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

## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT January I – March 31, 2020



Contract Number: 7200AAI8C00087  
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Photo: Peace and Reconciliation Committees of Carnot Sub-Prefecture officially installed at the Carnot City Hall. Photo by Arnold Mamang.

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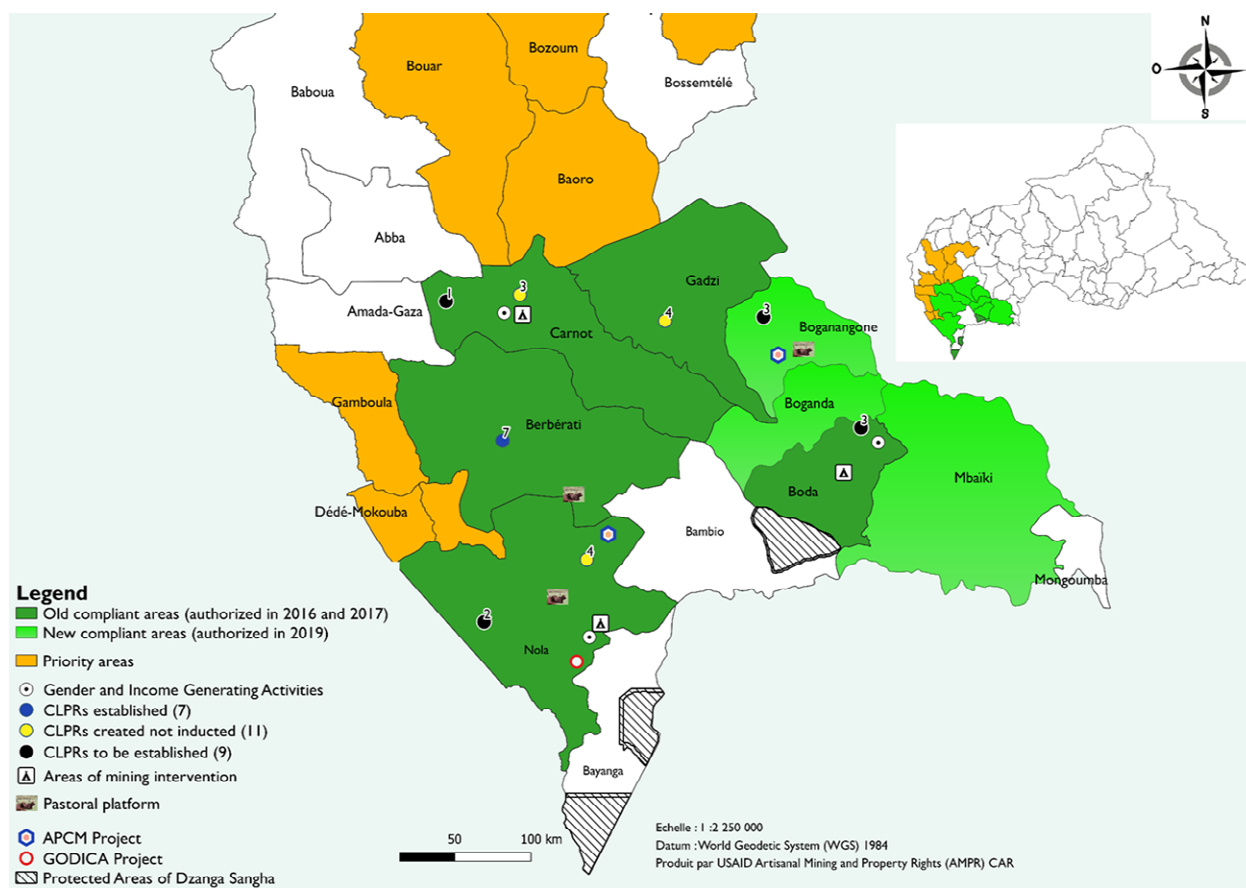
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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAP	<i>Agence Centrafricaine de Presse</i>
ADB	African Development Bank
AFPE	Women Action for Promotion of Entrepreneurship
ALS	<i>Antenne Locale de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process Monitoring Committee at the Commune Level)
AMPR	Artisanal Mining and Property Rights
APCM	<i>Appui à La Professionnalisation des Coopératives Minières de la République Centrafricaine</i>
APDS	Protected Area of Dzanga-Sangha
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
CAR	Central African Republic
CLPR	<i>Comité Local de Paix et Réconciliation</i> (Peace and Reconciliation Committee)
CLS	<i>Comité Local de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process Monitoring Committee at the Zone Level)
CNS PK	Central African Republic Kimberley Process National Monitoring Committee
COP	Chief of Party
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRAFT	Code of Risk Mitigation for Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners Engaging in Formal Trade
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ENABEL	<i>Agence Belge de Développement</i>
ENERCA	<i>Energie Centrafricaine</i>
EU	European Union
GoCAR	Government of the Central African Republic
GODICA	<i>Renforcement de la Gouvernance dans les Secteurs de l'Extraction Artisanale du Diamant et de l'Or en République Centrafricaine</i>
HEAT	Hostile Environment Awareness Training
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
INGO	International Nongovernmental Organization
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
KPPS	Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat
LOP	Life of Project

MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MHANR	Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation
MINMIDT	Cameroonian Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development
MMG	Ministry of Mines and Geology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
ODK	Open Data Kit
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Kimberley Process Operational Framework for CAR
OU	Operating Unit
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development
RJDH	Network of Journalists for Human Rights
SCED	<i>Société Centrafricaine d'Exploitation Diamantifère</i>
SEMICA	CAR International Mines, Quarries, and Petroleum Exhibition
SEN	<i>Société Elie Numérique</i>
SFP	Security Focal Point
SMARTER	Sustainable Mining by Artisanal Miners
SODEMI	<i>Société pour le Développement Minier en Côte d'Ivoire</i>
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN-OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
ZEA	<i>Zone d'Exploitation Artisanale (Artisanal Mining Zones)</i>

**FIGURE I: GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SOUTHWESTERN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS (AMPR) FIELD ACTIVITIES**



# I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) project supports the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Land and Urban Office in improving land and resource governance and strengthening property rights for all members of society, especially women. It serves as USAID's vehicle for addressing complex land and resource issues around artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in a multidisciplinary fashion. The project focuses primarily on diamond and, to a lesser extent, gold production in the Central African Republic (CAR), as well as targeted technical assistance to other USAID Missions and Operating Units in addressing land and resource governance issues within the ASM sector. AMPR builds upon activities and lessons from the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD I and II) projects. The AMPR contract was signed on September 28, 2018 for an initial base period of three years; the project is now in its second year. The present report summarizes progress during Quarter 2 of AMPR's second year of project implementation. Activities center on four objectives in AMPR's Year 2 Workplan, as outlined below.

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

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

Objective 3 focuses on understanding the artisanal gold supply chain. AMPR will work with its two subcontractors, International Peace Information Service (IPIS) and RESOLVE, to implement a baseline assessment of gold and launch an interactive online map of artisanal gold mining sites. AMPR will also organize a workshop to present results from the study and facilitate training and discussion aimed at moving toward a national gold action plan.

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

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

## 2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly performance report describes achievements realized under USAID's AMPR project in the CAR between January 1 and March 31, 2020. The AMPR team made significant advancements as summarized below.

### **Objective 1: Assist Government of the CAR to Improve Compliance with KP Requirements to Promote Licit Economic Activities:**

- Technical support provided for preparing the Terms of Reference (TOR) for a field visit and technical workshop in Cameroon to present the results of the smuggling diagnostic (*Rapport Diagnostic Sur La Contrebande Des Diamants En Republique Centrafricaine* [Diagnostic Report on Smuggling of Diamonds in CAR]) and identify opportunities for cross-border coordination and experience sharing.
- Produced an action plan for strengthening diamond supply chain governance, including regulatory and institutional changes completed and shared with the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG).
- Provided technical and logistical support to designing legal texts for the CAR Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat (KPPS).
- Supported joint missions with the CAR KP National Monitoring Committee (CNS PK) to reconstitute the Kimberley Process Local Monitoring Committees (*Comités Locaux de Suivi*, CLS).
- Trained six CLS on the use of the AMPR-developed meeting agenda and reporting tools.
- Carried out the second field mission in Carnot and Nola sub-prefectures with an enlarged team of experts from the MMG, Ministry of Habitat and Urbanism, and spatial planners from the University of Bangui to gather additional information and get buy-in from communities in the ZEAs.
- Participated in the CAR International Mines, Quarries, and Petroleum Exhibition (SEMICA).
- Started filming training videos on the Kimberly Process, CLS, CLPR, and pastoralism.
- Participated in technical inter-donor coordination meetings among USAID, World Bank *Appui à La Professionnalisation des Coopératives Minières de la République Centrafricaine* (APCM), and EU *Renforcement de la Gouvernance dans les Secteurs de l'Extraction Artisanale du Diamant et de l'Or en République Centrafricaine* (GODICA) projects providing support to the MMG.

