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ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022



Contract Number: 7200AAI8C00087
COR: Caleb Stevens
USAID Land and Resource Governance Division
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
Author: Maxie Muwonge

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Photo: Evaluation of Gold Marketing in Bondiba Mine Site, Baboua Subprefecture. Photo by Frederic Sana.

Tetra Tech Contacts: Bocar Thiam, Project Manager
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, VT 05402
Tel: (802) 495-0282
Fax: (802) 658-4247
Email: Bocar.Thiam@tetrattech.com

Daniel Myers, Deputy Project Manager
Email: Daniel.Myers@tetrattech.com

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ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS (AMPR) TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022

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Submitted by: Bocar Thiam, Project Manager
Tetra Tech
159 Bank Street, Burlington VT 05401, USA
Tel: (802) 495-0282
Email: Bocar.Thiam@tetratech.com

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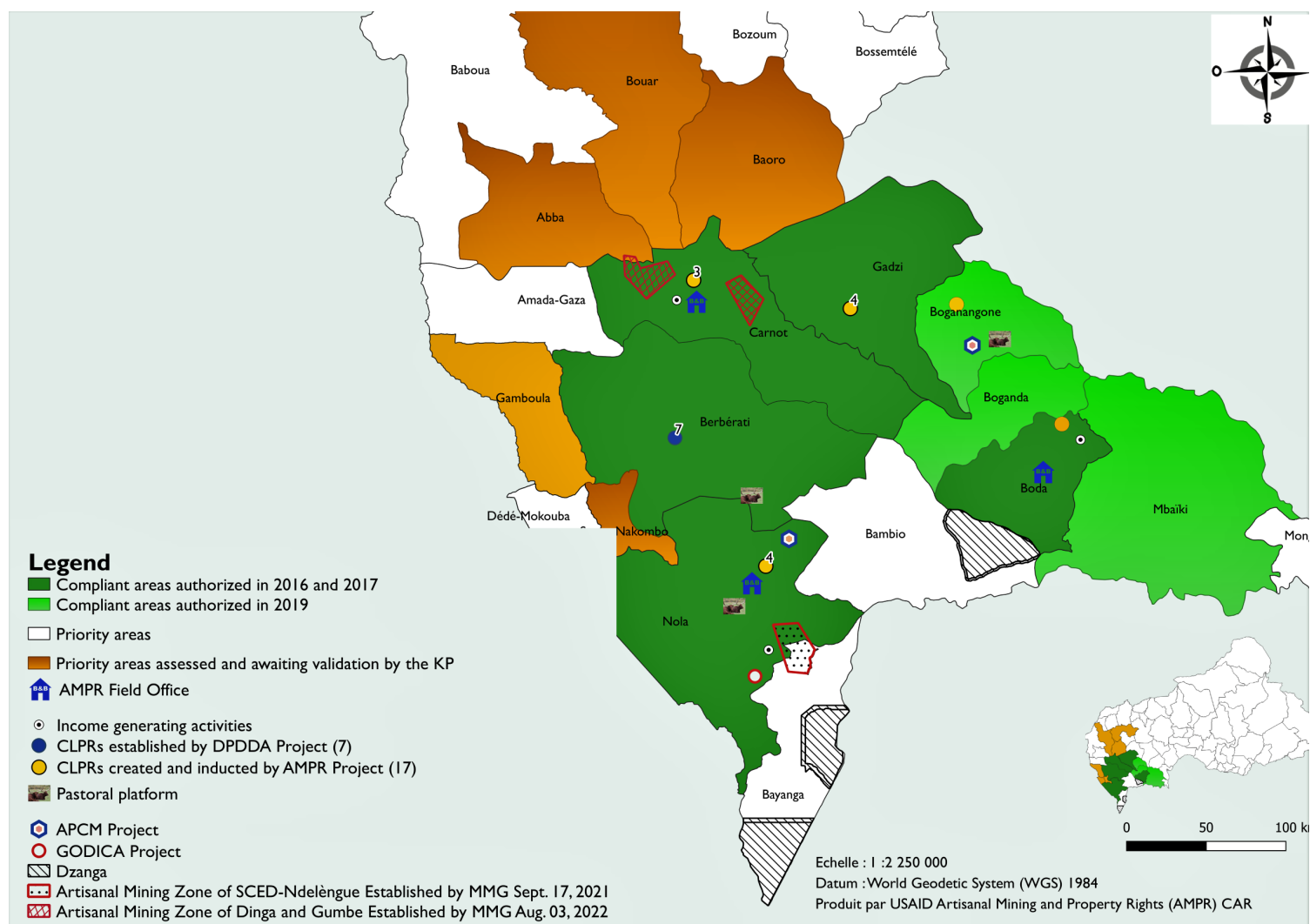
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACDA	Central African Agency for Agricultural Development
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESMICA	<i>Association des Femmes du Secteur Minier de Centrafrique</i> (Association of Women in the Central African Republic Mining Sector)
AFPE	<i>Association des Femmes pour la Promotion de l'Entrepreneuriat</i> (Association of Women for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship)
AMPR	Artisanal Mining and Property Rights
APCM	<i>Appui à la Professionnalisation des Cooperatives Minières de la République Centrafricaine</i> (Support for the Professionalization of Mining Cooperatives in the Central African Republic)
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BECDOR	<i>Bureau d'Évaluation et de Contrôle de Diamant et d'Or</i> (Office of Evaluation and Regulation of Diamonds and Gold)
CIRGL	<i>Conférence Internationale sur la Région des Grands Lacs</i> (International Conference on the Great Lakes Region)
CLPR	<i>Comité Local de Paix et Réconciliation</i> (local peacebuilding committee)
CLS	<i>Comité Local de Suivi</i> (Kimberley Process monitoring committee at zone level)
CNS PK	Central African Republic Kimberley Process National Monitoring Committee
COP	Chief of Party
CRAFT	Code of Risk Mitigation for Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners Engaging in Formal Trade
CTRE-RCA	<i>Comité Technique, de Réflexion et d'Echange de la République Centrafricaine</i> (Technical Reflection and Exchange Committee for the CAR Extractive and Mining Sector)
CTRJCR-RCA	Technical Committee in charge of the Revision of Legal and Regulatory Texts for the Mining and Petroleum Sectors in the Central African Republic
DCI	Diamond Counsellor International
ERT	Emergency Response Team
EU	European Union
GEMINCA	<i>Gemmes et Minéraux de Centrafrique</i> (National Society of Gems and Minerals of the Central African Republic)
GODICA	Strengthening the governance of CAR's artisanal diamond and gold mining sectors
GoCAR	Government of the Central African Republic
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity

IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
KPPS	Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MHASNR	Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity and National Reconciliation
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR
MMG	Ministry of Mines and Geology
MPFFPE	Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Family and the Protection of Children
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Kimberley Process Operational Framework for CAR
OU	Operating Unit
PGRN	Natural Resources Governance Project
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development
SCED	<i>Société Centrafricaine d'Exploitation Diamantifère</i>
SMARTER	Sustainable Mining by Artisanal Miners
SODEMI	<i>Société pour le Développement Minier en Côte d'Ivoire</i> (Society for Mining Development in the Ivory Coast)
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TVCA	CAR National Television
UN	United Nations
USAF	<i>Unité Spéciale Anti-Fraude</i> (Central African anti-fraud police)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZEA	<i>Zone d'Exploitation Artisanale</i> (designated artisanal mining zone)

Figure 1: Map of Southwestern Central African Republic and Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Field Activities



I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AMPR supports the USAID's Land and Resource Governance Office and the USAID Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Mission Central Africa Program 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 ASM in a multidisciplinary fashion with a focus on diamonds and, to a lesser extent, gold production in the CAR. The project also provides targeted technical assistance to other USAID missions and OUs in addressing land and resource governance issues within the ASM sector. The project builds upon activities and lessons from the PRADD I and II projects. The five-year project, which began in September 2018 and will conclude in September 2023, is implemented primarily in the Central African Republic (CAR).

Some highlights from Year 4 include:

- *Change of the AMPR PM and Deputy PM:* AMPR's Project Manager Mark Freudenberger stepped down after four years as AMPR manager at the end of June 2022. He shifted to a part-time role with Tetra Tech ARD. Bocar Thiam is the new AMPR project Manager. AMPR's Deputy Project Manager, Creighton Camera, also left Tetra Tech ARD at the end of March 2022. She joined the US State Department as an Economic Officer. Daniel Myers replaced Ms. Camera as the new Deputy AMPR Project Manager. Mr. Thiam conducted a two-week mission to CAR, where he met with the Ministry of Mines and Geology (MMG) and Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity and National Reconciliation (MHASNR) senior leadership and technical staff to discuss the present and future perspectives of AMPR in CAR.
- *Work Plan Advancements in the Face of Crisis:* The AMPR team carried out the vast majority of work plan activities (90%) successfully by the end of the year despite treacherous road conditions, shortages of essential commodities, and day-to-day challenges related to the continued fuel shortage in CAR, which limited field operations. Details of project implementation successes are described below, as well as efforts to mitigate these challenges and minimize their impact on project implementation.
- *Strong Coordination with Government of CAR (GoCAR) Partners:* AMPR has continued strong coordination with the MMG and other GoCAR partners. AMPR successfully coordinated with the MMG Director General to present technical documents to the Minister of Mines and Geology, prompting him to issue a decree creating the pilot ZEA in Carnot. This is in addition to the *Société Centrafricaine d'Exploitation Diamantifère* (SCED)-Ndéléngué pilot ZEA created in Nola subprefecture in Y3. The project has also supported MHASNR to develop a data management strategy as a resource to apply to other CLPRs.
- *Excellence and Achievement Award Nomination:* the AMPR team, represented by COP Maxie Muwonge, was nominated for a Tetra Tech Excellence and Achievement Award recognizing its work on safety. During a virtual Tetra Tech ARD staff meeting, Maxie gave a brief presentation on the project's safety achievements and thanked Tetra Tech colleagues for recognizing the AMPR team's efforts to maintain high standards for health, security, and safety practices. Maxie also participated in the All-Staff Tetra Tech meeting in Burlington, Vermont, on June 16th and 17th. He presented on how AMPR ensures staff safety in the field during the Crisis Management Breakout Session of the All-Staff meeting. The COP also travelled to Washington DC to meet with USAID and other partners.

