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CAPACITY BUILDING FOR A RESPONSIBLE MINERALS TRADE (CBRMT)

Quarterly Report: April–June 2016



ARIEL NGANZI

JULY 2016

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COVER PHOTO: Testing the Better Sourcing/GeoTraceability traceability system in Numbi (South Kivu, DRC). Photo Credit: Armel Nganzi.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	III
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	VI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VII
1.0 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPROVED.....	I
1.1 INPUT TO THE REFORM OF THE MINING CODE	I
1.2 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL MINISTRIES OF MINES.....	I
1.3 TECHNICAL AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE PTF ON MINES, HYDRO- CARBONS, AND ENERGY	I
2.0 CAPACITY OF KEY ACTORS STRENGTHENED	3
2.1 COOPERATIVE SELECTION AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT.....	3
2.2 CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TRAINING PLAN.....	3
2.3 15-DAY TRAINING MODULES DEVELOPED AND DELIVERED TO 500 PERSONS.....	4
2.4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING TO A MINIMUM OF 400 PERSONS BASED ON AUDIT FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL/ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE	5
2.5 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO 50 POLICY MAKERS AND OTHER KEY ACTORS	5
3.0 CONFLICT-FREE MINERAL TRACEABILITY SYSTEMS SCALED UP	7
3.1 UPDATE OF 3T SCALING PLAN	7
3.1.1 South Kivu – Numbi (Original sites).....	9
3.1.2 South Kivu – Numbi (Kakenge)	10
3.1.3 South Kivu – Luntukulu.....	10
3.1.4 Belair Maniema	10
3.1.5 North Kivu – Masisi	11
3.1.6 Incident Management and Traceability.....	12
3.2 SCALING UP GOLD	12
3.2.1 Matete (Maniema Province).....	13
3.2.2 Partnership Africa Canada (ITURI)	14
3.2.3 Mongbwalu Gold Mines.....	14
3.2.4 South Kivu – Nyamurhale.....	15
4.0 ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE ICGLR IMPROVED.....	16
4.1 NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF ICGLR.....	16
4.2 ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ICGLR	16
5.0 ICGLR CAPACITY TO MONITOR AND AUDIT CONFLICT-FREE SUPPLY CHAINS IMPROVED.....	17
5.1 INDEPENDENT MINERAL CHAIN AUDITOR	17
5.2 OPERATIONALIZE AT LEAST 6 IMCA INVESTIGATIONS	17
5.3 IMCA OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS	17
5.4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INCREASE RCM EFFICACY, EFFICIENCY, AND SUSTAINABILITY	17
5.5 THIRD PARTY AUDITS	18
6.0 COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION	19

6.1	OECD	19
6.2	BANRO	19
6.3	COMITES PROVINCIAUX DE SUIVI (CPS).....	19
6.4	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION.....	19
6.5	RESOLVE.....	20
6.6	RESPONSIBLE ARTISANAL GOLD FORUM	20
6.7	GROWTH WITH GOVERNANCE IN THE MINING SECTOR PROGRAM (PROMINES)	20
6.8	PARTNERSHIP AFRICA CANADA (PAC).....	20
7.0	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS	21
7.1	OFFICES	21
7.2	SECURITY.....	21
7.3	ACCOUNTING.....	21
7.4	STAFFING.....	21
8.0	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	24
	ANNEX A: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS TABLE FOR EXTENSION PERIOD ..	26
	ANNEX B: DELIVERABLES.....	27
	ANNEX C. SNAPSHOT	28

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3Ts	Tin, Tantalum, and Tungsten
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
BGR	German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources
BSP	Better Sourcing Program
CAMI	<i>Cadastre Minier</i> (Ministry of Mines Titling Registry)
CBRMT	Capacity Building for Responsible Minerals Trade
CEEC	<i>Centre d'Expertise, d'Evaluation et de Certification</i> (Evaluation, Expertise and Certification Center)
CFSI	Conflict-Free Smelter Initiative
CPS	<i>Comités Provinciaux de Suivi</i>
CLS	<i>Comités Locaux de Suivi</i>
COMIANGWE	<i>Coopérative Minière et Agricole ne Ngweshe</i>
COMALU	<i>Coopérative Minière des Artisans de Luntukulu</i>
COMIAB	<i>Coopérative Minière et Artisanale de Birirki</i>
COPAMIHANUBU	<i>Coopérative des Exploitants Artisanaux Miniers dans les Hauts Plateaux de Numbi – Buzi</i>
COMINAGRI	<i>Coopérative Minière et Agricole</i>
COMIDEA	<i>Coopérative Minière des Exploitants Artisanaux</i>
COOPERAMA	<i>Coopérative des Exploitants Artisanaux Miniers des Masisi</i>
COMIPCC	<i>Coopérative Minière pour la Promotion des Communautés Congolaises</i>
COMICA	<i>Coopérative Minière des Creuseurs Affectés</i>
DIRCAB	<i>Directeur de Cabinet</i> (Chief of Staff) of the Minister of Mines
DIRCABA	<i>Directeur de Cabinet Adjoint</i> (Deputy Chief of Staff) of the Minister of Mines
DDI	Development Diamond Initiative
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECMCT	Eastern Congo Mining Coordination Team
ELL	Estelle Levin Limited
ELS	Elm Sustainability Partners
EICC	Electronics Industries Citizen's Coalition

EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FARDC	<i>Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo</i> (Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo)
GDRC	Government of Democratic Republic of Congo
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
ICCN	<i>Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature</i>
ICGLR	International Conference for the Great Lakes Region
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITRI	International Tin Research Institute
iTSCi	International Tin Research Institute Tin Supply Chain Initiative
IMCA	Independent Mineral Chain Auditor
IMS	Incident Management System
LSM	Large-Scale Mining
MoM	Ministry of Mines, GDRC
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MONUSCO	UN Organization Stabilization Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGP	<i>Observatoire Gouvernance et Paix</i>
PAC	Partnership Africa Canada
PEPM	Small Mining Title
PPA	Public-Private Alliance for a Responsible Minerals Trade
PTF	<i>Partenaires Techniques et Financiers</i> (Technical and Donor Working Group on Mines, Hydrocarbons, and Energy)
PROMINES	World Bank's Growth with Governance in the Mining Sector Program
RINR	Regional Initiative against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources
RCM	Regional Certification Mechanism
RMT	Responsible Minerals Trade
SAESSCAM	<i>Service d'Assistance et d'Encadrement du Small Scale Mining</i> (Service for Assistance and Support to Small-Scale Mining)
SMB	<i>Société Minière de Bisunzu</i>

SEC	Security and Exchanges Commission
3Ts	Tin, Tungsten, and Tantalum
UNGoE	United Nations Group of Experts
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WB	World Bank
ZEA	<i>Zone d'Exploitation Artisanale</i> (Artisanal Mining Zone)

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Capacity Building for a Responsible Minerals Trade (CBRMT) project supports the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (GDRC) and the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to maximize efforts to establish and scale up a responsible minerals trade from the region in order to transform the region's mineral wealth into economic growth and development. CBRMT focuses on the following program objectives, as outlined in the project results framework:

1. Support the GDRC Ministry of Mines (MoM) and targeted mining sector actors to increase the volume of conflict-free minerals and the integrity of traceability systems in the DRC;
2. Improve the credibility and capacity of the ICGLR by improving its financial and management capacity, and its capacity to monitor and audit regional conflict free supply chains.

To achieve these objectives, CBRMT is organized around the following program components:

- Component 1: Legal and Policy Framework for the Mining Sector Improved
- Component 2: Capacity of Key Actors Strengthened
- Component 3: Certification/Traceability Systems Assessed, Piloted and Scaled-up
- Component 4: Strategic and Financial Management Capacity of the ICGLR Improved

CBRMT's technical approach is grounded in a rights-based framework that focuses on clarifying and securing resource rights (both legal and customary) in order to strengthen chains of custody and end the ambiguous and open-access tenure arrangements that can stall formalization and contribute to conflict in the artisanal mining sector. Through increased awareness, capacity building, policy reform, and the implementation of responsible sourcing initiatives, the project aims to reduce local conflicts over resources and increase downstream confidence in the responsible sourcing of minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The project also works to establish linkages between large-scale and artisanal mining to reduce conflicts, and strengthen future private sector investments in legal, transparent, and conflict-free mineral supply chains. Methods include directed technical assistance to support and implement due diligence, traceability, and certification systems; targeted capacity building to key stakeholders in mineral supply chains; participatory workshops; donor coordination; and legal and policy analyses. Specific overtures and actions are taken in CBRMT activities to differentiate and address the roles, benefits, impacts, and risks attributed to men, women, and youth in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector.

CBRMT initiated programmatic activities on July 1, 2014, with an 18-month period of performance and a \$5.6 million budget. In December 2015, USAID/DRC increased the ceiling of the CBRMT task order to \$10.6 million, expanded the scope of work, and extended the period of performance through June 30, 2017.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Capacity Building for a Responsible Minerals Trade (CBRMT) project, under Contract Number AID-OAA-I-12-00032/AID-660-TO-14-00002, is implemented by Tetra Tech under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) and under the auspices of the USAID Land Tenure and Property Rights Division. This quarterly report summarizes CBRMT project activities conducted between April and June 2016.

Component 1: This quarter, CBRMT worked closely with the national Ministry of Mines (MoM) and other technical services to launch the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) traceability system for artisanal gold, known as the *Initiative de Traçabilité de l'Or d'Exploitation Artisanale*, or ITOA. CBRMT provided technical guidance to ensure the ITOA database would be accessible to downstream refiners and other stakeholders, as well as compatible with due diligence data collected at mine sites. CBRMT also provided input to the MoM and International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) regarding the urgent need to establish and scale up responsible sourcing of artisanal gold and the irregular use of ICGLR Certificates in the export of artisanal gold. Finally, CBRMT collected inputs from donors and implementing partners, in support of a legal brief that will address specific loopholes and gaps in the current Mining Code with respect to artisanal mining.

