Watoto Inje ya Mungoti
Children Out of Mining
final report 2016

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Children Out of Mining

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Executive summary

The Watoto Inje ya Mungoti project (WIM) has used novel approaches to address the key factors driving children to work in tin, tantalum and tungsten mines in and around Manono town in Tanganyika Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Pact, an international NGO at work in more than 30 countries, designed the project based on the results of a quantitative and qualitative research survey undertaken in 2013 with funding from the GE Foundation and documented in the report *Breaking the Chain: Ending the Supply of Child-Mined Minerals.*

Child labor at mine sites is considered one of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) by the International Labour Organisation and, as such, is not to be tolerated or contributed to by companies, according to the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development. *Breaking the Chain* revealed three principal types of child labor in Manono: 1) Accompanied children working with members of their family to add to family income while attending school full- or part-time; 2) Child labor for survival by abandoned or orphaned children or child heads of households, typically working for a third-party adult (the most vulnerable category); and 3) Labor by adolescents who are already living and working independently and who qualify as children under the law but do not consider themselves as such and have limited opportunities to return to school or family care. Each type of child labor relates to economic need and community norms to varying extents and in different ways.

The research in *Breaking the Chain* revealed information about the conditions, risks, and social, community, family, economic, and institutional contexts surrounding child labor in mines, and helped inform the content, methodology, and stakeholder engagement approach of WIM. The WIM project, funded by Boeing and Microsoft, was implemented as part of the ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative (iTSCi), a comprehensive due diligence and mineral traceability system implemented in Central Africa by the tin and tantalum industry associations in collaboration with the governments of the region.

WIM partnered with Children’s Voice, a Congolese NGO based in Goma, North Kivu Province, DRC, that has been working since 2004 on issues related to children’s and women’s rights and welfare, and with Association Régionale pour le Développement Rural Intégré (ARDERI), which has been an iTSCi implementing partner since 2011.

To accomplish the goals of increased community awareness of children’s rights and improved economic stability of caregivers who share such awareness, Pact and its partners used a mix of approaches to communicate and enlarge the coalition of stakeholders who not only adopted the norms advocated through WIM but also became champions of them.

WIM was a successful project. It reached 4,100 beneficiaries, of whom 1,881 were children. Bans on child labor were enforced at 23 mine sites in the target area by the end of the project. A survey also found that the number of children working at mines decreased by 89% over the course of the project. The results suggest WIM has been effective in altering the behavior of most families, though the most vulnerable and economically distressed children remain at risk of continuing, or being re-engaged, in WFCL. The project did not have sufficient resources to address some of the most deep-rooted economic causes of child labor at mines, though WIM does show how focused interventions can still have a significant impact on the problem. While the effectiveness of the planned sustainability of some WIM activities cannot yet be assessed, the decrease in child labor at mine sites in the target area has continued to be observed by iTSCi field visits as of April 2016.
1. Context

Poverty is widespread in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Nearly 70% of the population live below the poverty line of 1 USD per day, which has inescapable consequences for society’s most vulnerable individuals. UNICEF data suggests that 42% of DRC children 5-14 years of age work; in rural communities, as many as 46% of children this age are working.

While artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) is an indispensable source of income for many in the DRC, with 12–15% of the population relying on it for their livelihoods, it is also a highly speculative and labor-intensive endeavor where poor working conditions prevail. Children under 18 years of age cannot legally work in the mines, but this law is not widely observed due to complex motivating factors and socio-economic context. Instead, many children start working in the mines at very young ages, often by accompanying a parent to work.

Children’s labor might start as a side activity, but often grows in significance with age. Over time, the family comes to depend on the supplemental income to cover the cost of household expenses, discretionary items, or school fees. The results of mining on child health, development, and well-being are so detrimental that the United Nations International Labour Organization (ILO) deems mining to be one of the worst forms of child labor (WFCL).

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2. Background

Pact is the lead implementer for the ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative (iTS-C), a comprehensive traceability and due-diligence system developed by the International Tin Association (ITRI) and the International Tantalum Association (T.I.C.) in partnership with Great Lakes Region governments. iTSCI assures that tin, tantalum, and tungsten (the “3Ts”) originating from mines in DRC, Rwanda, and Burundi are compliant with Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and meet Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) requirements for conflict-free minerals. As well as setting out the terms for minerals to be considered “conflict-free,” the OECD’s Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals in Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas expressly states that companies should not tolerate, profit from, contribute to, assist with, or facilitate the commission of WFCL. There is widespread agreement by all major human rights and labor monitors that child mining in any form is WFCL, yet it persists. iTSCI mineral traceability, as part of its three phase approach, brings visibility to remote mines and formerly opaque mining practices, thus creating an opportunity in Phase 3 to work on other ASM sector issues. WFCL in the international mineral supply chain is a priority issue for this work.

in their words

“I have been in the mines since the age of 13. I’m not able to study because I can’t pay for school fees. I dropped out of school after 4th grade. I’m looking for a way to clothe and feed myself.”

Kabila Debaba, 16
The Congo Mine at Djibende

Worst forms of child labor as defined by the International Labour Organization

Though child labor takes many different forms, the international community has prioritize eliminating without delay the WFCL, as defined by Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182:

(a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
(b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
(c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
(d) 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.

Labor that jeopardizes the physical, mental, or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions in which it is carried out, is known as “hazardous work.”

The accompanying ILO Recommendation No. 190 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination Worst Forms of Child Labor 1999 provides guidance for governments on some hazardous child labor activities that should be prohibited:

In determining the types of work referred to under Article 3(d) of the Convention, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to:

(a) work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
(b) work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
(c) work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
(d) work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
(e) work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.


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3. Understanding the Problem

The challenge for companies attempting to comply with OECD Due Diligence Guidance is to simultaneously address both conflict minerals and child labor. The issues involved in ensuring conflict-free mineral supply chains are very different from those that contribute to and exacerbate child labor. Child labor is a major, entrenched, complex issue that requires integrated approaches and systematic solutions to experience a genuine or sustainable positive impact. Traceability and due diligence systems can bring heightened monitoring and focus to ASM communities, but if such attention results in a cosmetic or superficial removal of children from the mines, just to hide them from the auditors, child labor practices are likely to prevail in a clandestine fashion, making it even harder to identify the vulnerable children and to respond to their needs. Similarly, imposing embargoes can be detrimental to local economies, exacerbating poverty and child vulnerability.