3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

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

Overview of AMPR's Successes and Accomplishments in Year 4

- Provided technical and logistical support to the MMG Sectorial Working Group (SWG) on fraud and rough diamond smuggling, which includes MMG partners. The SWG elaborated the national anti-fraud strategy and terms of reference to set up a CAR Task Force on Fraud.
- Provided technical and logistical support to CAR's Data, Regulation and Marketing Monitoring Department (DDRSC) to analyze digitized data from the 2020 MMG production and sales slips. DDRSC presented the findings of the analysis in a workshop of key mining sector actors in Bangui and in KP compliant regions.
- Provided technical and logistical support to the MMG to organize the MMG regional coordination conference to discuss the roles of regional officers based on the new MMG organigram that was approved through a Presidential Decree signed in Y3.
- Coordinated with the MMG to develop a technical strategy for a pilot ZEA in the Carnot KP compliant zone, on which basis, the Minister—MMG issued a decree creating the pilot Dinga and Guembé ZEAs, which are also in Carnot subprefecture.
- Provided theoretical and practical training on SMARTER mining practices for 137 artisanal miners (of whom 36 are female) in the SCED Ndéléngué pilot ZEA.
- Conducted the second knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) survey in the KP-compliant zones. This activity aimed to measure knowledge improvement of miners in order to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities and discern key trends.
- Organized screenings and discussions of thematic videos (capsules) and documentary films on the KP Certification System in CAR for over 1,800 mining and non-mining actors in the KP compliant zones of Berberati, Boda, Carnot, and Nola.
- Provided technical and logistical support to quarterly KP CLS (*Comité local de suivi* or KP monitoring committee at the zone level) meetings in the KP compliant zones of Boda, Boganda, Boganangone, Berberati, Carnot, Gadzi, Mbaiki, and Nola. The CLSs produced 15 reports on the implementation of KP due diligence guidelines in their regions.
- Contributed to talking points for the Group of Friends coordination meetings chaired by the US Ambassador on engaging the MMG and partners.
- Provided technical and logistical support to the Mining Sector Working Group of the Central African Republic (CTRE-RCA) meeting chaired by the Minister-MMG.
- Participated in the MMG partners meeting chaired by the Minister and presented on AMPR's 2021 progress, challenges, budget burn rate, and activities for Q2 of 2022.
- Participated in regular meetings of in-country project managers from AMPR, the Strengthening the Governance of CAR's Artisanal Diamond and Gold Mining Sectors project (GODICA), and the WB in Bangui to discuss planned activities and joint interventions to avoid duplication.

Overview of Challenges in Year 4

- The closure of the GODICA project at the end of August 2022, which funded CAR's Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat (KPPS) and Office of Evaluation and Regulation of Diamonds and Gold (BECADOR), left a big donor support vacuum. Consequently, AMPR was overwhelmed with requests from the MMG to support activities once covered by GODICA in Y4 Q4. AMPR pushed back on these requests due to its limited budget.

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

3.1.1.1 ACTIVITY 1.1.1: STRENGTHEN REGIONAL COORDINATION TO HALT ILLICIT MINERAL EXPORTS

Description: This activity builds upon efforts that began in 2016 to implement a strategy to combat diamond smuggling, especially for countries that border CAR. Government stakeholders have acknowledged that smuggling has reached unprecedented levels; however, they argue that the drivers and pathways to smuggling are related less to coordination issues with other countries and more to reduced activity on the part of buying houses as well as lax airport controls. As such, AMPR facilitated 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 then organized a national workshop to debate conclusions and adopt recommendations that the project can support through activities and advocacy.

Results: In Year 2, the MMG validated the AMPR-produced action plan for strengthening the diamond supply chain governance (*Plan d'action pour le renforcement de la chaîne légale du diamant centrafricain*). In Year 3, the action plan was used to coordinate the interventions of the MMG partners that target fraud and contraband in CAR. In Year 4, the Minister-MMG signed a decree creating an MMG Sectorial Working Group (SWG) on fraud and rough diamond smuggling, which includes MMG partners. Throughout Y4, AMPR participated in several meetings organized by the SWG to develop a roadmap and budgeted workplan to meet its mandate to elaborate in 90 days a national anti-fraud strategy that builds on the MMG 2019 action plan. AMPR also supported a regional consultative workshop in Boaur organized by the SWG. The workshop (attended by over 50 regional mining sector actors, civil society, MMG, KPPS and law and border management enforcement officials) provided input for the national fraud study. GODICA supported the Berberati workshop, while the World Bank *Projet de Gestion Naturelle des Ressources* (PGRN) supported the Bambari workshop. At the end of Y4, the SWG wrote a draft of the national fraud strategy that includes the findings and recommendations from the three regional workshops. The group also developed the terms of reference for the inter-ministerial CAR National Task Force on Fraud, which will implement the national fraud strategy. The SWG presented the draft national strategy and terms of reference for the National Task Force to the Minister-MMG and his cabinet for input. The Minister approved the draft strategy and cleared it to be presented for validation during a national workshop of CAR mining sector actors scheduled in Y5 Q1.



Photo 1: Participants at the Regional Consultative Workshop on Fraud in Bambari. Photo PGRN-World Bank.

Readmission of CAR into EITI: At the end of Y4 Q1, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) lifted CAR's suspension after eight years. The CAR President, Prime Minister, and the CAR EITI Coordinator welcomed this decision as a positive step to combatting fraud and corruption in the CAR extractives industry. CAR committed to producing its annual transparency report by November 2022, highlighting progress in advance of a subsequent EITI evaluation in 2024. AMPR and other MMG partners welcomed this development and proposed a coordinated approach to support the CAR EITI following its readmission to the global EITI. The coordinator discussed with MMG partners a roadmap for restructuring and reinforcing the capacity of CAR EITI to combat fraud and corruption in the CAR extractives industry. The PGRN agreed to support the proposed CAR EITI roadmap.

Analyzing Data from MMG 2020 Sales Slips: in Y4, AMPR provided technical and logistical support to the MMG's DDRSC to digitize data from the production and sales slips issued to actors in 2020. The DDRSC presented findings of the analysis from the 2020 sales slips to key mining sector actors during a closed-door workshop organized by the MMG. The analysis highlighted key trends in the data from the 2020 diamond sales slips, notably that the number of diamond collectors had dropped from 205 in 2019 to 147 in 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions in the export destinations. Only 86 of the 147 (59%) of the collectors that obtained the 2020 purchase slips returned them to MMG at the end year. Four thousand forty-nine (4,049) purchase transactions between artisanal miners and collectors and between collectors were recorded in 2020. AMPR supported the DDRSC to train 128 actors in Carnot, Berberati, Nola and Boda, including the *Bureaux d'Achats*, collectors, artisanal miners, cooperatives, Mining Police, and MMG regional officers, on techniques and measures to improve monitoring, collection, and reporting on purchase and sales data to reduce anomalies.



Photo 2: Training of Mining Sector actors in Carnot on measures to improve data management. Photo by Benjamin Ndongo.

3.1.1.2 ACTIVITY 1.1.2: SUPPORT MINISTRY OF MINES AND GEOLOGY INTERNAL REFORMS

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

Results: AMPR participated in a strategic MMG review conference in Bouar on the roles and responsibilities of the Mining Police/*Unité Spéciale Anti-Fraude* (USAF), MMG and KPPS regional offices based on the new MMG organigram approved through a Presidential Decree signed at the end of Y3. The MMG now has three Directorates — Mines, Research, and Petrol. The CAR KPPS has been confirmed as an independent Secretariat attached to the MMG. The conference discussed how to enhance internal coordination to better implement the government's strategic vision in the area of mines and petroleum. The conference recommended monthly regional meetings between the MMG, KPPS and USAF to coordinate their interventions and jointly update their database on production,



Photo 3: Participants at the MMG Regional Conference in Boaur. Photo by MMG Press.

commercialization, and fraud infractions. The conference proposed that MMG Regional Officers avail their KPPS colleagues of scanned purchase slips, copies, and photos of diamonds, especially those above 5 carats, to enable their timely tracing to the point of exportation.

Review of Rough Diamonds Export Documents: AMPR participated in KPPS technical meetings to review the export documents of rough diamonds. The meetings reviewed the new proposed CAR KP export certificate and export form based on feedback from the KP Certification Scheme, Diamond Counsellor International (DCi) and MMG partners. The proposed certificate is reinforced with 15 translucent security features that can only be detected using a special light. GODICA contracted a French-based firm to produce unique certificates incorporating these security features. At the end of Y4 Q4, the EU Ambassador to CAR presented the Minister-MMG with traceability materials, including additional gold and diamond purchase slips and the certificate paper, during a partners meeting attended by 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 ASM portion of the WB-led Mining Code revision process. The WB efforts began with the hiring of an international consultant to review the Mining Code and a review conducted by the AfDB's Legal Support Facility. Meanwhile, the government created a formal committee to review the Mining Code and the Mining Policy. AMPR liaised closely with the MMG cabinet, WB, and others to determine appropriate avenues for participation and offered specific suggestions for improving the legislative framework based on the diagnostic process and workshops proposed in the Work Plan, including those related to smuggling (see Activity 1.1.1) and adapting the *Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire* (SODEMI) model for village-based revenue management (see Activity 1.2.3).

Results: In Y3, AMPR prepared a detailed technical note with 50 key recommendations on CAR's Mining Code, 80% of which were integrated into the new Mining Code draft. AMPR also provided technical and logistical support to the Committee reviewing the CAR Mining Code in organizing two regional consultative meetings in the MMG Regional Divisions of Berberati and Bouar. In Y4, AMPR participated in several virtual technical meetings with the WB's Senior Mining Specialist, Martin Lokanc, to discuss next steps in the Mining Code review. Other participants included GODICA's Technical Advisor and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Senior Economist. As a next step, the partners agreed to write to the MMG to formally request what further engagement in the revision process would look like. Following their June 2022 mission to CAR, the WB team obtained further explanations from the MMG on the review of the Mining Code but concluded that the Code still does not meet international standards. The Minister of Mines informed the WB that the Code is still with the government secretary and has not yet been presented to the National Assembly. The Minister reported that some of the IMF and the WB comments had been integrated, while others are under review. At the end of Y4, the WB reported that it has agreed with MMG on a 100-day plan to tighten the revised Mine Code and avail GoCAR with international experts to develop the Mining Policy.

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, as well as identify any follow-up activities. Through a consultancy with land tenure specialist Sabine Jiekak, AMPR assessed the impact, relevance/utility, and weaknesses of these certificates. The study included focus group discussions with certificate holders and delved into the legal issues surrounding them. AMPR organized a workshop to

present and debate the conclusions of the study, including if and how AMPR should revive support to individual miners' land rights formalization in subsequent workplan years.

Results: The activity was completed in Y2.

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 ZEAs. While ZEAs are typically used in other contexts like the DRC for reserving secondary mineral deposits for ASM, they can also be used to formalize a partnership between communities and the government as in the case of the SODEMI model in Côte d'Ivoire. Consultant Sebastian Pennes carried out a study of revenue management in artisanal mining zones as noted below in Activity 1.2.3. Discussions were held during the Year 2 work planning process to determine how to take his recommendations into account, especially about the concept of putting in place ZEAs.

Results: In Year 3 Q4, the Minister of Mines and Geology issued a decree creating the pilot SCED-Ndélégué ZEA in Nola subprefecture. In Y4, Q3 the MMG issued a second decree creating the pilot Dinga and Guembé ZEA in Carnot subprefecture. AMPR collaborated with the MMG to implement the below activities, based on the strategies for implementing the pilot ZEAs in Nola and Carnot:

Activities in the SCED Ndélégué ZEA: AMPR carried out a geo-referencing campaign of 204 mining sites alongside the MMG. 15 concrete markers were set up by a multi-actor team (MMG, Aires Protégées de Dzanga-Sangha or APDS and local communities) to distinguish the limits of the APDS in order to ensure that the buffer zone is respected in compliance with the provisions of the Mining Code. This intervention reinforced measures to secure property rights and reduce land conflicts in the region between the APDS and the surrounding SCED mining community. The georeferenced data collected will be used to issue local certificates of recognition of mining plots in order to avoid possible conflicts that may arise during the granting of a mining permit by the state in Y5.