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

- Completed a rigorous and participatory evaluation of the model of peacebuilding committees (CLPRs), including its impact, activities, successes, failures, legitimacy, lessons learned, and recommendations.
- Completed the official installation ceremonies of the 11 CLPRs in Carnot and Nola sub-prefectures.
- Conducted a literature review on pastoralism and transhumance, focusing on CAR and its neighbors.
- Organized master classes in Berberati, Nola, and Bangui to identify key issues, knowledge gaps, and lessons learned on addressing violent conflicts related to pastoralism in the southwest of CAR.
- Trained 21 livelihoods groups on agricultural production, working effectively as associations, village savings and loans, and basic literacy.

- Assisted 21 women's and mixed-gender groups in setting up nursery beds and demonstration sites for the agricultural activities.

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

- Organized two national workshops for government, civil society, and private sector on: a) restitution of IPIS' gold mining diagnostic and b) training in RESOLVE's Code of Risk Mitigation for Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners Engaging in Formal Trade (CRAFT).
- Produced a gold sector Market Readiness Report, drawing on the gold diagnostic study's findings.
- IPIS finalized the interactive digital map based on data gathered from 322 mine site visits and presented the map to relevant CAR authorities during a restitution workshop in Bangui in January 2020<sup>1</sup>.

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

- Prepared an ASM Issue Brief on best practices from USAID-supported projects worldwide.
- Responded to a request for technical assistance from the USAID Colombia Mission related to their artisanal gold sector.

This quarterly report presents descriptions and results of each activity in AMPR's approved Annual Work Plan for the period of January–March 2020. It should be noted that on March 14, 2020 AMPR field activities began to be restricted due to the arrival of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in CAR.

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<sup>1</sup> The map can be found at: <https://ipisresearch.be/publication/mapping-artisanal-mining-sites-western-central-african-republic>

## 3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

**Description:** This builds upon efforts that began in 2016 to implement a strategy to combat diamond smuggling, notably through countries that border CAR. Government stakeholders have acknowledged that smuggling has reached unprecedented levels; however, they argue that the drivers and pathways to smuggling are attributed less to coordination issues with other countries and more to the reduced activities on the part of buying houses and lax airport controls. As such, AMPR will facilitate a rigorous and participatory consultative process, including visits to key border areas like the Kenzo-Gamboula crossing with Cameroon, to identify root causes for the uptick in smuggling and identify ways to improve the monitoring mechanisms required under the KP OF. AMPR will then organize a national workshop to debate conclusions and adopt recommendations that the project can then support through activities and advocacy.

**Results:** A lengthy consultative process between AMPR and the MMG technical team resulted in achieving key milestones toward realizing the cross-border mission with Cameroon, including:

1. Agreement by MMG to the cross-border mission to share results from AMPR's *Diagnostic Report on Smuggling of Diamonds in CAR* and identify opportunities for cross-border coordination;
2. Joint drafting of the mission's TOR;
3. Approval by CAR's Minister of Mines of the TOR;
4. Sharing of TOR with Cameroon's Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT);
5. Meeting held with senior Cameroonian mining officials;
6. Identification of potential participants and sites to visit (Douala; Yaoundé; Bertoua; and border towns of Garoua-Boulai, Kentzou, and Yokadouma);
7. Participation in a planning meeting with representatives of CAR MMG, EU GODICA project, and MINMIDT;
8. Agreement of Cameroon to host the CAR delegation in mid-April 2020;
9. Agreement of EU GODICA project to fund the participation of some additional Government of the Central African Republic (GoCAR) officials; and
10. Coordination with the KP Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production Chair on the regional approach as part of the mission. This activity is on hold, pending the lifting of travel restrictions and re-opening of borders and assured safe participation of the delegations from CAR and Cameroon.

**Action Plan:** AMPR presented its November 2019 report, *Roadmap Towards Strengthening the Legal Chain of Custody of Diamonds from the Central African Republic*, to senior CAR mining officials, who approved the report, renaming it an Action Plan. AMPR shared with the MMG a revised version of the Action Plan.

The MMG will organize a coordination meeting with its partners to formally adopt the Action Plan. The hope is that the Final Action Plan will guide a multi-year MMG reform effort supported by international donors.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to contribute to regulatory and institutional reform efforts supported by the World Bank. AMPR will seek to participate in policy and reform discussions and will contribute where appropriate, especially with respect to the KP and ASM. Moreover, the report on implementing the KP OF (see Activity 1.1.1) will consist of recommendations for specific reforms, such as with respect to law enforcement and data collection and management. AMPR will make sure that these and all other similar recommendations are integrated into a broader reform process.

**Results:** AMPR provided technical support to the MMG in designing and adopting the legal text for the KPPS. In cooperation with MMG, AMPR prepared draft text for a decree for CAR's KP operationalization. Presented in the form of a presidential decree, the text describes the structure and roles of the various officers of the KPPS. The CAR National Committee of Presidential Decrees reviewed the text and proposed revisions, including the elimination of the Vice KPPS position, which they deemed to be duplicative of the KPPS. The draft presidential decree will be presented to the Council of Ministers for final review and endorsement before presenting it to the president for signature.

*Reconstituting the CLS:* AMPR participated in a joint mission with members of the CNS PK, KPPS and senior MMG technical officials to reconstitute the CLS in the KP compliant zones. Co-financed by AMPR and EU GODICA, the mission facilitated elections of new members for the CLS of Boda, Carnot, Berberati, Nola, Mbaiki, and Boganda. The new CLS members were trained on the KP OF and the use of the meeting agenda and reporting tools developed by AMPR. The mission activities in Boganangone and Gadzi were canceled in late March 2020 due to the reported presence of armed elements along the routes, and the GoCAR directives on COVID-19.



Photo 1: CLS Meeting in Berberati. Photo by Benjamin Ndogo, AMPR.

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

**Description:** The purpose of this activity is to participate actively in the World Bank-led Mining Code revision process with respect to ASM policy. At the time of this quarterly report, the World Bank efforts had not yet begun, and there was still uncertainty if and how the 2009 Mining Code will be revised. As such, AMPR will liaise closely with the MMG cabinet, World Bank, and others to determine appropriate avenues for participation if and when the process starts. AMPR will be well-positioned to offer specific suggestions for improving the legislative framework based on the diagnostic process and workshops proposed in the Work Plan, including those related to smuggling (see Activity 1.1.1) and adapting the Cote d'Ivoire *Société pour le Développement Minier en Côte d'Ivoire* (SODEMI) model for village-based revenue management (see Activity 1.2.3). Regarding the study tour to Côte d'Ivoire foreseen under this activity, AMPR will wait to determine whether this will be necessary; work planning consultations showed widespread understanding and enthusiasm for the SODEMI model, thanks in part to the screening of documentary films produced by PRADD II and a visit to Côte d'Ivoire by a regional mining director from Boda (now a key advisor to the MMG).

**Results:** The MMG shared results from technical reviews of the CAR Mining Code conducted by the African Development Bank (ADB). The reviews focused on the legal and regulatory framework in force, including: a) the Mining Code and Decree; b) the use of explosive and detonating substances; c) National Assembly authorization; and d) CAR's Mining Policy statement. In addition, the ADB reviewed the institutional structure, the role of the MMG structures, and current mining sector practices in CAR. The ADB recommended the following actions:

1. Modify the legislative and regulatory texts governing the mining sector;
2. Adapt the national mining policy and strategy to the situation in CAR; and
3. Establish a decision-making process to clarify authorizations within the Office of the National Assembly for mineral resources contracts.

AMPR internal experts are analyzing ADB's input and providing technical analysis and feedback to the MMG.