In 2013, the GE Foundation supported Pact to carry out a study on the context, risk factors, and drivers of child labor in the 3T regions of DRC’s southern province of Katanga.

The following findings, published in the report Breaking the Chain, were of particular importance.

Children work in mining for a variety of reasons. Relevant factors include, but are not limited to, experience of parents or caregivers, socio-cultural norms and priorities, local economic outlook, geographic proximity to mine sites, and immediate economic necessity. Several factors are almost always at play, but vary in importance from one child to another. For example, some families send or encourage their children to mine, while other families of similar means do not. In this sense, many such decisions are made for reasons other than economic necessity. Some parents’ relative youth and inexperience or background as miners factor strongly in determining their children’s situation. This is not to say that economic factors are not important, only that they are accompanied by socio-cultural norms that provide a good starting point to promote sustainable behavioral changes regarding children’s participation in mining.

The context compelling many Katangan children to work in mining essentially straddles the economic and the socio-cultural. The area’s historic dependency on ASM has made mining a central part of families’ livelihoods, both in the present and when planning for the future. With mining so dominant, other possible employment outcomes for children’s participation in mining.

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The study identified three categories of child laborer: children who work with their parents; children who work alone or with non-family adults; and older children, adolescents, and teenagers who work of their own volition.

- Those children working voluntarily are typically older children and adolescents who have a higher degree of control over their finances and have chosen to work in the mines over schooling for the short-term economic benefits of the work. They also tend to be viewed as young adults within their communities because they may marry or have children of their own at a young age.

- Children who work outside their family unit may be orphaned, abandoned, or living with third party adults who do not view the child’s care as their primary responsibility. Of all children working in the mines, these are the most vulnerable and in need of social protection because they are largely responsible for earning money to cover their basic needs, yet only have limited practical control over their finances and, without parental protection, are most at risk of other forms of exploitation or abuse.

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● Children who work outside their family unit may be orphaned, abandoned, or living with third party adults who do not view the child’s care as their primary responsibility. Of all children working in the mines, these are the most vulnerable and in need of social protection because they are largely responsible for earning money to cover their basic needs, yet only have limited practical control over their finances and, without parental protection, are most at risk of other forms of exploitation or abuse.

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1 While Katanga was a province of the DRC when Watoto Inje Ya Mungoit (WIM) was launched, the province split into four new provinces: towards the end of the project’s implementation, as mandated by the country’s most recent constitution. The following four provinces now constitute Katanga: Luanda, Haut-Lomami, Haut-Katanga, and Tanganyika. In this report, Katanga is still used to describe the area corresponding to the former province of Katanga, and other geographic terminology prior to the reorganization of the province is used because the reorganization occurred at the end of the project’s implementation.

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in their words

‘I have been at the mine since last year. I’m an orphan. I do go to school but I’m also helping my, maternal aunt clean the minerals.’

Carine Banza Mukalayi, 15 Kyubo mine at Dijbende

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4. A Tailored Approach for a Multi-Faceted Problem

The results of the GE Foundation-funded study were used to develop a comprehensive program to address WFCL at multiple levels in these communities as a “Phase 3” intervention under the ITSCI system. In 2014, Boeing and Microsoft took a leadership role in committing to implementing the project with Pact as a social development extension of the existing work on due diligence and mineral traceability for conflict-free mining and mineral trading.

The partners chose to implement the project in Manono near the center of the 3Ts mining axis in Katanga. Manono was selected because of the town’s relative accessibility, the presence of a United Nations office; Pact’s and ARDERI’s existing activities in the area to implement ITSCI; the concentration of mines around the urban center; the known presence of child labor; and the high participation of women in the mining sector. Thus the Watoto Inje Ya Mungoit (WIM), or “Children Out of Mining,” project came into being.

Informed by the social-ecological systems approach, the project incorporated the interconnected influences of family, community, and society on child labor, a typology established by scholarly work in the field.6 This was a key part of the project design, working outward through the various relationships, actors, and institutions impacting a child’s welfare and through local attitudes about child protection. Building outward from the child at the center of the approach, such forces span a child’s immediate family and friends; then community institutions, including schools, hospitals, law enforcement, civil society, and mining companies and officials; then nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), industry, and sub-national and national government.

In their words

‘I have been at the mine since I was 15. I came to the mine to find money to help pay for my studies and my needs. I have parents, but they don’t have the means. I earn about 1,000 francs [1.1 USD] for my rations.’

Bernadette Mukalay, 16

The Lupawa mine at Djibende

To successfully incorporate this approach with a depth of local knowledge, WIM partnered with Children’s Voice, a Congolese NGO based in Goma, North Kivu Province, that has been working since 2004 on issues related to children’s and women’s rights and welfare.

Children’s Voice had extensive previous experience in helping vulnerable children through legal, medical, and psychosocial assistance and in mentoring and apprenticeships, with a special emphasis on orphans and abandoned children, and a strong record of local outreach in its projects. Pact also part-

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nered with Association Régionale pour le Développement Rural Intégré (ARDERI), a Katanga-based Congolese NGO, which has been an iTSCi implementing partner since 2011. This partnership was important to embedding skills to address child labor into iTSCi’s primary local field partner for longer-term impact.

WIM was designed as a holistic intervention that touches on all areas relevant to the child labor in mining phenomenon. The program sought to address policy awareness, law enforcement, education access, economic alternatives, social and cultural norms, and child protection. Because carrying out the full range of activities from the start was not feasible, two key components were identified as critical and catalytic first steps and the focus of the first year of WIM operations. These were: (1) increasing awareness of WFCL and the roles of all stakeholders in contributing to developing local solutions, and (2) training caregivers on how to make informed decisions about children’s wellbeing.

