

Synergies Cooperation

Development Justice Human Rights

Free the Slaves / Search for Common Ground

Final Evaluation

*Strengthening Community-Driven Responses and Accountability
Mechanisms to End Slavery in
Eastern DR Congo Mining Zones*



Final Report

December 2015

Carole Berrih

Evaluation report:

*Strengthening Community-Driven Responses and Accountability
Mechanisms to End Slavery in
Eastern DR Congo Mining Zones*

December 2015

This report was prepared independently by Carole Berrih, Synergies Coopération

Free the Slaves acknowledges the following generous financial support:
U.S. Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons - J/TIP -
CONGO S-SJTIP-12-GR-1036
Open Square Charitable Gift Fund

Front page: Luwowo Manganese mine (Masisi territory)
Credit for all pictures: C Berrih

Table of contents

List of pictures.....	5
List of tables	5
List of acronyms.....	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
Methodology.....	7
Results	8
Relevance	8
Effectiveness	8
Efficiency.....	9
Impact.....	9
Sustainability.....	10
Conclusion	10
Recommendations.....	11
1. INTRODUCTION	13
1.1. Context and rationale of the evaluation.....	13
1.1.1. General context.....	13
1.1.2. Free the Slaves' project on Fighting Human Trafficking in North Kivu	13
1.2. Evaluation objectives.....	16
2. METHODOLOGY.....	18
2.1. Methodological principles	18
2.2. Review of literature	19
2.3. Field study.....	19
2.3.1. Semi-structured focus group discussions	19
2.3.2. Key informant interviews.....	19
2.3.3. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey (KAP survey).....	20
2.3.4. Observation	21
2.3.5. Data management and analysis	21
2.3.6. Reporting results	22
2.4. Limits and weaknesses of the evaluation	22
3. RESULTS	24
3.1. Project relevance: Was the project consistent with needs and priorities?	24
3.1.1. Alignment with local context and needs	24
3.1.2. Incorporation of cross-cutting issues	26
3.2. Effectiveness: Have activities been implemented and to what extent were the indicators met?	28
3.2.1. Increasing resistance to slavery in fifteen mining communities: activities and indicators	28
3.2.2. Increasing knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery among the general public: activities and indicators.....	33
3.2.3. Establishing an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil Society Organizations: activities and indicators.....	37

3.2.4. Increasing targeted government officials' anti-slavery knowledge and actions: activities and indicators.....	39
3.2.5. Effectiveness: in summary.....	40
3.3. Project efficiency: Were the effects obtained with the least possible resources?.....	42
3.3.1. Mobilization of funds and cost-efficiency analysis.....	42
3.3.2. Mobilization of human resources	44
3.3.3. Delays and adjustments to the schedule	45
3.3.4. Project implementation methods and monitoring system	46
3.4. Project impact: What are the project's positive and negative impacts?.....	49
3.4.1. Objective 1: increase increase resistance to slavery in fifteen vulnerable mining communities in North Kivu	50
3.4.2. Objective 2: increase knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery among the general public in eastern DRC	55
3.4.3. Objective 3: establish an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).....	64
3.4.4. Objective 4: increase targeted government officials' anti-slavery knowledge and actions in North Kivu	67
3.4.5. Unplanned results and impacts on other institutions.....	70
3.5. Project sustainability: Will the project impacts be sustainable?	73
3.5.1. Sustainability of community-based CVCs.....	73
3.5.2. Sustainability of livelihood support.....	74
3.5.3. Coalition of CSOs	75
3.5.4. Sustainability of training activities.....	75
4. DISCUSSION: HAS THE PROJECT INCREASED COMMUNITY-LED RESISTANCE TO SLAVERY IN EASTERN DRC MINING ZONES?	77
5. CONCLUSION	81
6. LESSONS LEARNED	83
7. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	85
Appendix 1: List of organizations met by the research team	88
Appendix 2: Evaluation analysis grid.....	89
Appendix 3: Interviews and Focus groups guides.....	93
Appendix 4: Sample for KAP survey	100
Appendix 5: Questionnaire.....	101
Appendix 6: Consent forms.....	102
Appendix 7: CVC maturity tool.....	103
Appendix 8: KAP survey report	107
Appendix 9: KAP survey database	108
Appendix 10: Pre- and posts-tests used during anti-slavery training by CREDDHO	109
Appendix 11: Terms of Reference	112

List of pictures

PICTURE 1: REPORTING THE FIRST FINDINGS IN GOMA	22
PICTURE 2: EXTRACT FROM IMAGE BOX ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION	27
PICTURE 3: GIRLS DURING THEIR TRAINING IN SEWING IN RUBAYA'S VOCATIONAL CENTER	30
PICTURE 4: MECHANICS INSTRUCTOR AT RUBAYA'S VOCATIONAL CENTER	30
PICTURE 5: EXTRACT FROM AN IMAGE BOX	32
PICTURE 6: COMMUNICATION MATERIAL IN MASISI	32
PICTURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE FILM "HATUKO WATUMWA": "I'M NOT READY TO RUN UP ANOTHER DEBT!"	33
PICTURE 8: COSCAE MEMBERS OF IN GOMA	38
PICTURE 9: EXTRACT FROM THE IMAGE BOX	61
PICTURE 10: TRAINED JUDICIAL POLICE OFFICER (LEFT) AND COMMANDER OF MINE POLICE (RIGHT) IN FRONT OF AN ANTI-SLAVERY POSTER IN BENI	68

List of tables

TABLE 1: OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS FROM THE J/TIP PROPOSAL	14
TABLE 2: # FGD ORGANIZED DURING THE EVALUATION FIELD MISSION	19
TABLE 3: # PEOPLE INTERVIEWED DURING THE EVALUATION FIELD MISSION.....	20
TABLE 4: LOCATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.....	29
TABLE 5: NUMBER OF FILM VIEWERS DURING SFCG FIELD MISSIONS, ACCORDING TO MISSION REPORTS	34
TABLE 6: LOCATIONS OF SFCG FILM SCREENING VS PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	35
TABLE 7: NUMBER OF TRAINED OFFICIALS AND CSOS DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT.....	39
TABLE 8: RESULTS OF KEY ACTIVITIES COMPARED TO PLANNED INDICATORS.....	40
TABLE 9: PROJECTED COSTS VS USED BUDGET FOR SOME BUDGET LINES SUB-GRANTED TO SFCG	42
TABLE 10: PRE- AND POST-TESTS FOR TRAINEES	68
TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF CASES FOLLOWED UP BY CREDDHO IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT	69

List of acronyms

ASSODIP:	Association pour le développement des initiatives paysannes (<i>Association for the development of peasant initiatives</i>)
CAP:	Community Action Plan
CLDD:	Comité local de droit et de développement (<i>Local rights and development committee</i>)
CREDDHO:	Centre de recherches sur l'environnement, la démocratie et les droits de l'homme (<i>Centre for research on the environment, democracy and human rights</i>)
COSCAE:	Coalition de la société civile anti-esclavagiste (<i>Coalition of anti-slavery civil society</i>)
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
CVC:	Community-based Vigilance Committee
DRC:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
FTS:	Free The Slaves
IDP:	Internally Displaced Persons
IGA:	Income-Generating Activity
J/TIP:	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. State Department
KAP:	Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices
MUSOPEC:	Mutuelles de solidarité paysannes d'épargne et de crédit (<i>Savings and loans peasant farmer solidarity fund</i>)
SAESSCAM:	Service d'assistance et d'encadrement du small scale mining (<i>Small-scale mining technical assistance and training service</i>)
SFCG:	Search for Common Ground
SMB:	Société minière de Bisunzu (<i>Bisunzu mining company</i>)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Free the Slaves (FTS), together with partners Search for Common Ground (SFCG), Association for the development of peasant initiatives (ASSODIP) and the Centre for research on the environment, democracy and human rights (CREDDHO), implemented a 24-month project “Strengthening Community-Driven Responses and Accountability Mechanisms to End Slavery in eastern DR Congo Mining Zones”, with the support of a grant from the US Department of State’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) and significant matching funds from the Open Square Charitable Fund. The project was implemented in Masisi, Lubero, Walikale territories and Goma. The project started in October 2013 and funding from JTIP ended in September 2015 though the project continues as part of Free the Slaves on-going programming in DRC. This report describes the impact evaluation conducted in September 2015 by the external evaluation consultant, Synergies Cooperation.

Results clearly demonstrate that the project led to increased community-led resistance to slavery in eastern DR Congo mining zones.

This evaluation used the standard OECD-DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability to address the project objectives. It begins with a brief description of the project background and evaluation methodology. The results section addresses the evaluation criteria by describing and analyzing the results of the evaluation data collection. The discussion and conclusion sections highlight the main findings. The report ends with lessons learned and recommendations for future actions.

This project had four objectives:

- increase resistance to slavery in fifteen vulnerable mining communities in North Kivu;
- increase knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery among the general public in eastern DRC;
- establish an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil Society Organizations (CSOs);
- increase targeted government officials’ anti-slavery knowledge and actions in North Kivu.

In order to reach these objectives, the following activities were planned: support the implementation and reinforcement of community-based vigilance committees (CVCs) in mining zones; implement livelihood support to strengthen families’ abilities, particularly through the implementation of Savings and loans peasant farmer solidarity fund (MUSOPEC); extract children from mines; raise awareness among the general public on slavery using right-based communication tools, including a film and radio programs; create and support an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil society organizations (CSOs); and train 150 members of civil society organizations and security sectors as well as 10 judges and prosecutors.

The target population was the general population reached through community radio series and 24,000 individuals reached through mobile cinema and film screening; civil society organizations and community-based committees and 160 Congolese security and civilian officials.

Methodology

The evaluation methodology includes a participatory approach to data collection, involving the main beneficiaries: CVCs, the general public, survivors, families who benefited from livelihood support, trained officials and civil society organizations. This evaluation adopts a mixed methodology, combining a quantitative and qualitative approach: desk research; a field study,

carried out in September 2015 in North Kivu province, which included focus group discussions, key informant interviews, questionnaires and observation; and a feedback session with FTS and partners in Goma. All results are based on the triangulation of data.

Results

Overall, the evaluation found that the activities that were implemented led to significantly improving of the population's knowledge and behaviors since the beginning of the project and to reducing child labor in mines. Moreover, the involvement of partners, CSOs and CVCs resulted in a strong commitment towards anti-slavery in the province. Specific results are described below.

Relevance

The project was based on knowledge of on-the-ground realities in North Kivu province. ASSODIP, CREDDHO and the community were fully involved in setting up community-based vigilance committees (CVCs) and the design of awareness-raising material. The project was designed to address the main difficulties reported by the US Department of State: it responded directly to the international donors' priority in North Kivu province. The cross-cutting issues of gender and protection of children were taken into consideration during project implementation, even though they were not particularly taken into account during project design.

Effectiveness

The following table shows the result of key activities compared to planned indicators. The following color code was used: dark green – exceeded target; light green – met target; yellow – did not meet target.

Activities	Indicators	Results	Effectiveness
Organizing and training communities to form Community-based Vigilance Committees (CVCs)	15 CVCs organized and trained	21 CVCs, included 18 in mining communities	Exceeded target
Supporting CVCs to create community action plans (CAPs)	15 CVCs create CAPs	9 CVCs created CAPs	Did not meet target
Providing sustainable livelihood training and support to vulnerable households	100 households receiving livelihood support	More than 100 MUSOPEC members + 23 trainees	Exceeded target
Creating and distributing rights-based education tool (picture book)	15 rights education picture books printed and distributed	15 rights education picture books printed, 12 distributed	Did not meet target
Raising awareness of community	1,500 community members participating in sensitization sessions	More than 1,500 community members	Exceeded target
Creating and showing dramatic anti-slavery film in mining communities in North Kivu	1 20-30 minute film created	1 33 minute film created	Met target
	24,000 people viewing film	25,218 viewers, but only 7,872 in mining communities	Did not meet target
	360 opinion leaders view film	745 opinion leaders viewed film	Exceeded target
	Radio magazine created	Radio magazine created	Met target

Creating and broadcasting radio episodes	12 radio episodes produced	12 radio programs produced, that include 4 talk shows	Met target
	32 radio stations airing magazine	6 programs broadcast on 45 radios, 6 programs broadcast on 19 radios	Did not meet target
Training FTS partners in key communication skills for reaching media and elites	12 partner staff trained in communications skills	19 partner staff trained	Exceeded target
Formally establishing a coalition	Key documents drafted (charter, policies, procedures, annual work plan)	Charter and action plan drafted	Met target
Encouraging CSOs to joint coalition	# coalition member organizations	11 members	N/A (no target)
Training civilian and security officials on DRC labor and criminal codes	150 civilian and security officials trained	192 civilian and security officials trained	Exceeded target
Training civilian prosecutors, military prosecutors and judges on slavery and trafficking laws	10 prosecutors and judges trained	15 prosecutors and judges	Exceeded target

Efficiency

Overall, the project used funding efficiently: the global budget has been respected and the financial management was effective, but the activity that mobilized the most funds (film) had a limited impact compared to other activities that cost much less. Strong links created between partners, CSOs and committees contributed to project cost-efficiency.

Partners' staff were qualified enough to implement the project. However, ASSODIP implemented more committees than expected without a corresponding increase in the amount of human resources, which had a negative impact on the monitoring of newly implemented MUSOPEC savings groups and the monitoring of CVCs' income-generating activities.

The biggest delay in project implementation was due to the unexpected length of the "Leahy" US regulatory vetting process for government trainees, which was not within FTS' control. The security situation in the province also prevented activities in some communities being carried out, but corrective measures were implemented to ensure that people from sensitive areas participate in activities.

Communication between partners and beneficiaries appeared smooth and clear, as was the communication between FTS and its partners. The number and complexity of monitoring tools and the lack of major monitoring tools did not allow partners and FTS to precisely assess the level of achievement of planned activities and objectives throughout the project.

Impact

The project's first objective aims to increase resistance to slavery in fifteen vulnerable mining communities in North Kivu. The project resulted in a general increase in the population's knowledge of slavery and local accountability mechanisms. The project has been successful in changing people's practices towards slavery: more people now take action. It is also clear that

parents know that their children should not work in mining sites or carry heavy loads and should be enrolled at school. Although awareness-raising activities alone led to an increase in the number of children leaving mining work, many parents have not been able to pay for their children's schools fees. However, the community-based livelihood intervention in Masisi enabled parents to overcome these financial barriers and increased survivors' confidence in their future. The objective of 250 children rescued from mines during the course of the project has been reached.

The project's second objective aims to increase knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery among the general public in eastern DRC. As a result of awareness-raising activities on slavery, respondents in mining communities have increased their ability to identify slavery and different types of slavery: forced labor, the worst forms of child labor, forced marriage, debt bondage.

The project's third objective aims to establish an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). At the time of the evaluation, the Coalition has not had a concrete impact so far on anti-slavery laws, policies and services, but the Coalition projects to continue its activities after the end of the J/TIP funding. It must also be noted that CSO representatives trained by the project increased their knowledge of slavery and committed to fight slavery. CSOs will also pass on the training to their own beneficiaries and contribute to the dissemination of anti-slavery knowledge beyond the project's target groups. Nonetheless, the project had some unforeseen negative impact on the safety of partners and CVCs, which face denials of their mission findings and an increase of threats because of their anti-slavery activities.

The project's fourth objective aims to increase targeted government officials' anti-slavery knowledge and actions in North Kivu. Training of officials increased their knowledge of modern slavery. However, due to a lack of financial means, training had a very limited impact on their working behaviors, particularly the arrests and prosecution of alleged perpetrators.

The project had positive unforeseen impacts on mining business actors, which now participate in the fight against child labor in mining sites.

Sustainability

Although the income-generating activities provided to CVCs to ensure their sustainability are not producing results so far, most CVC members demonstrated good local ownership of the project, and CVCs are likely to continue beyond the project. Some CVCs, however, still require support in the future. Livelihood activities were designed to produce effects after the end of the project, but the sustainability of the positive effect of this support seems limited because of the current financial crisis. COSCAE's local ownership is strong, but support from FTS must be continued to produce results. Similarly, training activities would require future support from FTS and/or other donors to ensure sustainability of its effects. The fact that FTS underlined that it will continue to support partners despite more limited resources is a positive factor of sustainability.

Conclusion

Several strengths and challenges emerged from this evaluation. It is clear that FTS' project has succeeded in its goal to increase community-led resistance to slavery in the target zones. However, some issues should be considered to fully achieve the project's goal. The population's knowledge and behaviors have evolved significantly since the beginning of the project, as a result of the activities that were implemented. Thanks to the additional livelihood activities in Masisi territory,

the population has also been able to change their practices towards child labor in mines and to reintegrate children into communities. The project has thus demonstrated that it is feasible to tackle slavery in mining communities through the implementation of a holistic anti-slavery intervention model that includes awareness-raising activities and livelihood support. COSCAE could be the leading anti-slavery actor in the future, but requires continuous financial, technical and institutional support from FTS. The involvement of partners, CSOs and CVCs resulted in a strong commitment towards anti-slavery in the province. Their safety should be addressed as a priority in the coming months.

Anti-slavery efforts in eastern DRC should be reinforced with the design of a new project. This report's results, lessons learned and recommendations could be useful planning tools to build such a new project.

Recommendations

Considering the positive impacts of the project so far, and the fact the implementation of activities is still needed to fully reach the project's objectives to improve resistance to slavery in eastern DRC mining zones, the evaluation team recommends ongoing financial support from international donors to NGOs and civil society actors for anti-slavery efforts in North Kivu. The evaluation team recommends considering the design of a new anti-slavery project based on the lessons learned in this project, and particularly:

For Free the Slaves

- Reflect on the strategy of geographical expansion and develop criteria for the implementation of new CVCs with partners. Consider expanding the same project model, including the livelihood intervention, to South Kivu.
- Continue to support COSCAE: financially support the implementation of COSCAE's activities and train COSCAE on project management and advocacy.
- Support the training of partners, COSCAE and CVCs on their means of protection and implement a security risk management plan.
- Advocacy at the national level to increase available funds for prosecutors and police officers to effectively conduct investigations and prosecute slavery cases.

For ASSODIP and CREDDHO

- Target other project zones more directly linked with mining communities and/or reflect on the activities that should be implemented to reach the objective of preventing slavery in locations where miners come from, such as increased awareness-raising on the working conditions of miners.
- Reinforce existing non-mature committees and consider only minimum support for mature committees.
- Target fewer committees or recruit more field officers to increase support to these committees, particularly in terms of training, project management and monitoring.
- For livelihood activities: reinforce coordination and referral of survivors with non-State actors, in particular, develop vocational training and MUSOPEC. In addition, plan to strengthen links with other organizations involved in legal assistance, livelihood support, schools and medical care at the local level. Given that, even when arrests are made, certain cases cannot be prosecuted because the victim lacks financial means, consider implementing a legal assistance program for survivors.
- Develop MUSOPEC outside Masisi, and also develop MUSOPEC in already targeted zones for other interested groups.

- Increase the budget for training activities to multiply the number of trainees and training activities. Multiply training activities for local stakeholders that are directly involved with arrests, especially local police officers, for instance, during the parades that are organized every week in all police stations.
- Propose a list of training participants at the beginning of project implementation to avoid unexpected delays caused by the length of the Leahy vetting process.

For Search for Common Ground

- Choose light-weight mobile cinema kits in order to use modes of transport that better reflect on-the-ground realities (motorbike) and thus reach more targeted vulnerable communities.

For COSCAE

- Initiate advocacy of provincial authorities to get them to draft an anti-slavery plan.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Context and rationale of the evaluation

1.1.1. General context

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is potentially one of the richest countries on earth. Its natural resources include the world's largest reserves of cobalt, important quantities of diamonds, gold, the "Three Ts" (tin, tungsten, tantalum) and oil. However, DRC's "conflict minerals", far from supporting the development of the country and its peoples, have caused repeated wars and suffering.

In the context of impoverishment of vulnerable groups and violence in eastern DRC, many communities and families migrated to mining sites, believing that the war economy derived from the mining industries would provide additional food, wealth and services. However, life in mining communities could be brutal and resulted in many instances of modern forms of slavery: worst forms of child labor, forced labor, forced prostitution, debt slavery, peonage, forced marriage and sexual slavery are some of the consequences of communities' general lack of awareness of their rights and the lack of alternative livelihood opportunities.

Moreover, despite the prohibition of slavery at international and national levels, the implementation of the anti-slavery legal framework is deficient and the involvement of the Congolese government remains widely ineffective. Consequently, officials mostly fail to properly identify and prosecute cases of slavery.

In addition, only a few civil society organizations in DRC specifically focus on ending slavery and trafficking, while many of them address the issues of violence, child soldiers and trade.

1.1.2. Free the Slaves' project on Fighting Human Trafficking in North Kivu

In this context, Free the Slaves (FTS), together with partners Search for Common Ground (SFCG), Association for the development of peasant farmer initiatives (ASSODIP) and the Centre for research on the environment, democracy and human rights (CREDDHO), implemented a 24-month project "Strengthening Community-Driven Responses and Accountability Mechanisms to End Slavery in eastern DR Congo Mining Zones", with the support of a grant from the US Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) and significant matching funds from the Open Square Charitable Fund.

This project had four objectives:

- objective 1: increase resistance to slavery in fifteen vulnerable mining communities in North Kivu;
- objective 2: increase knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery among the general public in eastern DRC;
- objective 3: establish an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil Society Organizations (CSOs);
- objective 4: increase targeted government officials' anti-slavery knowledge and actions in North Kivu.

In order to reach these objectives, the following activities were planned:

- support the implementation and reinforcement of community-based vigilance committees (CVCs) in mining zones;
- implement livelihood support to strengthen families' abilities, particularly through the implementation of Savings and loans peasant farmer solidarity fund (MUSOPEC);
- extract children from mines;
- raise awareness among the general public on slavery using right-based communication tools, including a film and radio programs;
- create and support an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil society organizations (CSOs);
- train 150 members of civil society organizations and security sectors as well as 10 judges and prosecutors.

The outputs, outcomes and indicators from the J/TIP-funded proposal are as follows:

Table 1: Outputs, outcomes and indicators from the J/TIP proposal

Output	Indicators	Outcome	Indicator
Objective 1: Increase resistance to slavery in 15 vulnerable mining communities in North Kivu			
Communities are organized and trained to form Community-based Vigilance Committees (CVCs)	15 CVCs organized and trained	CVC members demonstrate improved knowledge and speak competently about slavery, their rights, and the community action plan	% of sensitized community members who present observable change in their knowledge
			% of sensitized community members who present observable change in their attitudes
CVCs receive support to create community action plans (CAPs)	15 CVCs create CAPs	Community members have improved livelihood security	% community members who reported improved livelihood security
Sustainable livelihood training is provided to vulnerable households	100 households receiving livelihood support	Community members report cases of trafficking	# of slavery and trafficking cases self-reported by community members
Rights-based education tool (picture book) is created and distributed	15 rights education picture books printed and distributed	Children are retrieved from work in the mines by their parents and enrolled in local schools	250 of children retrieved from work in the mines
Community members take part in group sensitization sessions	1500 community members participating in sensitization sessions		% of reinserted children complete the academic year
Objective 2: Increase knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery among the general public in eastern DRC			
Dramatic anti-slavery film created and shown in mining communities in North Kivu	1 20-30 minute film created	Increased knowledge about slavery and how to resist slavery in eastern DRC	Changes in knowledge and attitudes among sample of audience
	24 000 people viewing film		

	360 opinion leaders view film		reached by film and/or radio
Radio episodes created and broadcast	radio magazine created		
	12 radio episodes produced		
	32 radio stations airing magazine		
FTS partners trained in key communication skills for reaching media and elites	12 partner staff trained in communications skills	Improved communication skills among targeted FTS partner staff	% partner staff reported expanded and improved communication activities
Objective 3: Establish an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese civil society organizations (CSOs)			
Coalition formally established	Key documents drafted (charter, policies, procedures, annual work plan)	Coalition drafts and adopts advocacy strategy, including identification of key anti-slavery government actions	Coalition workplan developed and implemented, including targeted government actions and advocacy strategy
CSOs joint coalition	# coalition member organizations	Implementation of advocacy strategy launched	# of coalition members committed to its development
Objective 4: Increased anti-slavery knowledge and action in North Kivu by targeted government officials			
Civilian and security officials trained on DRC labor and criminal codes	150 civilian and security officials trained	Improved knowledge of how to enforce labor codes and how to prosecute slavery cases	% trained government officials who demonstrate substantial improvement in knowledge of anti-slavery laws
		Increase in official actions taken against slavery, including arrests and prosecutions	% trained government officials taking action against slavery and trafficking
			Frequency of inspections of artisanal mines to check for labor violations
			# arrests for slavery and trafficking
			# prosecutions for slavery and trafficking

The target population was:

- general population reached through community radio series and 24,000 individuals reached through mobile cinema and film screening;
- civil society organizations and community-based committees
- 160 Congolese security and civilian officials

The project was implemented in several territories of North Kivu:

- Masisi territory, where partner ASSODIP implemented the activities of the project, except training activities which were implemented by CREDDHO;
- Walikale, Lubero and Beni territories, where CREDDHO implemented the activities of the project, as well as Masisi for training activities¹;
- Goma, the provincial capital, where the CSO coalition was set up and where the film was also screened.

The project started in October 2013 and funding from JTIP ended in September 2015 though the project continues as part of Free the Slaves on-going programming in DRC.

1.2. Evaluation objectives

The evaluation's goal was to determine whether this program has increased community-led resistance to human trafficking and slavery in eastern DRC mining zones. This evaluation used the standard OECD-DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability to address the project objectives. It begins with a brief description of the project background and evaluation methodology. The results section addresses the evaluation criteria by describing and analyzing the results of the evaluation data collection. The discussion and conclusion sections highlight the main findings. The report ends with lessons learned and recommendations for future actions.

The following key evaluation questions were used throughout the evaluation:

Relevance

To what extent was the project goal to strengthen community-driven responses and accountability mechanisms to end slavery in eastern DRC mining zones consistent with the needs and priorities of vulnerable communities and Congolese officials in these locations and the priorities and policies of the US Department of State?

Were cross-cutting issues such as gender taken into consideration during project design?

To what extent have ASSODIP, CREDDHO and the communities been involved in the design, monitoring and implementation of project activities?

Effectiveness

Have activities related to support for CVCs, awareness-raising among the general public, livelihood support for families, establishment of the CSO coalition and training of government officials been implemented and to what extent were the indicators met?

Are beneficiaries satisfied with the project's activities?

Were the topics of the media campaign and other awareness-raising activities on slavery in line with the objective of increasing knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery?

Efficiency

Were the staff working on the project and ASSODIP/CREDDHO staff qualified and numerous enough to implement the project, considering the number of activities to implement and the locations of the activities?

To what extent were the activities implemented with the least possible funds and was the FTS project's financial management effective?

¹ In the framework of the project, CREDDHO was in charge of all training activities, including outside its intervention territories.

Have there been delays in implementation that led to postponement of activities linked to the awareness-raising campaign, CVC implementation, livelihood support or training, and that had a negative impact on the project objectives?

To what extent has the security context resulted in changes in the project's activities?