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

#### 3.1.2.1 Activity 1.2.1: Assess PRADD I ASM Formalization Process

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

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

**Results:** The activity was completed and will now be carried out under activity 1.2.2. noted below.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to implement recommendations from the study foreseen under Activity 1.2.1 and initiate collective land formalization through pilot ASM ZEAs foreseen in the Mining Code. While ZEAs are typically used in other contexts like the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) for reserving secondary deposits for ASM, they can also be used to formalize a partnership between communities and the government, such as the SODEMI model in Côte d'Ivoire. The project team will hold discussions during the Year 3 work-planning process to determine how to address these recommendations, especially the concept of putting in place ZEAs.

**Results:** AMPR, in partnership with MMG, the Ministry of Habitat and Urbanism, and the University of Bangui, consulted with communities in Nola and Carnot to explore the feasibility of establishing pilot ZEAs. The joint team shared information on and buy-in through an iterative and participatory process on the principles and procedures for establishing ZEA boundaries, ZEA management structure, land ownership, methods of generating funds, use and distribution of funds generated from the ZEA, spatial planning, and AMPR technical support conditionalities. These conditionalities are requirements communities must meet to be eligible for technical support from AMPR.

In *Société Centrafricaine d'Exploitation Diamantifère* (SCED)-Ndelengue, a Nola subprefecture, the community agreed to set up a stakeholders committee comprised of representatives from the general community, artisanal miners, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the Protected Area of Dzanga-Sangha (APDS). The committee will be involved in the planning and implementation of ZEAs. Follow-up meetings will be organized in the next quarter with the directors of WWF and APDS in Bangui to discuss the nature of collaboration in implementing the ZEA. The strategy on the implementation of the ZEA in the case of SCED will likely have World Bank APCM/USAID AMPR synergies and integration. The cooperative in the area that APCM supports will likely be the same cooperative that manages the ZEA, and the technical assistance conditionalities for the ZEA will be the same as for receiving APCM assistance.

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

**Description:** This activity follows from Activity 1.2.2 in implementing the ZEA approach in at least two pilot zones, notably with respect to the revenue management aspects of the SODEMI model in Côte d'Ivoire. Per the AMPR contract, the project is designed to focus in the first year on developing and building consensus around the model(s) to pilot. The question of revenue management is particularly tricky, as indicated in the consultancy report prepared by Sebastian Pennes. As such, after review of the preliminary concept in May 2019, AMPR's field teams need to reassess how to move forward on this activity, initially designed to initiate a process of dialogue and awareness-raising in target communities with respect to revenue capture and utilization. AMPR had hoped to begin implementing the pilots by the end of Year 1 but will now need to revise its strategy.

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



Photo 2: Artisanal Mines in SCED-Ndelengue, practicing the use of the hand augers. Photo by Hervé Pounou.

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

### 3.1.3.1 Activity 1.3.1: Conduct Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Surveys in Compliant and Priority Zones

**Description:** This activity aims to measure knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of miners periodically in order to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities and discern key trends. AMPR conducted the first KAP survey during the first months of the project with a representative sample of mine claim holders (e.g., artisanal miners or *chefs de chantier*) drawn from active mining sites in select compliant and priority zones. The questionnaire allowed for each respondent to be scored on

their level of knowledge of the KP and Mining Code, to form the baseline for the indicator measuring KP knowledge improvement. AMPR aimed to harmonize the questionnaire and data collection process with related activities, such as sampling active mine sites to estimate real production and developing an interactive online geographic information system for active gold and diamond mining sites (led by IPIS, see Activity 3.3).

**Results:** No activities are planned for this year. The next KAP survey will be conducted in Year 3.

### 3.1.3.2 Activity 1.3.2: Develop a Communications Strategy

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

**Results:** The *Société Elie Numérique* (SEN) documented the recent establishment and training of local monitoring committees (CLS), seminars by Concordis on pastoralism conflicts, and training of CLPRs. The clips will be featured as a part of five-part AMPR video series. AMPR directed SEN to focus on five topics in the next quarter, sequenced in accordance with AMPR's upcoming activities:

1. Motivations and challenges around non-registered actors like *débrouillards* and *coxeurs*, including their relationship with the *Unité Spéciale Anti-Fraude*;
2. The role of women in the diamond/gold supply chain;
3. Mining-related challenges including labor dynamics, exploration, mechanization, and working conditions;
4. Financing and the relationship between miners, buyers, and cooperatives; and
5. The relationship between communities and miners, including semi-industrial mining companies and the role of communities in managing their resources for development.

In preparation for SEMICA, AMPR updated its project factsheet and related project materials. Over 200 copies of AMPR factsheets and 50 copies of reports were distributed to exhibition delegates. Copies of AMPR reports for studies conducted in 2019, notably the gender assessment, diamond smuggling report, and CLPR evaluations, were shared with VIP delegates.

AMPR partnered with Network of Journalists for Human Rights (RJDH) to produce 20 radio programs on the KP and ASM for local and national broadcasts. RJDH came highly recommended by Internews, a USAID implementing partner that worked with them and built their capacity in radio production and programming. The subcontractor participated and broadcasted the AMPR national gold workshop organized by IPIS and RESOLVE. In the next quarter, the subcontractor will continue to develop content for the 20 themes to be aired as radio programs. This initiative represents an excellent technical synergy between USAID-funded projects in CAR, long sought



Photo 3: AMPR stand displayed at the SEMICA venue in Bangui. Photo by Maxie Muwonge.

for by all. In light of the arrival of COVID-19, AMPR is exploring ways to integrate vetted prevention messages from the World Health Organization and CAR health authorities into some of these community radio programs.

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

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

**Results:** AMPR participated in the SEMICA conference held in Bangui in February 2020. AMPR exhibited the Sustainable Mining by Artisanal Miners (SMARTER) mining techniques of using of the hand auger in artisanal mining and several videos on KP certification. AMPR also conducted demonstrations of the interactive web map for the 322 productive gold artisanal mine sites conducted by IPIS in CAR's southwest. The exhibition demonstrated CAR ASM sector's potential to over 250 delegates from eight African countries and representatives from 12 diplomatic missions.



Photo 4: AMPR staff illustrating SMARTER mining techniques to the delegates. Photo by Maxie Muwonge.

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

### 3.1.4.1 Activity 1.4.1: Strengthen Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat

**Description:** This activity aims to support the KPPS, in close collaboration with other donors. Building upon recommendations formulated under PRADD II, AMPR will support the KPPS in identifying sustainable avenues for the KPPS Focal Points. AMPR will cover the per diem costs for no more than 14 Focal Points in Year I and defray some motorcycle driver and rental costs. It is hoped that the World Bank will subsequently provide motorcycles to the Focal Points. AMPR will not pay the fuel costs associated with the motorcycles. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) spelling out the respective donor and KPPS Focal Point support will outline these arrangements. In addition, this MOU will detail the other anticipated functions of the Focal Points and AMPR support related to data collection and management, such as trainings on data analysis.



Photo 5: Sous-Prefect of Carnot chairing the CLS meeting at AMPR Carnot Regional Office. Photo by Benjamin Ndogo.

**Results:** Under the auspices of the respective sub-prefects, AMPR provided technical support to the CLS of Boda, Berberati, Carnot, and Nola to help them conduct quarterly information-sharing and coordination meetings. AMPR and EU GODICA coordinated the training of the committees on the use of the AMPR meeting agenda and reporting templates. The CLS drafted their first quarterly reports on the KP compliance of their zones and submitted them to the CNS PK for review. The final reports will be shared with the key stakeholder, technical, and financial partners of the MMG. The templates improve the collection and reporting of standardized and quality information from the KP-compliant zones.

#### 3.1.4.2 Activity 1.4.2: Reinvigorate the Group of Friends of CAR

**Description:** This activity seeks to adapt a successful model of technical-diplomatic coordination used in Côte d'Ivoire, whereby PRADD II and other partners worked with top diplomats to liaise with senior government officials, dubbed a "Group of Friends." The approach helped create synergies between diplomatic missions and technical partners, while also proving invaluable when sensitive political or institutional issues negatively affected project implementation. AMPR has broached the idea with local diplomats in Bangui who are enthusiastic in principle.