WIM’s two-component approach of awareness-raising and training tapped into a deep reserve of social, cultural, and artistic capital. The project enabled recognition and articulation of the importance of children to their community and encouraged reprioritizing children’s education and physical well-being. Through the training component, WIM aimed to build the capacity of caregivers. The awareness-raising component complemented the training by establishing community-wide norms centered on the protection and well-being of children. In addition, WIM was designed to engage with government stakeholders at all levels and customary authorities and to collaborate with other civil society organizations to ensure the project’s alignment with local institutions.

WIM’s approach was designed to build a foundation for the success of follow-on and scaling-up activities in subsequent phases. Importantly, however, by exploring all the factors contributing to child labor at mines with children, caregivers, and other stakeholders, the project was also designed to map out what such future phases might entail to be effective.

The project aimed to facilitate broad inclusion to change attitudes among a wide-ranging set of actors spanning government, civil society, and the private sector, thereby empowering participants to act to address the problem at hand, while leveraging existing local capacities.

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5. Project Execution

Prior to the start of implementation, Pact, ARDERI, and Children’s Voice conducted an additional study of the current conditions in Manono. Children’s Voice made contact with three volunteer child labor alert committees, one for each mining sector in and around Manono, created by the Réseau Femme et Développement (REFED), or Woman and Development Network, a civil society group based in Katanga. The partners also collaborated to develop the content of WIM programming, described later in this section.

WIM quickly engaged the full spectrum of local stakeholders to launch the project. WIM’s kickoff in the Katanga provincial capital of Lubumbashi, the seat of Tanganyika District (which administers Manono) of Kalemie, and in Manono itself occurred in March 2015. Launch events were important activities for securing political support for the project and provided opportunities to engage with other actors in this space to ensure integration of activities. At the launch
events, stakeholders debated the causes of the problem and provided ample opportunity for questions and answers with the project implementation team. This served to gather more information prior to commencing key project activities and to educate various stakeholders about the problem.

The two main components of the project, training and awareness-raising, began in earnest in May 2015. Throughout the project, stakeholders from all sectors were deeply involved in programming to maximize impact and create a lasting, local, institutional infrastructure to enhance project sustainability. In the early stages, several minor adjustments were made to project plans to build a strong coordination structure for the project and reach more beneficiaries.

Coordination and Neighborhood Committees

A first step in executing the project was establishing the Coordination Committee, also the project’s first output. This committee, chaired by the dynamic and committed Territorial Administrator of Manono, was the leading body to push forward with WIM’s agenda, both in terms of providing practical tools to a large group of beneficiaries and promoting increased effectiveness by local institutions in reducing WFCL. The committee had 30 members made up of representatives from government, spanning local civil administration, the gender office, the mining regulatory agencies, schools and school administration, and child protection services; businesses; youth groups; churches; and local civil society. The committee met on a monthly basis and was very active in driving project activities, including how to convene potential beneficiaries for trainings and awareness-raising events.

Recognizing that this committee alone was not equipped to easily reach into the various quarters of the city nor out to the mines, the team also set up six neighborhood committees of ten members each. Each neighborhood’s residents elected the members of their Neighborhood Committee. Neighborhood Committees submitted reports to the Coordinating Committee. Neighborhood Committees submitted reports to the Coordinating Committee on the 15th and 30th of each month, and had representatives attend the Coordinating Committee meetings, who in turn provided feedback to their members. During the project, the Neighborhood Committees identified the families whose children were engaged in or at risk of becoming involved in mining and provided practical peer support to those parents and families to prevent child labor. As such, the neighborhood committees became focal points for both information about children working at mine sites and planning activities to curb child labor—roles they continue to exercise even after the project ended, though with challenges due to limited resources with the end of funding.

Engagement with Alert Committees

REFED formed the alert committees prior to WIM to survey the number of children in the mines and lobby the local government for assistance for vulnerable children and women. The surveys performed by the alert committees allowed WIM to have a baseline for the number of children working in mines at the beginning of the project and measure progress at the end (see Section 7). The surveys continued regularly during WIM and were complemented with all alert committee members being trained in positive parenting skills and the regular awareness-raising activities they held at mine sites during the project with children and adult miners. Discussions were held at least monthly between the alert committees and members of the Coordination Committee on progress on awareness-raising and its apparent impact on children leaving the mines. Coordination Committee members also visited the mines, which appeared to galvanize the members’ drive for results. These committees will continue to be active after the conclusion of WIM with the support of REFED.

Engagement with Local Schools

WIM interfaced with local schools in several important ways, first by including the principals of four primary schools in the main Coordination Committee. Educators’ involvement quickly expanded to include the formation of an education focus group comprising 31 teachers and five principals from six primary schools and six secondary schools. The focus group helped plan additional activities, including twice-weekly awareness-raising at school about the risks associated with WFCL and the inclusion of student government members in the roll-out of such activities. Such awareness-raising events at schools will continue as they are now part of the curriculum.

Then, 133 student government members from 15 schools participated in positive parenting skills training. Many students are either parents themselves or may soon become parents. Among the student participants, six of the most enthusiastic participants became “project champions,” helping lead the aware-
ness-raising activities at their schools and becoming young journalists broadcasting WIM radio shows (see below). This was the first time such schools had ever been engaged in an initiative of this nature.

**Training on Awareness-Raising and Positive Parenting Skills**

WIM’s first activities were training the Neighborhood Committees on WFCL issues and how to raise awareness about them and training six volunteer trainers and seven ITSCI staff on how to train caregivers in positive parenting skills. The volunteer trainers were prominent community figures and included the head of the Manono Youth Group (Jeunesse de Manono) and a radio journalist, the head of Manono Territory’s gender office, another local radio journalist involved in raising awareness about social and community issues, the head of the Manono Women’s Federation (Fédération des Femmes), a member of the Djibende Women’s Association, and a local outreach team of the Community of Free Pentecostal Churches in Africa (Communauté des Églises Libres de Pentecôte en Afrique).

