



# ARTISANAL MINING AND PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT APRIL I– JUNE 30, 2022



Contract Number: 7200AAI8C00087  
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**July 2022**

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

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

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Photo:

SMARTER Mining Training of Artisanal Miners in the Site of Mboudijia, Monassao in Bayanga subprefecture. Photo by Bienvenue Houltoupou.

Suggested Citation:

Tetra Tech (2022). *Quarterly Progress Report, April 1– June 30, 2022*. Washington, DC: USAID Artisanal Mining and Property Rights. Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II IDIQ

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

## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT APRIL I – JUNE 30, 2022

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

GoCAR	Government of the Central African Republic
GTSM-RCA	<i>Groupe de Travail du Secteur Minier de la République Centrafricaine</i> (Mining Sector Working Group of the Central African Republic)
HEAT	Hostile environment awareness training
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
IR	Intermediate Result
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KP	Kimberley Process
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
KPPS	Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat
LOP	Life of project
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MHASNR	Ministry of Humanitarian Action Solidarity and National Reconciliation
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MMG	Ministry of Mines and Geology
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Operational Framework
OU	Operating Unit
PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development
PGRN	<i>Projet de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (Natural Resources Management Project)
SCED	<i>Société Centrafricaine d'Exploitation Diamantifère</i> (Central African Diamond Exploitation Society)
SMARTER	Sustainable Mining by Artisanal Miners
SODEMI	<i>Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire</i> (Society for the Mining Development of Côte d'Ivoire)
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TVCA	CAR National Television
USAF	<i>Unité Spéciale Anti-Fraude</i> (Anti-Fraud Police Unit)

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)
WB	World Bank
WIF	Women's Innovation Fund
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZEA	<i>Zone d'Exploitation Artisanale</i> (Artisanal Mining Zone)



## I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) project supports the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to improve land and resource governance and strengthen property rights for all members of society, especially women. It serves as USAID's vehicle for addressing complex land and resource issues around artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in the Central African Republic (CAR) using a multidisciplinary approach. The project focuses primarily on diamond—and to a lesser extent, gold—production as well as providing 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 in June 2020. The present report summarizes progress during Quarter 3 of AMPR's third year of project implementation.

Objective 1 aims to strengthen CAR's capacity for implementing 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 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.

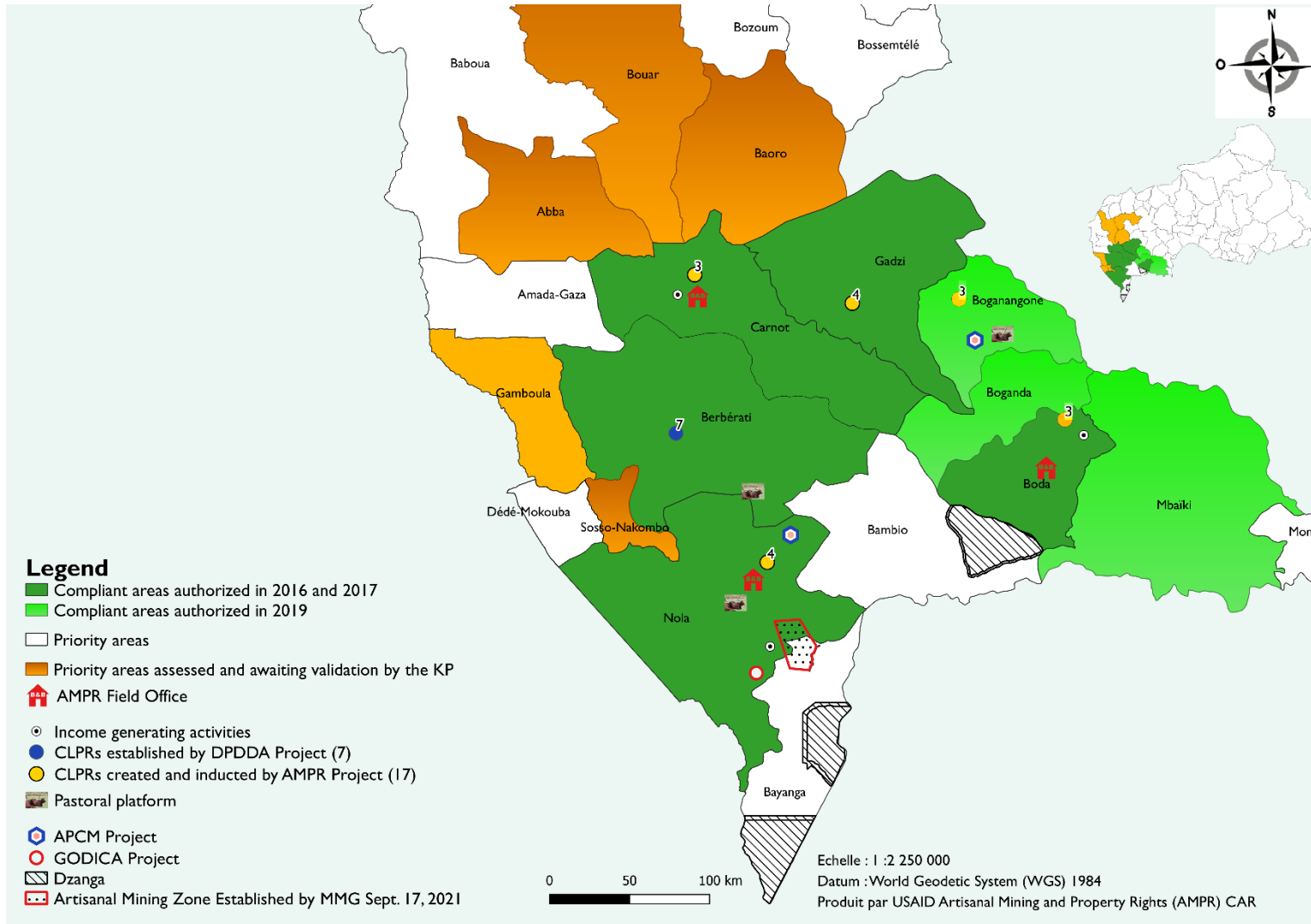
Objective 2 strengthens social cohesion and economic development in diamond mining communities. AMPR is building upon lessons learned from PRADD II and expanding local structures and processes for fostering peace and reconciliation. AMPR is supporting the expansion of local peace and reconciliation committees (*Comités Locaux de Paix et Réconciliation* [CLPRs]), as well as their efforts to monitor and resolve conflicts and conduct peacebuilding activities. AMPR is continuing efforts to foster coordination between the government ministries responsible for mining and peacebuilding. AMPR also 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 gold 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.

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

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

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



## 2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AMPR supports USAID's Land and Resource Governance Office and the USAID Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Mission's Central Africa Program to improve land and resource governance and strengthen property rights for all members of society, especially women. It serves as USAID's vehicle for addressing complex land and resource issues around ASM in a multidisciplinary fashion, focusing on diamonds and, to a lesser extent, gold production in the CAR. The project also 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 AMPR contract was signed on September 28, 2018 and will run for five years (the two option years were approved in 2020). This quarterly performance report describes achievements realized under the AMPR between April 1 and June 30, 2022.

