



ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS (USAID AMPR)

Work Plan: October 1, 2019-
September 30, 2020



SEPTEMBER 2019

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech.

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development by Tetra Tech, through USAID Contract No. 7200AAI8D00003 / 7200AAI8C00087, under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) II Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract (IDIQ).

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ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS (AMPR) WORK PLAN: OCTOBER 1, 2019- SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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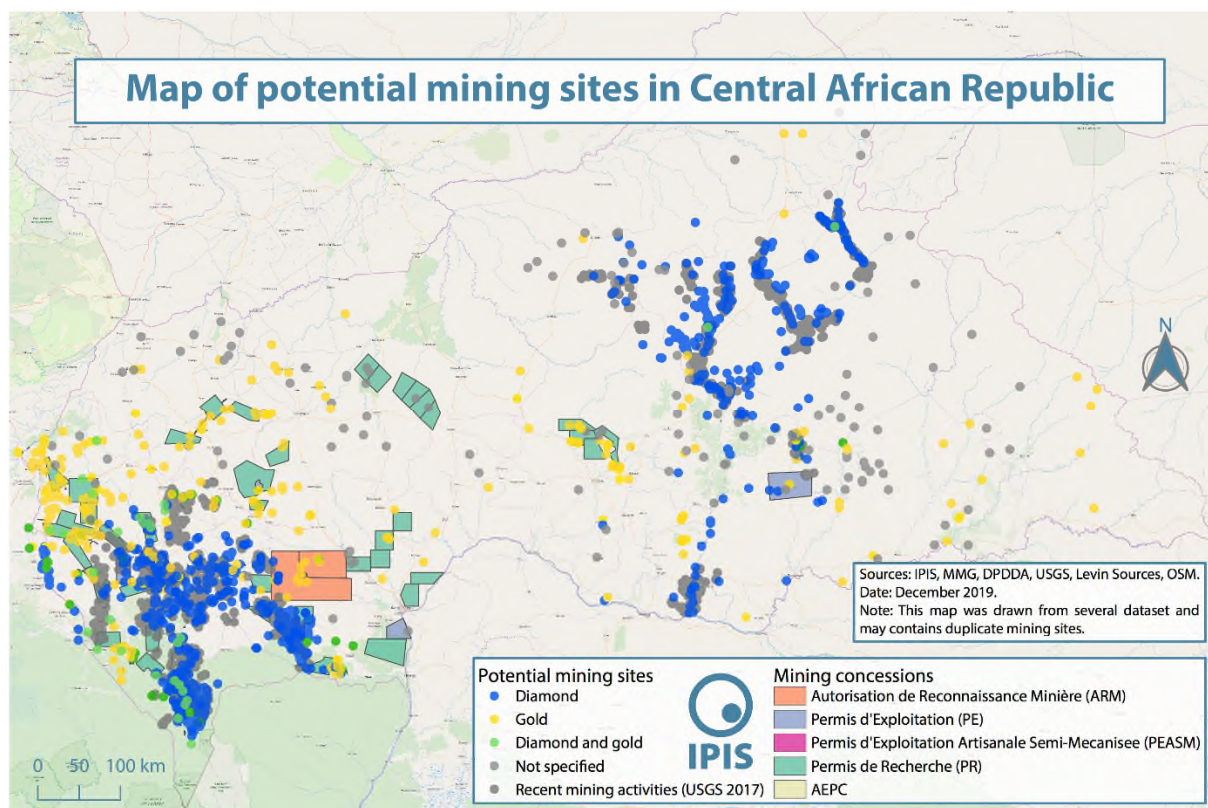
ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ALS	<i>Antenne Locale de Suivi</i> (KP monitoring committee at commune level)
AMPR	Artisanal Mining and Property Rights
APCM	<i>Appui à la Professionnalisation des Coopératives Minières</i>
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BECDOR	<i>Bureau d'Évaluation et de Contrôle de Diamant et d'Or</i>
BM	<i>Banque Mondiale</i> (World Bank)
CAR	Central African Republic
CEL	Communication, Evidence and Learning project
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
CLPR	<i>Comité Local de Paix et Réconciliation</i> (local peace-building committee)
CLS	<i>Comité Local de Suivi</i> (KP monitoring committee at zone level)
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CRAFT	Code of Risk mitigation for ASM engaging in Formal Trade
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDI	Diamond Development Initiative
DO	Development Objective
DPAM	<i>Droits de Propriété et Artisans Miniers</i> (Artisanal Mining and Property Rights)
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
E3/LU	Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EU	European Union
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GODICA	Strengthening governance of CAR's artisanal diamond and gold mining sectors (European Union)
GoCAR	Government of the Central African Republic
GPS	Global Positioning System
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IPIS	International Peace Information Service

IR	Intermediate Result
LBMA	London Bullion Market Association
LRG	Land and Resource Governance
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
KPPS	Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MHANR	Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR
MMG	Ministry of Mines and Geology
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OP	Operational Framework (Kimberley Process)
OU	Operating Unit
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
PM	Project Manager
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development
PGRN	<i>Projet de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (World Bank)
SODEMI	<i>Société pour le Développement Minier en Côte d'Ivoire</i>
SOO	Statement of Objectives
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
STTA	Short-term technical assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UK	United Kingdom
UNCMCA	<i>Union nationale des coopératives minières de Centrafrique</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAF	Anti-Fraud Police Unit
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID AMPR	USAID Artisanal Mining and Property Rights
USG	United States Government

USGS	United States Geological Survey
WB	World Bank
WGAAP	Kimberley Process Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production
ZEA	<i>Zone d' Exploitation Artisanale</i>

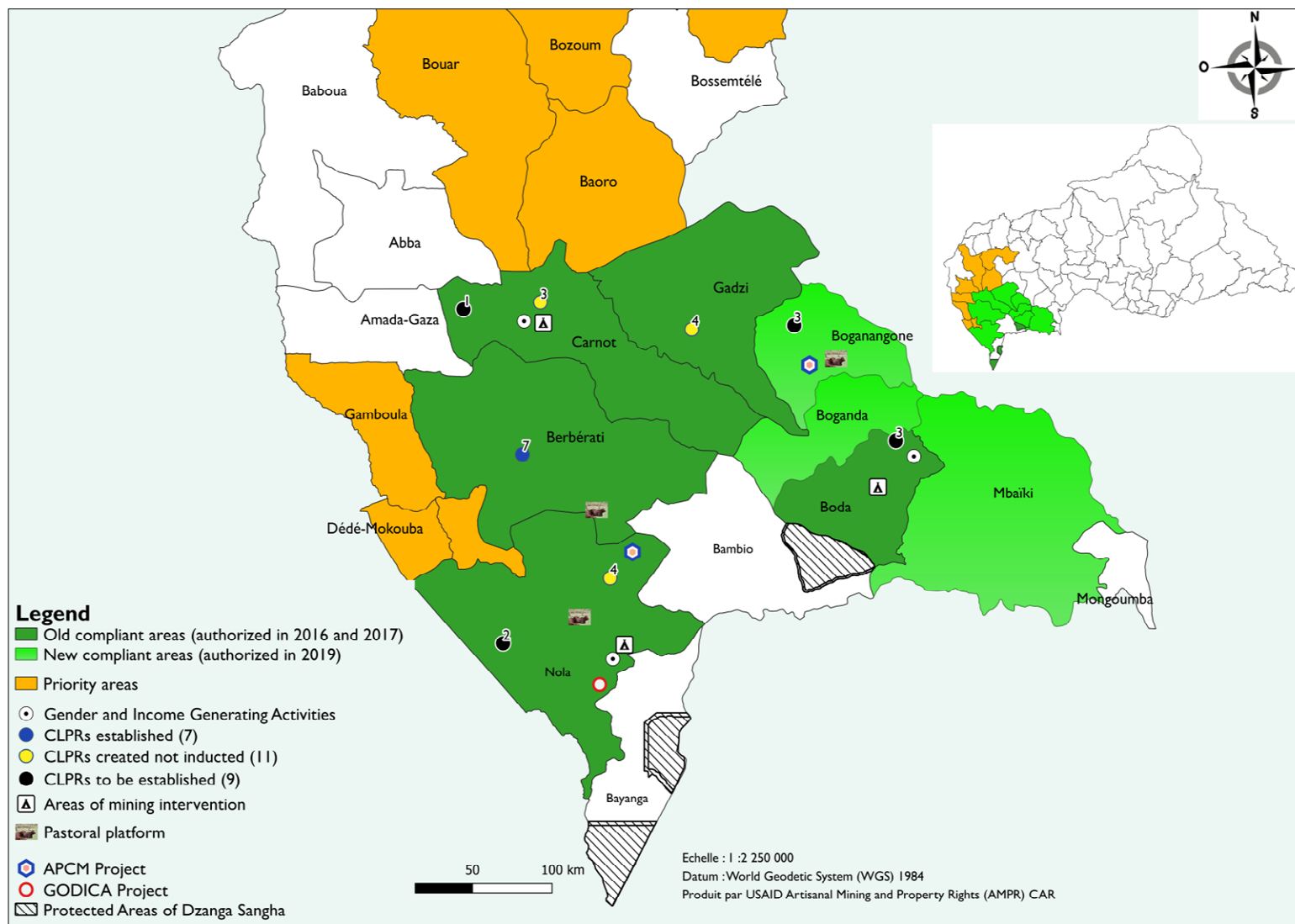
Figure 1: Map of the Central African Republic and Concentration of Diamond and Gold Sites



Consolidated map of location of reported diamond and gold mining sites in the Central African Republic with data from the Ministry of Mines and Geology, PRADD II, and IPIS.

<http://www.ipisresearch.be/mapping/webmapping/car/v2/#5.5/22/5.5/4/14/>

Figure 2: Map of USAID AMPR Activities



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Task Order (TO) supports the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Land and Urban Office's goal to improve land and resource governance and strengthen property rights for all members of society, especially women. Its purpose is to address land and resource governance challenges in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector using a multidisciplinary approach, incorporating appropriate and applicable evidence, tools, and methods. The three-year project, which began in September 2018 and consists of two additional option years, is implemented primarily in the Central African Republic (CAR).

The Year II Annual Workplan presented here covers the period from October 1, 2019 to September 31, 2020. The workplan presents under each project Objective a detailed description of planned activities around Intermediate Results, responsible parties, timetable, and deliverables for the four project objectives. These are:

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

The final chapter covers the Project Management goals for the coming year. This section presents the strategies to be used around coordination, collaboration, and information sharing.

The workplan ends with the presentation of 12 Annexes which provide information required by the USAID AMPR contract (GANTT chart, table of deliverables, performance indicators, planned communication materials, procurement plan, list of international travel, environmental mitigation and monitoring plan), but also supplemental information like the list of project sites, the list of Peace and Reconciliation Committees, a list of women's associations expected to be served by the project, and a summary of collaborative programs with other donors working in the artisanal mining space.

In general, the Year II programmatic thrust is to operationalize the many recommendations that emerged from the first year's many diagnostic reports and dialogues with government and the private sector. This year the project will become fully operational in the southwestern regions of the CAR. While unforeseen risks associated with up-coming presidential elections and the constant threat of violent extremism may undermine project expectations, optimism is high that the Work Plan is realistic and feasible.

The Workplan is accompanied by a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan submitted separately with a presentation of indicators and targets, but also the monitoring methodology. Project targets are presented in this report in Annex 4.6.

I.0 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Task Order (TO) supports the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Land and Urban Office's goal to improve land and resource governance and strengthen property rights for all members of society, especially women. Its purpose is to address land and resource governance challenges in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector using a multidisciplinary approach, incorporating appropriate and applicable evidence, tools, and methods. The three year project, which began in September 2018 and consists of two additional option years, is implemented primarily in the Central African Republic (CAR). Over the course of implementation, USAID AMPR will:

- Serve as USAID's flagship project for addressing complex development challenges around the ASM sector in the CAR with a primary focus on diamonds and a secondary focus on gold.
- Promote legal, responsible supply chains and strengthen social cohesion in mining areas.
- Build on Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD) I and II to solidify progress achieved in the CAR to date.
- Provide on-demand short-term technical assistance (STTA) on development challenges associated with ASM to various USAID Operating Units (OUs) around the globe.

USAID AMPR is structured around four objectives:

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

Ten Intermediate Results (IRs) further define activity areas under each Objective. These activity areas are defined in the USAID AMPR contract.

INTER-PROJECT COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

The Year II Work Plan is prepared in close collaboration with the World Bank (WB) Natural Resources Management (PGRN) project and the European Union (EU) Strengthening Governance of CAR's Artisanal Diamond and Gold Mining Sectors (GODICA) project. To assure synergies between these three institutions supporting the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG), the Director General of the MMG will launch formal coordination between the projects during the week of September 16, 2019. The list of contributions of each project to the Ministry are listed in annex 4.9 below, Summary of Collaborative Programs with other Donors.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK PLAN

The work plan is organized around the Objectives, IRs, and Activities as described in the USAID AMPR contract. For each activity, the following aspects are presented: a description of the overall activity context and aims, a description of specific activities to be carried out in the first year, a summary of roles and

responsibilities, the indicative timeline for implementation, and key outputs/deliverables. The work plan also includes a GANTT chart in Annex I. Importantly, the GANTT chart lists only the specific activities foreseen in the Year I work plan, organized by IR rather than contract Activity. This allows for a clear view of the timeline for implementing only those activities for the first year.

The work plan also includes additional annexes:

- Annex 4.1: Project Intervention Sites. Listing of proposed locations of all project intervention sites in Carnot, Nola, and Boda.
- Annex 4.2: List of Peace and Reconciliation Committees (CLPR). Listing of all CLPRs already established or that will be set up under AMPR.
- Annex 4.3: List of Women's Associations for Project Support in Carnot and Nola. Listing of initial women's associations meriting project support.
- Annex 4.4: Project Implementation Timetable.
- Annex 4.5: Table of Deliverables.
- Annex 4.6: Performance Indicators. A table summarizes key performance indicators. The Performance and Monitoring Plan (PMP)—to be submitted concurrently—goes into greater detail on the monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) framework, data collection, and quality assurance.
- Annex 4.7: List of Planned Communications Materials.
- Annex 4.8: Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan (EMMP). As per the contract, the EMMP outlines actions to address conditions set forth in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). The IEE included negative determinations with conditions or categorical exclusions for most activities. However, for economic activities targeting women, the IEE issued a deferral. USAID AMPR will therefore submit a list of activities to USAID after the Year II Work Plan is approved, following which both the IEE and EMMP will be updated.
- Annex 4.9: Summary of Collaborative Programs with other Donors. A listing of coordinated interventions been USAID AMPR, EU GODICA, and WB PGRN.

In order to facilitate review by USAID and monitoring by the AMPR team, note that the contract deliverables are highlighted in red font. Activities completed in Year I are described and will be repeated in subsequent years to demonstrate the level of project completion and the link to subsequent unfolding activities.

2.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2.0 WORK PLAN PREPARATION AND REVISIONS

Description

The USAID AMPR contract is detailed and prescriptive with respect to activities and deliverables to be achieved for each IR. On June 19, 2019, USAID AMPR held a technical planning meeting with the Directors, *Chefs des Services*, and experts from the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG), including the *Bureau d'Évaluation et de Contrôle de Diamant et d'Or* (BECADOR). The COP, all Component Coordinators, and the MEL Officer represented the USAID AMPR project. The meeting, held at the Directorate of the MMG, was chaired by the Director General. The AMPR team initiated the discussions for the Year II Work Plan joint planning. The meeting proposed a participatory and inclusive approach of engaging MMG experts in contributing to the development of the work plan's development. A nine-member technical committee, comprised of five MMG and four AMPR team members, was proposed to lead the technical analysis/discussions to contribute to the possible activities considered in the Year II Work Plan.

The technical committee held a three-day retreat from June 28-30, 2019. It reviewed the progress of the AMPR project activities, listed pending work in need of completion before the end of the work plan year, and listed activities to be continued in the Year II Work Plan. The team discussed interventions for the technical and institutional coordination with the MMG and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation (MHANR), activities needed for mainstreaming gender issues in the mining sector, and support for income-generating activities for women. In early July, the technical committee presented their report that proposed 36 activities during a meeting held at the Directorate of the Ministry of Mines, attended by Kimberley Process Permanent Secretary (KPPS), all Head of Services, and MMG experts. The meeting resolved that the 36 activities be retained and integrated into the MMG Action Plan, which will also be used to guide other Ministry partners in additional intervention priority areas. The meeting recommended that the AMPR team work with the committee members and technical experts at the Regional Mining offices to develop Year II Work Plan detailed intervention approaches.

In mid-July 2019, the AMPR Technical Deputy travelled to Bangui, where he met the AMPR in-country team and discussed in detail the committee's proposed Year II activities and implementation strategies. From the 36 proposed activities, the AMPR project chose the priority interventions for possible consideration in the Year II Work Plan, subject to the project's objectives and budget. In early August, the AMPR COP, Component I Coordinator, and MEL Officer participated in a joint field mission to Berberati with MMG committee members. The team met with the MMG *Chefs des Services* of Boda, Boganangone, Gadzi, Carnot, and Nola, the MMG Regional Director, Chief of the Anti-Fraud Police Unit (USAF), and the CLPR coordination committee of Berberati, led by their President. The AMPR team briefed the key technical field officials of the MMG and MHANR on the proposed activities for consideration in the AMPR Year II Annual Work Plan. The meetings helped shape the approaches for the proposed activities and clarified the coordination roles of all involved parties.

In mid-August, the AMPR Project Manager travelled to Bangui to lead the finalization of the Year II Annual Work Plan, taking into consideration the feedback from the consultations with the aforementioned stakeholders. USAID AMPR then proceeded to draft the annual work plan and associated annexes, as well as the PMP.

The draft Work Plan was submitted to USAID on August 30, 2019. Afterwards, the AMPR Chief of Party and Senior Technical Advisor traveled to Kinshasa to meet with the USAID DRC mission to present the work plan and incorporate inputs from the COR, the USAID Desk Officer, and Mission staff. Then the USAID delegation flew to Bangui to meet with government partners from the MMG and MHANR, as well as other supporting donor agencies.

Following the approval of the work plan by USAID, the AMPR field office team will meet quarterly to review the pace of implementation, prepare for quarterly reports, and hold other learning activities organized by the MEL specialist.

Responsible Parties

Project Management Staff

Timeframe

Complete work plan translation into French upon USAID final approval; Periodic reviews and updates throughout the year.

Outputs/Deliverables

USAID AMPR Work Plan and project documents translated into French.

2.1 OBJECTIVE I: ASSIST GOCAR TO IMPROVE COMPLIANCE WITH KP REQUIREMENTS TO PROMOTE LICIT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Participate in and partially fund GoCAR participation in a field visit and technical workshop in Cameroon to present the results of the smuggling diagnostic and identify opportunities for cross-border coordination and experience sharing (Contract Activity 1.1.1)	December 2019, but depends on Government of Cameroon	Terms of reference (ToR) prepared and approved by the Ministries of both countries, workshop planned and completed. Field visit to Douala, Yaoundé, Bertoua, and border towns such as Garoua-Boulai, Kentzou, and Yokadouma with Cameroonian counterparts.	Mission Report in French, with the executive summary in English.
Participate in and partially fund GoCAR attendance at a regional workshop organized by KP WGAAP on Central African regional law enforcement	Not known, depends on WGAAP	Terms of reference, trip reports, presentations (as relevant).	None.