CBRMT continues to serve as the Secretariat for the Technical and Donor Working Group on Mines, Hydrocarbons, and Energy (*Partenaires Techniques et Financiers* [PTF]), chaired by USAID. This quarter, CBRMT organized and hosted two PTF meetings and facilitated one Eastern Congo Mining Coordination Team meeting. Key outputs included: donor coordination for the larger government-led “*Groupe Thematique*” meeting of the Mining, Hydrocarbons, and Energy sector; agendas set for the Eastern Congo Mining Coordination meetings; brainstorming sessions conducted to address the proliferation of illegal mining taxes; and initiation of informal engagements with advisors at the offices of the prime minister and president on sector-related issues.

Component 2: CBRMT submitted a capacity building and training plan outlining the overall vision and strategy for training 1,200 beneficiaries, including artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) cooperatives, Government of DRC mining staff, civil society representatives, and other key stakeholders. The plan clarifies the guiding principles governing all Component 2 activities, including applying adult learning techniques and promoting local ownership and sustainability.

CBRMT also completed the design of 20 separate training modules this quarter. The modules can be adapted to targeted groups based on their role in the supply chain, literacy, location, and capacity. The modules also draw from a range of techniques, including participatory theatre, case studies, observation, role plays, and radio programs. Finally, CBRMT provided training to 183 persons this quarter on the principles of due diligence and strengthening mining cooperatives governance, administration, and accounting procedures.

Component 3: A primary goal of CBRMT is to establish an additional due diligence and traceability system (implemented by the Better Sourcing Program [BSP]) at 25 tin, tantalum, or tungsten mine sites in the DRC. Milestones achieved this quarter that contribute to this target include:

- ✓ Assistance provided to six mine sites at Numbi (South Kivu) in establishing due diligence and traceability systems, including the testing of traceability and incident monitoring software;
- ✓ Successful testing and refinement of the Incident Management System, which now goes beyond the identification of incident reporting to incorporating contextual information such as working conditions, socio-demographic trends, and gender information;

- ✓ Baseline studies, including tenure status, completed at four mine sites in Maniema Province;
- ✓ All templates, policies, and other program documents and manuals related to the Better Sourcing Standard finalized;
- ✓ Better Sourcing Standard found to be in conformance with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Framework, with no major gaps identified;
- ✓ Successful field visit conducted to DRC by AVX, the world's largest tantalum supplier (based in the U.S.);
- ✓ Legal contracts and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) drafted to ensure roles, responsibilities, liabilities, and terms of commercial engagement and collaboration clarified;
- ✓ Engagement with international buyers and traders increased to support BSP's due diligence and traceability systems;
- ✓ Monthly progress updates delivered and in-person meetings conducted with the MoM;
- ✓ Continued trainings provided to cooperatives, civil society, and Provincial Ministries of Mines; and
- ✓ International fora such the OECD Conflict Minerals Forum attended.

With respect to artisanal gold, CBRMT progressed with the implementation of four different pilot projects in order to meet the project deliverable of establishing traceability and due diligence systems at 25 artisanal gold sites in the DRC. At Matete (Maniema Province), CBRMT finalized a Traceability and Due Diligence Plan detailing how minerals will be tracked and traced from the mine of origin up to the point of export, the roles and responsibilities of all traceability and due diligence providers, and our approach to the development of local monitoring networks. Other achievements include extensive capacity building and training for the local mining cooperative and government mining officials; extensive engagement with international gold refiners and end users to encourage sourcing from Matete; hiring of local field staff; rehabilitation of the infrastructure where gold where will be bought and sold; and initiation of a process to digitize all due diligence questionnaires and checklists into an open-source platform.

In Ituri Province, CBRMT began preparations to scale up traceability and due diligence systems with Partnership Africa Canada. With Mongbwalu Gold Mines, the project also made progress in its support for formalization of artisanal miners and establishing traceability and due diligence systems at an existing large-scale gold mining concession. Finally, CBRMT, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration, began discussions with stakeholders in Nyamurhale, South Kivu, to develop an MOU, assess the tenure status of the mine sites (both statutory and customary), and assess the viability of launching pilot activities at this site.

Component 4: Key milestones achieved this quarter in CBRMT's support to ICGLR include: completing eight independent third-party audits in Rwanda and DRC; establishing procedures and policies to ensure the smooth implementation of the office of the Independent Mineral Chain Auditor; drafting the scope of work and initiating the recruitment process for an organizational and financial assessment of the ICGLR Secretariat; and closing CBRMT's physical office in Bujumbura, Burundi.

I.0 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPROVED

I.1 INPUT TO THE REFORM OF THE MINING CODE

As reported previously, the revision of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) Mining Code (2002) remains stalled as the government remains engrossed by the upcoming election calendar. Nevertheless, the Capacity Building for a Responsible Minerals Trade (CBRMT) project has been collecting inputs from donors and implementing partners, and summarizing reports in support of drafting a legal brief. The brief will address specific loopholes and gaps in the current Mining Code with the overall aim of supporting greater transparency, governance, and formalization of the DRC's artisanal mining sector. The legal brief will be drafted and submitted by the CBRMT Chief of Party (COP) next quarter.

I.2 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL MINISTRIES OF MINES

Technical assistance to the Ministry of Mines (MoM) this quarter included working with the national Ministry of Mines (MoM) and the *Centre d'Expertise, d'Evaluation et de Certification* (CEEC) to finalize the *Initiative de Traçabilité de l'Or D'exploitation Artisanale* (ITOA)—the DRC's traceability system for artisanal gold. CBRMT provided technical guidance to ensure the ITOA database would be accessible to downstream refiners (and other stakeholders), as well as compatible with due diligence data collected at mine sites. CBRMT also stressed the importance to the MoM about the need to allocate sufficient resources for field-based training of officials to learn how to implement the ITOA system.

With respect to gold, CBRMT continued to work with the Maniema provincial authorities, *Cadastre Minier* (CAMI), and the national MoM to formally establish Artisanal Mining Zones (ZEAs) for the Matete pilot. Activities included: clarifying the boundaries of the Lwama-Kivu hunting reserve through GPS coordinates and maps; consulting experts to clarify the DRC's nature conservation and mining laws with respect to artisanal mining in a hunting reserve/buffer zone; and holding numerous meetings with provincial authorities, the *Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature* (ICCN), and CAMI. The process of formally establishing ZEAs at Matete is still ongoing.

CBRMT also contributed to several meetings with the national MoM, CEEC's *Committee de Suivi et d'Evaluation* and the International Conference for the Great Lakes Region's (ICGLR) National Coordinator regarding the irregular use of the ICGLR Certificates in the export of artisanal gold from DRC.

I.3 TECHNICAL AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE PTF ON MINES, HYDRO-CARBONS, AND ENERGY

CBRMT continues to serve as the Secretariat for the Technical and Donor Working Group on Mines, Hydrocarbons, and Energy (PTF), which is chaired by USAID. This quarter, CBRMT organized and hosted a total of four PTF meetings attended by USAID, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), GIZ, German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), European Union (EU), PACT, and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID). Key outputs include:

- ✓ Collected input and questions from PTF partners in preparation for the larger “*Groupe Thematique*” meeting of the Mining, Hydrocarbons, and Energy sector;
- ✓ Established agreement on agenda items for an Eastern Congo Mining Coordination Team (ECMCT) meeting, which were shared with participants from Kinshasa and North and South Kivu;
- ✓ Prepared a summary of contributions made by PTF partners in support of strengthening the DRC mining sector for input into the national mining sector strategy;
- ✓ Participated in brainstorming sessions to address the proliferation of illegal mining taxes; and
- ✓ Reached agreement to engage informally with advisors at the offices of the prime minister and president on sector-related issues.

In addition, CBRMT facilitated the ECMCT meeting held at MONUSCO, which included partners from North and South Kivu by video as well as local exporters and the DRC Chamber of Mines. CBRMT provided participants with updates on: establishing an additional traceability and due diligence systems in South Kivu and Maniema; CBRMT’s extensive capacity building efforts, including strengthening cooperatives in the DRC; our support to the CEEC in the implementation of ITOA in Matete; and possible cohabitation between Banro and artisanal miners at Mwenga and Lutunkulu. Other partners provided updates on their respective efforts related to mine site validation and qualification missions and discussed the use of ICGLR Certificates in exporting artisanal gold from DRC.

2.0 CAPACITY OF KEY ACTORS STRENGTHENED

2.1 COOPERATIVE SELECTION AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

Last quarter, CBRMT selected nine cooperatives to receive training and capacity building. The status of one cooperative, *Coopérative Minière et Artisanale de Birirki* (COMIAB), was placed under review this quarter to ensure it met the status criteria for receiving training under CBRMT. COMIAB is not currently registered at the national level, and is not currently partnering with the Better Sourcing Program (BSP) at Numbi. As such, the cooperative does not currently meet the selection criteria, which include: a) operating in tin, tantalum, and tungsten (3T) sites where BSP anticipates establishing 3T supply chains, or targeted CBRMT gold pilot sites; b) being in possession of (or in the process of obtaining) official registration documents; c) demonstrated willingness among cooperative leaders to participate actively in capacity building efforts; and d) operating legally in compliance within OECD due diligence standards. A final decision regarding the removal of COMIAB from the list will be made next quarter. A new cooperative (COMIKAL), which operates on Belair's concession in Maniema, was also added for consideration this quarter, and a final decision is expected in August 2016.