SMARTER Mining Training: 137 artisanal miners, including 36 women, working in the SCED-Ndélégué ZEA have seen their knowledge improved through support from the AMPR project in training on mining prospecting techniques using the hand auger and good artisanal mining practices (SMARTER mining) that take into account respect for the environment and the redevelopment of depleted sites. The acclaimed training has now encouraged the MMG to take a greater interest in ways for its own technical staff to support artisanal mining formalization alongside AMPR in southwestern CAR.

Activities in Dinga and Guembé ZEA in Carnot: AMPR coordinated with the MMG to conduct a community sensitization, participatory mapping, and geological survey in the pilot Dinga and Guembé ZEAs. With the help of local authorities, the team briefed the communities at each site on what a ZEA is, its importance, the role and responsibility of community members in implementing the ZEA, and the various phases of its implementation. At least 111 mining actors, including 94 men and 17 women, were reached. The team developed a participatory map and a geological survey of each of the sites visited. The team shared their findings with local authorities, community leaders, and mining stakeholders through a workshop in Carnot.



Photo 4: Presentation of data for the potential ZEA sites in Carnot. Photo by St-Cyr Nganadora.

3.1.2.3 ACTIVITY 1.2.3: PILOT SYSTEM FOR TAXING DIAMOND REVENUES FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Description: This activity follows Activity 1.2.2 in implementing the ZEA approach in at least two pilot zones, notably with respect to the revenue management model used by SODEMI in Côte d'Ivoire. As per the AMPR contract, the project was 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 report prepared by Sebastian Pennes. As such, after the preliminary concept was reviewed in May 2019, AMPR's field teams needed to reassess how to move forward on this activity, which was initially designed to open dialogue and conduct awareness-raising in target communities with respect to revenue capture and utilization. AMPR had hoped to begin implementing the pilots by the end of the first year, but now the strategy will need to be revised. The development of the ZEA strategies and their validation by the respective communities were key results for Y2 and Y3. The ministerial decree for the ZEAs were signed later in Y3 SCED and Y4 Carnot.

Results: AMPR anticipates advancing with implementing the activity as per the Y5 work plan in the next quarter.

3.1.2.4 ACTIVITY 1.3.1: CONDUCT KAP SURVEYS IN COMPLIANT AND PRIORITY ZONES

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

Results: In Y1, AMPR conducted the first baseline survey of the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) of artisanal miners in 9 sub-prefectures in southwestern Central African Republic. In Y4, a second KAP survey was conducted to measure the level of change in the KAP of 341 of the 1,830 active mine

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

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

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

site managers and artisanal miners who were engaged by the project. A comparative analysis of the key results of these two KAP surveys established that:

3.1.2.5 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 drew upon results from PRADD I and II, as well as the first KAP survey, to develop a comprehensive strategy. The project began implementing this strategy in Year 2, which included the 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 was timed for before the 2020 dry season, which is the period when most miners acquire their *patentes*.

Results: In Year 4, emphasis was placed on screenings and discussions of thematic videos (*capsules*) and documentary films. AMPR also developed sensitization posters on key Mining Code themes, including fraud and smuggling. These approaches are part of the AMPR Communications and Outreach strategy developed in Year I.

Sensitization Using KP Posters: AMPR regional offices organized discussions of posters on key Mining Code and KP themes in the regional centers and select mining communities in the KP compliant zones. AMPR team collaborated with the KP Focal Points/*Chefs de Service*, CLS, and CLPRs to organize screenings for over 1800 mining and non-mining actors in the KP zones of Boda, Boganda, Carnot, Gadzi, Berberati, Boganangone, and Nola. In each session, 15 mining and key non-mining actors were sensitized on the KP requirements that mining actors must respect to enable CAR diamonds to reach the international market. The sessions were facilitated using discussion guides developed by AMPR and the KPPS.



Photo 5: Sensitization of mining actors in Boganda using KP posters and videos. Photo by Junior Kogoro.

CAR KP Video Screening at the National Assembly: AMPR screened the CAR KP documentary film during the national validation workshop for the revised CAR Mining code in Y4 Q1. Over 200 participants/actors in the mining sector and authorities from across the country viewed the CAR KP video produced with the support of AMPR. The participants learned about the KP requirements that mining actors must respect to enable CAR diamonds to reach the international market. The participants requested copies of the video to sensitize their communities. MMG coordinated with AMPR to produce 50 copies of the video, which were shared with the various participants.



Photo 6: KP video screening during the national validation workshop of the CAR Mining Code. Photo by Maxie Muwonge.

Fraud Sensitization Campaign: AMPR participated in the launch of a sensitization campaign on fraud officiated by the Minister-MMG. Other participants included the EU Ambassador to CAR, ENABEL's Regional Director and all of the Directors of the MMG. The campaign was based on the fraud poster developed by the MMG-SWG on fraud and rough diamond smuggling that includes ministry partners (USAID, WB, and the European Union). The poster highlights that possession, transportation, and trade of CAR natural resources without the authorization of the MMG are punishable by law. The poster features the logos of Interpol, Mining Police, KPPS, CAR

Customs and other partners to demonstrate a united front in the fight against fraud and natural resource smuggling in CAR. Tetra Tech's communication unit assisted with formatting the fraud poster. AMPR coordinated with GODICA to produce 1000 fliers, 500 posters and 20 Kakemonos (rollup posters) of the flyer to be displayed in strategic migration points.

3.1.2.6 ACTIVITY 1.3.3: INTRODUCE INNOVATIVE INCENTIVES FOR DIAMOND PIT OWNERS, DIGGERS, COLLECTORS, COOPERATIVES, AND BUYING HOUSES TO COMPLY WITH THE KPCS

Description: This activity intends to incentivize formalization and KPCS-compliant behavior through conditional technical assistance to miners, communities, and buyers. In Year I, AMPR conducted trainings on the use of hand augers in select communities to help build trust among the population. Additionally, AMPR will consider how to introduce incentive conditionalities, such as providing miners who obtain their work cards with access to equipment rental. AMPR also harmonized activities with the APCM project to support mining cooperatives. For example, technical and material assistance will be made contingent on the purchase of licenses, the issuance of mining worker cards, and reporting compliance required by the Mining Code and KP.

Results: This activity will be implemented in Year 5 as part of the action plans for the pilot ZEAs in SCED-Ndélégué in Nola subprefecture and Dinga and Guembé ZEA in the Carnot subprefecture. (See Activity 1.2.2).

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

3.1.3.1 ACTIVITY 1.4.1: STRENGTHEN THE 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 supports the KPPS in identifying sustainable avenues for the KPPS Focal Points, as well as responding to other technical assistance needs expressed by the KPPS and MMG.

Results: Throughout Year 4, AMPR provided technical and logistical support to CLSs in the KP compliant zones of Boda, Boganda, Boganangone, Berberati, Carnot, Gadzi, Mbaiki, and Nola, which enabled them to successfully conduct quarterly information-sharing and coordination meetings under

Key Highlights from the CLS Quarterly Reports

Diamond production and trade have increased in the KP compliant zones of Boda, Carnot, Berberati, and Gadzi. The increase in production is partly due to the return of a bureau d'achat, BADICA, which has the capacity to purchase high volumes of diamonds, thus increasing competition with CCO, the most active bureau d'achat in the region. In Boganda, the actors have started to note the presence of large diamonds.

In general, no major security incidents affecting mining activities were reported throughout Y4. In Boganangone, however, the actors reported the presence of the 3R (Return, Reclamation, and Rehabilitation) armed group in the region accompanying the transhumance herders.

The Mbaiki CLS contacted the MMG about the mining activities of the MOSSORO TI cooperative in Bagandou, which abandoned big mining pits without covering them as required by legal environmental protection provisions. MMG initiated an investigation by its mine inspectors, whose findings confirmed the incident. The cooperative agreed to restore the exhausted pits.

the auspices of the respective sub-prefects. The CLSs produced 15 reports on the implementation of the KP due diligence in their respective regions using the reporting template developed by AMPR.

3.1.3.2 ACTIVITY 1.4.2: REINVIGORATE THE FRIENDS OF CAR

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

Results: The Group of Friends for CAR held virtual meetings to discuss priorities for the MMG's institutional support. AMPR contributed to the talking points for the meetings. The virtual meetings, chaired by the U.S. Ambassador to CAR, were attended by resident representatives of the EU, WB, AfDB, and IMF. Other participants included U.S. Department of State, USAID, AMPR, APCM, GODICA, and PGRN. Key highlights included the concerns around the approach taken to send the Mining Code to the Secretary of Government for submission to the CAR National Assembly before addressing concerns raised by the WB and IMF. The WB provided funding to establish the CAR Mining Sector database. The EU is finalizing the annual action plan, including funding for International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) framework implementation in CAR.

3.1.3.3 ACTIVITY 1.4.3: SUPPORT THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND GEOLOGY DONOR COORDINATION UNIT

Description: This activity aims to promote coordination and synergy between different donors working in the CAR mining sector. During AMPR's Year I work planning and project launch, the MMG reiterated its desire for coordination and for GoCAR to play a central role in project implementation. It is unclear at this point if the MMG will create a formal coordination unit or whether donors will be convened from time to time. AMPR will adapt based on the MMG's directives and may provide some logistical support for meetings (such as catering), although it will urge the Ministry to take the lead on convening and funding the meetings.

Results: In Year 4, AMPR continued to provide technical and logistical support to the MMG to organize two CTRE-RCA meetings of Ambassadors, Heads of Mission, and international institutions resident in CAR. The meetings, chaired by the Minister-MMG, were attended by the Ambassadors of France, the U.S., Russia, Cameroon, and South Africa. Other participants included the heads of the EU Delegation, WB, AfDB, IMF, AMPR, GODICA, and PGRN. Key highlights included the process for the review of the CAR Mining Code, CAR's priorities include the validation of the five priority zones proposed to the KP in 2021, and the expedition of the KP audit mission to CAR to evaluate the proposed priority zones. The Minister suggested that the CTRE meetings be held every semester, but he is open to organizing urgent meetings as needed.

MMG Partners' Coordination Meeting: AMPR participated in the MMG partners' meeting chaired by the Minister. Other participants included all the MMG Directors, MMG Department Heads, and in-country project heads for GODICA, PGRN, and APCM. Each partner presented 2022 progress, challenges, budget burn



Photo 7: Partners meeting chaired by the Minister of Mines and Geology at the MMG Office in Bangui. Photo by St-Cyr Nganadora.

rates, etc. The Minister-MMG emphasized the need to enhance coordination between his technical team and the projects to implement planned activities and share reports. The Minister-MMG is opposed to projects failing to utilize their funds, which penalizes the beneficiaries and GoCAR. Thus, the Minister is personally engaged in closely monitoring project implementation. The Minister-MMG urged the project heads to contact him directly in case of delays or lack of involvement of his technical team to support planned activities.

3.1.3.4 ACTIVITY 1.4.4 SUPPORT TARGETED AMPR INTERVENTIONS

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

Results: In Y4, AMPR participated in technical coordination discussions with EU GODICA, WB PGRN and APCM and developed a coordination strategy to support the MMG. AMPR collaborated extensively with the WB PGRN and APCM projects on supporting cooperatives and ASM mining activities in CAR. During several virtual calls chaired by AMPR, the projects discussed the consultancy for the DCi training of BECDOR evaluators, selected diamond evaluation equipment, and coordinated joint support to the MMG's data management strategy and gold sector action plan. The APCM/PGRN activity purchased a gold quality tester instrument known as a KEE Gold Tester. The projects also coordinated joint support to the MMG—SWG on fraud and rough diamond smuggling that includes ministry partners.