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
coordination (Contract Activity I.1.1)			
Assist the government in designing and adopting legal texts for the KPPS (Contract Activities I.1.2 and I.4.1)	October—December 2019	Draft legal texts (presidential decree) and final signed legal texts once adopted.	None
Provide technical assistance to GoCAR to develop a roadmap/Action Plan for strengthening diamond supply chain governance, including regulatory and institutional changes (Contract Activity I.1.1)	October—December 2019	Draft Action Plan for strengthening the legal chain of custody of diamonds	Draft Road Map/ Action Plan for Strengthening Legal Chain of Custody, (USAID Deliverable: 15 December 2019)
Provide information, technical analysis and feedback to consultants hired under the WB project to review legal/regulatory issues such as organigram of DGMG and management of mining statistics (Contract Activity I.1.2)	Unknown, but likely in March or April 2019 depending on WB	Documents shared with the WB consultants, participation in meetings and briefings during consultant visits	None
Prepare technical notes with recommendations and best practices regarding priority areas for reform, including the mining police, mining cooperatives, and the documents used for KP traceability (Contract Activity I.1.2)	December 2019-January 2020, and in June-July 2020	Technical notes with workshop reports in annex on priority regulatory reform topics	“Technical notes on Mining Police (USAF) and documents for traceability, with workshop reports in annex on priority regulatory reform topics,” (USAID Deliverable: September 15, 2020)
Organize reflection workshops to discuss the technical notes and facilitate the adoption of	January 2020 and July 2020	Workshop ToR, workshop reports with recommendations and decisions	See above

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
reform recommendations and orientations (Contract Activity 1.1.2)			

Activity 1.1.1: Strengthen regional coordination to halt illicit mineral exports

Description

During Year I, the AMPR technical team launched several initiatives to strengthen regional coordination to halt the illegal flow of diamonds out of the CAR. Working in close collaboration with the MMG, two key reports were produced spelling out ways to bring the illicit flow of diamonds back into the legal chain of custody. The smuggling diagnostic described the causes of illicit mineral exports and provided a draft roadmap for combatting the issue. The decentralization study proposed options for decentralized management of diamond and gold subsurface resources. Both studies generated much debate, and at some points, controversy. Gradually, consensus seems to be emerging around the need to profoundly reform the KPCS and national traceability systems not only within the country, but also with neighboring countries like Cameroon, Chad, and Sudan.

The AMPR Component I team will continue to support the government to institute stronger regional coordination while considering the recommendations of the diagnostic study on rough diamond smuggling and those of the August 2016 Conference of Ministers of Mines of Central Africa. Given that the government and AMPR team carrying out the study on fraud and smuggling could not carry out a visit to Cameroon (at the request of the Minister of Mines of Cameroon), AMPR will support this technical visit in Year II. A small team from the ministries of both countries and the project will complete the dialogue on the diagnostic with Cameroonian counterparts and conduct semi-structured interviews in Douala, Yaoundé, Bertoua and border towns such as Garoua-Bouläï, Kentzou, and Yokadouma. A technical workshop will be organized in December to present final recommendations.

The consultations with Cameroon will also include discussions between the KP Secretariats of Cameroon and the CAR covering the following three topics: (1) traceability, vigilance, and responsiveness to KPCS requirements; (2) security, police, and anti-fraud; (3) bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The EU GODICA project will be part of the technical meetings and take advantage of cross-border diagnostic results to conduct a study on the international dynamics of illicit flows of gold and diamonds. While both AMPR and GODICA hope to advance together on this component, the risks should not be minimized. Both governments may be reticent to forcefully tackle the root causes of illicit cross-border mineral trade because of the influence of powerful interest groups. Advancing this component will require significant diplomacy and finesse on the part of all government and project partners. The result will be a roadmap/Action Plan for strengthening the legal chain of custody for diamonds.

Responsible Parties

Component I Coordinator will facilitate the preparation of technical meetings and missions to Cameroon by inter-institutional teams including representatives of the KPPS, AMPR, GODICA, and key Ministry authorities like the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), customs, and civil society members.

Timeframe

October - December 2019; Final report to be submitted by December 31, 2019.

Outputs/Deliverables

Final report in French with English summary of cross-border dialogue on illicit mineral trade, primarily diamonds, between CAR and Cameroon. This report will complement the smuggling diagnostic¹ that is expected to be finalized and made public by the end of October 2019 as a Year I deliverable. The Concept Note and validation workshops will similarly be prepared by the Component I coordinator. “Draft Road Map/ Action Plan for Strengthening Legal Chain of Custody,” (USAID Deliverable: 15 December 2019).

Activity 1.1.2: Support Ministry of Mines and Geology internal reforms

Description

The USAID PRADD II supported and the AMPR project supports the process of regulatory and institutional review and reform to strengthen governance in the diamond mining sector. At the time of the Year II Work Plan preparation, the EU GODICA project is preparing a series of activities to support various institutional reforms identified by the MMG. The WB will also support several initiatives ranging from the functional review of the MMG, to the management of a database feeding into a mining cadaster, as well as other measures to formalize the artisanal mining sector. Tetra Tech received funding from the WB to support reforms in the cooperative mining sector under the *Appui à la Professionnalisation des Coopératives Minières* (APCM) project. As indicated in the Management Section below, some staff time will be shared between the two projects to assure complementarity and coordination.

The AMPR project will continue to support the initiatives of the Directorate General of Mines and KPPS in the process of institutional reforms to strengthen the internal control and management system of traceability started during the first year of the AMPR project. As noted above, the AMPR’s primary focus this year will be to assist the Ministry to develop a roadmap/Action Plan for strengthening the diamond supply chain governance and including regulatory and institutional changes. Certain long-standing problems, like the inefficacy of the KP-mandated National Technical Committee or the root causes of illicit mineral trade must be addressed by the coalition of donor projects (USAID, WB, EU, United Nations Development Program/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNDP/UNICEF), and French Cooperation). Because AMPR cannot tackle these systemic issues alone, it is supporting the establishment of a Friends of CAR, an informal association of Ambassadors to support the MMG and other ministries to carry out needed reforms (See Activity 1.4.3).

The central strategy adopted by AMPR is to work with the MMG to help them prepare internally for proposing innovative and thoughtful interventions to the various donor projects interested in working with them. Since the project has built strong rapport and trust with various ministerial departments, this social capital will be used to assist—in a highly participatory and inclusive way—the often divided departmental staff to develop consensus around key propositions to be put on the table with the EU, WB, French Cooperation, and United Nations agencies. The various technical recommendations will be compiled into Technical Notes with recommendations and best practices regarding priority areas for reform.

AMPR Component I leads this initiative, which consists of facilitated workshops and targeted studies by consultants requested by the Ministry to help its departments prepare positions and recommendations. The project will engage national consultants on an as-needed basis, with the approval of the MMG, to carry out punctual analyses, such as the collection and review of the various organizational reforms suggested by the Ministry over the last 10 years. This will prepare the MMG to better position itself with the WB consultants involved in proposing institutional reforms. However,

¹ USAID AMPR, Rapport Diagnostic sur la Contrebande des Diamants en République Centrafricaine, Mai 2019.

AMPR will not move forward unless the Director General of Mines sets up a technical committee to coordinate internal reflection and analysis on needed reforms.

Responsible Parties

The Component I Coordinator will work closely with the Director General of Mines and KPPS. The COP will liaise with the different donor projects, such as GODICA and PGRN. The AMPR Technical Advisor will monitor the initiatives closely and share best practices from other ASM countries.

Timeframe

Entire year

Outputs/Deliverables

Weekly Updates and the Quarterly Reports will present regular updates. “**Technical notes on mining police (USAF) and traceability document with workshop reports in annex on priority regulatory reform topics,**” (USAID Deliverable: September 15, 2020)

Activity 1.1.3: Integrate ASM Considerations into the Mining Code

Description

The Mining Code of 2009 is largely viewed as ineffectual and outdated because it does not take account of the realities of the artisanal mining sector. During PRADD I, these weaknesses were identified but not taken into account at the time by the MMG. According to the MMG, African Development Bank (ADB) intends to support the Mining Code reform process but is waiting for an appropriate time to launch project activities. Meanwhile, the Ministry intends to start the policy dialogue needed to refine its own positions. During the first year of AMPR, the project produced the ZEA Concept Note study on participatory management of mining areas in order to define the social, economic, and legal modalities of experimentation of a cooperative diamond production management model between the State and local communities. This study recommended a series of measures to reform the Mining Code.

During Year II, the AMPR project will support the MMG to organize a series of inclusive consultations to evaluate the Mining Code, particularly with regard to reforms needed surrounding the artisanal mining sector. The project will encourage the Ministry to organize national consultations, or *états-généraux*, of mining sector interest groups to prepare for the eventual code reforms supported by the WB. This will assist the interest groups to develop a common vision, which will need to be codified as a National Mining Policy, incorporating the interests of artisanal mining. The project is available to share lessons from other countries who have embarked on Mining Code reforms. The AMPR project and WB need to come to a common understanding of who will finance what actions and when.

Responsible Parties

The Component I Coordinator will lead these activities in collaboration with the Director General of the MMG. The COP will liaise with the WB and EU GODICA, while the Technical Advisor will feed into the dialogue comparative experiences in Mining Code reforms from other countries such as Burkina Faso.

Timeframe

Entire Year

Outputs/Deliverables

Workshop reports of conclusions and recommendations of preliminary Ministry proposals for Mining Code reforms. Timing for this deliverable will depend much on the pace of internal MMG discussions.

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

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Create an informal technical working group to help design and oversee the implementation of pilot ZEAs (Contract Activity 1.2.2)	October 2019	Working group meeting invitations and terms of reference for period meetings	None
Draft the terms of reference for the planning, consultation, and design phase of the ZEA pilot (Contract Activity 1.2.2)	October - November 2019	ToR for the planning and consultation phase of the ZEA pilot	None
Organize consultations and awareness-raising sessions in the two target areas for the ZEA pilots to get feedback and buy-in for the initiative (Contract Activity 1.2.2)	November 2019 - February 2020	ToR for the missions, feedback from weekly updates, attendance lists	None
Draft and conduct consultations on the ToR for the implementation phase of the two ZEA pilots, including detailed technical plans for revenue generation, management, conditionalities, technical assistance, and land tenure clarification (Contract Activity 1.2.2)	January - April 2020	Draft ToR for implementation phase, draft legal texts for the ZEAs, analysis from the cadaster, map of the proposed ZEAs	None
Organize a national workshop to finalize and adopt the terms of reference (Contract Activity 1.2.2)	May 2020	Final terms of reference for implementation phase and final legal texts and maps for establishment of ZEAs	“ZEA Pilot Implementation Plan” (USAID Deliverable: 30 June 2020)
Begin implementation of the two pilot ZEAs starting with signature of legal documents, establishment of management mechanisms, and execution of training/awareness-	June—September 2020	Bylaws and agreements related to management of ZEAs, agreements	None

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
raising in target communities (Contract Activity 1.2.3)		signed with management entities of ZEAs clarifying technical assistance and conditions	

Activity 1.2.1: Assess PRADD I ASM formalization process

Description

The AMPR project completed this activity through the preparation of the decentralization of mining governance report conducted by consultant Sebastian Pennes², which highlighted the legal and administrative complexities of promoting an artisanal mining claims formalization process. The diagnostic and subsequent well-attended informational workshop with technical staff from the MMG, Ministry of Habitat, and Ministry of Agriculture noted that the *Certificats de Droits Fonciers* are not legal documents per the national land tenure frameworks, though all recognized the value of the certificates themselves to clarify mining claims and resolve community-level conflicts. Even though national land policy reform efforts are not yet fully in place, the validation workshop members suggested that AMPR continue to pilot some type of clarification process for sub-surface artisanal miners. This would include a process to continue the georeferencing of diamond mining sites. The certificates should continue to be issued, but under a different name that better suits the existing statutory frameworks.

Responsible Parties

Component I Coordinator, consultant Sabine Jiekak, and Technical Advisor.

Timeframe

Diagnostic completed during Year I

Outputs/Deliverables

None

Activity 1.2.2: Support land formalization in artisanal mining communities

Description

The AMPR project will convene a workshop with the pertinent ministries to approve the strategy to implement a new round of artisanal mining certificates, in accordance with existing statutes. Considering the ambiguous legal status of the *Certificats de Droits Fonciers*, another name will be found (such as *Attestations de chantiers*); however, the sub-surface rights clarification process will remain largely the same as the previous PRADD I project initiative. AMPR proposes that this pilot be carried out in one or two *Zones d'Exploitation Artisanal* (ZEA), validated and codified by ministerial decree.

The Ministry and AMPR are currently considering for the establishment of the two ZEA in the localities of Sangouma and Ndenlengue/SCED (Prefecture of Sangha-Mbaéré) and possibly later in Gadzi (Prefecture of Mbaéré) and Camp-Goum (Prefecture of Lobaye). Two different approaches would likely

² USAID AMPR, Participative Management of Mining Zones: Seeking a Model of Decentralized Governance of Alluvial Mining Resources in Southwest Central African Republic, June, 2019.

be tried, one through clarifying sub-surface artisanal mining rights through cooperatives (Sangouma) and a second through communities located in a ZEA (Ndelengue/SCED). Setting up the ZEA will require quite a lengthy process. First an informal technical working group must be set up to help design and oversee the implementation of the ZEA. Then terms of reference must be written to prepare communication and outreach to government authorities and local communities. Following this consultation, detailed technical plans must be prepared outlining mechanisms for revenue generation, management of the ZEA itself, conditionalities around the provision of technical assistance, and land tenure clarification. Protocol agreements will structure these engagements from AMPR. A national workshop will be held to finalize the strategy. Finally, if all goes well, implementation will commence with the signature of legal documents and the execution of training and awareness activities.

The initiative essentially consists of a co-management model between the State and local communities involved in artisanal mining. The AMPR project will propose a strategy to the MMG and other ministries to launch the rights clarification and formalization process as part of an integrated approach to create “model artisanal mining villages,” where a package of interventions is carried out at the same time. Villages under PRADD I land clarification will be considered if they meet criteria. Perhaps in Year III the informal rights certificates will be formalized, but much depends on government policy. This package will consist of women’s economic diversification activities, the promotion of improved mining techniques like SMARTER Mining, the creation of equipment rental services, and other interventions conducted by either AMPR or other donor projects. Conditionalities are demanded by the MMG—all communities must adhere to their KPCS and Mining Code obligations.

This initiative is not without risks. Much depends on obtaining a ministerial decree that will authorize the AMPR project to launch this activity. While interest in the MMG is high to pilot this new round of rights clarification due to their desire to solve local conflicts, the policy machinery may be slow. This could delay implementation, especially if other national land reform policy debates undermine the current spirit of experimentation.

This activity is of considerable interest to the WB APCM and EU GODICA projects. Information exchanges and complementary support activities will likely emerge in these two proposed sites in order to encourage cross-project learning.

Responsible Parties

The COP will liaise with the WB and EU projects to assure cross-fertilization of experiences and other anticipated synergies. The Component I Coordinator will lead this activity, with field work support by the Rights Formalization specialist Hervé Pounou, as well as two experienced project land tenure specialists who will be based out of the project offices in Carnot and Nola. This work will be carried out in close collaboration with the heads of the mining services in these areas.

Timeframe

Throughout the year

Outputs/Deliverables

Regular updates through Quarterly Reports and Weekly Updates. “ZEA Pilot Implementation Plan,”
USAID Deliverable: 30 June 2020

Activity 1.2.3: Pilot system for taxing diamond revenues for community development

Description

This activity derives from Activity 1.2.2 carried out in Year I around options for piloting the creation of ZEAs, and within this structure and boundary, new internal taxation systems contributing to local

economic development activities. Considering that the issue of revenue management is particularly sensitive, the AMPR project will continue to lead the process of dialogue and outreach in the target communities in order to strengthen their buy-in and refine key details, particularly about the use of diamond revenue resources. The second model is to work with artisanal diamond mining cooperatives. This strategy consists of setting up new cooperatives or other appropriate institutional entities. Within this structure, discussions would be launched on ways for the cooperative to tax its own diamond revenues and invest some part of the profit in community development activities. The exact timing for launching this activity will depend on consultative processes with the MMG and local communities.

Similar initiatives will likely be carried out under the World Bank APCM project implemented by Tetra Tech in another part of the country. Through the sharing of technical staff (Hervé Pounou, Land Rights Formalization specialist), the two projects will be able to share best practices.

Responsible Parties

This activity falls under Component I but will be led by the Land Rights Formalization specialist Hervé Pounou aided by two to-be-recruited experienced land rights specialist project staff in Nola and Carnot.

Timeframe

Throughout the year and likely to the end of the project.

Outputs/Deliverables

Regular updates through Quarterly Reports and Weekly Updates

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

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Organize a training by Ivoirian consultants from PRADD II staff and a video sub-contractor on the principles and practices of social dialogue facilitation and production of video capsules (Contract Activity 1.3.2)	December 2019 - January 2020	Scope of work, training plan, trip report	None
With local sub-contractor, produce 1 documentary/training video on the KP, integrating local footage with material from PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire, and focusing on key gaps identified in KAP survey (Contract Activity 1.3.2)	January - February 2020	Voice-over, storyboard, work plan	"Documentary/training video on Kimberley Process," (USAID Deliverable: 30 June, 2020)
With local sub-contractor, produce 5 short discussion videos using local	February— June 2020	Storyboards, rough footage,	"Completed social dialogue videos" (USAID

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
interviews / focus groups on the following topics: (i) motivations and challenges around non-registered actors like <i>débrouillards</i> (independent small and temporary buyers) and coxieurs (intermediaries between miners and registered buyers), including relationship with USAF; (ii) role of women in the diamond/gold supply chain; (iii) challenges related to mining including labor dynamics, exploration, mechanization, working conditions; (iv) financing and the relationship between miners, buyers and cooperatives; (v) relationship between communities and miners including semi-industrial and role of communities in managing their own resources for development (Contract Activity I.3.2)		list of key themes and messages to cover, sub-titles in French and English	Deliverable: 15 September, 2020)
With local sub-contractor, complete translation and dubbing valuation training videos and the SMARTER mining techniques training videos produced by PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire into Sango (Contract Activity I.3.2)	December 2019 - March 2020	Translated videos, USB keys with videos on them for distribution	None
As part of video production process, organize focus group discussions and interviews to gather material and pilot the use of social dialogue, with focus on 2 zones targeted for pilot ZEAs (Contract Activity I.3.2)	December 2019 - May 2020	Trip reports, notes from social dialogue sessions by field agents	None
Organize screening and validation workshop of the videos at a national and local level, and develop a plan to use the videos as part of outreach and social dialogue both in project and non-project zones (Contract Activity I.3.2)	July 2020	Pictures of screenings, feedback from stakeholders on the videos	None.