To what extent was communication between FTS and its partners, and ASSODIP/CREDDHO and project beneficiaries smooth and clear?

Did the monitoring system allow partners and FTS to assess the level of achievement of planned activities and objectives throughout the project?

Impact

Have the media campaign and other awareness-raising activities on slavery changed the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of the general public in mining zones? Could the results be applied to Lubero?

Has the support for families and former miners had positive and/or negative impacts on their slavery situations and the fulfilment of their basic needs (health, food, school)?

How do ASSODIP/CREDDHO, trained government officials and CSOs perceive activities in terms of building their technical and management capacities?

Has the training of officials had an impact on their knowledge of modern slavery and have they modified their working behaviors, such as initiating prosecutions of alleged perpetrators?

Have the activities of the project resulted in negative and unforeseen impacts?

Sustainability

To what extent will the benefits resulting from training, implementation of CVCs, support for families and former victims, the general population's increased knowledge and establishment of a CSO coalition continue beyond the end of the intervention?

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Methodological principles

The research methodology includes a **participatory approach** to data collection, involving the **main beneficiaries**: CVCs, the general public, survivors, families who benefited from livelihood support, trained officials and civil society organizations.

An inception report was produced, describing the objectives, people to be questioned, methodology to adopt and tools suitable for use with each group.² The study adopted a **mixed methodology**, combining a **quantitative and qualitative approach**.

Ethical guidelines were respected throughout the survey. All respondents chose to participate. They were told that they could withdraw at any time during the study without any consequences, and that they were under no obligation to answer all the questions asked. Participants' identities were protected at all times. The purpose of the study, the way the discussions were going to be used and the confidentiality process were explained orally to all participants and discussed. A **consent form**³ was signed by all participants prior to the discussions. The parents, guardians or other adults accompanying children under 18 gave their verbal consent before the children took part in the study.

The **gender dimension** was taken into account horizontally throughout the study:

- inclusion of specific questions on sexual exploitation and forced marriage in the questionnaires and interview guides;
- analysis of data disaggregated by the gender of the people questioned (women/men);
- focus groups organized separately between men and women.

In order to ensure the credibility and validity of the results, all data were subject to **triangulation**: data were cross-referenced with other data collected. Three triangulation methods were used: triangulation of sources by examining the consistency of different data sources from within the same method (for example, between different focus groups); methods triangulation by analyzing the consistency of findings generated by different data collection method (for instance, data from focus groups cross-referenced with KAP survey results); and investigator triangulation by analyzing the views of several researchers involved in data collection.

All interviews and focus groups discussions (FGD) followed guidelines that were drafted after approval by FTS AND SFCG.⁴ Most focus group discussions were recorded (audio) after seeking participants' approval.⁵ Discussions were held in Swahili, Lingala and/or French.⁶

The structure of the report is based on the project's main indicators.⁷

² See Appendix 3 and 5: Tools.

³ See Appendix 6: Consent form (in French)

⁴ See Appendix 3: Interview and focus group guides (in French)

⁵ Some participants refused to record the FGD. In such cases, the evaluation team only took detailed notes.

⁶ The international consultant was accompanied by an interpreter for all meetings outside Goma. See however evaluation limits and weaknesses, Section 2.4.

⁷ See Indicators in Appendix 2: Analysis Grid.

2.2. Review of literature

The following literature was consulted:

- project proposals and budget;
- interim narrative and financial reports;
- monitoring tools, pre- and post-test reports, activities' attendance lists, evaluation sheets;
- communication material, radio scripts, image boxes, leaflets;
- facilitation guides;
- training modules.

2.3. Field study

The field study was carried out in four North Kivu territories from 6 to 18 September 2015: in Walikale (Walikale centre, Mubi and Ndjingala), Masisi (Rubaya, Mumba, Luwowo and Bihambwe), Beni (Beni and Mangina) and Goma.

2.3.1. Semi-structured focus group discussions

Focus groups were organized in small cohesive groups⁸ (6 to 10 people) with the following participants:

- CVCs and an anti-slavery school club;
- groups of 6 to 10 community leaders;
- in Masisi, MUSOPEC members; and
- in Goma, members of CSOs from the anti-slavery CSO coalition.

The evaluation team ensured that committees and groups supported by ASSODIP (only intervening in Masisi) and CREDDHO (intervening in Walikale and Beni) were equally represented.

Table 2: # FGD organized during the evaluation field mission

	Masisi	Walikale	Beni	Goma	Total
FGD with CVCs and anti-slavery clubs	4 CVCs	2 CVCs 1 club	1 CVC		8
FGD with community leaders	7 FGDs	6 FGDs	1 FGD		14
FGD with MUSOPEC	3 FGDs ⁹				3
FGD with anti-slavery coalition				1 FGD	1

2.3.2. Key informant interviews¹⁰

Key informant interviews were carried out with key sources and beneficiaries of the project:

- FTS and partners SFCG, ASSODIP and CREDDHO;
- administrative authorities in each locality;
- persons who participated in training activities: prosecutors, police officers, civil society organization staff;
- survivors who were freed from slavery by the project;
- meetings with mine owners, a mining company, mine cooperatives and mine traders;

⁸ Cohesive groups are defined as groups of people with strong similarities in terms of their situation and the themes covered (age, gender, social status, languages, beliefs, goals, etc.) to facilitate open discussions.

⁹ MUSOPECs have only been implemented in Masisi territory.

¹⁰ For more details, see also Appendix 1.

- teacher from Rubaya's vocational training center and other schools in the target localities; and
- local police representatives.

Table 3: # people interviewed during the evaluation field mission

	Masisi	Walikale	Beni	Goma	Total
Officials and CSO representatives trained by CREDDHO		2 officials	2 officials 2 CSOs	3 officials 1 CSO	10
Survivors freed from slavery	7		1		8
Mine owners, a mining company, mine cooperatives and mine traders	3	2		2	7
Other	3				3

2.3.3. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey (KAP survey)

A KAP survey of the general population was carried out, in order to compare the situation at the beginning of the project¹¹ and at the end of the project, while also neutralizing sampling errors.

The questionnaire used was the one drawn up during the baseline, with a few additional questions and rewording of unclear sentences.¹² The questionnaire in French was translated during preparation phase into Swahili. The first translation from French to Swahili was provided by a local consultant. The translation was reviewed by the enumerators during training. This method ensured that enumerators understood all questions and that any confusion was addressed during the training process. Thus although the questionnaire remained in French, the enumerators had the Swahili standardized translation with them at all times to avoid translation errors.¹³

The 15-minute questionnaire was administered face-to-face by a team comprising four interviewers, who were deployed on site, divided into two teams. They interviewed every fifth person they met in the streets, working from a hard copy of the questionnaire. In order to guarantee confidentiality and privacy, the enumerators were located in streets where they could find a quiet place to sit peacefully with the respondents. There was no incentive to participate in the KAP survey.

Interviewers spent half a day being trained on the theory and half a day practicing how to use the questionnaire. A test phase was carried out before the survey was launched to make sure that the questionnaire was properly administered. Test data was not included in the analyzed data. Interviewers were deployed for 10 days, including the site travel days.

Interviewers were supervised by the team of consultants. They visited the teams at the beginning of each day and carried out "surprise visits" during the day. Moreover, at the end of every day, a

¹¹ A baseline survey was carried out at the beginning of the project. The same sampling methods and structure were used as the baseline. The sample comprised 400 people, disaggregated by age, gender and region in the same way as the baseline survey. However, although Lubero was included in the baseline survey, Lubero's security situation was particularly volatile, and the KAP survey was therefore only carried out in Walikale and Masisi. For more information, see Appendix 3: Sample.

¹² See Appendix 4: Questionnaire (in French)

¹³ A first translation from French to Swahili was provided by the local consultant. This translation was then re-read by the enumerators and adjusted, in order to adapt the translation's wording to the local communities where the survey would take place.

debriefing meeting took place with the enumerators to assess achievement of their goals and to discuss corrective measures as appropriate.

In order to focus on the key evaluation questions, the evaluation report includes only the main results of the quantitative study.¹⁴ However, the complete KAP survey report is annexed to the evaluation report¹⁵ and includes more information regarding samples and methodology. In addition, the KAP survey report analyzes all questions contained in the questionnaire.

2.3.4. Observation

The consultants observed how the project was implemented. The team visited Rubaya's vocational training center, where the sewing class and mechanics training courses are taking place. The team also visited the partners' offices in Goma and Walikale and CVCs' offices.

2.3.5. Data management and analysis

All focus group discussions and interviews were transcribed into French by the consultants. The transcribed data was analyzed using an inductive approach (bottom up) according to each evaluation criteria and key evaluation questions: relevant discussions abstracts were classified according to each evaluation theme and cross-referenced with abstracts from other discussions. All qualitative data were triangulated in order to ensure the consistency of results.

The consultants re-read all questionnaires on a daily basis and did not accept incoherent or incomplete questionnaires. KAP survey questionnaires were then scanned to record all data electronically. This solution presented significant benefits: it avoided all data entry errors and the software could directly use the results of the scan to analyze the data. Quantitative data were analyzed comparing proportions and using statistical significance testing. Considering that 2013 and 2015 samples had different sizes, the statistical analyst measured p and statistical variable z . The following calculation methods have been used:

	2013 sample	2015 sample
Mean	p_1	p_2
Standard deviation	s_1	s_2
Size	n_1	n_2

$$p = \frac{n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$z = \frac{(p_1 - p_2)}{\left[\sqrt{p(100 - p) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)} \right]}$$

If $z > 1.96$, the difference between both samples was statistically significant.

The evaluation team used a comparison approach for Walikale and Masisi: all baseline statistics for Walikale and Masisi (excluding Lubero) were recalculated and the evaluation team compared the indicators of Walikale and Masisi only.¹⁶

¹⁴ See particularly Sections 3.4.1. and 3.4.2.

¹⁵ See Appendix 8: KAP survey (in French)

¹⁶ See Appendix 3: Sample

2.3.6. Reporting results

The evaluation team held a debriefing meeting on the first findings in Goma at the end of the field mission. Several representatives from partner organizations SFCG, ASSODIP and CREDDHO were present, as well as a number of COSCAE members. The session was aimed at discussing preliminary results and examining the feasibility of recommendations.

Picture 1: Reporting the first findings in Goma



2.4. Limits and weaknesses of the evaluation

The evaluation achieved the objectives set out in the Terms of Reference.¹⁷ A number of obstacles were encountered but do not challenge the validity of the evaluation's analysis.

The main obstacle was the team not being able to visit Lubero territory, due to security issues and the study's time constraints. The extent to which the Walikale or Masisi results could be applied to Lubero will be discussed in the body of the report.

In addition, the evaluation team planned to interview several survivors who were rescued from mines. In order to remain unbiased and not to focus solely on survivors whose reintegration was successful, the plan was to interview a random selection of beneficiaries from partners' lists of survivors in locations where the survey would take place. However, these lists do not exist at CVCs' level.¹⁸ The team therefore randomly selected a number of children who used to participate in the vocational training program and some who currently participate in this program, based on the list provided by the teacher, as well as children identified by the communities. It was also impossible to meet survivors in Walikale territory because the only two survivors who lived where the study took place had moved from their location.

Moreover, the results of three questions in the quantitative KAP survey could not be compared to the baseline survey because of the way it was administered.¹⁹

¹⁷ See Appendix 11.

¹⁸ See also Section 3.3.4.

¹⁹ Questions 54, 56 and 58: in 2013, questions were administered as single choice questions. In 2015, they were administered as multiple choice questions. 2015 results could not be compared to 2013 results but were analyzed separately.

Finally, the international consultant was accompanied at all times by a Swahili/Lingala – French interpreter who was trained on the project objectives and who helped her with the translation. The interpreter partly understood Kinyarwanda but could not speak the language. Most of the population in Luwowo (Masisi) did not understand Swahili nor Lingala and only spoke Kinyarwanda. The team therefore had to find an interpreter on site to translate from Kinyarwanda to Swahili. Although the evaluation team made sure that the person who was selected did not play any role in the project, we cannot be certain of the unbiased character of the translation at this location.²⁰

²⁰ However, the Swahili / Lingala – French interpreter, who understood Kinyarwanda, indicated that the translation seemed correct.

3. RESULTS

The report is based on the projects' main evaluation criteria, following OECD-DAC: project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

3.1. Project relevance: Was the project consistent with needs and priorities?

3.1.1. Alignment with local context and needs

To what extent was the project goal to strengthen community-driven responses and accountability mechanisms to end slavery in eastern DRC mining zones consistent with the needs and priorities of vulnerable communities and Congolese officials in these locations?

The analysis of documents and discussions with partners revealed that the project was designed after research, drafting and publication of a **general report on slavery in mining sites and mining communities** by the partners in 2011,²¹ in which several forms of slavery were identified.

The vast majority of the focus group participants and interview respondents indicated that project activities were the **very first time that they heard about modern forms of slavery**, including in North Kivu's capital, Goma. All communities the evaluation team met with, whether men or women, indicated that the awareness-raising sessions made them aware of the slavery issue. Community representatives explained that ASSODIP and CREDDHO were **the very first organizations to discuss these topics in their areas**. Many of them reported that they realized they were slaves without knowing it. Most of the respondents explained that they thought slavery had been totally abolished since colonization ended and had no idea that some practices were illegal.

"We were slaves without knowing it. We did not know that slavery had an influence on our way of life". Member of Mangina community (Beni)²²

"For us, it was normal to work if you had to pay a debt and did not have the means to do so." Female member of community in Mumba (Masisi)

"We learned at school that slavery existed during the Belgian colonization or in the United States with the slave trade." Male member of CVC in Mangina (Beni)

This is the case for the general public, and also for most officials. The only official who reported that he had previously heard about this issue was the President of Walikale Peace Tribunal. According to the President of the Tribunal, another training session was organized in Bukavu by the organization ABA.

"The training session I attended was the first and only on modern forms of slavery." Prosecutor in Goma

²¹ FREE THE SLAVES (2011), the Congo report: slavery in conflict minerals, <https://www.freetheslaves.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/The-Congo-Report-English.pdf>

²² All boxes in purple are quotations from the people who were interviewed by the team. Quotations have been included in order to illustrate or summarize some ideas that are shared by focus groups as a whole and other focus groups. They do not represent the opinion of only one person or the opinion of only one group, unless it is precisely mentioned as such.

The themes that were discussed during training and awareness-raising sessions go above and beyond the issue of forced labor in mining sites and include other forms of slavery, such as sexual slavery or slavery on farms, which have been identified by the interviewed population as common in these vulnerable mining communities.

Based on the fact that the project was designed based on the knowledge of on-the-ground realities, the evaluation team considers that the project is indeed well aligned with the local context.

To what extent have ASSODIP, CREDDHO and the community been involved in the implementation of CVCs?

The project supported a number of community-based committees in North Kivu territories. Discussions with ASSODIP and CREDDHO revealed that they designed a "Community intervention tool" (*approche communautaire harmonisée*), under the lead of FTS, using a participatory approach. This tool describes how to support the creation of a committee based on the community's needs. It does not impose a unique operating mode, but is flexible and takes into account local characteristics. This tool sets out 12 steps to follow to ensure that the created committee evolves towards a mature committee, which will then become a formal organization.

Discussions with CVCs indeed demonstrated that they considered that their groups are community-based, even though their creation was based on CSOs' initiatives.

"The committee was created in 2015. We created it because we know that our children are ill-treated [...]. Some people came to train us to get rid of slavery. We organized an assembly and we elected the president, vice-president, counsellor, etc." Member of CVC in Bihambwe (Masisi)

In addition, discussions with CVCs revealed that each committee comprised representativeness of different ethnic groups.

Communities and partners were thus involved in the CVCs' set-up.

To what extent have the communities, ASSODIP and CREDDHO been involved in the design of awareness-raising material?

Analysis of documents and discussions with partners demonstrated that all communication tools designed by SFCG were based on meetings and focus groups with targeted communities and discussions with partners. Quarterly reports mention that approximately 300 community members were involved in the process of message formulation.

This is confirmed by community leaders, who explained that the content of awareness-raising material addressed their local needs. The produced film, image boxes and radio programs thus reflect on-the-ground experiences and take into account socio-cultural realities.

"The film is directly linked to what is going on in this area: child exploitation, mining sites, exploitation of girls." Male member of community in Rubaya (Masisi)

To what extent was the project goal to strengthen community-driven responses and accountability mechanisms to end slavery in eastern DRC mining zones consistent with the priorities and policies of the US Department of State?

The US Department of State's 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report regarding DRC had several recommendations, including the need to *"investigate and prosecute military and other law enforcement personnel [...] using local populations to perform forced labor, including in the mining of minerals, and punish convicted offenders; increase efforts to prosecute and punish non-military trafficking offenders who utilize forced labor or control women and children in prostitution; [...] in partnership with NGOs or other civil society institutions, ensure the provision of short-term protective services to victims of forced labor and sex trafficking; and take steps to raise awareness about all forms of human trafficking among the general population."*²³

The project aimed at enabling officials to more effectively carry out their anti-slavery duty and decreasing impunity for slavery crimes (objective 4), supporting survivors of slavery (objective 1) and increasing knowledge of slavery among the general public in DRC (objective 2).

The project was thus designed to address the main difficulties that were reported by the US Department of State and directly responded to the international donor's priorities in this province.

3.1.2. Incorporation of cross-cutting issues

Were cross-cutting issues taken into consideration during project design and implementation?

Analysis of project documents demonstrated that gender equality was not taken into account at the project design stage. Gender-based violence was not specifically taken into consideration, nor the need to target more particularly women during awareness-raising sessions or implementation of CVCs.

Despite this fact, analysis of communication tools and discussions with communities and CVC indicated that gender-based violence was included in all training sessions and communication tools on slavery, particularly sexual slavery and forced marriage. Moreover, discussions with CVCs revealed that even though most committees do not include a representation of 50% men and 50% women, women play a meaningful role in committees, for instance, as treasurers.

²³ US DEPARTMENT OF STATE (2012), Trafficking in Persons Report, p. 67.

Picture 2: Extract from image box on sexual exploitation



Similarly, communication tools and discussions with communities and CVCs revealed that worst forms of child labor have been one of the main forms of slavery that the partners discussed and talked about during the awareness-raising and training sessions. Specific tools were designed targeting this form of slavery. Children rescued from mines were also one of the main group of beneficiaries and specific activities were designed to support their reintegration in communities.

Therefore, the evaluation team notes that the cross-cutting issues of gender and protection of children were taken into consideration during project implementation, even though that they were not particularly taken into account during project design.

LESSON LEARNED:

Designing and implementing an anti-slavery project after having organized research on the issue in the target zones guarantees that the project is strongly aligned with the local context.

Designing and using a generic approach towards community-based committees that is flexible and takes into account local characteristics increases local ownership. Similarly, designing and using a tool to assess the maturity of a committee allows implementing partners to adapt their approach according to the local context.

Designing communication tools based on focus groups with targeted communities guarantees that these tools reflect on-the-ground experiences and take into account socio-cultural realities.

3.2. Effectiveness: Have activities been implemented and to what extent were the indicators met?

This section analyzes the level of achievement of the activities implemented within the framework of the project.²⁴

3.2.1. Increasing resistance to slavery in fifteen mining communities: activities and indicators

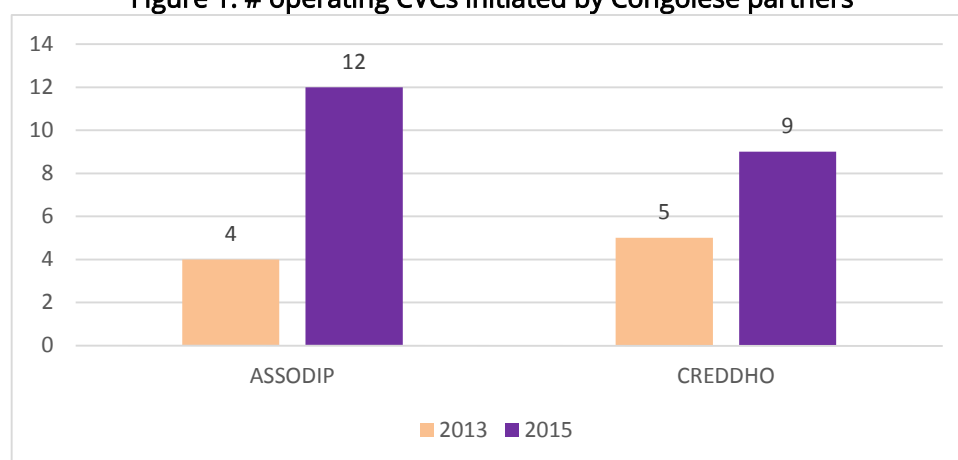
a. Organizing and training Community-based Vigilance Committees

Were 15 CVCs implemented in vulnerable mining communities?

9 CVCs had already been implemented in 2013 before the project started and 12 more were initiated during the course of the project. These CVCs take two forms, depending on the organization that helped them to set up:²⁵

- local committee for rights and development (CLDD), initiated by ASSODIP: +8 committees since January 2014;
- local committee against modern forms of slavery, initiated by CREDDHO: +4 committees since January 2014.

Figure 1: # operating CVCs initiated by Congolese partners



In addition, 14 anti-slavery clubs were created in schools during the course of the project in Walikale and Masisi territories to carry out theater activities regarding slavery.

²⁴ For more information on the indicators, see outputs, outcomes and indicators table in Section 1.1.2.

²⁵ It must be noted with approval that coordination between ASSODIP and CREDDHO was effective and smooth: ASSODIP was more in charge of activities in Masisi territories, while CREDDHO was in charge of Walikale, Lubero and Beni, as well as training activities in all targeted territories.

Table 4: Location of community-based vigilance committees

Territory	Masisi	Walikale	Lubero	Beni	TOTAL
Locations of existing anti-slavery committees in 2013	Rubaya, Mumba, Luwowo, Ngungu	Mubi, Njingala, Bisie	Njiapanda, Mangurejipa		9
Locations of new anti-slavery committees in 2014 and 2015	Bihambwe, Kasura, Kashovu, Muderu, Nyambisi, Murambi, Lusirantaka, Karuba		Luofu, Kirumba,	Cantine, Mangina	12
# committees	12	3	4	2	21

Nevertheless, although most new committees have been created in vulnerable mining communities, discussions with CVCs revealed that some CVCs have been created in locations that are too far from mining sites to have a real impact on these vulnerable communities. This applies to two of the eight CVCs the team met with: Bihambwe in Masisi territory, where there is no mining site at all²⁶, and Mangina in Beni territory, which has been implemented five km away from the mining site. Partner ASSODIP indicated that they set up CVCs in these locations because they were points of origin of people working in mines. However, committees and community members that the evaluation team met with indicated that they had no idea about what was going on in mining communities and did not indicate any link with slavery cases relating to mining sites. This is also the case for the Nyambisi CVC in Masisi territory.

The evaluation team thus considers that the **15 committees were established and that the objective set out in the proposal has been exceeded**, but that additional non-priority communities had also been targeted by the project.

Were the members of 15 CVCs trained throughout the project?

Committee members indicated that they were trained during the course of the project. Even though only a few CVC members received in-depth training on modern forms of slavery, all CVCs that the evaluation team met with indicated that the trainees disseminated the results of these training sessions to the other committee members. They indicated that they are satisfied with the training sessions they followed.

"I went to a training session that helped me have a better understanding of the issue. Now I can help others understand what I have learned and implement activities." Trained Member of CVC in Mubi (Walikale)

b. Supporting CVCs to create community action plans

Were community actions plans designed and used?

The project recommended that community action plans (CAPs) be designed for each CVC, using a participatory approach.

Discussions with the majority of CVC members revealed that action plans were developed on site with the support of partner organizations. However, although the activity was implemented, CVCs

²⁶ Although there are no mining sites in this community, it must be noted that slavery cases were reported, for instance, regarding slavery on farms.

did not always use the CAP that they designed. Most CVCs indicated that they developed these CAPs but do not use them for planning; others did not have the copy with them, explaining that the partners took their only copy.

The evaluation team considers that CAPs were indeed designed but that their use was limited.

c. Providing sustainable training and support to vulnerable households

Was a community-based livelihood scheme launched?

Are former victims and supported families satisfied with project's activities?

ASSODIP supported children's reintegration in families in Masisi territory.²⁷ This support took three forms:

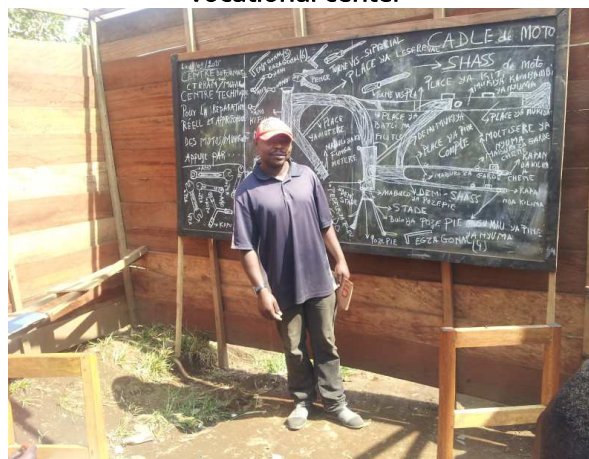
- 1. Encouraging families to send their children to school. In some locations, this included establishing links with schools directors and teachers who could enroll children rescued from mines in their classes²⁸. This activity has been conducted.
- 2. For children above school age: vocational training in Masisi territory.

In Rubaya (Masisi territory), the vocational training center currently conducts several types of training: sewing for girls, mechanics and haircutting for boys. This center welcomes children from surrounding villages, including other target communities, such as Mumba and Luwowo. In 2014-2015, the vocational training center trained 23 children: 18 girls and 5 boys.

Picture 3: Girls during their training in sewing in Rubaya's vocational center



Picture 4: Mechanics instructor at Rubaya's vocational center



This activity has been very well received by young trainees, parents and the community as a whole. Due to the major need in the communities and the good quality and reputation of the center, Rubaya's vocational training center cannot meet the increasing demand.

"Many children want to learn but there are not enough available spots. One group has to finish the training before the other can start." Sewing instructor in Rubaya (Masisi)

²⁷ ASSODIP' intervention zone within the project is limited to Masisi territory.

²⁸ The exact number of children rescued from mines is however not known. For more information, see Impact of this activity, Section 3.4.1.

*"ASSODIP trained girls in sewing [...], but there was only room for two girls from our community."
Member of CVC in Luwowo (Masisi)*

➤ 3. Participation of families in *Mutuelles de solidarités, d'épargne et de crédit* (MUSOPEC).

Originally, livelihood support was supposed to be based on income-generating activities (IGAs) for the most vulnerable families. However, the partner was concerned that many previous IGAs had failed in these areas and preferred to try a new approach. Based on the success of *mutuelles de solidarités*, ASSODIP designed a specific protocol and implemented MUSOPEC from 2014, raising awareness among vulnerable families of this new mechanism. MUSOPEC are loans and savings solidarity funds with 20 to 25 participants in which each participant gives a regular and fixed contribution. When a participant needs a loan for a specific purpose, funds are made available and he or she has several weeks to reimburse the loan with a low interest. The interest rate is set by members of the group and all interests earned on loans go to the group.