The positive parenting skills curriculum conveys responsible parenting techniques through easily relatable examples of healthy family life and how everyday interactions are the basis for long-term child development. Themes include the socialization process children experience and leading by example within the family; giving children a voice in decisions that affect their well-being; constructive and open communication; creating an environment of trust; and the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly those related to the right to survival, the right to develop oneself, the right to be protected from harmful influences and abusive or exploitive treatment, and the right to fully participate in family, social, and cultural life.

From this point forward, the project flourished with the deployment and scaling up of many different activities uniquely suited to the local context.

**Children’s Interactive Forums**

Over the course of the project, WIM held 11 children’s meetings and forums, in which 696 children participated. These forums specifically addressed the problems confronting orphans and abandoned children. After raising awareness among this vulnerable population of children about the risks of WFCL, the project team held open discussions about the reasons they are working in the mines and the conditions they encounter. The children at these discussions made a list of fields for technical training and apprenticeships they would find useful to be able to generate income from elsewhere and avoid mining (see Section 10).

All the children attending these meetings had worked in the mines and explained that such work was the only way to meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing, and school fees and supplies. The children were well acquainted with the risks of working in mines from experience and were quick to point out the dangers to one’s health from mining. Many of the participants’ efforts to attend school while mining on weekends and during vacations demonstrated that much of the problem, at least for a large group of child miners, relates mainly to economic necessity.

Discussions with non-orphaned children either working voluntarily or with their families centered more on the trade-offs involved in mining, and some children admitted that, while mining is an important source of income, it was not critical to their survival. Orphans, on the hand, expressed little hope that they could meet their basic needs without working in the mines.

Four basic rights outlined by the Convention on the Rights of the Child

- The right to survival
- The right to develop to full potential
- The right to protection from harmful influences, abuse, and exploitation
- The right to participate fully in family, cultural, and social life

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- The right to participate fully in family, cultural, and social life
Communication and Media Strategies

Changing community norms often requires reaching community members that project staff are unable, for whatever reason, to have direct contact with. The WIM project team realized they could reach more people by employing a liberal definition of “beneficiary” and targeting as many community members as possible. This led WIM to pursue a variety of communications and media strategies to reach as many people as possible in the project area.

WIM Traditional Song and Dance

A local cultural group called Mbudje-Nshi Mikulu (The Land: Source of Everything that Grows) performed a project song called “Children Must Leave the Mines” to launch the project, an event that included dance. The words of the song were written by WIM implementing staff and urged parents not to send their children to the mine or they would suffer negative consequences from unsafe conditions. The student champions of the project chanted some of the verses at their schools to introduce lessons about WFCL to their classmates, particularly at Tukankamane Primary School, where the principal was on the Coordination Committee.

Radio with WIM Project Champions

The radio format was added to the project after WIM initiated the partnership with Children’s Voice following discussions with the latter organization on how to reach more potential beneficiaries and after it was observed how popular the medium is in Manono. WIM saw radio as an opportunity to build on some existing awareness WFCL and child mining and transform this awareness into a deeper understanding of the
Signage

Signage promoting the principles WIM imparted to the community were installed throughout Manono, including at the Sainte-Barbe Cathedral, the Tukankamane primary school, the Cliniques roundabout, the Kenya Nairobi neighborhood roundabout, the territorial administration building, and the Dibende, Ngobo, and Dragon mining areas. Those sites not directly at the mines were chosen for being along roads leading to mines. Importantly, the signs are a legacy that will remain after the project’s conclusion, recalling other components of the project’s programming for direct participants, radio listeners, and others in the community.

One of the WIM signs installed in December 2015 extolling the value of children needing care from adults.

Soccer

Soccer is widely considered the most popular sport in the DRC. In fact, the most popular professional team in Katanga, TP Mazembe, became the first African club in history to reach the FIFA Club World Cup Final in 2010.

To capitalize on this, WIM organized a soccer tournament comprising 20 teams of 15 players each, a total of 300 children. During the organization of the teams, all children were asked to sum up what they considered to be the most important message of WIM. Each player also explained why he or she decided to leave the mine. In addition, most expressed their wish to play in the soccer tournament in order to share a new experience with other children who had left the mines. At the beginning of each game, project staff discussed how to prevent child labor. The tournament was ongoing as of March 2016.

Champions’ stories

The young project champions’ stories speak to the heart of WIM’s mission. Each story is different and corresponds to a distinct category in the WFCL typology:

Nsenga Kamwaka, age 14, had been working with his mother, a single parent, in the mines. After participating in an awareness-raising event, they decided together to stop mining. His mother was able to replace her mining income with agriculture and petty trade in order to pay his school fees.

Jean Kabila, age 14, whose mother also is a single parent, was instructed by his mother to no longer go to the mines because she decided to assume full responsibility for his school fees after hearing a WIM radio show.

Eugénie Kabange Morite, age 17, had worked alone in the mines as her mother raised livestock. She decided to stop mining when she heard one of the first WIM radio shows, then became a project champion and participated in the shows.

A particularly compelling story of a project champion is that of Modeste Kineba, age 14, an orphan who lived with his uncle and aunt. Because he is not biologically related to his aunt, she did not treat him as a member of the family, leaving him to fend for himself to a large extent. However, after participating in the first positive parenting skills training, Modeste’s aunt dramatically changed her attitude toward him, considering him her son and taking responsibility for his basic needs.

issues’ causes, consequences, and larger social context.

WIM conducted 44 radio broadcast, providing ample time to cover a wide range of topics related to WFCL. The first two months of broadcasts, from late August through early October 2015, covered core WIM content related to protecting children, parents and the community prioritizing children’s growth and development, and the dangers of WFCL. Later radio broadcasts covered additional material, spanning such themes as the legal framework of child labor issues in the DRC; experiences of non-mining families whose income is generated from other sources; the economic context of child labor in mining; the global context of WFCL, including issues related to poverty, globalization, migration, economic and gender inequality, demographics, and armed conflict; and other activities for children outside of school.

WIM staff developed the radio show themes, but the young project champions, supported by their peers to be representatives of the project among its most important beneficiaries, delivered the shows. The project champions had all worked in the mines and were among the first children to leave the mines. Each show consisted of a mix of reporting and debate to keep the format dynamic.