**Results:** The Group of Friends of CAR did not meet this quarter because of start-of-year priorities. The U.S. Ambassador remains very supportive of the Group of Friends and seeks further technical input from AMPR on the next steps. AMPR Technical Deputy/Component 4 Coordinator will work with the Ambassador and other stakeholders early next quarter to identify possible pathways forward on the multi-donor action plan for strengthening diamond supply chain governance, focusing on regulatory and institutional changes, armed pastoralism, the political dynamics of 2020 with the new KP Chair, and upcoming presidential elections in CAR.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to promote coordination and synergy among different donors working in the mining sector in CAR. During Year I work planning and project launch, the MMG reiterated its desire for coordination and for a central role of the government. AMPR will adapt based on the MMG's directives and may provide some logistical support for such meetings, but it will also urge the Ministry to take the lead on convening and funding the meetings. These meetings, if convened, will be organized virtually during this period of restricted movement related to COVID-19.

**Results:** AMPR has participated in technical coordination meetings with the EU GODICA and the World Bank to develop coordination strategies to support the MMG. Parties agreed to have quarterly meetings between the in-country project managers in Bangui to discuss planned activities and joint interventions to avoid duplication. The first technical coordination meeting for the Bangui-based managers is scheduled for the next quarter. The World Bank expressed interest in participating in the monthly USAID call and asked whether the agenda could be modified to include updates from the World Bank *Projet de Gouvernance des Ressources Naturelles*. While at present, the World Bank has a scheduling conflict with the standing call, they receive meeting summaries.

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

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

**Results:** At the time of writing of this report, the World Bank had not yet set up a mechanism to support the hiring of Focal Points.

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

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

#### **3.2.1.1 Activity 2.1.1: Evaluate Peace and Reconciliation Committees**

**Description:** This activity will build continuity with PRADD II, under which six CLPRs were established in Berberati, albeit with limited available time to support their work. To learn from the PRADD II experience and prepare for an expansion of committees and a strengthening of their capacity, the first activity of this component will be a joint MMG-Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation (MHANR) evaluation of the committees. In particular, this evaluation will examine their actions and how they are perceived in their communities. To improve linkages with the KP OF, the same diagnostic will include an examination of the CLS and *Antenne Locale de Suivi* (ALS) committees established in compliant zones at the sub-prefecture and commune levels. The results of the diagnostic will be presented at a national workshop, during which time next steps will be determined.

**Results:** An evaluation of CLPRs was conducted by Karana Olivier over a two-week period in February 2020. Karana employed qualitative methods, including 90 key informant interviews, to assess the role of CLPRs in peacebuilding in the context of overall conflict dynamics, and to identify improvements and activities relevant to the CAR government and AMPR project. The resulting report, *Evaluation of Peacebuilding Committees and Conflict Dynamics in Southwestern CAR*, was submitted to USAID. Among other findings, the study found that the CLPRs as institutions are not involved in conflict mediation and resolution per se, and may not be well-placed to actively manage conflicts. Over 33 percent of respondents in focus groups, and in wider discussions with local authorities, attest that the public entrusts its conflicts to traditional chiefs because they have the power vested in them by the state to impose a form of restorative and retributive justice that is generally respected by all residents. Fewer than two percent of participants cited the CLPR as a resource for conflict management. Implications for AMPR's support of the CLPRs will be discussed ahead of Year 3 work-planning.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to increase the number of and support to CLPRs. AMPR intends to build upon the initial successes realized through PRADD II, which encouraged the formulation of Local Pacts to document community agreements. In Year I, AMPR will likely expand CLPRs to cover all three sub-prefectures where the project works. In addition, AMPR will identify and train Focal Points in each CLPR who will record and monitor conflicts, as well as actions and activities led by the CLPRs to promote their resolution. AMPR will work with each CLPR, both new and old, to identify an action plan for the year, and the project will provide some logistical support to implement their activities. AMPR will also look to maximize synergies between the CLPR and the ALS committees. At the same time,



Photo 6: Official Installation ceremony of the CLPRs in Carnot. Photo by Landry ASSENI.

the project will work with the MHANR to identify other donors to support the established CLPRs' strengthening—not only in the diamond mining areas of the southwest but throughout the country.

**Results:** AMPR coordinated with the MHANR to organize the official installation ceremonies for 11 peace-building committees in Carnot and Nola created in Year I by the MHANR. Forty-nine elected members of the seven CLPRs in Carnot and 28 members of the four CLPRs in Nola were sworn in during the ceremonies attended by the prefect, sub-prefect, mayor, brigade commander, police commissioner, regional directors of the MMG, and traditional chiefs. The CLPR members were provided with the CAR Constitution and material kits to enable them to execute their roles. AMPR trained 49 CLPR members on roles and responsibilities, the techniques of facilitating community dialogue and reporting on the various conflicts in their zones. The 11 CLPRs are now officially undertaking social cohesion work with full recognition and support of the local authorities and MHANR. AMPR established direct contacts with the established CLPRs to document and share regular updates with the AMPR regional offices, which allows AMPR to receive information such as the success story highlighted below.

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### CLPR RESOLVES LAND DISPUTES

*The CLPR successfully mediated two land cases over land ownership and boundaries in Carnot. The committee brought the parties together in a dialogue, which led to agreement on ownership and limits of the land in question.*

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AMPR delayed developing a template for reporting CLPR activities and training the CLPRs on the use of conflict and activity registers to record information. The team wanted to wait for the report on the rigorous CLPR evaluation to be complete to take into account recommendations. The report recommends coordinating with other international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs)/nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and MHANR structures to harmonize data collection better. The activity will be undertaken in the next quarter. Based on recommendations stemming from the recent evaluation of CLPRs, AMPR will help the CLPRs refocus their roles on facilitation and improve the quality of their reporting, coordinate with other organizations working with the CLPRs on harmonizing reporting requirements, and identify complementary peacebuilding activities such as broad-based and participatory social dialogue to help communities identify the root causes of their challenges and propose solutions during townhall meetings facilitated by the CLPRs.

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

**Description:** This activity's purpose is to design and implement social cohesion support, including activities involving the CLPRs. In Year I, AMPR provided logistical and programmatic support for the individual CLPR action plans (see Activity 2.1.2). This may include activities like community service or community theater, and/or trainings on dispute resolution. AMPR anticipates filming some of the community meetings leading to the establishment of CLPRs and then producing several short videos for use in social dialogue sessions (similar to the approach used by PRADD II subcontractor Indigo in Cote d'Ivoire). AMPR will also develop a concept note on the Local Pacts, which were developed under PRADD II for several communes, to document community decisions and positions on sensitive issues. AMPR will take stock of the initial pacts and then develop a methodology to implement them more widely. This will avoid redundancy and create synergies with other activities, such as the ZEA management and zoning plans.

#### **Results:**

*Action Plan for Combating Armed Pastoralism:* AMPR, through its partnership with Concordis, developed a roadmap that identifies key research questions and next steps for policymakers, academics, and

practitioners to advance understanding and respond to conflicts. Summarized in a Pastoralism Roadmap submitted to USAID on 30 March, the Roadmap identifies the following key research questions:

1. What is driving the spread of armed groups into the southwest of the Central African Republic? Specifically, what is the balance between profit-seeking and protection of pastoralist motivations?
2. What is the relationship between armed groups and local Fulani (known as *éleveurs*) and pastoralists from afar (known as transhumants) in terms of group members, communication, and interaction?
3. What role, if any, do armed groups play in local conflicts over resource control and property dispossession?
4. Who benefits from the protection that certain armed groups provide?

The Pastoralism Roadmap:

- Includes a bibliography of key literature on pastoralism prepared by consultant Dr. Leif Brottem;
- Describes field research carried out by Concordis International;
- Presents a Research Agenda; and
- Shares Dr. Brottem's master class presentation offered to regional workshops in Nola and Berberati and a national stakeholders' workshop in Bangui in early January 2020.

*Instituting Local Pacts:* AMPR submitted a Concept Note describing the methodological framework used to establish Local Pacts in close collaboration with the MHANR in the KP compliant zones which include Nola, Carnot, and Gadzi. The document explains how and why Local Pacts emerged in the CAR through government policy, but also practice at the local level closely linked to traditional African conflict resolution principles. Under the authority of the CLPRs, the intent of the Local Pacts is to reconstruct social cohesion in diamond mining communities that has become fractured because of the military-political crisis of the past decade.

