



Organisation  
internationale  
du Travail

**COMBATTING CHILD LABOR IN COBALT SUPPLY CHAINS IN THE  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

**COTECCO PROJECT**

**ADVOCACY STRATEGY ON THE FIGHT AGAINST  
CHILD LABOR IN ARTISANAL MINES AND  
ARTISANAL MINING SITES IN THE DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

**May 2021**

Funding is provided by the United States Department of Labor under cooperative agreement number IL-32529-18-75-K. 100 percent of the total costs of the project or program is financed with federal funds, for a total of 3,500,000 dollars.

This material does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the United States Department of Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the United States Government.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| TABLE OF CONTENTS.....  | 1  |
| ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....  | 2  |
| INTRODUCTION .....  | 3  |
| 1. CONTEXT OF THE ADVOCACY STRATEGY.....  | 4  |
| 2. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY AND ALTERNATIVE MECHANISMS<br>.....          | 7  |
| 3. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS .....   | 8  |
| 4. ACTORS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES .....  | 9  |
| 5. COORDINATED ACTIONS .....  | 15 |
| 6. GLOBAL AND KEY MESSAGE BY ACTOR.....   | 17 |
| 6.1. Key messages for target audiences .....  | 18 |
| 6.2. Planning of activities for the communication of messages to target audiences ..... | 19 |
| 7. ROADMAP FOR PILOT ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN LUALABA..                 | 20 |
| 8. INTERVENTION LOGIC.....  | 24 |
| 9. AREAS OF INTERVENTION OF ACTORS .....  | 27 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY.....   | 28 |

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>AFREWATCH</b> | African Resources Watch  |
| <b>AMZ/ZEА</b>   | Artisanal Mining Zones   |
| <b>CAMI</b>      | Cadastre Minier (Mining Cadaster)  |
| <b>CISTEMA</b>   | <i>Commission Interministérielle de lutte contre le travail des enfants dans les mines et sites miniers artisanaux</i> (Interministerial Commission to combat Child Labor in Mines and Artisanal Mining sites) |
| <b>CL</b>        | Child Labor  |
| <b>COTECCO</b>   | Combatting Child Labor in the Cobalt Supply Chains in the DRC ( <i>Combattre le travail des enfants dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de cobalt en RDC</i> )  |
| <b>COVID-19</b>  | Corona virus Disease of December 2019  |
| <b>CSO</b>       | Civil Society Organizations  |
| <b>DPEM</b>      | Direction de la protection de l'environnement minier (Mining Environmental Protection Directorate)   |
| <b>DRC</b>       | Democratic Republic of Congo   |
| <b>FCL</b>       | Fight against Child Labor  |
| <b>FCLAM</b>     | Fight against Child Labor in artisanal mines   |
| <b>FCLM</b>      | Fight against Child Labor in mines   |
| <b>ILO</b>       | International Labor Organization/Office  |
| <b>MELSW</b>     | Ministry of Employment, Labor and Social Welfare   |
| <b>MESVE</b>     | Minister of Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education   |
| <b>MVTC</b>      | Minister in charge of Vocational Training and Crafts   |
| <b>NC-WFCL</b>   | National Committee to combat the Worst Forms of Child Labor  |
| <b>NGO</b>       | Non-governmental organizations   |
| <b>OECD</b>      | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development   |
| <b>PC</b>        | Provincial Committees  |
| <b>SAEMAPE</b>   | <b>Service for Assistance and Supervision of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining</b> ( <i>Service d'Assistance et d'Encadrement de l'Exploitation Minière Artisanale et à Petite Echelle</i> )                    |
| <b>TFP</b>       | Technical and Financial Partners (Partenaires Techniques et Financiers)  |
| <b>UN</b>        | United Nations   |
| <b>UNICEF</b>    | United Nations Children's Fund   |
| <b>USDOL</b>     | United States Department of Labor  |

## INTRODUCTION

The International Labor Office (ILO) is implementing the “Combating Child Labor in Cobalt Supply Chains” (COTECCO) project, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), with funding from the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking. This project is strengthening the efforts of the Government of DRC and other relevant stakeholders to address child labor (CL) in the cobalt supply chains.

CL taints the DRC’s cobalt artisanal mineral supply chains, which represent, between 15 to 30%<sup>1</sup> of national production. Eliminating CL is a concern of the Government<sup>2</sup>, which has so far been stepping up its efforts to alleviate the constant threat of an embargo hanging over Congolese minerals. In addition to a legal framework that adheres to international standards, specifically those of the ILO, the Congolese Government has a national sectorial strategy to address child labor in artisanal mines and on artisanal mining sites, which articulate the State’s vision in relation to this scourge. The project, through its objectives, is in line with this vision.

As part of its capacity building program for Congolese actors in the fight against CL in artisanal mines (FCLAM), the COTECCO project is developing this advocacy strategy on the basis of the national sectorial policy of the fight against CL in artisanal mines (FCLAM) to increase the awareness of the actors on this scourge in order to influence decision-makers and bring about the necessary behavior change at all levels for the FCLAM.

The advocacy strategy proposed by the COTECCO project has two phases: (1) the designed strategy and (2) the implementation of the advocacy strategy activities.

The first phase, that of planning, consists in analyzing child labor issue in mines and its existing national policy; the identification of the root causes at the origin of the phenomenon and their consequences, challenges in the implementation of the national policy against CL in mines; identification of priority targets and intended objectives, including proposed appropriate activities and messages capable of influencing decision-makers, legislation, structures and practices in the FCLAM. It also highlighted the gaps in terms of awareness on opportunities in combating CL in mines. Based on these gaps, it offers effective and efficient advocacy methods and technics that are better suited to the targets, audiences and contexts identified. This strategy provides a roadmap for the second phase, which includes the implementation of advocacy activities. These activities will be carried out in the field by the project as a pilot in its geographical areas, and could be scaled up subsequently by the government and other partners

---

<sup>1</sup> University of Geneva, Making Mining Safe and Fair: Cobalt Extraction in the Democratic Republic of Congo, September 2020, p4.

<sup>2</sup> The Government recognizes the need to coordinate all efforts, including all actions of the fight in a national sectorial strategy becoming a categorical imperative for all stakeholders in general and for the government in particular, through the Ministry of Mines, page 13 of the National sector strategy to combat child labor in artisanal mines and artisanal mining sites in the DRC (2017-2025).

in other areas. It also provides training modules and capacity building in advocacy for key actors, or "influencers" such as the "Inter-ministerial Commission to combat Child Labor in Mines and Artisanal Mining" (CISTEMA) and civil society organizations (CSO), community leaders, legislators in order to achieve desired changes in terms of policies, legislation and behavior of the parties concerned.