It should be noted that, even though MUSOPEC mainly target families of children rescued from mines, other families may also be part of MUSOPEC, if they were targeted by ASSODIP's awareness-raising campaign and were interested in participating with other community members. It was assumed that most targeted families were vulnerable because they were part of the same group with ties of solidarity.

Eight MUSOPEC have been created, although Bihambwe's MUSOPEC was not yet operational when the team was in the field. Discussions with MUSOPEC participants revealed that they are satisfied with the implementation of MUSOPEC.²⁹

Did the community-based livelihood scheme support 100 households?

There currently are more than 100 MUSOPEC members. In addition, 23 children were trained in 2014-2015 in Rubaya. Considering the different kinds of support, the objective of 100 supported households was reached and exceeded.

d. Creating and distributing rights-based education tool

Were image boxes developed and distributed to CVCs?

FTS planned for image boxes to be developed and distributed to 15 CVCs in order to support awareness-raising activities.

15 image boxes were indeed developed as well as a guide to facilitate their use. However, although most CVCs that the team met with explained that they had received this tool, some indicated that they had not. This was also confirmed by SFCG team, who explained that image boxes were provided only to the twelve committees functioning at the time when the image boxes were produced; two CVCs received two images boxes, and one remaining image box was kept by FTS. No further image boxes were produced.

²⁹ See Section 3.4.1.

Picture 5: Extract from an image box



Therefore, 15 image boxes were developed, but they were delivered to 12 CVCs, not 15 as planned.

e. Raising awareness at community level

Were 1,500 persons reached by community-level awareness-raising sessions?

Discussions with community members and CVCs established that all CVCs, regardless of whether they used the image boxes, carried out a lot of awareness-raising sessions at the community level on trafficking and slavery in a wide range of locations: schools, churches, mining sites or households.

"The population received awareness-raising messages during meetings, on the radio, and even at church and at school". Male member of the community in Rubaya (Masisi)

In addition to the image boxes, several other awareness-raising tools were used, such as billboards and leaflets.

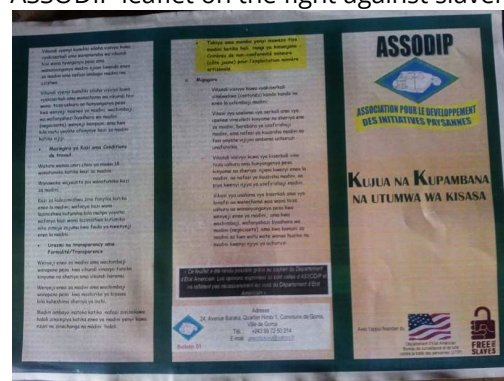
"We visited each household and raised the people's awareness in churches. We used image boxes and leaflets. We installed billboards, even in mining sites." Member of CVC in Mumba (Masisi)

Picture 6: Communication material in Masisi

Billboard between Rubaya and Luwowo



ASSODIP leaflet on the fight against slavery



CVC members and partners indicated that attendance lists were not systematically used for the awareness-raising sessions at the community-level meetings in churches, one-to-one discussions, school meetings, street theatre, etc. The partners reported to FTS that approximately 28,000 people attended these sessions. However, in the absence of attendance lists it is difficult for the evaluator to confirm the exact number of attendees.

Nevertheless, all community members that the evaluation team met had heard about slavery in the last two years. Discussions with communities are confirmed by KAP survey data, which determine that most people in Masisi and Walikale had heard about slavery in mines.³⁰

In sum, the evaluation team is confident that the target of 1,500 beneficiaries was reached and substantially exceeded.

3.2.2. Increasing knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery among the general public: activities and indicators

In order to prevent slavery and trafficking, the project's proposal envisioned raising awareness among the general public on slavery and living and working conditions at mining sites using rights-based communication tools, including a film and radio programs.

a. Creating and showing dramatic anti-slavery film in mining communities

Was a film on slavery in mining sites produced?

The project proposal included the creation of a 20- to 30-minute film on slavery in mining sites.

The evaluation team watched the 33-minute film that has been produced, titled *"Hatuko Watumwa"* ("We are not slaves" in Swahili). The film is in Swahili, available with French subtitles.

Picture 7: Extract from the film *"Hatuko Watumwa"*: *"I'm not ready to run up another debt!"*



³⁰ Although radio was the first information channel on anti-slavery, community and theater were also important information channels. See Section 3.4.2.

Were the topics of the film in line with the objective of increasing knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery?

Three main topics were discussed in this film: debt bondage, sexual slavery and worst forms of child labor. The communities living in mining sites indicated that the topics of the film reflect their own realities.

Did the film screenings target 24,000 viewers in mining communities?

Output 2.1. of the project's logical framework relates to "Dramatic anti-slavery film created and shown in mining communities in North Kivu". The project proposal's target was 24,000 viewers to benefit from the film's screening (Indicator 2.1.2.).

According to SCFG detailed mission reports, "*Hatuko Watumwa*" was screened by SFCG using a mobile cinema in 18 communities in Masisi, Walikale and Nyiragongo:³¹ 17 public screenings and 14 private screenings, reaching more than 23,400 viewers, as shown in Table 4 below.³²

Table 5: Number of film viewers during SFCG field missions, according to mission reports

Locations	TOTAL # viewers
Public screening	
Masisi: 7 locations	11,070
Walikale: 7 locations	9,590
Nyiragongo: 1 location	2,100
Private screenings	
Masisi: 5 locations with officials	193
Masisi: 2 locations with students and young people	88
Walikale: 8 locations with officials	395
TOTAL VIEWERS	23,436

At the time of the evaluation mission, the analysis of the documents demonstrated that, although a large number of people viewed the film in mining zones, SFCG's anti-slavery **film screening mostly took place in locations where there was no mining community**, as is shown in Table 5 and Figure 2, which differs from the original intent: 81% of film screenings took place in locations where there is no mining community. Indeed, in the research team's understanding, a "mining community" is a community where miners live and differs from "mining zones", which are much wider. Conversely, many mining communities where the project was implemented were not targeted by the SFCG film screening at the time of the evaluation mission. The evaluation research team however notes that this concerns only SFCG film screening, which targeted a large audience, and not partners' film screening, which targeted smaller audience.³³

³¹ The locations of the screening are as follows: Masisi territory: Rubaya centre, Rubaya Kishusha, Kibabi, Bihambwe, Nakajanga, Matanda and Mukhaski; Walikale territory: Bilobilo, Walikale centre, Mubi, Ndiingala, Osokari, Nyasi, Mpofi and Eliba.

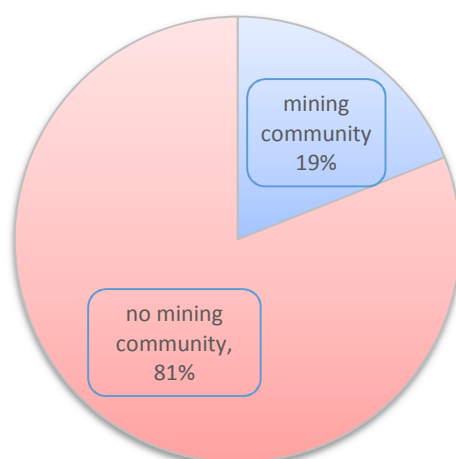
³² One may note that quarterly SFCG reports indicate 25,900 viewers. According to SFCG staff, this difference is due to the fact that the number of viewers is based on estimations.

³³ See below.

Table 6: Locations of SFCG film screening vs project implementation

Territory	Masisi	Walikale	Goma	TOTAL # viewers
Locations of film screening by SFCG	Rubaya, Kibabi, Bihambwe, Nakadijanga, Matanda, Mushaki	Bilobilo, Walikale, Mubi, Ndjingala, Osokari, Mubi, Eliba, Nyasi and Mpofi	Goma	23,436
Locations of film screening by SFCG, where there is a mining community	Rubaya	Mubi and Ndjingala		6,090

Figure 2: % of locations of SFCG film screening vs mining community



SFCG team indicated that the organization of the film screening in communities was more complicated than expected because the screening kit – comprising *inter alia* a large screen and an electricity generator – could only be transported by car and many communities in the target zones were not easily accessible because of poor road conditions, especially during the raining season.³⁴ However, discussions with communities and CVCs revealed that some of these roads were repaired during the course of the project, following strong advocacy by the committees set up by the project. This gap was noticed by the SFCG team during the screening of film in both Masisi and Walikale³⁵.

In order to address this gap and to multiply the number of screenings, partner organizations ASSODIP and CREDDHO indicated that the film and **a reduced kit** were provided to them, as well as a specific facilitators' guide developed by SFCG to support them in implementing this activity. At the time of the evaluation, ASSODIP and CREDDHO indicated that they had organized other

³⁴ Some screenings were also disrupted because of the rain.

³⁵ One recommendation from the SFCG team was indeed to "intensify awareness-raising and screenings in all mining sites in Rubaya, Lubero, Walikale and the surrounding areas because these are zones targeted by the project, where mining sites are located, and where modern forms of slavery exist on a large scale." SFCG Masisi mission report. These gaps in coordination between the operating partners might have been caused by the turn-overs of FTS country director. Constant presence of a country director would have probably improved coordination between SFCG on one side and ASSODIP and CREDDHO on the other throughout the project.

screenings in the territories, with 750 additional viewers in Masisi, 987 in Walikale, 20 in Lubero and 25 in Beni.

Another challenge is that discussions with partners revealed that **Lubero and Beni were excluded from SFCG's public screenings**. According to SFCG, the budget allocated for this activity was too limited for all territories considering the needs and the security situation too volatile during the course of the project for the team to be deployed in this part of North Kivu.

Therefore, at the time of the evaluation, the total number of viewers in mining communities was 7,872 viewers, while the total number of viewers in mining zones was 25,218.³⁶ The evaluation team notes that the number of viewers in mining communities is more limited than expected, due to gaps in the coordination between SFCG on the one hand and the partners ASSODIP and CREDDHO on the other hand. It must however be noted that partners were still to screen the film after the evaluation mission took place. Moreover, according to the discussions with partner organizations, the film screening was not their main activity before the end of the project funding.³⁷ The evaluation teams thus doubts that the partners would have the time and means to screen to film to an addition 16,000 viewers in mining communities before the end of the funding. The evaluation team considers that the target of 24,000 in mining communities was not reached.

Did 360 opinion leaders view the film?

According to SFCG mission reports, 395 officials viewed the film in Walikale and 193 in Masisi. In addition, CREDDHO indicated that 157 officials viewed the film during training sessions. Therefore, 745 opinion leaders had viewed the film at the time of the evaluation mission. This objective was reached and exceeded.

b. Creating and broadcasting radio programs

Were 12 radio programs produced and broadcast on 32 radio stations?

Were the topics of the radio programs in line with the objective of increasing knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery?

The production of 12 radio program episodes and their broadcasting on 32 radio stations was expected to increase the general public's understanding of and ability to resist slavery.

During the course of the project, based on discussions with SFCG, the analysis of programs scripts and documents and the KAP survey, the following program episodes were produced:

- 6 episodes of a radio drama *"Mopila"*. Each episode related to a particular form of slavery: forced marriage (episode 1), sexual exploitation (episode 2), unpaid labor (episode 3), forced labor (episode 4), debt bondage (episode 5) and the worst forms of child labor (episode 6). *"Mopila"* radio dramas are part of broader SFCG activities³⁸. They are thus translated into Swahili, Lingala, Kikongo and Tshiluba and broadcast in several provinces: North Kivu, South Kivu, Province orientale, Katanga, Maniema and Kinshasa. *"Mopila"* has been broadcast on approximately 45 radio stations.

³⁶ This number is the sum of the SFCG large screenings plus the ASSODIP and CREDDHO additional screenings.

³⁷ Particularly, partner organizations indicated that they needed to focus on the CSO coalition and on the follow up of CVCs.

³⁸ Mopila is an educational radio drama featuring a popular bus driver, Mopila.

- 6 episodes of the radio program *"Inatuhusu Pia" (It concerns us too)* on the following themes: "Slavery, does it exist in your community?", "Forced marriage: is this slavery?", "Debt bondage in and around mining sites", "Worst forms of child labor: types and cases", "Forced labor, is this slavery? Forced labor and community service" and "Girls confronting sexual exploitation". In addition, 4 talk shows³⁹ were produced and broadcast during *"Inatuhusu Pia"*. These programs have been broadcast in Swahili on 18 radios that have a wide coverage, especially vulnerable mining sites, in North Kivu, as well as Radio Maendeleo of South Kivu.

The number of radio programs produced reaches the objective set out in the proposal. All programs are directly in line with the objective of increasing knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery. However, although general radio coverage for the 6 episodes of radio drama *"Mopila"* has exceeded the objective (45 radio stations out of 32 planned), this is not the case for 6 episodes of *"Inatuhusu Pia"* (19 radio stations out of 32 planned). SFCG staff explained this difference by the fact that *"Inatuhusu Pia"* radio programs were broadcast in Swahili, and thus broadcast only on Swahili-speaking radios that partnered with SFCG in target zones.

c. Training FTS partners in communication skills

During the course of the project, FTS's team decided to increase local partners' skills to ensure the quality of their approach to communicating about slavery. This training dealt with the following modules: how to identify an effective message for the media; how to prepare and respond to an interview; how to write a press release; how to draft a factsheet. The training was carried out in June 2014. Both partners indicated that they felt properly trained on communication and media issues.⁴⁰

3.2.3. Establishing an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil Society Organizations: activities and indicators

Has a CSO coalition been formally established?

Have key documents been drafted (charter, policies, annual work plan)?

The evaluation team met the CSO Coalition that has been formed in Goma: the anti-slavery civil society coalition (COSCAE). The COSCAE is composed of 11 CSOs involved in a wide range of sectors: agriculture, mines, armed groups, fisheries, business, etc.

According to COSCAE members and the analysis of the key documents, COSCAE's Charter was signed on February 2014. Its existence has been certified by the competent authorities. The main challenges to finalizing legalization of the coalition are the amount of money required⁴¹ and the length of the procedure. A few procedures for completing the registration process are still ongoing.

The Charter outlines four objectives:

- promotion of all national and international legal instruments relating to modern forms of slavery;
- monitoring of modern forms of slavery in North Kivu province and in DRC;
- protection and reintegration of victims and survivors of all modern forms of slavery;

³⁹ Recorded in the studio.

⁴⁰ For additional information, see Section 3.4.3.

⁴¹ Approximately 1,350 USD. These costs are mainly supported by COSCAE's members.

- advocacy of Congolese authorities and decision-makers and other national and foreign partners.

Picture 8: COSCAE members of in Goma



Consequently, the Coalition has been indeed established and its objectives are directly relevant to the need set out in the proposal to press the Congolese government for advocacy on slavery.

Has an anti-slavery strategy been drafted and launched?

Discussions with COSCAE members and the analysis of reports revealed that the coalition was officially launched on 23 August 2014, the International Day for remembrance of the slave trade and its abolition.⁴² COSCAE members also explained that they organized one media event on the occasion of the international day for the abolition of slavery, on 2 December 2014. These activities were implemented before the detailed anti-slavery strategy was designed.

COSCAE has recently (2015) developed a 3-year action plan to implement actions aiming to eradicate modern forms of slavery, based on three key activities:

- prevention of modern forms of slavery;
- protection of survivors;
- prosecution of perpetrators.

This action plan has been approved at the COSCAE level and was under discussion with FTS, which acts as a mentor, at the time of the evaluation mission. Although some activities had been implemented before it was designed, the evaluation team considers that the anti-slavery strategy had not been officially launched yet

⁴² A press conference was organized and attracted more than 10 media representatives, including TV and radio journalists. In order to strengthen the visibility of the organization, a website was also launched in 2015: www.coscae.org. It must be noted that the website is not regularly updated and was not accessible for some time in October 2015, a few days after the field mission.

3.2.4. Increasing targeted government officials' anti-slavery knowledge and actions: activities and indicators

Did 150 members of civil society organizations and security sector and 10 judges and prosecutors benefit from training on slavery?

The project proposal planned for CREDDHO to train 150 members of civil society organizations and security sector as well as 10 judges and prosecutors in order to support the effective prosecution of cases of slavery.

Discussions with training participants and review of documents showed that CREDDHO organized comprehensive training on the history of slavery, modern forms of slavery, pre-trial and criminal proceedings of slavery cases, customary law and labor law. 157 officials and 50 civil society actors were trained in Walikale, Lubero, Goma and Beni, as shows Table 6 below.

Table 7: Number of trained officials and CSOs during the course of the project

	Masisi	Walikale	Lubero	Beni	Goma	Total
# Officials	Planned before the end of the project	30	25	52	50	157 ⁴³
# CSOs	Planned before the end of the project	6	10	19	15	50

The selection of officials invited to participate was initiated by CREDDHO and targeted high-ranked officials at the provincial, territorial and local level, such as police officers, military and civil prosecutors, representatives of mining divisions and human rights divisions, as well as civil society actors. All security sector officials who were trained went through the Leahy Vetting requirements.

Lists of training participants revealed that only a few police officers based in mining sites were part of the training program. Participants included CSO representatives⁴⁴, journalists, members of CVCs, civil and military prosecutors, police officers, and representatives of local government and traditional authorities⁴⁵.

It must be underlined that FTS and their partners chose to train judicial police officers who are in charge of initiating investigations leaders to arrests. While this methodology could indeed have a good positive impact on the number of investigations, the number of judicial police officers who were trained was limited. As an example, the only trainee from the PNC who was trained in Walikale territory was the chief commander based in Walikale center, who is not himself in charge of receiving complaints.

Moreover, the number of trained police officers based in mining communities is low. Most police officers who have been trained were based in more important cities, such as Butembo, Beni and Goma, that are not mining communities. The research team considers that more policemen based in mining communities should benefit from training in this regard: training more judicial police officers based in mining communities could have a very positive and direct impact on the number

⁴³ Including more than 15 judges and magistrates.

⁴⁴ See Section 3.4.3. for more information on the impact on CSOs

⁴⁵ Such as: representatives of the provincial Justice Division, the provincial Human Rights Division, SAESSCAM, and traditional leaders.

of investigations and arrests of alleged slavery perpetrators in mining zones, which is the main objective of this activity. Moreover, training territorial policemen – if there are no judicial police officer in the community – could also have a positive impact on the number of arrests because they are in charge of receiving slavery complaints and referring cases.

Moreover, as projected in the proposal, each participant committed to implement specific activities at the end of training sessions. For instance, journalists and CSOs committed to raise awareness on slavery towards the population. CVCs committed to increase their knowledge of slavery. High-ranking police officers committed to raise awareness towards other police officers in their stations.

The evaluation team notes that the objective has been exceeded even though training activities were still underway when the evaluation mission took place.

3.2.5. Effectiveness: in summary

Table 8: Results of key activities compared to planned indicators

Activities	Indicators	Results	Effectiveness
Organizing and training communities to form Community-based Vigilance Committees (CVCs)	15 CVCs organized and trained	21 CVCs, included 18 in mining communities	Exceeded target
Supporting CVCs to create community action plans (CAPs)	15 CVCs create CAPs	9 CVCs created CAPs	Did not meet target
Providing sustainable livelihood training and support to vulnerable households	100 households receiving livelihood support	More than 100 MUSOPEC members + 23 trainees	Exceeded target
Creating and distributing rights-based education tool (picture book)	15 rights education picture books printed and distributed	15 rights education picture books printed, 12 distributed	Did not meet target
Raising awareness of community	1,500 community members participating in sensitization sessions	More than 1,500 community members	Exceeded target
Creating and showing dramatic anti-slavery film in mining communities in North Kivu	1 20-30 minute film created	1 33 minute film created	Met target
	24,000 people viewing film	25,218 viewers, but only 7,872 in mining communities	Did not meet target
	360 opinion leaders view film	745 opinion leaders viewed film	Exceeded target
Creating and broadcasting radio episodes	Radio magazine created	Radio magazine created	Met target
	12 radio episodes produced	12 radio programs produced, that include 4 talk shows	Met target
	32 radio stations airing magazine	6 programs broadcast on 45 radios, 6 programs broadcast on 19 radios	Did not meet target
Training FTS partners in key communication skills for reaching media and elites	12 partner staff trained in communications skills	19 partner staff trained	Exceeded target
Formally establishing a coalition	Key documents drafted (charter, policies, procedures, annual work plan)	Charter and action plan drafted	Met target

Encouraging CSOs to joint coalition	# coalition member organizations	11 members	N/A (no target)
Training civilian and security officials on DRC labor and criminal codes	150 civilian and security officials trained	192 civilian and security officials trained	Exceeded target
Training civilian prosecutors, military prosecutors and judges on slavery and trafficking laws	10 prosecutors and judges trained	15 prosecutors and judges	Exceeded target

LESSONS LEARNED

Implementing community-based activities a few kilometers from mining sites does not necessarily allow the project to reach target groups and deviates from its objectives. Likewise, organizing screening sessions of an anti-slavery film regarding slavery in mining communities in locations where there is no mine deviates from the project's objectives. In this regard, using a reduced screening kit that can be carried on a motorbike serves to reach more vulnerable mining communities.

The gaps in coordination between partners have a negative impact on the project's effectiveness: mobile cinema activities were not carried out by SFCG in some areas because they thought that some roads (Rubaya – Luwowo or Rubaya – Mumba) were not practicable, while they had in fact been repaired as a result of CVCs' intervention.

Communication tools should be disseminated to the committees that are supported by the project and should be duplicated to all committees, even if the committees are implemented after the duplication of communication tools.

3.3. Project efficiency: Were the effects obtained with the least possible resources?

This section analyzes the mobilization of funds throughout the project, the mobilization of human resources, the delays and adjustments to the schedule and the project implementation methods and monitoring system. In order to do so, the research team discussed with partner organizations and analyzed project's proposal, budget, narrative and financial reports, as well as training modules.

3.3.1. Mobilization of funds and cost-efficiency analysis

Have activities been implemented with the least possible funds?

Was the project's financial management effective?

The analysis of the budget and the financial reports reveal that the global budget has been respected, even though some budget lines have been modified in the course of the program to better match realities in the field.

This is particularly the case for SFCG's sub-grant. While \$20 000 were originally allocated for the production of the film, \$27 706 were actually spent. Similarly, \$4 675 were projected for SFCG "monitoring and follow-up missions" and 10 781 USD were spent.

Table 9: Projected costs vs Used budget for some budget lines sub-granted to SFCG

Item	Projected costs	Used budget	Difference
Short film production ⁴⁶	\$ 20 000	\$ 27 705,76	\$ 7 705,76
Monitoring and follow-up missions lodging and per diem costs ⁴⁷	\$ 4 675	\$ 10 781,34	\$ 6 106,34

96% of SFCG sub-grant was used when the evaluation team was on site (\$195 762,94 were spent out of a total budget of \$203 841,19) because most activities relating to communication tools were already finalized.

No important discrepancy has been noted concerning ASSODIP and CREDDHO's budgets. In September 2015, 76% of ASSODIP's yearly 2015 sub-grant had been used: \$37 389,77 had been used at the time of the mission while the total yearly budget was of \$49 462,03. Budget was still available for ASSODIP's staff wages (\$6 440), ASSODIP's monitoring missions (\$1 040), communication costs (\$910) and support for CVCs (\$510).

Regarding CREDDHO's sub-grant, more than 60% of the yearly budget had been used until the evaluation mission: \$36 007 were projected for year 2015 and \$22 466 had been used until 16 September 2015. The remaining budget was to be used more particularly for CREDDHO's staff wages (\$5 665) the Masisi training, which was planned before the end of the project (\$1 557), expenses linked to awareness-raising sessions through mobile cinema (\$1 385) and the provision of IGA kits to CVCs (\$1 026).

⁴⁶ SFCG budget account line S-619160-403-COD106-FTS-0. Budget narrative for this line reads: "Contract a production company for the production of short film. The amount will cover fees, per diems, transport and production related supplies."

⁴⁷ SFCG budget account line S-615120-202-COD106-FTS-0. Budget narrative for this line reads: "Monthly monitoring and coaching visits. UNHAS flight \$200 return/pers, boat \$100 return/pers, hotel and per diem \$75/d/pers * 2 people * 27,16 days."

The analysis of budget, KAP survey results and discussions with communities revealed that the amount of funds allocated to film production and screening, which was the most important budget line for one activity, was large considering the number of viewers in vulnerable mining zones: less than 8,000 people in mining communities viewed the film while 24,000 viewers were projected. According to KAP survey results, less than 10% of people interviewed in three locations of Walikale territory where the film was projected viewed the film.

Nevertheless, compared to other awareness-raising programs realized by other NGOs in the same region, the evaluation team considers that the number of beneficiaries targeted by CVC awareness-raising sessions is high while the funds that were used were limited. Indeed, KAP survey results illustrated other awareness-raising methods through theater or community and family were more effective in the same locations, while they were less costly: 16% and 12% of KAP survey respondents in Walikale indicated that they received information on slavery by these communication channels. Discussions with CVCs indicated that this resulted from a strong local ownership, which has also been demonstrated by the fact that CVCs were committed to implement anti-slavery activities in communities, despite limited means.

Based on the above, the evaluation team considers that the project's financial management was effective: expenses were linked to the activities and most budget was used a few weeks before the end of the project. The project's value for money is however mixed if once considers that the most important activity had a limited impact: while the budget used for the production and screening of film was the most important activities' budget line, KAP survey results demonstrate that less than 10% of interviewed persons in Walikale locations where the film was screened saw the film. However, at the same time, KAP survey results illustrated other awareness-raising methods through CVCs and theater, that are less costly, were more effective. Nevertheless, even though it had not been projected in the proposal, it must be positively noted that the film was also used during training activities. Moreover, considering that FTS will continue to support this project, the film will continue to be shown after the J/TIP funding.

Were links created with other organizations and projects to contribute to project cost-efficiency?

Discussions with partners revealed that links were created with other organizations to reinforce CVCs. More particularly, in order to avoid duplication, ASSODIP is currently coordinating with ADRA, another organization involved in Masisi territory working to support the creation of community-based development committees. Thus, instead of creating a new committee in Rubaya, ADRA will support the existing CVC. Conversely, ADRA supported the creation of a committee in Karuba, which will be supported by ASSODIP so that they also include slavery in their mandate.

Furthermore, the project is implemented at the same time as several other projects involving the same committees and CSO members of the coalition. For instance, ASSODIP continuously builds capacities for the CVCs that were supported during the course of this project and involves them in other human rights issues, such as prison monitoring or sexual violence. Similarly, FTS provides small grants so that CSOs can integrate more anti-slavery activities in their action plans.⁴⁸

The evaluation team considers that the strong links created between partners, CSOs and committees go beyond the project objectives and create a strong momentum and a high degree

⁴⁸ Mostly small grants relating to increased awareness in local communities, research on slavery or monitoring of cases in several locations in North Kivu.

of synergy, which contributed to the achievement of the common objective. This directly contributes to the cost-efficiency of the project.

3.3.2. Mobilization of human resources

Were the staff qualified and numerous enough to implement the project?

The following criteria were used to analyze this section: previous experience implementing Human Rights projects, previous experience working with local communities of North Kivu, knowledge of Human Rights and slavery and experience in project management.