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Print and distribute the glossary of mining and evaluation terms in French and Sango (Contract Activity 1.3.2)	December 2019	Printed version of glossary	None
Update and print communication placards on the KP based on those produced by PRADD II Cote d'Ivoire for use by the KP focal points and AMPR field agents (Contract Activity 1.3.2)	December 2019	Printed placards	None
With local sub-contractor, produce 20 radio programs (30-minute duration) on the KP and ASM for local and national diffusion (Contract Activity 1.3.2)	December 2019 - September 2020	List of key themes and formats, report on diffusion, digital copies of the radio programs	None
Organize a study tour with selected sub-contractors and national journalists being trained by USAID partner Internews to mining communities near Boda to better understand the KP and ASM dynamics (Contract Activity 1.3.2)	January 2020	Trip report, pictures, media articles produced by journalists from visits	None

Activity 1.3.1: Conduct KAP surveys in compliant and priority zones

Description

During Year I, the AMPR project carried out a KAP survey among 341 artisanal miners (pit owners) out of an estimated 2,400 mines with a 5% margin of error.³ The diagnostic identified many gaps in the understandings around the KP, the Mining Code, and even the origins of diamonds. These findings will inform the Communication and Outreach strategies noted below and other policy reforms. The AMPR project is mandated to carry out KAP surveys at the beginning, mid-point, and end of the project to assess the evolution of perceptions initially recorded in Year I. Pending a decision on whether the project will obtain additional funding for two years after the initial three-year base period, the timing for this activity is subject to negotiation. For this reason, the KAP survey will be revised at the end of Year II for possible administration during the dry season of Year III (April 2021).

Responsible Parties

³ USAID AMPR, Enquête de Référence sur les Connaissances, Attitudes et Pratiques (CAP) des Artisans Miniers En République Centrafricaine, juillet 2019.

The MEL specialist is responsible for this activity in close collaboration with the Technical Advisor.

Timeframe

KAP questionnaire completed by September 15, 2020 but possibly to be administered in April 2021.

Outputs/Deliverables

Revised KAP survey questionnaire.

Activity 1.3.2: Develop a communications strategy

Description

The AMPR project prepared a Communications and Outreach strategy in Year I that outlined the principles and approaches for a wide variety of messages and tools. The KAP Survey also identified enormous gaps in artisanal miners' understanding of the KPCS requirements, Mining Code regulations, and even how the diamond sector operates. Given these realities, the AMPR project has identified a need to change perceptions and attitudes and will devote significant resources to launching its Communication and Outreach strategy around key messages. The messages and outreach will cover not only Component I needs, but also those of Components II and III.

Communication materials will be developed for video, radio, and printed/digital tools, including the translation and adaptation of PRADD I and II videos into Sango deemed useful for the artisanal mining sector, the production of interactive community theater videos and scenarios, the preparation of the Nagbata Magazine radio shows, and training of KP Focal Points and Community Mobilizers in outreach skills. During Year I, a lexicon of key terminology in French, Sango, and English was prepared and agreed upon by multiple stakeholders. This will be used to standardize vocabulary used in informational campaigns.

The range of audio, visual, printed, and digital communication materials needed by the AMPR project and other donor projects supporting the MMG and the KPPS is vast. Since other projects, such as WB APCM and EU GODICA, need these materials as well, agreements will be set up to co-finance or co-produce some of the products described below. AMPR will likely not have enough funding to design and produce everything it wants.

Through a consultative process with Ministry partners, the KPPS, and artisanal mining entities at the local level, the project will first refine a list of messages and topics needed for the communications and outreach campaigns. These priorities will be incorporated into the ToR for subcontractor support described below. The AMPR project will hire subcontractors to produce communication and outreach tools serving Components I, II, and III. Three subcontractors will be procured for this cross-cutting program:

- *Subcontractor Specialized in Video:* Video clips, “capsule” informational videos for use by local communities, documentaries based on PRADD I and II, and previous videos produced in the CAR and Côte d’Ivoire. AMPR will engage a senior consultant from INDIGO in Côte d’Ivoire to train the AMPR team and sub-contractors in this approach. With local sub-contractors, AMPR plans to produce 5 short discussion videos using local interviews / focus groups on the following topics: (i) motivations and challenges around non-registered actors like *débrouillards* and *coxeurs*, including relationship with USAF; (ii) role of women in the diamond/gold supply chain; (iii) challenges related to mining including labor dynamics, exploration, mechanization, working conditions; (iv) financing and the relationship between miners, buyers and cooperatives; (v) relationship between communities and miners including semi-industrial and role of communities in managing their own resources for development. The translation and

dissemination of the SMARTER mining video developed in Côte d'Ivoire will be completed in the Sango language. Similarly, as part of the video production process, AMPR will organize focus group discussions and interviews to gather material and pilot the use of social dialogue with the focus on the two ZEA zones.

- *Subcontractor Specialized in Radio:* Support to prepare a wide range of radio sketches on artisanal diamond and gold mining issues as part of the popular Nagbata Magazine radio shows. Up to 20 radio emissions are planned. The contractor will develop agreements with the community radios in Nola, Berberati, and Bayanga to support broadcasting of Nagbata Magazine radio shows. As materials are tested and evaluated, some materials may be scaled up for use by the 60+ community radios that exist around the country and are supported by the USAID Connecting Citizens to Post-Electoral Political Processes in the CAR and Refugee Areas (CONNECT) project. The project will also organize sessions for the national radio in the time-slot dedicated during PRADD II to the mining sector and national reconciliation. Topics may include but are not limited to: roundtables on fraud and corruption in the diamond and gold sector, the role of women and youth in the artisanal mining sector, the work of the CLPR, vignettes on the successful resolution of conflicts, and the origins and manifestations of pastoralist/sedentary conflicts.
- *Sub-Contractor Specialized in Printed and Digital Materials:* Preparation and publication of USAID-branded print materials useful for the MMG and KPPS for information and advocacy campaigns. This includes the printing and distribution of the glossary of mining and evaluation terms in French and Sango. The contractor will explore opportunities to promote blogging around artisanal mining issues through Facebook and other popular social media, as was done in a similar initiative through PRADD II in Côte d'Ivoire. Topics may include but are not limited to: posters on the key recommendations of the Khartoum Peace Accords, current prices of the *patente* mining license and workers cards, steps to set up mining cooperatives, and the role of the CLPRs.

The AMPR program will seek support from the USAID projects providing media support. This includes working closely with the CONNECT Project and their partner INTERNEWS and the *Réseau des Journalistes des Droits de l'Homme*. The CONNECT project will be solicited to support journalists to go on study tours with the AMPR team to learn more about realities in the diamond and gold sectors. This will include working with women, youth, and student journalists to learn more of the underreported realities of the artisanal mining sector.

Responsible Parties

The Component I Coordinator leads this activity, but in collaboration with the MEL Specialist. The two will supervise the three sub-contractors. The MEL Specialist will monitor and evaluate impact through the KAP assessment to be carried out in Year III, but also set up a project database for all communication materials and assure transmission to the USAID Development Data Library.

Timeframe

All year.

Outputs/Deliverables

Communication and outreach products (Videos, documentaries, radio programs, posters, publications, etc.).

“Documentary/training video on Kimberley Process,” (USAID Deliverable: 30 June, 2020)

“Completed social dialogue videos,” (USAID Deliverable: 15 September, 2020)

Activity 1.3.3: Introduce innovative incentives for diamond pit owners, diggers, collectors, cooperatives, and buying houses to comply with the KPCS

Description

The AMPR project will become fully operational in Year II by setting up a field presence in the sub-prefectures of Carnot, Nola, and Boda, with field activities to be carried out in pre-identified communities agreed upon by the MMG and KPPS. This listing of the localities is presented in Annex 4.1. Within these localities, the AMPR project will carry out two sets of activities – the introduction of a suite of incentives for compliance with the legal chain of custody, and secondly, institutional measures to encourage the maintenance of peace and social cohesion through Component II activities described below. The AMPR Community Mobilizers will work closely with the mining authorities in each locality and KP Focal Points to coordinate the field activities promoted under Components I and II.

The Component I activities consist of the introduction of conditional incentives provided through technical and material support for artisanal mining communities to comply with the KP chain of custody requirements. The project will channel support through the ZEAs and village-based mining pre-cooperatives and cooperatives (See Activity 1.2.1), which is conditional on the agreement by all artisanal diamond miners to purchase the annual *patente* mining license and to report on diamond production in conformance with MMG and OF requirements. In return for compliance, the AMPR project can provide support that is much in demand by the artisanal miners – equipment rental facilities, diamond evaluation loupes, tweezers, and scales; diamond washing facilities; and technical assistance to carry out more rational exploration for diamond deposits using augers, USGS diamond profiling practices, and the more environmentally friendly SMARTER mining techniques. In each of these sites, the gender and livelihood diversification activities described in Component II below will be targeted to women's associations who provide critical ancillary support to the mining sector. Similarly, CLPRs will be set up in these localities and the KP Local Committees and village-level Ancillary Committees (ALS) will be reinvigorated to provide institutional support around conflict management, security, and social resilience.

As tested in Côte d'Ivoire under PRADD II, the introduction of SMARTER mining bench terracing training will enable AMPR to pay for the initial digging of demonstration test pits, but if diamonds are found by legally recognized and registered mining cooperative or other government registered entity, the revenues from the legal sale of the diamonds will be kept by the legally recognized entity to refinance the next round of digging, and hopefully, some small-scale cooperative-initiated development projects.

The WB APCM and EU GODICA project teams are interested in financing some of the complementary incentives summarized here. Some of these activities will address incentives for diamond collectors and Buying Houses to adhere to the KPCS. French Cooperation and UNDP/UNICEF programs may also support needed interventions not financed by AMPR. For this reason, AMPR will set up protocol agreements, with the approval of the MMG, with these and other projects to assure complementarity.

The AMPR team is interested in exploring direct marketing opportunities between jewelers and mining cooperatives. The project intervention sites may become the locus of experimentation for these initiatives yet to be firmly identified. Levin Resources will be engaged to carry out an assessment of the feasibility of direct marketing.

Responsible Parties

Sub-contract with Levin Resources guided by the Senior Technical advisor, but under component IV funding.

Timeframe

The field activities will occur year-round. Following the creation of the field offices in Carnot, Nola, and Boda the field teams will establish protocol agreements with community and artisanal mining representatives in the project intervention sites (See Annex 4.1).

Outputs/Deliverables

The advancement of project activities is reported out through the Weekly Updates and the Quarterly Reports. The MEL Specialist records and analyzes advancements per the MEL Plan targets.

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

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
GENERAL ASSISTANCE FOR KP OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK			
Provide technical assistance to GoCAR to develop a national Action Plan that integrates recommendations from the smuggling diagnostic and activities supported by donors (Contract Activity 1.4.1)	October - December 2019	Roadmap, feedback from partners and government, workshop to discuss and adopt	“Draft Road Map/Action Plan for strengthening the legal chain of custody of diamonds,” (USAID Deliverable December 15, 2019)
Develop a meeting agenda template and meeting minutes template for quarterly mining sectoral meetings in compliant zones as part of reform of Local Monitoring Committee (CLS) framework (Contract Activity 1.4.1)	October - December 2019	Meeting agenda and minutes template, example	None
Support the organization of quarterly information-sharing and coordination meetings under the auspices of the sub-prefect in four compliant zones with an AMPR presence (Carnot, Berberati, Nola, and Boganangone) (Contract Activity 1.4.1)	All year, once a quarter	Meeting agendas, meetings minutes using template	None
Provide advice to GoCAR on the process and content of requests for new KP Compliant Zones. (Contract activity 1.4.1)	As requested	Written or verbal feedback	None

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Participate in technical discussions organized by the government or other technical partners on the natural resource provisions of the Khartoum Peace Accords (Contract Activity 1.4.1)	As requested	Written or verbal feedback and contributions	None
Participate in technical coordination meetings between initiatives and projects supporting mining governance. (Contract Activity 1.4.3)	As requested	Verbal feedback	None
Provide technical briefings and information to the Friends of CAR Group of Ambassadors. (Contract Activity 1.4.2)	As requested	PowerPoint presentations, briefings, talking points	None
SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			
Organize a training with relevant government technicians on techniques for analyzing and compiling statistics to aid in fraud detection (Contract Activity 1.4.1)	January 2020	Training schedule and curricula, training report	None
Pilot the digitization of sales slips and production data in Nola and Carnot (location of two ZEA pilots), including provision of laptops, anti-virus software, and internet credit (Contract Activity 1.4.1)	February - September 2020	Provision of laptops, monthly transfers of digitized data to Bangui	None
Pilot alternative community-based production tracking methods in the 2 pilot ZEAs (Contract Activities 1.4.1 and 1.2.3)	June - September 2020	Preliminary data from tracking pilot in ZEAs	None
Organize a training in collaboration with the USGS on active pit identification using remote sensing for relevant government services and design collaboration to corroborate production data for the pilot ZEAs (Contract Activity 1.4.1)	January 2020, with follow-up as needed	Training agenda with exercises, follow-up actions identified for ground	None

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Participate in consultations organized by EU GODICA on rough diamond valuation processes and procedures, and provide price list subscription and some valuation equipment to BECDOR once needs are identified (Contract Activity 1.4.1)	December 2019 - January 2020	truthing in ZEAs Verbal and written feedback, provision of AdTec subscription	None

Activity 1.4.1: Strengthen KP Permanent Secretariat

Description

The AMPR team will continue to support the formalization process of the KPPS. The PRADD II project engaged the specialist Maurice Miema to propose ways to set up a legally recognized KPPS, which remains not statutorily recognized in the CAR. Because of this, the KPPS cannot receive public subsidies from the central government treasury. Following the technical study, the MMG drafted a ministerial decree, but it has not yet been promulgated. As a result, funding by the WB to the KPPS is stymied. AMPR will work with the KPPS to revise as needed its draft Decree on Organization and Operation. Similarly, it will support the KPPS' adoption of the Action Plan for strengthening the legal chain of custody based on the recommendations of the AMPR Diagnostic study on fraud and contraband. During Year I, the foundations of this draft roadmap were prepared and shared with the KPPS and MMG. At some point, the finalized version of the Action Plan may be presented to the KPCS Plenary or Intersessional in the next year or two. The Friends of CAR group of Ambassadors led by the US Ambassador will likely encourage the government to use the plan as a basis for coordination and communication on sector reform. This is an informal working group of Ambassadors gathered together to support the policy and institutional reforms of the GoCAR with regard to the diamond and gold chains of custody.

AMPR is prepared to provide technical and logistical support to revise the Decree on Organization and Operation of the KPPS and to prepare the final version of the Action Plan. Since government officials are often preoccupied in Bangui with a variety of competing tasks, AMPR is prepared to support a writer's workshop in a conference facility (like in Boali) to help the drafters finalize these key products.

Responsible Parties

The Component I Coordinator, working closely with the COP to support measures to strengthen the KPPS.

Time-Frame

All year.

Outputs/Deliverables

Formalization of the KPPS through the Decree on Organization and Operation.

Activity I.4.2: Reinvigorate the Group of Friends of CAR

Description

The AMPR project will help to set up the Friends of CAR. This structure is adapted from a successful model used in Côte d'Ivoire to support policy, institutional, and technical measures, which led to the lifting of the embargo against diamond exports. The AMPR presented the model to the diplomatic community in Bangui and it was accepted enthusiastically with the U.S. Ambassador agreeing to provide initial leadership.

Setting up the Friends of CAR group will consist of the following steps: initial small informational meetings with the U.S. Ambassador, two other core Ambassadors (EU, and France), and technical representatives from the projects supporting the MMG. Afterwards, a larger inaugural Friends of CAR meeting with Ambassadors from the US, France, EU, Russia, China, African countries, and the MINUSCA. This meeting will be largely educational—what is the KP, what are the fraud study's conclusions, what are key priorities, how diplomats can help, etc. After this meeting, an even larger meeting will be held to kick off the Friends of CAR, with the government invited as well. At this event, the AMPR project will emphasize the importance of the roadmap against fraud and the group would express support for the various technical initiatives carried out by the donor projects.

Responsible Parties

The Chief of Party will represent the AMPR project. The Component I Coordinator and Technical Advisor will lend support as needed.

Timeframe

Year round, as determined by the Friends of CAR Ambassadors.

Outputs/Deliverables

Should USAID AMPR follow the Ivorian model, the project will produce periodic issue briefs, as PowerPoints or short papers, on specific issues or challenges to raise with the Friends of CAR group. To demonstrate advancements in this area, this activity will produce: **"Draft Road Map/Action Plan for strengthening the legal chain of custody of diamonds,"** (USAID Deliverable December 15, 2019)

Activity I.4.3: Support the Ministry of Mines and Geology Donor Coordination Unit

Description

The MMG has long promoted the creation of a Donor Coordination Unit. At the time of inception of the AMPR project, the Minister stressed the importance of creating this unit. A draft Ministerial Decree was prepared, but until now the unit has not been put in place despite the increasingly urgent need to coordinate between the emerging projects supporting the Ministry. The AMPR project has reiterated on many occasions the importance of setting up this unit in order to promote inter-project learning but also avoid duplication of efforts (see Annex 4.9). At this point, it is not clear whether the MMG will create a formal coordination unit or whether donors will be convened from time to time. AMPR will adapt according to MMG guidelines and is well positioned to provide logistical support for such meetings but will urge the Ministry to take the lead in convening and funding these meetings.

Responsible Parties

The COP will represent AMPR at national level coordination meetings and will often be accompanied by the Component I Coordinator. Inter-donor coordination meetings and conference calls will be attended by the Project Manager when invited.

Timeframe

All year

Outputs/Deliverables

Summary meeting notes will be written up after these meetings and conference calls. Official memorandum or *Procès Verbeaux* and other meeting notes will be stored in the AMPR database, and when asked for, submitted through the USAID Wrike database.

Activity I.4.4 Support targeted USAID AMPR interventions**Description**

The purpose of this activity is to support capacity-building and other in-kind support to the MMG and the KPPS to strengthen compliance with the KPCS. Since the AMPR project is the first of several donor projects underway, it has taken the leadership with the MMG to communicate project Work Plans among the projects in order to encourage complementarity and avoid duplication. As under PRADD II, the AMPR team provided valuable insights and background information on the realities surrounding the artisanal diamond and gold sectors through the programmatic and actionable research carried out over the past years. The AMPR project management team maintains very close relations with the leadership of the WB PGRN, EU GODICA, the nascent French Cooperation Tambula, and UNDP/UNICEF initiatives. Several discussions are underway with the WB and EU projects to structure joint support to the ASM sector. For example, the AMPR and the PGRN project joined up with the USAID contracting officer's representative (COR) to discuss cost-sharing to support the KP Focal Points. AMPR has initiated similar discussions with the EU GODICA project. The AMPR team will continue to be collaborative, proactive, and flexible in all discussions with other donor initiatives.