AMPR's achievements for the quarter are summarized below:

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

- AMPR provided technical and logistical support to the MMG Sectorial Working Group (SWG) on fraud and rough diamond smuggling, which includes MMG partners. The SWG has 90 days to elaborate the national anti-fraud strategy and set up a CAR Task Force on fraud.
- The CAR KPPS has documented diamond exports of 43,562 carats from January to June 2022, equivalent to 42% of the 103,647 carats exported in 2021, thanks in part to the coordinated support between the MMG and CAR KPPS partners.
- Participated in KPPS technical meetings to review the export documents of rough diamonds, including the new proposed CAR KP export certificate.
- Provided technical and logistical support to 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.
- The Minister of Mines nominated 12 new Bureau of Evaluation and Regulation of Diamonds and Gold (BECDOR) evaluation experts, including a pool of new and old BECDOR evaluators.
- Coordinated with the MMG to develop a technical strategy for a pilot ZEA in Carnot Kimberly Process compliant zone.
- Provided technical support to the Local Development Committee (LDC) of SCED-Ndéléngué pilot ZEA in Nola subprefecture to develop an annual action plan that includes engaging development partners.
- Provided theoretical and practical training on SMARTER mining for 137 artisanal miners (of whom 31 are female) in SCED Ndéléngué pilot ZEA.
- Conducted the second knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) survey in the KP-compliant zones. This activity aims to measure knowledge improvement of miners in order to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities and discern key trends.
- Provided technical and logistical support to a joint MMG, KPPS, KP National Monitoring Committee (CNS KP) to facilitate the KP Local Monitoring Committees (CLS) quarterly meetings in the five KP compliant zones of Boda, Boganda, Boganangone, Carnot and Nola.

- Contributed to talking points for the Group of Friends coordination meeting 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 of Mines and Geology.
- 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.

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

- Provided technical and logistical support to the Ministry of Humanitarian Action Solidarity and National Reconciliation (MHASNR) to undertake a performance evaluation of 20 CLPRs, including compilation of data from activity and event reports.
- Provided technical and logistical support to the 24 CLPRs to implement priority activities on the restitution of property for the returnee Muslim diamond collectors, cohabitation of farmers, artisanal miners, and transhumant herders, combating fraud and smuggling circuits, and monitoring the circulation of weapons in the mining zones in coordination with relevant GoCAR units.
- Provided technical and logistical support to the MHASNR to publish the third edition of the CLPR newsletter entitled 'ECHOS DES CLPR,' for which the Minister 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.

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

- An international consultant and two national experts began an AMPR consultancy to evaluate the CAR gold marketing and export system and identify value-added opportunities.
- CAR's gold exports from January to June 2022 totaled 683 kg, equivalent to 79% of the 857 kg exported in 2021. Such unprecedented levels of gold exports are partly due to improved security in CAR's gold-producing western and central regions.

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

- Finalized scope of work and negotiation of daily rates of researchers for the PRADD II Cote d'Ivoire Performance Evaluation team.
- AMPR's COP participated in the virtual 15th OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains.

## 3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

This quarterly report presents descriptions and results of each activity in AMPR's approved Annual Work Plan for the period of April 1 - June 30, 2022. These descriptions and results presented below are organized by objective, intermediate result, and activity.

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

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

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

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

**Results:** The Minister of Mines signed a decree creating an MMG Sectorial Working Group (SWG) on fraud and rough diamond smuggling, which includes MMG partners. The SWG group consists of the MMG and the CAR delegation that participated in the high-level workshop on the regional framework to combat fraud and contraband of CAR rough diamonds in Cameroon in December 2021. The SWG has 90 days to elaborate the national anti-fraud strategy that builds on the MMG 2019 action plan, prepare TORs, and set up an inter-ministerial CAR Task Force on fraud and rough diamond smuggling. During this reporting period, AMPR participated in several meetings organized by the SWG to develop a roadmap and budgeted workplan to meet its mandate in 90 days. AMPR also supported a regional consultative workshop in Boaur organized by the MMG- 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 will support the Berberati workshop, while PGRN will support the Bambari workshop in the coming quarter.



Photo 1: Participants at the Regional Consultative Workshop on Fraud in Boaur. Photo St-Cyr Nganadora.

**CAR 2022 Diamond Exports:** The CAR Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat (KPPS) documented 43,562 carats exported from January to June 2022, equivalent to 42% of the 103,647 carats exported in 2021. So far, the exported diamond in 2022 is valued at around 3.37 billion CFA. CCO, BADICA, DUNTA, and DIAMVILLE are the four major exporters in 2022. The Central African Republic

government (GoCAR) anticipates that the return of *Bureau d'Achat de Diamant en Centrafrique* (BADICA), a key exporter in the country that was previously embargoed by the UN Security Council, would significantly increase diamond exports in 2022, leading CAR to surpass its 2021 record. To meet the 2022 targets, the CAR KPPS requested that the KP audit mission expedition validate five additional KP zones in the West of CAR during the KP inter-sessional meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, from June 20-24.

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

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

**Results:** AMPR's COP and Component I Coordinator 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. EU-GODICA has contracted a French-based firm to produce unique papers that incorporate the security features for the certificate. The KPPS also approved the transparent tamper-evident envelope proposed by the same company to export brut diamonds. The meeting participants resolved that the BECDOR export forms should contain French and English to ease the interpretation of English importing countries. AMPR supported BECDOR and KPPS in developing an orientation note for translating these export documents.



Photo 2: Technical meeting participants reviewing the CAR KPPS export documents. Photo by CAR KPPS.

*Analyzing Data from MMG 2020 Sales Slips:* AMPR participated in a workshop organized by the MMG Data Regulation and Marketing Department (DDRSC) to present findings of the analysis from the MMG 2020 sales slips. The number of diamond collectors dropped from 205 in 2019 to 147 in 2020 due to the 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. Nine hundred fifty-seven (957) sales transactions were recorded between the collectors and the *Bureaux d'Achats*. The total purchase transactions of big diamonds over 4.8 carats between artisanal miners and collectors were 536.7 carats in 2020. However, the total sales transactions between the collectors and the *Bureaux d'Achats* of the same big diamonds in the same period were only 181 carats. AMPR will continue to support the DDRSC in implementing measures to improve monitoring,



Photo 3: Participants at the DDRSC Workshop in Bangui to present the findings from 2020 sales slips. Photo by Benjamin Ndongo.

capture, and reporting on purchase and sales data to reduce anomalies in the next quarter.

*GoCAR Mining Sector Database:* AMPR participated in an MMG meeting with the World Bank (WB) to discuss the conceptual framework for a Mining Sector Data Management System. The WB consultant presented highlights from his consultation meetings with key mining sector stakeholders in CAR on a preferred structure for the database. The meeting observed that the proposed database would mainly cover production data. The MMG officials led by the DG and the Director of Mining Cadaster requested that the Bank expand the consultancy scope to cover exploration and researcher data, which CAR urgently needs to issue and track mining permits and investment visibility. The WB delegation confirmed that the CAR Mining Sector Database will be established in phases, and that the next phase will cover the Mining Cadaster.