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Incorporating Other Forms of Vulnerability in the Project

A communal conflict stemming from grievances related to equity in land use, access to services, and discrimination between Pygmy and Bantu residents of Manono and other nearby territories occurred from 2014 through the first half of 2015. The conflict killed hundreds of people and involved Pygmy militias, Bantu vigilante groups, and the DRC military. After the conflict had displaced thousands of people and failed to benefit either community, fatigue set in by the middle of 2015. Civil society actors carried out continuous sensitization to promote an end to the conflict while village group chiefs and the Manono secondary court enacted a demobilization policy consisting of awareness-raising, reintegration, and the arrest of hold-outs. The violence came under full control and largely ceased in the last half of the year. Because conflict produces unique forms of vulnerability, especially among displaced people, the Kanteba WIM Neighborhood Committee raised awareness about the risks of WFCL and introduced positive parenting skills to all those inhabiting a displaced persons camp at the Manono barracks. Displaced people, for example, often are particularly affected by a lack of both income-generating activities and access to public services including education. WIM awareness-raising and training were therefore very relevant in order to discourage WFCL among this population.

Conferences

As part of fulfilling WIM’s mission to integrate with other initiatives and institutions in the DRC, WIM’s project manager, Marthe Balunda, presented the project at a forum organized by UNICEF in Lubumbashi in July 2015, entitled “Children are Everyone’s Responsibility - Corporate Social Responsibility and Children’s Rights.” Ms. Balunda also presented the WIM project at the first ever “Women in Mining in the DRC” conference in Bukavu in September 2015, where her presentation highlighted the important and diverse connections between women in mining and child labor. The World Bank paid for the participation of one of WIM’s stakeholders, Ms. Jeanne Ngoy, President of the Mamans Creuseurs de Djibende (Women Miners of Djibende), in the conference.
Database

WIM built a database in order to track progress and remain aware of the most entrenched forms of WFCL. The database is primarily in digital form and hard copies of questionnaires are available. The database respects all essential requirements of data security and confidentiality, protecting the identities of the children and families whose information is recorded. The iTSCi offices in Manono and Lubumbashi continue to manage the database.

Project Sustainability Workshop

In February 2016, WIM organized a workshop with main project stakeholders about how to sustain the impact of the project. The workshop focused on the roles of all project participants and discussed how they could continue them beyond the duration of WIM itself. Members agreed to continue mine visits through alert committees to raise awareness among children miners about the risks of WFCL. In addition, stakeholders agreed to do the following:

- Urge Manono radio stations to continue child labor-related broadcasts.
- Exchange of experiences and practices between neighborhood committees.
- Mining Police and mining regulatory agencies to enforce bans on child labor at mine sites.
- Continue to discuss child labor at iTSCi CLS meetings.

6. Engagement of Upstream Suppliers

Every month the Comité Local de Suivi (CLS), or Local Monitoring Committee, in Manono, meets as part of the iTSCi system. This multi-stakeholder committee chaired by the Territorial Administrator was established by the iTSCi system as a mechanism for locally monitoring iTSCi processes, resolving incidents related to conflict-free minerals, and engaging all local actors, including local companies upstream in the mineral supply chain, in dialogue to learn about due diligence and mineral traceability. Because of WIM, the issue of child labor is now raised at every CLS monthly meeting and the stakeholders are kept informed about WIM activities.

In June 2015, a first meeting was held with local member companies of iTSCi, which are, therefore, obliged to observe and implement OECD Guidance on due diligence, including on WFCL. Thirteen company representatives attended the meeting, at which their obligations as suppliers to Boeing, Microsoft, and the international market in general were outlined. Simple, inexpensive, and practical steps these companies could take to address WFCL in their operations were discussed, and there was full agreement by the representatives that they would participate in WIM activities.
The following suggestions were discussed. Companies agreed to bring these points back to their company headquarters and to start implementing these activities. There was also a general request for more technical support from WIM, particularly regarding developing policies and reporting and this has been identified as a follow-up activity for the project.

- Report on any child labor they observe in the area they operate (notably in their concession and/or in the area where they buy minerals) and submit this to company headquarters and iTSCi.

- Develop a company policy on eliminating child labor from the supply chain, including the following points:
  - Do not employ (on a permanent or casual basis) children under age 18 in any mining, mineral transport, mineral processing, or mineral trading operations.
  - Do not recruit children under age 18 to carry out any mining or mineral-related activities.
  - Develop a child protection code of conduct for all employees to sign, and take disciplinary measures against any employees violating the code.

- Communicate this policy to their suppliers:
  - Meet with négociants (traders) and inform them that they should refuse to purchase minerals from children.

- Put up signs at concessions to say that children should not be in the mines. The signs should use clear images, not just text.

- Put up signs at depots to say that the company will not purchase minerals from children. The signs should use clear images, not just text.

- Engage with other stakeholders on the issue of child labor.

- Discuss company efforts with the CLS.

- If the company needs specific assistance engaging children who regularly return to the mines or parents who do not respect the regulations, contact the WIM project.

- Request WIM to provide specific training on the issue of child labor in mining, if they feel this would be beneficial.

- Support local initiatives to reduce child labor in mining, for example participating in and/or sponsoring WIM activities.

By the end of the project, iTSCi member companies had put strictly enforced bans on child labor on 23 mines sites. However, local companies did not ultimately sponsor WIM-related events, though they do make a monthly grant to the territorial administration to be used for social and development projects. Pact and iTSCi have pending inquiries into how a portion of such grants can be used to prevent WFCL in the future. iTSCi, through CLS meetings and its regular monitoring, is tracking the degree to which member companies adhere to the above recommendations.
7. Project Milestones

The project milestones demonstrate how the project both hit the ground running and evolved to maximize impact. The creation of Neighborhood Committees broadened project stakeholders, and the extent to which child labor issues unique to each neighborhood of Manono were addressed in more tailored ways. An additional organizational innovation was the mobilization of alert committee volunteers to increase the reach of the project, generate information on child labor, and inform children directly at mine sites about the risks inherent in mining. The dynamic approach WIM took to the issue at hand was most clearly demonstrated through its combined use of radio as a tool of mass communication for awareness-raising with input and the direct involvement of project champions drawn from local student governments for broadcasting such messages. The milestones show the content of such broadcasts grew richer and more varied with time. Finally, WIM held a workshop at the end of the project to identify strategies to sustain the success of the project to the extent possible with the current lack of additional resources.