TABLE 1. COOPERATIVES SELECTED/UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR CBRMT CAPACITY BUILDING

Cooperative	Mineral	Province	Territory
1. COMALU	3Ts	South Kivu	Lutunkulu
2. COMIANGWE	3Ts & Gold	South Kivu	Walungu, Lutunkulu, Nyamurahle
3. COMICA	Gold	Maniema	Matete
4. COMIDEA	3Ts	South Kivu	Nzibira
5. COMIPCC	3Ts	South Kivu	Karuba
6. COMIMAB	Gold	Ituri	Djugu
7. COOPERAMA	3Ts	North Kivu	Rubaya
8. COPAMIHANUBU	3Ts	South Kivu	Numbi
9. COMIAB (under review)	3Ts	South Kivu	Numbi
10. COMIKAL (under review)	3Ts	Maniema	Kasongo

CBRMT also completed capacity assessments this quarter for COMIANGWE, COMIDEA, and COMICA utilizing a rapid assessment tool shared in the Capacity Building and Training Plan. The remaining cooperatives will be assessed progressively in conjunction with ongoing training and technical support. Findings from the assessments are being compiled into Cooperative Profiles, which are being used by the training team to prioritize training topics and monitor changes in capacity.

2.2 CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TRAINING PLAN

CBRMT's Capacity Building and Training Plan was finalized and submitted to USAID in April 2016. The plan outlines the overall vision and strategy for training a total of 1,200 beneficiaries, including artisanal and small scale mining (ASM) cooperatives, Government of DRC (GDRC) mining staff, civil society representatives, and other key stakeholders. The plan outlines the guiding principles governing all Component 2 activities, including applying adult learning techniques and promoting local ownership and sustainability. Additional sections include a summary of the content for each training module, methods, clarification of roles and responsibilities, logistical processes, and a Capacity Assessment Tool for

analyzing strengths and weaknesses of cooperatives. Produced in collaboration with BSP and with inputs from *Service d'Assistance et d'Encadrement du Small Scale Mining* (SAESSCAM) staff, the plan is now guiding implementation of Component 2.

2.3 15-DAY TRAINING MODULES DEVELOPED AND DELIVERED TO 500 PERSONS

All outstanding training module deliverables were completed this quarter by the CBRMT Training Team, inclusive of BSP. Subject matter experts from governmental, academic, and civil society organizations provided significant inputs, and (where possible and appropriate) the team adapted modules from existing materials. The following modules round out the complete list of training modules produced by CBRMT.

1. **Environment.** Relevant laws are explained in this module, as are sources, consequences, and mitigation measures for environmental impact, including on water, protected areas, endangered species, and human health.
2. **Emergency response and first aid.** Rapid alert systems and first aid measures are explained in this module in response to common mine emergencies. Negotiations are underway with the Red Cross to co-deliver these sessions.
3. **Labor.** Labor rights and responsibilities are discussed within the ASM context. Emphasis is placed on favoring decent work principles and avoiding exploitation of workers.
4. **Gender and ASM.** A series of scenarios, guiding questions, and key discussion points are provided in this module. The use of participatory theatre and radio programs will be used to enhance awareness on women's rights, opportunities, and challenges in the ASM sector.
5. **Due diligence implementation.** This module, to be delivered by BSP, will demonstrate BSP's due diligence system including the use of the Magpi software to collect and manage data related to incidents and contextual information.
6. **Risk assessment.** The module includes information related to BSP's methodology to assess and score incidents, including the Incident Report template, contextual information templates, a mitigation template, and the Incident Management database.
7. **Risk mitigation.** This module explain how the Magpi software should be used to develop and communicate the mitigation plan, and manage data.
8. **Information sharing, reporting, and auditing.** This module introduces actors to the types of information collected or generated by BSP at different levels of the supply chain and how this information is disseminated.
10. **Introduction to due diligence systems.** This module is a general introduction to due diligence including the concept, rationale, and specific roles of each stakeholder in implementing due diligence along the supply chain.
11. **Traceability systems.** Two separate traceability modules were developed for gold and the 3Ts:
 - The gold module introduces the ITOA traceability system and puts ITOA principles into practice in targeted gold supply chains; and
 - The 3Ts module uses case studies and role playing to introduce actors to the geo-traceability system, the roles of each actors involved at each level of the supply chain (mine site,

cooperative, exporter), and the use of the different traceability tools (scanner, weight sheet, tags, logbooks).

12. **Safety and security.** This module enumerates health, safety, and security risks and corollary mitigation measures.

13. **Technical training.** This module is an applied training for the mine-site level, focusing on gold prospection, mineral valuation, exploitation, production techniques, and sales.

The above 13 modules combined with the 6 modules produced in Quarter 1 of 2016—plus a module on conflict resolution developed in Q4 of 2015—result in a compendium of 20 training modules. The modules are designed to be adapted to the targeted group based on, for example, their role in the supply chain, literacy, location, or capacity. The modules also draw from a range of techniques, including: participatory theatre, case studies, observation, role playing, and radio programs. Each module contains the following components: a PowerPoint presentation of the primary content for each module; a detailed agenda (including training objectives, suggested timing, sequencing, process steps, and responsibilities), and handouts (participant agendas, supplementary material, case studies, and group exercises).

2.4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING TO A MINIMUM OF 400 PERSONS BASED ON AUDIT FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL/ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

Trainings continued this quarter, with an additional 183 persons trained between April and June 2016.¹ Combined with the previous quarter’s results of 241 persons trained, CBRMT is currently at 424 of its 1,150 target (or 37%). An aggressive training schedule will be launched in Q3, during which the team anticipates to double the number of training days.

TABLE 2. Q2 TRAINING RESULTS

Module	Cooperatives	Training Date	Men	Women	Total
Module 7: Site-Level Administration & Governance	COMIANGWE, COMALU, COMIAB, COMIDEA, COPAMIHANUBU	April 11-14	58	12	70
Module 17: Due Diligence	COMIANGWE	April 16-19	19	4	23
Modules 1-6: Governance, Management, Administration, Accounting, Action Planning	Provincial MoMs, <i>Division des Mines</i> , and SAESSCAM COOPERAMMA, COMIPCC	May 4-9	72	14	86
Modules 1-6 (Training of Trainers) Governance, Management, Administration, Accounting, Action Planning	SAESSCAM, OGP	May 3	3	1	4
TOTAL			152	31	183

2.5 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO 50 POLICY MAKERS AND OTHER KEY ACTORS

Drawing on recommendations from assessment reports conducted under the original scope of work, CBRMT will provide targeted technical assistance to 50 key stakeholders including MoM policy makers,

¹ As noted in the Capacity Building and Training Plan, each person attending a day-long module is counted as 1 person.

concessions owners, exporters, traders, civil society actors, and the media to implement policy, regulatory, and legal framework recommendations.

This quarter, CBRMT provided technical assistance in the form of a legal brief and meetings with the national MoM and Banro Gold Mining Company regarding the transfer of industrial exploitation permits into legal zones for artisanal mining at Luntunkulu (South Kivu). CBRMT also provided technical assistance to CAMI and the joint qualification missions by producing detailed maps to confirm the title holder name, permit type and boundary and GPS coordinates of proposed mine sites for validation.

Outputs expected next quarter include: (1) collaborating with CEEC to provide targeted training on the use of the ITOA traceability system; and (2) providing technical assistance to CAMI to clarify conflicting boundaries in order to update the national cadaster and identify areas suitable for designation as ZEAs.

3.0 CONFLICT-FREE MINERAL TRACEABILITY SYSTEMS SCALED UP

3.1 UPDATE OF 3T SCALING PLAN

An updated 3T implementation plan was submitted last quarter. The plan clarified targeted areas, supply chain actors, next steps, and challenges regarding the establishment of diligence and traceability systems at 25 mine sites. Due to the volatility/informality of ASM activities and delays in finalizing commercial agreements several modifications were made this quarter to the implementation plan.

First, Mwenga was removed from the list of targeted areas. Despite protests by Banro Mining, MoM technical services continues to issue iTSCi tags for minerals sourced from Mwenga. The ever-changing position of the South Kivu Mining Ministry on the issue suggests this practice is not going to change anytime soon. As a result, it was concluded to remove Mwenga as a target area.

Second, unexpected delays and a lack of engagement by Banro stalled progress on the Luntunkulu supply chain this quarter. The repositioning of illegal artisanal gold miners from Banro's North Pit at Twangiza is the lynchpin to establishing a Better Sourcing supply chain at Luntunkulu. Recent reporting suggests a renewed focus by Banro on the North Pit (see Luntunkulu subsection below for further details); accordingly we will continue to keep Luntunkulu as a priority supply chain; however, CBRMT will increase pressure on Banro in the next quarter to finalize the necessary legal arrangements, begin stakeholder consultations and ensure the sites are validated (if necessary).

Third, the BSP experienced further delays this quarter related to the Numbi supply chain (see Numbi subsection below for further details). As a result, it was agreed that while BSP would continue to find a solution for Numbi, efforts and resources must be immediately channeled to focus on other supply chains in order to meet the deliverable target.

It was also agreed to expand the Numbi test to an additional mining area known as "Kakenge", located just outside SAKIMA's PE 2598 concession while waiting for agreements involving Sakima to be finalized. Kakenge has several key advantages to support a rapid launch and demonstrate proof of concept. The site is "green-flag" validated, there is no official titleholder to the mineral rights; the cooperative BSP has partnered with at Numbi is on site, and there are interested commercial partners interested in working together. The site could also serve to pressure SAKIMA and AMUR to advance their negotiations with respect to the original Numbi site.

Table 3 summarizes the revised priority 3T targets and launch dates for implementation by BSP.

With respect to the ICGLR, BSP held two positive meetings with Secretariat staff this quarter to discuss the MoU between the parties. It was agreed the ICGLR Secretariat would prepare an official communication to relevant Member States (at least DRC and Rwanda) informing them the ICGLR officially recognizes BSP as a chain of custody system provider and an official MOU is under review for signature which will recommend the issuance of ICGLR certificates for BSP exports.