Responsible Parties

The COP fosters relations with the donor projects while the Project Manager leads discussions with the USAID COR and donor representatives. Monthly coordination calls fostered by USAID promote coordination, with AMPR serving as the rapporteur. The Technical Advisor provides background support in all discussions around inter-project coordination and synergies.

Timeframe

All year

Outputs/Deliverables

Memorandum of understanding or other suitable agreement specifying the contributions of different parties to the artisanal mining sector in localities or domains shared by the donor projects.

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

2.2.1 Intermediate Result 2.1: Support inclusive community dialogue especially between different religious and ethnic groups to resolve conflict over land and natural resources in compliant zones

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
LOCAL PEACE-BUILDING COMMITTEES			
Complete a rigorous and participatory evaluation of the model of peace-building committees (CLPRs) including its impact, activities, successes, failures, legitimacy, lessons learned and recommendations (Contract Activity 2.1.1)	December 2019 - January 2020	Consultant scope of work, research and evaluation plan, preliminary findings presentation	"Peace-Building Committee Evaluation" (USAID Deliverable, 30 March 2020)
Complete the process of official installation of the 11 peace-building committees created in Year I (Contract Activity 2.1.2)	November - December 2019	ToR for official installation	None
Train the 18 CLPRs on the use of conflict and activity registers to record information (Contract Activity 2.1.2)	November - December 2019	ToR for training, conflict registers	None
Based on CLPR work plans, identify specific actions and activities that AMPR field agents will support technically and financially (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	November 2019 - September 2020	Budgets for activities, pictures and results included in weekly updates and quarterly reports	None
Conduct monthly visits to each CLPR to monitor and collect data from the conflict and activity registers and provide coaching/mentorship (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	Year round	Weekly updates, data from conflict registers	

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Drawing on footage gathered during the evaluation, produce an educational video on the objectives, roles and lessons learned on the CLPRs for institutional communication and training purposes (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	December 2019—March 2020	Rough footage (b-roll), film script, voice-over, story board, rough-cut film	“Documentary/training video on CLPR” (USAID Deliverable 30 June 2020)
Depending on the footage gathered during the evaluation, produce up to 3 short videos for use in social dialogue on topics that can generate social tension, besides those produced on pastoralism and mining (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	February—April 2020	Rough footage (b-roll), film script, voice-over, story board, rough-cut film	“Completed social dialogue videos,” (USAID Deliverable 15 September 2020)
Ensure CLPR participation in pastoralism and mining sectoral meetings (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	Year-round, once a quarter	Meeting agendas, meeting minutes	None
Present the CLPR evaluation findings to local and national stakeholders, including the MHANR and other USAID partners working with peace committees (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	March 2020	Workshop ToR, evaluation produced in French, PowerPoint presentation	None
Establish nine additional CLPRs based on lessons learned and best practices identified from the evaluation (Contract Activity 2.1.2)	June - August 2020	Plan for new CLPRs taking into account lessons	None
Train and involve CLPRs in social dialogue exercises using the videos in preparation for Year 3 (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	July - September 2020	Training curricula, attendance sheets, trip reports, weekly updates	None

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
PASTORALISM ACTIVITIES			
Create an informal discussion group between academics and practitioners working on pastoralism to share experiences and identify opportunities for collaboration (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	October 2020	Teleconference readouts	None
Establish pastoralism multi-stakeholder working groups (platforms) in Berberati and Nola that meet once a quarter to share information and identify actions to reduce conflicts (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	January 2020 and April 2020	ToR, meeting minutes, pictures and anecdotes in weekly updates	None
Conduct a literature review on pastoralism and transhumance focusing on the CAR and its neighbors (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	October - November 2019	List of literature to review, key gaps and trends	None
Organize seminars in Berberati, Nola, and Bangui to identify key issues, knowledge gaps, and lessons learned on addressing violent pastoralism-related conflicts (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	January 2020	Seminar terms of reference with agenda and exercises	None
Organize a training for CLPRs from affected communities and government officials focused on techniques and best practices for peace-building on pastoralism-related conflicts (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	January 2020	Training curricula, trip report from consultant with pictures and results	None
Develop a roadmap that identifies key research questions and next steps for policymakers, academics, and practitioners to advance	January 2020	Draft roadmap, feedback from partners, timeline	"Pastoralism Roadmap," (USAID Deliverable 30 March 2020)

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
understanding and respond to conflicts (Contract Activity 2.1.3)			
Implement targeted field research to gather rigorous qualitative and quantitative data on pastoralism in the project's intervention zones, including routes, ethnic groups, conflict typologies, and links to mining (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	February - April 2020	ToR for researchers, regular progress updates for weekly update, maps	Field research reports
Produce a short video gathering testimonials and perspectives on pastoralism and how to address related conflicts for use in communication, outreach, and social dialogue (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	January - March 2020	Rough footage, key themes to address, rough video	Video
Identify topics and complete abstracts for one or more academic papers co-authored by members of the informal discussion group with the aim to complete drafts by the end of 2020 (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	June 2020	Topics and potential journals identified	None
Write a report summarizing the conclusions on the field research on pastoralism-related conflicts in mining communities (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	June - July 2020	Report outline, draft report, maps and tables	"Pastoralism study report," (USAID Deliverable 30 June 2020)
Present the key findings of the research to national government stakeholders and the local multi-stakeholder working groups (Contract Activity 2.1.3)	July 2020	PowerPoint presentation, draft report, ToR for workshop	None
Integrate conclusions from the research and roadmap on pastoralism in other AMPR activities such as mining sectoral meetings, land-use planning in ZEAs, and support to	Year-round	Meeting minutes, ZEA pilot implementation plan, CLPR	None

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
CLPR peace-building (Contract Activity 2.1.3)		extension strategy	

Activity 2.1.1: Evaluate Peace and Reconciliation Committees

Description

The USAID AMPR project has supported the MHANR to establish CLPRs throughout the compliant zones of the southwestern diamond mining areas of the CAR. Annex 4.2 presents the locations of the 27 established CLPRs and the priority groups to be established during Year II. These CLPRs are the only ones outside of Bangui that are formally recognized as “legitimate” from the perspective of the MHANR because Ministry procedures were precisely followed around the elections of members and their official investiture. At the start of Year I, the component leader carried out a diagnostic of the perspectives of the CLPR leadership on the committees established under PRADD II. This report identified the advancements the committees had already made in resolving some conflicts emerging from the years of violence in the localities and a series of recommendations for how the Ministry and donor programs might support capacity building and recurrent costs. Since the committees were so new, the study could not determine the public’s views on the CLPR.

During Year II, the Component II team plans to carry out a second evaluation, this time focusing not only on the perceptions of the CLPR elected members, but also those of the general public. An external conflict specialist skilled in impact evaluations of peace and reconciliation initiatives in the CAR and elsewhere will be engaged for this assessment. This information will be fed into a review by the MHANR of the strengths and challenges faced by the CLPR. National policy and operational guidelines might then be modified to take this learning into account. This evaluation will be carried out at the same time and with the same consultant who will set up the Conflict Register under activity 2.2.2 below.

Responsible Parties

Component II A Coordinator and MEL Specialist

Timeframe

Design and carry out Impact Evaluation in December 2019 with results reported out in early 2020.

Outputs/Deliverables

“Peace-Building Committee Evaluation,” (USAID Deliverable, 30 March 2020).

Activity 2.1.2: Expand support to CLPRs

Description

The MHANR has been supported by the PRADD II and AMPR project to set up Peace and Reconciliation Committees in southwestern diamond mining localities within the KP compliant zones. The major challenge for Year II is to resolve numerous capacity-building issues for the CLPR. Presently, the Ministry lacks the personnel and the financial support to do much more than set up the CLPR and provide the most basic instruction in the roles and responsibilities of the seven elected members. No mechanism exists to monitor the numbers or types of conflicts the committees are addressing even

though anecdotal information suggests some significant issues are being resolved. Without a mechanism to record the nature and number of conflicts and then rapidly transfer information to appropriate governmental entities, there is simply no way to monitor the performance of this new policy and institutional structure. For this reason, a very simple “conflict register” (notebook) will be set up. The AMPR Community Mobilizers will review the register periodically. At this time, the communications infrastructure (cell phone service, postal system) does not exist to do much more than to set up this notebook. Data collected will be transmitted to the MHANR on a regular basis until such time that the ministry gains the capacity to manage itself this register.

Year II activities to support the institutionalization of the CLPR consist of the following:

- Finalize Creation of CLPRs: Thanks to support from the AMPR project, the MHANR is on track for setting up a total of 27 CLPRs by early 2020. During Year I, 11 were established. AMPR provides material support with informational kits, t-shirts, and caps branded solely with the government insignia, and the transportation and per diem for Ministry staff to carry out the key tasks of holding transparent elections. The CLPR in Carnot Centre and Boali, Nola (Ngoungourou, SCED Ndèlènguè, Béa-Panzi, and Nola Centre), and Boganangone (Mbankoué, Yawa, and Boganangone) should all be in place by December 2019. The project will provide each CLPR with a basic informational kit to help them carry out their functions, and over the course of the year, other communication tools will be provided.
- Foster Creation of CLPR Action Plans: The AMPR Community Mobilizers will work with the 27 CLPRs to prepare and implement Action Plans that spell out training and material needs. Monthly visits will be carried out by the Community Mobilizers to each CLPR. Protocol of collaboration will be prepared for each CLPR to spell out the contributions of the AMPR project; AMPR will not finance all needs because the GoCAR and other donors need to contribute to this structure. Six Action Plans have already been put in place for the Berberati CLPRs and these have been useful for identifying training and material needs, of which AMPR will provide support for some. Contributions will be noted in a Protocol of Collaboration with each CLPR. Other donor programs like MINUSCA may support other needs. The AMPR project will engage a conflict specialist to work with the MHANR to determine a CLPR sustainability plan as part of the project commitment to the Journey to Self-Reliance.
- Establish and Support Conflict Registry: From the outset, the MHANR has confronted difficulties envisaging how to record and transmit data about the nature and incidences of conflict addressed by the CLPRs to the local, regional, and national authorities. Since the mail service does not function in the southwest, sending information from remote areas to the sub-prefectures and Bangui is particularly problematic. AMPR will engage a conflict specialist to work with the MHANR to establish a conflict registry and communication protocols for sending information to the appropriate authorities. The project will train 18 CLPR’s initially on the use of conflict registries to record information. Material support will be provided to CLPR focal points to assist them in recording and transmitting data, which may consist of basic smart phones equipped with software which can be filled out for transmission of data by smart phone to the sub-prefects and MHANR, with copies also sent to the AMPR project. Each CLPR will also have a notebook to register data. The consultant will also consider options for setting up a hotline for reporting urgent conflict crises to the authorities.
- Clarify Attributes of CLPR Versus ALS and CLS: Confusion persists regarding the roles of the CLPRs established by the MHANR and the KP Monitoring Committee and their regional and local representatives, the ALS and CLS. AMPR will produce communication and outreach materials and host discussions at the CLPR-level to continue addressing the confusion, which is largely the result of some in rural communities being members of both organizations.

- **Provide Menu of Technical Training:** The AMPR project will provide technical training in thematic priorities identified by the CLPR. Training modules will be prepared primarily using videos produced in local languages under the Component I communication and outreach program. Footage gathered during the performance evaluation of the CLPR will be used to produce the education video for the leadership. Up to 3 short videos may be produced from these dialogues shaped by the experience of INDIGO in Côte d'Ivoire. Training materials will be distributed primarily through CD-ROM that can be shown at the local level through the video clubs that are found throughout diamond mining areas. Other information will be communicated through local radios, the "Magazine Nagbata" format, and/or MHANR-promoted radio spots.

Responsible Parties

The Component II A Social Cohesion Coordinator is responsible for this activity, with the assistance of senior Land Tenure Specialists in Carnot and Boda.

Tetra Tech Home Office conflict specialist Jennifer Graham will coordinate and advise on the preparation of training modules for the CLPRs, monitoring the conflict registry implementation initiative, propose options for information transmission from the CLPRs to local and national authorities, and explore ways to cover the recurrent costs of the CLPR structure.

Timeframe

Year round

Outputs/Deliverables

"CLPR Sustainability Strategy and Conflict Registries"

Activity 2.1.3: Continue social cohesion engagements in diamond mining communities

Description

The USAID AMPR social cohesion component put into place the institutional mechanisms for engaging with rural communities in the CAR's southwestern diamond mining areas. Through investment in establishing 27 CLPRs following MHANR policy directives, the project is now well placed to provide continued training and mentorship (See Annex 4.2). Three new initiatives will be carried out during Year II:

Addressing Armed Pastoralism in Diamond Mining Areas:

The frequency of violent conflicts sparked by incidents between pastoralists, agriculturalists, and artisanal miners has emerged to threaten the conditions of the OF. Unless competition over overlapping uses of space are settled, the dangers of violent aggression by all parties will increase. AMPR will continue encouraging dialogues through Pastoralist Platforms of the contending parties, an activity launched during Year I. Tested in Berberati, the government, Fulani herders, diamond miners, and representatives of farming communities recommend a variety of reforms, ranging from renegotiating pastoralist transhumance corridors to providing conflict mediation training to stakeholders.

During Year II, AMPR will produce a diagnostic of the causes and consequences of the armed pastoralist conflicts in the southwest, and from this baseline, develop a roadmap strategy involving the perspectives of the major protagonists to address the issues. Professor Leif Brottem, a specialist on pastoralism in CAR, will prepare this review with the Component II A Coordinator, Dr. Zéphirin

Mogba. AMPR will also bring aboard the British NGO, Concordis⁴ through a fixed-price contract to share valuable insights, information, and networks from its work on conflict dynamics with pastoralists along the Chadian and northwest Cameroonian border. A joint research initiative will be designed in December 2019 but then carried out during the dry season of 2020. AMPR intends for other donors to pick up this initiative, but until that time, it will set up Pastoralist Platforms in Berberati, Nola, Carnot, and Boganangone. Community Mobilizers will help facilitate in convening, but the sub-prefects will chair these meetings.

Instituting Local Pacts

During Year II, the AMPR project prepared a Concept Note on the importance of instituting Local Pacts, or conventions—framework agreements rooted in West and Central African traditions—to help local communities manage natural resources. While this conceptual note defined the history and rationale behind the Local Pact concept, it will be refined further and especially as evidence emerges around how existing Pacts are being implemented. Through the dialogues and current conflict mediation initiatives, the CLPRs and others are coming to the realization that accords are needed to govern the use of natural resources and resolve associated conflicts at the local level. AMPR will operationalize different types of Local Pacts through identifying two to three opportunities with CLPRs to determine their norms, rules, and sanctions. Several types of conventions may emerge—“territorial” pacts structuring the ways resources are accessed and used, or “peace” pacts negotiated to articulate norms and best behaviors. These Local Pacts will be instituted in diamond mining areas in the southwest and possibly in areas where ZEAs are being proposed, or to set up new transhumance pastoralist corridors and resolve overlapping uses of land, as suggested by Pastoralist Platform participants in Berberati.

Strengthening Inter-ministerial Coordination and Cooperation at the Local Level

The USAID PRADD II and AMPR projects have encouraged inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation at the sub-prefecture level. AMPR will encourage the sub-prefect to convene coordination meetings in Nola, Carnot, and Boda to bring together the government- and donor-funded projects working on social cohesion and peace-building in these localities. Often the sub-prefects lack even the most basic means to exercise these functions. AMPR is prepared to provide some leadership and logistical support for developing agendas, convening participants, and taking notes until such time as the authorities can take on the coordination tasks as part of their regularly mandated responsibilities. The Community Mobilizers in each locality will work with the Components I and II A+B coordinators to encourage this coordination and cooperation.

The AMPR Component II A Coordinator will also provide technical inputs and training to the Commissions on Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Reconciliation on ways to work with and through the CLPRs.

Responsible Parties

The Component II A Coordinator is responsible for the overall coordination of Component B activities. The coordinator will work with the Community Mobilizers and Land Tenure Specialists in Carnot and Boda. Dr. Leif Brottem will be engaged to assist in developing a Pastoralist Roadmap as a consultant but will incorporate perspectives from field research carried out with Concordis. The conflict management specialist will prepare the conflict registry system and identify options for long-term sustainability of the MHANR peace building policies and support to the CLPR.

⁴ The British non-governmental organizations initiatives on pastoralism in the Central African Republic are described here: (<http://concordis.international/central-african-republic/>)

Timeframe

Year-round

Outputs/Deliverables

“Documentary/Training video on CLPR” (USAID Deliverable 30 June 2020)

“Pastoralism Roadmap,” (USAID Deliverable 30 March 2020)

“Pastoralism study report,” (USAID Deliverable 30 June 2020)

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

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Complete the procurement process to identify a local NGO for a two-year subcontract to implement agricultural and organizational support to women's groups and revise the EMMP/IEE (Contract Activity 2.2.3)	October - November 2019	ToR, contract, IEE revision from USAID, revised EMMP	None
Conduct a diagnostic of fish-farming needs and opportunities in the project intervention zones, taking into account the results and experiences from PRADD I (Contract Activity 2.2.3)	November 2019 - March 2020	Fish farming assessment from sub-contractor	None
Finalize the list of beneficiary groups and conduct preliminary meetings and awareness-raising, ending in written agreements with each on the objectives and scope of the project's support (Contract Activity 2.2.3)	November - December 2019	Final list of beneficiaries, contracts signed with each beneficiary group	None
Design and carry out trainings for women's groups on agricultural production techniques, working in an association or cooperative, village savings and loans, and basic literacy training for group secretaries (Contract Activity 2.2.3)	January - September 2020	Curricula, photos, weekly updates, periodic progress reports from sub-contractor, attendance sheets	“Annual progress report for gender livelihood,” (USAID Deliverable 15 September 2020)
Establish demonstration sites and provide equipment/inputs for women's groups as part of practical training and support (Contract Activity 2.2.3)	January - April 2020	Demonstration sites, weekly updates, photos, temporary equipment transfer agreements	None

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Identify and implement a program of support for existing fish farmers in the project's intervention zones (Contract Activity 2.2.3)	February - April 2020	Periodic sub-contractor progress reports	None
Organize discussions, including with men where appropriate, on the role of women in the rural economies, challenges and barriers to their full participation, and opportunities for strengthening (Contract Activity 2.2.3)	February and July 2020	Trip reports from Gender Specialist	None
Develop a marketing strategy with the women's groups for their agricultural products in preparation for harvest (Contract Activity 2.2.3)	August - September 2020	Marketing strategy by sub-contractor	None

Activity 2.2.1: Consolidate and compliment learning

Description

The USAID AMPR project invested heavily in Year I to learn with its government partners about the rapidly changing rural realities in the diamond mining areas of the southwest. The KAP Survey Report, the Fraud Diagnosis Report, the Gender Action Plan, the ZEA Concept Note, and the Land Certification Study Report all provided valuable insights into the new realities on the ground. While consultants authored most of the studies, the project carried out many field missions with ministerial staff to inform government and project staff of the rapidly changing environmental, social, economic, and security realities at the local level. During these missions, the enormous gap in perceptions between ministerial staff in Bangui and regional and subprefecture staff became evident, with heated discussions often erupting when the project brought the two together. Before each project report was completed, a validation workshop was held with ministerial staff in Bangui to present initial findings and programmatic recommendations. Even though workshop discussions were sometimes very animated, attendance has been good throughout, with ministerial staff complementing the high quality of interventions.