*Nomination of New BECDOR Evaluators:* The Minister-MMG signed a new decree nominating 12 new BECDOR evaluation experts, including a pool of new and old BECDOR evaluators. Expanding a pool of BECDOR evaluators is among the key recommendations of the AMPR fraud study and MMG action plan to reinforce legal diamond supply chains in CAR.

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

**Description:** The purpose of this activity is to participate actively in the WB-led Mining Code revision process with respect to ASM policy. At the time of this quarterly report, the WB efforts began with the hiring of an international consultant to review the mining code and the review conducted by the ADB's Legal Support Facility. Meanwhile, the government has created a formal committee to review the Code and the Mining Policy (the government's comprehensive framework for implementing the Code). AMPR intends to liaise closely with the MMG cabinet, WB, and others to determine appropriate avenues for participation. AMPR will be well-positioned to offer specific suggestions for improving the legislative framework based on the diagnostic process and workshops proposed in the Work Plan, including those related to smuggling (see Activity 1.1.1) and adapting the *Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire* (SODEMI) model for village-based revenue management (see Activity 1.2.3).

**Results:** Following their June 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 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.

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

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

**Description:** This activity aims to take stock of the PRADD I certificates of customary land tenure delivered to nearly 3,000 miners between 2007 and 2012 and identify any follow-up activities for AMPR. Consultant Sabine Jiekak carried out a study in August 2019 that assessed the impact, relevance/utility, and weaknesses of mining claims certificates issued by PRADD I. The study included focus group discussions with certificate holders and delved into the legal issues surrounding them (e.g., if they are valid proof of ownership in case of court disputes). The study combined background documentation and legal analysis of the land formalization context in mining areas with semi-structured interviews of 125 selected artisanal miners in eight villages, which included both certificate recipients (64 total, including seven women) and non-recipients as well as local mining authorities in Boda and Nola. The study recommended that mining claims certification processes initiated by PRADD I be integrated into a general approach to the management of mining claims and within the ZEAs. The physical, customary, and geographic information on the formalization document will lead to better administration of the ZEAs by

recognizing existing spaces with competitive claims and facilitating the monitoring of diamond production in the ZEAs compared with the Mining Administration's declared production.

**Results:** The activity was completed, and subsequent steps will be carried out under Activity 1.2.2.

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

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

**Results:** AMPR's Component I Coordinator participated in a joint mission with the MMG to geodemarcate the boundaries and the size of the pilot Dinga ZEA in the Carnot KP compliant zone. The team developed a map of the pilot ZEA using GPS coordinates. The map will be submitted to the MMG—Mining Cadastre for verification. The team developed a technical strategy for the pilot Dinga ZEA, which was validated during a workshop for MMG and key mining actors in Bangui. The Director-General—MMG will forward the map and a technical note to the Minister of Mines to request the creation of the Dinga pilot ZEA, in the next quarter. The technical strategy of the proposed Dinga pilot ZEA was approved by USAID.

*Validation of the Geo-referencing Report:* AMPR organized a workshop in Bangui to present and validate the technical report for georeferencing 204 active mine sites in the villages Salamoundjou, Yombo, and Monassao and the establishment of SCED-Ndéléngué ZEA boundaries. The workshop approved the data and the new format of the certificate of local recognition of mining sites of the georeferenced sites. The workshop recommended a modification of the SCED-Ndéléngué ZEA boundaries to include active mine zones that are currently outside the boundary. A roadmap was proposed to support the capacity building of active miners in the ZEA and introduce community-based resource management models.

*SCED-Ndéléngué ZEA Action Plan:* AMPR's Community Development Specialist provided technical support to the Local Development Committee (LDC) of SCED-Ndéléngué ZEA in Nola subprefecture to develop an annual action plan that includes engaging development partners. The Specialist facilitated an LDC meeting on strategies for revenue generation, including from mining activities within the ZEA.

The generated revenue will support priority community development needs of protecting natural water sources to prevent water-borne diseases, rehabilitation of community access routes, and constructing a youth center. The drafted action plan was presented to the SCED-Ndéléngué ZEA Steering Committee during a meeting chaired by the Nola Subprefect. AMPR will facilitate a discussion with the key ZEA actors, notably WWF-Protected Area of Dzanga-Sangha (APDS) and MMG, to mobilize logistical and technical support for the SCED-Ndéléngué LDC action plan.



Photo 4: Technical planning meeting with the SCED LDC members. Photo by Arsene Mangibe.



*SMARTER Mining Training:* A joint mission of AMPR, MMG, and the Geology Department of the University of Bangui finalized a training on SMARTER mining for 137 artisanal miners of which 31 are female, in SCED Ndélégué pilot ZEA. The theoretical and practical training taught artisanal miners effective techniques in prospecting and mining, and the rehabilitation of exploited sites using Rehabilitation Generating Post Mining Income (REGERPOM) interventions. The well-acclaimed training has now encouraged the MMG to take a greater interest in ways for its own technical staff to support artisanal mining formalization in the South Western CAR in partnership with AMPR.



Photo 5: SMARTER Mining Training for artisanal miners in SCED ZEA. Photo by Bienvenu Houltoupou.

*World Bank APCM Activity:* The World Bank *Appui à la Professionalisation des Coopératives Minières (APCM)* activity of the World Bank *Projet de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (PGRN)* continued to advance in its many activities, namely, the formalization of local mining entities (pre-cooperatives). During the quarter, APCM consultant Wyatt Yeager trained the artisanal miners in Nola and Boganangone on proper gold panning techniques, construction and use of sluices made of local materials. Wyatt worked with a local filmmaker to produce a Sango-translated video clip on proper gold panning techniques, sluices, and ripples using local producers. Final preparations are completed for launching the three Equipment Rental Pools. A procedure manual was drafted detailing how the structure will operate and a consultant will commence training for the management committees in early next quarter.

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

**Description:** This activity follows from Activity 1.2.2 in implementing the ZEA approach in at least two pilot zones, notably with respect to the revenue management aspects of the SODEMI model in Côte d'Ivoire. Per the AMPR contract, the project is designed to focus on developing and building consensus around the model(s) to pilot in Year 1. The question of revenue management is particularly tricky, as indicated in the consultancy report prepared by Sebastian Pennes. AMPR identified a strategy as outlined in the ZEA strategy document and additional community consultations in SCED-Ndélégué. However, the exact details will be further refined in the organizational texts and the community decisions in each pilot ZEA.

**Results:** AMPR anticipates advancing with implementing the activity as per Y4 work plan in the next quarter.

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

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

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

knowledge improvement. AMPR aimed to harmonize the questionnaire and data collection process with related activities, such as sampling active mine sites to estimate real production and developing an interactive online geographic information system for active gold and diamond mining sites.

**Results:** AMPR's MEL Specialist led a joint team of AMPR and MMG to conduct the KAP survey in the KP-compliant zones. This activity measured the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAPs) of miners in order to assess the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities and discern key trends. This KAP survey maintained the 2019 survey's same representative sample of 331 mine claim holders, i.e., the artisanal miner or *chef de chantier* and was also drawn from active mining sites in select KP compliant zones. The questionnaire of the first KAP survey was used to assign respondents a score based on their level of knowledge of the KP and Mining Code, which will form the baseline for the indicator measuring KP knowledge improvement since the first months of the project in 2019. The survey report will be completed in the next quarter.