Although this is not a substitute for the resources needed to address the totality of the problems related to WFCL, it is an innovative way both to maximize the impact of the project and to reduce the likelihood of a regression to norms that prevailed prior to the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January-February</th>
<th>March-April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracts with Children’s Voice and ARDERI agreed</td>
<td>Key personnel hired</td>
<td>Project materials and infrastructure organized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>August</th>
<th>September-October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>January</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twice-weekly WIM radio broadcasts launched with participation from project champions</td>
<td>Focus group with displaced people from the Pygmy-Bantu conflict on child labor issues held</td>
<td>Children’s Forum specifically for orphaned children held</td>
<td>Six project champions who are student government leaders with portfolios including health, gender, family, and children/human rights, environment, and education in their student governments were selected from among candidates</td>
<td>Two children’s football teams, including both boys and girls, at which awareness-raising activities were conducted, formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each neighborhood of Manono visited to sensitize stakeholders about the project</td>
<td>Pre-existing alert committees trained with partner REFED for a rapid response when children are found in the mines</td>
<td>Children’s Interactive Forum on the causes, consequences, and solutions for WFCL held</td>
<td>Radio shows broadcast by champions address such themes as mining health risks, value of education, lost opportunities from mining, and responsible parenting</td>
<td>Child labor alert committee volunteers trained in positive parenting skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core stakeholder groups for the five neighborhoods of Manono and one nearby village selected</td>
<td>Training of trainers began</td>
<td>Training coordinator committee, members of government, and families trained in positive parenting skills</td>
<td>Children’s Interactive Forum on the causes, consequences, and solutions for WFCL held</td>
<td>Radio broadcasts included themes such as alternative sources of income for parents, the legal framework of bans on child labor, and reasons some families continue to allow children to work in the mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination Committee members selected</td>
<td>Training of trainers continued</td>
<td>Training coordinator committee, members of government, and families trained in positive parenting skills</td>
<td>Children’s Interactive Forum on the causes, consequences, and solutions for WFCL held</td>
<td>Workshops on strategies learned during the project and ways to sustain them, including continued awareness-raising activities by those who were trained, continued site visits by volunteer alert committees and iTSCi project, and exchange of best practices by Neighborhood Committees held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainers selected</td>
<td>Training of trainers conducted by the six project committees and iTSCi</td>
<td>Final awareness-raising activities at schools conducted by the six project champions and schools/student government officers</td>
<td>Final awareness-raising activities at schools conducted by the six project champions and schools/student government officers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training-of-trainers module prepared</td>
<td>Database of children engaged in mining updated</td>
<td>Workshop on strategies learned during the project and ways to sustain them, including continued awareness-raising activities by those who were trained, continued site visits by volunteer alert committees and iTSCi project, and exchange of best practices by Neighborhood Committees held</td>
<td>SOLICITATIONS for enhanced support in the sector, including for training in other income-generating activities, are received by WIM from beneficaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database of children engaged in mining updated</td>
<td>Workshops on strategies learned during the project and ways to sustain them, including continued awareness-raising activities by those who were trained, continued site visits by volunteer alert committees and iTSCi project, and exchange of best practices by Neighborhood Committees held</td>
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</table>
8. Results and Project Performance on Key Metrics

As demonstrated by its results and participant feedback, WIM was a successful project. Participants’ reactions to the project were overwhelmingly positive, with one exclaiming, “Where have you been all this time?” Others have pointed out that Pact, Children’s Voice and ARDERI are the only NGO working in Manono to bring together all local stakeholders for a project. The project exceeded all set targets, including child beneficiaries, as demonstrated in the table below.

WIM exceeding the project targets by such large margins reflects the project team’s commitment to using resources in the most effective way possible. Once research began on implementation at the beginning of the project, it became clear that by involving more stakeholders, for example through neighborhood committees and by rolling out iterative changes throughout the project’s duration, the project’s scale could be increased and more beneficiaries could be reached.

Of the 4,100 beneficiaries WIM reached, 1,881 were children, including:

- 383 girls and 373 boys at youth forums
- 131 girls and 216 boys at positive parenting skills trainings

With the 1,881 child beneficiaries and 2,219 adults directly reached by the project and the hundreds, if not thousands, of others reached through the 44 radio programs, awareness-raising by project champions at their schools, and the adult caregivers reached through the project, WIM clearly has made a large impact in Manono.

Indeed, WIM has been effective at altering the behavior of families who have the means, even if only marginally, to avoid sending their children to the mine. WIM’s impact almost immediately changed beneficiaries’ approaches to parenting and planning for improved life outcomes for their children. On the other hand, in cases of acute economic necessity and vulnerability, including destitute families and orphaned children, it may be difficult for concerned children to immediately stop mining. Discussions with orphans and abandoned children revealed that the more economically critical mining is to their livelihood, the less discretion they have to elect not to mine. The end-of-project survey confirmed that virtually all children still working in the mines were in this category.

To enhance project effectiveness, WIM also created 6 Neighborhood Committees with 10 members each, one committee for each of Manono’s five neighborhoods and an adjacent village.

### Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Total Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Coordination Committee members regularly involved and actively engaged in developing and implementing the awareness-raising campaign</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of children reached</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WIM assembled a main Coordination Committee, with 30 members encompassing a cross-section of local stakeholders. To enhance project effectiveness, WIM also created 6 Neighborhood Committees with 10 members each, one committee for each of Manono’s five neighborhoods and an adjacent village.