Through these workshops, ministerial perspectives have progressively evolved to support many new AMPR initiatives. For instance, the MMG is coming around to support the conclusions of the Fraud Diagnosis Report, the key recommendations of the Gender Action Plan, and support is growing for the ZEAs. The MHANR now recognizes the need to develop an information management system to track the dynamics of conflicts being treated by the CLPR.

The MMG and MHANR were both deeply involved in the Year I and II work plan preparations. Workshops with each Ministry were held to review key elements of the work plan. The project

GANTT chart and summary narrative will be translated into French and distributed to interested parties.

Responsible Parties

Chief of Party, Component Coordinators, and Technical Advisor.

Timeframe

Year round

Outputs/Deliverables

Validation of AMPR project orientations by ministerial authorities. Weekly Updates and Quarterly Reports.

Activity 2.2.2: Implement Gender Action Plan

Description

The USAID AMPR Gender Action Plan was completed during Year I and based on 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 AMPR project will focus in Year II in identifying, and in many cases, constituting women's associations of members who are involved in supporting diamond extraction activities. In the project intervention sites of Carnot, Nola, and Boda, the Gender Specialist will identify potential women's associations and then work with these associations to identify, through participatory means, financially viable income-generation activities that produce added value from the flows of financial resources that circulate around the locality from diamond mining. During the preparation of the Gender Action Plan, it became abundantly clear that women have suggestions on how to improve and diversify income from diamond extraction, but often lack access to knowledge and capital needed to capture market opportunities.

The AMPR Component Coordinators have identified 24 localities in Carnot, Nola, and Boda where project activities will be carried out in Year II. While expansion may occur, these priority sites will be the project entry points this year. The Gender Specialist will identify or set up women's associations in these localities, though also in Carnot town itself (See Annex 4.3 for initial listing). Since Carnot is a major market hub, the strategy is to build market linkages between women in the surrounding diamond mining areas with market opportunities in Carnot town itself. This strategy is likely to also be applied between the towns of Boda and Carnot and the diamond mining areas in the hinterlands.

During the identification of the project target clients, the Gender Specialist will prepare terms of reference for one to two sub-contractors who will provide capacity-building and technical extension services to these women's associations. The terms of reference will be prepared in October for a bidders' conference. Proposals will be due in late October for a two-year contract. Building on a successful approach used in PRADD I in CAR and PRADD II in Côte d'Ivoire, the sub-contractors will provide a menu of technical support to the cooperatives based on work plans developed by and for each women's group. The sub-contractors are expected to hire technical specialists to provide on-demand services to the women's associations. Activities will include carrying out a diagnostic of fish farming opportunities in the project zones of intervention and taking account of the results and experiences of PRADD I. The list of beneficiary groups will be finalized prior to launching a program of

training in agricultural production techniques, working in cooperatives or associations on how to set up village savings and loans (tontines). As with PRADD I, demonstration sites will be set up with interested villagers in order to promote farmer-to-farmer learning. Key to these activities will be the development of a marketing strategy for surplus agricultural production. The AMPR Community Mobilizers contribute to the preparation of the women's groups work plans and monitor performance of the sub-contractors.

The AMPR project provides technical services to men, though this is primarily around governance of diamond mining areas (i.e. establishing pilot ZEAs), clarifying and documenting mining claims, and introducing techniques to pre-cooperatives and cooperatives to increase access to capital needed for diamond mining and reducing labor expenditures. As the needs of artisanal diamond miners become clear in the project localities, this support may include training artisanal miner pit owners in improved mining techniques (i.e. bench terracing, SMARTER mining), education around compliance requirements of the Mining Code, the KP, and environmental issues like respect for the limits imposed by the presence of nearby National Parks (i.e. Dzanga-Sanga National Park) situated near the Nola sites. Of course, for women pit owners, training is also provided.

Responsible Parties

Primarily Component II B Coordinator by in close collaboration with the Tenure Specialist.

Timeframe

Year Round

Outputs/Deliverables

Periodic reporting through Quarterly Reports and Weekly Updates on advancements and challenges implementing Gender Action Plan.

Activity 2.2.3: Support income and rural livelihood diversification

Description

The Gender Action Plan defines the approach for promoting income and rural livelihood diversification primarily among women in the southwestern diamond-mining areas. USAID AMPR's conceptual orientation is to generate added value from the diamond revenue circulating around the diamond mining communities and especially for women. This recognizes that women provide vital services to the artisanal mining sector, particularly the protein and carbohydrates needed by the diamond diggers. Both women and men are food producers, although men tend to carry out agricultural activities during the rainy season and diamond digging in the dry season.

The AMPR Gender Action Plan was validated with enthusiasm by the MMG and this spurred women technicians within the Ministry to set up a coalition supporting women in the mining sector. This initiative will also be supported by the World Bank PGNRM project. After the study, the Component II Gender Specialist carried out several missions to the southwest to identify and, in some cases, establish the foundations for women's associations initially in Carnot and Nola, but with plans to expand in Boda (See Annex 4.3)

The initial discussions with the nascent women's groups showed that women were interested in a wide gamut of income-generation activities. These are summarized here below. The USAID AMPR Component II will set up sub-contract(s) with specialized consulting firms or non-governmental service providers to support the array of inputs of interest to these women's groups.

	Locality	Number of Associations	Primary Interest of Associations	Secondary Interests of Associations
Carnot	Carnot Centre	1	Mining	Income Generation Activities
	Meyer	2	Farming	Income Generation Activities
	Ganli	2	Farming	Income Generation Activities + Fish Culture
Nola	Ngoungourou	2	Farming	Income Generation Activities + Diamonds
	Loppo	1	Farming	Income Generation Activities + Fish culture and SMARTER Mining + Savings Association
	Ndelégué SCED	3	Farming	Income Generation Activities + SMARTER Mining
	Total	11		

The activities to be carried out by this component are listed above in Activity 2.2.2. The EU GODICA and World Bank APCM projects are interested in supporting income generation and diversification activities for women and men in the AMPR intervention sites. Since AMPR has Community Mobilizers in place to work with local communities to develop activity work plans, the two projects are interested in supporting activities that might not be supported by AMPR for budgetary or regulatory reasons. AMPR will set up Collaborative Agreements to spell out the modalities for any technical or financial support offered by other donors to the women's and men's associations, pre-cooperatives, or cooperatives supported by the project.

Prior to launching any support for these initiatives, the EMMP must be updated to take account of various environmental considerations. The AMPR Technical Advisor will update the attached EMMP (see Annex 4.8).

Responsible Parties

Component II Coordinator and Gender Specialist, with the support of the Community Mobilizers.

Timeframe

March – September 2020

Outputs/Deliverables

The sub-contractor will report regularly on advancements in the field. Updates will be reported out through the Quarterly Reports and Weekly Updates. In addition, “Annual progress report for gender livelihood,” (USAID Deliverable 15 September 2020)

Activity 2.2.4: Establish Women’s Innovation Fund

Description

This USAID AMPR project is contractually expected to set up a Women’s Innovation Fund. Based on the successful model for a business entrepreneurial fund carried out on a pilot basis under PRADD II in Côte d’Ivoire, this activity will provide technical and material support to women entrepreneurs and cooperatives engaged in diversification of economic activities around artisanal diamond mining. Business skills training will be combined with in-kind support to boost and diversify income. During Year I, the Gender Action Plan identified potential economic diversification activities primarily, but not exclusively, oriented around women. The Gender Action Plan and subsequent field visits with pre-cooperatives and cooperatives highlights the very low capacity of organizational structures supporting innovative entrepreneurial activities. In Year II, the AMPR team will explore how to create an entrepreneurial support program as it learns much more about the economic climate in the project zones of intervention in Carnot, Nola, and Boda. This coming year will primarily be one of identifying the potential for launching the Women’s Innovation Fund, which in subsequent years would take place concurrently with Activity 2.2.3 focusing on livelihood diversification activities with women’s economic groups.

Responsible Parties

Component II B Coordinator, Gender Specialist

Timeframe

January 2020-September 20

Outputs/Deliverables

See deliverables for Contract Activity 2.2.4

2.2.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.3: STRENGTHEN COOPERATION BETWEEN GOCAR MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS ON SOCIAL COHESION AND KP COMPLIANCE

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Establish a protocol of collaboration with the MHANR regarding project support for the CLPRs (Contract Activity 2.3.1)	December 2019	Draft and final versions of protocol of collaboration	None
Encourage and support MHANR to incorporate lessons learned from the CLPR evaluation into revised training policies and manuals (Contract Activity 2.3.1)	February-March 2020	Workshop on revising manual, recommendations for revisions, revised manual	None

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Participate in and provide technical inputs on the role of the CLPR in the Commissions on Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Reconciliation foreseen in the Khartoum agreements. (Contractual Activity 2.3.2)	April—June 2020	Reports and updates regarding contributions by USAID AMPR, integrated into weekly updates	None
Provide logistical support (communication credit and limited transport) to local MHANR personnel in project intervention areas and ensure involvement in monitoring and data collection from CLPRs (Contract Activity 2.3.1)	Year-round	Results from joint monitoring integrated into weekly updates, brief reports in exchange for support	None
Ensure MAHNR and CLPR participation in mining sectoral meetings focused on monitoring of KP compliant zones in project intervention areas (Contract Activity 2.3.2)	Once a quarter	Meeting agenda, minutes and attendance sheets	None
Develop a strategy to capture and transfer qualitative and quantitative data on the CLPR and other peace-building activities to MHANR technicians in Bangui (Contract Activity 2.3.1)	February—April 2020	Strategy proposed by AMPR/MHANR	None
Participate in experience-sharing and coordination meetings organized by USAID or the MHANR related to peace-building or social cohesion programming (Contract Activity 2.3.2)	To be determined by USAID or MHANR	Oral presentations with PowerPoints	None

Activity 2.3.1: Develop inter-ministerial agreements to promote peace and social cohesion

Description

This activity builds upon efforts under PRADD II to foster collaboration and coordination between the MMG and the MHANR. During Year I, the USAID AMPR project worked closely with both ministries to set up 11 CLPRs, with plans underway to set up 16 more by the end of 2019. AMPR will continue to support joint missions and activities to foster collaboration between the two ministries in Year II. These joint missions have been invaluable for fostering inter-ministerial cooperation and collegiality.

During PRADD II, the U.S. Ambassador played a key role in encouraging the MMG and MHANR to develop an inter-ministerial agreement. After much negotiation, an agreement was signed, the first of its type in the CAR. While this agreement was initially ignored by some technical staff in both ministries,

during AMPR Year I the staff from both ministries carried out joint missions to set up the CLPRs. Professional networks were built that have led to a significant strengthening of awareness by a technical cadre from both ministries of the root causes of conflict in diamond mining areas and the need for comprehensive responses. Sectorial boundaries are progressively being reduced and visible results are evident. For instance, an informal Peace Committee of religious and other respected leaders in Boda recently kept an explosive situation around the death of an elderly Muslim diamond collector from getting out of hand.

Inter-ministerial agreements are difficult to establish because leadership must come from the ministries concerned. AMPR hopes to encourage the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production to set up a collaborative agreement with various ministries around the intersection of pastoralist, agricultural, and mining issues in the southwest. AMPR could play a role as a secretariat to facilitate these discussions, but ultimately, inter-ministerial coordination must come from the Ministers themselves.

Responsible Parties

COP to lead with inputs from the Component Coordinators.

Timeframe

Throughout the project year.

Outputs/Deliverables

Should the government require a renewed inter-ministerial agreement, this would be an output.

Activity 2.3.2: Improve coordination of approaches to peace and reconciliation in diamond mining communities

Description

During the past year, the USAID AMPR team has invested considerable time in getting to know the organizations supporting peace and reconciliation in southwestern CAR. The project staff has built up strong relations with the MINUSCA in Berberati. MINUSCA has provided security services during the establishment of the CLPRs, not only during PRADD II, but also during AMPR Year I. The Berberati contingent actively participates in monitoring the CLPR elections and is open to providing small grants for gender-based economic development activities. MINUSCA is particularly interested in supporting Fulani women to reestablish cheese production, an economy destroyed during the civil unrest.

As noted above, AMPR will continue to support the creation of forums to address the pastoralist-sedentary-artisanal mining conflicts pervasive in the southwest. Initial meetings in Berberati with a multi-stakeholder group was met with considerable interest. This type of forum will also be set up in Nola and Boda, as pastoralist issues are also very prominent in these areas.

The project team takes a keen interest in encouraging the prefects and sub-prefects to organize coordination forums at the regional level. While this is their legitimate function, many fail to take leadership as they lack even the most basic means, including transport and communications, to bring together actors working on peace and reconciliation.

In Bangui, AMPR will continue to support coordination within the MMG and MHANR as described above. AMPR will take a particularly active lead in encouraging inter-project coordination with the WB APCM and EU GODICA projects, while recognizing that the MMG itself, through the General Directorate, should play this role. The AMPR team hopes that the MHANR will take similar leadership, as so many projects currently support the Ministry, but little is known about who does what.

AMPR translates the key elements of the project Weekly Update into French and submits to top staff at the MMG and MHANR. The MMG Minister often comments on the weekly updates and uses this to foster discussions during Cabinet meetings. This practice will be continued in the hope that more technical staff will receive the updates at a time when internet is being increasingly used by government officials.

The interface between the KP National Monitoring Committee structure of CLS and ALS and the CLPRs continues to generate some confusion at the local level. In Year II, AMPR will continue to support the CLS and ALS set up during PRADD II as the structure to monitor illicit diamond mining activities and security issues in diamond mining areas. This structure has been highly effective in informing the MMG of bad actors in the mining sector, though fundamental issues, such as how to incentivize the members, remain. Confusion surrounding roles and responsibilities of the ALS and CLS with respect to the CLPR occurs because sometimes individuals serve on both committees and both structures deal with conflict prevention and mediation. Roles and responsibilities need clarification and explaining at the local level, as well as among the Ministry technicians themselves.

Responsible Parties

Component Coordinators and Community Mobilizers

Timeframe

All year

Outputs/Deliverables

List of synergies leading to the provision of technical assistance or financing to entities supported by USAID AMPR.

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

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

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Complete the final report on the gold sector, including results from the survey and mapping, implemented by sub-contractor IPIS (Contract Activity 3.1.1)	November 2019	Draft report, stakeholder feedback, final report	“Gold Diagnostic Report,” (USAID Deliverable 15 December 2019)
Drawing on the diagnostic report develop a market readiness assessment to: 1) increase formalization of the sector, 2) ensure tax collection from legal exports, and 3) recommend traceability requirements based on international conventions and best	Draft February 2020, Final	Assessment, stakeholder feedback, final assessment	“Market Readiness Assessment,” (USAID

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
practices (Contract Activity 3.1.1)	March 2020		Deliverable 30 March, 2020)
Organize a national workshop to solicit feedback on the gold diagnostic study, organized concurrently with the trainings and discussion on market readiness (Contract Activity 3.1.1)	January 2020	Workshop terms of reference, workshop final report	None
Develop and deliver a training to gold producers/traders/exporters, CAR government authorities and AMPR staff on the Code of Risk mitigation for ASM engaging in Formal Trade (CRAFT) as a potential due diligence tool and framework for artisanal gold producers in CAR (Contract Activity 3.1.1)	January 2020	Training curriculum, handouts, terms of reference, attendance sheets	None
Finalize the interactive Webmap based on data gathered from 322 mine site visits including transfer to relevant CAR authorities (Contract Activity 3.1.3)	November 2019	Webmap tested in beta version, stakeholder feedback, final version, t	“Webmap of Gold and Diamond Sites,” (USAID Deliverable 15 December 2019)
Encourage the CAR government and other technical partners to support the development of a national artisanal gold mining Action Plan (Contract Activity 3.1.2)	April—September 2020	Verbal contributions and encouragements	None

Activity 3.1.1: Conduct national workshop to validate artisanal gold sector diagnostic report

Description

A national level workshop will be organized the second week of January, 2020 with MMG, donors, and other key stakeholders (including hopefully the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD]) to review and validate the results of the artisanal gold sector diagnostic study. The study mapped over 322 gold and diamond mine sites and examined gold exports and trade, production, marketing, financing systems, the regulatory and policy framework, institutions and stakeholders, community resource governance and social cohesion, roles and constraints of men, women, and youth in the sector, and the capacity of stakeholders to manage a responsible gold supply chain.

The workshop will review and validate the results of the study and identify key opportunities and challenges for creating due diligence and conflict-free certification schemes for gold in consideration of alignments or gaps with international standards (e.g., OECD Due Diligence Guidance and London Bullion Market Association [LBMA] Responsible Gold Guidance).

The feedback workshop will also be an opportunity for RESOLVE to develop and deliver a training to gold producers/traders/exporters, CAR government authorities, and AMPR staff on a Code of Risk-Mitigation for ASM Engaging in Formal Trade (CRAFT), which is a potential due diligence tool and framework for artisanal gold producers in CAR. Ideally, this presentation/training will be conducted in coordination with an OECD presentation on the Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas.

RESOLVE will also explore the MMG's interest in an open source due diligence toolkit enabling responsible sourcing of gold developed with international gold refiners, LBMA, the OECD, and the Responsible Jewellery Council. This open-source toolkit, accessible in French and English, contains standard templates and questionnaires adapted to actors along the artisanal gold supply chain.

Responsible Parties

IPIS and RESOLVE.

Timeframe

January 2020

Outputs/Deliverables

Validated gold sector diagnostic report, which includes feedback from the national level workshop, CRAFT training materials, and (if there is sufficient interest) an open source due diligence toolkit.

“Gold Diagnostic Report,” (USAID Deliverable 15 December 2019)

Activity 3.1.2: Draft Market Readiness Assessment

Description

Drawing on the gold diagnostic and outputs from the national level workshop in early January 2020 (Activity 3.1.1), the AMPR sub-contractor RESOLVE will draft a Market Readiness Assessment in close collaboration with national stakeholders and donors. The assessment will address how to: 1) increase formalization of the gold sector, 2) ensure tax collection from legal exports, and 3) develop traceability requirements based on international conventions and best practices.

RESOLVE will also analyse alignment or gaps with international expectations, especially: 1) systems to enable due diligence meeting international market and stakeholder expectations, and 2) conditions necessary for CAR gold producers/traders/exporters to engage with the legitimate international buyers. This report will be a companion to IPIS' in-country diagnostic and serve as a key document for the development of a National Gold Action Plan. It is expected that the production of a Gold National Action Plan will be financed by other major donors in the mining sector, such as the World Bank and EU.