## 1. CONTEXT OF THE ADVOCACY STRATEGY

One of the major challenges facing Congolese mining sector today, particularly the cobalt supply chains, is the presence of children and CL in artisanal mining sites. This phenomenon affects the entire Congolese artisanal mining sector<sup>3</sup>. Indeed, CL represents a threat for the entire mining sector owing to the interconnection of chains<sup>4</sup>. This phenomenon violates the rights of the child and jeopardizes the future of the society of which he/she is the future architect. In addition, from an economic point of view, minerals from sites affected by CL are considered uncleaned in the international market because downstream mining industries and end users increasingly demand "responsible " or "clean," minerals free from human rights violations such as CL. Thus, the Government of DRC has a legal, social and moral obligation to protect children by cleaning up mineral supply chains in accordance with national and international standards such as those of the due diligence of the Organization for Cooperation and economic development (OECD) adopted by the Government of DRC<sup>5</sup>.

The DRC has made international commitments and has developed a comprehensive legal framework to ensure the protection of children's rights. Thus, Law No. 09/001 of January 10, 2009 on child protection guarantees various rights and privileges of an administrative, social, judicial, educational, health and other nature to the Congolese child. This law aims to protect him/her against all forms of abandonment, neglect, abuse, exploitation, and physical, moral, psychological and sexual harm. This is a commitment made by the DRC under Article 15 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child which requires that all children be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from the exercise of a child work which is likely to involve dangers or risks disrupting his education, compromising his health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development<sup>6</sup>.

In addition, the country has ratified Convention No.182 of the ILO on the prohibition of the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) and immediate action for their elimination. This convention affirms that "Any Member which ratifies this Convention shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the WFCL as a matter of urgency". Article 2 of the same convention, specifies that the term "child" shall apply to all persons under

---

<sup>3</sup> National sectoral strategy to combat child labor in mines and artisanal mining sites, Kinshasa, 2017.

<sup>4</sup> OECD, Interconnected Supply Chains: A Comprehensive Review of Due Diligence Challenges and Opportunities for DRC's Cobalt and Copper Supply, 2019.

<sup>5</sup> Operational plan of the national sectoral strategy to combat child labor in mines and artisanal mining sites, Kinshasa, 2019.

<sup>6</sup> See also Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of November 20, 1989

the age of 18. To better understand the harmfulness of CL in the Mines and its variances, C182 provides definitions on key related concepts.

1- It describes “child labor” as work which deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and one that is harmful to his/her physical and mental development. It is the type of work that: is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and / or interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work<sup>7</sup>.

2- As for the concept “hazardous child labor, it designates work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children<sup>8</sup>.

3- WFCL is defined as work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the children<sup>9</sup>.

CL in the mining sector in the DRC is a fact recognized by the government<sup>10</sup>. In 2018, the Ministry of Employment, Labor and Social Welfare (MELSW) published a study which stated that nearly 20,000 children worked in the mines in the provinces resulting from the dismemberment of the former Katanga; around 12,000 in Ituri province and 11,800 in Kasai Oriental<sup>11</sup>. Another study led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) assesses the number of these children at 40,000<sup>12</sup> in mines where cobalt is extracted in the DRC<sup>13</sup>. Given its heavy dependence on the mining sector and its international commitments, the Government of DRC is committed to eradicating CL in the Mines. In recent years, it has developed a legal and policy framework to contain the scourge and many other mechanisms. It has undertaken efforts to eradicate CL in mines. Among these we can count:

- ❖ The ratification of the various international conventions relating to child protection such as C-138 and C-182 and their adoption into national legislation (labor code, law on child protection, etc.);
- ❖ The adoption by the states of laws and regulations governing mining activities in the DRC;
- ❖ Actions to protect and take care of children withdrawn from artisanal mines and mining sites are classified depending on whether they have been carried out by the central government, the provincial government, TFP and NGOs;

---

<sup>7</sup> ILO, <https://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>.

<sup>8</sup> Same

<sup>9</sup> Article 3 of Convention No.182 concerning the Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Immediate Action for their Elimination, <https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed> norm, (Accessed May 11, 2020).

<sup>10</sup> National Sectoral Strategy to combat CL in mines and artisanal mining sites in the DRC, Context and Justification, paragraph 13.

<sup>11</sup> Shadow report on the universal periodic review: "the presence, work and exploitation of children in artisanal mining sites in the DRC", Kinshasa August 2018, p.4. Available online at the following link: file:///Users/umpulaemmanuel/Downloads/JS2\_UPR33\_COD\_F\_Main.pdf

<sup>12</sup> Amnesty International and African Resources Watch report: "This is why we die: human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of Congo fuel the global cobalt trade", London-Lubumbashi, January 5, 2016, p.6. Available online at the link: file:///Users/Umpulaemmanuel/Desktop/AFREWATCH/Amnesty/AFR6231832016FRENCH%20(1).PDF

<sup>13</sup> National sectoral strategy to combat child labor in mines and artisanal mining sites, Kinshasa, 2017.

- ❖ The national sectorial strategy against CL in mines and artisanal mining sites was adopted in 2016<sup>14</sup>. This strategy<sup>15</sup> aims, through its six axes, to eliminate CL in artisanal mines in the DRC by 2025.

With the objective of strengthening the efforts of the government and other key actors to effectively addressing CL, the project will, in the following chapters, develop advocacy mechanisms that it will implement in its geographical area to change habits that have thus far, entice CL. The use of advocacy is a tool or better a strategy that aims to influence, stimulate good policies and behaviors on a given problem to bring about an action that will lead to a positive change or a solution to this problem. It serves to defend the rights and positions of the most vulnerable by influencing decision-makers at local, provincial and / or national level to enact laws and policies for change. In the specific case of CL in mines, it is an essential tool to improve the situation of children and vulnerable communities through actions arising from information spread during advocacy. It is crucial to engage with local, provincial or national authorities, who can change policies, procedures, practices and habits for the better.

However, three years after the development of the national sectorial strategy in mines in the DRC, a very large deficit in its implementation is clearly observed.

CL constitutes a serious violation of human rights. It is in violation of the labor and of the mining codes in force in the DRC. Moreover, it violates the recommendations and directives of Annex II of the OECD Guide on due diligence for responsible mineral supply chains in conflict or high-risk areas and the international ILO conventions ratified by the country. The national sectorial strategy to combat CL in artisanal mines is intended to be a set of coordinated actions to address CL and has the general objective of eradicating CL in artisanal mining activities in the DRC by 2025.