TABLE 3. PRIORITY 3T TARGETS FOR IMPLEMENTATION BY BETTER SOURCING PROGRAM

Mining Area	Province	Mine Sites	Tenure	Supply Chain Actors	Estimated First Tagging	Challenges
Belair Maniema	Maniema	4 mine sites (require validation) Matungulu, Kilala, Kalulu, Kalupemba	PR 4810	Titleholder: Belair Maniema Coop: COMIKAL Exporter: Belair African Metals Buyer: Traxys Smelter: Thaisarco	September 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine site qualification • Finalize legal agreements and MOUs
Numbi (Kakenge)	South Kivu	1 mine site Kakenge (validated)	Free of Mining Title	Titleholder: None Coop: COPAMIHANUBU Exporter: SOGECOM or MIDEV Buyer: AVX Smelter: GAM	September 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirming the exporter and finalizing commercial contracts
Numbi (Original)	South Kivu	6 validated mine sites Misumari, Fungamwaka, Madame, Mungwe, Koweit, Kajojo	PE 2598	Titleholder: Sakima Coop: COPAMIHANUBU Exporter: SOGECOM Other: Amur (commission as contracted Sakima partner) Buyer: AVX Smelter: GAM	Late October/ November 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broker commercial cooperation between Amur and SOGECOM • Finalize legal agreements and MOUs
Luntunkulu	South Kivu	Between 6-13 sites (may require validation) Mushangi, Zola Zola, Namadava, Colline 1, Colline 6, Misheke, Ntaliko, Kashebeye, Mushanguli, Nyampeho, Nkantungu, Kilimankwale, Chishembe	PE 44	Titleholder: Banro Coop: COMIANGWE, COMALU Exporter: KOTECHA or Belair (Sn), Metachem (W) Buyer: Halcyon, Traxys or AMC-Thaisarco (Sn), SMR (W) Smelter: Thaisarco	November 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banro's legal solution • Date of North Pit repositioning • Mine site qualification • Potential backlash by miners who do not want to move
Masisi	North Kivu	4 sites (Ta and Wolfram) Bishasha, Birambo, Kamatale, Tshakubangwa (additional sites under review)	PE 76	Titleholder: Sakima Coop: COOPERAMA Exporter: MCI, MIDEV, SOGECOM (Ta); Metachem (Wolfram) Buyer: AVX (Ta); SMR (Wolfram) Smelter: GAM (Ta); SMR clients for Wolfram	December 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine site qualification (July) • Current absence of regular buyers / exporters • Finalize legal agreements and MOUs
TOTAL		21-28 potential mine sites				

3.1.1 SOUTH KIVU – NUMBI (ORIGINAL SITES)

BSP has been systematically legalizing mining activities in Numbi since July 2014, starting with the qualification process, raising awareness of due diligence requirements with cooperatives, designing an approach to protect the rights of the titleholder and its investors, developing commercial agreements, identifying trustworthy international partners as well as developing and refining a local monitoring and traceability system.

The first test export of tantalum from Numbi was expected this quarter, however several unexpected events caused further delays. First, despite an agreement between the titleholder SAKIMA and the exporter SOGECOM to form a commercial collaboration, SAKIMA concluded in late June that AMUR (which exclusively owns all mineral rights on SAKIMA's permit at Numbi) must also be included in the commercial terms. Second, the renewal of the MOU between Sakima, CBRMT, and BSP is dependent upon the final commercial configuration and the timeline of the pilot. As a result, a number of legal agreements which CBRMT deemed essential to have in place prior to the launch were not able to be finalized this quarter.

CBRMT is working with its counterparts to clarify the most optimal contractual relationship between the different actors. This includes identifying a plausible commercial agreement between AMUR and SOGECOM for a test export (AMUR has the rights to the minerals, and SOGECOM has an agreement with an international buyer so the two are mutually dependent upon one another), and signing a new MOU between Tetra Tech-SAKIMA-BSP with respect to the timing and the volume of the test export. Depending on the commercial terms agreed to, a host of additional legal agreements will then need to be executed (see Table 4). For these reasons the launch of the original set of validated sites at Numbi has been postponed to November 2016 (see Table 3).

TABLE 4. CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE NUMBI TEST

Parties	Type of agreement
AMUR-SOGECOM	Contract
TT-BSP-SAKIMA	Renewal of MOU
SAKIMA-SOGECOM	Contract
SAKIMA-COPAMIHANUBU	MOU
SOGECOM-COPAMIHANUBU	MOU
BSP-SOGECOM	Contract

Progress was made however in other aspects of the Numbi test this quarter. A trip in April to Numbi by representatives from SAKIMA, Kotech, AVX, and BSP confirmed the production potential at Numbi, and possible improvements in efficiency and production levels with equipment upgrades. In addition, an agreement was signed between SOGECOM and AVX and a US-based smelter (GAM), to process tantalum from Numbi and other sites. Finally, AVX officially announced at the OECD Forum in Paris in May their support for BSP as an alternative due diligence traceability system in the DRC and Rwanda.

Progress was also made on the technical and logistical aspects of the test export from Numbi, the results of which are applicable to other supply chains. For example, six mine sites at Numbi (South Kivu) received assistance this quarter to scale up due diligence and traceability systems; this included testing of the traceability and incident monitoring software. In addition, significant updates were made to the software used for digital processing of traceability data in collaboration with GeoTraceability; the incident monitoring report was translated into French and BSP staff made multiple visits to Numbi to collect information and finalize logistics related to the upcoming trainings and launching of the test. Internally, several meetings were held this quarter between Tetra Tech and BSP's Directors to address legal and communication issues, which Tetra Tech believed to be a pre-requisite to the launch of the pilot. An agreement was finally reached on the requisite conditions and legal agreements necessary for a

test export, and a revised roadmap was drafted and approved. The new target launch date for Numbi is November 2016.

3.1.2 SOUTH KIVU – NUMBI (KAKENGE)

In order to accelerate proof of concept and progress towards the deliverable target, CBRMT will expand our focus at Numbi to include an additional mining site known as “Kakenge,” located just outside SAKIMA’s PE 2598 concession. Kakenge has several advantages as a pilot: it is a “green” validated site; it has no officially registered titleholder; the cooperative operating at the original Numbi sites (COPAMIIHANUBU) is also active at Kakenge; both SOGECOM and MIDEV have indicated an interest in purchasing the minerals; and AVX has confirmed the geological potential of the site and their willingness to offtake the minerals. Local monitoring teams trained at the original Numbi site can also easily be deployed to Kakenge. The target launch date for Kakenge is September 2016.

3.1.3 SOUTH KIVU – LUNTUKULU

Luntukulu is a collection of 3T mine sites located inside the concession of Canadian gold mining company Banro in South Kivu. The company is seeking to legally cede these mine sites for artisanal production of 3T minerals, provided there is a) a legitimate due diligence and traceability system at Luntukulu; b) miners who are currently operating illegally on Banro’s concession agree to shift their activities to Luntukulu; and c) Banro can still maintain their legal authority over the mine site.

Despite having submitted a written legal opinion to Banro regarding the establishment of legal artisanal mining on Banro’s concession, no further action was taken by Banro on this matter this quarter. Banro has however recently indicated a renewed urgency to initiate resettlement of populations from the North Pit, before October 2016. This will hopefully put the Luntukulu agenda back on the table.

The socio-economic study and communication plans for Luntukulu were finalized this quarter and a budget for implementing the Luntukulu stakeholder engagement plan is currently under review by Banro. The cooperatives operating at Luntukulu have been assessed and trained by CBRMT and are prepared to accompany a launch of BSP activities. The cooperatives also understand the urgency of repositioning miners out of the North Pit and will prioritize recruiting miners from there.

Next quarter, CBRMT will accelerate the discussions with Banro on the legal option on Luntukulu site, advance the validation of these sites in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), if needed; assist with the implementation of the stakeholder engagement and communication plan and advance the selection of an exporter. The target launch date for Luntukulu is November 2016.

3.1.4 BELAIR MANIEMA

Located in South-Central Maniema province, approximately 130 km south-west of Kindu, PR 4810 is a concession held by Belair-Maniema which contains mostly small cassiterite artisanal mines. However, there are known coltan sites on PR4810, as well as evidence of wolframite and gold. The initial focus of production and exploration for Belair are four cassiterite and coltan sites (see Table 5).

TABLE 5: BELAIR MANIEMA SITES

Mine Sites Visited	Mineral	Estimated Daily Production
Kilala	Cassiterite	500kg *
Kalulu	Cassiterite	2T *
Kalupemba	Cassiterite, Coltan	200kg (Sn)*
Matungulu	Cassiterite	230kg*

(*) based on miners declarations.

BSP conducted a field site visit of Belair Maniema this quarter and completed the Preliminary Mine Site Assessment (PMSA) questionnaires for the four mine sites listed in Table 5. The miners are relatively organized under the COMIKAL cooperative but further training is required. Belair management is applying to convert their current research permit (PR4810) into a small mining title (PEPM). BSP is working with Belair Maniema on their full operational/logistical plan, which is scheduled to be finalized next quarter.

Key advantages of the Belair site include no visible military or armed group presence, little effective competition in the part of the province and steady production, and the miners are relatively organized into a registered cooperative. With technical assistance and support from Belair, volumes could tentatively scale to 75T/m of cassiterite and 25T/m of coltan within six months. Both Thaisarco and Belair Maniema have already engaged with each other, and support sourcing from a BSP supply chain.

Challenges include: ensuring the mine sites are qualified (scheduled for next quarter); converting the current research permit into a PEPM; finalizing the commercial agreements; identifying a local NGO or other monitoring solution and finding a reliable route and transporter for the evacuation of the minerals. The target launch date for Belair Maniema is September 2016.