FTS relied on three partners to implement the project: one international NGO and two local organizations.

SFCG, an international NGO operating in more than 30 countries, focuses on conflict transformation and works at all levels of society to build sustainable peace through three main avenues: Dialogue, Media, and Community. In the framework of this project, SFCG was in charge of developing and deploying participatory rights-based radio and cinema programs. SFCG's staff in the province had several years of experience producing and broadcasting or screening rights-based radio and cinema programs. SFCG staff was thus particularly qualified to implement these activities.

FTS implemented this project in partnership with two local organizations. The first organization is CREDDHO, one of the leading Human Rights NGOs involved in Eastern DRC.⁴⁹ Discussions with CREDDHO staff and project proposal revealed that CREDDHO, formed in 1998, is mainly composed of lawyers. They organize training sessions in Human Rights and criminal proceedings and implement Human Rights projects in local communities, particularly in Walikale, Lubero and Beni territories. CREDDHO has a long-standing experience managing Human Rights project and working with international organizations and donors. In this project, CREDDHO has been in charge of implementing all project activities in Walikale, Lubero and Beni territories and has been also in charge of the training activities towards officials and CSOs in all locations.

The second organization is ASSODIP: this organization created in 2004 has a rural farming community vocation that works more particularly on the problems of natural resources and Human Rights in North Kivu. ASSODIP is also involved in the fight against poverty. ASSODIP interviewed staff indicated that they benefited from specific training on slavery from FTS before the project started. ASSODIP staff indicated that they had been working in partnership with FTS since 2010 and had particularly implemented community-based protection territories in Masisi territory prior to the project. It is important to note that ASSODIP has been managing other Human Rights project works with international donors on other topics. In the framework of this project, ASSODIP has implemented project activities, including a community-based livelihood scheme, in Masisi territory.

Based on the above, the research team considers that all partners had a specific experience in working in the province, particularly at local level. They had experience managing Human Rights project and had a specific knowledge of slavery matters. Discussions with partners also revealed that they were more specifically in charge of the activities of which they had specific experience,

⁴⁹ CREDDHO is the focal point of Ukingo Wetu Synergy, the local protection network to protect Human Rights Defenders in Goma, and is supported by several international institutions to implement its programs.

such as media programs for SFCG, training sessions on slavery for CREDDHO and livelihood scheme for ASSODIP. Consequently, all partners appeared to be particularly qualified to implement this project.

Were the staff numerous enough to implement the project?

A number of human resources were paid as part of the project. ASSODIP mobilized one project manager, two field officers, one livelihood officer, two vocational trainers as well as administrative staff. ASSODIP was in charge of supporting 12 CVCs during the course of the project. ASSODIP indicated that the number of dedicated human resources, particularly field officers and IGA officers, was too limited.⁵⁰ For instance, ASSODIP indicated that only one person was in charge of livelihood activities in Masisi territory, which comprises twelve intervention zones. This person was in charge of the creation and monitoring of five MUSOPECs and the monitoring of twelve CVC IGAs. When the evaluation team went to Bihambwe, the CVC explained that the population had been mobilized for three months and were awaiting a new visit by the IGA officer to launch MUSOPEC. This is also confirmed by the challenges faced by CVCs regarding their IGAs: most IGAs had not produced any results at the time of the evaluation.⁵¹ A more regular monitoring, that would include more frequent discussions and exchange of ideas with CVCs on how to address their difficulties, might have increased the IGAs' success.

It is important to note that the number of field officers on the project was designed to match the needs in terms of number of committees. However, ASSODIP implemented more committees than expected without having an increase in the number of human resources. The evaluation team considers that the number of committees created during the course of the project was too high to match the needs in terms of human resources.

Likewise, CREDDHO, which is also in charge of training CSOs and governmental officials, mobilized one project manager, one training manager, one field officer in Butembo, one manager for the Walikale resource center and administrative and support staff. CREDDHO supported CVCs in three different territories: Walikale, Lubero and Beni. CREDDHO explained that the field officer based in Butembo was taking care of both Lubero and Beni, which prevented regular and effective monitoring of all CVCs.

ASSODIP staff would probably have been numerous enough if the partner had not increased the number of locations it covered. CREDDHO number of staff could have been increased to enable more regular monitoring visits to CVCs.

3.3.3. Delays and adjustments to the schedule

Have there been delays in implementation that led to postponement of activities and that had a negative impact on the project objectives?

Discussions with partners and beneficiaries revealed that certain activities were delayed in the course of the project, particularly training of officials and production of the film.

⁵⁰ Although a third field officer was included in the original budget, this budget line was used for other valid purposes (*inter alia* salary of Rubaya's vocational trainer).

⁵¹ For more information, see below Section 3.6.1. Sustainability of community-based CVCs.

As regards the officials' training, CREDDHO indicated that the delays have been caused by the unexpected length of the Leahy vetting process, implemented by the US Embassy to ensure that the training only involves participants who have been approved through the Leahy Vetting. CREDDHO explained that this delay had a negative impact because all trainees were supposed to be regularly followed up throughout the project to ensure that they respect their commitment towards anti-slavery practices. Due to the delay in the implementation of this activity, CREDDHO's staff will not be able to assess during the course of the project if, and if so how, trained officers have implemented their new skills as a result of the training.⁵² For instance, the training in Masisi will only take place at the end of the project. It should be however noted that this element is not within FTS' control.

In addition, partners indicated that production of the film was affected by a number of delays, due to the multiplicity of stakeholders involved in the script,⁵³ which also delayed the screenings. In order not to postpone the screenings for a longer period, the SFCG field mission took place during the rainy season, which complicated getting to the sites and also led to some screenings being disrupted. Nevertheless, the screenings took place.

The evaluation team considers that delays in project implementation had a negative impact. However, the negative impact of delays that are within FTS' control is limited.

Has the security situation had an impact on project implementation?

According to all stakeholders the evaluation team met, the security situation in eastern DRC, especially in Lubero and Walikale, prevented activities in some vulnerable communities being carried out. This is for instance the case of the screening of film. This factor is beyond FTS' control.

Similarly, despite the fact that some training could not take place in very sensitive areas, discussions with trained officials and CSOs demonstrated that FTS and its partners took appropriate measures by inviting officials from these sensitive areas to participate in their training activities in safer areas. For instance, trainees from Oicha, which is a location with a highly volatile security situation, were invited to participate to the training that took place in Beni, which is a safer place located thirty kilometers away.

3.3.4. Project implementation methods and monitoring system

To what extent was communication between ASSODIP/CREDDHO and beneficiaries smooth and clear?

All CVCs that the evaluation team met with explained that the communication with ASSODIP and/or CREDDHO was smooth and clear and that there was no misunderstanding on their roles and responsibilities in the framework of the project. CVCs complete regular forms on the level of achievement of their activities and send them to the relevant partner.

CVCs indicated that the field agents came regularly to discuss with them and support them, even though some of them consider that their financial needs were not always addressed: some CVCs

⁵² It is however important to note that FTS indicated that they will continue to support the follow up of most activities beyond the project.

⁵³ In addition to the production company, the SFCG video department was also involved in the creation of the film, as well as partners and SFCG and FTS managing staff.

considered that the funds provided to carry out their awareness-raising activities are too limited, especially transportation costs and awareness-raising material.

To what extent was communication between FTS and its partners smooth and clear?

ASSODIP and CREDDHO indicated that they appreciated the quality of communication with FTS. Particularly, they appreciated the fact that Skype meetings were regularly organized and that some staff members would sometimes come from Washington to provide technical support.

To what extent have ASSODIP and CREDDHO been involved in the monitoring of project activities?

Discussions with ASSODIP and CREDDHO revealed that they were directly in charge of the monitoring of project activities.

Did the monitoring system allow partners and FTS to assess the level of achievement of planned activities and objectives throughout the project?

Although tools are essential for project monitoring and self-assessment, both partners indicated that the complexity of some tools and their number make it difficult for them, who spend a lot of time filling in forms. The analysis of partners' quarterly reports revealed that partners have not completed all indicators in each quarterly report. This is confirmed by the number of monitoring tools that have been designed to ensure activities are followed up. Partner quarterly reporting templates have been used by partners for reporting on all indicators every three months and include *inter alia* the following data:

- data on the number of supported survivors, which provides information on names, age, type of slavery and services they benefited from;
- Community and CVC maturity tool, which include 39 indicators that aim at assessing the stage of development of a CVC.⁵⁴ There are five stages: beginning, development, consolidation, well-established and mature;
- tool relating to the awareness-raising sessions, showing the number of participants, disaggregated by age and gender, the length of the session and its theme;
- tool on the children who benefit from the vocational training, including their names, age, gender, type of training and type of awareness;
- other tools, such as the organizational capacity assessment tool, media monitoring tool, advocacy milestones tracker tool, etc.

On the other hand, analysis of the monitoring system reveals some gaps during project implementation. The lists of survivors are not available at CVC level and remain in Goma, which prevents the implementation of proper case management. At the local level, there is no harmonized document to identify the children effectively rescued from mines as a result of the project: the names of these children can be found in a variety of diaries, notebooks and lists.

Similarly, there was no protocol for following up these children, to find out whether they are in the same state as the children who participated in vocational training, whether they go to school or whether their families are part of MUSOPEC. This makes it difficult to monitor their situation and regularly assess whether the children are indeed reintegrated in their communities. ASSODIP explained that a tool is being developed and will be used in the future. Although this is a positive step, it might have been more useful if it had been done earlier in the project.

⁵⁴ See an example of this tool in Appendix 7.

In addition, the attendance lists were not systematically used during the awareness-raising sessions carried out by SFCG. According to SFCG, the people who participated in such sessions thought that incentives would be given if they signed the attendance lists, which created some difficulties. Therefore, SFCG stopped using these lists, which prevented them accurately assessing the number of beneficiaries.

The evaluation team appreciated the fact that CREDDHO, which is the organization in charge of training, used pre- and post-tests during training, in order to assess the evolution of participants' knowledge. Furthermore, the evaluation team welcomes the fact that an action plan was drafted following the training session, whereby all training participants committed to reducing slavery as a function of their mandate and capacity.⁵⁵ The use of pre- and post-tests, during training are welcomed and enable CREDDHO to assess the level of achievement of their objective.

Overall, the research team considers that the system of monitoring activities and results was complicated and created heavy workload on partners, who were not able to monitor all indicators each quarter and to fully complete the quarterly report. In addition, some problems during project implementation resulted in missing information on the number of beneficiaries reached by the project and the extent to which survivors were supported by the project. Therefore, the level of achievement of some activities and results was difficult to assess.

LESSONS LEARNED:

Exceeding the number of committees supported during the course of the project without increasing the number of dedicated human resources has a negative impact on monitoring and follow-up. Having only one person in charge of the support for five MUSOPEC and twelve CVC IGAs in remote areas, sometimes located hours away from each other, prevents the team from being fully responsive to the CVCs and MUSOPEC's needs.

Links with organizations that also work with local development committees contribute to the project's cost effectiveness, avoid duplication and increase the committees' sustainability.

The complexity and number of monitoring tools prevent partners from fully completing forms and create a heavy workload on partners.

Implementing a protocol to follow up survivors serves to monitor their situation and their reintegration into communities.

⁵⁵ For instance, military prosecutors committed to start judicial proceedings against alleged slavery perpetrators; civil society committed to raise awareness on slavery among the communities, etc.

3.4. Project impact: What are the project's positive and negative impacts?

The project had four objectives:

- objective 1: increase resistance to slavery in fifteen vulnerable mining communities in North Kivu;
- objective 2: increase knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery among the general public in eastern DRC;
- objective 3: establish an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil Society Organizations (CSOs);
- objective 4: increase targeted government officials' anti-slavery knowledge and actions in North Kivu.

This section of the report is designed around each objective and includes an additional section on unplanned results and impact on other actors.

This section is based on discussions with CSOs, CVCs, community members, trained officials, mining actors and partners, as well as KAP survey results and review of literature.

A KAP survey of the population was carried out, in order to compare the situation at the beginning of the project and at the end of the project, while also neutralizing sampling errors. The same sampling methods and structure were used as the baseline. The sample comprised 400 people, disaggregated by age, gender and region in the same way as the baseline survey. However, although Lubero was included in the baseline survey, Lubero's security situation was particularly volatile, and the KAP survey was therefore only carried out in Walikale and Masisi.

The evaluation team used a comparison approach for Walikale and Masisi: all baseline statistics for Walikale and Masisi (excluding Lubero) were recalculated and the evaluation team compared the indicators of Walikale and Masisi only.⁵⁶ Quantitative data were analyzed comparing proportions and using statistical significance testing.⁵⁷

All results of this section are based on the triangulation either between focus groups, or between focus groups and discussions on one hand and KAP survey results on the other hand.

Quotations have been included in order to illustrate or summarize some ideas that were shared by focus groups as a whole and other focus groups. They do not represent the opinion of only one person or the opinion of only one group, unless it is precisely mentioned as such.

⁵⁶ See Appendix 3: Sample

⁵⁷ See more information on the calculation methods in Section 2.3.5. Data management and analysis.

3.4.1. Objective 1: increase increase resistance to slavery in fifteen vulnerable mining communities in North Kivu⁵⁸

Have the media campaign and other awareness-raising activities on slavery changed the attitudes of parents towards the fulfillment of their children's basic needs, particularly school enrolment?

Although KAP survey results on the knowledge of community members apply both for Objectives 1 and 2, results have been divided for greater clarity. Section 3.4.1. does not go into detail on KAP survey results regarding anti-slavery knowledge of respondents. These results are dealt with in Section 3.4.2. Nonetheless, it is important to note that KAP survey results and discussions with the population demonstrated that more community members identify some situations as forms of slavery in 2015 than in 2013 as a result of the project, particularly regarding worst forms of child labor.⁵⁹ In all targeted zones, KAP survey results and discussions with parents revealed that they changed their attitudes towards child labor as a result of the awareness-raising sessions. In all focus groups, parents indicated that they know that their children should not work and that they should bring them instead to schools. The following quotations illustrate the behaviors of some parents towards school enrolment:

"Mine ore will stop, while education does not stop. Children must go to school." Mine owner in Luwowo (Masisi)

"It is not good that children go to mining sites. They should learn to write. We have been victims of that, we cannot write ourselves. But it is important for society, for example, our children can become doctors." Man in Luwowo community (Masisi)

"The place of a child is at school. We were forcing our children to work by ignorance, but CREDDHO came to inform us." Man in Mubi community (Walikale)

Discussions with parents also demonstrated that they now consider the need to protect their children against physical harm:

"We cannot accept that our children go to mining sites. They can be hurt during a rockslide." Male member of Rubaya community (Masisi)

"Making children carry heavy goods is not normal, it harms their health. It is a form of slavery and is prohibited by law." Woman in Walikale centre community (Walikale)

All discussions with parents made it clear that parents know that their children should not work in mining sites or carry heavy loads and should be enrolled in school.

⁵⁸ This section includes many elements from the KAP survey. Only the main results are highlighted in this section. For more information, see full report in Appendix 8. It is important to note that, although most results below apply equally to women and men, men are usually more confident than women. In addition, those who listen to radio are usually more confident than others.

⁵⁹ For more information on the increase of knowledge of community members, see Section 3.4.2.

Have the media campaign and other awareness-raising activities on slavery changed the practices of parents towards the fulfillment of their children's basic needs, particularly school enrolment?

Most community groups explained that they believe that the number of children in mines decreased and that more children are enrolled in school. Although it has not been possible to confirm whether there are indeed less children in mines - because such data monitoring the number of children in mines is not available -, this decrease of the number of children in mines has also been reported by other institutions involved in mining business, such as mine owners and the government's Aid and Support service for small-scale mining (SAESSCAM)⁶⁰.

In addition, there is an increase of children enrolled in school in the target areas, according to the data provided by some school directors in targeted zones. In Mangina (Beni), one school director the evaluation team met with explained that 460 children were registered in 2012-2013 and 560 children in 2014-2015, which represents a 22% increase. The results are more important in Masisi, thanks to the community-based livelihood scheme, as discussed below.⁶¹

However, several parents that the team met with indicated that they face financial challenges that are important obstacles to the implementation of their knowledge. Many of them explained that they do not have the means to pay for school fees and indicated that they had to make their children work to earn a living. In addition, they said that some children are orphans and need to work to buy food.

"Poverty is the first obstacle, because even if we raise awareness, the situation will remain the same." Man in Mubi community (Walikale)

"With the poverty situation here in Walikale, it is difficult to end slavery. If someone cannot find survival means, he is forced to go back to square one". Woman in Walikale centre community (Walikale)

"There are many children living in streets who cannot pay for school fees." ASSODIP Focal point in Mumba (Masisi)

In Rubaya, one mother gave the example of the needs of children who have been displaced by the conflict in Eastern DRC and who are currently living in the camp of internally displaced persons (IDP) in the area:

"In the IDP camp, children continue to transport water because they are hungry. [...] They transport water for 100 Francs. They buy cakes. If they stop working, they will not eat." Women in Rubaya community (Masisi)

This is also confirmed by members of CVCs who are often questioned by parents on what CVCs can do to support their children and pay for school expenses.

⁶⁰ SAESSCAM depends both of the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Finances (art 6 of decree 047-C/2003 of 28 March 2003). It is also interesting to note that SAESSCAM's community development department is supposed to organize, together with local communities, *Comités volontaires de développement* in all mining locations to implement activities aiming at the communities' development. Their mandate seems close to the CVC mandate. Some discussions could be initiated with SAESSCAM at the community level to coordinate actions.

⁶¹ See following evaluation question.

"When we raise their awareness, parents ask: 'How can we pay for school expenses? If my son goes to farm, he brings money home. Now what? He has to stay at home?' They think you have a solution. We tell them that they should try to find a way to pay for school fees." Man in Bihambwe CVC (Masisi)

Nevertheless, it is important to note that the great majority of community members in Masisi territory who explained that children cannot still attend school also indicated that these children have left mining work: they are selling goods, help their parents or remain at home. This is also confirmed by discussions with CVCs and local authorities. However, cases of children still involved in mining sites have been reported in Walikale territory, especially in Bisie mine.

Therefore, awareness-raising activities alone led to an increase in the number of children leaving mining work. Although the project's activities also resulted in an increase in the number of children going to school, many parents have not been able to pay for school fees and some children have not been enrolled in school due to the lack of funds.

In order to overcome these financial barriers, a community-based livelihood scheme has been tested in Masisi territory, as will be explained in the following section.

Has the community-based livelihood scheme in Masisi, particularly support for families and former miners, had impact on slavery situations and the fulfilment of children's basic needs (school, health, food)?

In Masisi territory, to overcome financial barriers, there has been a more important focus on sustainable livelihood alternatives to artisanal mining and reintegration of children rescued from mine work. FTS and ASSODIP tested a model for livelihood support based on the complementarity of interventions, namely awareness-raising sessions, vocational training and MUSOPEC.

All survivors who enrolled in vocational training that the research team individually interviewed indicated that they feel confident about their future even though they do not earn money yet. Several children also spontaneously explained that they feel that they are in a much better health. Survivors gave a few examples:

"Going to mining sites destroys our life. We had no future. We have now something through studying mechanics." Male survivor in Mumba, on a vocational training course (Masisi)

"My situation is now good because I learn and I hope to find a job. Now, I do not earn money but I feel that my situation will get better." Male survivor in Rubaya, on a vocational training course (Masisi)

"When I was carrying things in mines, I was often tired, I had a pain on my chest. Now I am better." Female survivor in Rubaya, on a vocational training course (Masisi)

The evaluation team also met with participants of MUSOPEC. Most of the participants encountered during the field study indicate that they received loans thanks to MUSOPEC and that this money was used to pay for school fees. Most of the participants declared that their children did not go to school before joining MUSOPEC or were regularly chased away from school because their parents were not always able to pay for school fees.

"When I received the money, I used it to pay for my child's school fees. He was working at the mining site." Member of Rubaya MUSOPEC (Masisi)

"I had four children who were always chased away from school. Now they go and they are not chased away anymore." Member of Mumba MUSOPEC (Masisi)

"My father told me not to go back to the mines. I was a miner for three years. I gave the money to my mother. Now I go to school, but I still do not eat a lot of food. It is much better to study than to work in mines. My parents are members of MUSOPEC." Male survivor in Luwowo (Masisi)

These discussions are also confirmed by statistics provided by some schools: the number of children attending schools, both girls and boys, has increased in targeted zones:

- Rubaya (Masisi): 2012-2013, 513 children attended school; 2014-2015, 685; 33% increase.
- Luwowo (Masisi): 2012-2013, 150 children; 2014-2015, 200 children; 33% increase.

Savings and loans from MUSOPEC were dedicated primarily to school fees, but were also used for food, house repairs or paying medical fees if needed. Participants thus explained that their situation has very much improved since they are part of MUSOPEC.⁶²

"Everything we earn, we put it towards school fees. There is no other use than that, except medical costs." Member of Luwowo MUSOPEC (Masisi)

"Some mothers had no house and the money helped them build a house. Others enrolled their children in school". Member of Rubaya MUSOPEC (Masisi)

"Before, we ate only one food item. Now our food is varied. Even Kwashiorkor is reduced." Member of Rubaya MUSOPEC (Masisi)

These positive results must however be moderated by the fact that not all vulnerable people are able to join MUSOPEC. Indeed, several community representatives indicated that the most vulnerable people cannot pay the necessary weekly participation and do not have the means to pay for school.

"MUSOPEC do not help because you need to pay the monthly contribution." Female member of Mumba community (Masisi)

"People came to talk to us about this but we cannot pay the weekly contribution. We do not have enough money to join MUSOPEC." Female member of Luwowo community (Masisi)

Based on the above, it is clear that FTS and ASSODIP community-based livelihood intervention in Masisi decreased the number of children working in mining sites. The fact that the number of children attending school increased is important, as school enrolment is an important aspect of the reintegration of slavery survivors. Vocational training increased children's confidence in the future and improved their health situation. The MUSOPECs had a direct impact on the payment of school fees and available food quality and quantity in the households, even though they could not

⁶² As a result, it is important to note that many people who are not part of MUSOPEC would like to start their own groups.

reach the most vulnerable population. Therefore, the community-based livelihood scheme had a positive impact on the fulfilment of children's basic needs.

Were 250 children rescued from mines during the course of the project?

According to the data shared by the partners, only 144 children were rescued from the mines by the project, particularly in Masisi (137 children) out of a target of 250 children rescued from mine work.

Nonetheless, discussions with the communities and children revealed that many children were rescued from mines due to awareness-raising activities and were not monitored by the project. During focus group discussions, the large majority of parents indicated that they have changed their behavior towards child labor in mines as a result of the project and have forbidden their children to work in mining sites, while they may have been encouraging them before the awareness-raising sessions. This is also confirmed by some children survivors who indicated that it is their parents who forbid them from going back to mines. At the same time, discussions with CVC members also revealed that most children were not monitored by the project.

Considering that only a small number of children rescued from the mines were indeed monitored by the project, the evaluation team considers that this data shared by the partners possibly underestimates the number of children who were rescued from mines as a result of the project's activities and that the objective of 250 children has been reached.

Have the activities of the project resulted in unforeseen impact at the community level?

CVCs and COOPERAMA, a miners' cooperative, indicated that several important roads in Masisi territory were repaired during the project as a result of the advocacy activities carried out by the CVCs. COOPERAMA repaired the roads, which were thereafter maintained by the community. This was the case for the road between Rubaya and Mumba (9 km) and Rubaya and Luwowo (5 km).

This repair work has a very positive impact at community level, because it facilitates exchanges between villages and contributes to development of the area. This is an unforeseen positive impact of the project.

Could the results be applied to Lubero territory?

In both Walikale and Lubero, CREDDHO was the organization in charge of implementing the project activities. Lubero communities did not benefit from SFCG film screening. However, the methodology used by CREDDHO regarding awareness-raising sessions at community-level and awareness-sessions activities at global level was very similar in both territories and included implementation and training of CVCs and awareness-raising sessions. In addition, both territories benefited from the radio programs' broadcast.

Even though the film was screened by SFCG in the locations of Walikale territory where the research took place, the film screening did not have much effect, as was demonstrated by the KAP survey results: most people became aware of the issue through other means, such as radio programs, CVCs, theater, etc.⁶³

⁶³ For more information, see Section 3.4.2.

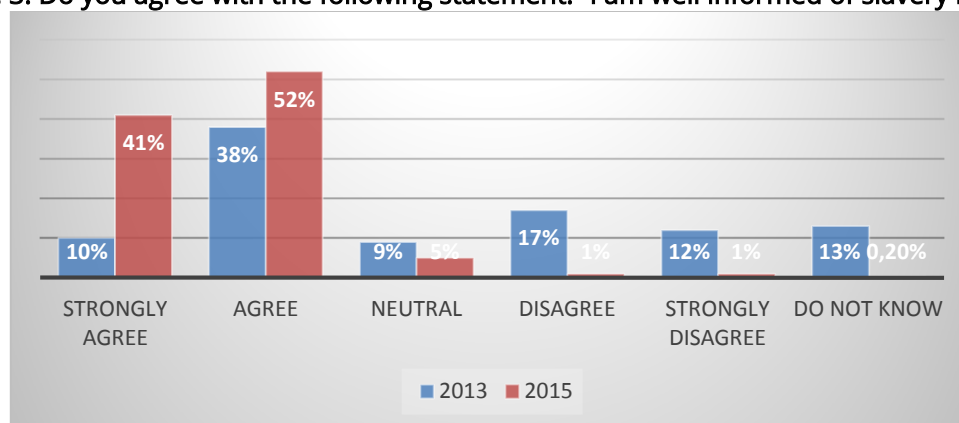
Consequently, although the evaluation team did not have the opportunity to go to Lubero, the consultants consider that the results of Walikale territory in terms of awareness-raising could be applied to Lubero communities that have been reached by the project.

3.4.2. Objective 2: increase knowledge of slavery and means for resisting slavery among the general public in eastern DRC

To what extent have the media campaign and other awareness-raising activities on slavery provided new information on slavery to the general public in mining zones?

KAP survey data demonstrated that the **number of people who feel well informed on slavery has increased**. 48% of the surveyed population in 2013 indicated that they were well-informed on slavery, versus 93% in 2015, regardless of territory or gender, as the following figure shows. This increase is statistically significant.⁶⁴

Figure 3: Do you agree with the following statement: “I am well informed of slavery issues”⁶⁵



Focus groups discussions with communities confirmed the KAP survey results and revealed that several information channels were used to provide information on slavery to the communities. Community members indicated that they learned new information on slavery through radio programs, CVCs, theater, schools, cinema, football matches or churches. In Masisi territory, ASSODIP was particularly mentioned as an information channel, while CREDDHO was mentioned in Walikale and Beni territories.⁶⁶ In Beni territory, community members also indicated that awareness-raising took place in “mutualités”⁶⁷.

KAP survey results confirms that information channels depend on the territory. In Masisi, according to the respondents, there are four main channels: radio, ASSODIP, community and theater, as shows Figure 4. In Walikale, the percentage of people who have never heard about slavery in mines is the highest, as shows Figure 5.

⁶⁴ See calculation method of statistical significance, Section 2.3.5.