### 3.1.3.2 Activity 1.3.2: Develop a Communications Strategy

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

**Results:** There is no activity planned this quarter. Next quarter, AMPR anticipates implementing jointly with GODICA and the WB's Natural Resource Management Project (PGRN) fraud and smuggling sensitization messages under the framework of the inter-ministerial CAR Task Force on fraud and rough diamond smuggling.

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

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

**Results:** This activity will be implemented in the next quarter as part of the action plans for the pilot ZEAs in SCED-Ndéléngué, Nola sub-prefecture and the pilot Dinga ZEA in Carnot (see Activity 1.2.2).

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

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

**Description:** This activity aims to support the KPPS in close collaboration with other donors. Building upon recommendations formulated under PRADD II, AMPR will support the KPPS in identifying

sustainable avenues for the KPPS Focal Points, as well as respond to other technical assistance needs expressed by the KPPS and MMG.

**Results:** AMPR participated in joint missions with the MMG, CNS KP, and KPPS to support the CLSs to conduct their quarterly meetings. Using the agenda and reporting templates developed by AMPR, the CLSs in the KP compliant zones of Boda, Boganda, Boganangone, Carnot and Nola completed their reports. The reports focus on the presence of state authority; armed group presence and their impact on mining activities; and free circulation of people and goods, production, and fraud. The CAR KPPS will share the reports with Ambassadors, Heads of Diplomatic Missions, and other partners resident in CAR in the next quarter. In summary, the reports highlighted the following:

- There is an increase in the production and commercialization of rough diamonds in Boda, Boganangone and Nola. This is mainly due to the increase in the number of artisanal miners and collectors in the zones.
- In Boganda and Carnot, the mining actors expressed concern over the low financing of mining activities due to the absence of a *Bureau d'Achat* in Boganda and only one *Bureau d'Achat* in Carnot. They appeal to the MMG to engage *Bureau d'Achats* to establish secondary buying centres in these regions.
- In general, no major security incidents affecting mining activities have been reported in the last quarter.



Photo 6: The Carnot CLS KP Quarterly meeting participants. Photo by Brandon Akpekabou.

**MMG Decree Restructuring the CNS KP:** The Minister-MMG signed a new decree restructuring the CAR National Monitoring Committee of the Kimberley Process (CNS KP). The Committee's leadership was expanded to four from three members, including two representatives of civil society, a representative of the MMG, and a representative from mining cooperatives. Dr. Jean Biandja from the civil society was retained as National Coordinator. The MMG representative is the General Secretary, a mining cooperative representative is the first Deputy GS, while the Second Deputy GS is from civil society. The CNS KP is now composed of 21 members representing MMG partners, MINUSCA, *Bureau d'Achats*, Collectors, Mining Police, Mining Cooperatives, and the KPPS. The new structure will render the CNS KP more independent and dynamic.

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

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

**Results:** AMPR participated in a Friends of CAR call of Ambassadors and partners on Friday, June 03, 2022, co-chaired by the US Ambassador and the Head of the World Bank. Other participants included the EU Ambassador, delegations of the EU, IMF and the World Bank. The key highlights included sharing concerns around the approach the MMG took to sending 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 announced funding to establish the CAR Mining Sector database. The EU

Ambassador reported that the EU is finalizing their annual action plan, including funding for ICGLR framework implementation in CAR. The meeting noted that with AMPR ending in August next year, donor coordination is required to continue supporting the KP Certification Mechanism and the extension of the KP compliant zones in the future. The participants agreed to continue the Friends of CAR meetings with the US Ambassador as the Chair and the Mining Sector Coordination meetings. AMPR offered technical support in the form of talking points on engaging the MMG and partners.

*Mining Sector Working Group:* On Thursday, June 9, the CAR Minister of Mines and Geology convened the Mining Sector Working Group of the Central African Republic (CTRE-RCA) meeting of Ambassadors and partners at the Oubangui Hotel with support from AMPR. The meeting included the Ambassadors of the US, South Africa, and Congo-Brazzaville, representatives of the French Embassy, European Union, the World Bank, African Development Bank, and AMPR. Other participants included the MMG Directors, and the CAR KPPS. The Minister indicated that the CAR Mining Code is still with the government secretary and has not yet presented to the National Assembly. Some of the IMF and the WB comments had been integrated, while others are under review. The Minister noted that there is still an opportunity to consider more inputs during the review of the draft Code by the National Assembly Commission on Natural Resources. The CAR KPPS confirmed CAR's participation at the KP inter-sessional meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, from June 20-24. He indicated that 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 in case of need.



Photo 7: CTRE Meeting participants at Hotel Oubangi. AMPR Photo by St-Cyr Nganadora.

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

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

**Results:** AMPR's COP, Component I Coordinator, and MEL Manager participated in the MMG partners' meeting chaired by the Minister. Other participants included the MMG Directors, MMG Department Heads, and in-country project heads for GODICA, PGRN, and APCM. Each partner presented 2022 Q1 progress, challenges, budget burn rates, and activities for Q2 of 2022. The Minister emphasized the need to enhance coordination between his technical team and the projects to realize planned activities and share reports. The Minister has urged the projects to utilize their funds fully and effectively to the benefit of the beneficiaries and GoCAR. Thus, the Minister is personally engaged in closely



Photo 8: Partners meeting chaired by the Minister of Mines and Geology at the MMG Office in Bangui. Photo by St-Cyr Nganadora.

monitoring project implementation. The Minister urged the project heads to contact him directly in case of delays or lack of involvement of his technical team to support planned activities. The Minister promised to hold partner meetings at the end of every quarter.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to support capacity building and other in-kind contributions to the GoCAR to strengthen KPCS compliance following a gap analysis of other donors' contributions. The AMPR team is in constant communication with the EU GODICA and WB teams to avoid duplication and complement each other's efforts. The AMPR COP frequently meets with other project heads in Bangui to discuss advancements. The projects have also shared costs on various activities, such as support to BECDOR. AMPR will continue to be collaborative, proactive, and flexible in this activity.

**Results:** This quarter, 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 evaluation of the CAR gold marketing and export system, selected gold evaluation equipment (gold tester), and coordinated joint support to the MMG's data management strategy and 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

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

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

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

**Results:** AMPR's MEL Officer and the MHASNR Monitoring Specialist conducted a performance evaluation of 20 CLPRs, including compilation of data from activity and event reports, scoring of CLPRs by performance level and documentation of successes and failures. The evaluation used the data collection methodology proposed by AMPR consultant Karana Olivier. The findings will enable the MHASNR to document best practices and lessons learned to improve coordination of peace and reconciliation approaches in diamond mining communities in CAR. The evaluation report will be completed in the next quarter.



Photo 9: Session for a Performance Evaluation of the Beya-Panzi CLPR. Photo by Benjamin Ndongo

### 3.2.1.2 Activity 2.1.2: Expand Support to CLPRs

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

**Results:** This quarter, 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. The priority activities align with AMPR's project indicators on peaceful reconciliation between actors in conflict and community social dialogue.