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

Overview of Successes and Accomplishments in Year 4

- USAID approved the new version of the data management strategy that includes feedback from USAID and the CLPR experiences. The approved version was shared with MHASNR as a resource to apply to other CLPRs.
- Provided technical and logistical support to MHASNR to undertake a performance evaluation of 20 CLPRs, including compilation of data from activity and event reports.
- Provided technical and logistical support to 24 CLPRs to implement priority activities related to the restitution of property for returnee Muslim diamond collectors, cohabitation of farmers, artisanal miners, and transhumant herders, combating fraud and smuggling circuits, and monitoring the movement of weapons in the mining zones in coordination with relevant GoCAR units.
- CAR National Television (TVCA) aired the AMPR documentary on the role of the CLPRs in promoting peace and social cohesion in CAR. The MHASNR negotiated the documentary's free broadcast given its importance in highlighting the local community peace efforts in CAR.
- Provided technical and logistical support to MHASNR to publish three editions of the CLPR newsletter entitled "*ECHOS DES CLPR*", for which the Minister-MHASNR is the Editor in Chief.
- Organized community sessions to inform stakeholders about the Women's Innovation Fund (WIF) roll-out strategy developed in conjunction with prominent stakeholders and the MMG.

- The women and mixed-gender groups created by AMPR in the Boda subprefecture have become autonomous and expanded their livelihoods activities through their Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs).
- AMPR, with the support of local leadership, selected eight (8) women entrepreneurs and three (3) associations in the fields of food security and artisanal mining to benefit from WIF funding. The three associations have 74 members/beneficiaries, of which nine (9) are men.
- AMPR and MHASNR devised a roadmap with a schedule of activities, indicating what will be done and when. The roadmap was rolled out alongside a joint activity monitoring strategy.

Overview of Challenges in Year 4

- To date, the activities of the 24 CLPRs in the KP compliant zones are 90% dependent on the logistics, materials, and technical support of the AMPR project. In Y5, AMPR will coordinate with USAID and MHASNR to host experience sharing and coordination meetings of partners related to peacebuilding or social cohesion programming. This would enable AMPR to transfer responsibility for the CLPR to MHASNR and other partners.
- CLPR activity coordination continued through the MHASNR in Bangui, making it difficult to monitor and report on progress. The absence of MHASNR Regional Directors made the coordination of social cohesion activities difficult. The MHASNR indicated at the end of Y4 that Regional Directors will be deployed during Y5.
- The role out of WIF support was restricted to eight (8) women entrepreneurs and three (3) associations due to the limited budget. AMPR nonetheless trained the women on advocacy and fundraising techniques for seeking funding from other partners.

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

3.2.1.1 ACTIVITY 2.1.1: EVALUATE PEACE AND RECONCILIATION COMMITTEES

Description: This activity aims to build continuity with PRADD II, under which six CLPR were established in Berberati, even though time was limited to support their work. To learn from the PRADD II experience and prepare for an expansion of committees and strengthening of their capacity, the first activity of this component will be a joint MMG-MHANSR evaluation of the committees, with a particular focus on their actions and how they are perceived in their communities. To improve linkages with the Operating Framework (OF), the same diagnostic will include an examination of the CLS and *Antenne Locale de Suivi* (ALS) established in compliant zones. The results of the diagnostic will be presented at a national workshop, at which time next steps will be determined.

Results: In Year 3, AMPR's Senior Technical Advisor on Social Cohesion worked closely with the MHASNR technical team to draft a data management strategy. In Year 4, USAID approved the new version of the MHASNR data management strategy that incorporates feedback from USAID, implementing partner INDIGO, and the CLPR experiences. The strategy describes in detail the process for recording information on conflicts and social cohesion by the CLPRs, compilation of this information by regional government officials representing the MHASNR, analysis by a monitoring and evaluation MHASNR focal point in Bangui, and the use of performance indicators for the CLPRs. The approved strategy was shared with MHASNR as a resource to apply to CLPRs created by other partners.

Performance Evaluation for the CLPRs: AMPR's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Officer and the MHASNR Monitoring Specialist conducted a performance evaluation of 20 CLPRs by compiling data from activity and event reports, scoring CLPRs on their performance level and documentation of successes and failures. The evaluation used the data collection methodology proposed by AMPR consultant Karana Olivier. The evaluation established that CLPRs have worked to rebuild trust to create a space for dialogue and promote an inclusive conflict resolution process (by bringing all actors together). Various tools developed by the project have also contributed to building local capacity for conflict resolution through the CLPR (data management tools, videos, training materials, etc.). The findings, including best practices and lessons learned, will enable the MHASNR to improve coordination of peace and reconciliation approaches in diamond mining communities in CAR. The details of the evaluations and recommendations are contained in the CLPR synthesis report of August 2022, submitted to USAID in Y4 Q4.

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 is building upon the initial successes realized through PRADD II, which encouraged the formulation of local pacts to document community agreements. AMPR expanded the CLPRs to cover all three sub-prefectures where the project works. In addition, AMPR identified and trained Focal Points within each CLPR who record and monitor conflicts, as well as actions and activities led by the CLPRs to promote their resolution. In addition, AMPR works with each CLPR to identify an action plan for the year and provide some logistical support to implement their activities. AMPR will also look to maximize synergies between the CLPRs and commune-level KP monitoring committees (ALSs). At the same time, the project will work with the MHASNR to identify other donors to support strengthening the CLPRs, not only in the diamond mining areas of the southwest but throughout the country.

Results: In Y2 and Y3, AMPR supported the MHASNR to establish and officially install 24 CLPRs in the KP compliant zones of Berberati, Boda, Boganangone, Carnot, Gadzi and Nola, representing 100% of the AMPR life of project target. In Y4, AMPR trained the CLPR members on roles and responsibilities, community dialogue facilitation techniques, and reporting on the various conflicts in their zones. The 24 CLPRs are now officially undertaking social cohesion work with full recognition and support of the local authorities and MHASNR.

3.2.1.3 ACTIVITY 2.1.3: CONTINUE SOCIAL COHESION ENGAGEMENTS IN DIAMOND MINING COMMUNITIES

Description: This activity's purpose is to design and implement social cohesion support, including activities involving the CLPRs. In Year 1, AMPR provided logistical and programmatic support for the individual CLPR action plans (see Activity 2.1.2). This included activities like community service or community theater, and/or trainings on dispute resolution. AMPR filmed some of the community meetings leading to the establishment of CLPRs and then produced several short videos for use in social dialogue sessions (similar to the approach used by PRADD II subcontractor INDIGO in Côte d'Ivoire). AMPR also developed 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 took stock of the initial pacts and then developed a methodology to implement them more widely. This avoids redundancy and create synergies with other activities, such as with the ZEA management and zoning plans.

Results: In Y4 Q1, AMPR's COP, Senior Technical Advisor on Social Cohesion and MEL specialist held two coordination meeting with the MHASNR technical team at AMPR's Bangui office. The meetings prioritized 15 of the 77 activities the CLPR proposed in their work plans for priority implementation. The priority activities aligned with AMPR's project indicators on peaceful reconciliation between actors

in conflict and community social dialogue. AMPR's community mobilizers supported semester activity plans for 24 CLPRs in the KP compliant zones of Berberati, Boda, Boganangone, Carnot, Gadzi and Nola. The AMPR team coordinated with local authorities to support activities on the following key themes through focus group discussions, discussion forums and open forums:

- I. *The violation of property rights through the confiscation of housing, land and assets belonging to displaced collectors,*
- II. *The use of popular justice,*
- III. *The prohibition of the possession and circulation of weapons at mining sites,*
- IV. *The prevention of violent conflicts related to the seasonal transhumance of Chadian herders,*
- V. *Cases of fraud and smuggling and the delimitation of mining sites,*
- VI. *Gender-based violence and*
- VII. *Social discrimination practices*

These various exercises, which were based on social dialogue, were intense moments of exchange and debate, often leading to the signing by the stakeholders of "Joint Statements of Commitment" in which the communities validated a certain number of resolutions to be observed by all members of the local mining communities. Below are examples of CLPR activities conducted in Berberati, Carnot and Nola Subprefectures in Y4 Q2-Q3. More examples are contained in the CLPR synthesis report of August 2022.

AMPR's community mobilizers coordinated with local authorities in Berberati subprefecture to support the Yamalé CLPR to organize two focus group discussions between local farmers and transhumant herders from Chad. The discussions focused on the consensual delimitation of agricultural and pastoral areas to prevent violent conflicts in the Yamalé village. In Bania, Berberati subprefecture, the CLPR organized a community leaders forum to discuss acts of violence and mob justice resulting from land-use disagreements. In Toutoubou, Carnot subprefecture, the CLPR discussed cohabitation conflicts between the majority Christian population and Muslim returnees. In Irma-Baron village, the Carnot CLPR organized a dialogue on the management of transhumance corridors. The Nola Center CLPRs organized a discussion on the illegal occupation of the homes of internally displaced persons and refugees. The CLPR members of Beya-Panzi in Nola discussed ongoing conflicts between farmers and herders over pastoral areas. Local administrative authorities and conflicting parties attended all these activities in the different zones. These activities resulted in the signing of Local Pacts between the concerned parties. AMPR shared the copies of the signed Local Pacts with the MHASNR in Bangui for follow-up.



Photo 8: CLPR community dialogue on peaceful coexistence in Toutoubou. Photo by Arsène Mangibe.

On Monday, November 29, TVCA broadcast the AMPR documentary on the role of the CLPRs in promoting peace and social cohesion in CAR. The documentary was aired after the 19H00 local prime news bulletin to ensure maximum viewership. MHASNR negotiated the documentary's free broadcast given how well it highlighted the role of local peace actors in promoting social cohesion in coordination with partners. AMPR uploaded the documentary to USAID LandLinks, and the below link was shared with partners and diplomats.

<https://land-links.org/project/artisanal-mining-and-property-rights-ampr-technical-assistance-to-missions/>

CLPR Newsletters: AMPR supported the publication of three editions of the CLPR newsletter entitled 'ECHOS DES CLPR'. This first edition of the newsletter covered the role and mandate of the CLPRs, CLPR activities in southwestern CAR, and AMPR's support for the CLPRs in partnership with MHASNR. The second edition of the newsletter covered reports on the official induction of the CLPRs in Boda sub-prefecture and progress made in supporting the CLPRs to develop and implement their semi-annual work plans. The third edition reported on the social dialogue activities implemented by the CLPRs in the KP-compliant zones based on their semi-annual work plans. The Minister-MHASNR is the Editor in Chief of the newsletter. About 30 copies of each edition of the newsletter were produced with AMPR's support. AMPR's Technical Advisor on Social Cohesion supported the MHASNR in compiling the newsletter, and the Tetra Tech Home Office Production team assisted with the formatting. MHASNR distributed copies to all the CLPRs, the MMG, and partners. AMPR shared the electronic version of the newsletter with USAID and posted it on LinkedIn.



3.2.1.4 ACTIVITY 2.2.1: CONSOLIDATE AND COMPLEMENT LEARNING

Description: This activity aims to use lessons learned from PRADD II and international best practices to design a strategic and sensitive approach to the social and economic inclusion of women. As part of the process of identifying activities and developing the Gender Action Plan, AMPR analyzes these lessons and practices and conduct participatory fieldwork with women in ASM communities.