⁶⁵ These who listen to radio programs are more confident than others: in 2015, 55% of radio listeners strongly agree with the notion that they are well-informed, versus 33% of non-listeners. Moreover, the interviewed population in Masisi shows a bigger increase than Walikale.

⁶⁶ ASSODIP only intervenes in Masisi territory. CREDDHO intervenes in both Walikale and Beni territories.

⁶⁷ Mutualités are solidarity groups that conduct activities. They are designed to support families in need: if there is a mourning in one family, all members participate in cooking for this family. If someone needs a new house, all members participate in the building of the house. According to interviewed respondents, these groups often use children to participate in heavy and difficult tasks. These groups are particularly active in Beni territory.

Figure 4: Where did you hear about slavery in mines? (Masisi)⁶⁸

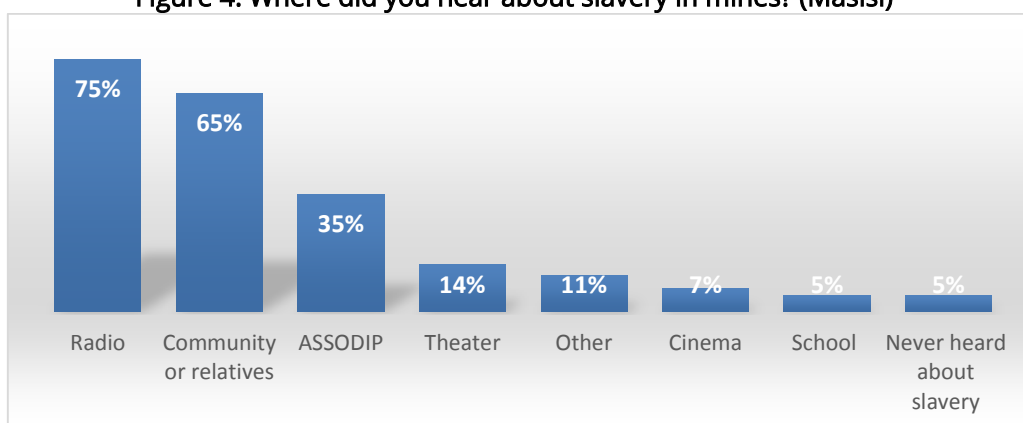
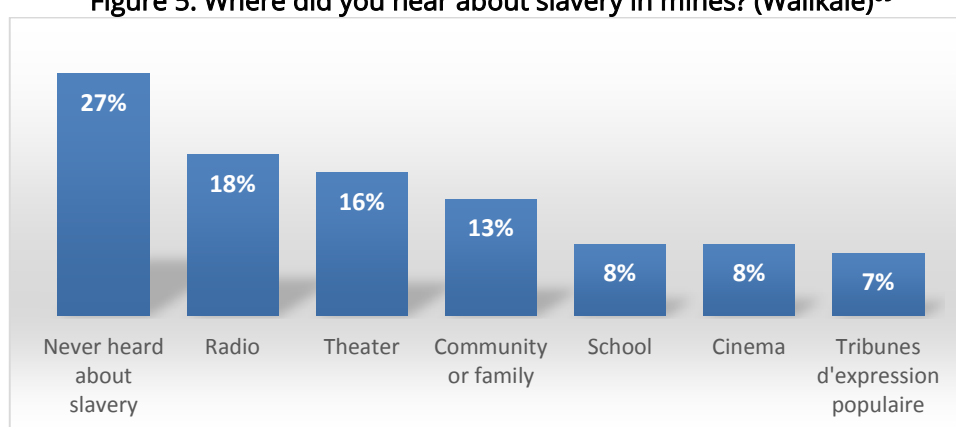


Figure 5: Where did you hear about slavery in mines? (Walikale)⁶⁹



Figures 4 and 5 revealed that more people followed radio programs in Masisi compared to Walikale, and that CVCs and ASSODIP were more present and involved in anti-slavery issues than CREDDHO in Walikale. 27% of respondents in Walikale indicated that they have never heard about slavery in mines. This could be explained by the fact that ASSODIP implemented more activities than CREDDHO (MUSOPEC, vocational training center) in only one territory, thus facilitating monitoring compared to CREDDHO, which works in three territories. Nevertheless, data analysis demonstrates that most positive impacts of the project are equally felt in both territories. However, the people in Masisi are generally more confident than the people in Walikale.⁷⁰

Figures 4 and 5 also indicated that the impacts of the mobile cinema apply to less than 10% of the surveyed population in both territories. According to SFCG mission reports, the film screening took place in the three locations of Walikale territory – Walikale centre, Mubi and Ndjingala – and one out of the three locations of Masisi territory – Rubaya – where the KAP survey took place. The result is thus more limited and is consistent with the fact that the film screenings did not reach a wide population, especially in Walikale territory, where the film was screened in all three KAP survey locations.⁷¹

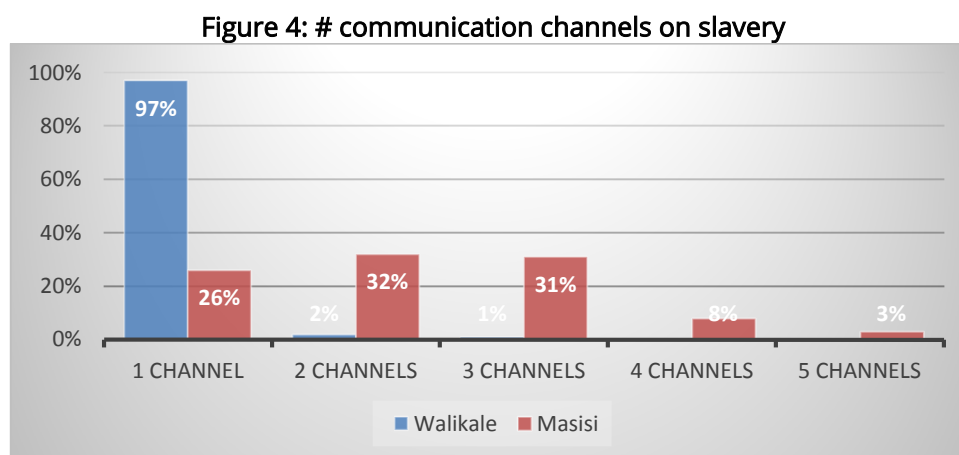
⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ Since there were several possible answers, the total can exceed 100%.

⁷⁰ For more details, see following sections and Appendix 8.

⁷¹ The KAP survey was conducted in Walikale centre, Mubi, Ndjingala, Rubaya, Luwowo and Mumba.

Moreover, 97% of the surveyed population in Walikale has received information on slavery from only one communication channel (mainly radio, theater or community), while the average surveyed population in Masisi received the information from two channels.



In addition, discussions with communities demonstrated that all communication channels resulted only from awareness-raising activities realized by CVCs, partners ASSODIP, CREDDHO and/or SFCG; and no other sources (government, NGOs, etc.).

Consequently, the evaluation team considers that men and women have increased their information on slavery and that this increase is directly related to the project.

Have the media campaign and other awareness-raising activities on slavery increased the communities' ability to identify slavery?

Focus groups discussions with community members revealed that the population is now able to identify slavery. In all focus groups discussions, people indicated that they now understand that slavery exists, while they previously had no idea or thought that it was an old practice. Moreover, people are now able to give several examples of slavery:

"Slavery is the fact for one employer to give a salary that is too low to his employees or to force them to work outside working hours." Man in Walikale centre community (Walikale)

"For instance, it is slavery if one person is put in jail and the commander tells him to work in his private house." Man in Mangina community (Beni)

The analysis of quantitative data confirmed the results of focus group discussions with the population: the percentage of respondents who can identify different types of slavery in the community is significantly higher in 2015 than 2013, as show following Figures 7 and 8. This increase is statistically significant. Conversely, the percentage of respondents who cannot identify any type of slavery is very low (<1%).⁷²

⁷² The title of the question is the exact question that was asked. It was a pre-coded question with the 5 items. Women are more numerous than men to identify several forms of slavery.

Figure 5: “When we speak about slavery, what do we mean?” (Walikale)⁷³

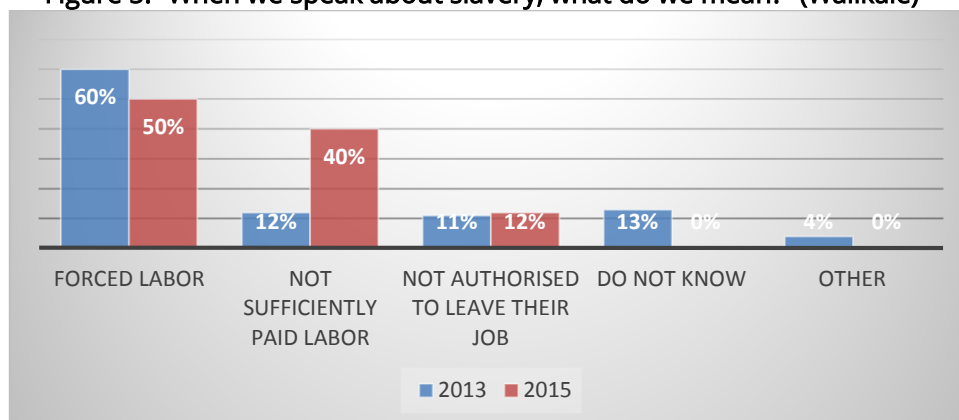
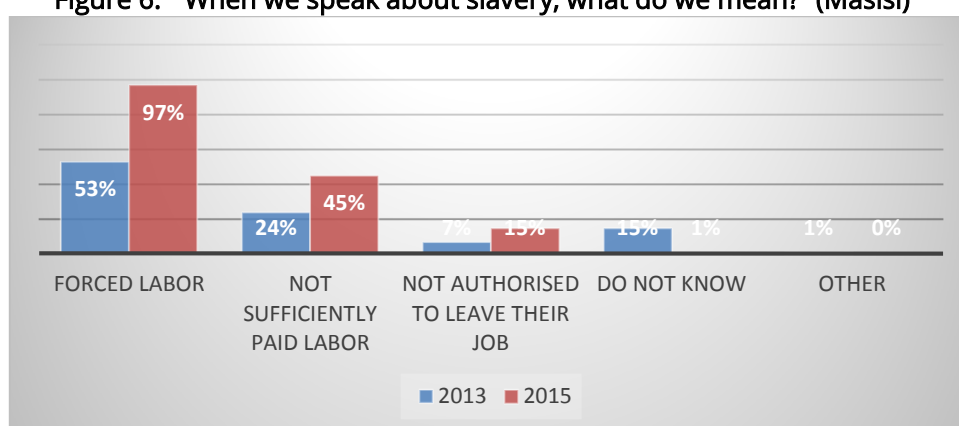


Figure 6: “When we speak about slavery, what do we mean?” (Masisi)⁷⁴



Therefore, the project resulted in a strong increase in the identification of several behaviors that constitute slavery, such as forced labor, not sufficiently paid labor or labor without authorization to leave.

In the same vein, 95% of people interviewed indicate that sexual exploitation, worst forms of child labor and forced marriage are illegal in DRC.⁷⁵ This figure was 76% in 2013. This difference is statistically significant. This is also confirmed by focus groups discussions with community members:

*“It is forbidden to force someone to get married. It is unlawful according to the national legislation”
Man in Walikale centre community (Walikale)*

“It is unlawful to make children carry heavy goods.” Woman in Ndjingala community (Walikale)

Consequently, the population has also increased their knowledge regarding the legal prohibition of several types of slavery behaviors.

⁷³ Since there were several possible answers, the total can exceed 100%.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

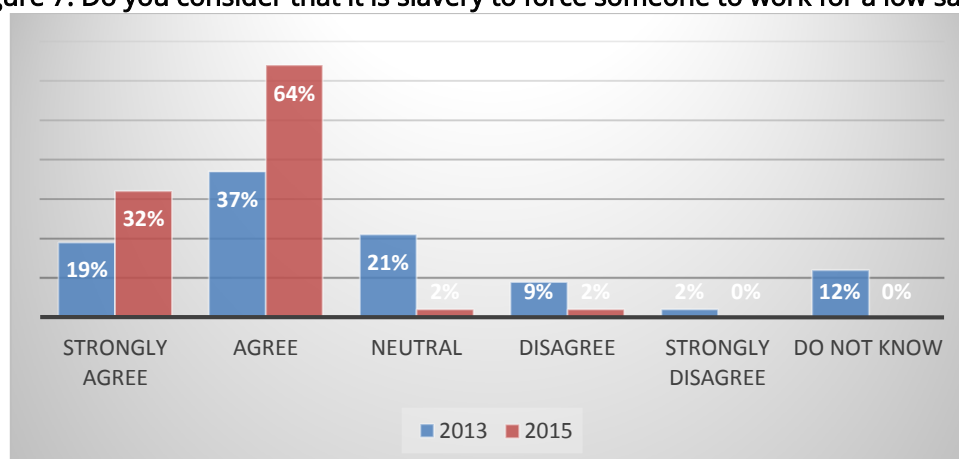
⁷⁵ The interviewed population in Masisi shows a bigger increase than Walikale: 67% of people in Masisi strongly agree that these acts are illegal, compared to 44% in Walikale. There is an increase for both men and women, but men are more confident than women.

Have the media campaign and other awareness-raising activities on slavery increased the communities' ability to identify more types of slavery?

➤ Identification of forced labor as a form of slavery

81% of people in 2013 agreed or strongly agreed that being forced to work without being paid is a type of slavery, compared to 97% in 2015, regardless of territory or gender.⁷⁶ Similarly, 56% of the population in 2013 agreed or strongly agreed that being forced to work with a very low income is a type of slavery, rising to 96% in 2015, regardless of territory or gender, as shows Figure 9.⁷⁷ These increases are statistically significant.

Figure 7: Do you consider that it is slavery to force someone to work for a low salary?



Moreover, the notion that forcing someone to work because of his/her financial condition, gender or age is a form of slavery has also changed significantly: 74% agreed that this was a form of slavery in 2013 versus 98% in 2015. This concerns both territories and both genders.⁷⁸ This increase is statistically significant.

Discussions with the population confirmed that their knowledge in this regard has evolved. Interviewed groups mentioned that it is slavery to force someone to work without being paid, to work with a low salary or to work because of poverty.

"Slavery is forcing someone to do something that he does not want to do. For instance, if my husband is forced to work all night because of poverty, this is slavery." Woman in Luwowo community (Masisi)

"It is not good that people are forced to carry heavy luggage." Man in Ndjingala community (Walikale)

➤ Identification of worst forms of child labor as a form of slavery

People explained that, before the awareness-raising sessions, they forced their children to work in sometimes hazardous conditions.

⁷⁶ However, women' answers are less unequivocal than men and people in Walikale are less confident than people in Masisi.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

"Before the awareness-raising session, I brought my children to work in the field from 6AM to 6PM. Or I made them carry our things to the market and it was hurting them. I was forcing them while I was thinking I was forming them." Member of Mumba CVC (Masisi)

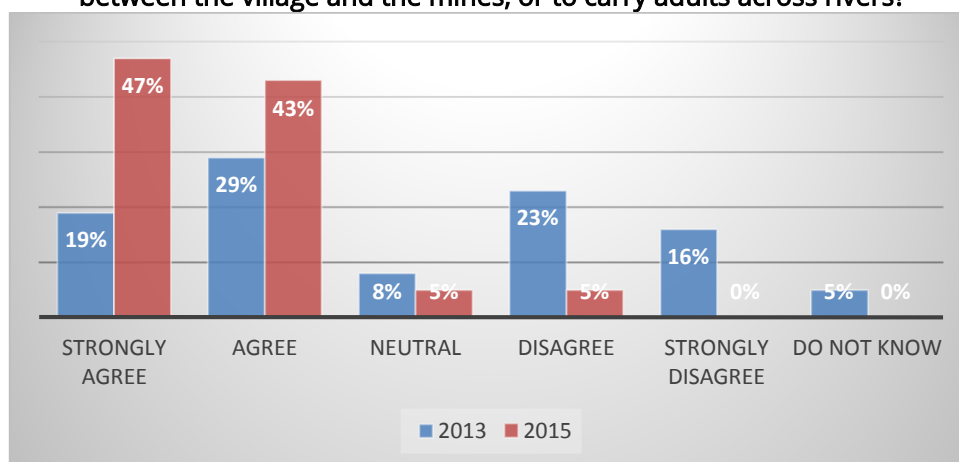
KAP survey data demonstrated that the opinion regarding the worst forms of child labor, and particularly forced child labor, changed significantly between 2013 and 2015. In 2013, 75% of the population considered that "forcing children to work in mines, bars, farms or restaurants" was a form of slavery. In 2015, the figure is 97%. There is a statistically significant shift in perception, regardless of territory or gender.⁷⁹ This is confirmed by focus groups discussions with community members.

"Forcing children to work is prohibited by law... This is not normal but we used to do it by ignorance. Then CREDDHO came and we learned." Man in Mubi community (Walikale)

"It is slavery to make children work in mutualités when this work is not proportionate to their age." Man in Mangina community (Beni)

Similarly, 48% of the population in 2013 considered that using children to carry heavy goods or luggage between the village and the mines, or to carry adults across rivers, was a form of slavery. In 2015, the figure has risen to 90%.⁸⁰ This increase is statistically significant.

Figure 8: Do you consider that it is slavery to use children to carry heavy goods or luggage between the village and the mines, or to carry adults across rivers?



This is also confirmed by discussions with community members:

"One day, the woman local leader found my little girl carry a 20-liter container. I paid a fine. I considered it was normal, I should not do that." Woman in Mubi community (Walikale)

"Making children carry heavy goods is not normal, it is bad for their health. It is a form of slavery that is prohibited by law." Woman in Walikale centre community (Walikale)

⁷⁹ The population who listened to the radio program shows a bigger increase than others, and people in Masisi shows a stronger increase than people in Walikale.

⁸⁰ However, women in Masisi have not changed their opinion between 2013 and 2015 and people in Walikale are less confident than people in Masisi.

In 2013, 46% of the population thought that encouraging child labor was not slavery. Nowadays, 88% of them wrongly believe that it is a form of slavery. This increase is statistically significant. Indeed, child labor is not a form of slavery by itself: certain conditions are required so that it is considered as a worst form of child labor.⁸¹ The evaluation team considers that this belief resulted from some CVCs' misconceptions on the notion of slavery, that were disseminated in the population at the beginning of the program. Indeed, many CVC members explained that their level of awareness was very limited before the project. Some CVC members indicated that they had to benefit from several training sessions and support from partners in order to correctly understand the meaning of slavery.

➤ Identification of forced marriage as a form of slavery

In 2013, 72% believed that forced marriage was a form of slavery, versus 93% in 2015. This is true regardless of territory or the gender and the increase is statistically significant.⁸²

Picture 9: Extract from the image box



This increase is confirmed by people interviewed. In all focus groups discussions, community members indicated that forced marriage was not normal anymore. The indicated a change of attitude towards forced marriage:

⁸¹ Article 3 of the International Labour Organizations provides: *"For the purposes of this Convention, the term the worst forms of child labour comprises:*

(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 labour, 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."

⁸² People who listen to radio programs in 2015 are more confident than others: 54% of them strongly agree with the assertion, versus 33% for non-listeners. People in Masisi are more confident than others.

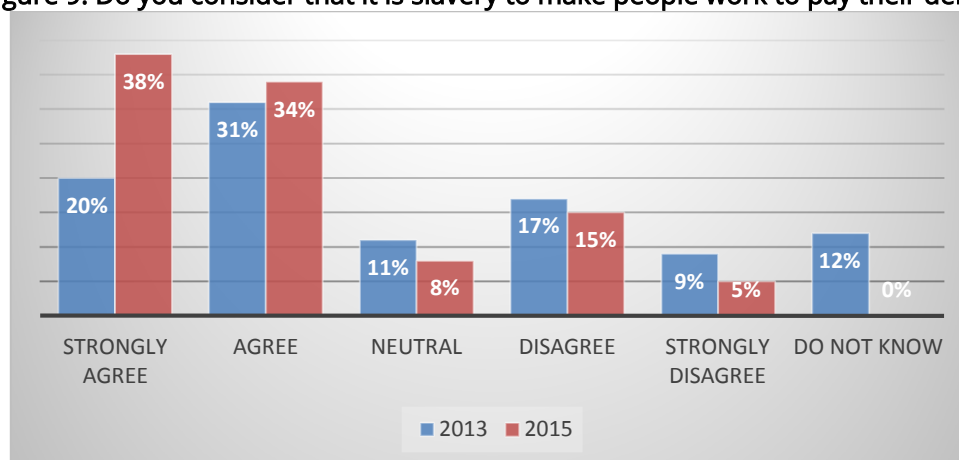
"Forced marriage was considered to be normal. Now, each person must be free to choose. Forced marriage does not respect human dignity and it is prohibited by law." Man in Mubi community (Walikale)

"I can say that there is a change. Before, forced marriage was authorized in our community; Now, it is out of question." Man in Ndjingala community (Walikale)

➤ Identification of debt bondage as a form of slavery

The percentage of people who identify debt bondage as slavery has changed significantly. 51% of the population considered that it was a form of slavery in 2013. The figure is 72% in 2015.⁸³

Figure 9: Do you consider that it is slavery to make people work to pay their debts?



This increase is confirmed by focus group discussions with the population and CVC members.

"How to get rid of slavery? We thought it was normal to exploit someone or not to pay him as agreed. We did not know that it was a problem." Member of Mumba CVC (Masisi)

"There are cases when people do not pay their debts. They are sent to jail and work for the owner. Before the training, we thought it was normal." Member of Mumba CVC (Masisi)

"Before the awareness-raising from CREDDHO, people were working to pay their debts. Now, they start to refuse such behaviors." Women in Walikale centre community (Walikale)

➤ Conclusion on the identification of forms of slavery

Consequently, it is clear from KAP survey results and discussions with the population that more community members identify some situations as forms of slavery in 2015 than in 2013 as a result of the project: the perceptions of forced labor, worst forms of child labor, forced marriage and debt bondage as types of slavery have evolved significantly as a result of the project. It must however be noted that child labor, which is not in itself a form slavery, has been identified as slavery by the majority of respondents.

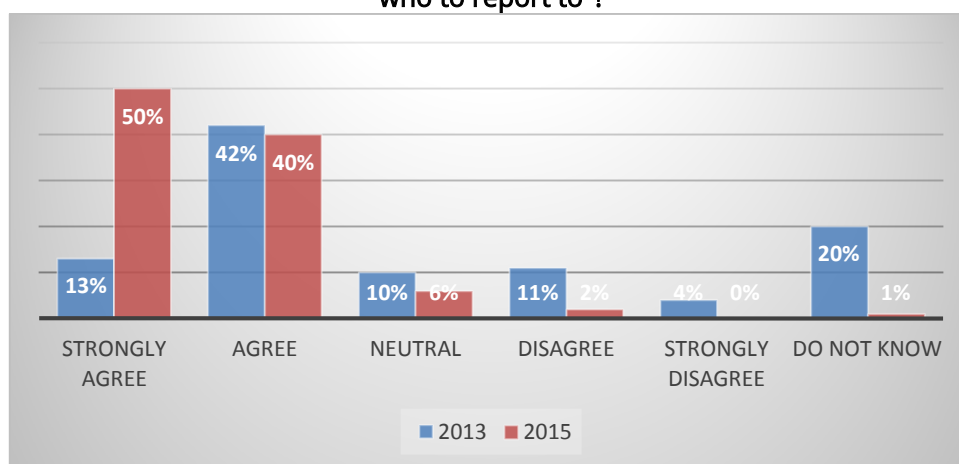
⁸³ People who listen to radio programs are more likely than others to consider that debt bondage is a form of slavery: 52% of radio listeners strongly agree with this identification, vs 30% for non-listeners. People in Walikale are less confident than people in Masisi.

Have the media campaign and other awareness-raising activities on slavery made the population more aware of how to take action against exploitation?

According to the survey data, the survey participants are more aware that it is the government's responsibility to protect people in and around mining sites. In 2013, 83% of the surveyed population agreed or strongly agreed with the assertion *"It is the government's responsibility to protect people in and around mining sites"*, and 97% in 2015.⁸⁴ This increase is statistically significant.

KAP survey results also show that 90% of the respondents consider that they know who to report to if they witness a case of forced labor in 2015, regardless of the gender, a figure that reached 55% in 2013, as shows Figure 12.⁸⁵ This difference is statistically significant.

Figure 10: Do you agree with the following assertion: "If I witness a case of forced labor, I know who to report to"?



92% of the population interviewed in 2015 indicated that they have the duty to inform authorities when they witness a human rights violation. This is an important change, considering that the figure was 57% in 2013 and that 20% in 2013 believed they should not act. This change concerns both genders, but is particularly significant for women, who were more likely in 2013 to indicate that they should not inform the authorities in such cases.⁸⁶

"Thanks to the programs on radio, to the film and to all activities conducted by FTS and CREDDHO, now we are able to report slavery cases." Man in Walikale centre community (Walikale)

The percentage of the population who would not do anything if they witnessed a case of modern slavery decreased from 11% in 2013 to 0.2% in 2015. Conversely, reporting to the police is the more frequent option indicated by the population in 2015, while the most frequently cited option in 2013 was talking to the community. The same applies if they were themselves victims of modern slavery:

⁸⁴ There is a difference between the territories. The increase is much stronger in Masisi: 53% in 2013 strongly agreed with this assertion; and 76% strongly agree in 2015. In Walikale, the change is still positive but less marked: 30% in 2013 strongly agreed; 37% strongly agree in 2015.

⁸⁵ This increase is stronger in Masisi than Walikale.

⁸⁶ This result is consistent with the fact that the population is more aware of the government's responsibility to protect people in and around mining sites.

35% would report such cases to the police in 2013 versus 83% in 2015.⁸⁷ This is confirmed by discussions with the population:

"If I hear that a child is forced to get married, I will give advice, I will go to the police or talk to ASSODIP." Man in Rubaya community (Masisi)

"If I hear a case of slavery, I should report to the police to eradicate the evil." Man in Mubi community (Walikale)

Community members in several focus groups also explained that they now give advice when they encounter a case of an underage child who is working.

"Today, one father sent his boy, who was under 15, to work instead of him. Some of us said that we could not accept it. It is because of the awareness-raising sessions that I could do that." Man in Mangina community (Beni)

"One day, when I was in Goma, a woman employed my child in her restaurant. It was pure slavery because she was paying him a very little salary. I almost get her arrested, but we discussed and she asked for my forgiveness." Woman in Walikale centre community (Walikale)

Consequently, the results of the KAP survey combined with the focus group discussions and individual meetings demonstrate that the project resulted in a general increase in the population's knowledge of local accountability mechanisms at mining sites. The project has also been successful in changing people's practices towards slavery: more people now take action against exploitation.

3.4.3. Objective 3: establish an anti-slavery coalition of Congolese Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

For greater clarity, this section includes information about increasing the capacity of partners and CSOs, including COSCAE, and the challenges they have been facing.

How do ASSODIP and CREDDHO perceive activities in terms of building their communication skills?