The difficulties in the implementation of this strategy are, among others, the lack of political will, the weak dissemination of the national sectorial strategy, the weak knowledge and application by the key actors of the strategy and other texts to combat CL in mines (FCLM), the absence of an harmonized monitoring system, the absence of a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the different actors in a scheme to fight CL in the mines, the lack of effective coordination between the programs and groups of actors involved as well as the lack of budget and 'allocation of resources.

The underlying causes of CL issues in mines are many and diverse. These include, among other things, the poverty of parents, the ineffectiveness of site control and inspection mechanisms, the lack of attention by political authorities to the livelihood of mining populations, the insufficiency of sustainable Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs and local content of mining companies, the little impact of mining companies on mining communities; the lack

---

<sup>14</sup> Refer operational plan of National sectorial strategy

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Mines in DRC: " National sectorial strategy to combat child labor in mines and artisanal mining sites, Kinshasa, 2017."

of educational and recreational systems for children in mining communities; the lack of decent work for youth and parents; the lack of alternative livelihood opportunities, the lack of supervision of children and school support, the despair of certain actors, the ignorance of laws and regulations relating to child protection and the absence of sanctions, low dissemination of existing legislation.

In view of these causes, it appears that the situation of many Congolese children working in mines is due, in particular, to socio-economic, cultural, traditional and demographic factors. To improve FCLM, the COTECCO project, through advocacy, will identify the problems to be addressed by specifying the related causes that will be the subject of advocacy, according to the goals and objectives to be achieved. Then, building on the issues or questions to be advocated, we will determine the target actors, groups and audiences, with specific roles and responsibilities. Depending on the targets and audiences targeted, advocacy tools (messages, communication channels, etc.) will be developed. Finally, a roadmap will be set up for the execution of this advocacy strategy after training of trainers' workshops of key actors on advocacy strategy.

## 2. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY AND ALTERNATIVE MECHANISMS

By 2025, the national sectorial strategy on the fight against CL in mines will expire. Unfortunately, in practice, its implementation is not yet effective. This advocacy strategy is a policy tool that aims to advance the implementation of the national sectorial strategy. It will be part of the DRC policy against CL in the mining sector once it is approved by the CISTEMA. It is a response to several pillars of the DRC policy against CL in the mining sector. As such, this tool will be used by the COTECCO project in the project provinces and could also be adapted in other mining provinces by other stakeholders for an effective implementation of the national sectorial strategy.

The challenges in implementing the strategy are categorized into three 3 challenges: human, financial and material and infrastructure. This section suggests mitigation measures for each challenge.

| CHALLENGES             | MITIGATION MEASURES   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Human resources</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacities of different actors, state, private, mining communities and civil society.</li> <li>• Revitalize the activities of the Inter-ministerial Committee</li> <li>• Set up and operate the provincial Inter-ministerial Committee and the Provincial Development Committee</li> <li>• Create a group of local civil society experts to support the implementation of the strategy</li> <li>• Organize training sessions for members of mining private sector;</li> </ul> |



|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
|                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan appropriate and sustainable programs, policies and actions against CL</li> <li>• Organize awareness campaigns for key actors including parents, workers, employers, government and community actor.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Financial resources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government to budget for the programs and actions towards the elimination of CL in the mining sector at both central and provincial levels;</li> <li>• Government to require that planning and management of mining royalties at decentralized territorial entities level (DTE) to include program and activities that address CL and tackles root causes of CL and</li> <li>• Mobilization of financial resources from partners</li> <li>• Effective overseeing and coordination of implementing partners' interventions to ensure that projects funds produce concrete results on the field.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the various initiatives for leaving children in the mines, successes, difficulties encountered and lessons learned</li> </ul> |
| <b>Equipment and infrastructure</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant viable ZEAs to mining cooperatives</li> <li>• Formalize the artisanal mining sector</li> <li>• Establish a CL monitoring system</li> <li>• Construction of vocational training centers for social reintegration.</li> <li>• Construction of schools for the educational reintegration of children.</li> <li>• Promote trainings that meet the needs of local markets.</li> </ul>  |

### 3. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

Highlighting the problems and causes linked to CL allows effective advocacy that touches the real problems and orient decision-makers to take decisions and actions that will bring changes. Ten major problems identified in the table below should make it possible to organize advocacy for durable solutions "Given that their causes are known.

| <b>N0</b> | <b>PROBLEMS</b>  | <b>CAUSES</b>  |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>1</b>  | Presence of children and CL in mines and on mining sites   | Household poverty, parents lack of revenue, high unemployment, ineffective mechanisms of site control, lack of mining alternative livelihood, etc.                                       |
| <b>2</b>  | Delay in the implementation of the national sectorial strategy in the fight against CL in artisanal mines in the DRC | Lack of political will, lack of budget and HR, technical and financial resources to disseminate the strategy, and COVID-19 pandemic is since 2020 another hurdle to such implementation. |
| <b>3</b>  | Non-active involvement of all actors and stakeholders: mining communities, political and administrative              | Lack of clearly defined roles and responsibility for stakeholders.   |

|           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
|           | authorities, traders, producers, processing entities, end consumers, etc.   |   |
| <b>4</b>  | Likely boycott of cobalt ore by downstream and international consumers.   | A non-responsible supply chains due to CL and other human rights violations and noncompliance to due diligence standards.   |
| <b>5</b>  | High risk of harm to the health, safety or morals of children   | Lack of knowledge and compliance with OECD due diligence norms as well as H&S requirements  |
| <b>6</b>  | Ignorance of national and international legal instruments relating to children's rights   | Lack of wide popularization and their effective implementation as well as their updating  |
| <b>7</b>  | Ineffectiveness of various initiatives and programs against CL in mining  | Isolated and sporadic interventions that are not connected to government plan or scheme; lack of coordination of actions; absence of clear system/mechanism to fight CL in mining; weak involvement of beneficiaries. |
| <b>8</b>  | Presence of illegal and informal artisanal mining activities that escape the control of competent authorities   | Artisanal miners lack access to viable mining sites and ZEAs and invade mining concessions,   |
| <b>9</b>  | Non-existence of the provincial committees in charge of coordination of programs and alignment of partners' interventions with Government's planning and vision: CISTEMA and Committee against WFCL | Late legalization of CISTEMA, at the national level, poor dissemination of regulations governing DRC's CL regulatory and policy framework.  |
| <b>10</b> | Lack of coordination in the programs of the various partners for the advancement of the national policy in the FCLM   | Lack of a plan and mechanism for monitoring and combatting CL that can guide partner programs   |