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

#### 3.2.2.1 Activity 2.2.1: Consolidate and Complement Learning

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

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

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

**Description:** This activity aims to develop a comprehensive strategy for promoting women's economic and social inclusion, with a particular emphasis on land tenure dynamics and complementary livelihoods. The activity will be completed in Year 1, led jointly by an external consultant, the Component 2 Coordinator, and the Women's Livelihoods Activities Coordinator. The team will first conduct a gender integration training for AMPR staff as part of a broader capacity-building effort in participatory research methods. A series of participatory exercises in the field will complement the literature review, including focus group discussions and value chain analysis for existing women's livelihoods. The resulting plan will

outline both the conceptual framework for AMPR and concrete livelihoods and awareness-raising activities to begin in the first Work Plan year.

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

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

**Description:** This activity aims to provide training and field support for rural livelihood diversification among women. The precise activities will be defined as part of the Gender Action Plan, including those that will be implemented as detailed in the Year I Work Plan. By investing in participatory and rigorous field and desk research, AMPR will be able to identify activities that cohere with an overall strategy and that have the maximum chance of sustainability and success.

**Results:** AMPR subcontractor Action for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship (AFPE) is supporting 21 livelihoods groups in Carnot, Nola, and Boda to increase the social and economic inclusion of women in mining areas. AFPE is providing women's and mixed-gender groups training in agricultural and fish farming techniques, basic marketing and value-added strategies for their products, group savings and credit practices, and management strengthening, as well as encouraging their entrepreneurial spirit. AFPE developed a technical and organizational support plan for the 21 women and mixed-gender groups identified for potential support in the subprefectures of Carnot, Boda, and Nola. AFPE discussed the plans with each group followed by the signing of memoranda of collaboration among AFPE, the groups, and local authorities. AFPE started training for the selected groups on sustainable farming, garden site selection, garden preparation, sowing, crop protection techniques, harvesting, and conservation techniques.

The groups have started their gardens, which range from two to five hectares, as they await the rainy season to begin planting, using their recently acquired farming best practices. In the next quarter, the groups will receive garden tools from AMPR. AFPE is coordinating with the Regional Directors of the Ministry of Agriculture and the United Nations (UN) Food and Agricultural Organization to secure seeds for the groups. Other income-generating activities like pisciculture and small-scale businesses will start in the next quarter. Priority in this quarter was put on the seasonal agricultural activities. EU GODICA is in final contract discussions with AFPE to implement that project's income-generating activities. GODICA favors working with the same partner to maximize impact, especially for common activities with AMPR, such as pisciculture.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to provide technical and material support to women entrepreneurs and cooperatives engaged in viable economic activities. Business skills training will be combined with in-kind support to boost productivity. In the first Work Plan year, the Gender Action Plan will identify potential entrepreneurs (including women miners), value chains, and existing women's business groups. The plan will propose a series of steps and strategies, including business skills training and financing. It is unclear if the innovation fund, which will consist of in-kind financing through material support, will be launched in the first year. The Gender Action Plan will determine if there are enough existing entrepreneurs or if the first year will focus on capacity building and planning, to take place concurrently with Activity 2.2.3, focusing on livelihood diversification activities with less-structured women's economic groups.

**Results:** There were no scheduled work plan activities for this quarter.

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

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

**Description:** This activity aims to build upon PRADD II efforts to foster collaboration and coordination between the MMG and the MHANR. At this stage, it is unclear if a renewed agreement will be necessary before being able to expand the CLPRs. Components 1, 2, and 3 Coordinators will confer closely with government stakeholders to determine whether formal agreements are needed. Otherwise, AMPR will continue the PRADD II practice of having joint missions and activities to foster collaboration between the ministries, such as the diagnostic of the CLPRs in January (see Activity 2.1.1).

**Results:** The workshop to discuss the draft AMPR protocol for collaboration with the MHANR regarding project support for the CLPRs was postponed to the next quarter. The postponement will allow for the protocol to reflect inclusion of key recommendations stemming from the recent evaluation of the CLPRs. New dates will be fixed once the *Chargé de Mission* returns to CAR, subject to COVID-19 related restrictions.

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

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

**Results:** In February 2020, GoCAR signed the law for the Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Reconciliation Commission. The MHANR approached AMPR to work jointly on the roles of the CLPR in the Commission. The meeting scheduled in March 2020 to develop the TOR and strategies of the CLPR in implementing the mandate of the commission was canceled due to the GoCAR guidelines on COVID -19, which stopped field missions from Bangui to the provinces. The activity will be undertaken next quarter, subject to GoCAR lifting the travel ban to the interior, or may be held virtually if feasible.

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

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

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

**Description:** This activity intends to gather and communicate basic information about ASM gold mining in CAR in order to enable discussions and analysis on how to align CAR's growing gold production with national and international laws and norms. AMPR subcontractor IPIS is leading a diagnostic study to assess the ASM gold economy while also setting up an interactive mapping system (see Activity 3.1.3). The diagnostic consists of desk- and field-based research to understand the production and financing systems and the regulatory framework. Results are to be presented and discussed at a national workshop. AMPR plans to design the workshop in such a way as to build linkages with other donors

(notably the EU) and move toward a national action plan. For example, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)/EU may conduct a training on the new conflict minerals legislation, and AMPR's second subcontractor for Component 3, RESOLVE, will then share experiences from the USAID Capacity Building for Responsible Minerals Trade Project in the DRC. Combined with the study results, the workshop will then create the space for discussions for an action plan.

**Results:** IPIS led two workshops in Bangui in January 2020 to present mine site mapping results and the gold supply chain analysis. A small group of key government stakeholders first reviewed the report. Then key findings were presented at a large workshop with over 60 attendees from the MMG, private sector, Commission for Natural Resources of the CAR National Assembly, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) focal point in CAR, gold trading houses, and civil society. Flash drives containing the map, database, and associated open-source software were distributed to the attendees.

In collaboration with RESOLVE, AMPR organized a training workshop on the principles and practices of responsible minerals due diligence as well as the CRAFT Code, aimed at facilitating responsible market access for small gold producers. The training workshop garnered widespread interest and local media attention. The 60 participants validated gold sector recommendations summarized in the final workshop report prepared by RESOLVE.



Photo 8: Restitution Workshop for the IPIS gold diagnostic study and RESOLVE's CRAFT Training. Photo by Benjamin Ndogo.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to foster technical discussions that build on the gold sector diagnostic and will lead to an action plan to be supported by other donors. AMPR anticipates working toward this action plan during Year 1, but the exact timing for completion will depend in part on other donors (notably the EU) and the level of buy-in from the government. The workshop planned in the latter part of 2019 to present the gold diagnostic results, ideally in association with an EU/OECD/RESOLVE training, will be key. RESOLVE will work alongside *Agence Belge de Développement* (ENABEL) to support the government and private sector in developing the action plan. AMPR will also identify any linkages with APCM-supported mining cooperatives, some of which may be involved in gold, and that may be good candidates for piloting responsible sourcing initiatives.

**Results:** RESOLVE submitted the *Market Readiness Assessment: Opportunities For Responsible Trade For The Central African Republic Gold Sector* in March 2020. The purpose of the report is to share information and recommendations to expand CAR's legitimate and formal gold sector; increase international market readiness, access, and revenues; and deliver more benefits from the gold trade to Central Africans. This assessment is offered from the perspective of the international gold market and supply chains, comprising major refiners, manufacturers, and brands, which include some of the largest companies in the world from diverse sectors like electronics, information technology, automotive, and aerospace. The desk study builds on recent field research on the minerals sector in CAR, including reports sponsored in 2018 and 2019 by USAID and UN Development Programme-UN Children's Fund. Analyses are based on well-established and internationally accepted guiding documents and standards, which define international norms and expectations for due diligence and responsible sourcing.