Responsible Parties

RESOLVE

Timeframe

February-March 2020

Outputs/Deliverables

“Market Readiness Assessment,” (USAID Deliverable 30 March, 2020)

Activity 3.1.3: Develop interactive map of diamond and gold site locations

Description

Develop an interactive Webmap connected to a secured database in order to visualize artisanal mining sites in CAR, including the centralization of data already gathered on diamond mining sites location by different stakeholders, after review of its credibility and compatibility. Information available on this interactive Webmap will be subject to discussion with project partners and relevant stakeholders in order to avoid doing any harm by publishing sensitive information. Uploaded information will be stored in a secured and structured way on a webserver accessible only to project partners (IPIS and MMG). IPIS will oversee downloading and cleaning the data collected by the teams in the field and will share a readable datasheet to project partners, as well as the raw data. IPIS will also work closely with the USAID AMPR project and MMG to put in place security protocols. Local authorities will be informed in all cases of the presence of field researchers. Researchers will be provided with a MMG-issued Ordre de Mission.

Responsible Parties

IPIS

Timeframe

November 2019

Outputs/Deliverables

“Webmap of Gold and Diamond Sites,” (USAID Deliverable 15 December 2019)

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

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

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Complete contract negotiations with Levin Sources and acquire approvals from USAID on conducting a test export of responsibly sourced rough diamonds for the United Kingdom (UK)-based ethical jewelry group Artisanal Pathways (Contract Activity 4.1.3)	October - November 2019	ToR, activity plan, signed contract approved by USAID CO	None
Conduct a scoping mission in Côte d'Ivoire and CAR to identify modalities	January— March 2020	Field visit agenda, research check-list, workshops	None

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
and risk mitigation measures for the test export (Contract Activity 4.1.3)			
Develop a detailed Implementation Plan for conducting the test export including location, amount, due diligence system, sourcing, pricing, export procedures, roles and responsibilities, and risk mitigation measures (Contract Activity 4.1.3)	March - May 2020	Reflection workshops in target countries and UK, technical coordination calls, draft plan	“Detailed plan for test export,” (USAID Deliverable 30 June 2020)
Pending approval of the Implementation Plan, implement the test export per the timeline (Contract Activity 4.1.3)	To be determined	To be determined	None
Respond to other USAID OU requests for technical assistance as requested, resources permitting (Contract Activity 4.1.3)	As needed, year-round	Scopes of work, deliverables to be determined	Deliverables to be determined

Activity 4.1.1: Prepare outreach documents

Description

This activity was intended to assist USAID in preparing outreach documents to promote Component 4. At present USAID has indicated that it has all documents needed for promoting this component, and no activities are foreseen this year. However, USAID AMPR will respond to any requests that emerge to help USAID Operating Units understand the Component and its potential benefits.

Responsible Parties

The Technical Deputy will be the main USAID AMPR focal point

Timeframe

Periodic

Outputs/Deliverables

Variable depending on need and demand. Updates to be provided through Weekly Updates and Quarterly Report.

Activity 4.1.2: Conduct diagnostic of ASM needs and opportunities

Description

This activity in the USAID AMPR contract aimed at providing a global ASM diagnostic in countries where USAID operates in order to synthesize constraints and opportunities. USAID has indicated that this activity is not necessary at this time, and no annual activities are foreseen in this activity area.

Responsible Parties

The Technical Deputy will coordinate this activity in consultation with the project management team.

Timeframe

Spread out over the year.

Outputs/Deliverables

Variable depending on need and demand. Updates to be provided through Weekly Updates and Quarterly Report.

Activity 4.1.3: Provide on-call technical assistance**Description**

This activity refers to activities with USAID Mission buy-in that aim to promote an integration of ASM and development programming. In Year I, Levin Sources submitted an unsolicited funding proposal to USAID to test a responsible sourcing initiative with a group of UK-based jewelers called Artisanal Pathways. USAID requested Tetra Tech pursue negotiations and reflections on the proposal, which was originally intended for Liberia. In Year I, the Technical Deputy held several discussions with Levin Sources and it was determined to pursue the following activities under a proposed sub-contract to test a responsible diamond export:

- Conduct a scoping study in Côte d'Ivoire and CAR to determine opportunities and constraints for conducting a test export
- Develop an Implementation Plan for a test export in one of the two countries that offers solutions for the export pathway, polishing, standards, type of producer, and marketing.
- If conditions are met, the Artisanal Pathways group will work with USAID AMPR to facilitate the purchase and export. All commercial expenses will be borne by the jewelers.
- Following the export, the group will conduct a series of learning exercises and publish a final report that will transparently point to challenges and ways forward, including disclosure of costs, profits, and margins at each point in the supply chain.

While this activity is being proposed under Component 4, the subcontract is relevant also to Component 1.3, as alternative supply chains can offer unique incentives for legal behavior. In addition, the subcontract can help spark reflection on needed reforms in the sector. However, USAID AMPR is proposing this activity with the caveat that the subcontract requires USAID CO approval. In addition, USAID AMPR will structure the contract in such a way that risks will be minimized and that, should conditions change, either party will be able to end the contract without major financial implications. Given the many years of investment by USAID in PRADD I and PRADD II in promoting innovation and alternative supply chain arrangements that increase transparency and earnings for miners, the partnership with Artisanal Pathways offers a unique opportunity to apply this decade of learning and contribute to the debates on responsible sourcing.

Responsible Parties

The Technical Deputy will coordinate this activity. A subcontractor will implement the test export facilitation in partnership with the Artisanal Pathways jewelry group.

Timeframe

From January 2020

Outputs/Deliverables

Variable depending on need and demand. Updates to be provided through Weekly Updates and Quarterly Report. A key deliverable will be reporting on the Levin Resources sole-source contract. “Detailed Implementation Plan for test exports,” (USAID Deliverable 30 June 2020)

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

Annual Activity	Time Period	Outputs	Deliverables
Complete an academic article on the SODEMI model of community-government partnership in diamond governance and local development (Contract Activity 4.2.3)	March - August 2020	Literature review, revised draft of paper, submission to journal, peer review	None
Participate in the KP Intersessional and Plenary per USG guidance (Contract Activity 4.2.1)	November 2019 and June 2020	Scope of work, trip reports	None
Participate in the OECD Responsible Minerals Forum with a focus on presenting results on the gold study, among other topics (Contract Activity 4.2.1)	April 2020	Scope of work, trip report	None
Update the CAR land tenure country profile for USAID (Contract Activity 4.2.2)	March - August 2020	Draft revision, contributions from key experts in the CAR	“Updated CAR tenure profile,” (USAID Deliverable I 5 September 2020)

Activity 4.2.1: Participate in international forums on ASM issues

Description

This activity focuses on AMPR’s participation in key international forums to remain abreast of international trends and issues that will affect USAID AMPR implementation, as well as contribute to international best practices. In 2020, the Technical Deputy will attend the KP Intersessional to support the U.S. delegation as needed, follow the activities of the CAR KP Monitoring Team, and report on USAID AMPR activities to assist GoCAR. Similarly, depending on approval from the USAID COR and the State Department, attendance may be useful at the Informal Law Enforcement Network on Minerals Related Crimes (9-10 December, 2019). USAID AMPR will also attend the OECD Responsible Minerals Forum in April 2020, represented by the COP and the Technical Deputy. USAID AMPR will monitor other events and propose the project’s attendance to USAID as needed. USAID AMPR will assess the utility of attending such conferences on a case-by-case basis and/or whether to fund the

participation of key local stakeholders (like artisanal miners). USAID will review these proposals as they emerge.

Responsible Parties

The Technical Deputy will be the main USAID AMPR focal point for international conferences, but depending on the activities and needs, others may be proposed in addition or in place of him, such as the COP or Senior Advisor on gold.

Timeframe

Periodic

Outputs/Deliverables

USAID AMPR representatives will prepare brief trip reports. If they are to deliver a presentation, it will be submitted for USAID approval prior to attendance. Weekly Updates and Quarterly Reports will provide background information as well.

Activity 4.2.2: Share knowledge on linkages between ASM and development issues

Description

Like Activity 4.1.3, this activity concerns USAID OUs with specific knowledge needs with respect to ASM. This could include organizing presentations or trainings on ASM for missions or implementing partners as well as conducting diagnoses on ASM dynamics in the context of land tenure, agricultural, conservation, or other projects. USAID has requested that AMPR update the land tenure country profile for the CAR.

Responsible Parties

The Technical Deputy will respond to USAID requests with appropriate solutions, including organizing STTAs or other activities, in close coordination with the Project Manager. The CAR country profile will be produced in-house with contributions from key local CAR experts.

Timeframe

As needed. Country profile to be completed by end of Year II.

Outputs/Deliverables

A review of key strengths and weaknesses of the existing country profile will help identify a pathway for its revision. **Updated CAR tenure profile,” (USAID Deliverable 15 September 2020)**

Activity 4.2.3: Publish research in peer-reviewed publications and for various portals

Description

This activity aims at positioning USAID AMPR as a thought leader on ASM through the preparation of academic and generalist communication and research products. Given USAID AMPR’s decision to front-load the first-year work plan with intensive field activity implementation, the project will place less emphasis on this activity in Year II than it will in subsequent years. However, USAID AMPR will be prepared to act in the case of requests or opportunities, such as contributing PRADD II and AMPR research to the U.S. interagency working group on pastoralism. The project will also actively identify blogs or other communications pieces that can convey key findings and developments and write for the

USAID LandLinks website. The Technical Deputy will also pursue an opportunity to publish a paper on the SODEMI model in Cote d'Ivoire in collaboration with an ASM specialist graduate student.

Responsible Parties

The Technical Deputy and Project Manager will oversee this activity.

Timeframe

The revised SODEMI model paper will be completed by the end of the year, though publication will depend on the journal. Similarly, a paper on the history and dynamics of armed pastoralism will be prepared as an outcome of Activity 2.1.3.

Outputs/Deliverables

The draft papers are key outputs though there will be no formal deliverables submitted to USAID, though drafts will be shared for USAID review prior to submission to any publications for consideration. Venues for the presentation and publication of these papers will be explored in order to obtain the widest audience.

3.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

3.1 Inclusion of Women and other Vulnerable Populations

Description

The USAID AMPR project is committed to the inclusion of women and vulnerable populations in all program activities. The project is primarily oriented around supporting women and vulnerable peoples as described through activities associated with IR 2.2: “Promote women’s economic and social empowerment in ASM communities in furtherance of broad-based social and economic inclusion.” The Gender Action Plan described in Activity 2.2.2 is the mechanism that codifies the approach to working with women of different socio-economic categories and ethnic communities to promote economic empowerment leading to greater social standing and involvement in the local communities. The Women’s Social and Economic Empowerment Specialist, Dr. Julie Betabelet leads this component. She is mentored by the Gender Specialist Sabine Jiekak, who prepared the Action Plan and a Gender Issues in ASM brief.

Responsible Parties

The Women’s Social and Economic Empowerment Specialist, Dr. Julie Betabelet, leads this component. She is aided by the Gender Specialist Sabine Jiekak.

Timeframe

Throughout the project year.

Outputs/Deliverables

See Component II.

3.2 Coordination, Collaboration, and Information Sharing with USAID Missions and Other USAID Partners

Description

Component 4 of the USAID AMPR project is primarily devoted to coordination, collaboration, and information-sharing around the artisanal mining sector with other USAID missions. Within the CAR, the project will support ministerial coordination between the MMG and MHANR.

The AMPR team actively participated in the recent USAID country coordination meetings. This is an excellent opportunity to share experiences and encourage synergies between projects. Discussions are currently underway with several projects to encourage them to invest resources in diamond mining areas in southwest CAR and to work with AMPR to encourage a project coordination unit in the MHANR. The MEL Specialist submits information to the Online Data Portal and the MEEC set up by the USAID DRC mission.

As with all STARR II projects, the senior technical management team will provide blogs and other vignettes to the Land and Urban Office website, LandLinks (<https://land-links.org/>). The first task is to complete the redesign of the landing page for the CAR and populate it with information from the various studies and diagnostics of Year I. The project management team will be available for briefings and workshops at the request of the Land and Urban Office.

Responsible Parties

Primarily the Project Manager and Technical Advisor.

Timeframe

Throughout the project year.

Outputs/Deliverables

Content for the LandLinks website; other outputs to be determined.

3.3 Offices

Description

The USAID AMPR program is headquartered in Bangui in a neighborhood in the “green zone” of the city just behind the Air France office. The office is well-equipped with a full guard service, running water, relatively high-speed internet, and a back-up battery power system for handling the frequent power cuts. The office is a pleasant and conducive place for work, but this year the majority of activities will happen in the field.

In Year II, the project will establish three small offices in Carnot, Nola, and Boda (See Annex 4.1). Three Community Mobilizers and a Land Tenure Specialist will be based in Carnot but will also serve the six CLPR set up in Berberati. A project vehicle will be placed in Carnot in order to help cover this vast area and serve the field teams. Since diesel and gasoline is only available in Berberati, this vehicle is essential for supporting the motorcycles used by the staff to reach the remote diamond mining areas. In Nola, the project will base one Community Mobilizer and a second Land Tenure Specialist. Two Community Mobilizers will be placed in Boda. Thanks to improvements in cell phone coverage in the southwest, each locality will be provided with a solar package, Flybox internet, a printer, and simple office furniture.



Responsible Parties

Field office team.

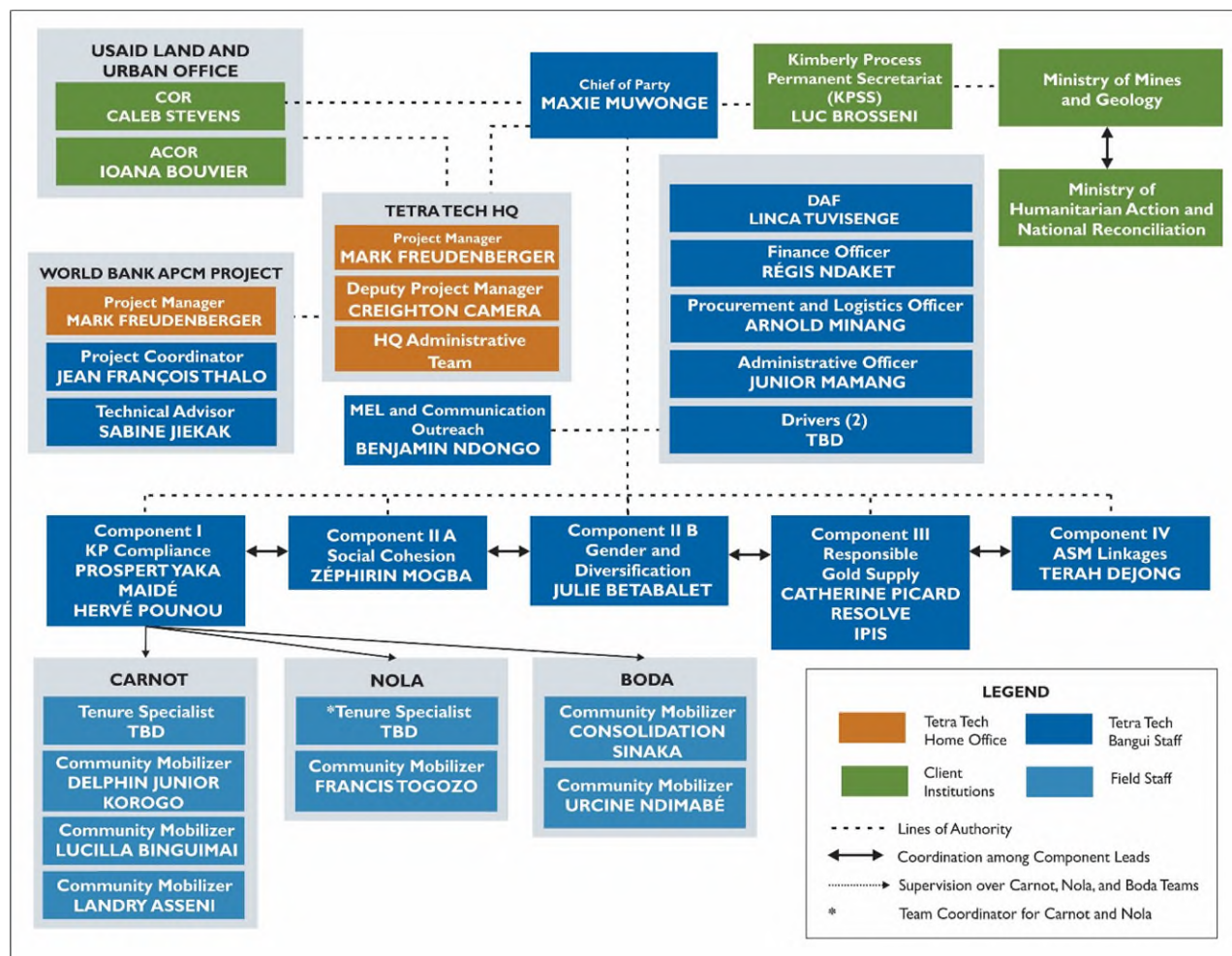
Timeframe

Set up three regional offices in October 2019

Outputs/Deliverables

Establishment of offices in Carnot, Nola, and Boda.

3.4 STAFFING



Description

The staffing plan for Year II is revised to take account of the focus on launching field activities in Carnot/Berberati, Nola, and Boda. In Bangui, Component II will be divided into two discrete sections, one focused on Social Cohesion and the other on gender and income generation and diversification. Each of the three component coordinators will supervise sub-contractors assigned to their components. Since Component III will largely be completed by the end of 2019, this component will be coordinated from the Home Office. The lines of supervision and coordination have been strengthened. The Component I coordinator will supervise the field agents in Carnot, Nola, and Boda and assure inter-component coordination and communications with the field staff. Two senior Land Tenure Specialists will be hired to complement the work of the Community Mobilizers and represent the project in front of government authorities and development projects (See Annex 4.1).

The Community Mobilizers were deployed to the three sites on October 1, 2019 following discussions of the Work Plan draft with USAID. Prior to mobilization, the administrative staff identified office locations, assessed the security situation, and informed local authorities. The Carnot, Nola, and Boda teams will each prepare monthly work plans in collaboration with the component coordinators and submit weekly email reports on activity advancements. Periodic project coordination meetings will be held throughout the year. For instance, a mid-year review of work plan advancements will be convened in either Bangui or Berberati by the COP and component coordinators. All staff will begin preparation of the Year III annual work plan in August 2020.

Responsible Parties

Component Coordinators

Timeframe

Ongoing

Outputs/Deliverables

Hire of two senior Land Tenure Specialists.

3.5 SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Description

The security situation in the CAR is highly volatile. While the security has improved significantly in the southwest, the situation could deteriorate rapidly. The field team expects conflicts to deepen between pastoralist and sedentary peoples in the next dry season, and which may lead to more roadblocks and other security problems. The national elections in late 2020 may also be disruptive. Project implementation may be affected by security factors largely beyond the control of the management team.