#### 4. ACTORS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

This table identifies the different actors and their roles in order to carry out advocacy with suitable targets for effective results. The actors designated below are respectively members of the government (national and provincial), provincial assemblies, provincial services, national police, customary authorities, development partners, civil society actors with regard to their activities or field actions, their roles, etc. and who can play a role in the fight against child labor. If stakeholders are knowledgeable of their responsibilities, they will efficiently operate towards the elimination of CL in the mining sector.

| Stakeholders   | Decisions to be taken to address CL  | Activities implementing policies   | Degree of influence on the measures to be taken | Interests and motivation  | Gaps   |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Minister of Mines  | -- Develop clear mining legal and policy framework that take into account CL issues in the mining sector-- Manages the mining sector with its services   | Elaborate clear strategies and operational plan with budget to fund projects and actions to address CL in mineral supply chains for Turns policies into programs;<br>- Has a presence through its services throughout the country (General Secretariat, Provincial Mines Divisions, cadaster minier (CAMI), SAEMAPE, DPEM, Mines Police);<br>- Makes public speeches on the exit of children from artisanal mines. | Very high                                       | - Protect and promote responsible min the image of the DRC so that foundries and large companies continue to source cobalt from DRC;<br>- Contribution to the national economy,<br>- Schooling and social reintegration | - Strong human and institutional presence in the sector, but less resources to implement policies;<br>- The scarce resources are misdirected |
| Minister of Employment, Labor and Social Welfare (MELSW) and NC-WFCL | - Develop labor policies and legislation in the DRC to expand the role of labor inspectors in mining supply chains;<br>- Define clear sanctions for violators of CL to deter use of CL,<br>-Promote creation of provincial committee for the Fight against the WFCL. | Turns work policies into programs.<br>- set up joint team to inspect CL in mineral supply chains.<br>-Control of mining sites<br>-Apply sanctions  | Very high                                       | Zero children in the mines  | - Does not intervene directly in the implementation of the mining code;<br>- Has little information on the subject                           |

| Stakeholders  | Decisions to be taken to address CL  | Activities implementing policies  | Degree of influence on the measures to be taken | Interests and motivation  | Gaps   |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Minister of Gender, Children and Family                       | Develop policies and legal texts on child protection.  | Turns work policies into programs.  | Very high                                       | Respect by the DRC for laws and instruments that protect children.                                    | -Not intervene directly in the implementation of the mining code,<br>- Has little information on the children's presence in mines. |
| Minister of Justice   | - Develop laws and deals with the distribution of justice in the country;<br>- Prosecute people who violate child protection laws.                       | - Transform policies on program work;<br>- Ensures compliance with relevant treaties and conventions.                     | Average   | Implementation of international instruments and laws on the child's protection                        | -Does not intervene directly in the mining sector;<br>-Has less information on cases of exploitation and CL in mines               |
| Minister of human rights                                      | - Protects human rights including children's rights;<br>- Defends the DRC before national and international bodies for the protection of human rights.   | - Transform policies into programs<br>- Ensures respect for the rights of the child<br>- Promotes the rights of the child | Average   | Implementation by the DRC of its national or international commitments on human rights.               | Has few resources and less information on the subject  |
| Minister responsible for vocational training and crafts (VTC) | - Develops policies on vocational training for children over school age;<br>- Takes care of the professional reintegration of children leaving the mines | Turns policies into programs  | High  | Implementation by the DRC of its national or international commitments on human and children's rights | Has few resources and less information on the subject  |
| Minister of Elementary,                                       | - Develops policies on the   | Turns policies into programs  | High  | Implementation by the DRC of  | Has few resources and less   |

| <b>Stakeholders</b>                                  | <b>Decisions to be taken to address CL</b>  | <b>Activities implementing policies</b>                               | <b>Degree of influence on the measures to be taken</b> | <b>Interests and motivation</b>  | <b>Gaps</b>   |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| Secondary and Vocational Education (ESVE)            | training and education of children;<br>- Takes care of the reintegration of children into school, especially in extractive areas. |   |  | its national or international commitments on human and children's rights                 | information on the subject  |
| Minister of Public Health                            | Develops policies on the psycho-health care of children coming out of mines.  | Turns policies into programs  | High   | Implementation by the DRC of its national or international commitments on human rights   | Has few resources and less information on the subject   |
| General Mining Secretariat                           | - Policy implementation;<br>- Monitoring of compliance and implementation of policies   | - Policy and program implementation                                   | Very high  | - Implementation by the DRC of its national or international commitments on human rights | They do not have the necessary resources  |
| CISTEMA (national and provincial)                    | Monitoring of the implementation of the national LTE sector strategy in artisanal mines and its operational plan.                 | Monitor the implementation of this strategy and its operational plan. | Very high  | Interest in seeing said strategy and its operational plan implemented                    | -Only limited to Kinshasa;<br>-He does not have the necessary skills or resources to do his job |
| Provincial Governors and Provincial mining Ministers | These Ministers technically support the governors and can propose edicts and can propose the ZEAs to the governors.               | In contact with the governors   | Very High  | Artisanal mining gives money to the provinces  | - They do not have the necessary resources<br>- Inadequacy of legal instruments                 |

| <b>Stakeholders</b>  | <b>Decisions to be taken to address CL</b>  | <b>Activities implementing policies</b>                               | <b>Degree of influence on the measures to be taken</b> | <b>Interests and motivation</b>  | <b>Gaps</b>  |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Provincial assemblies  | Complete and adapt the legal framework  | Adoption of edicts on FCL   | Average  | Interest in seeing the national sectorial strategy in FCL in artisanal mines and its operational plan be implemented | - They do not have the technical capacity                  |
| SAEMAPE  | Monitoring of the implementation of the national sectorial strategy and awareness campaign for cooperatives and artisanal miners. | Application of measures issued by the competent authorities           | High   | Interest in seeing this strategy and its operational plan implemented  | They do not have sufficient human and financial resources. |
| The heads of the provincial mining public services (Provincial Divisions of Mines) | Implementation of the national sectorial strategy in the fight against CL (FCL) in artisanal mines and its operational plan.      | Application of measures issued by the competent authorities           | High   | Interest in seeing this strategy and its operational plan implemented  | Do not have resources                                      |
| Provincial councils and committees   | Monitoring of the implementation of the national sectorial strategy in the FCL in artisanal mines and its operational plan.       | Monitor the implementation of this strategy and its operational plan. | Very high  | Interest in seeing the said strategy and its operational plan implemented  | They do not have the capacity or resources to do its job.  |
| Mining police and protection and prevention of sexual violence.                    | Enforcement of the prohibition of presence and CL in mines and of child protection  | Monitoring of mining sites  | High   | Zero children in the mines   | They do not have resources                                 |