In order to answer this question, the research team interviewed the partner organizations ASSODIP and CREDDHO: in ASSODIP, the research team interviewed the project manager, two field officers and one livelihood officer; in CREDDHO, the research team met with the project manager, the training manager, the manager for the Walikale resource center and CREDDHO's coordinator.

The representatives of both partners explained that they learned new skills during the media and communication training that was conducted by FTS. As a result, ASSODIP project manager indicated that he is now more careful about what he says to the media and that he is more aware of the consequences of ASSODIP's reports as a result of the training.

"Before, we were doing things in the dark. When there was a situation, we used to publish a press release. But we learned that press releases were drafted for the press, not for the public"

⁸⁷ Considering that these questions were administered differently between 2013 and 2015, it has not been possible to analyze whether the difference was statistically significant. See also Section 2.4. Limits and weaknesses of the study.

authorities. [...] We used to say that poverty was the cause of slavery, but we did not do any specific study on this issue. We know we cannot make that statement.” ASSODIP project manager

CREDDHO's project manager also confirmed that they learned how to better communicate as an organization and pass one message to the media, such as organizing a press conference. CREDDHO's project manager indicated that these new skills were used for the first time during the launching of COSCAE: a press conference was conducted and attracted more than ten media representatives, including TV and radio journalists.

Thus the communication training that was carried out during the project by FTS has had a positive impact on partners' technical skills and contributed to their professionalization in this regard.

How do trained CSOs and COSCAE members perceive activities in terms of building their technical and management capacities?

What are the impact of training civil society organizations?

Discussions with CSO representatives and COSCAE members who participate in FTS and CREDDHO's training on the modern forms of the slavery indicated that they learned new skills regarding slavery. Like most officials who were trained by the project, most CSO representatives who benefited from the training did not know about slavery before participating in the project. CSO representatives explained that they were trained *inter alia* on the worst forms of child labor, forced labor and forced marriage. Several CSO representatives who were trained indicated that they changed their vision as a result of the training and committed to fight slavery.

*“Because of the training, I realized that some situations were not normal and that I should act.”
Trained CSO representative in Beni*

“Because of the training, I changed the way I looked at things. We created a group of five women journalists and we write articles on slavery. We gather profile of survivors and we broadcast them on radio and publish them in newspapers.” Trained CSO representative in Goma, member of COSCAE

One Human Rights CSO already knew about slavery, but the person who was trained indicated that he learned new skills, especially to identify slavery offences in mining communities.

As a result, several CSOs explained that they incorporated slavery into their future action plans and programs, including in areas beyond the project's intervention zones. It is worth noting that some CSOs asked for copies of the anti-slavery film that was developed during the project, so that they could screen it for the beneficiaries of their programs.

“After the training, we explained their rights to young girls. We raised their awareness in brothels. We managed to rescue eight children from brothels in Beni and four in Mavivi.” Trained CSO representative in Beni

“We raised awareness of peasant women, in the agriculture sector next to the lake. Everyone was surprised and committed to stop slavery.” Member of COSCAE

The evaluation team thus considers that the CSOs' capacities have been reinforced. Moreover, the approach applied to civil society organizations includes an important multiplier effect. Indeed, most trained CSOs usually conduct awareness-raising sessions as a result of their own activities. In

the framework of this project, many of these CSOs indicated that they will include information of slavery in their own training and awareness-raising curricula: these CSOs will thus partly replicate the training sessions towards their own beneficiaries and contribute to the dissemination of anti-slavery knowledge beyond the project's main target groups. This directly addresses the project's objective to encourage more CSOs to integrate and prioritize anti-slavery initiatives in the country.

Has the creation of COSCAE resulted in pressing the Congolese government for improved anti-slavery laws, policies and services?

The analysis of documents reveal that COSCAE developed an ambitious action plan. This action plan includes many activities, such as the drafting of a major research project on the different forms of slavery that would be carried out by the COSCAE members according to their specific field of interest, and which would be used as an advocacy tool targeting local authorities. This research project could potentially serve as a great advocacy tool and have a significant impact on provincial institutions.

This activity was planned for May and June 2015 but discussion with COSCAE members revealed that it has not been carried out so far due to the lack of financial means. The evaluators cannot consider that COSCAE has had a concrete impact so far on anti-slavery laws, policies and services.

Have the activities of the project resulted in negative and unforeseen impacts on CSO beneficiaries?

CVC members and partners indicated that they face denials of their mission findings regarding the existence of slavery and an increase of threats because of their activity. Some threats come from parents who tell CVC members that, since the children know their rights, they became arrogant and now refuse to work. Other threats are more concerning, especially in Walikale where there are armed groups in mining sites.

"In one mining site, one Raïa Mutomboki ⁸⁸told me 'You are the one who is publicly accusing me!' They stole 17.000 Francs and my telephone." Member of CVC in Mubi (Walikale)

In several locations, CVC members explained that they prefer to report these cases to partners instead of reporting to the local authorities because they are afraid of reprisals. These CVCs consider that partners, who are based further away from mining sites and thus from perpetrators of slavery, would be safer. This has also been confirmed by both partner associations ASSODIP and CREDDHO.

"We followed three slavery cases, where there has been a lot of victims. We sent the information to CREDDHO. These are difficult cases, so we sent it in for our own safety. We are afraid we will be threatened." Member of CVC in Mangina (Beni)

Discussions with partners revealed that this had an impact on their safety: they gather very sensitive information in a difficult context for human rights defenders.⁸⁹ For instance, ASSODIP is

⁸⁸ Local armed group.

⁸⁹ On 17 September 2015, the Congolese court of appeal acquitted four people suspected of having assassinated human rights defenders Floribert Chebeya and Fidèle Bazana in June 2010 and handed down a reduced sentence for a fifth person. This decision has been criticized by many human rights organizations, which consider it to be a mockery of justice: <https://www.fidh.org/La-Federation-internationale-des-ligues-des-droits-de-l->

currently discussing the content of a report with an important local mining company, which strongly denies allegation of slavery in the mines it owns. CREDDHO also mentioned that some mine owners had called them and asked to soften their message on slavery.

"The wording ASSODIP uses is degrading and does not reflect realities. [...] Our reputation has been damaged." Representative of Société minière de Bisunzu (SMB), a mining company in Goma

"Being a human rights defender is good, but there are things you cannot do if you stop breathing." Partner in Goma

Even though Synergie Ukindo Wetu, a local protection network, is currently operational in North Kivu with the goal of responding to threats against human rights defenders, CVCs and ASSODIP are not part of this system and lack a protection protocol that could mitigate security risks.⁹⁰

The evaluation team thus considers that the project had some unforeseen negative impacts on the safety of partners and CVCs.

3.4.4. Objective 4: increase targeted government officials' anti-slavery knowledge and actions in North Kivu

The project aimed at strengthening accountability mechanisms for perpetrators of slavery by providing training.

Has the training of officials had an impact on their knowledge of modern slavery?

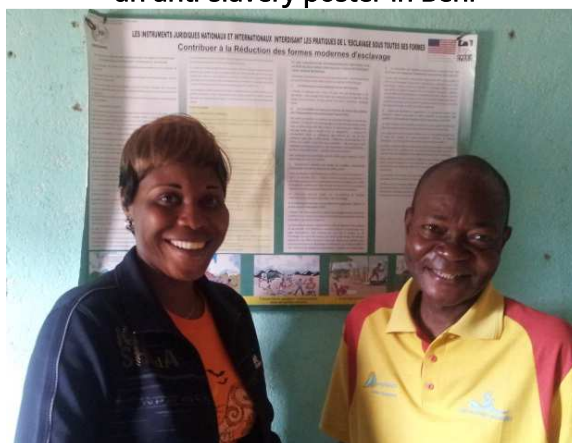
Most officials who have been trained by CREDDHO on modern forms of slavery indicated that they have discovered the meaning of the term slavery. They increased their knowledge: the training sessions taught them that slavery has multiple forms and that some practices were contrary to both international and national legislation. Moreover, trained officials indicated that they changed their behaviors towards slavery: training sessions made them realize that the arrests and prosecutions of perpetrators of slavery were part of their mandate.

"We did not know what slavery was. We learned how to identify the offences. I thought that it was normal for a child to carry our luggage. The training taught us something more." Mine police commander in Beni

[homme/afrique/republique-democratique-du-congo/rdc-verdict-en-appel-dans-l-affaire-chebeya-une-banalisation-du-crime](https://www.homme/afrique/republique-democratique-du-congo/rdc-verdict-en-appel-dans-l-affaire-chebeya-une-banalisation-du-crime). Other NGOs also indicated that human rights defenders in the region are suffered increasing threats and harassment.

⁹⁰ CREDDHO is a member and the focal point of this network supported by the Carter center.

Picture 10: Trained judicial police officer (*left*) and Commander of mine police (*right*) in front of an anti-slavery poster in Beni



This is confirmed by the comparison between the results of pre-tests with post-tests, revealing that trainees increased their knowledge (average + 20%) and can correctly respond to more than 2/3 of the questions asked. The test included fourteen multiple or single choice questions on modern forms of slavery, such as the identification of slavery, the international and national anti-slavery legislation and criminal proceedings.⁹¹

Table 10: Pre- and post-tests for trainees

Territory	Pre-test	Post-test	Variance
Lubero	46% of correct answers	66% of correct answers	+143%
Beni	54% of correct answers	65% of correct answers	+120%
Goma	67% of correct answers	75% of correct answers	+112%
Walikale	75% of correct answers	79% of correct answers	+103%

Three trained officials out of the seven who were interviewed nevertheless regret that the documents that were provided were not comprehensive enough and asked for additional handbooks on anti-slavery national and international legislation.

Has the training of officials had an impact on their working behaviors, particularly arrests and prosecution of alleged perpetrators?

➤ Impact on police arrests

At the police level, a number of trained police officers explained that they did not arrest any perpetrators but that they preferred to start by raising awareness in mining communities, considering that these topics were new to them.

CREDDHO indicated that they were currently following eight cases of slavery (see below Table 8). Out of those cases, two led to arrests of the alleged perpetrators. Indeed, officials that the evaluation team met reported a few cases of sexual slavery following their participation in the training. For instance, one trained police officer in Beni reported four cases of children who had been sexually exploited in brothels. These cases are currently pending before the prosecutor. However, Beni police explained that such cases were also prosecuted before the training. The

⁹¹ See Pre and Post-Test, Appendix 10.

evaluation team thus considers that it is difficult to assess whether these arrests were directly related to the project.

Table 11: Summary of cases followed up by CREDDHO in the framework of the project

Territory	Type of case	Comments
Lubero	1 case of sexual slavery by armed groups	Arrest by PNC trained by the project. No judicial follow-up because of the victim's lack of financial means.
	2 cases of human trafficking in mines (children)	Pending at the Tribunal. Case followed up by a lawyer trained by the project and paid by the family. Documented by CVC.
	1 kidnapping	Case before the PNC. Case supported by CVC.
Butembo	1 kidnapping	11 people condemned. Case instructed by a magistrate trained by the project.
Goma	3 kidnapping (children)	Pending before prosecutor. Case followed up by a trained magistrate.

This is confirmed by discussions with people in communities and CVCs, who indicated that they have never heard about alleged slavery perpetrators arrested by police officers.

Consequently, the research team considers that training officers did not lead to more arrests. The research team considers that the number of police officers in charge of receiving and dealing with slavery complaints⁹² was too limited to have an impact on the number of arrests.

➤ Impact on prosecutions

Individual interviews with prosecutors who were trained on slavery and discussions with CREDDHO revealed that a few magistrates became very much involved in the fight against slavery following the training. One public prosecutor based in Goma that the evaluation team met with explained that he decided to go twice on his own initiative after the training he followed in November 2014, and using his own funds, to mining sites in Rubaya, in order to see the situation of children in mining sites and to come back to Goma with a test case. Unfortunately, the prosecutor explained that the announcement of his arrival had been revealed by his drivers, and no children were found in the mines he visited. He indicated that he will probably not be able to go back to Rubaya, and that he is not able to go to other mining sites such as Bisie due to the difficulties of transportation to this location,

Indeed, other officials interviewed confirmed that the lack of financial means and difficult accessibility of mining sites are important barriers that prevent magistrates from organizing field visits and initiating prosecutions. Discussions with officials reveal DRC's public sector seriously lack funds: magistrates have no financial means to organize field visits and pay for costs such as fuel expenses, drivers' fees or accommodation. Similarly, police officers have no means of transport to arrest perpetrators.

"The only problem is the financial means. Plus, we need to walk to walk for several hours to get to the mining sites" Trained prosecutor in Goma

In addition, even when arrests are made, some cases cannot be prosecuted because the victim lacks financial means. This is the case for one sexual slavery case in Lubero followed up by CREDDHO. CREDDHO indicated that neither the survivor, nor other CSOs, had the financial ability

⁹² For more information on the number and position of trainees, See Section 3.2.4.

to pay for a lawyer who would support her during legal proceedings. Therefore, there was no judicial follow-up.

Thus although some interviewed magistrates showed strong commitment and willingness towards prosecution of cases, the impacts of the training on the number of arrests and prosecutions are limited. The training organized did indeed help to strengthen the knowledge of officials involved in the arrests and prosecution of cases, but the approach could be modified so as to be more effective⁹³.

3.4.5. Unplanned results and impacts on other institutions

Have activities of the project resulted in unforeseen impacts on institutions involved in mining business?

Although mine cooperatives, mine owners, mine traders and mining companies were not targeted by the project, the evaluation team considered that it was important to analyze the impact of the project on their activities and attitudes towards slavery.

The evaluation team interviewed seven representatives of mine cooperatives, mine owners, mine traders, government SAESSCAM and government Service des Mines in Masisi and Walikale territories and in Goma. All representatives except representatives of SMB⁹⁴ explained that the project supports the efforts to rescue children from mines, which is beneficial for all actors: if children were found in mining sites, the mines would be closed, which would have negative impacts on communities, workers and all stakeholders.

"At the entrance of each mine, we put billboards and ASSODIP added some more. We want to respect the law and we must respect human rights. ASSODIP helps us in raising the communities' awareness. There cannot be any conflict between us." Representative of COOPERAMA in Rubaya (Masisi)

"If children are found in mining sites during the process of validation, the site is red. We need to make sure that there are no children or pregnant women. We must protect the supply channel because there are many audits." SAESSCAM bureau chief in Goma

In Masisi territory, CVC members and mining actors indicated that regular meetings take place between them and some joint visits were organized to mining sites to verify and ensure that there were no children and pregnant women in these sites, or more generally to participate in the advocacy efforts if there is a need regarding mining sites. These visits took place regularly and were not particularly linked to official inspection. Discussions with mine owners, CVCs and COOPERAMMA revealed that several joint visits took place. One CVC member in Rubaya gave the following example of cooperation with other mines actors⁹⁵:

"We went to the local authorities, COOPERAMMA, the Service des Mines, SAESSCAM and the CVC about the abstraction of water, to understand why there was no more water in the village. The person in charge of water abstraction was providing water to the people in charge of washing

⁹³ See recommendations, Section 7.

⁹⁴ For more information on SMB, see below.

⁹⁵ This specific cooperation was also highlighted by the representative of COOPERAMMA in Masisi.

minerals. He stopped the water pipes for the community, resulting in a lack of water. We wrote joint reports.” Member of CVC in Rubaya (Masisi)

Some resistance and misunderstanding remains. Société minière de Bisunzu (SMB), one of the main mining companies in Masisi, complained that there is not enough transparency from FTS and its partners. It questioned the project’s source of funds. SMB indicated that they had not been part of any training on slavery matters and called for increased cooperation.

Nevertheless, despite these challenges, the SMB recently increased the number of field officers in charge of controlling the traceability process from four to eight. SMB indicated that they did so in order to ensure that children and pregnant women do not work in mines and preventing workers’ accidents. They indicated that they were willing to add even more field officers to guarantee that there were no children or pregnant women in their mines, but that results in additional costs. While they did not precisely indicate that this increase in the control of their mines is linked to FTS project, SMB’s representatives indicated that 2014 reports of FTS and its partners mentioning that children were involved in their mines had been damaging for their company’ reputation and that they are aware of the need to fight against children work in mining sites:

“We could have more people to protect the process, but it involved additional costs, that need to be monitored. We are conscious of challenges, especially child labor and harsh working conditions. We take care of this. We need to respect Human Rights.” Representative of SMB

Consequently, the project had positive unforeseen impacts on mining business actors, who now participate in the fight against child labor in mining sites. The increased cooperation through meetings and joint visits has proven effective by most stakeholders and participated in the strengthening of accountability mechanisms to end slavery.

LESSONS LEARNED:

The project’s approach, involving community-based committees and local CSOs in raising awareness on slavery, substantially increases the impact of anti-slavery messages and reinforces ownership of the project, as demonstrated by discussions with local communities.

Designing a project model that comprises several alternative livelihood opportunities to mining work increases the concrete and tangible results of the fight against slavery at these sites.

The implementation of livelihood opportunities in mining sites results in increased monitoring of slavery and increased community awareness.

Combining several communication channels (radio, CVCs, theater, etc.) shows stronger results compared to using only one communication channel.

Strengthening partners who work on sensitive human rights issues can result in disturbing some stakeholders and increasing security threats.

A low number of police participants located next to mining sites in the anti-slavery training does not result in effective change in their practices towards alleged slavery perpetrators.

Lack of financial means and difficult accessibility of mining sites prevent most prosecutors from organizing field visits in mines.

Implementing a project on the fight against slavery in mining zones has a major impact on other stakeholders, which must also be considered. Including them in training sessions and meetings would strengthen communication. Coordinating awareness-raising activities between actors involved in mining sites at the local level multiplies the impacts of the project.

3.5. Project sustainability: Will the project impacts be sustainable?

As this project has been implemented in a complex and volatile environment, it is not possible to precisely assess project sustainability. There are a number of security and political risks, that are not linked to the project⁹⁶, and that may have an impact on the sustainability of the project impacts. However, discussions with stakeholders provide a few clues and avenues of reflection.

This section is based on focus group discussions with CVC members, MUSOPEC, parents, survivors and partner organizations.

3.5.1. Sustainability of community-based CVCs

Will community-based CVCs continue beyond the end of the intervention?

In order to ensure the sustainability of created CVCs, the project supported CVCs with IGAs, that were intended to support the committee. These IGAs were provided to the CVCs after they presented detailed projects on their planned activities. Discussions with CVCs revealed some challenges regarding IGAs. Firstly, particularly in Masisi, most IGAs have been used for activities that were not planned because the first IGA they implemented did not work. Secondly, and more importantly, according to the focus groups discussions with CVC members, most IGAs are not currently producing any results or funds:

- Rubaya's CVC proposed loans to the community, but the activity is currently on hold because of the financial crisis in the territory.
- Ndjingala's CVC has implemented soap-making activities but lacks raw material to effectively start the activities.
- Mumba's CVC firstly tried to grow potatoes, which were destroyed by hailstorms. With the remaining money, they bought small pigs, which will reproduce in April 2016. The IGA is thus not producing any fund at the moment to would support short-term sustainability.
- In Bihambwe, the IGA money was given to two families who were supposed to 'make their money work', but these families' houses were destroyed and the money is not available anymore.
- In Mangina, the CVC decided to start a mobile butchery but had not started when the evaluation team was on the field.

The use of CVC maturity tool⁹⁷, which includes a list of 39 indicators, enables partners to assess the sustainability of CVCs. Partners indicated that a few CVCs are indeed "mature" according to the tool and will be sustainable without any support. Therefore, partners may conduct only a limited supervision in the coming months. This is, for instance, the case for Ngungu CVC.⁹⁸ For this committee, a document on the exit strategy was drafted.

This has also been confirmed by discussions with CVCs themselves. Discussions with CVCs and partners demonstrated that other CVCs, particularly those created only a few months before the end of the project, should still be supported.

In addition, most CVCs explained that they will continue their activities after the end of the project, even without any funding, because the project showed a strong link with their needs and concerns.

⁹⁶ These risks include the constant presence of local armed groups in the province and the 2016 elections that may lead to increased security risks in the country.

⁹⁷ See Section 3.3.4. See also tool in Appendix 7.

⁹⁸ Ngungu CVC was created before the project started.

"We work for our community. We will continue to work." Member of CVC in Mumba (Masisi)

Consequently, even though IGAs' sustainability is so far not guaranteed, most CVCs members demonstrated a good local ownership of the project which is an important factor of sustainability and which probably results from the community-based approach that was implemented throughout the project. CVCs are likely to continue beyond the project, although some CVCs are still in the "developing stage"⁹⁹ and require support, such as regular monitoring visits and increased training.¹⁰⁰

3.5.2. Sustainability of livelihood support

Will positive results from livelihood support continue beyond the end of the intervention?

Discussions with parents and children revealed that most parents do not want their children to work, and that no children rescued from mines want to go back there. As mentioned above, the number of children who go to school increased. However, the price of minerals has significantly dropped in the last three months, and produced increased vulnerabilities in the communities.¹⁰¹ In Masisi, MUSOPEC members have stopped the payment of the weekly participation until the situation improves and it is not certain that the positive results of MUSOPEC participation on children school enrolment will persist.

Although such crises are chronic, communities indicated that this crisis that started three months before the evaluation was the strongest and longest they have ever faced. Some parents thus do not know whether they will be able to pay school fees for their children unless the crisis stops, as some interviewed parents and children explained:

"We have no more money to pay for school uniforms because the money is not flowing anymore. We stopped our weekly payment two months ago. The children will not go back to school." Member of MUSOPEC in Mumba (Masisi)

"We will be forced to take what is left in the cash box to pay for school and school supplies. The cash box will probably remain empty." Member of MUSOPEC in Luwowo (Masisi)

"Our parents do not have any means left. We do not know how we will survive". Survivor in Mumba (Masisi)

Although livelihood activities were designed so to produce effects after the end of the project, the sustainability of the positive results of this support seems limited because of the current financial crisis in mines. This financial crisis is beyond the project's control and is a risk that is difficult to mitigate.

⁹⁹ The tool provides for five maturity stages: beginning, development, strengthening, well-established and mature.

¹⁰⁰ For more details, see Section 7 on Recommendation.

¹⁰¹ For instance, in Luwowo, 1 kg of manganese was worth \$20 in June 2015 and is worth \$7 to \$8 in September 2015.

3.5.3. Coalition of CSOs

Will COSCAE continue beyond the end of the intervention?

All COSCAE members that the evaluation team met seem very committed to the continuation of activities. The main challenge of COSCAE is financial. COSCAE currently does not have the necessary funding to implement the activities it would like to carry out. COSCAE members explained that they have asked FTS to continue its technical support, but also to facilitate links with other organizations that would be willing to work on this issue and fund activities. In this regard, the fact that COSCAE has a legal existence is welcomed because it enables the coalition to get funding from other donors.

Even though COSCAE's local ownership is strong, the evaluation team considers that support for COSCAE must be continued to be sustained and produce results. In this regard, the fact that FTS indicated that it will continue to support COSCAE beyond the project is a positive factor of sustainability.

3.5.4. Sustainability of training activities

Will the impact of training activities on officials continue beyond the end of the intervention?

As mentioned above, the impact of the training on officials is limited. Even though some officials indicated that they are committed to prosecuting cases because it is part of their daily work, all officials that the team met with indicated that they are facing structural difficulties that are beyond their control and that are due to the general situation of DRC's public sector: lack of funds for travel, lack of material, lack of incentives were mentioned by police officers, civil and military prosecutors.

In addition, some training sessions took place at the very end of the project. This reduces follow-up by CREDDHO, which was supposed to regularly assess the impact of training sessions before the end of the project. CREDDHO indicated that this lack of follow-up, which is beyond their control, will probably reduce the sustainability of training sessions.

Will the impact of training activities on civil society actors continue beyond the end of the intervention?

The situation seems to be different for the civil society actors interviewed. All CSO representatives that were trained by the project revealed strong ownership of the fight against slavery and commit to working on slavery. For some of them, slavery will be included in certain future action plans. This strong commitment may be due to the fact that these CSOs were already committed in this line of work, and do not always face the same financial challenges as government officials to conduct their activities.¹⁰²

Therefore, the sustainability of impact of training activities largely depends on the types of trainees. Training activities would require future support from FTS and/or other donors to ensure sustainability of its impacts. Considering that FTS underlined that they will continue to support partners despite more limited resources, the impact of the training might be sustainable.

¹⁰² Several trained CSOs receive external funding or support to implement their activities.

LESSON LEARNED:

The chronic financial crisis in the mining sector negatively impacts the results of the community-based livelihood scheme if there is no plan to reduce these risks.

4. DISCUSSION: HAS THE PROJECT INCREASED COMMUNITY-LED RESISTANCE TO SLAVERY IN EASTERN DRC MINING ZONES?

FTS' project aimed to effectively reduce the high prevalence of slavery in eastern DRC mining zones while addressing four strategic needs: the need for affected communities to receive expert support to collectively resist enslavement; the need to bring slavery into public awareness; the need for a Congolese-led anti-slavery movement, and the need for strengthened accountability mechanisms for perpetrators of slavery.

Based on a review of literature, discussions with partners, community members, parents and children in North Kivu and the KAP survey results, this report shows that FTS' project has successfully addressed several critical gaps in anti-slavery efforts in eastern DRC mining zones. Results clearly demonstrate that the project led to increased community-led resistance to slavery in the target zones. However, some issues should be considered so the project's goal can be fully achieved. The following sections provide additional information on the project's main strengths and weaknesses, as well as suggestions for future planning.¹⁰³

Anti-slavery awareness-raising activities

Discussions with community members and KAP survey results illustrated that the population's level of knowledge of slavery was low at the beginning of the project. FTS' project included many anti-slavery awareness-raising activities that successfully addressed this need. According to discussions with community representatives, FTS and its partner organizations were the first organizations to discuss slavery in their areas. The population had no idea that slavery still existed and have learned a lot of new information as a result of the project. KAP survey results demonstrated a good positive impact on the knowledge and behaviors of the respondents:¹⁰⁴ for instance, the population can now identify slavery and they know what to do if they encounter it.

According to the KAP survey results, the first anti-slavery information channel that respondents remembered was the radio. The evaluation team therefore suggests continuing production and broadcasting of radio programs on slavery and maintaining the partnership between SFCG and FTS.

The CVCs that were implemented or reinforced over the course of the project also played a very important role in raising awareness among the population: they are the second information channel in both Walikale (through theater) and Masisi (through community and relatives). In the framework of a new project, CVCs' implementation should remain an important part of this awareness-raising strategy.

CVC members, however, indicated that identification of slavery behaviors was sometimes difficult and that they misconceived some behaviors as slavery. This has also been confirmed by the KAP survey result: a higher number of respondents considered child labor to be slavery, while this is not legally correct. Although CVCs have indicated that they received additional training on these topics, the evaluation team suggests strengthening CVC training and prioritizing training CVCs as soon as they are implemented so that they do not disseminate incorrect information to the general public.

¹⁰³ See the complete Lessons learned section in Chapter 6 and Recommendation section in Chapter 7.

¹⁰⁴ See impact on their practices below.