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

**Description:** This activity's purpose is to design and implement social cohesion support, including activities involving the CLPRs. In Year 1, AMPR provided logistical and programmatic support for the individual CLPR action plans (see Activity 2.1.2). Such activities include community service, community theater, and/or trainings on dispute resolution. AMPR filmed some of the community meetings leading to the establishment of CLPRs to produce several short videos (capsules) for use in social dialogue sessions. AMPR Social Cohesion Advisor Dr. Zéphirin Mogba produced a concept note on the Local Pacts, originally developed under PRADD II for several communes, to document community decisions and positions on sensitive issues. Through this concept note, AMPR took stock of the initial pacts and developed a methodology to implement them more widely. This will avoid redundancy and create synergies with other activities, such as the ZEA management and zoning plans. Activity 3.1.3.2 describes advancements made in producing video clips on the CLPR for public awareness raising.

**Results:** 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 the following key highlighted activities:

*Boda KP Compliant Zone:* AMPR's field-based employees supported the local coordination of the Boda and Bossoui CLPR members to organize social dialogue meetings. In Boda, social dialogue identified 105 properties of Muslims under secondary occupancy. The dialogue resulted in the signing of a Local Pact, witnessed by regional officials of the MHASNR, where the secondary occupants agreed to return the land and houses to the returnees amicably. In case of resistance of the secondary occupant, the matter will be brought to justice. The local pact stops the sale of the identified property of Muslims, including for those still in exile in Cameroon. At the end of the dialogue, 25 secondary occupants committed to returning the property to the primary owners with immediate effect. The dialogue recommended that MHASNR engages partners to support CLPR in facilitating the restitution of the remaining property. AMPR will share the copy of the signed Local Pact with the MHASNR in Bangui for follow-up. In Bossoui, the dialogue discussed the involvement of children in mining activities, fraud and contraband. The participants signed a declaration stopping the presence of children below 18 years in the mine sites. Also, they committed to a campaign to sensitize mining actors on paying the mining license (*patente*), formalizing their activities and selling their diamonds through the legal supply chain. Copies of the signed declarations are shared with the MHASNR for follow-up.

**Carnot KP Compliant Zone:** The AMPR team coordinated with local authorities to support the Nandobo CLPR organize a social dialogue between secondary and primary land occupants returning from Cameroon. The Nandobo CLPR organized this community dialogue to discuss acts of violence and mob justice resulting from land-use and access disagreements. The meeting, chaired by the Mayor of Nandobo, resulted in the signing of a Local Pact, witnessed by regional officials of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action Solidarity and National Reconciliation (MHASNR), where the secondary occupants have agreed to return the land and houses to the returnees. The majority of the returnees are Muslims who fled the country in 2013 during the Séléka and Anti-Balaka conflict. The dialogue recommended that MHASNR engages partners to support the construction of houses for elderly secondary occupants who will vacate the houses of the returnees.

**Boganangone KP Compliant Zone:** The AMPR team supported the Boganangone CLPR organize a social dialogue between transhumance herders and the sedentary community of Koudoum. The herders blame the youth of Koudoum for stealing their cows, while the youth blame the herders for not respecting transhumance routes, which resulted in the herds grazing and destroying gardens. The youth blame local leaders for failing to negotiate compensation from the herders for the destroyed gardens. The dialogue resulted in the signing of a Local Pact, witnessed by regional officials of the MHASNR. The Pact recommended the registration of herders grazing in the Koudoum village, coordinating with the security services to disarm the herders, denouncing the youth involved in stealing cows of the herders, and awareness raising in the mosques on the peaceful co-habitation between the herders and farmers. AMPR shared copies of the signed Local Pacts with the MHASNR in Bangui for follow-up.



Photo 10: Social Dialogue on LTB restitution organized by the M'Bankoe CLPR. Photo by Junior Kogoro.

**CLPR Newsletter Third Edition:** AMPR supported the publication of the third edition of the CLPR newsletter entitled 'ECHOS DES CLPR'. The newsletter reported on the social dialogue activities implemented by the CLPRs in the KP-compliant zones based on their semi-annual work plans. About 250 copies of the newsletter were produced with AMPR's support. AMPR's Technical Advisor on Social Cohesion supported the MHASNR in compiling the newsletter. The MHASNR is distributing copies to all the CLPRs, the MMG, and partners. AMPR has shared the electronic version of the newsletter with USAID and posted it on LinkedIn.

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

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

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

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

### 3.2.2.2 Activity 2.2.2: Develop Gender Action Plan

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

**Results:** This activity was completed in Year 1, and USAID has approved the related deliverable.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to provide training and field support for rural livelihood diversification among women. The precise activities were defined in the Gender Action Plan, including those implemented as part of the Year 1 Work Plan. By investing in a participatory and rigorous field and desk research, AMPR identified activities that meshed with its overall strategy and had the maximum chance of long-term sustainability and success.

**Results:** Activity 2.2.4 below provides information on the development of the Innovation Fund and the activities that support the autonomy of the AMPR livelihoods groups.

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

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

**Results:** This quarter, USAID approved the Women's Innovation Fund (WIF) strategy, including its theory of change. AMPR's Component 2B Coordinator coordinated with the MMG to organize community sessions to inform stakeholders about the roll-out of the WIF. In Boda, Carnot and Nola, the local leaders, women associations and MMG representatives formed multi-stakeholder committees to review applications from individuals and women associations for projects to benefit from the WIF. The stakeholders discussed the eligibility criteria and the type of projects to be supported under the WIF. The successful beneficiaries will be provided technical and logistical support to boost their entrepreneurship projects in the next quarter.





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

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

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

**Results:** There were no activities undertaken this quarter.

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

**Description:** This activity's intention is to avoid duplication of efforts among different NGOs and other actors working to promote peace and reconciliation in the CAR. In Year 1, AMPR focused on building coordination and synergies at the local level, notably through clarifying mandates and roles of the local CLS/ALS and CLPRs, identifying and joining existing coordination mechanisms (like the security coordination meetings led by the sub-prefects), and liaising with other NGOs active in the project's intervention areas. At the national level, AMPR will rely on its government partners to lead coordination among donors and other actors.

**Results:** AMPR participated in a virtual call with the USAID Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) 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 scheduled for next quarter 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

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

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

**Description:** This activity intends to gather and communicate basic information about ASM gold mining in CAR in order to enable discussions and analysis on how to align CAR's growing gold production with national and international laws and norms. AMPR subcontractor IPIS led a diagnostic study to assess the ASM gold economy and set up an interactive mapping system (see Activity 3.1.3). The diagnostic consisted of desk- and field-based research to understand the production and financing systems and the regulatory framework. Results were then presented and discussed at a national workshop in January 2020. The OECD/EU conducted a training on the new conflict minerals legislation, and AMPR's second

subcontractor for Component 3, RESOLVE, shared experiences from the USAID Capacity Building for Responsible Minerals Trade Project in the DRC as part of a workshop in Bangui.

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

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

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

**Results:** AMPR's International Consultant Armel Nganzi and two national experts started a consultancy to evaluate 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 *Bureau d'Achat*, to explore their role in gold commercialization. The team travelled to the field to consult and document the practices of actors involved in the CAR gold trade. The feedback will inform the preparation of a manual of procedures for gold evaluation of exports and other suggestions for improvement of the CAR gold commercial sector. A report of the detailed findings will be shared with USAID in next quarter.