| <b>Stakeholders</b>                      | <b>Decisions to be taken to address CL</b>  | <b>Activities implementing policies</b>   | <b>Degree of influence on the measures to be taken</b> | <b>Interests and motivation</b>   | <b>Gaps</b>  |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
|  | measures on mining sites.   |   |  |   |  |
| CSOs and churches                        | Popularization of the national sectorial strategy in the FCL in artisanal mines         | Sensitization of parents and other stakeholders at the local level  | High   | Interest in seeing the strategy to combat child labor in artisanal mines and its operational plan be implemented      | They do not have resources                                   |
| Mining cooperatives and mining companies | Compliance with the measures contained in the strategy                                  | Refrain from using children in mines and report to the competent authorities any presence of children in ZEAs | Very high  | Clean-up of mineral supply chains   | Ignorance of legal instruments on the child's protection.    |
| Technical and Financial Partners.        | Technical and financial support to stakeholders   | Advice and funds  | Very high  | Interest in seeing the national sectorial strategy in the FCL in artisanal mines and its operational plan implemented | Non-concerted or coordinated interventions                   |
| Customary authorities                    | Participation in the popularization of the national sectorial strategy in the FCL mines | Participation in sensitization of parents and other stakeholders at the local level                           | High   | Interest in seeing said strategy and its operational plan implemented   | Ignorance of legal instruments on the protection of children |

## 5. COORDINATED ACTIONS

Advocacy is a set of targeted actions aimed at influencing decisions to achieve a given change. Awareness is a process of training and raising awareness of people on an issue. Advocacy actions are usually carried out as part of a campaign built around a specific message.

The actions that must be coordinated within the framework of this advocacy strategy are those that respond to the eight identified causes and solutions must be proposed by identifying those responsible for each action, the activities to be undertaken, etc.

Actions must be coordinated in order to reach the target audience, including mining communities, mining villages and towns, etc. These actions require regular preparations and evaluations. Poverty, political will, awareness, school support, ignorance of the legal framework, the absence of viable ZEAs as well as the lack of budget constitute the causes on which actions must be carried out in coordination.

### Summary table:

| Causes   | Challenges                           | Solutions  | Activities  | By who  | From whom                                     | Messages   | Audience                             |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Poverty of parents                                   | Unemployment and underemployment     | Creation of productive jobs and income generating activities (IGA) alternatives to work in mines | Advocacy and capacity building on entrepreneurship    | CISTEMA, CSO, mining companies, implementing partners? Decentralized territorial entities (DTE) | National and provincial governments, Business | Give Jobs to Parents and Youth to End CL             | Public authorities, mining operators |
| Lack of political will                               | Resignation of political authorities | Political commitment to fight against CL   | Advocacy  | CISTEMA, CSO, and implementing partners   | National and provincial governments           | Our children's future is in school, not in the mines | Public authorities and partners      |
| Lack of awareness and responsibility of other actors | Resignation of political authorities | Formal commitment to fight against CL  | Advocacy  | CISTEMA, CSO, and implementing partners   | Social actors                                 | Let's not lower our arms against CL                  | Large public                         |
| Poor monitoring of mine sites                        | Poor control                         | Strengthen mine police control.  | Strengthen human and material capacity of mine police | CISTEMA, CSO, and implementing partners   | National and provincial governments           | Zero children in mining sites                        | Security agents                      |



| Causes   | Challenges   | Solutions  | Activities  | By who   | From whom  | Messages  | Audience  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Absence of school and pre-school care                                  | Lack of schools/kindergartens, and high cost of education for parents    | Bring schools and kindergartens closer to mining sites | Construction of schools / kindergartens and effective application of free basic education | CISTEMA, CSO, mining companies, DTE, and implementing partners | National and provincial governments  | The place of child is at school                                     | Parents, provincial governments, church, and traditional authorities                        |
| Ignorance of legal texts relating to children's protection             | Lack of popularization   | Popularization of these texts                          | -translation into national and local languages; Organization of popularization campaigns  | CISTEMA, CSO, and implementing partners                        | - Mining public services (Provincial divisions of mines, PC, SAEMAPE, Mine police...);<br>-Mining cooperatives<br>- Households, churches, opinion leaders, and traditional authorities | Let us apply the legal texts that protect our children              | Political and administrative authorities, Public services, and members of local communities |
| Absence of viable ZEAs, mining sites belonging to private individuals, | Lack of technical means to do the stripping and facilitate accessibility | Allocation of resources                                | Advocacy  | CISTEMA, CSO, DTE, and implementing partners                   | Secretary of Mines (CAMI)  | Viable ZEAs facilitate the elimination of CL in Mines               | The Government Members and mining public services   |
| Lack of State Budget and support from development partners             | Absence of information from budgetary authorities                        | Allocation of resources to the fight against CL        | Advocacy  | CISTEMA, CSO, DTE, and implementing partners                   | Parliament & Ministry of Budget  | To mobilize resources for the elimination of CL in mines and ensure | Parliamentarians, the Government's Members, and the President                               |

| Causes | Challenges | Solutions | Activities | By who | From whom | Messages            | Audience        |
|--------|------------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|
|        |            |           |            |        |           | good governanc<br>e | of the Republic |

## 6. GLOBAL AND KEY MESSAGE BY ACTOR

This step will revolve around the following two axes: key messages for the target audience (national and provincial government, provincial assembly, provincial services, community leaders, cooperatives, etc.) and the planning of activities to communicate these messages. The role of the who advocate should consist either of providing technical advice (role of expert informant), or of playing the role of intermediary by taking part in the decision-making process as an objective expert, or of limiting to capacity building of the actors. In the context of FCL in mines, the recommended approach is collaboration between actors through communication and meetings.

It is common to confuse advocacy strategy with communication strategy. Yet, in this case, communication is only one aspect of advocacy. Advocacy is based on 4 pillars:

**The expertise.** It makes it possible to provide evidence, to build an argument (which messages adapted to each target?) And to confer legitimacy and credibility. Having scientific arguments, quantified if possible, allows you to go from incantation to sobering facts.

**Lobbying.** This is the direct relationship with the decision makers. The objective is to directly convince the decision-makers in order to influence, for example, the results of a negotiation. It is not for nothing that certain pressure groups have a stronghold when it comes to directly influencing parliamentarians. The proximity of these groups and their targets also allows them to obtain information to refine their overall advocacy strategy. At the NGO representatives' level, for example, it is often important not to neglect all the institutional events that are in its field of action.

**The media and communication:** an essential lever for getting your messages and arguments across. As long as you use the most relevant tools according to your targets. We do not address decision-makers with the same tools as those used for beneficiaries and we target the media that read / listen / watch.