AMPR considered with GoCAR next steps with respect to the gold sector, given that nearly all contract activities related to gold are nearly complete. There appears to be interest by the CAR government for

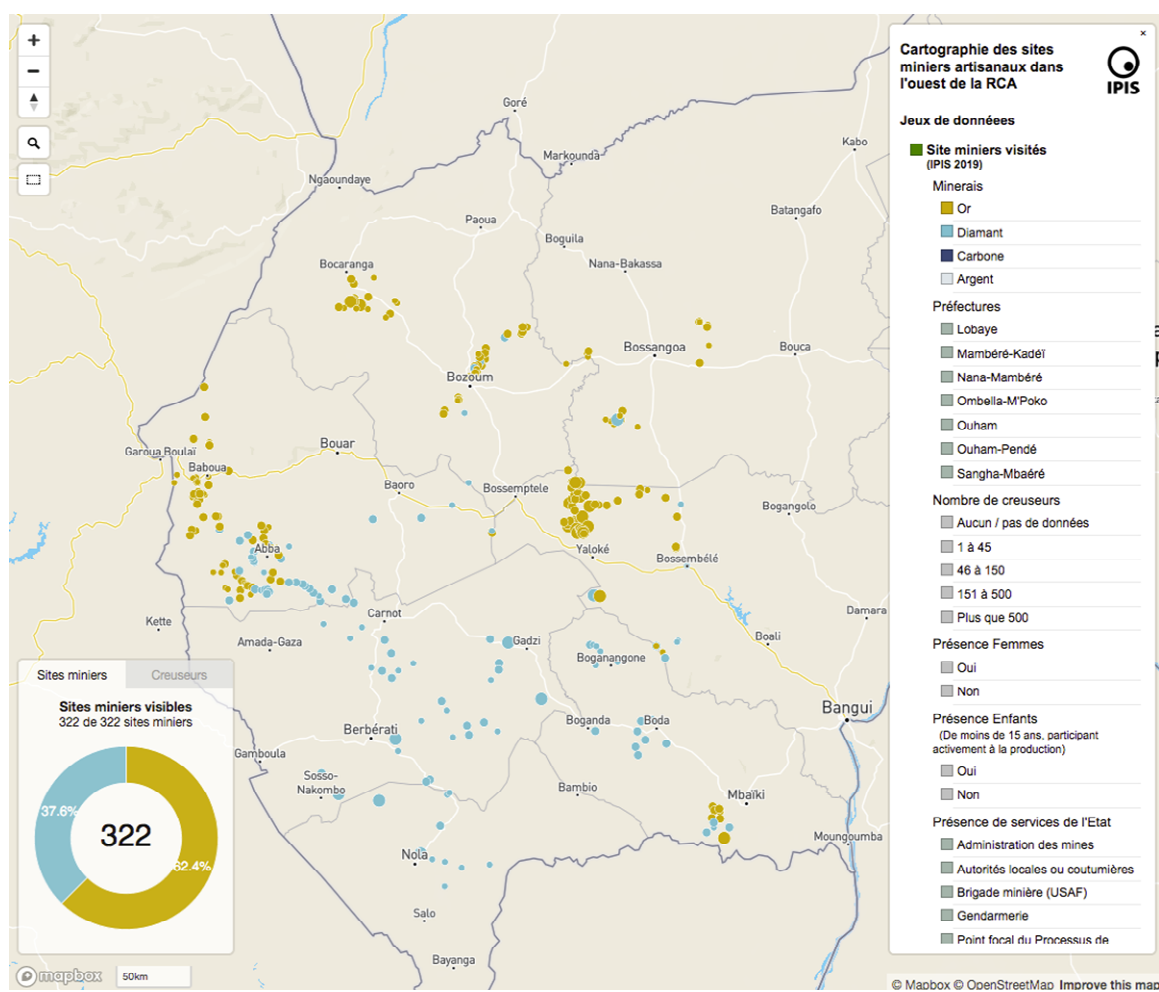
a gold action plan or technical support to the gold sector, especially related to implementing the ICGLR Regional Certification Mechanism. Given that both AMPR and other mining sector projects such as EU GODICA do not foresee major support to the burgeoning gold sector, the GoCAR may need to seek additional partners.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to replicate the mine site monitoring and interactive real-time mapping interface developed by IPIS in the DRC and to build on their conflict mapping work in CAR. Based on work plan discussions, AMPR moved this activity to Year 1, given its utility in developing the gold diagnostic and action plan. Starting in April, IPIS researchers will deploy to collect data in gold mining areas, concurrently with KP Focal Points for diamond mining areas. AMPR also suggested the interactive map could be useful for the KP OF, should the MMG agree to integrate diamond data into the mapping interface. IPIS/AMPR will organize a workshop with the government next quarter.

**Results:** IPIS completed the interactive web map of gold artisanal site locations in CAR and made it available for public viewing.<sup>2</sup> An interactive menu allows the user to filter by site, prefecture, number of artisanal miners, presence of women, presence of children under 15, presence of government services, and awarded mining permits. Printed copies of the map were distributed to the 60 participants of the national gold workshop in Bangui in January 2020.

**FIGURE 2: INTERACTIVE MAP OF ARTISANAL MINING SITES**



<sup>2</sup> See <https://www.ipisresearch.be/mapping/webmapping/carmine/v1/>.

The map was to be presented at the 2020 Land and Poverty Conference, but this was tabled due to the COVID-19 global health crisis. IPIS expressed interest in continuing to support mapping in CAR and estimated that only 12 percent of sites are currently mapped. AMPR urged the government to continue site-based monitoring, though it does not foresee any additional activities.

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

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

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

**Description:** This activity aims to prepare communication and outreach materials targeting USAID Operating Units on themes related to ASM and development. Should USAID request them, AMPR will prepare such documents during the Work Plan year.

**Results:** No such materials were generated during this quarter.

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

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

**Results:** While no activities were foreseen in this work plan, USAID asked the project to prepare a global ASM Issue Brief and a Gender Issues in ASM Brief. Although relevant to this activity, these briefs are discussed under Activity 4.2.2.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to provide expertise and assistance to USAID Operating Units as needed. At the time of work plan preparation, there were several possible activities, but none had been confirmed. The Technical Deputy is to work with the AMPR Project Manager and USAID to respond to any requests, through organization of short-term technical assistance or other activities.

**Results:** AMPR responded to a request for technical assistance from the USAID Colombia Mission related to their artisanal gold sector. AMPR participated in a teleconference and prepared an options paper, which will be considered by all parties next quarter.

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

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

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

**Results:** AMPR did not participate in any international forums this quarter. Moreover, the project learned that due to the global COVID-19 health crisis, upcoming conferences where the project was set to participate have been canceled (OECD Responsible Minerals Forum and the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference) or converted to online-only formats (Kimberley Process Intersessional).

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

**Description:** Similar to Activity 4.1.3, this activity aims to serve USAID Operating Units with specific knowledge needs with respect to ASM. This could include organizing presentations or trainings on ASM for missions or implementing partners, or conducting diagnoses on ASM dynamics in the context of land tenure, agricultural, conservation, or other projects.

**Results:** AMPR wrote an ASM Issue Brief for USAID, which summarized lessons learned, issues, and best practices from USAID-supported projects worldwide with a direct or indirect link to ASM. The issue brief profiled USAID ASM activities and approaches from the past 10 years. In cooperation with USAID's Communications, Evidence and Learning project, USAID launched the brief with an ASM Webinar, which attracted over 100 participants from around the world. AMPR's Technical Deputy Terah DeJong co-presented with USAID and the Oro Legal project. The ASM Issue Brief and Webinar are posted on USAID's LandLinks website.<sup>3</sup> AMPR also updated its Issue Brief on Gender Issues in ASM. Originally focused on Africa, the brief now integrates examples from Latin America and the Caribbean.

AMPR's Technical Deputy is drafting a CAR country profile focusing on ASM. The country profile will be presented in narrative form with associated development indicators as a part of the World Bank's online portal for viewing and submitting ASM data.<sup>4</sup> The World Bank founded the DELVE database, which aims to respond to a need for reliable global data on ASM.

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

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

**Results:** The Pastoralism Specialist completed a literature review and bibliography, as well as the roadmap for further pastoralism research (see Intermediate Result 2.2), including identifying topics for potential peer-reviewed publications.

The Technical Deputy began work on a revised version of the paper on community-led resource management in Côte d'Ivoire, drawing upon PRADD II fieldwork presented at the 2018 Land and Poverty Conference, and next quarter will submit the article in collaboration with a Ph.D. student to a peer-reviewed journal.

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<sup>3</sup> See <https://land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/USAID-ASM-Issue-Brief-Jan-2020.pdf> for the ASM Issue Brief.  
See <https://www.land-links.org/event/webinar-advancing-responsible-artisanal-mining/> for a recording of the webinar and presentations.

<sup>4</sup> <https://delvedatabase.org/>

## 4.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

AMPR participated in the forum for women in mining during SEMICA, presided over by CAR's First Lady. The Minister of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation, a panelist, talked about the collaboration among AMPR, the MMG, and her Ministry to support women's empowerment. The Minister's presentation was based on AMPR report findings and the project's Gender Action Plan on women's involvement in mining activities, lack of ownership of mining titles, and low grassroots investments for women in CAR's ASM sector. The Minister recommended that other partners should emulate AMPR to support capacity building and investment in women involved in artisanal mining. National and international delegates requested a copy of the study and were provided the link for USAID LandLinks.

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

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

*USAID CAR Partners Meeting:* AMPR attended a meeting with representatives from various USAID projects in CAR, convened by the USAID Regional Peace Security Office Director at the Ledger Hotel. A wide variety of projects were represented, with participants from Internews, Chemonics, Africa Parks, and Catholic Relief Services, among others. The discussion focused on updates with respect to conflict, the peace agreement, and forthcoming elections, challenges in CAR, opportunities, and ways the projects can collaborate and share information moving forward.

The project also briefed visiting U.S. delegations on ASM in CAR. The AMPR COP hosted a delegation of U.S. officials from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, International

Organizations Affairs, and Conflict and Stabilization Operations, led by the Political and Economic Consular Officer from U.S. Embassy, Bangui. The COP presented AMPR achievements in supporting the MMG and MHANR, notably the fraud study, reactivation of the CNS PK, restructuring the CLS, and creation of the CLPRs in the KP-compliant zones. The discussions focused on the economic benefits of the gold and diamond ASM sector, the involvement of armed groups in illegal mining, and the role of law enforcement. The delegation showed much interest in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) map on the diamond mining and conflict in CAR, and the IPIS interactive web-map. The meeting analyzed the 2019 annual report on the CAR mining exports and revenues and trends.



Photo 9: USAID CAR Partners meeting at Ledger Hotel. Photo by Stephane Youfeina

AMPR met with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) Country Director in CAR to discuss the project focus and its support to the MMG and MHANR. The meeting discussed the impact of fraud on mining communities and any linkages to the humanitarian situation in southwestern CAR. The AMPR COP, based on the estimated percentage of fraud in the fraud diagnostic report, demonstrated the tax revenue loss to the GoCAR and mining zones. The project also explained the contribution of Component 2 in supporting the MHANR to strengthen community resilience and social cohesion in CAR. Copies of the fraud study and the CLPR evaluation reports were shared with UN-OCHA to be shared with other UN agencies and INGOs. The UN-OCHA Country Director promised to introduce AMPR to the leaders of the Working Groups, especially the one on social cohesion, to ensure closer coordination.

*Monthly Coordination Call:* USAID convened monthly calls in January and February 2020 with representatives of the USAID Land and Urban Office, USAID/DRC and CAR missions, the U.S. Department of State, EU GODICA project, and AMPR. AMPR's COP shared updates across all components and participants discussed additional topics, such as the changes in the KP system in CAR, mining license issuance, and coordination with World Bank APCM and EU GODICA projects.

### **4.3 OFFICES**

The AMPR regional offices in Boda, Carnot, and Nola are fully functional. The project contracted POWERS security company to deploy security guards to the three offices. The six purchased motorcycles were deployed to the field to assist in project implementation. Due to the unavailability of banking services in Boda, Nola, and Carnot, AMPR Bangui, in coordination with the Home Office, has signed a contract with Orange CAR mobile money service to make direct payments to suppliers in those areas. Orange has set up the AMPR online payment platform, which is now in use. Mobile money also enables the project to minimize cash payments, which greatly reduces the risk of fraud.

At the beginning of January 2020, AMPR Bangui office continued to experience internet connectivity issues due to a general staff strike at Moov Centrafrique, the internet service provider. AMPR management decided to use Orange internet services as an alternative option until the beginning of February 2020, when the general staff strike at Moov stopped.

The zone where the AMPR Bangui office is located continued to experience a power blackout, which started at the end of February 2020. *Energie Centrafricaine* (ENERCA), the electricity provider, has been disconnecting the power in the zone at 8:00 and reconnecting at 17:00, due to some technical problems related to overloading the transformers supplying power in the zone. For the time being, the AMPR office continued depending on the rechargeable batteries for backup. However, the batteries are not able to support the air conditioners, making it very challenging for staff to work in the office, especially during the current dry season.

### **4.4 STAFFING**

AMPR Project Manager Dr. Mark Freudemberger has taken a “mini-working sabbatical” from February 22–June 1, 2020. He has been working 60 percent time but is out of the country, working on various writing projects touching on artisanal mining, armed pastoralism, and other topics. Jennifer Graham is serving as Project Manager during this period. The project completed the recruitment of two Rural Development Specialists deployed in the Regional offices of Nola and Carnot.

Dr. Julie Betabelet, the former AMPR Component 2B Coordinator, left the project at the beginning of the quarter after accepting a post as Chief of Party for a French-funded forestry project. The team wished Dr. Betabelet good luck and thanked her for her contributions to the project. The project made a call for applications to replace Dr. Betabelet and received four non-satisfactory applications and decided to extend the recruitment period and republished the call for applications on international sites,

including ReliefWeb and the Tetra Tech career page. At the end of the application period, 79 applications were received. AMPR management shortlisted and interviewed six candidates and identified the best candidate, expected to start in early May 2020.

Creighton Camera, AMPR Deputy Project Manager, traveled to Bangui to provide support to the project and World Bank APCM teams. During her time in Bangui, she led a Hostile Environment Awareness Training (HEAT) for local staff, reviewed security measures in the office and updated the project security plan, conducted a data quality review, screened applications for the Component 2B Coordinator position, and analyzed the administrative interface between the two projects.

On the morning of March 15, 2020, Prosper Yaka Maide, AMPR Component I Coordinator, unexpectedly passed away at Bangui Community Hospital. Prosper was laid to rest on Friday, March 20, 2020, at his family home 13 kilometers from Bangui. AMPR sent condolences to the family and friends of the deceased and assisted in coordinating the applicable benefits, such as life insurance through the project's provider.

## 4.5 SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The AMPR security plan was completed, translated into French, and shared with staff. The plan details strategies for the effective and efficient management of the security of project staff, offices, and assets in Bangui and the provinces. In addition to the staff WhatsApp group, an AMPR telephone tree was created and activated to enhance the quick sharing of security updates. Evacuation plans for each of the Bangui and regional offices were also developed. Security Focal Points (SFPs) were nominated in each of the three regional offices. These SFPs share security updates and coordinate security advisory with the AMPR SFP based in Bangui and the COP. Trainings were conducted for all staff on the various aspects of the project security plan.

*HEAT:* AMPR's Bangui SFP and a Community Mobilizer participated in a three-day HEAT training aimed at strengthening their capacities their personal security management in the field or during missions. The practical training was organized in Bangui by a London-based security firm composed of ex-French military officers specializing in risk and security management. The AMPR Deputy Project Manager and trained SFPs organized HEAT training for all staff in Bangui. This participatory training included modules on responses to security threats commonly faced in CAR, such as theft, assault, roadblocks, and civil disturbances. The training included a roadblock simulation in which staff practiced deescalating a tense confrontation with police.



Photo 10: Simulation during the HEAT training for staff. Photo by Linca Tuyisenge

*COVID-19 Awareness:* AMPR management developed a COVID-19 contingency and response plan that is being implemented in Bangui and at the three regional offices. This response plan is updated regularly to ensure compliance and responsiveness to new directives from CAR officials. The AMPR Security Focal Point in Bangui shares weekly updates with staff on the global coronavirus situation and preventive measures to mitigate its spread. All AMPR offices have installed handwashing systems at the gates that staff and visitors must use before entering the premises. Hand sanitizer has been distributed to all staff. COVID-19 updates have been added to the standing agenda of weekly staff meetings. The AMPR COP also received COVID-19 alerts and situation reports from the US Embassy Task Force in CAR, which guides the project in adjusting planned activities.

## 5.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

**Comment on progress:** AMPR Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Officer supported the International Consultant in developing and configuring the Open Data Kit (ODK) software used on smartphones to collect data during the rigorous evaluation of the CLPR activities. The MEL Officer continued to work with Component Coordinators to collect and class justification documents for each planned activity per the Year 2 Work Plan. The justification documents received have enabled the team to track the progress of some indicators during this reporting period.