The most important budget line for project activities was allocated to the production and screening of an anti-slavery film. This film was produced, and appreciated by the people who benefited from the screening. KAP survey results and discussions with communities, however, demonstrated that most of the respondents did not see this film. Due to a lack of security in target zones, difficult road conditions and the fact that SFCG's screening kit required a lot of heavy material, the film screening has only reached the main target group, *i.e.* communities in mining zones, to a limited extent. The film was still to be screened by partner organizations ASSODIP and CREDDHO in target communities after the evaluation of the project. Discussions with FTS also revealed that they planned to continue the screening of the film after the end of the project, which is particularly welcome. If a similar future project was to be set up, including the screening of a film by SFCG, the evaluation team recommends strengthening coordination between SFCG and other partners from the start, identifying the most vulnerable target groups before organizing field screenings and choosing lightweight mobile cinema kits to reach these groups.

Anti-slavery intervention model in Masisi territory

Discussions with community members, parents and children in Masisi, Walikale and Beni territories and the KAP survey results demonstrated that FTS' project had a positive impact on the population's knowledge, but also on the population's behaviors regarding slavery. Respondents know that they should not engage in such practices, especially child labor in mines. However, the interviewed population in Walikale and Beni, even though they are willing to change their practices, find it difficult to do so because they do not have the appropriate financial means to prevent their children from working in mines, which is the main income-generating activity in these locations. The situation also applies in Masisi territory for people who were not targeted by the livelihood activities. Discussions with community members, parents and children in Masisi demonstrated that the FTS' anti-slavery intervention model tested in this territory, which includes the creation and training of CVCs, raising awareness among the general public and implementation of a community-based livelihood scheme, has proven successful in modifying the population's practices regarding child labor: the participation in MUSOPEC has enabled parents to pay for their children's school fees or to improve their general situation. At the same time, the vocational training programs for survivors had a very positive impact on children's confidence in the future and reintegration prospects. However, this model could not target vulnerable parents who did not have the necessary means to pay the weekly MUSOPEC contributions.

Considering the impact of this model, one recommendation is to disseminate the Masisi model in other targeted territories, but also to develop MUSOPEC and vocational training programs in Masisi for other groups in the community. Indeed, several community members that the team met with indicated that they were willing and interested to create such solidarity groups.

Although the MUSOPEC component of this model was designed to be sustainable, its long-term impacts are reduced by the chronic financial crisis in the mining sector. This is an external risk that is way beyond FTS and partners' control. However, the research team recommends that links be created or strengthened with other organizations that specialize in such poverty alleviation programs and have been operating for several years in similar contexts, *inter alia* in DRC, to exchange opinions and foster the emergence of innovative ideas to tackle this challenge. Similarly, such organizations could be consulted to discuss ways in which vulnerable families who do not have the necessary means to pay the weekly contributions could get involved in saving groups.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁵ For instance, some projects have recently been implemented by CARE international in the region to test the impact of cash transfers on people who are not able to participate in saving groups

Partner, COSCAE and CVC safety

Discussions with beneficiary CSOs indicated that they face increased threats because of their involvement in anti-slavery activities. This is an important need to must be addressed as a priority by FTS. Considering that independent local protection networks, which aim at reducing security risks to Human Rights defenders, are currently operational in eastern DRC, and that some organizations specialize in training such actors, the evaluation team recommends approaching and consulting these groups, and facilitating the organization of specific training on means of protection and risk mitigation for CVCs, partners and COSCAE members.

Support for slavery survivors

One of the needs that the project intended to address was to strengthen accountability mechanisms for perpetrators of slavery, through training of civilian, security and judicial officials on relevant labor and criminal codes and law. This activity was carried out and resulted in an increase of knowledge of slavery among the trained population.

Based on the discussions with trainees, partners and community members, the increase of officials' knowledge, particularly magistrates and police officers, has generally not resulted in a concrete change in their practices towards slavery. With the exception of one prosecutor, who went to a mining community using his own funds to try a test case, none of the officials that the research team met with indicated that they changed their practices because of the training. According to the interviewed officials, no arrests of alleged slavery perpetrators or prosecutions resulted directly from the training. This is due to a number of factors, such as the limited funds of officials to effectively carry out their mandate and organize field visits, the fact that very few police officers working in mining communities were trained by the partner, and the fact that some cases cannot be prosecuted because the victim lacks financial means. One suggestion is to create links with other organizations involved in legal assistance or to consider the implementation of a legal assistance program for survivors, whereby a lawyer could be directly hired by one of the partner organizations in order to initiate and follow up slavery cases from initial filling of the complaint to final court ruling. Another recommendation is to multiply training activities for local stakeholders that are directly involved in arrests.

Project target zones and geographical expansion

The analysis of project documents and discussions with partners and community members demonstrated that some communities were targeted by the project although they did not match the project criteria. Particularly, CVCs were created in non-mining communities or a few kilometers away from mines. Interviewed CVC members indicated that they were implementing anti-slavery activities, but that they were not targeting miners or potential miners: they targeted mostly slavery in the agriculture sector or in armed groups. Although these activities indeed aim at increasing resistance to slavery in eastern DRC, they deviate from the project's original purpose, which specifically concerns mining communities. In addition, even though these communities may be made up of miners, no specific activity regarding mine work were implemented by these CVCs.

One recommendation is to develop criteria for the implementation of new CVCs with partners in order to ensure that the activities are in line with the objective of a future project. Moreover, if activities are indeed implemented in miners' communities, partners and FTS should reflect on the activities that should be implemented to reach the objective of the project, such as increased awareness-raising on miners' working conditions.

In addition, based on the project's success, the evaluation team suggests that FTS reflects on an expansion strategy, particularly in South Kivu, where needs in terms of anti-slavery efforts in mining zones have been described as critical by several respondents.

Lastly, considering the serious gaps in anti-slavery efforts outside mining communities, FTS should also continue to support the Congolese anti-slavery movement, whose members could in the future implement anti-slavery activities in other sectors.¹⁰⁶

The Congolese anti-slavery movement

During the course of the project, FTS facilitated the creation of an anti-slavery coalition, led by Congolese CSOs. Discussions with the coalition's members revealed strong ownership of the project. Members are willing to implement anti-slavery activities. The creation of this coalition could be a direct response to the need to tackle slavery at local, provincial and national levels and in several domains: slavery in agriculture, fisheries, business, armed groups, etc.

However, COSCAE is facing financial challenges. Without funds, the coalition will not implement activities and members are likely to become discouraged. The coalition also seems to depend on FTS. One COSCAE member indicated that one of the reasons why the action plan had not been implemented was that they were awaiting FTS' feedback on the document.

Based on the above, the evaluation team believes that COSCAE should still be supported in the coming months to be able to lead the anti-slavery movement over future years: financial support to implement activities as a first step and then strengthening of their visibility and communication; technical support to increase the coalition's project management and advocacy skills, and, in the future, institutional support to facilitate links between COSCAE and donors and NGOs that may be interested in working in this sector.

¹⁰⁶ See below, section on the anti-slavery coalition.

5. CONCLUSION

The project, led by FTS in North Kivu since October 2013, sought to address critical gaps in anti-slavery efforts, namely by building grassroots resistance to slavery, raising broad awareness of trafficking, establishing a Congolese-led coalition to advocate for critical government services and policies, and strengthening accountability mechanisms for perpetrators.

The first evaluation criterion addressed project relevance. The project's priorities were particularly relevant in the context of North Kivu. The project included the views of the communities and of partners. The evaluation team is convinced that the project aimed at fulfilling the most important needs.

The second evaluation criterion addressed the project effectiveness. The evaluation team considers that most activities that were planned were successfully implemented and almost all objectives have been exceeded. In particular, the number of people who benefited from awareness-raising sessions on slavery is significantly higher than anticipated. The number of CVCs supported during the project is also higher than expected.

Nevertheless, some CVCs created during the project were too distant from mining sites to have any impact on the target population. An increased coordination between SFCG and the Congolese partners could also have led to even more impact in mining zones, because SFCG mainly screened the film in locations where the project was not implemented and in non-mining sites.

The third evaluation criterion addressed project efficiency. Overall, the project used funding efficiently: the global budget has been respected, expenses were linked to the activities and most budget was used a few weeks before the end of the project. Nevertheless, the activity that mobilized the most funds (film) had a limited impact compared to other activities that cost much less. In addition, the high number of CVCs had a negative impact on project monitoring, because the number of human resources dedicated to the project was too limited in view of the number of committees to follow up. However, strong links created between partners, CSOs and committees created a high degree of synergy, which contributed to the cost-efficiency of the project.

The fourth evaluation criterion addressed the project's impact. The evaluation team positively notes that the impact of the project on the communities is good, thanks to the approach adopted for raising awareness in the community. In particular, the community-based livelihood scheme designed by FTS and ASSODIP proved to have a very positive impact on the reintegration of survivors into targeted communities. However, the impact of training officials and the coalition's creation seems limited so far. The project also resulted in some unforeseen positive impacts: mining business actors, not originally part of the project, now participate in the fight against child labor in mining sites, and roads were repaired as a result of advocacy activities carried out by CVC. The project also produced some negative impacts, such as increased security threats for anti-slavery actors.

The fifth evaluation criterion addressed project sustainability. The evaluation team considers that additional support is required to ensure that the structures implemented during the course of the project are sustainable, namely new CVCs and COSCAE.

The previous section emphasized several strengths and challenges that emerged from this evaluation. It is clear that FTS' project has succeeded in its goal to increase community-led resistance to slavery in the target zones. However, some issues should be considered to fully

achieve the project's goal. The population's knowledge and behaviors have evolved significantly since the beginning of the project, as a result of the activities that were implemented. Thanks to the additional livelihood activities in Masisi territory, the population has also been able to change their practices towards child labor in mines and to reintegrate children into communities. The project has thus demonstrated that it is feasible to tackle slavery in mining communities through the implementation of a holistic anti-slavery intervention model that includes awareness-raising activities and livelihood support. COSCAE could be the leading anti-slavery actor in the future, but requires continuous financial, technical and institutional support from FTS. The involvement of partners, CSOs and CVCs resulted in a strong commitment towards anti-slavery in the province. Their safety should be addressed as a priority in the coming months.

Anti-slavery efforts in eastern DRC should be reinforced with the design of a new project. This report's results, lessons learned and recommendations could be useful planning tools to build such a new project.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

Relevance

- Designing and implementing an anti-slavery project after having organized research on the issue in the target zones guarantees that the project is strongly aligned with the local context.
- Designing and using a generic approach towards community-based committees that is flexible and takes into account local characteristics increases local ownership. Similarly, designing and using a tool to assess the maturity of a committee allows implementing partners to adapt their approach according to the local context.
- Designing communication tools based on focus groups with targeted communities guarantees that these tools reflect on-the-ground experiences and take into account socio-cultural realities.

Effectiveness

- Implementing community-based activities a few kilometers from mining sites does not necessarily allow the project to reach target groups and deviates from its objectives. Likewise, organizing screening sessions of an anti-slavery film regarding slavery in mining communities in locations where there is no mine deviates from the project's objectives. In this regard, using a reduced screening kit that can be carried on a motorbike serves to reach more vulnerable mining communities.
- The gaps in coordination between partners have a negative impact on the project's effectiveness: mobile cinema activities were not carried out by SFCG in some areas because they thought that some roads (Rubaya – Luwowo or Rubaya – Mumba) were not practicable, while they had in fact been repaired as a result of CVCs' intervention.
- Communication tools should be disseminated to the committees that are supported by the project and should be duplicated to all committees, even if the committees are implemented after the duplication of communication tools.

Efficiency

- Exceeding the number of committees supported during the course of the project without increasing the number of dedicated human resources has a negative impact on monitoring and follow-up. Having only one person in charge of the support for five MUSOPEC and twelve CVC IGAs in remote areas, sometimes located hours away from each other, prevents the team from being fully responsive to the CVCs and MUSOPEC's needs.
- Links with organizations that also work with local development committees contribute to the project's cost effectiveness, avoid duplication and increase the committees' sustainability.
- The complexity and number of monitoring tools prevent partners from fully completing quarterly reports and creates a heavy workload on partners.
- Implementing a protocol to follow up survivors serves to monitor their situation and their reintegration into communities

Impact

- The project's approach, involving community-based committees and local CSOs in raising awareness on slavery, substantially increases the impact of anti-slavery messages and reinforces ownership of the project, as demonstrated by discussions with local communities.
- Designing a project model that comprises several alternative livelihood opportunities to mining work increases the concrete and tangible results of the fight against slavery at these sites.
- The implementation of livelihood opportunities in mining sites results in increased monitoring of slavery and increased community awareness.
- Combining several communication channels (radio, CVCs, theater, etc.) shows stronger results compared to using only one communication channel.
- Strengthening partners who work on sensitive human rights issues can result in disturbing some stakeholders and increasing security threats.
- A low number of police participants located next to mining sites in the anti-slavery training does not result in effective change in their practices towards alleged slavery perpetrators.
- Lack of financial means and difficult accessibility of mining sites prevent most prosecutors from organizing field visits in mines.
- Implementing a project on the fight against slavery in mining zones has a major impact on other stakeholders, which must also be considered. Including them in training sessions and meetings would strengthen communication. Coordinating awareness-raising activities between actors involved in mining sites at the local level multiplies the impacts of the project.

Sustainability

- The chronic financial crisis in the mining sector negatively impacts the results of the community-based livelihood scheme if there is no plan to reduce these risks.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of the field mission, the evaluation team held a debriefing meeting on the first findings with representatives of partner organizations SFCG, ASSODIP and CREDDHO and a number of COSCAE members. The session was aimed at discussing preliminary results and examining the feasibility of recommendations. Most recommendations below have been discussed and approved by partners during this session. Other recommendations were added after additional in-depth results analysis.

Considering the positive impacts of the project so far, and the fact the implementation of activities is still needed to fully reach the project's objectives to improve resistance to slavery in eastern DRC mining zones, the evaluation team recommends ongoing financial support from international donors to NGOs and civil society actors for anti-slavery efforts in North Kivu. The evaluation team recommends to consider designing a new anti-slavery project based on the lessons learned in this project, and particularly:

For Free the Slaves

- Reflect on the strategy of geographical expansion and develop criteria for the implementation of new CVCs with partners. Consider expanding the same model project, including the livelihood intervention, to South Kivu.
- Build partner organizations' capacity to manage IGAs.
- Continue to support COSCAE: financially support the implementation of COSCAE's activities and train COSCAE on project management and advocacy;
- Facilitate links between COSCAE and donors and NGOs that may be interested in working with the coalition.
- Support the training of partners, COSCAE and CVCs on their mean of protection and implement a security risk management plan.¹⁰⁷
- Avoid frequent turnover of staff at the local level in order to guarantee project coordination, especially between project partners.
- Simplify monitoring tools, for instance regarding the follow-up or survivors and monitoring of their reintegration in communities: modify the existing system; in order to do so, develop a case management protocol (for instance, regular visits the first months, then every 3 months) using fewer reintegration indicators (income-generating activities for older survivors, full school attendance for younger survivors, etc.), that would enable partners to effectively and easily follow up all indicators.
- Advocacy at national level to increase available funds for prosecutors and police officers to effectively conduct investigations and prosecute slavery cases.
- Continue partnership with SFCG on radio broadcast.

For ASSODIP and CREDDHO

Regarding transparency on activities

- Organize a meeting in Goma with all actors and stakeholders, including mine owners, mine cooperatives and mine companies to ensure greater transparency on the activities implemented during the project and increase communication.

¹⁰⁷ Some specialized protection actors are already present in North Kivu, supported by other international organizations.

Regarding CVCs

- Carry out monitoring visits for all CVCs, assess their maturity based on the available tool and assess their knowledge of slavery to ensure that they do not provide wrong information to the general public.
- Reinforce existing non-mature committees and consider only minimum support for mature committees.
- Target fewer committees or recruit more field officers to increase support to these committees, particularly in terms of training, project management and monitoring.
- Reflect on the possibility to have one full-time field officer constantly based in the target zones, supporting a maximum of five CVCs.
- Reflect on the strategy of geographical expansion and develop criteria for the implementation of new CVCs with FTS. Target other project zones more directly linked with mining sites and/or reflect on the activities that should be implemented to reach the objective of preventing slavery in locations of origins of miners, such as increased awareness-raising on the working conditions of miners. For new CVCs, focus on the quality of training regarding slavery as soon as CVCs are implemented to ensure that they provide only quality information to the general public.
- Train CVCs on project management and use of tools.
- Promote exchanges of practices between CVCs, for instance by organizing visits of members of newly initiated CVCs to more developed CVCs located in the same territory in order to foster their development.

Regarding livelihood support

- Reinforce coordination and referral of survivors with non-State actors, in particular, develop vocational training and MUSOPEC and ensure that most beneficiaries are slavery survivors or potential survivors. In addition, plan to strengthen links with other organizations involved in legal assistance, livelihood support, schools and medical care at the local level. Considering that, even when arrests are made, some cases cannot be prosecuted because the victim lacks financial means, consider implementing legal assistance program for survivors.¹⁰⁸
- Develop MUSOPEC outside Masisi, and also develop MUSOPEC in already targeted zones for other interested groups.
- Assess the feasibility of a risk mitigation plan, in cooperation with other actors who have implemented similar livelihood support models in North Kivu¹⁰⁹.

Regarding training activities

- Increase the budget for training activities to multiply the number of trainees and training activities. Multiply training activities for local stakeholders that are directly involved with arrests, especially local police officers, for instance, during parades that are organized every week in all police stations¹¹⁰.
- Propose a list of training participants at the beginning of project implementation to avoid unexpected delays have been caused by the length of the Leahy vetting process.
- Duplicate anti-slavery materials for training participants.
- Subject to SFCG's agreement, provide a copy of the film to the members of the CSOs who participate in training in order to multiply the impact.
- Continue the regular assessment of effects of training.

¹⁰⁸ For more details, see Section 3.5.3

¹⁰⁹ For instance, Care international.

¹¹⁰ These parades served to gather together all police officers present in the intervention area.

For Search for Common Ground

Regarding communication tools

- Duplicate communication tools, especially image boxes, for CVCs which have not received them so far.

Regarding film screening

- Choose light-weight mobile cinema kits in order to use modes of transport that are more aligned with on-the-ground realities (motorbike) to reach more targeted vulnerable communities.

For COSCAE

Regarding advocacy

- Initiate advocacy of provincial authorities to get them to draft an anti-slavery plan.
- Include in the strategic action plan activities that include the most reluctant stakeholders, such as mining companies, to increase communication, for instance through invitations to training and meetings.

Appendix 1: List of organizations met by the research team

In Goma:

- Free the Slaves
- Search for Common Ground
- ASSODIP
- CREDDHO
- LOFEPACO
- Children's Voice
- ADPD
- SAESSCAM
- Goma public prosecutors
- SMB

In Masisi territory:

- Vocational training centre for slavery survivors in Rubaya and several current and former trainees
- CVCs of Rubaya, Mumba, Luwowo and Bihambwe
- MUSOPEC of Rubaya, Mumba, Luwowo
- School directors in Rubaya and Luwowo
- COOPERAMMA in Rubaya
- Mine owner in Luwowo
- Police commander in Luwowo
- Local authorities

In Beni territory:

- CVC of Magina
- Survivors in Magina
- Oneness Development Institute
- Police in Beni: polimines and PNC
- Local authorities

In Walikale territory:

- Local authorities
- CVCs of Mubi, Ndjingala and Walikale centre
- President of Walikale Peace Tribunal
- Walikale military prosecutor
- Mine traders

Appendix 2: Evaluation analysis grid

EVALUATION CRITERIA		INDICATOR						
		TOOLS						
		Review of literature	Interview with FTS / SFCG	Interview with partners ASSODIP / CREDDHO	FGD General population and KAP	Interviews / Families with livelihood support and former minors	FGD with trainees	Interviews with other key stakeholders, CSO coalition
Relevance								
Relevance	Project consistent with beneficiaries' needs and expectations, and geographical needs							
	Project consistent with national and international policies							
	Evolution of context taken into consideration during implementation							
	Cross-cutting issues taken into consideration during project design							
Effectiveness								
Achievement of results	Extent to which indicators have been reached in terms of activities and number of beneficiaries							
	Satisfaction of beneficiaries towards the implemented activities							
	Link between activities' topics (communication and awareness, trainings, programs) and objectives							
	Analysis of political and security context on the project							

		Review of literature	Interview with FTS / SFCG	Interview with partners ASSODIP / CREDDHO	FGD General population and KAP	Interviews / Families with livelihood support and former minors	FGD with trainees	Interviews with other key stakeholders, CSO coalition
Effects / impact								
Positive effects and results, deadweight effect, unexpected positive results	Existence of a system to assess project impact (baseline survey, evaluations)							
	Partners and trainees' opinion of activities linked to building their capacity and networking							
	Effects on officials regarding their knowledge on modern slavery							
	Mid-term effects on miners and their families, effects of livelihood support							
	Project effects on the knowledge, attitudes and practices of general population							
	Project effects on gender equality							
Negative effects and results, unexpected negative results	Impoverishment of families due to family members out of mines							
	Conflict in community between miners, with mine owners or other as a result of the project							

		Review of literature	Interview with FTS / SFCG	Interview with partners ASSODIP / CREDDHO	FGD General population and KAP	Interviews / Families with livelihood support and former minors	FGD with trainees	Interviews with other key stakeholders, CSO coalition
Project implementation								
Partnerships	Involvement of partners in project implementation							
	Clarity of structure and dividing roles and responsibility, quality of communication with partners							
	Existence of a monitoring system (data collection, analysis, monitoring, follow up), means to verify the activities (attendance lists, etc)							
	Strengths and weaknesses of partnerships							
Networking	Existence / application / usefulness of CSO coalition							
Efficiency								
Human resources	Qualification and quantity of project staff, <i>inter alia</i> , in terms of monitoring							
Delays	Analysis of time of implementation, postponement of activities, adjustments							
Finances	Financial management of project, value for money							
Cost-effectiveness	Activities linked with other projects, other actors							

		Review of literature	Interview with FTS / SFCG	Interview with partners ASSODIP / CREDDHO	FGD General population and KAP	Interviews / Families with livelihood support and former minors	FGD with trainees	Interviews with other key stakeholders, CSO coalition
Sustainability								
Withdrawal plan	Existence of a withdrawal plan at the end of project							
Sustainability of effects	Continuation and integration of learned processes at the end of project, successful advocacy							
	Continuity of positive effects on beneficiaries at the end of project							
	Project ownership							

Appendix 3: Interviews and Focus groups guides

Note sur les guides d'entretien et de focus groups : L'ensemble des guides n'ont vocation qu'à guider les entretiens et d'assurer aux équipes de recherche de ne pas omettre des éléments importants dans les discussions. Ainsi, certaines questions ont pour objectif uniquement d'ouvrir la discussion, les questions ne sont pas systématiquement posées dans l'ordre où elles apparaissent, les questions varient selon les réactions des participants et des nouveaux centres d'intérêt peuvent apparaître au cours des discussions. Les interviews et focus groups ne seront réalisés que par les consultants.

Guide à l'attention des associations partenaires

PERTINENCE
Depuis quand FTS/SFCG vous accompagne ? Avez-vous participé à d'autres projets avec FTS ?
Le projet de FTS répond-il à vos besoins ? De quelle manière ?
Le projet vous semble-t-il dupliquer ou compléter les activités de votre organisation ? De quelle manière ?
Avez-vous été associé à la conception du projet ? Au choix des activités, des sujets de formation ?
EFFICACITE ET EFFETS
Avez-vous participé à l'identification des CVCs ? Répartition H/F ? Au développement des CAPs ? A la formation des membres des CVCs ? Si oui, sur quels thèmes ? Réalisez-vous un accompagnement régulier, des descentes sur le terrain ? De quelle manière ? A quelle fréquence ? Comment le suivi est-il assuré en cas de turn-over des membres ? Comment évaluez-vous l'impact des CVC ? Quel type d'activités mènent-ils ? Quels ont été les principaux obstacles ? Selon vous, comment pourrait-on améliorer ces activités ?
De quelle manière les familles ayant eu un soutien économique ont-elles été sélectionnées ? De quel type de soutien ont-elles bénéficié ? De quelle manière le suivi est-il réalisé avec ces familles ? Avez-vous mis en place des outils de suivi ? Quelles ont été les principaux obstacles et défis ? Selon vous, comment pourrait-on améliorer ces activités ?
Avez-vous suivi une formation sur la communication ? Si oui, qu'avez-vous retenu en particulier ? Trouvez-vous que la formation était appropriée et facilement compréhensible ? Pensez-vous que des thèmes importants n'ont pas été traités ? Avez-vous concrètement mis en œuvre la formation ? Si oui, de quelle manière ? Les activités de sensibilisation ont-elles été réalisées conformément à ce qui était prévu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Film : réalisation, diffusion, nombre de personnes ayant vu le film (dont leaders d'opinion) - Episodes radio et nombre de radios touchées : réalisation des épisodes, choix des sujets, diffusion Y a-t-il eu des délais dans la mise en œuvre ? Quelles ont été les difficultés principales ? Selon vous, comment pourrait-on améliorer ces activités ?
Avez-vous participé à la structuration de la coalition ? De quelle manière ? Qui sont les membres ? Considérez-vous que la coalition joue un rôle dans la lutte contre l'esclavage ? Si oui, de quelle manière ?
Avez-vous réalisé des formations auprès des officiels ? Si oui, sur quels thèmes ? A quelle fréquence ? Auprès de quel public ? Répartition hommes/femmes ? Comment le public a-t-il été sélectionné ? Avez-vous pu choisir les participants aux formations selon leurs compétences et leurs rôles ? Comment les acteurs locaux ont accueilli les formations ? Quels ont été les principaux obstacles ?

Comment évaluez-vous l'impact des formations ? Voyez-vous un changement concret dans les pratiques ? Si oui lesquels ?
Le contexte politique et sécuritaire a-t-il eu selon vous un impact sur le projet ?
Quelle activité vous a semblé la plus facile à mettre en œuvre ? la plus difficile ? la plus utile pour la lutte contre l'esclavage?
Des mesures spécifiques ont-elles été prises pour assurer que le projet intègre des femmes ?
Le projet a-t-il eu des effets négatifs ? Par exemple des conflits avec les autorités locales ? L'appauvrissement des familles ?
Y a-t-il eu des changements depuis la mise en œuvre du projet ?
MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROJET
Avez-vous été impliqué dans la définition du contrat de partenariat avec FTS/SFCG ?
La distribution des rôles et responsabilités entre FTS/SFCG et vous était-elle claire ? La chaîne de communication entre FTS/SFCG et vous était-elle fluide ?
De quelle manière FTS/SFCG effectuait le monitoring et la supervision du partenariat avec vous ?
FTS/SFCG ont-ils participé à certaines de vos activités ?
Comment caractériseriez-vous le partenariat avec FTS/SFCG ? Quelles ont été les forces et les faiblesses des relations avec les partenaires sur les résultats du projet ?
EFFICIENCE
Combien de personnes de votre organisation étaient spécifiquement ou partiellement dédiées au projet ? Les ressources humaines étaient-elles en nombre suffisant pour mettre en œuvre le projet ?
Considérez-vous avoir été suffisamment formé/s pour la mise en œuvre du projet ?
Avez-vous utilisé vos nouvelles capacités pour réaliser d'autres projets ? Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi ?
Le budget a-t-il été utilisé conformément à ce qui était prévu ? Si non, pourquoi ?
Est-il arrivé que les activités prévues n'aient pas eu lieu ou soient fortement retardées? Combien de fois et pour quelles raisons ?
PERENNITE
Pensez-vous que les CVCs continueront à fonctionner après le financement ? De quelle manière ? Quels sont les obstacles ?
Pensez-vous que les formations et l'accompagnement dont vous avez bénéficié et dont ont bénéficié les officiels continueront à avoir des effets après leur retrait ? Pourquoi ?
Les relations construites avec les autres partenaires vous semblent-elles durables ?
Y a-t-il des activités qui vous semblent moins utiles ? Que vous feriez différemment pour lutter contre l'esclavage?
Quels sont selon vous les obstacles principaux sur l'esclavage qui restent encore à traiter?