**Public mobilization** is another lever for action. From demonstrations, to occupying premises and raising awareness, there is no shortage of resources when it comes to making oneself heard. After all, the public is also a voter, and no decision-maker should neglect them.

In an advocacy action, we do not neglect any lever: they all fit into the strategy. It is their combination that makes them effective.

In this particular case of an advocacy strategy, local leaders, artisanal miners, heads of mining sites, managers of mining cooperatives, heads of villages and mining towns who, when they are involved, can help eradicate presence of children and child labor in mining areas and communities.

### 6.1. Key messages for target audiences

Targets can be classified into three levels: national, provincial and local (DTE) and community. The messages intended for public targets aim to get them to take decisions that will put an end to CL (legal or funding of programs or measures on education, health, etc.), change behavior, and lead to actions.

| <b>GLOBAL MESSAGE</b>   | <b>Ending CL in mines means promoting Congolese minerals (Copper, cobalt, gold and 3T)!</b>  |
|---|--|
| <i>TARGET AUDIENCES</i>   | <i>KEY MESSAGE</i>   |
| The Minister of Mines (MoM)   | To clean up mining sites to become clean sites, for clean supply chains  |
| The Minister of Employment , Labor and Social Welfare (MELSW)         | Zero children in mine work, is a main goal to eliminate CL   |
| The Minister of Gender, Children and Family (MGCF)                    | A better care for our children will drastically reduce their presence in the mines.  |
| The Minister of Justice (MoJ)   | A better enforcement of legal instrument. And severe sanctions against CL users.   |
| The Minister of Human Rights (MoHR)                                   | Let us protect our children from hazardous work in mines.  |
| The Minister of vocational training and crafts (MVTC)                 | The vocational training of our children who have left the mines is necessary for better social reintegration.  |
| The Minister of Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education (ESVE) | The place of children is in school and not in the mines; Free education is an investment for the nation.   |
| The Minister of Public Health   | A future generation in poor health is not a productive generation for the country;<br><br>Mining activities destroy the health of our children, let's protect them.  |
| The General Secretariat of the Minister of Mines and CISTEMA          | A clear national policy with a monitoring mechanism on child labor is necessary for the eradication of child labor in mines;<br><br>Ensure strict enforcement of national and international laws to eliminate CL in mines. |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>GLOBAL MESSAGE</b>            | <b>Ending CL in mines means promoting Congolese minerals (Copper, cobalt, gold and 3T)!</b>   |
| SAEMAPE                          | Effective monitoring of mining sites and no children in mine sites – Let us keep watch!   |
| Provincial Ministers of mines    | Let us monitor and protect our children on mining sites and strictly respect of legal framework   |
| Provincial Committees (PCs)      | The eliminating CL in mines and mine sites is the result of the combined efforts of all stakeholders.   |
| Decentralized Territorial Entity | To contribute to the funding of projects of the exit of children from mining sites and their educational and professional reintegration   |
| Community leaders                | Fighting CL and combating the presence of children in mining sites and protecting our children from hazardous mining work is to ensure a better future for our children and community. contribute to the fight against child labor and the presence of children in mining sites |
| Parents                          | Mining sites are not secured places for our children – Let’s not take our children to the mines and mining sites.   |
| Media                            | Organize awareness programs, spots inviting parents, local authorities, local leaders to fight against the presence of children in mining sites   |
| Child champions/                 | Sensitizers, our place is in school and let us show examples of the benefit of school and the harmful effects of child labor  |

## 6.2. Planning of activities for the communication of messages to target audiences

The activities in this table are those that TFPs, NGOs and CISTEMA can carry out with different authorities to advance FCL in mines, on mining sites and in mining communities. The proposed channels for communicating advocacy messages are, among others, workshops organized in the framework of reflection days with actors concerned to Child Labour problem, posters or flyers, radio and television broadcasts, etc.

| <b>TARGET AUDIENCES</b>  | <b>ACTIVITIES</b>   |
|--|---|
| Minister of Mines, Minister of Employment, Labor and Social Welfare (MELSW), Minister of Gender, Children and Family, Minister of Justice, Minister of Human Rights, Minister of education, Minister of vocational training, Minister of health, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produce an advocacy note on the implementation of the national sectorial strategy in the FCL mines;</li> <li>- Request an audience with the involved Ministers to share the recommendations of the analysis note on the state of implementation of this national sectorial strategy;</li> <li>- Produce for each service of concerned minister the activities provided for in said strategy;</li> <li>- Meet all the services of the Mining Ministry involved in the implementation of the strategy;</li> <li>- Organize a workshop to assess the implementation of the strategy and make recommendations during the workshop to all stakeholders along the 6 axes mentioned below;</li> </ul> |

| TARGET AUDIENCES   | ACTIVITIES  |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocate with the Government and partners so that financial resources are mobilized and that a percentage of mining royalties be intended for FCLM</li> </ul>  |
| SAEMAPE  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produce an advocacy note to the SAEMAPE Coordinator on the activities to be carried out by his service within the framework of the national sectorial strategy for FCL in mines;</li> <li>- Meet with the Coordinator to have an overview of the implementation of the activities to be carried out by his department within the framework of this strategy.</li> </ul>  |
| Provincial governments/<br>Ministers of Mines            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produce an advocacy note to be sent to the Provincial Ministers of mines on the activities to be carried out by their Ministries within the framework of the national sectorial strategy for FCL in mines;</li> <li>- Meet the Provincial Ministries of mines to get an overview of the implementation of the activities to be carried out by their Ministers within the framework of this strategy.</li> <li>- Dedicate a percentage of the mining royalty to the FCLM</li> </ul> |
| Provincial mining divisions                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produce an advocacy note to be sent to the heads of the provincial mining divisions on the activities to be carried out by their services within the framework of the national sectorial strategy for FCL in mines;</li> <li>- Meet with the heads of the provincial mining divisions to get an overview of the implementation of the activities to be carried out by their divisions within the framework of this strategy.</li> </ul>  |
| TFP  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produce an advocacy note on the financial support of TFPs in the implementation of the national sectorial strategy;</li> <li>- Meet TFP in the implementation of this strategy.</li> <li>- Promote the coordination of the interventions of the TFPs</li> </ul>  |
| Comités provinciaux (PC)                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produce an advocacy note to be sent to the members of the PCs on the activities to be carried out within the framework of the national sectorial strategy for FCL in mines;</li> <li>- Meet the heads of the PCs to have an overview of the implementation of activities to be carried out by their divisions within the framework of said strategy.</li> </ul>  |
| Media and journalists specializing in natural resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produce a communication plan for the media coverage of the activities to be carried out within the framework of the national sectorial strategy for FCL in mines;</li> <li>- Organization of a capacity building workshop for journalists on how to communicate on FCL activities.</li> </ul>  |