Photo 12: Consultants meeting with BECDOR Evaluators. Photo by St-Cyr Nganadora.

*APCM Consultant Wyatt Yeager:* As part of his mission from April 6 – 20, APCM Consultant Wyatt Yeager provided training to the BECDOR on the use of the SFX gold assessment tool and a simple density water tester. APCM, AMPR, the consultant, and BECDOR visited KOTTO MINES, SAWA-SAWA and SIGMA *Fonderies* to demonstrate the use of the SFX equipment. The team held a debriefing with the consultant after the visit, where they noted that the *Fonderies* have advanced gold analysis equipment, notably spectrometers, compared to the SFX assessment equipment. BECDOR appreciates the SFX equipment but is skeptical if it will be effective in analyzing large quantities of gold being exported. The consultant will produce a detailed report of observations and recommendations in the coming weeks.

*CAR 2022 Gold Exports:* At the beginning of 2022, the MMG set the annual gold export target at 1,000 kg (1 ton). BECDOR has documented export figures for January to June 2022 of 683 kg, equivalent to 79% of the 857 kg exported in 2021. The exported gold so far in 2022 is valued at around 12 billion CFA. The MMG anticipates that the historically unprecedented gold exports of 100 kg per month in 2022 will surpass CAR's 2021 record, subject to improved security in CAR (especially in the west and central regions), which would enable exporters to access, purchase, and export more gold. ADAMA-SWISS, KOTTO-MINES, and SAWA-SAWA are the three major exporters in 2022 so far.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to replicate the mine site monitoring and interactive real-time mapping interface developed by IPIS in the DRC and to build on their conflict mapping work in CAR. Based on work plan discussions, AMPR moved this activity to Year 1, given its utility in developing the gold diagnostic and action plan. IPIS researchers collected data in gold mining areas, concurrently with KP Focal Points for diamond mining areas. AMPR also suggested the interactive map generated as a result of this research could be useful for the KP OF, should the MMG agree to integrate diamond data into the mapping interface. IPIS/AMPR held a workshop with the government in Year 2 on this topic.

**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

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

#### 3.4.1.1 Activity 4.1.1: Prepare Outreach Documents

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

**Results:** There were no activities undertaken this quarter.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to use desk research and limited consultations to create a global issue brief on key issues and opportunities in countries with USAID programming and where ASM is widely practiced.

**Results:** Preparations continued on the design and implementation of a retrospective performance impact evaluation of the PRADD II project in Côte d'Ivoire. Contacts were set up with independent evaluators to determine the feasibility of working within the tight budgetary constraints. AMPR consulted with USAID to finalize scope of work and negotiation of daily rates of PRADD II Cote d'Ivoire Performance Evaluation team.

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

**Description:** This activity aims to provide expertise and assistance to USAID OUs as needed. At the time of work plan preparation, there were several possible activities, but none had been confirmed. The Technical Deputy/Component 4 Coordinator is to work with the AMPR Project Manager and USAID to respond to any requests through the organization of short-term technical assistance or other activities.

**Results:** There were no activities undertaken this quarter.

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

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

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

**Results:** AMPR's COP Maxie Muwonge participated in the virtual 15th OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains. The session focused on 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 the 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 efforts to include environmental concerns that were viewed in the past as critically important. Civil society organizations recommended that gender considerations be integrated into supply chain due diligence and related decision-making structures.

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

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

**Results:** There were no activities undertaken this quarter.

### 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 undertaken this quarter.

## 3.4.3 COVID-19 AND AMPR INTERVENTIONS

### 3.4.3.1. COVID-19 Activities Implemented

AMPR continued to encourage staff to get vaccinated and bring regional-based employees to Bangui for vaccination. All but two postpartum AMPR staff have been vaccinated. The AMPR project continues to follow its COVID-19 internal protocols, including the regular use of the pre-fieldwork COVID-19 mitigation checklist that must be filled out by staff before field trips outside of Bangui and distribution of masks to meeting participants.

# 4.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

## 4.1 INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

In Year 3, 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. AMPR supported the groups’ VSLA trainings and provided them with VSLA kits to manage their savings. The VSLA of Loppo in Nola has expanded and sustained its livelihood activities. Under the VSLA savings scheme, every member contributes 500 FCFA per week. The group has used their savings to invest in soapmaking entrepreneurship activities since September 2021. To date, the 30 Loppo association members have working capital of 2,011,495 CAF. Each member has a 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 meeting of the group, where they noted that the group has suppliers of raw materials for soapmaking from Berberati and Cameroon. The members continue to undertake agricultural activities using their seeds.



Photo 13: Loppo VSLA members after a bi-weekly meeting. Photo by Vincent Ferema.

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

*USAID Monthly Coordination Calls:* AMPR staff continued to actively participate in the USAID monthly coordination calls designed to share updates and improve coordination on project interventions. AMPR and USAID also receive updates on the EU GODICA, WB PGRN, and APCM projects during the calls. The key themes of discussion last quarter were the progress of the MMG Sectorial Working Group (SWG) on fraud and rough diamond smuggling that includes ministry partners, in developing an action plan and TORs for setting up a National Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Fraud and Contraband. USAID requested an analysis of GoCAR’s leadership in implementing the fraud action plan. AMPR’s COP explained the importance of the CLPR evaluation of progress, which aims to establish best practices and lessons learned to improve MHASNR coordination of peace and reconciliation approaches in the KP-compliant zones of CAR. USAID requested a revised EMMP which is aligned with the ZEA implementation. State Department confirmed its participation in the Kimberly Process inter-sessional meeting from June 20-24 in Gabarone, Botswana. CAR KPPS also sent a delegation to attend the inter-sessional meeting. APCM presented highlights of the mission of APCM consultant Wyatt Yeager on introduction and testing of the sieve and the training in improved use of gold mining pans.

*CAR Mining Technical Coordination Meeting:* AMPR convened three virtual CAR mining technical coordination meetings in April, May and June 2022. Other participants included USAID, the WB, GODICA and the PGRN. The team discussed the joint support to the MMG—SWG on fraud and rough diamond smuggling that includes ministry partners. The national fraud strategy the SWG will develop could contribute to Mining Policy. The team agreed to prioritize partners support of the MMG and the Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance to facilitate the issuance of the TIN numbers to artisanal miners to enable them to pay their annual mining permits (*patentes*). WB reported on their June 2022 mission to CAR, emphasizing that the face-to-face meetings were important in confidence-building with the MMG. GODICA identified a local contractor to rehabilitate the roof of the BECDOR building and the diamond and gold evaluation room. AMPR shared the TORs with PRGRN—WB and GODICA for input to the preparation of a manual of procedures for gold evaluation of exports and other suggestions for improvement of the CAR gold commercial sector. APCM consultant Wyatt Yeager trained BECDOR evaluators on the use of the gold tester instrument (KEE Tester) and simple water density analysis of gold nuggets. The artisanal miners liked the introduction and testing of the sieve and the training in improved use of gold mining pans conducted by Wyatt.