3.1.5 NORTH KIVU – MASISI

ASM mining activity has picked up across a number of sites in Masisi, and BSP has allocated efforts and resources to identify mine sites where its systems could eventually be scaled up. This quarter, a geologist conducted an assessment of 11 sites at Masisi (six of which were validated and five were not). CBRMT has requested IOM to include the five non-validated sites to the list of sites to be validated next quarter. In addition, four baseline assessments were conducted at Masisi this quarter, which confirmed significant production of tantalum and wolframite, and relative security at the mine sites and trade routes (the exception being sites south-west of Ngungu, which have an occasional militia presence).

The assessment also confirmed several cooperatives (COMIPCC, COMIPNC, COMITUUNGANE, COMERVI, COOPERAMA) all claim production at mine sites. Using the lessons learned from the Numbi project, CBRMT met with the managing committees of COMIPCC and COOPERAMA to discuss the prospects of collaboration and additional meetings are scheduled with the other cooperatives. Discussions are also ongoing with several “*entité de traitements*” in the area.

Next quarter, CBRMT will continue to follow the defined strategy of sites identification and implementation, confirm an export chain for tungsten, and explore securing MoUs with relevant parties including cooperatives and title holder SAKIMA. The target launch date for Masisi is to be determined as CBRMT will focus first on the priority supply chains identified in Table 3.

3.1.6 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT AND TRACEABILITY

BSP's Incident Management System (IMS) is an active monitoring system designed to continuously collect information regarding supply chain activities, and process data in real time. This quarter, BSP successfully tested and refined IMS systems to go beyond the identification of incidents and grievances, to incorporate contextual information, which focuses on aspects such as working conditions, socio-demographic trends, and gender. The IMS is implemented through on-site monitoring and is designed to mitigate or reverse negative outcomes in collaboration with local communities. It is also envisaged that the use of the IMS for the collection of local information beyond incidents will attract significant interest from downstream companies.

BSP worked this quarter with mobile data collection services provider Magpi (www.home.magpi.com), to further refine the electronic questionnaire for field-based monitoring, scoring and incident reporting. Information is collected in real time and uploaded to a web-based platform; reports can then be generated and disseminated on an as needed basis to stakeholders. Adjustments to the system included: refining the Incident Mitigation, Contextual Information, and Census Data questionnaires and the creation of a six-step incident mitigation process for field use.

With respect to traceability, six mine sites at Numbi (South Kivu) received assistance this quarter to scale up due diligence and traceability systems; including the testing of traceability software. Significant updates were also made to the software used for digital processing of traceability data. These include integrating MagPi data with incident alerts stemming from the traceability system into the IMS system and vice versa. The result is a complete database and reporting system that combines due diligence and traceability data into a seamless, easy-to read format for downstream users and other stakeholders. Data visualization was also improved to produce more engaging reports with easy to read graphics and summary data.

3.2 SCALING UP GOLD

CBRMT's target remains to implement traceability and due diligence systems at 25 artisanal gold sites in the DRC. To achieve this, CBRMT will: 1) continue implementation of our pilot project at Matete in Maniema Province; (2) launch a second pilot in Ituri Province in collaboration with Partnership Africa Canada; (3) provide continued technical support and guidance to Mongbwalu Gold Mines (Ituri Province) as they move through the process of developing a supply chain model; and (4) establish the necessary foundations for legal ASM gold exports at Nyamurahle, South Kivu Province, including MOUs, baseline assessments, training and technical assistance. Details for each of these activities are provided below.

TABLE 6: CBRMT GOLD PILOT PRIORITIES

Mining Area	Province	Mine Sites	Tenure	Supply Chain	Estimated First Export
Matete (Lubondozi, Kimabwe, Kamungazi, Katuma)	Maniema	12	ZEA in process	Coop: COMICA Exporter: TBD Refiner: Argor or Valcambi Trader: Richline	February 2017
Some (Tokomeka and Unipe Nikupe)	Ituri	16	Free title ZEA in process	Coop: CODEMA Exporter: MnM Refiner: PAMP	January 2017
Mongbwalu Gold Mines (MGM)	Ituri	10	Mongbwalu Gold Mines	Coop: COMIMAV Exporter: MGM Refiner: TBD	March 2017
Nyamurahle	South Kivu	TBD	Congo Eco	Coop: COMIANGWE Exporter: TBD Refiner: TBD	TBD
Total number of potential mine sites		38			

In May, the CBRMT team attended the 10th OECD Forum in Paris, where Dr. Catherine Picard delivered a presentation on ASM gold and our pilot efforts with international stakeholders. CBRMT was also able to clarify and establish partnerships with stakeholders in attendance who look to advance exports of legal ASM Gold.

3.2.1 MATETE (MANIEMA PROVINCE)

CBRMT is working to deploy traceability and due diligence at 12 artisanal gold mine sites spread across four separate areas (Lubondozi, Kimabwe, Kamungazi, and Katuma) at Matete (Maniema Province). At Matete, CBRMT will pilot the DRC’s first traceability system for artisanal gold (known as ITOA) and collaborate with the COMICA mining cooperative, as well as the other key stakeholders including SAESSCAM, CEEC, IOM, Banro, and the Division of Mines.

This quarter, CBRMT finalized the Traceability and Due Diligence Plan for Matete. The plan details how gold will be traced from the mine of origin up to the point of export, the roles and responsibilities of all traceability and due diligence providers, and our approach to the development of local monitoring networks and the provision of equipment. The plan was translated into French, and has been distributed to local stakeholders.

CBRMT also continued to engage with several international (LBMA Good Delivery List) refiners this quarter, in particular Argor and Valcambi. Both refiners have conveyed an interest in sourcing from the DRC, but have significant concerns about reputational risk and want iron clad assurances that the chain of custody can be accounted for from mine site to export, and that due diligence complies with OECD and LBMA Guidance. Argor provided a list of “must have” items which they require *in addition to* the OECD due diligence guidance. These range from the quality of the ore grade, a 20 kilogram minimum threshold for export, scaling potential, assurances of no child labor on site, and a guarantee that the project will monitor and address environment, labor, health and safety concerns. CBRMT also confirmed that Richline Group (a Berkshire Hathaway Company) is willing to establish a partnership with Argor and provide pre-financing for the purchase of gold.

CBRMT continued to advocate for the establishment of five ZEAs this quarter at Matete. However, confusion within the CAMI and the Congolese Institute for Natural Resources (ICCN) regarding the boundary of the Lwama-Kivu Hunting Reserve stalled the process at the end of the quarter. CBRMT is confident the boundary misunderstanding will be resolved next quarter and the ZEAs will be formally established.

CBRMT also began working this quarter on digitizing the OECD and LBMA due diligence questionnaires and checklists into an open-source platform. Finally, CBRMT also began the recruitment process this quarter for a Pilot Manager, Field Agent, and Financial Manager. We hope to deploy this team to the field next quarter.

TABLE 7: QUARTER TWO ACTIVITIES AND MILESTONES AT MATETE

Activities	Milestones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traceability and Due Diligence Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traceability and Due Diligence Plan Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Downstream Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Refiners Engaged for Pilot Project Partnerships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit Matete Field Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot Project Manager and Field Agent Selected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Due Diligence Questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD and LBMA Compliant Due Diligence Questionnaires Completed, and Platform Development Started

Priorities for next quarter at Matete include: sensitization and awareness raising at Matete about the pilot; identify a credible local exporter who satisfies due diligence checks; clarify roles and

responsibilities with ITOA, *Division des Mines*, and COMICA; secure a refiner to offtake the gold; complete the hiring of local field staff; continue capacity building and training on site; furnish the Pointe de Vente, and launch the pilot.

3.2.2 PARTNERSHIP AFRICA CANADA (ITURI)

In April, CBRMT released a Request for Proposals for traceability and due diligence in Ituri Province. Through this open competition, CBRMT identified Partnership Africa Canada (PAC) as the most viable candidate to support the scaling up of traceability and due diligence systems through the expansion of their Just Gold program. PAC proposes to introduce due diligence and traceability systems at two mining areas (Tokomeka and Unipe Nikupe), located adjacent to the current PAC Just Gold Project for a total of 16 additional mining sites.

These mining areas are title free, which PAC verified with CAMI in early 2015. Per DRC law, PAC will ensure the two areas have been designated as ZEAs by the time of the first export. The pilot will also make use of the existing arrangements with a locally vetted exporter (MnM), and the Swiss-based refiner PAMP, which is already accepting artisanal gold from PAC's existing Just Gold Project in Ituri.

PAC's subcontract will include an updated plan for project implementation, a Baseline Assessment, a Traceability and Due Diligence Plan for the site, a Training and Capacity Building Plan with specific application to long term Due Diligence Requirements, and a Sustainability Report to ensure traceability exists beyond CBRMT funding. CBRMT anticipates executing this subcontract next quarter.

3.2.3 MONGBWALU GOLD MINES

For the past year, CBRMT has explored how to best collaborate with Mongbwalu Gold Mines (MGM) to establish a pilot gold project at Mongbwalu. All conversations have centered on formalizing the ASM sector that currently operates illegally on MGM's concession. The concept, developed in coordination with MGM, is intended to be a practical, sustainable model which will formalize artisanal miners in accordance with international best practices, and improve health and safety conditions including by reducing the use of mercury. The project is centered on the idea that MGM will hire artisanal miners as formal subcontractors or small businesses who will extract gold ore and sell it directly to Mongbwalu Gold Mines for processing and export. The pilot would also identify incentives and build awareness around the model, assist with drafting of subcontracts, and develop a due diligence plan to assure MGM and international buyers that artisanal mining is occurring in compliance with international guidance.

CBRMT conducted a feasibility of the MGM concept, including reviewing the relevant due diligence requirements for this model in order to be in compliance with international and national guidance and regulations. The results recommended MGM identify potential mine sites where sub-contractors could work, specify in more detail the proposed buying formula, and its preparedness (or the lack thereof) to work with existing cooperatives.

In response to the report findings, CBRMT held several meetings with MGM's management to persuade them of the need to establish a due diligence and traceability on site to ensure OECD Due Diligence Guidance is being met; confirm no smuggling is occurring from the sites, and that no materials from outside of the approved sites make their way into the MGM supply chain. In addition, CBRMT held follow-up conversations this quarter with international traceability providers who could support the pilot and drafted a RFP for traceability at Mongbwalu. CBRMT also reached out to the World Bank PROMINES program, which confirmed they could provide some limited funding for a pilot project at Mongbwalu.

Despite these efforts, MGM has not committed to implementing traceability and due diligence as part of their pilot. CBRMT will continue to convene the relevant parties to stress our guidance, and pursue cost sharing options with PROMINES. If MGM agrees traceability and due diligence systems are necessary, we will release an RFP for a traceability systems provider next quarter. CBRMT will also engage with PAMP, the LBMA and their auditors about the likely KYC and DD requirements they would impose on MGM and its possible sub-contractors. Should MGM choose not to establish a due diligence and traceability system on site, then CBRMT will likely remove MGM as a pilot site.

3.2.4 SOUTH KIVU – NYAMURHALE

Nyamurhale is an active artisanal gold mining site located approximately two hours from Bukavu, on a well-maintained road. With steady production, relative security, and a well-organized cooperative Nyamurhale is a promising pilot site. For these reasons, CBRMT anticipates working with stakeholders to lay the groundwork for legal ASM gold exports by clarifying existing tenure arrangements, conducting baseline assessments, providing training and technical assistance to the local cooperative and identifying potential commercial partners to source from the site

None of the mine sites are green validated at this time, however it is anticipated they could be easily qualified given their relative ease of access, and security in the area. CBRMT, in collaboration with the IOM, initiated discussions this quarter with stakeholders to evaluate the viability of launching pilot activities at this site, and assess the tenure status (both statutory and customary) of the site.

Congo Eco (the title holder of the site) and the local mining cooperative (COMIANGWE) have historically been at odds with one another, in part due to tensions stemming from the legitimacy of statutory and customary authority at mine sites. CBRMT in partnership with IOM have convened the parties to advance discussions, however Congo Eco continues to voice various concerns about working with the cooperative. A MoU between the parties was also drafted this quarter is currently under review by CBRMT.

Some concerns have been raised as outside stakeholders have been included in meetings who have all begun to jockey for their roles in a legal ASM chain from the site. Next quarter, we will determine the specific technical assistance to be provided, support the process to develop an MoU between COMIANGWE and Congo Eco and schedule a validation mission in collaboration with IOM. With these steps in place, CBRMT can then conduct a baseline and chain of custody assessment.

4.0 ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE ICGLR IMPROVED

Early this quarter, CBRMT signed an amended MOU with the ICGLR Secretariat. The agreement provides a framework for CBRMT's support to the ICGLR as well as details regarding strengthening the organizational and financial management capacity building of the ICGLR Secretariat. In June, CBRMT convened an official introduction with the ICGLR's new Executive Secretary, Ambassador Zachary Muburi-Muita, to introduce the project and summarize our support to the Secretariat.

4.1 NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF ICGLR

CBRMT finalized the scope of work and initiated a recruitment for two consultants this quarter - an organizational capacity specialist and a financial management expert - to assess organizational and financial management systems at the ICGLR Secretariat. The consultants will identify core organizational and financial management capacity gaps and develop practical recommendations to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of core operational systems at the Secretariat. Terms of reference for two long-term experts will also be drafted by the consultants. The assessment will begin early next quarter.

4.2 ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ICGLR

Based on the results of the assessment described above, a scope of work for two long-term capacity building experts will be developed and shared with the ICGLR. The experts will work directly with ICGLR Secretariat staff to implement the recommendations from the above assessment with a specific focus on the Secretariat's organizational and financial systems. Should security conditions prevent the experts from working long term in Bujumbura, we propose deploying the experts on short-term assignments.

5.0 ICGLR CAPACITY TO MONITOR AND AUDIT CONFLICT-FREE SUPPLY CHAINS IMPROVED

5.1 INDEPENDENT MINERAL CHAIN AUDITOR

This quarter, CBRMT (in collaboration with the RESOLVE and the Public Private Alliance for a Responsible Minerals Trade) facilitated the establishment and the effective operationalization of the IMCA office. Activities included: purchasing of basic equipment for the office, inputs to the confidentiality and communication protocols drafted by the IMCA, and providing clarity on the policies and procedures related to travel requests, advances, and reimbursements.

5.2 OPERATIONALIZE AT LEAST 6 IMCA INVESTIGATIONS

The IMCA developed a proposal this quarter to conduct his first investigation in the DRC, focusing on the Kunhou Mining Group, a Chinese mining company that is allegedly conducting illegal gold mining in Shabunda Territory since 2014 (the area is also occupied by the *Raia Mutomboki* armed group). Unfortunately, a disagreement between the PPA and the IMCA regarding travel policies and procedures delayed the investigation this quarter. CBRMT expects the Shabunda investigation to take place early next quarter. While we do not have any authority to approve IMCA investigations, we will provide technical feedback to the IMCA's proposals and investigative methodologies. It was also suggested by CBRMT that Member State(s) be informed about any proposed IMCA investigation inside their borders prior to the IMCA travelling. This was agreed to by the ICGLR.

5.3 IMCA OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS

CBRMT drafted a strategy this quarter to raise awareness about the roles and responsibilities of the IMCA office, which was shared with the ICGLR for incorporation into the ICGLR's communication plan. CBRMT and ICGLR's communication team have agreed on the target audiences (relevant public authorities and agencies within the Member States', mining cooperatives, exporters, and local civil society) and the media formats (posters, brochure/pamphlets, and a webpage). Final adjustments will be made to the content of the message next quarter to tailor the messages to specific audiences.

5.4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INCREASE RCM EFFICACY, EFFICIENCY, AND SUSTAINABILITY

CBRMT received feedback this quarter from the ICGLR on the evaluation of the Regional Certification Mechanism, and incorporated this input into a revised version. This revision was subsequently shared with the OECD and the Conflict-Free Smelter Initiative (CFSI) both of which provided written and verbal feedback. Next quarter, CBRMT will incorporate these comments into a final report which will be submitted again to the ICGLR for validation at the next Regional Committee meeting. Three reports on the Regional Certification Mechanism will be discussed during the Regional Meeting: CBRMT's evaluation of the Regional Certification Mechanism, GIZ's Cost Analysis of the Regional Certification Mechanism and the AFDB's RCM Best Practices report.

5.5 THIRD PARTY AUDITS

CBRMT completed all eight independent third-party audits in the DRC and Rwanda this quarter (see this quarter's Success Story and Table 8 below). The final audit reports were submitted in English and French to the ICGLR Secretariat and Audit Committee, and were reviewed at a training session led by representatives from the CFSI. The ICGLR also agreed to publish an executive summary of each audit on its website. In addition, CBRMT helped facilitate a meeting at the May OECD Forum which convened all four auditors and members of the Audit Committee to discuss lessons learned and how the process could be improved upon for the next round of audits.

TABLE 8: THIRD PARTY AUDIT PROGRESS UPDATE (Q2)

Exporter	ICGLR Auditor	Fieldwork	Final Audit Report
Mineral Mining Resources/MMR	C. Collin Consulting	Completed	Completed
Rutongo Mines Ltd, Rwanda	MartelloRisk	Completed	Completed
Sakima, DRC	MartelloRisk	Completed	Completed
Metachem, DRC	MartelloRisk	Completed	Completed
Mineral Supply Africa, Rwanda	Estelle Levin	Completed	Completed
New Bugarama, Rwanda	Estelle Levin	Completed	Completed
<i>Société Minière de Bisunzu</i> , DRC	Estelle Levin	Completed	Completed

6.0 COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION

6.1 OECD

CBRMT was well-represented at the 10th OECD forum in Paris this quarter. Dr. Catherine Picard (Project Manager) delivered two presentations on panels at the forum: (1) viable trade options for artisanal gold from the DRC, and (2) advancing the ICGLR's Regional Certification Mechanism. CBRMT staff also use the Forum to hold numerous side meetings with implementing partners, auditors, international gold refiners, civil society, the IMCA and ICGLR Secretariat staff.

The Better Sourcing Program had a booth on display explaining the Better Sourcing Standard and various technological tools. Participants could ask questions, receive demonstrations on the traceability process and incident monitoring platform, collect BSP brochures and review monitoring test results. BSP also presented at a panel discussion regarding due diligence costs, and convened an Advisory Committee meeting which Philips and Nokia attended as observers.

6.2 BANRO

CBRMT continued to collaborate during this quarter with Banro on the establishment of the Matete Gold pilot project. Support from Banro includes air transport of artisanal gold from Matete, continued air transport, temporary lodging and office space for CBRMT staff and consultants, and the shipment of equipment from Bukavu including motorcycles and furnishings for Point de Vente. These and other agreements are captured in the final MOU between Tetra Tech and Namoya Mining which has been finalized and is awaiting signature by the General Manager.

With respect to the 3Ts, CBRMT is still pushing Banro to identify a legal solution to release a portion of their permit to allow for ASM activities at Lutunkulu. As noted in Section 3.1.3, limited progress was made at Lutunkulu this quarter however a renewed focus by Banro on the need to reposition illegal miners at the North Pit by September 2016 is expected to bring Banro's attention back to Lutunkulu next quarter.

6.3 COMITES PROVINCIAUX DE SUIVI (CPS)

CBRMT attended four CPS meetings in Goma and Bukavu this quarter (two each in North and South Kivu). Technical inputs and guidance were provided on a number of issues, including the new arrêté regulating the transport of 3T minerals and the ongoing security situation in Rubaya. CPS members also repeatedly raised their concerns about artisanal gold mining in Walikale territory, and the need to establish traceability and due diligence on site. Given the security considerations at Walikale—among other concerns—it is unlikely CBRMT will launch a pilot there but will monitor the situation closely and provide guidance as needed. CBRMT also introduced the new BSP country director, Robert Bitumba, to the South Kivu Provincial Minister of Mines (Mr. Anselme Paluku) during a CPS meeting this quarter.

6.4 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

CBRMT continued to work closely this quarter with IOM on the rehabilitation of the Matete Point de Vente, mine site qualification priorities and assessing the legal and tenure status of mine sites. IOM has also been very helpful in undertaking due diligence on local exporters in the region. Next quarter we will collaborate with IOM on equipping and furnishing the Matete Point de Vente, and the launch of the ITOA system at Matete.

6.5 RESOLVE

CBRMT coordinates closely with RESOLVE on our mutual support for the Independent Mineral Chain Auditor. Milestones achieved this quarter include purchasing of basic equipment for the IMCA office, inputs to the confidentiality and communication protocols drafted by the IMCA, and providing clarity on the roles, responsibilities, and conditions associated with the IMCA office as well as the policies and procedures related to travel requests, advances, and reimbursements.

6.6 RESPONSIBLE ARTISANAL GOLD FORUM

CBRMT is a founding implementing partner of the Responsible Artisanal Gold Forum, a multi-stakeholder coalition led by RESOLVE to address critical barriers to the production and trade of artisanal gold from the Great Lakes Region. This quarter CBRMT participated in monthly calls to share project updates and develop downstream support for CBRMT's responsible artisanal gold sourcing pilots. Other major milestones this quarter included expansion of the Forum to include Apple as well as an agreement to develop a common KYC questionnaire, with input from downstream partners.

6.7 GROWTH WITH GOVERNANCE IN THE MINING SECTOR PROGRAM (PROMINES)

CBRMT collaborated with the World Bank's PROMINES program this quarter to confirm the provision of funding in support of a potential pilot project at Mongbwalu. PROMINES funding would complement CBRMT by focusing on the role of SAESSCAM in implementing due diligence and traceability at the pilot site. CBRMT will continue to pursue cost sharing options with PROMINES next quarter.

6.8 PARTNERSHIP AFRICA CANADA (PAC)

CBRMT initiated the process of executing formal subcontract with PAC this quarter to expand their existing "Just Gold" artisanal gold pilot in Ituri Province. We expect implementation of this subcontract to begin next quarter. CBRMT is also collaborating with PAC to develop a common set of Know Your Customer and Context questionnaires in order to develop a single set of templates and tools that clarify and translate downstream due diligence requirements into an ASM-specific context. We also continue to share lessons learned and best practices with one another.

7.0 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

7.1 OFFICES

Per the approved plan, CBRMT's project office in Bujumbura was officially closed at the end of this quarter. CBRMT's Administrative Assistant in Bujumbura will continue to represent CBRMT in Burundi, including attending all ICGLR partner meetings and supporting CBRMT consultants on assignment in Bujumbura. All equipment and furnishings were inventoried. The majority of office equipment was donated to the ICGLR, while the remaining furnishings were donated to a local orphanage in Bujumbura.

7.2 SECURITY

No security incidents disrupted CBRMT's activities in Kinshasa, Goma or Bujumbura this quarter. However, the risk of unrest due to pre-election tensions in DRC is high and is being closely monitored. CBRMT continuously monitored the security of local staff in Bujumbura this quarter per our security protocol, including two daily check-in calls.

7.3 ACCOUNTING

The Kinshasa office completed all mitigation and implementation actions in response to an internal compliance review conducted earlier in the year. Actions included providing additional hard copy documentation to the Home Office, ensuring certain HR policies were communicated clearly to staff and filing procedures were being followed correctly. The Goma implementation actions are under review and will be completed next quarter.

7.4 STAFFING

At the end of the second quarter CBRMT staffing included a total of 17 individuals: four staff from the home office²; seven staff in Kinshasa; five staff in Goma, and one in Bujumbura.

Home Office: Maria Echevarria, CBRMT's Deputy Project Manager resigned from Tetra Tech this quarter, and Jonathan Ellermann served as Acting Deputy Project Manager for the majority of the quarter. Ms. Laura Coberly was hired at the end of June as a permanent replacement.

Kinshasa: As a result of the termination of the Kinshasa accountant last quarter due to misappropriation of project funds, the Bujumbura bookkeeper, Linca Tuyisenge, was relocated to Kinshasa and promoted to Project Accountant on June 1, 2016.

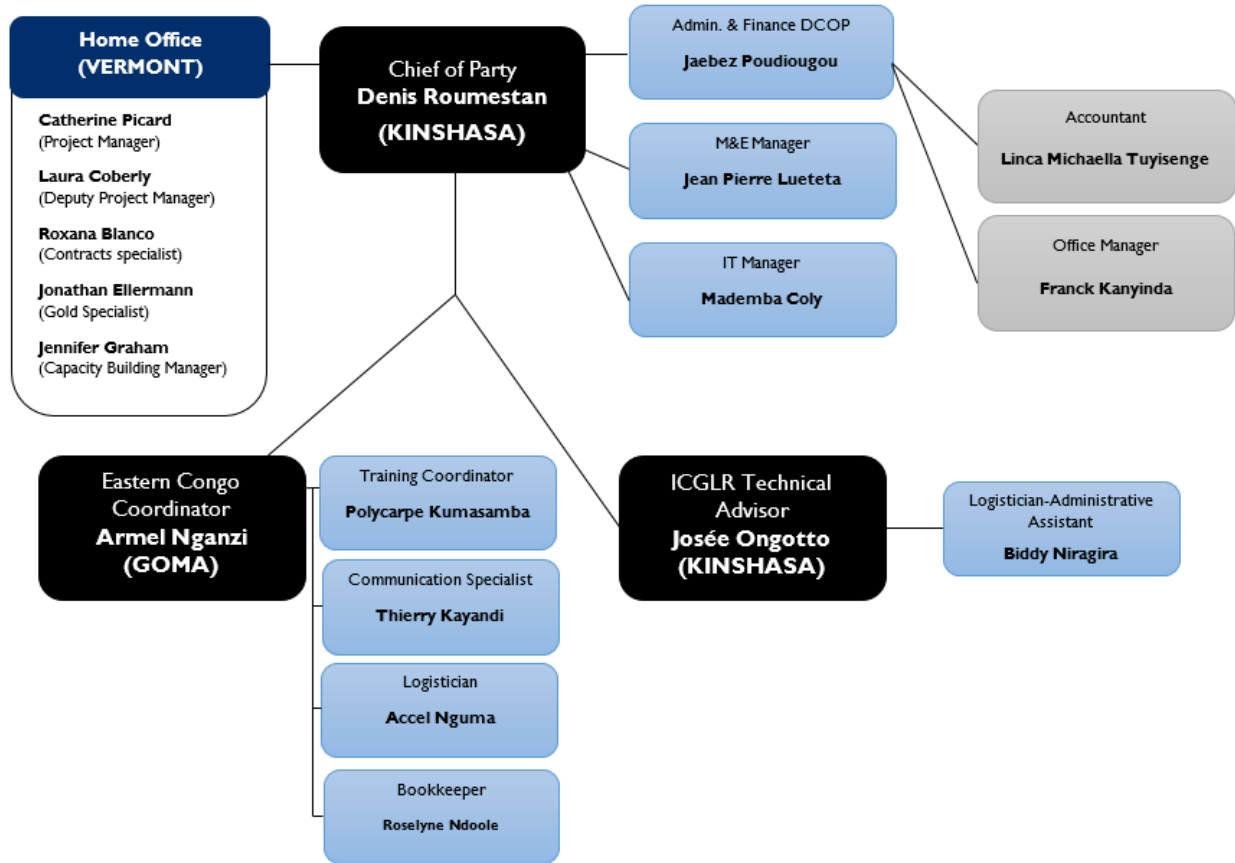
Bujumbura: All staffing issues related to close-out of the Bujumbura office were resolved amicably.

Goma: No staffing changes or issues to report.

The current CBRMT staffing structure is provided below.

² Two Home Office staff (Catherine Picard and Laura Coberly) are dedicated full-time to CBRMT.

FIGURE I: CBRMT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



The following table contains all home office and in country project staff names and contact information. The list is regularly updated by the CBRMT Office Manager in Kinshasa.

TABLE 9: CBRMT STAFF

Name	Position	Phone	Business Email
Catherine Picard	Project Manager (<i>Burlington</i>)		
Laura Coberly	Deputy Project Manager (<i>Burlington</i>)		
Jonathan Ellermann	Gold Specialist (<i>Burlington</i>)		
Jennifer Graham	Capacity Building Manager (<i>Washington DC</i>)		
Denis Roumestan	Chief of Party (<i>Kinshasa</i>)		
Josee-Blandine Ongotto	ICGLR Technical Advisor (<i>Kinshasa</i>)		
Jaebez Poudiougou	Deputy Chief of Party (<i>Kinshasa</i>)		
Jean Pierre Lueteta	M&E Manager (<i>Kinshasa</i>)		
Linca Tuyisenge	Accountant (<i>Kinshasa</i>)		
Mademba Coly	IT Specialist (<i>Kinshasa</i>)		
Franck Kanyinda	Office Manager (<i>Kinshasa</i>)		
Armel Nganzi	Eastern Congo Coordinator (<i>Goma</i>)		
Accel Kashinzi Nguma	Logistician & Procurement Officer (<i>Goma</i>)		
Polycarpe Kumasamba	Training Coordinator (<i>Goma</i>)		
Thierry Kayandi	Communication Manager (<i>Goma</i>)		
Roselyne Maimouna Ndoole	Book Keeper (<i>Goma</i>)		
Biddy Niragira	Logistician, and Office Manager (<i>Bujumbura</i>)		

8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The following results were achieved this quarter:

Indicator 1.1. *Legal and regulatory reforms adopted: The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations affecting resource rights of the urban and rural poor adopted by the country attributable to USAID support*

No update. This indicator will be reported in Q3 with the submission of the Mining Reform Legal Brief.

Indicator 2.1: *Number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (disaggregated by CBRMT component, sex, location, age {cohort}, community/traditional leaders and position with the mining supply chain)*

In total, 183 people were trained during this quarter, including 31 women and 152 men. Details are as follows:

Topic	Location	Participants			dates
		Women	Men	Total	
Administration, Governance, Management	Lutunkulu / Sud Kivu	5	19	24	April 12
	Walungu / Sud Kivu	3	19	22	April 13
	Numbi / Sud Kivu	4	20	24	April 18
Due Diligence	Walungu / Sud Kivu	4	19	23	April 14
Administration, Governance, Management, Accounting, Action Planning	Goma / Nord Kivu	14	72	86	May 4-9
Training of Trainers: Administration, Governance, Management, Accounting, Action Planning	Goma / Nord Kivu	1	3	4	May 3
Total		31	152	183	

The cumulative training results from January to June 2016 are as follows:

Quarter	Women	Men	Total
Q1 (January–March)	26	215	241
Q2 (April–June)	31	152	183
Total	57	367	424

Indicator 2.2. *Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of resource rights and resource governance-related issues*

A workshop was planned in Kinshasa to validate recommendations to the mining code. This workshop will be organized next quarter.

Indicator 2.3 *The Number of activities (meetings and workshops) in support of donor coordination:*

During this quarter, Tetra Tech/CBRMT hosted 2 PTF meetings in support of donor coordination and facilitated 1 meeting of the Eastern Congo Monitoring team (ECMCT).

Indicator 3.1 *Number of mine sites (disaggregated by location) which have received CBRMT assistance to “scale-up” (3Ts)*

The launch of the Better Sourcing Program, as indicated by a test export of 3T minerals, is still under development. Results will be reported in the next quarter.

Indicator 3.2 *Number of mine sites (disaggregated by location) which have received CBRMT assistance to “scale-up” (gold)*

Implementation of the Gold pilots are still under development. Results will be reported in the next quarter.

Indicator 3.3 *Number miners participating in CBRMT 3Ts scaling up and piloting process (location AND sex of miners)*

The full implementation of all CBRMT pilot projects are still under development. Results will be reported in the next quarter.

Indicator 3.4 *Number new miners participating in CBRMT gold scaling up and piloting process (location AND sex of miners)*

The full implementation of all CBRMT pilot projects are still under development. Results will be reported in the next quarter.

Indicator 4.1 *Number of independent third-party audits initiated by ICGLR (disaggregated by country)*

A total of 6 audits were completed in DRC and Rwanda. As of June 2016, 8 pilot third party audits were completed, including 4 in Rwanda and 4 in DRC.

Indicator 4.2 *Number of informational and educational materials regarding the ICGLR’s RCM and the IMCA provided to ICGLR public dissemination (disaggregated by type of message [e.g., poster, pamphlet, fact sheet etc.]*

CBRMT and the ICGLR have agreed on the target audiences and the media formats for communication materials, which will be produced next quarter.

ANNEX A: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS TABLE FOR EXTENSION PERIOD

Performance Indicator	Q2 (April–June 2016)		Life of Project Target	Actual Life of Project
	Q2 Target	Actual		
Indicator 1.1. Legal and regulatory reforms adopted: The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations affecting resource rights of the urban and rural poor adopted by the country attributable to USAID support	1	0	3	0
Indicator 2.1. Stakeholders trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies. (disaggregated by CBRMT component, sex, location, age {cohort}, community/traditional leaders and position with the mining supply- chain)	220	183	1200 ³	424
Indicator 2.2. Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of resource rights and resource governance-related issues	40	0	150	0
Indicator 2.3. Number of activities (meetings and workshops) in support of donor coordination.	1	4	6	5
Indicator 3.1. Number of mine sites (disaggregated by location) which have received CBRMT assistance to “scale-up” (3Ts).	1	0	25	0
Indicator 3.2. Number of mine sites (disaggregated by location) which have received CBRMT assistance to “scale-up” (gold).	3	0	25	0
Indicator 3.3. Number miners participating in CBRMT 3Ts scaling up and piloting process (location AND sex of miners)	100	0	1050	0
Indicator 3.4. Number new miners participating in CBRMT gold scaling up and piloting process (location AND sex of miners)	100	0	500	0
Indicator 4.1. Number of independent third-party audits completed (disaggregated by country)	0	6	8	8
Indicator 4.2. Number of informational and educational materials regarding the ICGLR’s RCM and the IMCA provided to ICGLR public dissemination (disaggregated by type of message [e.g. poster, pamphlet, fact sheet etc.]	100	0	500	0

³ This total is derived from: **500** cooperative leaders and members; training and technical assistance to **400** key stakeholders; targeted technical assistance for at least **50** policy makers, and the training target balance remaining from the previous CBRMT contract (**250** persons). Thus, 500+400+50+250=1200.

ANNEX B: DELIVERABLES

Contract Deliverables	Deliverables Due Date
IR 1.1: Legal and Policy Framework	
Mining Reform Code Synthesis Brief	Q3
Technical and logistical support for the PTF on Mines, Hydro-carbons, and Energy	Ongoing
IR 1.2: Capacity of Key Actors Strengthened	
15 day-length training modules developed to improve the capacity of mining cooperatives	Submitted
Trainings executed in 10-20 cooperatives, reaching approximately 500-800 artisanal miners.	Ongoing
10 day-length training modules developed to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Mines and other key actors	Submitted
Training to minimum of 650 Ministry of Mines & other key actors based on audit findings (250 balance from original contract + 400 MOM for this contract)	Ongoing
Targeted technical assistance for at least 50 policy makers and actors for organizational/institutional improvements	Ongoing
IR 1.3: Conflict-free Mineral Traceability Systems Scaled Up	
Update of 3T Scaling Plan	Submitted
Update of Gold Implementation Plan	Submitted
Traceability and due diligence systems established in 50 artisanal mine sites, of which at least 25 sites must be gold	Ongoing
IR 2.1: Strategic and Financial Management of the ICGLR improved	
Needs Assessment of the Organizational and Financial Management Capacity of ICGLR	Submitted
Focused organizational and financial management technical assistance for ICGLR	Ongoing
IR 2.2 ICGLR Capacity to Monitor and Audit Conflict-Free Supply Chains Improved	
Operationalize at least 6 IMCA investigations	Ongoing
Capacity building for RCM to improve efficacy, efficiency, and sustainability	Ongoing
Support IMCA recruitment and operations (from original contract)	Recruitment Completed
Regular Reporting	
Project Work Plan as submitted in proposal revised per COR guidance	Submitted
Quarterly Financial Reports	Q1 Submitted
Quarterly Progress Reports	Q1 Submitted
Revised Work Plan for Year 2 (months 12-18)	Month 10 of the award
Final Report	Draft (30 calendar days after award end) & Final (45 calendar days after award end)

ANNEX C. SNAPSHOT



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SNAPSHOT

Mineral Chain Audits Completed in DRC and Rwanda

First audits of the Regional Certification Mechanism completed in DRC and Rwanda



From top: Tin container examined prior to export from DRC; mine shaft in Kibungo, Rwanda; auditors observing tagging of tin in DRC.
Credit: Caspar Fithin and Simon Gilbert

The Capacity Building for a Responsible Minerals Trade (CBRMT) project aims to strengthen the capacity of institutions to effectively and transparently regulate the trade in “conflict minerals”—tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold—and ultimately break the ties between the minerals trade and support to armed groups that sustain conflicts in the Great Lakes region.

This quarter, CBRMT successfully collaborated with the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to complete eight (8) independent, third-party audits of mineral exporters in the region. The audits are a core tool of the ICGLR’s Regional Certification Mechanism.

Working in close collaboration with the ICGLR’s Audit Committee, CBRMT successfully mobilized three independent firms accredited by the ICGLR to conduct eight separate audits across the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda. Each audit focused on a mineral exporter and its corresponding supply chain back to the mine sites. Auditors examined exporters’ conformity with ICGLR certification standards, and performed risk-assessments to evaluate and report on the potential risks and factual circumstances related to existing or potential non-compliance.

During their fieldwork, the auditor’s conducted extensive interviews with employees and managers, miners, government officials, civil society and traditional authorities; registration, export and production records were also reviewed, and field visits were made to assess mine sites and transportation routes. When issues of non-compliance were identified, the auditors drafted a corrective action plan and a process of verification to ensure corrective actions are undertaken.

These audits were the first assessments ever undertaken by the ICGLR of regional exporters, and represent an important commitment by Member States in the region to identifying and addressing potential risks and non-compliance. In their review of the audit results, His Excellency Dr. Kabagambe Kaliisa of Uganda reiterated Member States’ commitment “to spearheading the implementation of the region’s initiative to fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources.” A summary of the audit results will be posted on the ICGLR’s website.

As part of CBRMT’s capacity building efforts, members of the ICGLR’s audit committee also participated in the fieldwork to learn firsthand how audits were conducted. Key lessons from the audits were also collected, including: developing a common audit reporting template, developing more detailed scopes of work, and drafting a template for non-disclosure agreements to ensure confidentiality.

With the completion of this first round of audits, the ICGLR is now planning a workshop for regional exporters to raise the awareness about audit standards and procedures, and share lessons learned.



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