## 7. ROADMAP FOR PILOT ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN LUALABA

For each activity concerned by the pilot, the roadmap proposes concrete actions, develops a rigorous operational approach (communication tools / channels) and precise answers to the

following questions: who does what, when, where, how, what implementation schedule, what budget, etc.

| Activities   | Solutions  | Actions   | Tools   | By who   | From whom  | Calendar  | Budget          |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|-----------|-----------------|
| Popularize all international and national legal texts relating to the child's rights | Increase knowledge of legal instruments to combat CL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventory of all international and national legal texts relating to the child's rights;</li> <li>- Translation into national and local languages;</li> <li>-Organization of popularization campaigns;</li> <li>-Organization of radio and television broadcasts, advertising spots, focus groups, etc.</li> <li>-Organization of theaters</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Manuals for the compilation of legal texts in French and national languages</li> <li>- Practical guides on the child's rights</li> <li>-Comics, leaflets, etc. ;</li> </ul> | CISTEMA, Implementing Partners and SCO   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Local authorities</li> <li>-Artisanal mining operators and mining cooperatives</li> <li>- Churches</li> <li>-Customary authorities</li> </ul>        | 2021      | US.\$50,000.00  |
| Advocacy and capacity building on entrepreneurs hip                                  | creation jobs for parents and youths to reduce CL    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist youth in developing entrepreneur ideas;</li> <li>-Support youth's entrepreneur projects</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Training modules on entrepreneurs hip and IGAs;</li> <li>-List of experts</li> <li>- Recommendations for consultations with the Chamber of Mines and</li> </ul>             | CSO, Mining companies, Chamber of Mines, TFP and Entreprise Générale de Cobalt (EGC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National Government</li> <li>- Provincial governments,</li> <li>- Mining companies,</li> <li>- Funders</li> <li>-Other economic operators</li> </ul> | 2021-2022 | US.\$100,000.00 |

| Activities  | Solutions                            | Actions  | Tools  | By who   | From whom  | Calendar  | Budget        |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|---------------|
|   |                                      |  | mining operators for the promotion of local small and medium enterprises (SMEs)  |  |  |           |               |
| Advocacy for the implementation of the National Sectorial Strategy for FCL in Mines | Elimination of CL                    | - Creation of provincial CISTEMAs<br>Sensitization of Parliamentarians, Provincial authorities, local leaders on pillars of national policy of the fight against CL; | -Workshops;<br>-Radio and television broadcasts;<br>- Distribution of Outreach Guides, Pamphlets and National Sectorial Strategy documents | CISTEMA, partners and CSO                      | - National Assembly and Senate<br>-National Government,<br>- Provincial government<br>- Provincial Assembly<br>- Local leaders | 2021-2022 | US\$10,000.00 |
| Awareness and involvement of social actors  | Formal commitment to combat CL       | Sensitization of social actors   | -List of social actors to be sensitized;<br>- Awareness manuals;<br>- Awareness Campaign reports.  | CISTEMA & CSO                                  | -Religious denominations,<br>-Traditional leaders,<br>- Parents,<br>-Opinion leaders   | 2021      | US\$20,000.00 |
| Monitoring of mining sites  | Effective control of the mine police | Strengthening of the human and material capacities of the mine police, community leaders, CPSA members and Closure of uncontrolled mining sites                      | - Report on the state of affairs of the mine police;<br>- Training modules for the Mines Police<br>-Jingles                                | CISTEMA, CSOs and mining communities, partners | - National Minister of Mines,<br>- Provincial Governor,<br>- Provincial Secretary of Mines.<br>- Mining cooperatives           | Permanent | US\$10,000.00 |
| Schooling reintegration   | Maintain children at                 | - Bringing schools closer  | - Establishment of   | - CISTEMA,<br>-Partners,<br>- CSO              | -Minister of ESVE  | 2021-2022 | US\$50,000.00 |

| Activities              | Solutions                                    | Actions  | Tools   | By who  | From whom  | Calendar  | Budget        |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|-----------|---------------|
|                         | school far from mines                        | to mining sites,<br>-Construction of schools in mining areas,<br>- Effective application of free basic education<br>- Identification of children by mining site and their exit.<br>Develop extracurricular activities for children | community-based educational policies,<br>- Development of programs adapted to the needs of children in these communities,<br>- Plan for the construction of new schools in mining areas;<br>- Lists of children exited from mines;<br>- Report on the application of free basic education |   | - Secretary of vocational education<br>- Provincial government<br>- School managers at the provincial level,<br>- Religious denominations<br>- Funders |           |               |
| Creation of viable ZEAs | Formalization of the artisanal mining sector | -Consultations with the Provincial Division of Mines and CAMI to identify free areas<br>-Consultations and advocacy with mining companies for the sale of mining squares, supervision and support to                               | - Recommendations sharing workshop meetings<br>- Recommendations for consultations with mining companies,<br>-Follow-up meetings on the implementation of workshop  | - CISTEMA,<br>- associations of mining craftsmen, mining industrialists,<br>- CSO,<br>-Partners | - Minister of Mines,<br>-Provincial Government<br>- CAMI<br>-Provincial division   | 2021-2022 | US\$10,000.00 |



| Activities | Solutions | Actions   | Tools  | By who | From whom | Calendar | Budget |
|------------|-----------|---|--|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
|            |           | mining cooperatives,<br>- Advocacy with the Provincial Government and the EGC for financial support for mining Cooperatives (accessibility and stripping works, etc.),<br>- Erection of new viable ZEAs | recommendat ions<br><br>-Working meetings with Provincial Governments , EGC and mining cooperatives,<br><br>-Reflection days with stakeholders involved in the problem of CL in mines. |        |           |          |        |