The Home Office and Field Office have put in place a security plan monitored by the professional security team led by Mr. Steve Peterson. Mr. Peterson is expected to visit the Bangui office in early 2020. The Security Plan spells out the special measures that must be employed by the project, including participating actively in MINUSCA security briefing networks, no travel in the field during night hours, receiving Mission Orders from the MMG before traveling to the field, traveling in most situations with USAF and other MMG escorts, equipping all vehicles with vehicle tracking systems, using GPS-tracked personal location beacons with SMS satellite capabilities while traveling in the field, flying expatriate staff to Berberati, Carnot, and Nola by MINUSCA or other charter flights, etc. All staff have been offered training in first aid. This year, Hostile Environment and Awareness Training will be offered to all in-country and expatriate staff (but modified to suit the conditions of the country).

Responsible Parties

Security is led by Steve Peterson and his team but is the responsibility of everyone on the project.

Timeframe

Ongoing

Outputs/Deliverables

None

4.0 ANNEXES

4.1 PROJECT INTERVENTION SITES

« Carnot »		
Site	Préfecture Mambere-Kadei	Commentaires
	Sous-Préfecture Carnot	
Bureau	Option limitée car le CS n'a pas la place. A louer une villa.	
Equipe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spécialiste en Foncier 2. Mobilisateur Communautaire : Delphin Junior Kogoro 3. Mobilisateur Communautaire : Lucilla Binguimai 4. Mobilisateur Communautaire : Landry Asseni 5. Gardiens 6. Ménagère temporaire 	
Sous-Contractant	A déterminer	
Equipements	5 tables, 7 chaises, armoire ; Flybox ; Panneau solaire et batteries solaire ; 1 véhicule ; 2 motos ; 1 laptop ; 1 scanner et 1 imprimante ; futs pour le carburant/essence ; pompe Japy	
Composante II : Promotion de la Cohésion Sociale	<u>Carnot</u> Carnot Centre Toutoubou Mboula Yangere Bouli <u>Gadzi</u> <u>Guen</u> <u>Djoro</u> Dinguiri <u>Berberaiti</u> Berberati Bolego	

« Carnot »		
Préfecture Mambere-Kadei		
Site	Sous-Préfecture Carnot	Commentaires
	Yamalé	
	Bania	
	Wapo	
	Nassoule	
	Nandobo	
Composante II : Activités Génératrices de Revenus et Diversification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sama + villages dans les alentours 2. Carnot Centre 	GODICA souhaite intervenir à Sama sur la route de Berberati
Interface avec Autres Projets	Projet GODICA/Union Européenne	
Commentaires Générales	<p>MMG souhaite vivement et les activités à SCED. Créer « village modèle » pour une co-gestion de la zone mais aussi une cohabitation avec autres secteurs. Enjeux sur la situation des mines dans l'Aire Protégée. Priorités sur la mise en place des CLPR, lancement AGR, mise en place ZEA, appuis aux coopératives et pré-coopératives. Vérifier la situation permis d'exploration à Sangouma (26 ans) et important de faire le géoréférencé.</p>	

« Nola »		
Préfecture Sangha Mbaéré		
Site	Sous-Préfecture Nola	Commentaires
Bureau	A louer une villa.	A étudier la possibilité d'avoir une case de passage équipé de lit, table, chaise, draps
Equipe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilisateur Communautaire : Francis Togo 2. Spécialiste en Foncier : 3. Gardiens 4. Ménagère temporaire 	
Sous-Contractant	A déterminer	
Equipements	3 tables, 5 chaises, armoire ; Flybox ; Panneau solaire et batteries solaire ; 1 véhicule ; 2 motos ; 1 scanner et 1 imprimante ; futs pour le carburant/essence ; pompe Japy ;	
Composante II: Promotion de la Cohésion Sociale	<p>CLPR à installer probablement à :</p> <p>Nola Centre</p> <p>SCED-Ndelengue</p> <p>Beya-Pangzi</p> <p>Ngoungourou</p> <p>Zendi/Komassa</p> <p>Salo ?</p>	
Composante II : Localités pour les Activités Génératrices de Revenus et Diversification	<p>SCED – Ndelengue (Axe Bayanga-Salo)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mbela-Mboke 2. Monassao 3. Bea-Panzi 4. Ngoungourou 5. Zendi 	GODICA souhaite intervenir à SCED et Ngoungoubou
Interface avec Autres Projets	Projet GODICA/Union Européenne	
Commentaires Générales	<p>Priorités sur la mise en place des CLPR, lancement AGR, mise en place ZEA, appuis aux coopératives et pré-coopératives.</p> <p>Etudier situation SCED et liens d'exploitation dans le Parc National Dzanga-Sangha. Front minier avance ? Aussi, problème des permis forestiers.</p>	

« Boda »		
Préfecture Lobaye		
Site	Sous-Préfecture Boda	Commentaires
Bureau	A louer une villa.	
Equipe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilisateur Communautaire : Consolation Sinaka 2. Mobilisateur Communautaire : Urcine Ndimabé 	
Sous-Contractant	A déterminer	
Equipements	2 tables, 4 chaises, armoire ; Flybox ; Panneau solaire et batteries solaire ; 2 motos ; 1 scanner et 1 imprimante	
Composante II: Localités pour la Promotion de la Cohésion Sociale	<p>CLPR à installer si juger nécessaire compte tenue de l'existence déjà d'un système de résolution de conflit.</p> <p>Boda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boda Centre • Ngotto • Bossoui <p>Boganangone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boganangone 	Etudier le système existant de résolution de conflit mis en place par le Chef de Service MMG par rapport au structure officiel des CLPR.
Composante II : Localités pour les Activités Génératrices de Revenus et Diversification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Camp-Goum (seul) 2. Bossoui + Plusieurs village 	Possibilités d'extension dans la zone Ngotto en année 3
Interface avec Autres Projets	Rien pour le moment.	
Commentaires Générales	Priorités sur la mise en place des CLPR, lancement AGR, mise en place ZEA, appuis aux coopératives et pré-coopératives.	

« Boda »		
Préfecture Lobaye		
Site	Sous-Préfecture Boda	Commentaires
	Boganangone sera pour le projet Banque Mondiale (or/diamant).	

4.2 LIST OF PEACE AND RECONCILIATION COMMITTEES (CLPR)

Endroit du CLPR	Localité Administrative	Commentaires
<u>Berberaiti (Préfecture de Mambéré-Kadéï)</u>	<u>Sous-Préfecture</u>	CLPR Mise en place pendant Année I USAID AMPR et DPPA II (2017)
1. Berberati	Commune de Berberati	CLPR Créé, formalisé, fonctionnel. Kits à renouveler. Formations diplômés/certifiés.
2. Balego	Commune de Basse Mambéré	CLPR Créé, formalisé, fonctionnel. Kits à renouveler. Formations diplômés/certifiés.
3. Yamalé	Groupement mais dans la Commune de Basse Mambéré	CLPR Créé, formalisé, fonctionnel. Kits à renouveler. Formations diplômés/certifiés.
4. Bania	Commune de Bania	CLPR Créé, formalisé, fonctionnel. Kits à renouveler. Formations diplômés/certifiés.
5. Wapo	Commune de Basse Batouri	CLPR Créé, formalisé, fonctionnel. Kits à renouveler. Formations diplômés/certifiés.
6. Nassolé	Commune de Wakanga	CLPR Créé, formalisé, fonctionnel. Kits à renouveler. Formations diplômés/certifiés.
7. Nandobo	Commune de Haute Batouri	CLPR Créé, formalisé, fonctionnel. Kits à renouveler. Formations diplômés/certifiés.
<u>Carnot (Préfecture de Mambéré-Kadéï)</u>	<u>Sous-Préfecture</u>	
8. Carnot Centre	Commune de Carnot	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
9. Toutoubou	Groupeement dans la Commune de Carnot	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
10. Mboula Yangere	Commune de Senkpa-Mbéré	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
11. Bouli	Groupements de Carnot	CLPR à installer en septembre

Endroit du CLPR	Localité Administrative	Commentaires
<u>Gadzi (Préfecture de Mamberé-Kadéi)</u>	<u>Sous-Préfecture</u>	
12. <u>Gadzi</u>	Commune de Gadzi	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
13. <u>Guen</u>	Groupements dans la commune de Gadzi	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
14. <u>Djomo</u>	Groupements dans la commune de Gadzi	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
15. Ndninguiri	Groupements dans la commune de Gadzi	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
<u>Nola Préfecture (Sangha-Mbaéré)</u>	<u>Sous-Préfecture</u>	
16. Nola Centre	Commune Nola	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
17. SCED-Ndelengue	Groupement dans la commune de Nola	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
18. Beya-Pangzi	Groupement dans la commune de Nola	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
19. Ngoungourou	Groupement dans la commune de Nola	CLPR créés ; membres votés ; pas encore intronisation ; pas de formations.
20. Zendi/Komassa ?	Commune de Bilolo	Site haute production minière, beaucoup de contrebande, beaucoup d'insécurité
21. Salo ?	Commune de Salo	Site haute production minière, beaucoup de contrebande, beaucoup d'insécurité
<u>Boda (Préfecture de la Lobaye)</u>	<u>Sous-Préfecture</u>	
22. Boda Centre	Commune de Boda	Structure informelle ou bien non-reconnu mis en place. A étudier.
23. Ngotto	Commune de Ngotto	A mettre en place.

Endroit du CLPR	Localité Administrative	Commentaires
24. Bossoui	Groupement dans la commune de Ngotto	A mettre en place.
<u>Boganangone (Préfecture de la Lobaye)</u>	<u>Sous-Préfecture</u>	
25. Boganangone Centre	Commune de Boganangone	A mettre en place.
26. Mbankoé	Groupements dans la commune de Boganangone	A mettre en place.
27. Boguéré	Groupements dans la commune de Boganangone	A mettre en place. Zone agro-pastorale et surtout Pactes Locales liés au pastoralisme.

4.3 LIST OF WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS FOR PROJECT SUPPORT IN CARNOT AND NOLA

	Sous-préfecture	Localité	Nom du groupement	Spéculation/domaine économique	Autres domaines activités	Commentaires
1	Carnot	Meyer	Ngai na Ko	Champ Courges	AGR	AGR touche principalement l'approvisionnement en produit alimentaire.
2	Carnot	Meyer	Tiri ti Guigui	Champ Arachides	AGR	AGR touche principalement l'approvisionnement en produit alimentaire.
3	Carnot	Carnot Centre	Espoir	Exploitation de diamant	AGR+Pisciculture	Pisciculture sollicitée par quelques artisanes qui souhaitent reconvertir leurs chantiers miniers.
4	Carnot	Ganli	Toumba Nzara	Champ Arachides	AGR+ Pisciculture	Les étangs piscicoles sont individuels. Possibilité de renforcer le secteur et soutenir les femmes de manière individuelle.
5	Carnot	Ganli	Mo Kon Me Sé	Champ Courges	AGR+ Pisciculture	Les étangs piscicoles sont individuels. Possibilité de renforcer le secteur et soutenir les femmes de manière individuelle.
6	Nola	Ndelengué SCED	Toumba Yere SCED	Champ Maïs	AGR+Diamant	Effectif importante de femmes cheffes de chantiers au sein du groupement. Envisager la mise en place d'une association minière.
7	Nola	Ndelengué SCED	Tara Mo Ba	Champ Arachides	Diamant +Saponification	Possibilité de développer une filière huile de palme à Béa-Panzi pour soutenir la fabrication de savon artisanale.

	Sous-préfecture	Localité	Nom du groupement	Spéculation/domaine économique	Autres domaines activités	Commentaires
8	Nola	Ndelengué SCED	Lé Ma Mo Ti (Na bé ti é koué)	Champ Arachides	AGR	Regroupe les femmes pygmées.
9	Nola	Ngoungourou	Maboko Na Maboko	Champ Maïs	AGR+Diamant	Effectif important de femmes cheffes de chantier au sein du groupement. Envisager la mise en place d'une association minière.
10	Nola	Ngoungourou	Ba Ngoua Yi Ma	Champ Arachides	AGR+Diamant	Effectif important de femmes cheffes de chantier au sein du groupement. Envisager la mise en place d'une association minière.
11	Nola	Loppo	Ouali Londo	Champ Arachides	AGR+ Pisciculture+ Mine+Epargne et crédit	Groupement assez solide. Peut servir de modèle dans la pratique de l'épargne et crédit qui pourrait être dupliquée dans les autres villages.

4.4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION GANTT

N.B.: Year II activities indicated on the below GANTT charts start on October 1, 2019 and end on September 30, 2020.

	ACTIVITIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	ASSIST GOCAR IMPROVE COMPLIANCE WITH KP REQUIREMENTS TO PROMOTE LICIT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES												
I.1	<i>Improve the legal, policy and institutional framework for conflict-free diamond production at national and regional levels</i>												
	REGIONAL APPROACH ACTIVITIES												
	Participate in and partially fund GoCAR attendance in a field visit and technical workshop in Cameroon to present the results of the smuggling diagnostic and identify opportunities for cross-border coordination and experience-sharing (Contract Activity I.1.1)			?									
	Participate in and partially fund GoCAR attendance at regional workshop organized by KP WGAAP on Central African regional law enforcement coordination (Contract Activity I.1.1)						?						
	LEGAL / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK REVIEW												
	Assist the government design and adopt legal texts for the KP Permanent Secretariat (Contract Activities I.1.2 and I.4.1)												
	Provide technical assistance to GoCAR to develop a roadmap/Action Plan for strengthening diamond supply chain governance, including regulatory and institutional changes (Contract Activity I.1.1)												
	Provide information, technical analysis and feedback to consultants hired under World Bank project to review legal/regulatory issues such as organigram of DGMG and management of mining statistics (Contract Activity I.1.2)						?						
	Prepare technical notes with recommendations and best practices regarding priority areas for reform, including the mining police, mining cooperatives, and the documents used for KP traceability (Contract Activity I.1.2)												
	Organize reflection workshops to discuss the technical notes and facilitate the adoption of recommendations and orientations for reform (Contract Activity I.1.2)												
I.2	Expand formalization of land and resource rights in artisanal diamond mining communities												

	Create an informal technical working group to help design and oversee implementation of pilot ZEAs (Contract Activity 1.2.2)													
	Draft the terms of reference for the planning, consultation and design phase of the ZEA pilot (Contract Activity 1.2.2)													
	Organize consultations and awareness-raising sessions in the 2 target areas for the ZEA pilots to garner feedback and buy-in for the initiative (Contract Activity 1.2.2)													
	Draft and conduct consultations on the terms of reference for the implementation phase of the 2 ZEA pilots, including detailed technical plans for revenue generation, management, conditionalities, technical assistance, and land tenure clarification (Contract Activity 1.2.2)													
	Organize a national workshop to finalize and adopt the terms of reference (Contract Activity 1.2.2)													
	Begin implementation of the two pilot ZEAs starting with signature of legal documents, establishment of management mechanisms and conducting training / awareness-raising in target communities (Contract Activity 1.2.3)													
1.3	Increase awareness of KP requirements, inclusive of all points in the supply chain such as government actors, buying houses, collectors, pit owners, and diggers													
	Organize a training by Ivoirian consultants from PRADD II staff and a video sub-contractor on the principles and practices of social dialogue facilitation and production of video capsules (Contract Activity 1.3.2)													
	With local sub-contractor, produce 1 documentary/training video on the KP, integrating local footage with material from PRADD II Côte d'Ivoire, and focusing on key gaps identified in KAP survey (Contract Activity 1.3.2)													
	With local sub-contractor, produce 5 short discussion videos using local interviews / focus groups on the following topics: (i) motivations and challenges around non-registered actors like <i>débrouillards</i> and <i>coxeurs</i> , including relationship with USAF; (ii) role of women in the diamond/gold supply chain; (iii) challenges related to mining including labor dynamics, exploration, mechanization, working conditions; (iv) financing and the relationship between miners, buyers and cooperatives; (v) relationship between communities and miners including semi-industrial and role of communities in managing their own resources for development (Contract Activity 1.3.2)													

	Provide advice to GoCAR on the process and contents of requests for new KP Compliant Zones. (Contract activity 1.4.1)		?							?			
	Participate in technical discussions organized by the government or other technical partners on the natural resource provisions of the Khartoum Peace Accords (Contract Activity 1.4.1)				?								
	Participate in technical coordination meetings between initiatives and projects supporting mining governance. (Contract Activity 1.4.3)												
	Provide technical briefings and information to the Friends of CAR Group of diplomats. (Contract Activity 1.4.2)												
	<u>SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</u>												
	Organize a training with relevant government technicians on techniques for analyzing and compiling statistics to aid in fraud detection (Contract Activity 1.4.1)												
	Pilot the digitization of sales slips and production data in Nola and Carnot (location of two ZEA pilots), including provision of laptops, Anti-Virus and Internet credit (Contract Activity 1.4.1)												
	Pilot alternative community-based production tracking methods in the 2 pilot ZEAs (Contract Activities 1.4.1 and 1.2.3)												
	Organize a training in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey on active pit identification using remote sensing for relevant government services and design collaboration to corroborate production data for the pilot ZEAs (Contract Activity 1.4.1)												
	Participate in consultations organized by EU GODICA on rough diamond valuation processes and procedures, and provide price list subscription and some valuation equipment to BECDOR once needs identified by EU consultant (Contract Activity 1.4.1)												
2	STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE, SOCIAL COHESION AND RESPONSE TO VIOLENT CONFLICT IN CAR												
2.1	Support inclusive community dialogue especially between different religious and ethnic groups to resolve conflict over land and natural resources												
	<u>LOCAL PEACE-BUILDING COMMITTEES</u>												
	Complete a rigorous and participatory evaluation of the model of peace-building committees (CLPRs) including its impact, activities, successes, failures, legitimacy, lessons learned and recommendations (Contract Activity 2.1.1)												

	Organize a training for CLPRs from affected communities and government officials focused on techniques and best practices for peace-building on pastoralism-related conflicts (Contract Activity 2.1.3)													
	Develop a roadmap that identifies key research questions and next steps for policy-makers, academics and practitioners to advance understanding and response to conflicts (Contract Activity 2.1.3)													
	Implement targeted field research to gather qualitative and quantitative data on pastoralism in the project's intervention zones, including routes, ethnic groups, conflict typologies and links to mining (Contract Activity 2.1.3)													
	Produce a short video gathering testimonials and perspectives on pastoralism and how to address related conflicts for use in communication, outreach and social dialogue (Contract Activity 2.1.3)													
	Identify topics and complete abstracts for one or more academic papers co-authored by members of the informal discussion group with aim of completion of drafts by the end of 2020 (Contract Activity 2.1.3)													
	Write a report summarizing the conclusions on the field research on pastoralism-related conflicts in mining communities (Contract Activity 2.1.3)													
	Present the key findings of the research to national government stakeholders and the local multi-stakeholder working groups (Contract Activity 2.1.3)													
	Integrate conclusions from the research and roadmap on pastoralism in other AMPR activities such as mining sectoral meetings, land-use planning in ZEAs and support to CLPR peace-building (Contract Activity 2.1.3)													
2.2	Promote women's economic and social empowerment in ASM communities in furtherance of broad-based social and economic inclusion													
	Complete the procurement process to identify a local NGO for a 2-year sub-contract to implement agricultural and organizational support to women's groups and seek approval for revised EMMP (Contract Activity 2.2.3)													
	Conduct a diagnostic of fish-farming needs and opportunities in the project intervention zones taking into account the results and experiences from PRADD I (Contract Activity 2.2.3)													