### Performance on Key Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Total Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of meetings of the Coordination Committee</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of events/activities carried out to raise awareness</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of extra coordinators/teachers/others involved in preparing and implementing awareness events</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of local champions carrying out leadership roles</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trainers trained</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of caregivers reached</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of program participants</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WIM identified and involved 6 members of local student governments at 3 local schools to fulfill the roles of champions, including by helping prepare and broadcast the radio programs and participating in awareness-raising events at their schools.

### Results

- WIM conducted trainings of trainers for 6 trainers and 7 TSC field staff from Malemba-Nkulu, Mitwaba, and Manono in positive parenting skills.
- Local trainers trained 180 volunteer alert committee members to visit mine sites and educate child miners about the dangers of WFCL.
- 60 neighborhood coordination committee members were involved in preparing and implementing awareness events.
- WIM assembled a main Coordination Committee, with 30 members encompassing a cross-section of local stakeholders.
The baseline survey conducted by the alert committees under the supervision of Children’s Voice for the three mining sectors in the project area observed 1,051 children working there. While it is difficult to know with certainty the number of children working in the mines after the project, a survey using the same methodology covering Djibende, Ngobo, and Dragon mining sectors found only 115 child miners, a reduction of 89%. The methodology used during both surveys included the same questionnaire, mine visits conducted over the course of five consecutive days between 8 am and 4 pm, and no notice given to miners, mine owners, cooperatives, negotiants, or others working in the supply chain. The reduction also was corroborated by ITSCI field visits observing progressively fewer children over the course of the project’s duration and by interviews with the head of the artisanal mining regulatory agency (Service d’Assistance et d’Encadrement du Small Scale Mining, or SAESSCAM) for the Manono area, adult miners, cooperative members, teachers, and civil society members.

The decrease in the number of children observed working at mines was likely due to WIM as well as other factors. These other factors likely include low international prices for tin and tantalum, causing local exporters to purchase less and production to decrease, thus there was an overall decrease in the number of miners, including children. Although the decrease in child miners attested to in the baseline and end-of-project survey (both conducted by Children’s Voice) does not, in itself, show causality, there are credible pathways through which the project likely contributed to this result.

WIM helped generate locally sourced solutions to remove the remaining child miners that could be funded in a subsequent phase. Of particular significance, the ideas that were generated relate to both meeting the short-term needs of the vulnerable and investing in the economic life of Manono to actually alleviate the root causes of vulnerability over time, discussed in more detail in Section 10.

The end-of-project survey found that all participants of WIM committees had either a good or very good understanding of WFCL, with 76.3% being in the latter category. Indeed, the committees proved a very effective method of raising the awareness of stakeholders around child mining. The branch of police responsible for ensuring security and observance of the law in mine sites (Police des Mines et Hydrocarbures) and mining regulatory agencies Division des Mines and SAESSCAM all had members participating in the Coordination Committee and gave WIM-inspired direction to their subordinates to redouble efforts to prevent children from working in mines.

The fact that much of WIM’s radio programming was developed and broadcast by children signals how much the project’s beneficiaries are invested in its goals. Children’s Voice surveyed 70 participants involved in one of the last awareness events of the project, of whom 92.5% had listened to the radio broadcasts.

The overall change in attitudes in key areas as a result of the project also has been evident. For example, prior to the project, orphaned children were regularly suspended from school due to non-payment of school fees. While the project has not been able to quantitatively measure if the rate of such suspensions has decreased, the administrations and teachers of the schools involved have demonstrated great interest in the project’s goals, including addressing the vulnerability of orphans and abandoned children.

### After the project, a survey using the same methodology covering Djibende, Ngobo, and Dragon mining sectors found only 115 child miners, a reduction of 89%.

### WIM’s impact on the Mwilambwe family

Prior to WIM implementing awareness-raising and positive parenting skills training, 15-year-old Marie and 17-year-old Léonie worked at a mine. Their parents, Katomeno and Shimba also worked in mining while simultaneously working as farmers. They brought Marie and Léonie to the mine with them to maximize the family’s production and income. Since learning of the health risks from mining on children and of the missed opportunities from foregoing schooling, the family has forbidden their daughters from mining again and have decided to work their fields more systematically to make up the lost income.

“I thanks to WIM, many children have abandoned mining in favor of raising poultry, agriculture, and baking,” said Mrs. Shimba, mother of Marie and Léonie.

### WIM’s impact on project champion John Kabala Wa Kasongo

John was affected by WIM in several ways. Before WIM, he and his parents were miners. After his family was reached by WIM, they decided to encourage John to take up raising chickens and ducks. With the income he earns from the poultry, he can pay his school fees without exposing himself to the health effects of mining. His parents continue to mine without him. John was so passionate about the project, he joined the team of young journalists, or project champions, who broadcasted WIM programming on the radio.

“I’m very happy to see the community of Manono increasing our awareness about the worst forms of child labor,” said John Kabala Wa Kasongo.
9. Challenges

The social, economic, and cultural context of Manono and children working in mines presented several unique challenges. In fact, different social norms between DRC provinces also were brought into relief since Children’s Voice is based in North Kivu where there are more NGO interventions focused on children’s welfare. Some of the challenges were addressed through the WIM’s trainings and awareness-raising events, and others were more enduring.

To begin, vulnerability is a condition affecting much of the population of Manono; it affects entire families, not only children. As a result, parents and heads of household often are inclined to prioritize the overall livelihood of the family as opposed to privileging children’s protection from dangerous activities. In other words, all members of a family, including children, are expected to help generate needed income to meet the family’s basic needs. Exacerbating the effects of such widespread vulnerability on children, mining is one of the only income-generating activities in Manono.

However, the WIM committees and forums identified income-generating activities for families whose children are leaving the mines and other at-risk families. Funding for training and small-business start-ups in these sectors and its impact on economic diversification would address the dual problems of child labor and vulnerability in several ways. First, they would provide non-mining sources of employment for young or single parents who habitually bring their children to the mine. Second, they would bring Manono closer to full employment, thereby increasing local incomes both in and out of ASM. Third, they would cushion the downward pressure on local incomes when mineral prices decrease, countering the intrinsic volatility of commodities on the local economy and the economic shock such volatility has on families at or near subsistence income levels. Finally, they would help generate more tax revenue for local government so that orphans whose situations were not improved by the above changes could still have school fees paid by the state. Economic diversification may sound like a lofty goal, but without it, conditions that encourage WFCL are likely to remain in place despite widespread acceptance of their detrimental effects on children.