*COP Meeting with Ambassador Mahoney:* AMPR's COP met with the new US Ambassador Patricia Mahoney. The meeting discussed the role of AMPR in promoting legal, responsible diamond and gold supply chains and strengthening social cohesion. Ambassador Mahoney was interested in updates on the progress of the new CAR Mining Code, and what the US Embassy could do now to support the process. The meeting discussed the state of the progress of implementing the Kimberley Process in the Central African Republic and the next steps. The Ambassador agreed to continue the initiative of the Friends of CAR. She requested AMPR to propose when to hold the next Friends of CAR meeting and the themes to discuss. AMPR was also asked to prepare talking points for the Ambassador's meeting with the Minister of Mines.

*Meeting with CEMAC Experts:* AMPR's COP met with a team of Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) experts on a mission in CAR to solicit technical input from GoCAR, partners, and actors on the elaboration of a common Mining Policy for the CEMAC zone. The COP shared the AMPR technical note outlining best ASM practices and 50 key recommendations, of which 42 were included in the new draft CAR Mining Code. The team expressed concern about GEMINCA, a proposed government structure with a monopoly to buy and export CAR's minerals. The GEMINCA model, according to the CEMAC experts, needs to be harmonized with the regional economic framework that encourages liberal and competitive commercialization of minerals substances. The team saluted the GoCAR efforts for the CAR Task Force on Fraud and Rough Diamond Smuggling. The team supports the regional Commission of Ministers of Mines proposed during Cameroon's high-level regional coordination technical workshop in December 2021 to identify cross-border coordination and experience-sharing opportunities. The team requested AMPR to share any written content that could enrich the CEMAC policy.

*APCM/PGRN No-Cost Extension:* The World Bank PGRN program granted a no-cost extension through the end of July to the APCM activity. This allows the team to open 3 Equipment Rental Banks (1 in Boganangone and 2 in Nola), expand the replication of tools to improve gold washing (sluice and pans) introduced by consultant Wyatt Yaeger, and strengthen the pilot *Chantier Ecole Minier* field demonstration sites.

*Suspension of CAR's Budget Support:* According to the local and international press, the CAR Minister of the 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 Wagner Russian group that supports the CAR armed forces to combat armed groups. Consequently, the Minister announced budget cuts of about 40% to 60% for certain Ministries. AMPR will monitor the impact of this suspension on support provided by our ministry partners for project implementation

### 4.3 OFFICES

*Fuel Scarcity Strikes Again:* Unfortunately, CAR faced a prolonged petrol and diesel shortage throughout this quarter. The Minister of Energy addressed a note to fuel stations banning the sale of fuel in jerricans and drums, and not to sell beyond 20,000 CFA of fuel to small vehicles and 50,000 CFA to trucks and buses at any one time. AMPR tried to get exemptions to allow it to buy more fuel, but each exemption was applied for on a case-by-case basis.

GOCAR's Crisis Management Committee (CMC) under the Ministry of Energy reviewed and approved few requests for the sale of gasoline in jerricans and drums. The ban on stocking gas continued to affect the project's gas stocks needed to ensure field operations are not significantly affected. The ban follows a



Photo 14: Taxis and motorcycles lining up for fuel in Bangui. Photo by Maxie Muwonge.

prolonged gasoline shortage for the 16<sup>th</sup> straight week, which is needed to fuel motorcycles, generators, and some vehicles (including taxis). Consequently, taxi and motorcycle fares increased significantly. AMPR explored options of obtaining fuel through intermediaries in order to sustain field operation needs.

#### 4.4 STAFFING

*Change of the AMPR PM:* AMPR's Project Manager Mark Freudenberger stepped down at the end of the quarter after four years as AMPR project manager. He took leave from full-time activity duty at Tetra Tech ARD. Bocar Thiam is the new AMPR project Manager. AMPR appreciates Mark's tremendous efforts to the project and wishes him all the best in his future endeavors.

*Staff Training:* AMPR Community Mobilizers Brandon Akpekabou and Abdel Adoum, completed a 10-day Tetra Tech-funded training focused on Monitoring and Evaluation of projects. 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 components leaders, MEL Manager, and COP.

*COP's Official Duty in the US:* AMPR's COP Maxie Muwonge participated in the All-Staff Tetra Tech meeting in Burlington, Vermont on June 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>. 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. The COP returned to CAR at the end June.



Photo 15: Presentation of the COP on AMPR's approach to staff safety in the field. Photo by Charlotte Hackett.

#### 4.5 SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

*Attack on the MINUSCA Berberati Base:* On Monday, May 16, 2022, the MINUSCA regional peacekeepers base in Berberati was attacked by a group of unidentified armed individuals. The formal statement from MINUSCA indicated that the attack happened at around five o'clock in the morning and lasted for more than an hour. There were no casualties on the MINUSCA peacekeepers, but some of the attackers were arrested. The CAR government announced that this was an isolated incident, and a joint investigation with MINUSCA was launched to identify and arrest the attackers. AMPR's project field-based employees continued to monitor the security situation, especially before field movements, in coordination with the project management team.



Photo 16: An AMPR vehicle crossing a flooded Boda-Bambio road. Photo by Maxie Muwonge.

*Poor Road Conditions:* The heavy rains led to flooding in some parts of Bangui and the country's interior. Several homes in Bangui were flooded and destroyed following torrential rains over the months of April and May 2022. The roads in the interior were impracticable, making the circulation of AMPR field teams challenging. The average travel duration of the AMPR

missions from Bangui to the interior increased due to the poor road conditions. AMPR field teams used 4X4 vehicles and TX motorbikes to try and maneuver on these roads.

*Increasing Prices of Essentials:* 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 Cameroon imports. The price of refined cooking oil doubled from 1,250 to 2,500 XAF/litre, 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 the Cameroon Minister of Commerce in Yaoundé to appeal to lift Cameroon's ban on exports of essential commodities to CAR. The Cameroon official explained that the ban is a temporary measure meant to stop the smuggling network at the border with CAR, exporting these items to CAR at a higher price, thus causing the shortage of the same in Cameroon. The Cameroonian officials promised to review the request of CAR to lift the ban in the coming quarter. The project continues to monitor the impact of this shortage and is developing corresponding contingency measures.

*CAR Adopts Bitcoin:* The Central African President signed a law formalizing the use of Bitcoin as legal currency in CAR. CAR is the first African country to legalize the use of cryptocurrency. According to the GoCAR spokesperson, the cryptocurrency exchange is not liable to tax and will reduce dependency on the XAF. The opposition contested the law, which they argue aims at undermining the XAF. AMPR will monitor Bitcoin's rollout and how it could affect local transactions in CAR.



## 5.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

**Comment on progress:** AMPR’s MEL Officer continued to work with the Component Coordinators to collect and classify documentation for each activity per the Year 4 Work Plan. He also organized training for the AMPR field team on the project indicators data requirements. The baseline values in the below performance table 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 4 Work Plan. This approach harmonizes the results with the revised targets, thereby making comparisons easier in subsequent years.

N <sup>o</sup>	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% <sup>1</sup>	15%	12%	25%	11%	40%	56%	50%	58%	60%	Data updated from the MMG data exportation of April to June 2022 (18180.33 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% <sup>2</sup>	50%	50%	50%	50%	75%	50% <sup>3</sup>	100%	50%	100%	GoCAR continues to engage the KP to validate four additional zones in the West of CAR.
3	Number of licensed (registered) artisanal miners	1,000 <sup>4</sup>	1,500	1,458	2,000	1,006 <sup>5</sup>	2,000	689 <sup>6</sup>	2,500	1587	3,000	Update of 458 Artisanal miners in

<sup>1</sup> The baseline of 8% is derived by dividing the exports from 2018 (approximately 13,000 carats) over the estimated production from the 5 KP-compliant zones in 2017 (164,000 carats). 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.