Results: There were no activities foreseen in the Work Plan for Year 4. The field team continued to apply principles and practices outlined in the Gender Action Plan. Gender remains a cross-cutting theme for the project.

3.2.1.5 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 an emphasis on land tenure dynamics and complementary livelihoods. The activity was completed in Year I and was led jointly by consultant Sabine Jiekak and the Component IIB Coordinator. The team conducted a gender mainstreaming training for AMPR staff as part of a broader capacity-building effort in participatory research methods. A series of participatory exercises in the field complemented the literature review, including focus group discussions and value chain analysis for women's existing livelihoods. The resulting plan outlined AMPR's conceptual framework and identified concrete livelihoods and awareness-raising activities to begin in the first year of implementation.

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

3.2.1.6 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 in Year I. By investing in rigorous and participatory field and desk research, AMPR will be able to identify activities that align with its overall strategy and have the maximum chance of sustainability and success.

Results: In Y2 and Y3, AMPR supported 21 women's and mixed-gender groups in Carnot, Nola and Boda to increase the social and economic inclusion of women in mining areas. Throughout Year 3, the 21 groups continued to carry out field activities, notably the second agricultural season, VSLAs, basic literacy, saponification, and fish farming. The VSLAs are a response to the lack of microfinance services in the intervention areas. The groups started the VSLAs to build up the internal capital needed to provide credit to their members based on strong internal trust and associated group rules facilitated by the AMPR Community Mobilizers. In Y3, AMPR supported the groups' VSLA training and provided them with VSLA kits to manage their savings. Under the VSLA savings scheme, every member contributed 500 FCFA per week.

In Y4, AMPR Community Mobilizers continued to support the VSLA models to expand their associations. Among the successful groups include the VSLAs of Loppo in Nola. The groups used their savings to invest in soapmaking entrepreneurship activities. To date, the 30 Loppo association members have a working capital of 2,011,495 FCFA. Each member has a membership card issued by the VSLA. The group is now a model for other NGO VSLA groups in Nola. The AMPR's Nola-based Community Mobilizers participated in the bi-weekly meetings of the group, where they noted that the group has suppliers of raw materials for soapmaking from Berberati and Cameroon.



Photo 10: Loppo VSLA Members after a bi-weekly meeting. Photo by Ava Passy.

3.2.1.7 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 is combined with in-kind support to boost productivity. In Year I of the AMPR project, the Gender Action Plan identified potential entrepreneurs (including women miners), value chains, and existing women's business groups and propose strategies to support their activities. Based on the results of AMPR's assessment of the existing entrepreneurial activities carried out by women's groups, this activity was planned for Year 4 instead of Year 3 to allow AMPR more time to develop consensus among ministries and donor projects supporting women's empowerment. The project team has brought together a coalition of ministry and the UN Women agency to help think through the most appropriate ways to set up the WIF, a concept and practice already used in CAR.

Results: In Y4, Q3 USAID approved the WIF strategy, including its theory of change. AMPR's Component 2B Coordinator in coordination with the MMG organized community sessions to inform stakeholders about the roll-out of the WIF. In Boda, Carnot and Nola, local leaders, women's associations and MMG representatives formed multi-stakeholder committees to review proposals from individual and women associations to benefit from the WIF. The sessions discussed the eligibility criteria and the type of projects to be supported under the WIF.

In Y4 Q3-Q4, AMPR launched a call for proposals with the support of local leadership, which resulted in the selection of eight (8) women entrepreneurs and three (3) associations in the fields of food security and artisanal mining to benefit from WIF funding. The three associations have 74 members, of which nine (9) are men. The association members include site managers, artisanal miners and small-scale traders active near the mining sites. The three associations selected include the *Association des Femmes Artisanes Minières de Carnot*, the *Association des Femmes Artisanes Minières de Centrafrique* and the *Association des Femmes du Secteur Minier de Centrafrique (AFESMICA)*. The selected beneficiaries were provided technical and logistical support to boost their entrepreneurship. Details of AMPR's support

for the beneficiaries of the WIF are contained in the AMPR Women's Innovation Fund report, dated September 30, 2022. Below are examples of entrepreneurship supported by AMPR in Y4.

In Nola Subprefecture: AMPR Senior Community Mobilizers based in Nola, in coordination with the regional office of the Central African Agency for Agricultural Development (ACDA) and the Ministry of Water and Forestry, conducted a training on agricultural productivity for 26 women entrepreneurs who are beneficiaries of the WIF in Nola. The training focused on theoretical and practical techniques for food production through market gardening and agricultural diversification. The training emphasized standards and environmental practices of soil restoration through market gardening. The trained beneficiaries replicated the techniques in the exhausted mine sites of Ngamkombo and Degba. The training promotes women's economic and social empowerment in ASM communities in furtherance of broad-based social and economic inclusion.



Photo 11: Training women's associations on agricultural productivity in Nola. Photo by Vincent Ferema.

Training on Diamond Evaluation: AMPR and BECDOR Diamond evaluators organized training on diamond evaluation for 62 artisanal miners, including women *chef de chantier* in Boda and Carnot subprefectures. The training focused on the principle and practices of diamond valuation, the type and use of equipment to evaluate rough diamonds, like the magnifying glass, and the classification of rough diamonds (Characteristics, Shape, Color and Clarity). The training will enhance the capacity of the artisanal miners to sort, classify and evaluate diamonds to bargain for a better price.



Photo 12: BECDOR Evaluator Training Artisanal Miners on Diamond Evaluation in Carnot. Photo by Laurent Berkoutou.

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

3.2.2.1 ACTIVITY 2.3.1: DEVELOP INTER-MINISTERIAL AGREEMENTS TO PROMOTE PEACE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Description: This activity aims to build upon efforts under PRADD II to foster collaboration and coordination between the MMG and MHASNR. At this stage, it is unclear if a renewed agreement between the two ministries will be necessary to expand the CLPRs. The Social Cohesion Advisor and Components 1 and 3 Coordinators will confer closely with government stakeholders to see if 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 2022 (see Activity 2.1.1).

Results: AMPR and MHASNR developed a roadmap with a schedule of activities indicating what will be done and when. The roadmap was rolled out alongside a joint monitoring strategy for the activities undertaken mainly in the regions. MHASNR assigned technical staff to support the implementation of the roadmap. The roadmap will be reviewed annually to determine progress, best practices, and recommendations for the subsequent year.

3.2.2.2 ACTIVITY 2.3.2: IMPROVE COORDINATION OF APPROACHES TO PEACE AND RECONCILIATION IN DIAMOND MINING COMMUNITIES

Description: This activity aims to avoid duplication of effort among the different actors working to promote peace and reconciliation in the CAR. In its first year, AMPR focused on building coordination and synergies at the local level, notably through clarifying mandates and roles of the CLS and CLPR committees, identifying and merging 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 amongst donors and other actors.

Results: In Year 4, the effects of AMPR's support to the CLPRs became more visible in the communities through the CLPR local coordination framework to mobilize associations and social organizations. Over 500 community members, leaders of local administrations, and local peace and social cohesion associations that took part in the semester activity plans for 24 CLPRs in the KP compliant zones of Berberati, Boda, Boganangone, Carnot, Gadzi and Nola committed to working together with the CLPRs on identified peace and social cohesion priorities in their respective zones. The capacity of the CLPRs was reinforced by AMPR training on work planning. In Bangui, AMPR organized and supported joint coordination meetings with MHASNR and MMG to analyze the semester activities of the 24 CLPRs. The meetings identified area-specific and cross-cutting social dialogue, incident documentation, and data collection activities. The meetings assigned MHASNR, MMG, and AMPR staff in the field to provide technical support to the CLPRs that are implementing the various activities applying social dialogue and facilitation techniques developed by INDIGO. AMPR provided technical and logistical support for the implementation of the priority CLPR activities.



Photo 13: Joint AMPR, MHASNR and MMG Coordination meeting on the CLPR activities. Photo by Ava Passy.

AMPR participated in a virtual call with the USAID Integrated Natural Resources Management team, which is developing a scope of work for an evaluation of the CLPRs in CAR. According to the team, the USAID-supported evaluation will cover USAID- and non-USAID-supported CLPRs across the country. The evaluation (Y5 Q1) will establish best practices and recommend to partners how to improve coordination in supporting CLPR activities across the country.

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

Overview of Successes and Accomplishments in Year 4

- Supported the Minister of Mines and Geology in setting up an MMG Technical Committee on Gold to analyze the draft AMPR CAR gold sector engagement roadmap. The committee recommended three consultants for consideration by AMPR to assist in conducting the CAR gold marketing and export study.
- AMPR recruited three consultants that completed a consultancy to evaluate the CAR gold marketing and export system and identify value-added opportunities. The team presented the study findings to MMG officials, partners (PGRN and GODICA) and key gold sector actors.

Overview of Challenges in Year 4

- The MMG setup a committee that reviewed and recommended to modify CAR's mercurial (the official price of gold sold in the country) from 15,000 XAF (23.30 USD) for the export of gold powder to 17,000 XAF (26.50 USD) and 25,000 XAF (39.32 USD) for lingots. Despite the MMG signing the decree for the new mercurial, its implementation is slow due to push back from some gold exporters that see it as too high.

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

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

3.3.1.2 ACTIVITY 3.1.2: FACILITATE GOLD SECTOR ACTION PLAN

Description: This activity aims to foster technical discussions that build on the gold sector diagnostic and lead to an action plan, to be supported by other donors. A workshop was planned in the latter part of 2019 to present the gold diagnostic results in association with an EU/OECD/RESOLVE training. RESOLVE worked alongside the EU project to support the government and private sector in developing the action plan. AMPR also worked with the APCM project, which supported some cooperatives involved in gold production.

Results: In Year 4, AMPR provided technical support to the MMG Technical Committee on Gold to draft the CAR gold sector engagement roadmap. AMPR participated in several multi-stakeholder workshops of experts on gold in CAR organized by the MMG to develop a CAR national gold strategy roadmap. Other participants included MMG-DDRSC, jewelers, mining cooperatives, and BECDOR. The team discussed and proposed interventions to improve gold exploitation and valuation commercialization chain, evaluation, and exportation procedures. These interventions included urgent multi-actor engagement to enable the MMG to better control the production and commercialization of unprecedented gold exports, which have risen from 108 kg for all of 2017 to 100 kg per month in 2022. The MMG and AMPR coordinated in identifying three consultants led by Armel Nganzi to assist in conducting the CAR gold marketing and export system study in Y4 Q4.

CAR gold marketing study: AMPR consultant Armel Nganzi and two national experts evaluated the CAR gold marketing and export system and identify value-added opportunities. They met with senior MMG officials, BECDOR evaluators, M'poko International Airport Customs and *Bureaux d'Achat* to explore their role in gold commercialization. The team also travelled to the field to consult and document the activities and practices of actors involved in the CAR gold trade. The team presented the findings to MMG officials, partners (PGRN and GODICA) and key gold sector actors. The key recommendations proposed by the study for the improvement of the CAR gold commercial sector include the following:



Photo 14: Consultants talking with artisanal miners in Bondiba site in Baboua region.
Photo by Reine Ngaihorofet.

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

3.3.1.3 ACTIVITY 3.1.3: DEVELOP INTERACTIVE MAP OF DIAMOND AND GOLD SITE LOCATIONS

Description: This activity aims to replicate the mine site monitoring and interactive real-time mapping interface developed by IPIS in the DRC, as well as build on its conflict mapping work in CAR. Based on work plan discussions, AMPR moved this activity to Year I, given its utility in developing the gold diagnostic and action plan. Data for the map was collected by local researchers trained by IPIS for gold mine sites, concurrently with KP Focal Points for diamond mining areas, in the locations specified in the map and table above.

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

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

Overview of Successes and Accomplishments in Year 4

- Recruited the lead researcher for PRADD II CDI Performance Evaluation who led the process to finalize field research instruments; recruited the field research team including a national coordinator, two research associates and two focal points; developed the field implementation plan; launched introductory meetings in Abidjan and arranged the logistics for field visits.

- AMPR's Issue Brief entitled "Mining and the Green Energy Transition," has contributed to the USG discussions on critical mineral resources needed in the rapidly expanding Green Economy, especially in the battery sector for electric vehicles.
- AMPR's COP participated in the virtual 15th OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains from May 2-6, 2022. AMPR contributed to the discussions of multi-stakeholders' engagement to expanding due diligence to new supply chains.
- Shared information and field-based perspectives widely on the increased costs of operating in CAR due to the rise in prices of fuel, through the Search for Common Ground Working Group of CAR development partners.

Overview of Challenges in Year 4

- After consulting with USAID, AMPR reduced the number of activities to be implemented under this component due to budget constraints.

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

3.4.1.1 ACTIVITY 4.1.1: PREPARE OUTREACH DOCUMENTS

Description: This activity aims to prepare communication and outreach materials targeting USAID OUs on themes related to ASM and development. USAID prepares briefs on the AMPR project to be shared with OUs. AMPR prepares communications materials as needed.

Results: There are no activities foreseen in Y5 under Activity 4.1.1.

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 programs where ASM is widely practiced. During work plan consultations, USAID determined that such a brief is not needed at this time, but as with all Component 4 activities, AMPR will remain responsive to USAID requests.

Results: Completed preparations on the design and implementation of a retrospective performance impact evaluation of the PRADD II project in Côte d'Ivoire. A Lead Performance Evaluation Specialist was recruited to work with a team of independent evaluators led by Dr. Assi Kimou. The evaluation team finalized field research protocols, a research design document and a timeline for the Performance Evaluation. At the end of Y4, the team started consultative meetings with national partners of the PRADD II project in Abidjan including SODEMI, the General Directorate of Mines, a former KP focal point and INDIGO. More consultation with partners in Abidjan including KPPS, the Rural Land Tenure Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture, and an NGO, GRPIE, will be conducted in Y5 Q1.

3.4.1.3 ACTIVITY 4.1.3 PROVIDE ON-CALL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Description: This activity aims to provide expertise and assistance to USAID OUs as needed. The Component 4 Coordinator was instructed to work with the AMPR Project Manager and USAID to respond to any requests through the organization of short-term technical assistance or other activities

Results: The in-depth analytical Issue Brief entitled, "Mining and the Green Energy Transition: Review of International Development Challenges and Opportunities," prepared by AMPR in Y3 was praised by

USAID leadership. In Y4, USAID has used the issues raised in the brief as a reference for discussions on environmental and social impacts of battery technologies with senior USG and partners.

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

3.4.2.1 ACTIVITY 4.2.1: PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL FORUMS ON ASM ISSUES

Description: The purpose of this activity is 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's COP Maxie Muwonge participated in the virtual 2022 OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains. Forum participants discussed expanding due diligence to new supply chains, identifying best practices for environmental due diligence and other emerging risks, and opportunities and challenges for strengthening due diligence procedures. AMPR raised the need for continued multi-stakeholder models that include responsible buyers and certification systems to deal with the use of mercury in gold production, given its significant, devastating human and environmental impacts. The forum recommended the need to rethink due diligence to include environmental concerns. Civil society organizations recommended that gender considerations be integrated into supply chain due diligence and related decision-making structures. The forum was attended by over 300 global representatives of governments, NGOs, civil society, researchers, and up-and downstream mineral supply chain actors.

3.4.2.2 ACTIVITY 4.2.2: SHARE KNOWLEDGE ON LINKAGES BETWEEN ASM AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

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

Results: In Y4, the AMPR team has been actively involved in sharing knowledge and information gained from field experience. The AMPR Project Manager and COP participated actively in various virtual calls organized by Search for Common Ground. Other participants included the US State Department and US-based humanitarian agencies operating in CAR. The meetings discussed the increased costs of operating in CAR due to the rise in prices of fuel. Additionally, Russian forces supporting the national army to combat armed groups have pulled out in many parts of CAR and redeployed in Ukraine, creating a security vacuum. Humanitarian actors reported having documented security incidents in areas where the national army and its allies have pulled out, especially in the northwest. The participants recommended an analysis of the impact that CAR's cryptocurrency adoption would have on future operations of humanitarian actors. Finally, the participants requested that USG continue supporting the CAR peace process, including the grassroots peace efforts of the CLPRs.

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.

Results: There were no activities foreseen in the Y5 work plan under Activity 4.2.3.

4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

In Year 4, AMPR continued to emphasize the inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups in the mining communities, such as the Pygmy minorities. In Q2, AMPR's Women's Economic and Social Empowerment Specialist/Component IIB Coordinator participated in a national workshop on gender equality in the mining sector organized by the MMG to commemorate International Women's Day 2022. The workshop, officiated by the Minister-MMG, covered the involvement of women in mining governance in CAR, barriers preventing women from advancing in the ASM sector, and the establishment of partnerships to support women in the ASM sector. AMPR presented on the promotion of international best practices in ASM through support for women in artisanal mining based on models in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and the DRC. The workshop was attended by the MMG senior cabinet, National Union of Mining Cooperatives, and MMG partners.



Photo 15: Participants at the national workshop on gender equality in the mining sector. Photo by MMG.

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

Monthly Coordination Calls and Weekly Updates: Throughout Y4, AMPR staff actively participated in the USAID monthly coordination calls designed to share updates and improve coordination on the project's interventions. The project also received updates on the GODICA project and the WB PGRN and APCM projects during the calls. AMPR compiled and shared notes on the monthly calls. The monthly calls are complemented by AMPR Weekly Updates, an effective tool for informing a wide range of actors on project advancements, challenges and plans for the coming week.

CAR Technical Coordination Meetings: AMPR's Project Manager and COP participated in several virtual technical coordination meetings organized by the WB's Regional Coordinator for CAR on the review of the CAR Mining Code. Other participants included GODICA and the PGRN CAR Focal Point. The discussions highlighted the inclusive support to the MMG—SWG in drafting the CAR fraud and smuggling strategy. The WB and MMG agreed on a 100-day plan to tighten the revised Mining Code and avail GoCAR of international experts to develop the Mining Policy. The meeting also proposed key talking points to the Ambassadors to discuss with the Minister-MMG during the CTRE-RCA meetings (see Activity 1.4.3).

Closure of the APCM and GODICA Projects: The APCM project supported by the PGRN closed at the end of September 2022. The project supported the MMG in the professionalization of 11 mining cooperatives and set up equipmental rental banks in Nola and Boganangone subprefectures. The GODICA project also closed at the end of August 2022. The future of the CAR ASM sector uncertain in light of the closure of these projects, with AMPR also set to close in September 2023.

Suspension of CAR's Budget Support: In Y4 Q4, the CAR Minister of Budget announced that the World Bank and IMF suspended budget support for CAR. Reportedly, these institutions want assurance from GoCAR that their support will not be used to finance the Russian Wagner Group that supports the CAR armed forces in combatting armed groups. Consequently, the Minister announced budget cuts of

about 40% to 60% for certain ministries. In Y5, AMPR will monitor the impact of this suspension on support provided by ministry partners for project implementation.

4.3 OFFICES

Fuel shortage: Throughout Y4, CAR faced a prolonged gasoline crisis. The fuel scarcity affected service delivery of CAR humanitarian actors, including I/NGOs and UN agencies. UN Humanitarian Air Service flights have been reduced from three flights per week to once in two weeks from Bangui to the various CAR regions. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) could only secure 25% of the fuel required for monthly field operations in June 2022. This affected its ability to reach out to the beneficiaries in need of humanitarian assistance, including food

distribution. The Minister of Energy wrote to fuel stations banning the sale of fuel in jerricans and drums and ordering them not to sell beyond 20,000 FCFA of fuel to small vehicles and 50,000 FCFA to trucks and buses at any one time. AMPR tried to get exemptions to allow it to buy more fuel but was obliged to apply for an exemption for each purchase.

Because of the fuel shortage, airline companies have been refueling flights outside the country. Any further shortages or spike in fuel prices, as well as a further increase in other commodity prices and shortages, will probably lead to an increase in social unrest in Y5. AMPR planned for daily operations by factoring in the potential for disruption, such as long queues at gas stations, commodity shortages, and associated protests.



Photo 16: Taxis and motorcycles lining up for fuel in Bangui. Photo by Maxie Muwonge.

CAR Fiber-Optic Connection: The WB-funded Central African Backbone development project to install a 285km underwater fiberoptic cable between Congo Brazzaville and CAR was launched in Y4 Q2. Huawei and China Communications Services International are carrying out the installation for approximately seven months. Once completed, the cable will improve internet connectivity to enhance business and communications in the Central African region. AMPR will explore with USAID the possibilities of using this optical connection at project offices in Bangui and the field in Y5 if it becomes the only reliable internet connection in CAR.

4.4 STAFFING

Departures: AMPR's Project Manager Mark Freudenberger stepped down after four years as AMPR manager at the end of June 2022. He shifted to a part-time role with Tetra Tech ARD. Bocar Thiam is the new AMPR project Manager. AMPR's Deputy Project Manager, Creighton Camera, also left Tetra Tech ARD at the end of March 2022. She joined the US State Department as an Economic Officer. Daniel Myers replaced Ms. Camera as the new Deputy AMPR Project Manager. AMPR appreciates Mr. Freudenberger and Ms. Camera's tremendous efforts to the project and wishes them all the best in their future endeavors. Brandon Akpekabou stepped down as AMPR's Senior Community Mobilizer of Boda regional office at the end of August 2022. He was admitted by a university in France to pursue further studies.

New Hires: AMPR hired two new local employees: Bienvenu Houltoupou as a ZEA Expansion/KP Compliance Specialist to replace Hervé Pounou, and Patricia Houte Kasse as the Finance Officer to replace Régis Ndaket who stepped down at the end of July 2022. Throughout Y5, the AMPR team will decrease in size due to the closeout of regional offices and the ultimate closure of the Bangui office in September 2023. Details of the staff demobilization plan will be included in the closeout plan to be submitted to USAID in Year V Q1.

Staff Training: AMPR Community Mobilizers Brandon Akpekabou and Abdel Adoum, completed a 10-day Tetra Tech-funded training focused on MEL at the end of April 2022. AMPR's Rural Development Specialist Arsène Mangibe also completed a 10-day Tetra Tech-funded training focused on project and result-based management. This capacity-building training helped the field-based staff to understand the importance of collecting data to guide strategic planning, using clearly defined and measurable indicators, targets, and expected results specific to the AMPR project. The training will also allow them to provide better field-based support for the project component leaders, MEL Manager, and the COP.

Excellence and Achievement Award Nomination: In Y4 Q1 the AMPR team, represented by COP Maxie Muwonge, was nominated for a Tetra Tech Excellence and Achievement Award recognizing its work on safety. During a virtual Tetra Tech ARD staff meeting, Maxie gave a brief presentation on the project's safety achievements and thanked Tetra Tech colleagues for recognizing the AMPR's team efforts to maintain high standards for health, security, and safety practices.

Emergency DAF Leave: AMPR Director of Administration and Finance Linca Tuyisenge's father passed away suddenly in mid-March 2022 and she spent three weeks on emergency leave with her family. The AMPR team supported Ms. Tuyisenge during this difficult time, with the COP, DPM, and Bangui operations team covering for her while she was on leave.

4.5 SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Hostile Environment Awareness Training (HEAT): AMPR Administration Officer and Security Focal Point, Sandra Koyandakpa, participated in a three-day HEAT training aimed at strengthening capacity on personal security management in the field or during missions. The training reinforced her understanding of security crisis management and will allow her to co-lead a refresher HEAT course with Senior Community Mobilizer Lucila Mandazou (who has participated in the training before) for AMPR existing staff and newer employees. The practical training was organized in Bangui by a London-based security firm and taught by French ex-military officers specializing in risk and security management.



Photo 17: Simulation during the HEAT training attended by AMPR's Security Focal Point. Photo by Yohann Lebrun.

Commodity shortage: Cameroon's suspension of the export of wheat flour, rice, refined oil, cereals, and cement to neighboring countries in May 2022 led to price increases in CAR, which depends almost entirely on imports from Cameroon. The price of refined cooking oil doubled from 1,250 to 2,500 XAF/liter, rice from 520 to 1,000 XAF/kilo and cooking gas from 18,000 to 25,000 XAF for a refill of a 12.5-kg canister. The CAR Minister of Commerce met with the Cameroon Minister of Commerce in Yaoundé at the end of April 2022 to appeal for a lift of Cameroon's ban on exports of essential commodities to CAR. Cameroon's Minister explained the ban is a temporary measure meant to stop the smuggling network at the border with CAR who are exporting these items to CAR at a higher price, thus causing the shortage of the same in Cameroon. Despite the promise by the Cameroonian officials to review the CAR's request to lift the ban, the ban continued through the end of Y4. The project continues to monitor the impact of this shortage and is developing corresponding contingency measures.

Floods in CAR: In Y4 Q3, heavy rains caused floods in Bangui and the rest of CAR. Several homes in Bangui, including two of AMPR staff, were flooded following torrential rains. Access to AMPR's Bangui office was cut off due to the flooding of the entrance and the parking lot. The office was saved because its entrance is elevated. The roads connecting Bangui to the communes, especially those south of Bangui, were cut off due to overflowing. The roads in the interior became impracticable, making the circulation of AMPR field teams challenging. The average travel duration of the AMPR missions from Bangui to the interior has increased due to the poor road conditions. AMPR field teams use 4X4 vehicles and TX motorbikes to try and maneuver on these roads.



Photo 18: Flooded main road at PK 2 in Bangui Town. Photo by William Bouyama.

Tension over CAR's Digital Currency: In Y4 Q3, CAR's Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional the provisions of CAR's national digital currency, the Sango Coin, because the law creating it proposed to grant investors who provided USD 60,000 in collateral for five years citizenship and access to CAR's natural resources. The court ruled that the provisions of CAR's constitution on acquiring a Central African nationality do not include citizenship by investment. GoCAR's spokesperson indicated that the government would address the concerns of the Court when drafting its cryptocurrency policy. Youths also manifested in front of the Constitutional Court to demand the resignation of the President of the Constitutional Court and his team for their role in the ruling. AMPR will continue to monitor the rollout of Sango as a legal tender by service providers in Y5.

Appointment of a New United Nations Special Representative for CAR: UN Secretary-General António Guterres announced on February 24 the appointment of Valentine Rugwabiza of Rwanda as his new Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of UN Peacekeeping Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA). Ms. Rugwabiza succeeded Mankeur Ndiaye of Senegal, who has led the Mission since 2019.

5. PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

5.1 THE MONITORING LEARNING AND EVALUATION UNIT

AMPR Data Quality Assessment (DQA): In Y4 Q4, USAID AMPR COR completed the AMPR Data Quality Assessment (DQA), for indicators 6, 9, 10, 12 and 13. Overall, the evaluation found that the project has designed and maintained a strong MEL system.

5.2 COMMENTARY ON SPECIFIC INDICATORS

- Indicator 1:* According to BECDOR and the KPPS, the increase in the volume of diamonds exported during the period October-December 2021 by purchasing offices, mining companies and mining cooperatives is due to the recovery of the international market of diamonds. In addition, some exporting entities buy diamonds until they have a threshold volume to amortize their expenses. From January - June 2022, it can be observed that the legally exported volume increased from 18,180.33 carats to 29,860.8 carats. According to BECDOR, during this period, the purchasing offices typically negotiate contracts with those who finance them and take stock of their activities over the past year. AMPR noted the delay in the renewal of their licenses and payment of taxes as well as the delay in the issuance of their purchase slips by the mining administration. The chart below demonstrates the trend of CAR diamond exports in Y4.

Figure 1: CAR Diamond Exports During AMPR Year 4

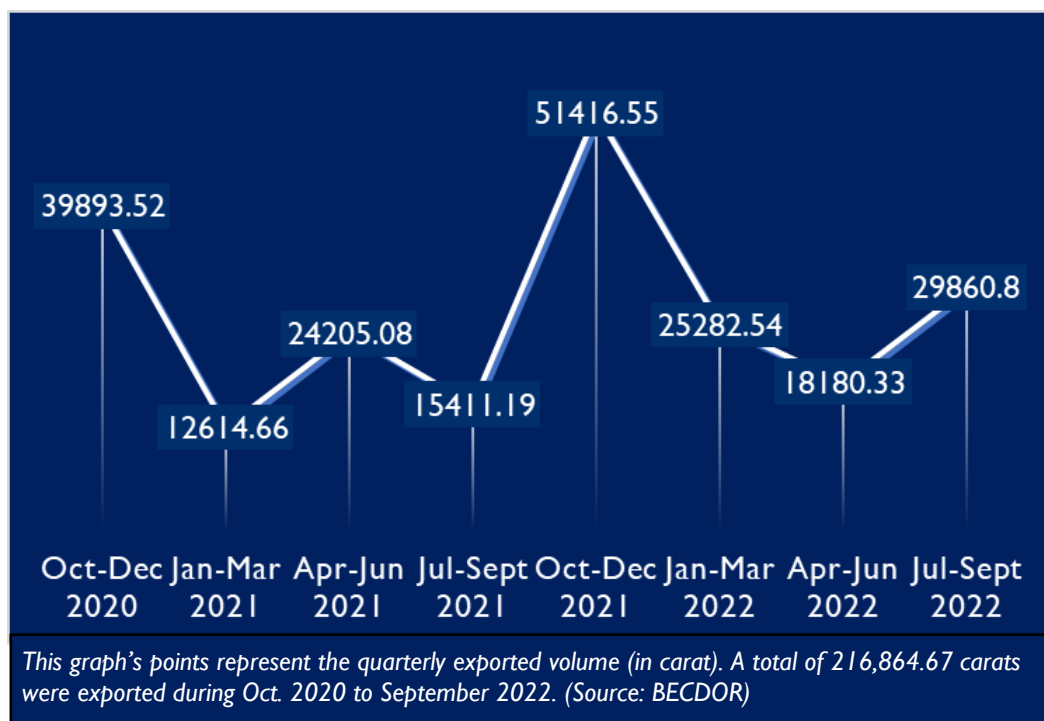


TABLE I. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The baseline values have been updated based on Year 4 activities. In addition, Year 4 and life-of-project (LOP) targets reflect those in the MEL Plan submitted for USAID approval as part of the Year 5 Work Plan. This approach harmonizes the results with the revised targets and thereby makes comparisons easier in subsequent years. Updated figures are bolded.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	Y4 TARGET	Y4 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
1	Percentage of estimated rough diamond production in KP-compliant zones that is legally exported from CAR	8% ¹	15%	12%	25%	11%	40%	56%	50%	76%	60%	Data updated from the MMG data exportation of July to Sept 2022 (29860.8 carats)
2	Percentage of major diamond-mining sub-prefectures in the Western part of the country authorized by the KP to export rough diamonds	31% ²	50%	50%	50%	50%	75%	50% ³	100%	50%	100%	GoCAR continues to engage the KP to validate four additional zones in western CAR.
3	Number of licensed (registered) artisanal miners	1,000 ⁴	1,500	1,458	2,000	1,006 ⁵	2,000	689 ⁶	2,500	1,948	3,000	Update of 361 artisanal miners who paid their <i>patentes</i> in Bangui.

¹ The baseline of 8% is derived by dividing the exports from 2018 (approximately 13,000 carats) over the estimated production from the 5 KP-compliant zones in 2017 (164,000 carats). The U.S. Geological Survey did not estimate production for 2018 at the time of writing, but there is no reason to believe that it decreased. On the contrary, PRADD II georeferencing in April and May 2018 showed mining at a constant intensity in all zones. The figure of 13,000 carats of exports does not include approximately 63,000 carats exported in early 2018 but which were held up from 2017 due to unanswered questions by the KP Monitoring Team.

² 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 GoCAR as concentrating the vast majority of the Western region's production and have been identified by 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%.

³ There is an ongoing international debate on the validation of additional zones, which is out of AMPR's manageable interest given the complex politics and geopolitics at play.

⁴ 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.

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

⁶ The post-electoral conflict involving the CPC armed group slowed mining activities for about four months (Dec 2020-April 2021).

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	Y4 TARGET	Y4 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
4	Number of diamond buyers (collectors and buying houses) making purchases with official purchase slips	200 ⁷	200	206	225	135 ⁸	250	217	275	135	300	129 collectors and six (6) buying houses.
5	Percentage of artisanal miners in project intervention zones with basic knowledge of KP and Mining Code	35%	N/A	35%	N/A	N/A	50%	N/A	N/A	49%	75%	KAP survey data after analysis of collected data.
	<i>Men</i>	33%		33%								
	<i>Women</i>	2%		2%								
6	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-1)	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	ZEA Decree of Dinga and Guembe in the sub-prefecture of Carnot
	<i>Number of total related to women's equal rights</i>											
	<i>Stage 1: Analyzed</i>											
	<i>Stage 2: Drafted and presented for</i>											

⁷ 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.

⁸ The data for this indicator depends on the processing of the purchase slip, which is done at the end of the calendar year when the diamond buyers return the purchase slip books.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	Y4 TARGET	Y4 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
	public/stakeholder consultation											
	Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation							I				Draft CAR Mining Code
	Stage 4: Presented for legislation/decree											
	Stage 5: Passed/approved											
	Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun							I		I		ZEA Decree of SCED and Dinga-Guembe
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 ⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1920	N/A	N/A	1272	2,040	KAP survey data after analysis of collected data.
8	Number of villages having formalized and strengthened their natural resource management capacity	0	0	0	5	I	5	0	5	0	20 ¹⁰	Progress was delayed due to MMG delay in issuing the ZEA decree.
9	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-	0	0	0	2	I ¹¹	3	17 ¹²	10	0	15	

⁹ 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 KAP surveys.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Based on a systematic review of AMPR's project indicators at the end of Year 2, the project has determined that the trainings it conducted with CLPRs in Year 1 did not satisfy the requirements of this indicator. As such the Year 1 results have been revised down to zero for both Indicators 9 and 10. In Year 2, the priority was given to orienting the CLPRs on their roles and mandates as recommended by the expert CLPR evaluation conducted in Y2 Q2; however, the project put a strong emphasis on training CLPRs in conflict resolution skills and consensus-building in the second half of Year 3.

¹² In July 2021, 34 representatives of 17 CLPRs in Berberati, Carnot, Boda, and Nola were trained by INDIGO on social dialogue techniques.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	Y4 TARGET	Y4 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
	building techniques with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-2)											
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	0	10	2	15	4 ¹³	15	10	50	Social dialogues facilitated by the CLPRs in Nola, Balego, Berberati, Bania, Wapo, Nassolé, Yamalé, Beya-Panzi, Babaza and Nandobo.
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		5	13	5	0	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	2	5	2	5	4	20	Conflicts between farmers and herders resolved by the CLPRs of Yamale and Beya-Panzi.
13	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts	0	5	0	10	18	15	13	10	19	50	Conflicts that are resolved and documented by the CLPRs.

¹³ INDIGO training in Bangui and Berberati; MHASNR Training of the new six CLPRs of Boda and Boganangone on their roles and responsibilities.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	Y4 TARGET	Y4 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
	as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-3)											
	<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	52	250	267	250	81	1,000	Number of beneficiaries of the WIF.
	<i>Type of Individual: Producer</i>					52		267				
	<i>Type of Individual: Government Agents</i>											
	<i>Type of Individual: Private Sector Firm</i>											
	<i>Type of Individual: Civil Society</i>											
	<i>Men</i>					33		66		9		
	<i>Women</i>					19		201		72		
15	Number of gold mining sites integrated into the interactive mapping system	0	0	0	300	322	0		0	0	300	
16	Number of activities benefitting USAID OUs aimed at improving the	0	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	0	10	

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y1 TARGET	Y1 RESULT	Y2 TARGET	Y2 RESULT	Y3 TARGET	Y3 RESULT	Y4 TARGET	Y4 RESULT	LOP TARGET	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS
	understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues											

ANNEX I: SNAPSHOT



SUCCESS STORY

Formalization of Land and Resource Rights in Artisanal Diamond Mining Communities



Community participatory mapping exercise in pilot SCED Ndélénguè ZEA. Photo by St-Cyr NGANADORA

AMPR, in coordination with the Director-General of the MMG, successfully formalized the SCED-Ndélénguè ZEA in the Nola subprefecture as well as the Dinga and Guembé ZEAs in Carnot subprefecture. The Minister-MMG issued decrees No. 102/21/MMG/DIRCAB/DGM/DRMCM/SDCM of September 17, 2021, and No. 159/22/MMG/DIRCAB/DGM/DRMCM/SDCM of August 2, 2022, for the pilot ZEAs in Nola and Carnot respectively. This realization demonstrates the buy-in of the MMG for the formalization of land and resource rights in artisanal diamond mining communities through piloting a territorial management and community development framework revolving around the concept of the ZEAs.

AMPR, in coordination with MMG, facilitated consultative meetings and dialogues in SCED-Ndélénguè in Nola, and Dinga and Guembé in Carnot attended by mining community representatives and local leaders in order to develop the implementation strategy document for the respective pilot ZEAs. These strategies have guided the implementation process of several strategic activities, notably:

- The signing of local commitment pacts which present the rights and obligations of the community, the MMG and the technical partners.
- Establishing the ZEA management bodies and steering committee, whose mission is to oversee the implementation of the pilot ZEA program.

- The Local Development Committee (LDC), whose mission is to coordinate local development activities, is composed of representatives of the traditional chieftaincies, associations of mining artisans, women's associations, and the association of artisanal miners, whose main mission is to professionalize ASM actors.
- Measures to secure property rights and reduce land conflicts through georeferencing and determining the boundaries of the pilot ZEAs, the buffer zones, and protected conservation areas, particularly in SCED-Ndélénguè.
- Strengthening the legal chain through the sensitization of site managers on KP traceability and the KP OF using posters and the documentary film produced by the AMPR project.
- Technical support for artisanal miners through training on mining prospecting techniques using the hand auger and good artisanal mining practices (SMARTER Mining) that encourage respect for the environment and the restoration of depleted sites.

Whereas the implementation of the ZEA strategies is still at an early stage, especially in Carnot, AMPR has noted the imperative need for a multi-actor approach. The inter-ministerial coordination, particularly the Ministry of Finance, provides Taxes Identification Numbers (TIN) to enable site managers and artisanal miners to obtain mining permits. The Ministry of Water and Forests is a pivotal player in ensuring that the ZEA and SMARTER Mining activities apply environmental best practices, including ensuring that mining activities are not conducted in protected conservation areas or community water sources. The University of Bangui plays a central role in providing technical expertise. AMPR opted to include the University geologists as a strategy to develop a pool of specialists to pilot and sustain the ZEA approach in other mining communities in CAR.

ANNEX 2: LIST OF MEDIA

Local, national, and international media covered the following activities for AMPR during Year 4:

Media	Activities			
	Formalization of the SCED-Ndélégué ZEA	AMPR documentary on the role of the CLPRs	Rollout of the WIF	CLPR of Berberati discussion on social cohesion and living together
	Radio	Television	Radio	Radio
Radio Centrafrique	✓			
Television Centrafrique (TVCA)		✓		
Kuli-Ndunga community radio	✓			
Guira FM			✓	✓
Radio Ndekeluka			✓	

ANNEX 3: PROJECT STAFF

AME	TITLE	EMAIL
1. Maxie Muwonge	Chief of Party	Maxie.Muwonge@dpamcar.org
2. Linca Tuyisenge	Director of Administration and Finance	Linca.Tuyisenge@dpamcar.org
3. Guy Mesmin Sesengue	Component 2B Coordinator	Guy.Sesengue@dpamcar.org
4. St-Cyr Ngana-Dora	Component I Coordinator	Stcyr.Nganadora@dpamcar.org
5. Zéphirin Mogba	Technical Advisor on Social Cohesion	Zephirin.Mogba@dpamcar.org
6. Sandra Koyandakpa	Administrative Officer	Sandra.Koyandakpa@dpamcar.org
7. Benjamin Guy Ndongo Gafade	Component I Specialist and MEL Manager	Benjamin.Ndongo@dpamcar.org
8. Bienvenu Houltoupou	Specialist in Extension of Compliant Zones	Bienvenu.Houltoupou@dpamcar.org
9. Patricia Houte-Kasse	Finance Officer	patricia.houte-kasse@dpamcar.org
10. Arsène Sidoine Mangibe Balinza	Rural Development Specialist, Nola Office	Arsene.Mangibe@dpamcar.org
11. Laurent Berkoutou	Rural Development Specialist, Carnot Office	Laurent.Berkoutou@dpamcar.org
12. Arnold Minang	Logistics and Procurement Officer	Arnold.Minang@dpamcar.or
13. Ava Urcine Ndimabe Passy	Community Mobilizer	Ava.Passy@dpamcar.org
14. Lucila Bertille Binguimai Mandazou	Senior Community Mobilizer	Lucila.Bertille@dpamcar.org
15. Junior Delphin Kogoro	Senior Community Mobilizer	Junior.Delphin@dpamcar.org
16. Brandon Akpekabou	Senior Community Mobilizer	Brandon.Akpekabou@dpamcar.org
17. Abdel Adoum	Senior Community Mobilizer	Abdel.Adoum@dpamcar.org
18. William Bouyama	Driver	w.bouyama1@gmail.com
19. Marien Frajala	Driver	fmarien310@gmail.com
20. Gerald Doumalo	Driver	
21. Dominique Makondji	Office Gardener	domackondji@gmail.com
22. Félicité Agnès Yasselo	Office Cleaner	yessfelicite9@gmail.com
23. Bocar Thiam	Project Manager	Bocar.Thiam@tetrattech.com
24. Daniel Myers	Deputy Project Manager	Daniel.Myers@tetrattech.com
25. Roxana Blanco	Contracts Specialist	Roxana.Blanco@tetrattech.com

ANNEX 4: PARTICIPATION DATA

AMPR generated new participation data from the various activities conducted this year. The table below summarizes participation by activity.

Component	Type of Activity	Female	Male	Category of Participants
I	MMG review conference in Bouar, on the roles and responsibilities of the Mining Police—USAF, MMG and KPPS regional offices	2	18	MMG, USAF, KPPS, AMPR
I	Regional consultative workshops in Bouar on the review CAR fraud strategy	5	64	MMG, WB-PGRN, AMPR, GODICA, Civil Society, USAF, KPPS, CNS, Local authorities, representatives of Youth, and Social Affairs, cooperatives, collectors, artisanal miners, and AMPR
I	CLS KP Quarterly meetings in the compliant zones of Nola, Carnot, Berberati, Gadi, Boganda, Boganangone, Boda, and Mbaiki	20	129	Members of the respective CLS-KP, KPPS Regional Officers, AMPR, and Sub-Prefects
I	Sensitization of Mining actors in the zones of Boda, Carnot, Nola, Gazi, Boganangone, and Berberati using the AMPR KP video	167	1450	Members of the respective CLS-KP, KPPS Regional Officers, AMPR, Sub-Prefects, and cooperatives
I	Theoretical and practical training on SMARTER mining for artisanal miners in SCED Ndéléngué pilot ZEA	36	101	Mines site owners and artisanal miners in SCED Ndéléngué pilot ZEA, MMG
I	Training on techniques and measures to improve monitoring, collection, and reporting on purchase and sales data to reduce anomalies for actors in Carnot, Berberati, Nola and Boda	12	116	AMPR, DDRSC, <i>Bureau d'Achats</i> , collectors, artisanal miners, cooperatives, Mining Police, and MMG regional officers
I	Training on rough diamond evaluation in Boda and Carnot	61	54	Artisanal miners, BECDOR, AMPR

Component	Type of Activity	Female	Male	Category of Participants
2A	Training on preparing of the CLPR semester activity plans	22	45	MHASNR, CLPRs in Carnot, Berberati, Nola, Boda, Gadzi and Boganangone, AMPR.
2A	Social dialogues organized by the CLPRs of Toutoubou, Irma-baron, Beya-panzi, Nola centre, Berberati, Yamalé, Balego, Nassolé, Gadzi, Wapo, Bania, Ngoungourou, Zalingo, Boguera, Koudoum, Ndinguri, Bosoui, Nandobo	169	722	CLPR, Religious Platform, Ministry of the Environment, customary chiefs, USAF, Social Affairs, police, artisanal miners, local authorities, MMG, MAHRN, and AMPR
2B	National validation workshop for the women Innovation fund	63	17	AFESMICA, <i>Institut Pasteur</i> , UNCMCA, MMG, DGM, women NGO leaders, KPPS, USAF
2B	Capacity building on entrepreneurship in Boda and Carnot	16	9	Artisanal miners and AFESMICA, AMPR
2B	Training on standards and environmental practices of soil restoration through market gardening in Boda, Carnot and Nola	74	7	ACDA, AFESMICA, AMPR
3	Restitution Workshop of the CAR gold marketing study in Bangui	2	17	PGRN, GODICA, BECDOR, MMG, KPPS
Total		649 (19.1%)	2749 (80.9%)	

U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

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