Many income-generating and social and economic support activities do not require very large investments to materially change the economic fabric of Manono for the better. In addition, it is well documented that even petty trade, when added to other economic activities, compares favorably for increasing
income to communities dominated by only one economic activity. The following have been proposed as having both subsistence and income-generating potential: soap-making; poultry farming; raising livestock; brickworks; financial planning, saving, and micro-credit; information technology; artisanal and mechanical carpentry; agriculture; baking; and beauty and hairstyling.

In a poll conducted by Children’s Voice at the end of the project, 1,251 children, all orphans and/or vulnerable children, requested some kind of training related to the above activities.

10. Success Factors

By casting children’s well-being as dependent on both freedom to engage in certain activities on the one hand and freedom from certain risks on the other and exploring such concepts’ interdependence, the project was framed around two complementary impulses already existing in the community to varying degrees. In this way, WIM avoided simply conveying a list of forbidden activities to caregivers that do not neatly correspond to the incentives and constraints families currently face. Instead, with the execution of the project, children, caregivers, and other stakeholders adopted a broad view of why children should not work and why it child labor does not work for the community at large. And, to the extent the practice cannot be immediately eliminated altogether, such participants and stakeholders were brought together through forums to discuss ways it could be eliminated with proper support in the future. This also highlights the strong interactive component of the project. WIM was able to align its programming not only with local institutions, but directly with beneficiaries.

Perhaps the project’s greatest success factor was how the project was scaled up to reach as many beneficiaries as possible via multiple avenues and, in most cases, while implementing the totality of the project’s content. For example, many of the children miners and children at risk of mining were trained in positive parenting skills, not only awareness activities about the risks of WFCL. The capacity to scale up the way WIM did stems from the multiplicity of stakeholders engaged through the project. The most concrete benefit of this is that many children miners are young parents or soon-to-be parents as well, who themselves may have grown up mining. At its core, WIM has worked to realize the eponymous goal of the study informing it, Breaking the Chain.

11. Integration with Other Donors and Year 2 Proposal

iTSCI and Microsoft will continue to support WIM in year 2 with activities to build awareness and stakeholder engagement, further empower committees, and expand training. We will also seek additional funding to scale up and expand the scope of WIM activities and approaches in order to address the list of activities noted below.

Some related activities will continue via indirect funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DMFA), which is supporting a three-year project to scale up iTSCI and to focus on Phase 3 social activities, notably economic empowerment and occupational safety and health. Specifically, DMFA funding is being used to develop an ASM-based curriculum for literacy, savings, and small business development, and one of the proposed areas for curriculum roll-out is in Manono.

More partners are sought to collaborate in a large-scale project that will build on year 1 successes and enable:

**Continuation of activities in Manono:**

- Continuously support the committees, trainings, and supplier engagement.
- Expand to include child protection services.
- Expand to include a program on sexual abuse.
- Strengthen education access, attendance, and resources.
- Roll out technical training and apprenticeships for older children to learn trades and life-skills.
- Expand to include income-generating activities (see section 9).

**Expansion to other key 3Ts mining areas in Katanga or beyond:**

- Use a team from the Manono stakeholders as champions to “spread the word” and encourage peers in other areas to engage.
- Implement the basic WIM year 1 activities or an expanded set of activities.
- Develop a video on the project and its impact.
- Engage with OECD on its draft “practical actions” on addressing child labor to place WIM as a case study and to draw practical lessons from project experiences.
- Provide technical support to local suppliers to help them develop, disseminate, and implement their child-positive operational policies.
- Explore appropriate technology solutions to key challenges, including improving educational resources and enhanced monitoring and reporting.

**Expansion of activities to other minerals (e.g., copper, cobalt, gold):**

- Adapt project activities and messages to respond to the needs and circumstances in the Copperbelt.
12. Conclusion

The research and initial implementation phases of WIM demonstrated the complexity of the issues of child labor and WFCL as they pertain to ASM and supply chain due diligence. As documented in this report, the WIM impact has undoubtedly better equipped children, parents, and other caregivers in Manono with important knowledge about risks associated with WFCL and mining, the long-term trade-offs involved, and tools to avoid bringing or sending children to work in the mines. Through the project’s Coordination and Neighborhood Committees, overlap with the iTSCi system, involvement of primary schools and their student governments, signage about child labor posted throughout Manono, and relationships with law enforcement and mining regulatory agencies on child labor, WIM has built an infrastructure that will certainly outlast this phase of the project. And, local supplier awareness of their buyers’ expectations with regard to WFCL have increased dramatically, with strict controls being placed on children’s access to mines and a significant, measurable decrease in children’s presence in the mines by the end of the project.

However, due to the widespread economic vulnerability of Manono, including the presence of many vulnerable children who lack family security, this progress is fragile. Several interviewed beneficiaries expressed concerns about the need for continued programming, the lack of alternatives for the most vulnerable child miners, and the risk of children returning to the mines if awareness-raising events and trainings end. Thus, there is a clear need to both ensure a continuity to the work WIM accomplished in this first implementation phase and to enlarge the scope of efforts.

Project expansion can occur on several axes. The range of activities being carried out can expand to address other needs and inter-related problems. The geographical scope of efforts to curb child labor in mines can expand, not just to other parts of Katanga or the DRC, but to other ASM areas. The range of minerals addressed also can expand because the challenges seen in the tin and tantalite mines of Manono are no different from the challenges in cobalt, copper, gold, or other mines. And, finally, the scope of engagement of the supply chain can increase. WIM has demonstrated how downstream companies can exercise influence over their supply chain, supporting communities to meet the market’s expectations and to achieve a fundamental change upstream. If other actors in the supply chain participate, this influence and response can reach even further, helping to keep tens of thousands of children out of mines and out of mineral supply chains.