<sup>2</sup> AMPR estimates that 32 of the country’s 72 sub-prefectures have diamond mining or potential diamond mining. Of these, 16 are considered by experts and by the GoCAR as concentrating the vast majority of the Western region’s production and have been identified by the GoCAR as *priority zones* for which approval from the KP is actively being sought. At the beginning of the project, 5 of these 16 are deemed compliant by the KP; the baseline is therefore 31%.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> This figure is an estimate based on available government data for the number of miners registered in 2018. Because this data is not fully centralized in Bangui, but remains in the provinces, an exact figure is not possible. In the first year, AMPR built relationships with relevant services who keep track of this data and is addressing data collection and management as part of its activities.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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
												the KP compliant zones of Carnot (68), Berberati (119), Nola (86), Boda (130), Boganangone (30), Gadzi (9), Boganda (16)
4	Number of diamond buyers (collectors and buying houses) making purchases with official purchase slips	200 <sup>7</sup>	200	206	225	135 <sup>8</sup>	250	217	275	217	300	195 collectors and 22 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	N/A	75%	To be updated after the analysis of KAP collected data
	Men	33%		33%								
	Women	2%		2%								
6	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-1)	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	5	
	Number of total related to women's equal rights											
	Stage 1: Analyzed											
	Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation											

<sup>7</sup> The baseline figure shows the approximate number of registered dealers (collectors and buying houses), not the number of *active and legal* dealers. At present, the government's data does not allow easy disaggregation of the number of actors versus the number of actors who are legally purchasing, a distinction that AMPR capacity building will make possible.

<sup>8</sup> 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
	Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation							1				Draft CAR Mining Code
	Stage 4: Presented for legislation/decreed											
	Stage 5: Passed/approved							1				ZEA Decree
	Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun											
7	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-8)	1,800 <sup>9</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1920	N/A	N/A	0	2,040	To be updated after the analysis of KAP collected data.
8	Number of villages having formalized and strengthened their natural resource management capacity	0	0	0	5	1	5	0	5	0	20 <sup>10</sup>	Progress was delayed due to MMG delay in issuing the ZEA decree
9	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance (Standard F Indicator DR.3.1-2)	0	0	0	2	1 <sup>11</sup>	3	17 <sup>12</sup>	10	0	15	
10	Number of USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among	0	0	0	10	2	15	4 <sup>13</sup>	15	10	50	Social dialogues by the CLPRs of Nola, Balego, Berberati, Bania, Wapo, Nassolé, Yamalé,

<sup>9</sup> The KAP survey in the first year found that 75% of mine managers perceived their tenure rights as secure. Based on a population estimate of 2,400, the baseline is therefore 1,800 people. The end-of-project target assumes a 5% increase (120 people) in each of the two remaining KAP surveys.

<sup>10</sup> This figure is an estimate of the number of villages that could be part of the ZEA pilots or that sign formal land-use planning agreements related to natural resources.

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

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

<sup>13</sup> 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
	key actors to the conflict (Standard F Indicator PS.6.2-3)											Beya-Panzi, Babaza, 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	2	20	Conflicts between farmers and breeders that are resolved by CLPR of Yamale and Beya-Panzi
13	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance (Standard F Indicator EG.10.4-3)	0	5	0	10	18	15	13	10	19	50	Conflicts that are resolved and documented by the CLPR.
	<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	0	1,000	
	<i>Type of Individual: Producer</i>					52		267				
	<i>Type of Individual: Government Agents</i>											

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
	<i>Type of Individual: Private Sector Firm</i>											
	<i>Type of Individual: Civil Society</i>											
	<i>Men</i>					33		66				
	<i>Women</i>					19		201				
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 understanding of linkages between ASM and key development issues	0	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	0	10	



## ANNEX I: SNAPSHOT

# SUCCESS STORY

## Joint Efforts on Fraud and CAR's Rough Diamond Smuggling



*Workshop of the MMG SWG on Fraud and Rough Diamond Smuggling held in Damara. Photo by the MMG.*

The Minister of Mines and Geology approved the recommendations of the CAR delegation that participated in the high-level workshop on the regional framework to combat fraud and contraband of CAR-mined rough diamonds in Cameroon in Y4 Q1. Recommendations from the workshop include urgently setting up an inter-ministerial CAR Task Force on fraud and rough diamond smuggling. This quarter, the Minister—MMG signed a decree that established an MMG Sectorial Working Group (SWG) on fraud and rough diamond smuggling that includes ministry partners (USAID, the World Bank and the European Union). Other SWG members include Interpol, the Mining Police, the Ministry of Civil Aviation represented by the Directorate of Imports at Bangui International Airport, and CAR KPPS.

The newly established SWG developed a roadmap to meet its mandate in 90 days to prepare a national anti-fraud strategy, write up terms of reference for a team to respond to the strategy, and set up an inter-ministerial CAR Task Force on Fraud and Rough Diamond Smuggling. The team also prepared a budgeted workplan to implement a roadmap that includes regional consultation meetings and visits to border control posts between CAR and Cameroon.

The team held a workshop to draft a template for the eventual CAR strategy on fraud and rough diamond smuggling and finalized the TORs and logistics for the regional consultation meetings and visits to border control posts between CAR and Cameroon. The workshop also validated the text and format that Interpol and the Mining Police proposed for the sensitization posters on fraud. The Ministry of Civil Aviation highlighted the importance of the poster due to the lack of visibility and sensitization on fraud and contraband at the Mpoko airport and CAR border posts. AMPR was solicited to provide technical support to produce the first draft of the poster based on the previous posters developed for the MMG.

The MMG proposed regional workshops to discuss and get feedback from the mining actors on the CAR fraud strategy and the national task force on fraud. The feedback from the regional workshop will be validated by mining actors in a national workshop. The SWG proposed that each MMG partner supports a regional consultation workshop. This quarter, AMPR supported the regional workshop in Boaur, GODICA will support the Berberati workshop, while PGRN will support the Bambari workshop in the next quarter.

The workshop supported by AMPR in Boaur was attended by over 50 regional mining sector actors, civil society, MMG, KPPS and law and border management enforcement officials, who provided input for the national fraud study. The SWG members visited the Beloko border post of CAR with Cameroon, where they met with an integrated border management team to understand the challenges they face in dealing with the smuggling of mineral substances at the border and obtain recommendations on how to deal with them via improved border management, better interagency cooperations, and improved detection. AMPR will continue to provide technical and logistical support to the SWG to accomplish its mandate to prepare a national anti-fraud strategy.

## **ANNEX 2: LIST OF MEDIA**

There were no activities covered by the media undertaken this quarter.

## ANNEX 3: PROJECT STAFF

NAME	TITLE	EMAIL
1. Maxie Muwonge	Chief of Party	Maxie.Muwonge@dpamcar.org
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## **ANNEX 4: GENERATED DATA**

No new data generated during this reporting period.

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