	Participate in experience-sharing and coordination meetings organized by USAID or the MHANR related to peace-building or social cohesion programming (Contract Activity 2.3.2)													
3	INCREASE AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF ESTABLISHING RESPONSIBLE GOLD SUPPLY CHAINS IN CAR													
3.1	Research and communicate recommendations for policy, legal, and institutional reforms at the national and regional levels to key stakeholders													
	Complete the final diagnostic report on the gold sector, including results from the survey and mapping, implemented by sub-contractor IPIS (Contract Activity 3.1.1)													
	Drawing on the diagnostic report develop a market readiness assessment to: 1) increase formalization of the sector, 2) ensure tax collection from legal exports, and 3) recommend traceability requirements based on international conventions and best practices (Contract Activity 3.1.1)													
	Organize a national workshop to solicit feedback on the gold diagnostic study, organized concurrently with the trainings and discussion on market readiness (Contract Activity 3.1.1)													
	Develop and deliver a training to gold producers/traders/exporters, CAR government authorities and AMPR staff on the Code of Risk mitigation for ASM engaging in Formal Trade (CRAFT) as a potential due diligence tool and framework for artisanal gold producers in CAR (Contract Activity 3.1.1)													
	Final the interactive Webmap based on data gathered from 322 mine site visits including transfer to relevant CAR authorities (Contract Activity 3.1.3)													
	Encourage the CAR government and other technical partners to support the development of a national artisanal gold mining Action Plan (Contract Activity 3.1.2)													
4	IMPROVE USAID PROGRAMMING THROUGH INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF LINKAGES BETWEEN ASM AND KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES													
4.1	Assist Relevant USAID Operating Units to assess the link between ASM and development issues													
	Complete contract negotiations with Levin Sources and approvals from USAID on conducting a test export of responsibly sourced rough diamonds for UK ethical jewelry group Artisanal Pathways (Contract Activity 4.1.3)													

	Conduct a scoping mission in Côte d'Ivoire and CAR to identify modalities and risk mitigation measures for the test export (Contract Activity 4.1.3)													
	Develop a detailed plan for conducting the test export including location, amount, due diligence system, sourcing, pricing, export procedures, roles and responsibilities and risk mitigation measures (Contract Activity 4.1.3)													
	Pending approval of the detailed plan, implement the test export per the timeline (Contract Activity 4.1.3)													
	Respond to other USAID Operating Unit requests for technical assistance as requested and resources permitting (Contract Activity 4.1.3)													
4.2	Strengthen knowledge sharing and understanding by USAID operational units and partners on the link between ASM and development issues													
	Complete an academic article on the SODEMI model of community-government partnership in diamond governance and local development (Contract Activity 4.2.3)													
	Participate in the KP Intersessional and Plenary per U.S. guidance (Contract Activity 4.2.1)													
	Participate in the OECD Responsible Minerals Forum with a focus on presenting results on the gold study among other topics (Contract Activity 4.2.1)													
	Update the CAR land tenure country profile for USAID (Contract Activity 4.2.2)													

4.5 TABLE OF DELIVERABLES

Deliverable Name	Component / IR / Activity	Due Date
1. Draft Road Map/Action Plan for Strengthening the Legal Chain of Custody of Diamonds	3.1	December 15, 2019
2. Gold Diagnostic Report	3.1	December 15, 2019
3. Webmap of Gold and Diamond Sites	3.1	December 15, 2019
4. Pastoralism Road Map	2.1	March 30, 2020
5. Market Readiness Assessment	3.1	March 30, 2019
6. Peace-Building Committee Evaluation	2.1	March 30, 2020
7. Detailed Plan for Test Export	4.1	June 30, 2020
8. ZEA Pilot Implementation Plan	1.2	June 30, 2020
9. Documentary/Training Video on CLPR	1.3	June 30, 2020
10. Documentary/Training Video on Kimberley Process	1.3	June 30, 2020
11. Pastoralism Study Report	2.1	June 30, 2020
12. Updated Tenure Profile	4.2	September 15, 2020
13. Technical Notes with Workshop Reports in Annex on Priority Regulatory Reforms	1.1	September 15, 2020
14. Annual Progress Report for Gender Livelihoods	2.2	September 15, 2020
15. Completed Social Dialogue Videos	2.1	September 15, 2020

4.6 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

N.B.: Year II activities indicated on the below GANTT charts start on October 1, 2019 and end on September 31, 2020.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (AND TYPE)	REPORTIN G FREQUENC Y	TARGETS							LOP TARGET ⁵
			BASE- LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4 ⁶	Y5 ⁷	
Objective I: Assist GoCAR to improve compliance with KP requirements to promote licit economic opportunities.										
1	Percentage of estimated rough diamond production in KP-compliant zones that is legally exported from CAR	Annually	8% ⁸	CAR	15%	25%	40%	50%	60%	60%
2	Percentage of major diamond-mining sub-prefectures in the Western part of the country authorized by the KP to export rough diamonds	Annually	31% ⁹	CAR	50%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%
3	Number of licensed (registered) artisanal miners	Annually	1,000 ₁₀	CAR	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000

⁵ In the case that the two options years are not exercised by USAID, Year 3 targets will become Life of Project targets.

⁶ Option Year.

⁷ Option Year.

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

⁹ USAID AMPR estimates that 32 of the country's 72 sub-prefectures have diamond mining or potential diamond mining. Of these, 16 are considered by experts and by the CAR government as concentrating the vast majority of the Western region's production and have been identified by the CAR government 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%.

¹⁰ This figure is an estimate based on available government data for the number of miners registered in 2018. Because this data is not fully centralized in Bangui, but remains in the provinces, an exact figure is not possible. In the first year, USAID AMPR built relationships with relevant services who keep track of this data, and is addressing data collection and management as part of its activities.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (AND TYPE)	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET ⁵
			BASE- LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4 ⁶	Y5 ⁷	
4	Number of diamond buyers (collectors and buying houses) making purchases with official purchase slips	Annually	200 ¹¹	CAR	200	225	250	275	300	300
5	Percentage of artisanal miners in project intervention zones with basic knowledge of KP and Mining Code	Annually	35%	CAR	N/A	N/A	50%	N/A	75%	75%
6	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-1)	Annually	0	CAR	1	1	1	1	1	5
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)	Annually	1800 ¹²	CAR	N/A	N/A	1920	N/A	2040	2,040
Objective 2: Strengthen community resilience, social cohesion, and response to violent conflict in CAR.										
8	Number of villages having formalized and strengthened their natural resource management capacity	Annually	0	CAR	0	5	5	5	5	20 ¹³
9	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-2)	Annually	0	CAR	0	2	3	10	15	15

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 USAID AMPR capacity-building will make possible.

¹² The KAP survey in the first year found that 75% of mine managers perceived their tenure rights as secure. Based on a population estimate of 2,400, the baseline is therefore 1,800 people. The end-of-project target assumes a 5% increase (120 people) in each of the two remaining KAP surveys.

¹³ This figure is an estimate of the number of villages that could be part of the *Zone d'Exploitation Artisanale* (ZEA) pilots or that sign formal land-use planning agreements related to natural resources.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (AND TYPE)	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS							LOP TARGET ⁵
			BASE- LINE	COUNTRY	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4 ⁶	Y5 ⁷	
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)	Annually	0	CAR	0	10	15	15	10	50
11	Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator GNDR-10)	Annually	0	CAR	10	5	5	5	5	30
12	Number of consensus building forums (multi-party, civil/security sector, and/or civil/political) held with USG Assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-3)	Annually	0	CAR	2	3	5	5	5	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)	Annually	0	CAR	5	10	15	10	10	50
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)	Annually	0	CAR	0	250	250	250	250	1,000
Objective 3: Increase awareness and understanding of the opportunities and challenges of establishing responsible gold supply chains in CAR.										
15	Number of gold mining sites integrated into the interactive mapping system	Annually	0	CAR	0	300	0	0	0	300
Objective 4: Improve USAID programming through increased understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues.										
16	Number of activities benefitting USAID OUs aimed at improving the understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues	Annually	0	Global	2	2	2	2	2	10

4.7 PLANNED COMMUNICATION MATERIAL

At this time, the planned communication materials cannot all be listed because the project communication plan has not yet been prepared as noted in Activity 1.3.2. Communication materials are likely to be:

Component	Communication Materials	Activity
Component I: Improve Compliance with KP Requirements	Training Videos in Sango PRADD II Diamond App in Sango Radio Magazine Ngbata Diamond Valuation App translated into French and Sango	
Component II A: Social Cohesion	CLPR training videos Pastoralism Brief	
Component II B: Gender and Economic Diversification	Agricultural Extension training videos already produced under PRADD I	AMPR is producing these from scratch but using ones already produced under PRADD I, however there will be a short video on gender as part of social dialogue that can be mentioned here.
Component III: Gold Diagnostic	Webmap of Gold and Diamond Sites	
Component IV: Support to ASM	LandLinks Report Uploading LandLinks Blog Postings Publishable Papers if accepted by journals Weekly Updates Quarterly and Annual Reports	Publication of blogs and papers is subject to approval by USAID but also acceptance by peer reviewed journals or other venues.

4.8 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

The USAID AMPR EMMP summarizes specific mitigation and monitoring action in response to the conditions and risks identified in the IEE approved on March 21, 2018. The following table summarizes the conditions from the IEE and outlines USAID AMPR's actions to meet them. Following approval of the Year II Work Plan, AMPR will respond to the conditionalities of the IEE and particularly around IR 2.2, "Promote women's economic and social empowerment in ASM communities in furtherance of broad-based social and economic inclusion."

Activities under IR 1.1 Improve legal, policy, and institutional framework for conflict-free diamond production at domestic and regional levels <i>Potential environmental and social impacts: Engaging at the legal and policy levels has the potential to help the GoCAR address the negative environmental and social impacts of diamond mining.</i>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
The activity should seek to improve the legal, policy, and institutional framework to address the environment, health, safety, and human rights impacts of conflict-free diamond production.	As part of field diagnostics and the national workshop on the implementation of the OF, USAID AMPR will ensure that teams discuss environment, health, safety, and human rights, and encourage the adoption of specific recommendations. In addition, USAID AMPR will include the environment, health, safety, and human rights in baseline studies and periodic monitoring, such as the miner KAP survey and site monitoring by the KP Focal Points with USAID AMPR and World Bank support. Finally, should USAID AMPR contribute to updating the mining code and implementing regulations, the project will formulate recommendations on the environment, health, safety, and human rights.	The Technical Deputy will ensure measures adopted in the diagnostic ToR, KAP survey, and workshop agenda (February/March) and that field coordinators include these measures in contributions to regulatory reform.
Activities under IR 1.2 Expand formalization of land and resource rights in artisanal diamond mining communities <i>Potential environmental and social impacts: N/A</i>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
None. Categorical exclusion per 22 CFR 216.2(c)2(i)	N/A	N/A
Activities under IR 1.3 Increase awareness of KP requirements, inclusive of all points in the supply chain such as government actors, buying houses, collectors, pit owners, and diggers <i>Potential environmental and social impacts: Awareness-raising presents an opportunity for USAID to increase awareness of the environmental, social, and human rights impacts associated with the ASM sector.</i>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
In addition to increasing awareness of the KP requirements, the activity should also increase the understanding of the negative environmental-, health-, and safety-related impacts of diamond mining and increase the capacity	USAID AMPR will ensure that environment, health, safety, and human rights are included in the Communications Plan and grassroots communications tools (videos, placards, community theatre scripts, etc.) targeting artisanal miners. For PRADD II material undergoing translation into Sango, such as educational videos, these aspects feature prominently already. USAID AMPR will also encourage the KP local monitoring committees (CLS and ALS) to include	The Technical Deputy will verify that the Communications Plan, KAP survey questionnaires, and communications tools developed by USAID AMPR (videos, placards, etc.)

of stakeholders to minimize the impacts. If security actors receive training, it must include a human rights component.	environment, health, safety, and human rights issues in their monitoring reports and activities. Finally, USAID AMPR will include these themes in the miner KAP survey in order to measure changes over time in knowledge, perceptions, and practices.	incorporate environment, health, safety, and human rights. Timing will be approximately February to May.
Activities under IR 1.4 Strengthen capacity of GoCAR to manage and expand KP-compliant zones effectively <i>Potential environmental and social impacts: There may be an opportunity to address the social and environmental impacts of mining while providing support to the GoCAR.</i>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
Since the activity seeks to formalize existing illegal artisanal mines, it is recommended that an approach of continuous improvement in terms of environment, health, and safety is followed.	USAID AMPR will train and encourage KP Focal Points to include environment, health, and safety in their regular monitoring in both compliant and priority zones. In addition, USAID AMPR will integrate environment, health and safety considerations in its conditional support to miners and mining groups, such as the introduction of hand augers and training in SMARTER mining techniques. Government officials, like the KP Focal Points, will be closely involved in order to strengthen their ownership and capacity during such activities. Finally, the methodology for the pilot ASM ZEAs will include environment, health, and safety.	The COP will ensure that the Component 1 & 3 Coordinators and field agents incorporate these measures as part of activity implementation. The Technical Deputy will ensure ZEA methodology includes the measures.
Activities under IR 2.1 Support inclusive community dialogue especially between different religious and ethnic groups to resolve conflict over land and natural resources <i>Potential environmental and social impacts: N/A</i>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
None. Categorical exclusion per 22 CFR 216.2(c)2(i)	N/A	N/A
Activities under IR 2.2 Promote women's economic and social empowerment in ASM communities in furtherance of broad-based social and economic inclusion <i>Potential environmental and social impacts: Promoting livelihoods and economic opportunities may have significant environmental impacts, depending on the activities selected. For examples, if the activity focuses on small scale agriculture, or would support the small-scale construction, these activities would need to have mitigating measures in place.</i>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
Economic activities must be identified before a determination can be made.	To be determined following activity identification and IEE revision.	Activity identification is expected by March/April, followed by a process for revising the IEE and EMMP.

Activities under IR 2.3 Strengthen cooperation between GoCAR ministries and agencies and other stakeholders on social cohesion and KP compliance <u>Potential environmental and social impacts: N/A</u>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
None. Categorical exclusion per 22 CFR 216.2(c)2(i)	N/A	N/A
Activities under IR 3.1 Research and communicate recommendations for policy, legal, and institutional reforms at the national and regional levels to key stakeholders <u>Potential environmental and social impacts: Recommendations have the potential to include ways to mitigate the environmental and social impacts of ASM gold mining, with a focus on the use of mercury.</u>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
Recommendations to improve the legal, policy, and institutional framework should include minimizing the environment, health, safety, and human rights impacts of ASM gold production.	The baseline gold assessment and the interactive site map led by IPIS will include environment, health, safety, and human rights information. During national workshops and training to present results and develop a national gold Action Plan, specific attention will be brought to the Minamata Convention, OECD Due Diligence Guidelines, EU Conflict Minerals Legislation, the Voluntary Principles, among other relevant norms.	The Senior Gold Advisor and the Technical Deputy will ensure these aspects are integrated into the IPIS/RESOLVE sub-contracts in early 2019.
Activities under IR 4.1 Assist Relevant USAID Operating Units to assess the link between ASM and development issues <u>Potential environmental and social impacts: Solutions to developing conflict-free supply chains for metals and minerals could also include efforts to track and/or address the social and environmental impacts associated with ASM mining.</u>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
ASM Assessments must include sections on the environment, health, safety, and human rights impacts. Technological solutions and pilots should include, at a minimum, an approach of continuous improvement in terms of environment, health, and safety.	USAID AMPR will include environment, health, safety, and human rights dimensions in assessments provided for USAID OUs. Recommendations and/or additional activities identified for supporting miners will include a strategy for continuous rather than one-off improvement with respect to environment, health, and safety. For example, USAID AMPR can highlight progressive frameworks for improving ASM formalization like the CRAFT code developed by RESOLVE and the Alliance for Responsible Mining.	The Component 4 Coordinator/Technical Deputy will ensure that ToRs for assessments or other support activities include coverage of the environment, health, safety, and human rights dimensions.
Activities under IR 4.2 Strengthen knowledge sharing and understanding by USAID operational units and partners on the link between ASM and development issues <u>Potential environmental and social impacts: N/A</u>		
IEE Condition	Specific Mitigation/Monitoring Actions	Timing and Responsible Parties
None. Categorical exclusion per 22 CFR 216.2(c)2(i)	N/A	N/A

4.9 SUMMARY OF COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMS WITH OTHER DONORS

Volet	Activité	Partenaire(s)	Période d'exécution
1. Cadre institutionnel et juridique			
	Revue fonctionnelle du MMG	BM	
	Adoption du texte organique du SPPK	DPAM	
	Analyse et dialogue sur la formalisation des acteurs	DPAM	
2. Organisation de la production			
	Audit des coopératives minières agréés	DPAM	
	Appui à la formalisation des coopératives	BM	
	Projet pilote de suivi des données de production en collaboration avec les villages	DPAM	
3. Organisation de la commercialisation			
	Revue des documents de traçabilité	GODICA et DPAM	
4. Organisation des exportations			
	Fourniture de liste de prix à BECDOR	DPAM	
	Formation sur la liste de prix AdTEC	DPAM GODICA	
	Elaboration de guide d'évaluation	GODICA	
5. Collecte et gestion des données			
	Faire un projet pilote de saisie et de numérisation des bordereaux d'achat	DPAM	
	Formation sur les méthodes d'analyses statistiques de lutte contre la fraude	DPAM	
	Mise en place d'une base de données centrale	BM	

Volet	Activité	Partenaire(s)	Période d'exécution
	Elaborer une stratégie de collecte, de saisie, de gestion et d'analyse des données statistiques liée aux acteurs de la chaîne et leurs activités de production et de commercialisation	BM DPAM	
	Mettre en place un système de numérisation des bordereaux d'achat sur le terrain avec un système de transfert électronique des données aux services concernés à Bangui chaque mois		
6. Lutte contre la contrebande et la criminalité transfrontalière			
	Campagne de sensibilisation nationale	GODICA	
7. Contrôles internes			
	Formation pour USAF sur le PK Séance de discussion sur les primes à la renonciation	DPAM GODICA	
8. Développement local et implication des communautés			
	Piloter une ZEA et un village minier modèle	DPAM	
	Séances de dialogue autour des relations entre communautés et opérateurs semi-industriels	DPAM GODICA	
9. Coordination, partage d'information et gestion des conflits			
	Dispositif des plaintes	BM	
	Mise en place d'un cadre de coordination sectorielle pour les mines	BM	
	Organiser « les états-généraux » du secteur pour permettre à tous les acteurs d'exposer les problèmes et proposer des pistes de solutions	BM	

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