**TABLE 1: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT TO DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT (LOP) TARGET <sup>5</sup>	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
1	Percentage of estimated rough diamond production in KP-compliant zones that is legally exported from CAR	8% <sup>6</sup>	15%	12%	25%	5%	60%	Represents 7404.7 carats exported in October–December 2019 per the 2019 MMG official statistics.
2	Percentage of major diamond-mining sub-prefectures in the Western part of the country authorized by the KP to export rough diamonds	31% <sup>7</sup>	50%	50%	50%		100%	
3	Number of licensed (registered) artisanal miners	1,000 <sup>8</sup>	1,500	1,458	2,000	121	3,000	Artisanal miners who paid their licenses at the Directorate of the MMG in Bangui between January–March 2020. 18 of them are women.
4	Number of diamond buyers (collectors and buying houses) making purchases with official purchase slips	200 <sup>9</sup>	200	206	225		300	
5	Percentage of artisanal miners in project intervention zones with basic knowledge of KP and Mining Code	35%	N/A	35%	N/A		75%	

<sup>5</sup> In the case that the two options years are not exercised by USAID, Year 3 targets will become LOP targets.

<sup>6</sup> The baseline of 8% is derived by dividing the exports from 2018 (approximately 13,000 carats) over the estimated production from the 5 KP-compliant zones in 2017 (164,000 carats). USGS did not estimate production for 2018 at the time of writing, but there is no reason to believe that it decreased. On the contrary, PRADD II georeferencing in April and May 2018 showed mining at a constant intensity in all zones. The figure of 13,000 carats of exports does not include approximately 63,000 carats exported in early 2018 but which were held up from 2017 due to unanswered questions by the KP Monitoring Team.

<sup>7</sup> AMPR estimates that 32 of the country's 72 sub-prefectures have diamond mining or potential diamond mining. Of these, 16 are considered by experts and by the GoCAR as concentrating the vast majority of the Western region's production and have been identified by the GoCAR as *priority zones* for which approval from the KP is actively being sought. At the beginning of the project, 5 of these 16 are deemed compliant by the KP; the baseline is therefore 31%.

<sup>8</sup> This figure is an estimate based on available government data for the number of miners registered in 2018. Because this data is not fully centralized in Bangui, but remains in the provinces, an exact figure is not possible. In the first year, AMPR built relationships with relevant services who keep track of this data and is addressing data collection and management as part of its activities.

<sup>9</sup> The baseline figure shows the approximate number of registered dealers (collectors and buying houses), not the number of *active and legal* dealers. At present, the government's data does not allow easy disaggregation of the number of actors versus the number of actors who are legally purchasing, a distinction that AMPR capacity building will make possible.

Nº	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT TO DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT (LOP) TARGET <sup>5</sup>	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
	Men	33%		33%				
	Women	2%		2%				
6	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States Government (USG) assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-1)	0	1	0	1		5	
	<i>Number of total related to women's equal rights</i>							
	<i>Stage 1: Analyzed</i>							
	<i>Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation</i>							
	<i>Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation</i>							
	<i>Stage 4: Presented for legislation/decreed</i>							
	<i>Stage 5: Passed/approved</i>							
	<i>Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun</i>							
7	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-8)	1,800 <sup>10</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A		2,040	
8	Number of villages having formalized and strengthened their natural resource management capacity	0	0	0	5		20 <sup>11</sup>	
9	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-2)	0	0	7	2		15	
10	Number of USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict (Standard F Indicator PS.6.2-3)	0	0	7	10		50	

<sup>10</sup> The KAP survey in the first year found that 75% of mine managers perceived their tenure rights as secure. Based on a population estimate of 2,400, the baseline is therefore 1,800 people. The end-of-project target assumes a 5% increase (120 people) in each of the two remaining KAP surveys.

<sup>11</sup> This figure is an estimate of the number of villages that could be part of the ZEA pilots or that sign formal land-use planning agreements related to natural resources.

Nº	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT TO DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT (LOP) TARGET <sup>5</sup>	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
11	Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator GNDR-10)	0	10	24	5		30	
12	Number of consensus-building forums (multi-party, civil/security sector, and/or civil/political) held with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-3)	0	2	2	3	3	20	Multi-stakeholder forums on Pastoralism organized in Berberati, Nola, and Bangui.
13	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-3)	0	5	0	10	14	50	Land and property conflicts resolved by the CLPRs of Balego, Wapo, and Nassolé.
	<i>Disputes resolved by local authorities</i>							
	<i>Disputes resolved by contractors</i>							
	<i>Disputes resolved by mediators</i>							
	<i>Disputes resolved by courts</i>							
14	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (Standard F Indicator EG.3.2-1)	0	0	0	250		1,000	
	<i>Type of Individual: Producer</i>							
	<i>Type of Individual: Government Agents</i>							
	<i>Type of Individual: Private Sector Firm</i>							
	<i>Type of Individual: Civil Society</i>							
	<i>Men</i>							
	<i>Women</i>							
15	Number of gold mining sites integrated into the interactive mapping system	0	0	0	300		300	Field research and analysis completed this quarter.
16	Number of activities benefitting USAID Operating Units (OUs) aimed at improving the understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues	0	2	3	2		10	

# ANNEX I: SNAPSHOT

## Extensive Media Coverage of AMPR Activities

AMPR project activities were extensively covered in local and national news during this reporting period. In January 2020, local and national media reported on the gold workshop and CRAFT training organized by AMPR and its partners IPIS and RESOLVE. Ten media outlets, including the CAR National Television and Radio, Guira FM (the UN radio in CAR), online media, and print media reported about the gold diagnostic report, interactive web map, and technical training on the principles of due diligence and CRAFT code. Print media (*Le Confident*) and online press, (*Agence Centrafricaine de Presse [ACAP]*), published articles on this activity.<sup>12</sup> AMPR's Chief of Party and Technical Deputy were interviewed by the press on the overall focus of the project and its support to the MMG.

The AMPR Component I Coordinator and Specialist in Extension of Compliant Zones were guests on a live talk show for an hour on Guira FM on Saturday, January 18, 2020. The live broadcast in both French and Sango discussed AMPR's objectives and activities and technical support to the MMG and MHANR in CAR. The AMPR team explained to the audience the evolution of USAID ASM support in CAR since PRADD I, and the link between AMPR and the World Bank APCM project in supporting the professionalization of mining cooperatives in CAR.



Photo 11: Media Coverage of the AMPR National Gold workshop at Oubangi Hotel. Photo by Benjamin Ndongo

The national newspaper, *Le Confident*, and RJDH participated in five AMPR missions to reconstitute the CLS and official installations of the CLPRs. They published 11 articles explaining the project's support, government involvement, and beneficiaries' views on the AMPR implemented activities. The AMPR MEL Officer obtained and filled copies of the newspaper issues containing the articles.

AMPR was featured in the MMG's official magazine on the first annual SEMICA conference. The magazine carried an article on the details and support of the AMPR project to the MMG. The magazine was distributed to over 250 international SEMICA delegates from more than 10 African countries.

The extensive media coverage has enhanced communication between the project, GoCAR, beneficiaries, and other key stakeholders. In the next quarter, AMPR will organize a joint mission with Guira FM, which expressed interest in learning more about the project's support for ASM in CAR. The UN will cover the transport and all costs for their journalists during the field visit.

<sup>12</sup> The published article can be found here: [https://www.acap.cf/Les-artisans-miniers-sensibilises-sur-l-exploitation-de-l-or-en-Centrafrique\\_a10193.html](https://www.acap.cf/Les-artisans-miniers-sensibilises-sur-l-exploitation-de-l-or-en-Centrafrique_a10193.html)

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF MEDIA

Local and national media covered the following activities for AMPR during this quarter:

- **Carnot:** Ndeke Luka radio's news bulletin reported on the official installation of the seven CLPRs for Carnot Subprefecture. They also reported on the CLS reconstitution in Carnot. The radio transmitted the names of the new members of the CLS of Carnot.
- **Nola:** Local radio station Kuli Ndunga transmitted the official installation of the four CLPR in the Nola subprefecture. They also transmitted the list of the new members of the reconstituted CLS of Nola.
- **Bangui:** Ten media outlets, including the Central African Radio and Television, RJDH, radio Ndeke Luka, and Guira FM reported on the AMPR gold workshop and CRAFT training. A national newspaper (*Le Confident*) and online paper (ACAP) also published several articles on AMPR activities.

## ANNEX 3: PROJECT STAFF

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