## 8. INTERVENTION LOGIC

| HIERARCHY   | INDICATORS AND TARGETS  | MEANS OF VERIFICATION                                 | HYPOTHESES   |
|---|---|---|--|
| <b>IMPACT OBJECTIVE</b><br><br>By 2025, the national sectorial strategy for FCL in mines in the DRC is fully implemented.   | - Indicator:% of activities of this strategy completed;<br><br>Target: 100%.          | The evaluation report                                 | -No sudden and continuous change of actors<br><br>- Covid-19   |
| <b>OBJECTIVE OF EFFECT</b><br><br>By the end of 2021, the Ministry of Mines (with the collaboration of other ministries, services and TFP) is implementing certain activities of the national sectorial strategy for FCL in mines | - Indicator:% of activities of this strategy implemented in 2021;<br><br>Target: 20%. | Annual activity assessment report by all stakeholders | -No political change. Political stability<br><br>-The strategic plan is funded by the government and the -TFP<br><br>-Covid-19 |

| <b>HIERARCHY</b>  | <b>INDICATORS AND TARGETS</b>   | <b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>  | <b>HYPOTHESES</b> |
|---|---|---|-------------------|
| <p><b>RESULT FOR THE OBJECTIVE OF EFFECT</b></p> <p>-The Department of Mines carries out an inventory of legal texts (legal, regulatory and contractual);</p> <p>-The various officials at the state level take measures that strengthen and apply the legal and regulatory framework.</p> <p>- The Ministry of Mines and CISTEMA have mastered data on CL in artisanal mines.</p> <p>-The Social Mobilization and Communication system is set up</p> <p>-activities to promote healthy supply chains are implemented;</p> <p>- the Minister of Mines in collaboration with the other</p> | <p>- Indicator: Number of legal texts inventoried;<br/>Target: 10</p> <p>- Number of measures taken to strengthen the legal and regulatory framework;<br/>Target: 4</p> <p>- Indicator: Number of children involved in CL in mines identified;<br/>Target: 3000</p> <p>- Indicator: Number of measures or activities that are taken or organized to increase awareness and / or improve communication;<br/>Target: 4</p> <p>- Indicator: Number of good practices developed to promote mineral supply chains;<br/>Target: 5</p> <p>- Number of measures taken to put in place policies to protect and</p> | <p>The Official Journal;<br/>-The database;<br/>-Evaluation report of the implementation of the strategy;<br/>-The evaluation reports of the implementation of said strategy;<br/>-Workshop reports implementation of the strategy;<br/>-The evaluation reports of the implementation of said strategy;<br/>-Workshop reports</p> | <p>-Covid-19</p>  |

| <b>HIERARCHY</b>   | <b>INDICATORS AND TARGETS</b>   | <b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>   | <b>HYPOTHESES</b> |
|--|---|--|-------------------|
| <p>ministers (in particular of health and human rights) sets up a policy of protection and care and school integration of children;</p> <p>-The capacity building of actors is carried out</p>   | <p>take charge, to train / educate children;</p> <p>Target: 3</p> <p>-Number of training workshops organized to build capacity;</p> <p>Target: 7</p>  |  |                   |
| <p><b>ACTIVITIES:</b></p> <p>- Produce advocacy notes on the implementation of the national sectorial strategy in the FCL in mines for each target service. Each note will repeat the key message and the actions expected from the actor concerned for the implementation of the strategic plan.</p> <p>- Solicit audiences from the various ministries and services including the TFPs to exchange views on the basis of advocacy notes;</p> <p>- Organize a national workshop to assess the implementation of the said strategy;</p> <p>- Disseminate recommendations to all stakeholders along the 6 axes;</p> <p>- Advocate with the government and partners so that financial resources are mobilized;</p> | <p>- Number of advocacy notes produced by actor;</p> <p>Target: 2</p> <p>- Number of audiences obtained from the various ministries</p> <p>Target: 3</p> <p>- Number of meeting reports published;</p> <p>Target: 3</p> <p>- Number of participants in the evaluation workshop;</p> <p>Target: 20</p> <p>- Number of recommendations made during the evaluation workshop;</p> | <p>- Advocacy notes;</p> <p>- Minutes of meetings;</p> <p>- Reports of the evaluation workshop;</p> <p>- Follow-up reports</p> <p>- Photos of meetings;</p> <p>- Newspapers.</p> |                   |

| <b>HIERARCHY</b>  | <b>INDICATORS AND TARGETS</b>   | <b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b> | <b>HYPOTHESES</b> |
|---|---|------------------------------|-------------------|
| <p>- Ensure permanent monitoring for the implementation of this strategy</p> <p>- Communication (program, spots, pamphlets, etc.)</p> | <p>Target: 2</p> <p>- Number of advocacy activities carried out;</p> <p>Target: 3</p> <p>- Number of follow-up activities organized.</p> <p>Target: 3</p> <p>- Number of radio and television programs organized</p> <p>Target: 6</p> |                              |                   |

## 9. AREAS OF INTERVENTION OF ACTORS

| <b>Axes</b>   | <b>ACTIVITIES</b>   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>Axis 1</b> | Visit of mining sites and identification of children                |
| <b>Axis 2</b> | Sensitization of key actors   |
| <b>Axis 3</b> | Design of awareness tools   |
| <b>Axis 4</b> | Training of trainers of sensitizers                                 |
| <b>Axis 5</b> | Organization of radio and television broadcasts and field campaigns |
| <b>Axis 6</b> | Organization of workshops at national and provincial level          |

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ministry of Mines, National Sectorial Strategy to Combat Child Labor in the DRC Mining Sector, Kinshasa, 2017.
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of July 1, 1990
- Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989.
- Convention No. 182 concerning the prohibition of the worst forms of child labor and immediate action for their elimination.
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, CAB / LEG / 153 / Rev.2, Addis Ababa, July 1990.
- Shadow report on the universal periodic review: "The presence, work and exploitation of children in artisanal mining sites in the DRC", Kinshasa August 2018.
- Amnesty International and African Resources Watch report: "This is why we die: human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of Congo fuel the global cobalt trade", London-Lubumbashi, January 5, 2016.
- Ministry of Mines, Operational Plan of the National Sectorial Strategy to Combat Child Labor in Mines and Mining Sites, Kinshasa, November 2019.
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, CAB / LEG / 153 / Rev.2, Addis Ababa, July 1990.
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989.
- Ritu R. Sharm, Introduction to Advocacy. Training guide, January 1997.
- Law n ° 09/001 of January 10, 2009 on the protection of the child.
- CARE, CARE International Advocacy Manual, May 2014.
- <http://www.leganet.cd/Legislation/JO/2009/L.09.001.10.01.09.htm>.
- [http://www.fao.org/elearning/course/FK/FR/pdf/plaidoyer\\_introduction.pdf](http://www.fao.org/elearning/course/FK/FR/pdf/plaidoyer_introduction.pdf).
- [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/fr/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/fr/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO).
- <https://www.ohchr.org/FR/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>.
- <https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36804>.
- <https://www.ilo.org/ipecc/facts/lang--fr/index.htm>.
- <https://www.ohchr.org/FR/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>.
- file: /// Users / umpulaemmanuel / Desktop / AFREWATCH / Amnesty / AFR6231832016FRENCH% 20 (1) .PD
- file: ///Users/umpulaemmanuel/Downloads/JS2\_UPR33\_COD\_F\_Main.pdf.
- [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm).