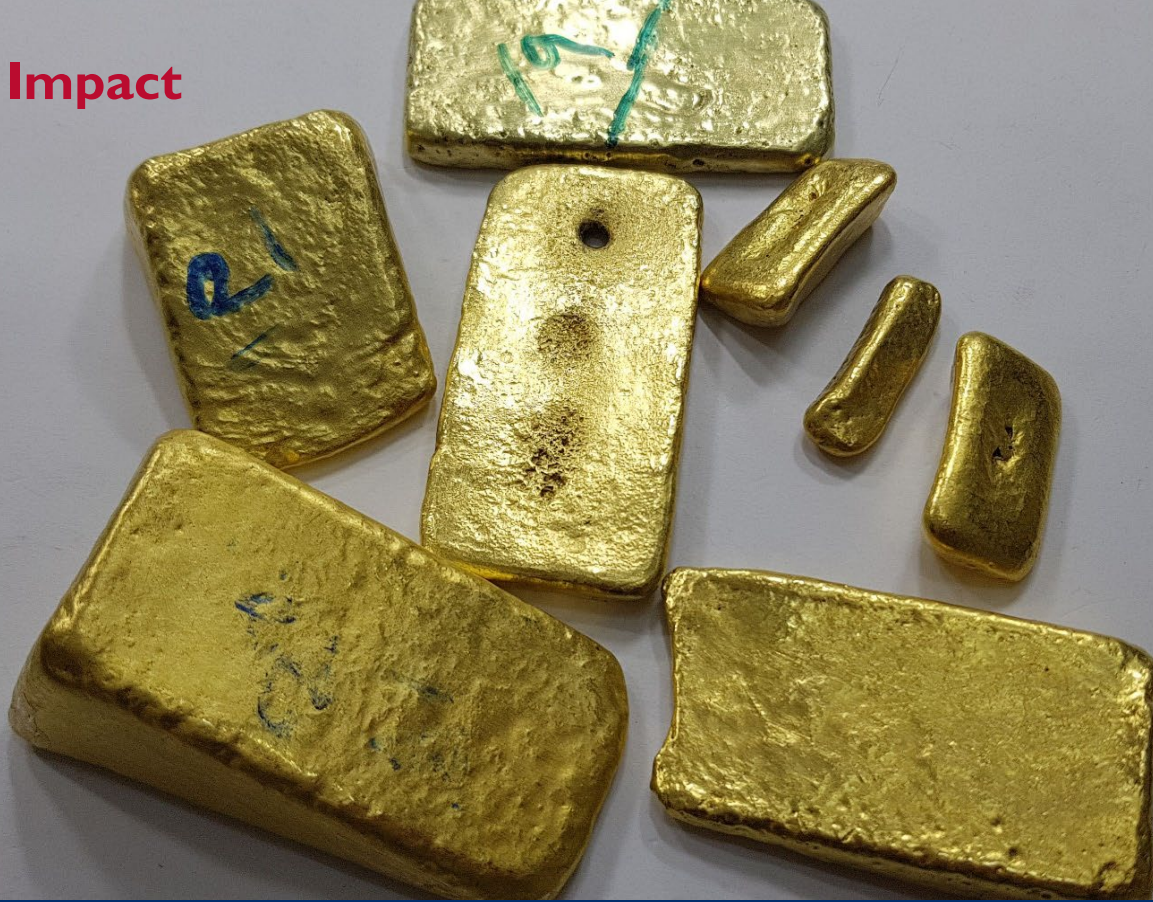
AMPR Mapping Artisanal Mining Sites in the Western Central African Republic (November 2019)

Interactive Map of Artisanal Mining Sites in the Western Central African Republic (November 2019)

Market Readiness Assessment: Opportunities for Responsible Trade for the Central African Republic Gold Sector (May 2020)

Central African Republic Gold Marketing, Export System and Value-added opportunities Evaluation (November 2022)

Key Impact



In four years (2019-2022), the Central African Republic's gold exports increased by 429%, from 358 kg to 1,536 kg, and were valued at approximately \$52.3 million. The AMPR project contributed technical and logistical support towards this growth.

Bureau of Evaluation and Regulation of Diamonds and Gold (BECDOR)

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

Key Successes and Accomplishments

- Prepared an ASM Issue Brief on best practices from USAID-supported projects worldwide.
- Prepared USAID's Gender Issues in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Sector Issue Brief.
- Conducted a retrospective performance impact evaluation of the PRADD II project in Côte d'Ivoire.
- Prepared an in-depth analytical paper on the impact of critical minerals needed in the new Green Economy, especially in the battery sector for electric vehicles.
- Updated the CAR land tenure profile on the LandLinks website.

Key Challenges and How They were Resolved

- COVID-19 travel restrictions led to the cancellation of the OECD Responsible Minerals Forum and the KP Intersessional in 2020. In 2021, due to travel restrictions AMPR participated in the virtual in OECD Responsible Minerals Forum and the KP Intersessional events. However, this limited interactions and networking with participants on themes relevant to CAR. Since 2022, following the global lifting of travel restriction, AMPR resumed physical participation in these events.

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 OUs on themes related to ASM and development. Should USAID request them, AMPR will prepare such documents during the work plan year.

Results: Whereas AMPR remained ready to respond to requests for producing outreach materials or assisting with outreach, there were no activities completed under this contract activity because USAID indicated its Operating Units had sufficient outreach materials at this time.

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.

Results: AMPR supported a retrospective performance evaluation of the PRADD II project in Côte d'Ivoire. A Lead Performance Evaluation Specialist (Dr. Heather Huntington) was recruited to work with a team of independent evaluators led by Dr. Assi Kimou. The team held consultative meetings with national partners of the PRADD II project in Abidjan including SODEMI, the General Directorate of Mines, a former KP focal point, INDIGO, the Rural Land Tenure Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture, and an NGO and GRPIE. French and English versions of the report were submitted to USAID.

3.4.1.3 Activity 4.1.3: Provide On-Call Technical Assistance

Description: This activity aims to provide expertise and assistance to USAID OUs as needed. At the time of work plan preparation, there were several possible activities, but none had been confirmed. The

Technical Deputy/Component 4 Coordinator is to work with the AMPR Project Manager and USAID to respond to any requests through the organization of short-term technical assistance or other activities.

Final Results: AMPR completed a USAID Washington research task by writing an Issue Brief entitled, “Mining and the Green Energy Transition: Review of International Development Challenges and Opportunities.” The Technical Deputy and two consultants compiled and in-depth review of the literature on critical mineral mining in USAID-presence countries. The 120-page report, a shorter policy summary paper, and a two-page briefer were completed in a timely fashion. The reports have been circulated widely within USAID.

The in-depth analytical Issue Brief entitled, “Mining and the Green Energy Transition: Review of International Development Challenges and Opportunities,” prepared by AMPR in Y3 was praised by USAID leadership. In Y4, USAID has used the issues raised in the brief as a reference for discussions on environmental and social impacts of battery technologies with senior USG and partners.

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: AMPR aims to participate in key international forums as a way to remain abreast of international trends and issues that will affect AMPR implementation, as well as contribute to international best practices.

Final Results: Throughout the project period, USAID invited AMPR to attend the annual OECD Responsible Minerals Forum, as well as both the KP Plenary and KP Intersessional meetings. At the OECD Forum, the AMPR moderated a high-profile panel on diamonds, gathered key information and provided technical expertise on the ASM sector in CAR based on the several assessments conducted by the project. At the various KP meetings, AMPR participated as a member of the U.S. Delegation, advising them on matters related to the CAR.

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 OUs 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, agriculture, conservation, or other projects.

Final Results: AMPR wrote an ASM Issue Brief for USAID, which summarized lessons learned, issues, and best practices from USAID-supported projects worldwide with a direct or indirect link to ASM; the issue brief profiled USAID ASM activities and approaches from the past ten years. In cooperation with USAID’s Communications, Evidence, and Learning project, USAID launched the brief in an ASM webinar, which attracted over 100 participants from around the world. AMPR’s Technical Deputy co-presented with USAID and the Oro Legal project. The ASM Issue Brief and webinar are posted on the USAID LandLinks website.² AMPR also updated its Issue Brief on Gender Issues in ASM. Originally focused on Africa, the brief now integrates examples from Latin America and the Caribbean.

² See <https://land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/USAID-ASM-Issue-Brief-Jan-2020.pdf> for the ASM Issue Brief. See <https://www.land-links.org/event/webinar-advancing-responsible-artisanal-mining/> for a recording of the webinar and presentations.

The CAR ASM Profile: AMPR updated the CAR ASM country profile for the ASM DELVE database. The profile covers the country's policies, regulations, production, and other information drawn from available resources. AMPR also updated the land tenure profile for CAR for the LandLinks website.

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

Description: This activity aims to position AMPR as a thought leader on ASM through the preparation of academic and generalist communication and research products.

Final Results: In Year 2, AMPR Technical Deputy completed the academic paper on community-led resource management in Côte d'Ivoire, drawing upon PRADD II fieldwork presented at the 2018 Land and Poverty Conference. The paper was co-authored with a PhD student and submitted to the journal *Resources Policy* for peer review. In Year 3, the journal *Resources Policy* published the article on the SODEMI model of diamond co-management between the government and customary landowners in Côte d'Ivoire. AMPR covered the fees to make the article open access. It is available here: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S030142072030951X>

DELVE 2023 State of the ASM sector report: AMPR authored and submitted an article on gender equality using the AMPR case study as part of the DELVE 2023 State of the ASM sector report. The AMPR article highlights the role of women in the artisanal diamond economy of CAR, with a key focus on the success of AMPR's innovative initiatives to increase the place of women in artisanal diamond mining. The article further describes strategies and practices employed by the AMPR project to promote environmentally sensitive SMARTER exploration, mining, and site rehabilitation coupled with diamond valuation techniques (4 Cs), which are rapidly expanding the place of women in the artisanal diamond economy of southwestern CAR. AMPR anticipates that the strategies used by the project and key lessons showcased in the article may be of interest to others globally.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Diagnostic of ASM Needs and Opportunities: Whereas this project aimed to serve USAID operating units (OUs) with specific knowledge needs with respect to ASM there appears to be lack of awareness by the OUs about this opportunity. The project recommends an elaborate outreach mechanism in future projects to explain to missions that may have an interest or where ASM is particularly relevant of the opportunity for technical research and programming support by the project.

Key Products and Deliverables

Ghana Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining - Scoping Mission Report Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (April 2019)

USAID's Gender Issues in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Sector Issue Brief. (November 2020)

Green Energy and Mining: Challenges and Opportunities Issue Brief (November 2021)

Performance impact evaluation of the PRADD II project in Côte d'Ivoire (July 2023)

4.0 SUSTAINABILITY OF THE RESULTS

Objective 1: Strengthening CAR's Capacity to Implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) Requirements:

- 1. Formalization of the Permanent Secretariat of the Kimberley Process (SPPK):** AMPR built the capacity of the SPPK to be able to operate and continue functioning as a formalized structure within the MMG organogram. We have reason to believe that this diamond export Unit, particularly the main office in Bangui, will continue to operate. This is due to the government's allocation of a budget line to cover the salary of the Unit Director, as well as their demonstrated political will to continue diamond export. We cannot predict if the World Bank will continue covering operational costs for the SPPK field offices.
- 2. ZEA Approach:** Due to the interest shown by artisanal miners and their communities, the initiative of operating three pilot ZEAs will continue to be sustained as a safe and secure approach for them to operate. The decree that established ZEA is highly valued by miners as it defines the legality and security of mining activities. Even though AMPR has ended, miners still hold the legal rights to mine, which enhances their bargaining position. No matter who the partners are in the future, the ZEA concept is sustainable.
- 3. Fraud Action Plan:** The AMPR provided support for the integration of 100 action points into the CAR national strategic plan (2020-2021) by the Ministry of Planning and Economy. The objective was to enhance the diamond industry's internal controls and anti-smuggling measures. However, if the KP does not receive continuous support, the implementation of this action plan is unlikely to happen.

Objective 2: Strengthening Social Cohesion and Economic Development in Diamond Mining Communities:

- 1. Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees (CLPR):** The CLPR model was established during PRADD II and successfully continued, sustained, and scaled up during AMPR. Other partners such as MINUSCA and UNDP have joined in supporting the establishment of these peace committees. The CLPR played a crucial role in promoting peace, reconciliation, and social cohesion during the post-civil war era in CAR, and the Government is considering utilizing this approach to scale up peacebuilding efforts across the country. The MHASNR is reviewing the national strategy for peace and reconciliation to integrate the CLPRs whose activities will be partly supported by GoCAR. The Ministry has not only started setting up regional coordination for Community-Led Peacebuilding and Recovery (CLPR), but is also collaborating with other partners who work on peacebuilding in the Central African Republic to establish new CLPRs in places like Zemio, located in the Southeastern part of the country. The Minister is also reaching out to other partners to expand this approach throughout the entire country, as a way to promote grassroots peacebuilding and social cohesion.
- 2. Support to Women Miners and Women Associations:** The advanced diamond valuation training program offered by AMPR to women has already started showing positive results. The women who participated in the program have gained valuable skills that will stay with them for a lifetime. One of the women who excelled in the training has even started training other women and is now able to sell her diamonds at a higher price. This program has created a demand for skilled diamond valuers and many of the women trained through this program will be able to provide this service.

- 3. Training and Promotion of Smarter Mining Technique:** This training has been well received by both male and female miners. However, without proper incentives such as tools, equipment, and other forms of support, the practice of smarter mining may not survive. Therefore, it is important that miners are provided with the necessary incentives to continue practicing smarter mining.

Objective 3: Increasing Awareness and Understanding of the Opportunities and Challenges Establishing Responsible Gold Supply Chains in the CAR:

- 1. Research/Studies on Gold:** AMPR conducted extensive research and studies and created detailed maps outlining the gold value chain. The ultimate goal was to enable the government to develop an effective national strategy on gold. However, it is uncertain whether the government will utilize these reports. Moreover, without the support of donors, it seems unlikely that the government will be able to develop a comprehensive national strategy on gold.

5.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 RESULT	Y2 RESULT	Y3 RESULT	Y4 RESULT	Y5 RESULT	LOP TARGET
1	Percentage of estimated rough diamond production in KP-compliant zones that is legally exported from CAR	8% ³	12%	11%	56%	76%	73 %	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% ⁴	50%	50%	50% ⁵	50%	50% ⁶	100%
3	Number of licensed (registered) artisanal miners	1,000 ⁷	1,458	1,006 ⁸	689 ⁹	1948	876 ¹⁰	3,000
4	Number of diamond buyers (collectors and buying houses) making purchases with official purchase slips	200 ¹¹	206	135 ¹²	217	135	261	300
5	Percentage of artisanal miners in project intervention zones with basic knowledge of KP and Mining Code	35 ¹³ %	35%	N/A	N/A	49 ¹⁴ %	N/A	75%
	Men	33%	33%					
	Women	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	0	2	2	1	5 ¹⁵	5
	Number of total related to women's equal rights							
	Stage 1: Analyzed							
	Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation							
	Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation				1			
	Stage 4: Presented for legislation/decre							
	Stage 5: Passed/approved							
	Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun				1	1		

³ 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). The U.S. Geological Survey 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.

⁴ 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%.

⁵ There is an ongoing international debate on the validation of additional zones, which is out of AMPR's manageable interest, given the complex politics and geopolitics at play.

⁶ In 2018, MMG identified 9 priority zones with the assistance of AMPR, which were later submitted by GoCAR to the KP for validation as complaint zones. However, KP only validated three zones (Boganda, Boganangone, and M'baiki) stating that the other zones did not meet the criteria for compliance.

⁷ 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, AMPR built relationships with relevant services who keep track of this data and is addressing data collection and management as part of its activities.

⁸ 484 artisanal miners of the 1,006 paid for their license and mining documents in the areas of Carnot, Berberati, Nola, Boda, Boganda, and Mbaïki. The data is taken from the minutes of the quarterly meetings of the CLS.

⁹ The post-electoral conflict involving the CPC armed group slowed mining activities for about four months (Dec 2020-April 2021).

¹⁰ Partial data of trimesters of Y5 due to the unavailability of full data at the Ministry on the number of licensed artisanal miners at the time of project closure.

¹¹ 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 AMPR capacity building will make possible.

¹² The data for this indicator depends on the processing of the purchase slip, which is done at the end of the calendar year when the diamond buyers return the purchase slip books.

¹³ 35% based on data of the 2019 KAP survey.

¹⁴ 49% based on data of the 2022 KAP survey.

¹⁵ Il s'agit de : Arrêté portant création du Comité National de Suivi du Processus de Kimberley (CN-PK), Décret portant création du Secrétariat Permanent de Processus de Kimberley, Le projet de code minier Arrêté instituant la ZEA pilote de SCED-Ndelenguè , Arrêté instituant les ZEA pilotes de Guembé et Dinga.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 RESULT	Y2 RESULT	Y3 RESULT	Y4 RESULT	Y5 RESULT	LOP TARGET
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 ¹⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	1272	1272 ¹⁷	2,040
8	Number of villages having formalized and strengthened their natural resource management capacity	0	0	1	0	0	5 ¹⁸	20 ¹⁹
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	1 ²⁰	17 ²¹	0	17	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	2	4 ²²	10	19	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	24		13	0	37	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	2	4	10	20
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	0	18	13	19	58	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	52	267	81	400	1,000
	<i>Type of Individual: Producer</i>			52	267			
	<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>			33	66	9		
	<i>Women</i>			19	201	72		
15	Number of gold mining sites integrated into the interactive mapping system	0	0	322		0	322	300
16	Number of activities benefitting USAID OUs aimed at improving the understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues	0	3	3	1	0	7 ²³	10

¹⁶ 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 in 2019. The end-of-project target assumes a 5% increase (120 people) in each of the two remaining KAP surveys.

¹⁷ In year five, 308 members of the community were granted certificates for their customary land rights. However, this information was not included in the indicator as the activity was carried out after the second CAP survey of 2022, which serves as the baseline. If a third CAP survey were to be conducted, this data would be captured.

¹⁸ The signed local engagement pacts for the three pilot ZEAs indicate the number of villages included.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Based on a systematic review of AMPR's project indicators at the end of Year 2, the project has determined that the trainings it conducted with CLPRs in Year 1 did not satisfy the requirements of this indicator. As such the Year 1 results have been revised down to zero for both Indicators 9 and 10. In Year 2, the priority was given to orienting the CLPRs on their roles and mandates as recommended by the expert CLPR evaluation conducted in Y2 Q2; however, the project will put a strong emphasis on training CLPRs in conflict resolution skills and consensus-building in the second half of Year 3.

²¹ In July 2021, 34 representatives of 17 CLPRs in Berberati, Carnot, Boda, and Nola were trained by INDIGO on social dialogue techniques.

²² INDIGO training in Bangui and Berberati; MHASNR Training of the new six CLPRs of Boda and Bogangone on their roles and responsibilities.

²³ Diagnostiques au Ghana et sur Burkina Faso, Le résumé sur le genre, Document synthétique sur les leçons apprises sur l'artisanat minier, Présentation pendant le Webinar (cours en ligne) de l'USAID sur l'Artisanat minier, Termes de référence pour des activités de la Composante 4 bénéficiant la mission de l'USAID en Colombie, Rapport "Enjeux et Opportunités de Développement de la Transition Énergétique Verte"

ANNEX I: DELIVERABLES AND PRODUCTS

Deliverable	DEC Link /Website
ASSESSMENTS AND STUDIES	
1. Diagnostic Study on Diamond Smuggling in the Central African Republic (July 2019)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
2. Analysis of the Impact of Property Rights Certificates in the Artisanal Diamond Exploitation Zones in the Southwest Central African Republic (August 2019)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTUzNTY5
3. Desk Review of Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) in Burkina Faso (June 2019)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTUxODI0
4. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights - Pastoralism in Transition: Evolving Economic and Social Dynamics Between Livestock Herders, Farmers, and Miners in South-Western Central African Republic (June 2020)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTgxMTk4
5. Participative Evaluation Report on the Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees (CLPR) and the Local Kimberley Process Monitoring Branches (ALS) in the Compliant Zone of Berberati (April 2019)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTI2MDM0
6. Baseline Survey on the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Artisanal Miners in the Central African Republic (July 2019)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=MjA4MzA5
7. Market readiness assessment: opportunities for responsible trade for the Central African Republic gold sector: artisanal mining and property rights (AMPR) task order under the strengthening tenure and resource rights II (STARR II) IDIQ (May 2020)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTYzNTA0
8. Evaluation of Peacebuilding Committees and Conflict Dynamics in southwestern CAR (Mars 2020)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
9. AMPR Mapping Artisanal Mining Sites in the Western Central African Republic (November 2019)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTYxMDQw
10. AMPR Assessment of the gold supply, commercialization and export procedures in Central African Republic (November 2022)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
11. AMPR Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices (KAP) Survey of Artisanal Miners in Central African Republic (August 2022)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
WORKPLANS AND TECHNICAL STRATEGY DOCUMENTS	
12. Pilot Program for the Implementation of Artisanal Mining Zones in CAR (June 2020)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTYlNjMy
13. AMPR Women Innovation Fund Strategy (December 2021)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
14. Pastoralism in Contested Spaces of Southwest Central African Republic (June 4, 2021)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTgzMTc2
15. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (USAID AMPR) Gender Action Plan (March 2019)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTI1ODg4
16. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan (October 2019)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTU1OTUy

Deliverable	DEC Link /Website
17. AMPR Environmental Management and Mitigation Plan (EMMP) Year I: October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019,	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTE5NDk2
18. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Work Plan: October 1, 2018 - September 30, 2019,	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTI1ODgy
19. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Work Plan: October 1, 2019 - September 30, 2020	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTU1OTUw
20. AMPR Year III Work Plan: October 1, 2020 - September 30, 2021,	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTcyMjQ3
21. AMPR Year IV Work Plan: October 1, 2021- September 30, 2022	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
22. AMPR Year V Work Plan: October 1, 2022- September 30, 2023	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
23. Concept Note on the Local Pacts Methodology in the Compliant Zones, Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Project (March 2020)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTYzNTMz
24. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (USAID AMPR) Communications Strategy (May 2019)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTI2MjIw
QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL REPORTS	
25. AMPR Quarterly Performance Report 2019 Q1 (September 28 – December 31, 2018)	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTE5ODE0
26. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Task Order Under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) IDIQ Quarterly Progress Report January I - March 31, 2019	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTI1ODYx
27. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Task Order Under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) IDIQ Quarterly Progress Report April I - June 30, 2019	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTI1ODY1
28. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Quarterly and Annual Progress Report: October 1, 2018 - September 30, 2019	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTI1ODgy
29. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report: October 1–December 31, 2019	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTU5Njk3
30. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report January I - March 31, 2020	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTA5MjQz
31. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report April I - June 30, 2020	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTY1NTk3
32. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) IDIQ - Quarterly and Annual Progress Report: October 1, 2019 - September 30, 2020	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTc5MDY3
33. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) IDIQ - Quarterly Progress Report: October 1 - December 31, 2020	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTc5MTcx
34. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report January I - March 31, 2021	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vID=47&ctlID=ODVhZjk4NWQOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTgxMTk1

Deliverable	DEC Link /Website
35. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report April 1 - June 30, 2021	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vlD=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTk0MTI4
36. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Year 3 Annual Progress Report: October 1, 2020 - September 30, 2021	https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail_Presto.aspx?vlD=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWOtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDBmY2Uy&rID=NTk1NTY4
37. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report: October 1– December 31, 2021	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
38. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report January 1 - March 31, 2022	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
39. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report April 1 - June 30, 2022	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
40. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report: October 1– December 31, 2022	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
41. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report January 1 - March 31, 2023	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
42. Artisanal Mining and Property Rights Quarterly Progress Report April 1 - June 30, 2023	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS	
43. Kimberley Process documentary film	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
44. AMPR-Supported Peacebuilding Committees in the Central African Republic	https://www.youtube.com/@USAIDLandlinks/videos
45. Green Energy and Mining: Challenges and Opportunities (November 2021)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
46. AMPR diamond supply chain poster (Avril 2021)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
47. How to become a mining artisan by law poster (September 2020)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
48. Quarterly newsletter from the Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees on social cohesion in compliant mining areas in the Central African Republic (Août 2021-Juin, 2022)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
49. Toolbox -Co-development process for Community Dialogue Tools (September 2022)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
50. Lexicon Of Mining Actors (Juin 2020)	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
51. Video documentaries and capsules on the themes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roles of the various legal and illegal players (coxeur, débrouillard, collectors, purchasing office) and their motivations for behaving legally or illegally, and cases of abuse by the authorities. The role of women in the diamond and gold supply chain Challenges associated with mining, including labor dynamics, exploitation, mechanization and working conditions. Financing and relations between miners, buyers and cooperatives Relations between communities and miners, including semi-industrial industries and the role of communities in managing their own resources for development. Pastoralism and issues around mining areas 	All these video capsules are available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD
52. Production of 19 "Nagbata Magazine" radio programmes on the following themes gender, KP, Livelihood and mining	Available upon request from Tetra Tech ARD

ANNEX 2: PROJECT STAFF (2018–2023)

Name	Title	Period of Service
1. Maxie Muwonge	Chief of Party	2019 - 2023
2. Linca Tuyisenge	Director of Administration and Finance	2019 - 2023
3. Mark Freudenberger	Project Manager	2018 - 2022
4. Bocar Thiam	Project Manager	2022 - 2023
5. Terah DeJong	Technical Deputy/Component 4 Coordinator	2018 - 2021
6. Virginia Spell	Deputy Project Manager	2018 - 2019
7. Creighton Camera	Deputy Project Manager	2019 - 2022
8. Daniel Myers	Deputy Project Manager	2022 - 2023
9. Maggie Thompson	Deputy Project Manager	2023 - 2023
10. Pam Doran	Contracts Manager	2018 - 2020
11. Roxana Blanco	Contracts Manager	2020 - 2023
12. Prospert Yaka-Maide	Component I Coordinator	2018 - 2020
13. St-Cyr Ngana-Dora	Component I Coordinator	2021 - 2023
14. Zéphirin Mogba	Technical Advisor on Social Cohesion	2018 - 2023
15. Hervé Pounou	Compliant Zones Expansion Specialist	2018 - 2020
16. Bienvenu Houltoupou	Compliant Zones Expansion Specialist	2022 - 2023
17. Benjamin Ndongo	MEL Manager & Component I Specialist	2019 - 2023
18. Julie Betabelet	Component 2B Coordinator	2019 - 2020
19. Guy Sesengue	Component 2B Coordinator	2020 - 2022
20. Régis Ndaket	Finance Officer	2018 - 2022
21. Patricia Houte – Kasse	Finance Officer	2022 - 2023
22. Arnold Minang	Procurement, Logistics and Field Operations Officer	2018 - 2023
23. Junior Mamang	Administration Officer	2019 - 2020
24. Sandra Koyandakpa	Administration Officer	2020 - 2023
25. Arsène Mangibe	Rural Development Specialist, Nola Office	2020 - 2022
26. Laurent Berkoutou	Rural Development Specialist, Carnot Office	2020 - 2022
27. Junior Kogoro	Senior Community Mobilizer	2019 - 2023
28. Ava Ndimabe	Senior Community Mobilizer	2019 - 2023
29. Lucila Mandazou	Senior Community Mobilizer	2019 - 2023
30. Abdel Adoum	Senior Community Mobilizer	2020 - 2023
31. Brandon Akpekabou	Senior Community Mobilizer	2020 - 2023
32. Vincent De Paul Ferema	Senior Community Mobilizer	2021 - 2023
33. William Bouyama	Driver	2019 - 2023
34. Marien Frajala	Driver	2019 - 2023
35. Gerald Doumalo	Driver	2021 - 2023
36. Dominique Makondji	Office Gardener	2019 - 2023
37. Félicité Agnès Yasselo	Office Cleaner	2019 - 2023

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