Quelles sont vos suggestions pour un futur projet?

Y a-t-il des points que je n'ai pas évoqués mais que vous aimeriez partager ?

Guide à l'attention des officiels formés

PERTINENCE
Les activités menées par FTS/SFCG et leurs partenaires vous semblent-elles utiles ? Pourquoi ?
Les activités qui sont menées vous semblent-elles dupliquer d'autres activités mises en œuvre dans votre milieu ? En particulier, aviez-vous déjà été formé sur l'esclavage moderne par d'autres organisations ?
EFFICACITE ET EFFETS
Avez-vous bénéficié des formations menées par l'association partenaire? Quand était-ce ? Comment avez-vous été sélectionné ? Sur quels thèmes ?
Contenu des formations <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Comment avez-vous trouvé la qualité technique des formations ?➤ Etaient-elles appropriées et facilement compréhensibles pour les participants ?➤ Pensez-vous que des thèmes importants en lien avec l'esclavage n'ont pas été traités?
Impact des formations <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Considérez-vous que vos capacités ont été renforcées ou aviez-vous déjà une connaissance poussée de l'esclavage avant la formation?➤ Quels sont les points fondamentaux que vous avez retenu des formations ?➤ Avez-vous pu concrètement mettre en œuvre le contenu des formations, notamment avez-vous entamé des nouvelles poursuites contre des personnes ne respectant pas la législation ?➤ Quels ont été les principaux obstacles à la mise en œuvre des formations ?
Comment peut-on améliorer ?
Avez-vous entendu les émissions radio ou vu le film sur l'esclavage réalisés dans le cadre du projet ? Qu'en pensez-vous ?
Le projet a-t-il eu selon vous des effets négatifs ? Par exemple des conflits au sein de la communauté, avec les propriétaires de mines, les familles, etc ?
Y a-t-il eu des changements depuis la mise en œuvre du projet ?
PERENNITE
Pensez-vous que les formations dont vous avez bénéficié grâce à l'association partenaires continueront à avoir des effets après la fin du projet ? Pourquoi ?
Y a-t-il des activités qui vous semblent moins utiles ? Que vous feriez différemment pour lutter contre l'esclavage?
Quels sont selon vous les obstacles principaux sur l'esclavage qui restent encore à traiter?

Quelles sont vos suggestions pour un futur projet?

Y a-t-il des points que je n'ai pas évoqués mais que vous aimeriez partager ?

Guide à l'attention de la Coalition (Goma)

PERTINENCE
Depuis combien de temps existe la Coalition?
Pourriez-vous décrire la Coalition et la raison pour laquelle elle a été créée ?
Qui sont les membres de la Coalition?
EFFICACITE ET EFFETS
De quelle manière FTS/SFCG et ses partenaires vous ont-ils appuyés?
De quelle manière vous êtes-vous structurés ?
Quelles activités avez-vous mené dans le cadre du projet?
Y a-t-il eu des difficultés dans la mise en œuvre des activités de la Coalition ?
La création de la Coalition a-t-elle eu des effets négatifs ? Par exemple des conflits au sein de la communauté ? Avec les propriétaires de mines ? Les familles de mineurs ?
Y a-t-il eu des changements positifs depuis la mise en œuvre du projet ?
PERENNITE
Pensez-vous que la Coalition continuera à fonctionner de la même manière après la fin du projet ? Pourquoi ?
Y a-t-il des activités qui vous semblent moins utiles ? Que vous feriez différemment pour lutter contre l'esclavage?
Quels sont selon vous les obstacles principaux sur l'esclavage qui restent encore à traiter?

Quelles sont vos suggestions pour un futur projet?

Y a-t-il des points que je n'ai pas évoqués mais que vous aimeriez partager ?

Guide à l'attention des communautés (femmes / hommes)

PERTINENCE
Avez-vous entendu parler des activités menées par FTS/SFCG et ASSODIP/CREDDHO ? Si oui, les trouvez-vous utiles ? Pourquoi ?
EFFICACITE ET IMPACT
Qu'est-ce que l'esclavage pour vous ?
Pensez-vous qu'il est normal de forcer une personne à se marier ? De forcer des enfants à travailler ? D'utiliser les enfants pour transporter des marchandises ?
Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de telles situations dans votre milieu ?
Avez-vous entendu de poursuites judiciaires à l'encontre de personnes qui auraient été responsables de telles situations ?
Quel est selon vous le rôle de la PNC et la police des mines autour et dans les sites miniers ?
Quelles sont les principales difficultés selon vous si l'on veut arrêter ces pratiques ?
Avez-vous récemment entendu parler de l'esclavage dans les mines ? Si oui, par quel biais (radio, film, tournois de football, etc) ? Qu'en avez-vous pensé ?
Votre perception a-t-elle évolué depuis que vous avez vu ou entendu ces programmes ou participé à ces activités ? Considérez-vous qu'il y a eu un changement dans les zones minières ?
Si vous entendez parler d'un cas d'esclavage, par exemple d'une personne forcée de travailler contre sa volonté, vers qui vous tournerez-vous ? Pourquoi ?

Y a-t-il des points que je n'ai pas évoqués mais que vous aimeriez partager ?

Guide à l'attention des membres de MUSOPEC

PERTINENCE
Pourriez-vous décrire le soutien dont vous avez bénéficié dans le cadre du projet ? D'autres organisations menaient-elles des projets similaires dans votre milieu ? Si oui, quelles organisations ? Pour quelle/s raisons avez-vous décidé de participer au projet FTS/SFCG et ASSODIP/CREDDHO et non un autre ? Pour quelle raison avez-vous voulu être soutenu dans le cadre du projet ?
EFFICACITE ET EFFETS
Depuis combien de temps participez-vous à MUSOPEC ? Où avez-vous eu l'information relative à la possibilité de faire partie de MUSOPEC ? Comment avez-vous monté votre activité ? Avez-vous été soutenu par les associations partenaires ? Travailliez-vous précédemment dans ce domaine ? Avez-vous eu des difficultés dans la mise en œuvre de cette activité ? Continuez-vous aujourd'hui à mettre en œuvre cette activité ?
Réussissez-vous à donner de la nourriture aux membres de votre famille : de la même manière / moins / plus qu'avant le début du soutien ? Si vous avez des enfants, vont-ils à l'école ? Si non, pourquoi ? Si oui, allaient-ils à l'école avant le soutien dont vous avez bénéficié ? Ont-ils accès à des soins de santé si nécessaire ? Si non, pourquoi ? Si oui, pouviez-vous assurer de tels soins avant le soutien ?
Le projet a-t-il eu des effets imprévus positifs ? Des effets négatifs ? Par exemple des conflits avec les propriétaires de mines ? Quels sont selon vous les changements les plus importants depuis que vous avez été soutenu ?
MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROJET
La distribution des rôles et responsabilités entre vous et l'organisation qui vous a soutenu vous était-elle claire ?
De quelle manière été réalisé le suivi de l'activité entre l'organisation et vous ? Venaient-ils régulièrement vous rencontrer ?

Y a-t-il des points que je n'ai pas évoqués mais que vous aimeriez partager ?

Guide à l'attention des anciens mineurs

PERTINENCE
Pourriez-vous décrire le soutien dont vous avez bénéficié ? Depuis combien de temps avez-vous quitté la mine ? D'autres organisations menaient-elles des projets similaires dans votre milieu ? Si oui, quelles organisations ? Pour quelle/s raisons avez-vous décidé de participer au projet FTS/SFCG et ASSODIP/CREDDHO et non un autre ? Où avez-vous eu l'information relative à la possibilité de faire partie de MUSOPEC / de suivre une formation professionnelle ?
EFFICACITE ET EFFETS
Que faites-vous depuis que vous avez quitté la mine ? Considérez-vous que votre situation s'est améliorée ou détériorée depuis que vous avez quitté la mine ? Pourriez-vous expliquer pourquoi ? Quels sont selon vous les changements les plus importants depuis que vous avez été quitté la mine ? Réussissez-vous à manger de la même manière / moins / plus que lorsque vous étiez dans la mine ? Avez-vous été malade depuis que vous avez quitté la mine ? Si oui, avez-vous eu accès à des soins de santé ? <i>Si enfant</i> , allez-vous à l'école ? Si non, pourquoi ? Si oui, alliez-vous à l'école lorsque vous étiez dans la mine ? Le fait de quitter la mine a-t-il eu des effets négatifs, par exemple des conflits avec les propriétaires de mines, un appauvrissement ?
PERENNITE
Pensez-vous que vous continuerez à rester hors des mines ? Pour quelles raisons ?

Y a-t-il des points que je n'ai pas évoqués mais que vous aimeriez partager ?

Guide à l'attention des propriétaires de mines, sociétés minières, négociants et coopératives

PERTINENCE
Etes-vous informé du projet mené par FTS/SFCG et ASSODIP/CREDDHO ? Quelles activités ont-ils mis en œuvre ? Quelles sont vos relations avec les organisations partenaires ? Quelle est votre opinion sur leurs activités ? Les activités menées ont-elles eu un impact sur votre activité, en tant que propriétaire de mine, coopérative, etc Quels changements voyez-vous depuis la mise en œuvre du projet dans les mines ? dans les communautés ?

Guide à l'attention des CVCs et clubs anti-esclavage

PERTINENCE
Depuis combien de temps existe votre CVC ./ club?
Pourriez-vous décrire votre comité et la raison pour laquelle il a été créé ?
D'autres institutions vous ont-elles également soutenu ? Lesquelles ? Ont-elles dupliqué ou complété le soutien dont vous avez bénéficié de la part du projet ?
EFFICACITE ET EFFETS
De quelle manière FTS/SFCG et ASSODIP/CREDDHO vous ont-ils appuyés? De quelle manière vous êtes-vous structurés ? Quelles activités avez-vous mené dans le cadre du projet? Avez-vous mis en place un plan d'action? Y a-t-il eu des difficultés dans la mise en œuvre des activités du comité ?
Avez-vous participé aux é formations menées par l'association partenaire depuis 2014? Sur quels thèmes ? Contenu des formations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Comment avez-vous trouvé la qualité technique des formations ? ➤ Etaient-elles appropriées et facilement compréhensibles pour les participants ? ➤ Pensez-vous que des thèmes importants en lien avec l'esclavage n'ont pas été traités? Impact des formations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Considérez-vous que vos capacités ont été renforcées ou aviez-vous déjà une connaissance poussée de l'esclavage avant la formation? ➤ Quels sont les points fondamentaux que vous avez retenu des formations ? ➤ Avez-vous pu concrètement mettre en œuvre le contenu des formations ? De quelle manière ? ➤ Quels ont été les principaux obstacles à la mise en œuvre des formations ? Comment peut-on améliorer ? Avez-vous participé à l'identification des victimes à extraire des mines et à accompagner ? <i>Si concerné</i> : Que pensez-vous des MUSOPEC ? Quel impact ?
La création de votre CVC / club a-t-elle eu des effets négatifs ? Par exemple des conflits au sein de la communauté ? Avec les propriétaires de mines ? Les familles de mineurs ? Des menaces ? Comment avez-vous géré la situation sécuritaire ?
Y a-t-il eu des changements depuis la mise en œuvre du projet ?
PERENNITE
Pourriez-vous décrire l'AGR dont vous avez bénéficié ? De quelle manière avez-vous été accompagné ? Est-ce que l'AGR fonctionne encore ? Qui est en charge de la mise en œuvre de l'AGR ? Y a-t-il des obstacles dans le fonctionnement ? Pensez-vous que le CVC/club continuera à fonctionner de la même manière après la fin du projet ? Pourquoi ?
Y a-t-il des activités qui vous semblent moins utiles ? Que vous feriez différemment pour lutter contre l'esclavage?
Quels sont selon vous les obstacles principaux sur l'esclavage qui restent encore à traiter?

Quelles sont vos suggestions pour un futur projet?

Y a-t-il des points que je n'ai pas évoqués mais que vous aimeriez partager ?

Appendix 4: Sample for KAP survey

The approach is a comparison approach between the baseline survey and the evaluation survey.

Therefore, the evaluation team used the sample structure that is the closest from the baseline survey and that the disaggregation of the population (sex and age) was the same as the sample survey.

Discussions with the team who carried out the baseline survey in 2013 revealed that the baseline survey was not representative of the population. Therefore, the KAP survey is also not representative of the population, considering that the same approach was used.

	Sample size	%
Masisi	154	38
Walikale	246	62
TOTAL	400	100

Sex (sample size)	Masisi	Walikale	Total
Men	85	138	223
Women	69	108	177
Total	154	246	400

Age (sample size)	Masisi	Walikale	Total
18-25	38	26	75
26-35	63	98	150
36-55	46	95	152
56 +	6	26	23
Total	154	246	400

Cross tables Sex / Age

Masisi	Men	Women	Total
18-25	17	22	38
26-35	34	29	63
36-55	29	17	46
56 +	5	2	6
Total	85	69	154

Walikale	Men	Women	Total
18-25	8	18	26
26-35	57	42	98
36-55	57	38	95
56 +	17	9	26
Total	138	108	246

Appendix 5: Questionnaire

See PDF

Appendix 6: Consent forms

FORMULAIRE DE CONSENTEMENT (à traduire en langue locale)

FTS / SFCG

Equipe de recherche : Carole BERRIH et Alain ZIHALIRWA

M. / Mme Nom :

Prénom :

Commune.....

Est invité/e à participer à une étude dans le cadre du projet mené par FTS / SFCG au Nord Kivu.

Cette étude a pour objectif d'évaluer le projet qui a été mené depuis 2013 et qui visait à renforcer les réponses communautaires et les mécanismes de redevabilité pour mettre fin à l'esclavage dans les zones minières de l'est de la RDC.

L'étude donnera lieu à un rapport, qui sera transmis aux organisations en charge du projet, ainsi qu'au bailleur de fonds. L'étude sera conduite du au septembre 2015 dans plusieurs communes du Nord Kivu.

Le participant est invité/e à participer à des entretiens et/ou groupes de discussions d'une durée de 1h à 1h30. Aucune compensation d'ordre monétaire n'est accordée.

Le participant certifie donner librement et volontairement son consentement pour participer à cette étude. Le participant peut se retirer à tout moment de l'étude, sans avoir à apporter de justification.

Si le participant est mineur, ses tuteurs légaux donnent également leur consentement libre et volontaire.

Le participant accepte / refuse que l'entretien fasse l'objet d'un enregistrement audio.

L'équipe de recherche s'engage à anonymiser les données personnelles et l'identité du participant tout au long de l'étude et lors de la publication du rapport, c'est-à-dire qu'il ne sera plus possible à quiconque de pouvoir les relier à l'identité du participant. Le participant ne sera cité que dans la publication que par sa commune et son genre.

Les données seront détruites après la publication du rapport et ne seront pas utilisées à d'autres fins que celles décrites dans le présent document

Fait à , le

Signature
du chercheur

Signature
du participant

Appendix 7: CVC maturity tool

Organisation _____

Village/campement : _____

District (ou autre zone administrative locale) : _____

Date à laquelle cette évaluation a été effectuée : _____

Estimation de la population du village: _____

A. Note totale : L'esclavage a pris fin à cet endroit

		Atteint	En cours	Pas de mesure encore prise	Commentaires
1	Les trafiquants, qu'ils soient du village ou de l'extérieur du village, ne peuvent plus mener leurs activités.				
2	Aucun résident local, ou aucune personne de l'extérieur de la région vivant ici, n'est soumis (e) à une quelconque forme d'esclavage.				
3	Dans presque tous les cas où un membre du ménage émigre pour le travail, on 1) l'informe sur les risques, 2) l'avertit sur les mesures à prendre pour se protéger et 3) lui indique à qui s'adresser s'il se retrouve en esclavage.				
4	Tous les enfants ont été libérés de l'esclavage ou des pires formes de travail des enfants.				

Nombre d'indices de repère obtenus pour la Section A : _____

Sensibilisation du public à la traite et l'esclavage :

		Atteint	En cours	Pas de mesure encore prise	Commentaires
5	La plupart des résidents sont en mesure de décrire les signes avant-coureurs et les risques, surtout pour les femmes et les enfants, et ils comprennent les mesures à prendre pour réduire les risques lors de la migration de travail.				
6	La plupart des résidents comprennent les risques des mariages précoces ou faux mariages, et d'envoyer les enfants à des emplois éloignés, par exemple le travail domestique, les carrières de pierre et les cirques.				
7	La plupart des résidents sont en mesure de faire face à la violence domestique et de résoudre les conflits familiaux.				
8	La plupart des résidents sont en mesure de rejeter la manipulation faite par la servitude pour dettes.				
9	La plupart des résidents sont en mesure d'identifier et de rejeter les trafiquants.				
10	La plupart des habitants savent comment dénoncer un cas de traite à la police.				

Nombre d'indices de repère obtenus pour la Section B : _____

C. Droit à l'éducation :

		Atteint	En cours	Pas de mesure encore prise	Commentaires
11	La plupart des résidents de la communauté comprennent les droits fondamentaux humains, en particulier la liberté de circulation, le droit à l'emploi, la liberté de se joindre à des groupes et de s'assembler, le droit à l'éducation, etc.				
12	La plupart des résidents de la communauté sont en mesure de dresser une liste des droits légaux du pays, comme le salaire minimum, le droit de poursuivre les trafiquants, la protection contre le travail des enfants.				
13	La plupart des résidents de la communauté sont en mesure de communiquer clairement leurs droits aux fonctionnaires et aux autres autorités, tout en étant engagés à utiliser des méthodes non violentes efficaces.				
14	La plupart des résidents de la communauté savent comment demander et obtenir réparation, les pensions, la sécurité sociale et autres avantages que les personnes à faible revenu ou les anciens esclaves peuvent recevoir du gouvernement.				
15	La plupart des résidents de la communauté savent faire pression pour le respect des droits de la communauté tels que les écoles et les enseignants, des cliniques adéquates avec du personnel qualifié, l'assainissement et l'eau potable, l'amélioration des infrastructures comme les routes et les ponts.				

Nombre d'indices de repère obtenus pour la Section C : _____

D. Diminution de la vulnérabilité à l'esclavage et à la traite :

		Atteint	En cours	Pas de mesure encore prise	Commentaires
16	Les résidents ont obtenu plus de leurs droits gouvernementaux tels que l'enregistrement des naissances, la sécurité sociale, l'aide au logement, etc.				
17	Les résidents ont obtenu plus des services gouvernementaux tels que l'accès aux soins de santé, vaccinations, etc.				
18	La communauté démontre de progrès significatifs en termes d'acquisition d'écoles avec des bâtiments fonctionnels, d'enseignants suffisamment bien payés et d'égalité de traitement pour tous les enfants.				
19	Les résidents ont obtenu une plus grande stabilité économique grâce à des moyens de subsistance alternatifs et des projets générateurs de revenus.				
20	Les résidents ont accès à un système d'épargne collectif, des prêts à des conditions justes et ont des rapports avec des banques légitimes.				
21	La communauté démontre un progrès significatif en termes d'acquisition de développement des infrastructures telles que les routes, les ponts, l'électricité et l'approvisionnement en eau potable.				

Nombre d'indices de repère obtenus pour la Section D : _____

E.Réintégration des survivants :		Atteint	En cours	Pas de mesure encore prise	Commentaires
22	Les survivants reçoivent l'indemnisation appropriée de la part du gouvernement conformément à la loi.				
23	Les survivants sont scolarisés si ce sont des enfants.				
24	Les survivants trouvent un moyen de subsistance si ce ne sont plus des enfants.				
25	Les survivants ont accès à des soins de santé.				
26	Les survivants sont protégés contre la stigmatisation à l'échelle communautaire.				

Nombre d'indices de repère obtenus pour la Section E : _____

F.Solide groupe communautaire pour une action collective contre l'esclavage :		Atteint	En cours	Pas de mesure encore prise	Commentaires
27	Il y a un groupe communautaire de lutte contre l'esclavage qui se réunit régulièrement.				
28	Le groupe communautaire a la cohésion interne et un leadership engagé.				
29	Les groupes les plus pauvres et les plus discriminés et les familles touchées, y compris les femmes et les survivants de l'esclavage et de la traite sont les participants majeurs (pas symboliques) dans le groupe.				
30	Le groupe communautaire est bien accepté dans la communauté (tout en reconnaissant que ceux qui ont des liens avec des esclavagistes et la traite peuvent ne pas accepter le groupe).				
31	Comprend que les préjudices liés au genre, la caste, la discrimination de classe et religieuse, la violence militent contre eux.				
32	Le groupe a développé un système de responsabilité pour les dirigeants (formel ou informel).				
33	Le groupe peut résoudre les désaccords internes et maintenir l'unité et la confiance.				

Nombre d'indices de repère obtenus pour la Section F : _____

G.Prise de décision et suivi du groupe de lutte contre l'esclavage :		Atteint	En cours	Pas de mesure encore prise	Commentaires
34	Le groupe prend ses propres décisions, et planifie et agit collectivement.				
35	Le groupe discute et décide ce qui va aider à garder leur village exempt de traite et d'esclavage.				
36	Le groupe comprend comment obtenir des améliorations nécessaires et la façon de répartir les responsabilités de l'action.				

37	Le groupe utilise des actions collectives pour contester et changer la dynamique de pouvoir et de corruption.				
38	Le groupe a exercé une pression croissante sur les fonctionnaires, les propriétaires, les esclavagistes et les trafiquants.				
39	Le groupe a des rapports avec d'autres groupes partageant les mêmes idées, et est capable de partager ce qu'ils ont appris et de renforcer les points forts de chacun, en particulier à des moments cruciaux.				

Nombre d'indices de repère obtenus pour la Section G : _____

Note de la Section A _____

Note de la Section B _____

Note de la Section C _____

Note de la Section D _____

Note de la Section E _____

Note de la Section F _____

Note de la Section G _____

TOTAL

Échelle de notation de maturité

0 à 7	Démarrage
8 à 15	Développement
16 à 23	Consolidation
24 à 31	Bien établi
32 à 39	Discutez si mûr

**Raisons pour lesquelles il est oui
ou non mûr:** _____

Mûr ? _____

Plan d'action

Appendix 8: KAP survey report

See PDF

Appendix 9: KAP survey database

See Excel document

Appendix 10: Pre- and posts-tests used during anti-slavery training by CREDDHO

CONNAISSANCES, ATTITUDES ET PRATIQUES SUR LES FORMES MODERNES D'ESCLAVAGE QUESTIONNAIRE PRE ET POST TEST

vice/ Titre/Fonction _____

Date de formation _____

Répondez par vrai ou faux aux questions suivantes

N°	Déclarations	Assertions possible
1	Il est acceptable qu'une personne travaille comme travailleur pour rembourser les dettes prises auprès d'un employeur	1. Vrai
		2. Faux
2	Si quelqu'un est contraint de vivre avec un partenaire (femme ou homme), cela peut être considéré comme de l'esclavage	1. Vrai
		2. Faux
3	La servitude domestique est acceptable (traiter un domestique en dehors des droits humains)	1. Vrai
		2. Faux
4	Les cas d'esclavage doivent être instruits par les instances judiciaires	1. Vrai
		2. Faux

Encercler une réponse que vous estimez correcte par rapport à la question posée

5	Lorsqu'on parle de l'esclavage des hommes, des femmes ou des enfants qu'entend-on par esclavage?	<p>A. Peut quitter son travail si on veut</p> <p>B. Travailler sous la contrainte, violence physique ou psychologique et sans la possibilité de s'en aller</p>
6	Lorsque les gens parlent des travaux forcés qu'entendent-ils par travail forcé ?	<p>A. Être Forcé de travailler dans des conditions extrêmement difficiles pour solder une dette ou une avance reçue de son employeur ou d'un membre de la famille élargie</p> <p>B. L'employeur actuel ne vous permet pas de prendre un autre emploi</p>
7	Quels sont les différents types d'esclavages en RDC que vous connaissez?	<p>1. Travail forcé</p> <p>2. Mariage forcé</p> <p>3. Pédophilie,</p> <p>4. Zoophilie</p> <p>5. Servitude pour dette</p> <p>6. Péonage</p> <p>7. Coups et blessures volontaires,</p> <p>8. Pires formes de travail des enfants</p> <p>9. Prostitution forcée</p> <p>10. Esclavage sexuel</p>

8	Quelles sont les conventions internationales interdisant l'esclavage ratifiées par la RDC?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme 2. Code minier congolais 3. Loi de 10 janvier 2009 4. Loi du 20 Juillet 2006 5. Convention 189 de l'OIT 6. Convention relative à l'esclavage du 7. Convention sur la traite 8. Convention 105 de l'OIT 6. La constitution de la RDC
9	Quelles sont les lois de la RDC interdisant l'esclavage?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. La Constitution de 2006 2. Code pénal congolais 3. Code minier congolais 4. La déclaration universelle des Droits de l'Homme, 5. Convention 189 de l'OIT 6. Convention relative à l'esclavage du 7. Loi de 10 janvier 2009 8. Loi du 20 Juillet 2006 9. Convention sur la traite 10. Convention 105 de l'OIT
10	Le tribunal pour enfant est saisi par :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A) 1) la requête de l'OMP, 2) la requête de l'OPJ 3) la requête de la victime; B) 1) la requête des parents ou du tuteur; 2) la requête de l'assistant social, 3) la déclaration spontanée de l'enfant; 4) la saisine d'office du juge C) 1) Une citation direct, 2) une citation à prévenu, 3) la saisine d'office, 4) un PV d'OPJ D) A et B sont vrai, D) aucune une réponse n'est vraie
11	Quand est-ce qu'une infraction est dite flagrante	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. une infraction qui est en train de se commettre ou qui vient de se commettre, 2. une infraction consommée, 3. aucune réponse n'est vraie,
12	Les mesures restrictives de liberté sont :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) La détention préventive, 2) Le mandat d'arrêt provisoire, 3) L'ordonnance de mise en détention préventive, 4) Mandat de prise de corps, 5) le mandat de comparution, 6) L'invitation, 7) La requête au fin de fixation, 8) La mise en liberté provisoire
13	Avez-vous déjà été saisi par un cas de forme moderne d'esclavage ?	1. Vrai
		2. Faux

14	Quelle était la suite réservée à ce dossier ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Classer sans suite, B. Fixer au tribunal, C. L'auteur s'est enrôlé dans un groupe armé, D. L'auteur est déjà condamné, E. L'auteur a payé une amende transactionnelle, F. L'auteur libéré suite à une instruction du supérieur hiérarchique, G. Dossier en état d'instruction, H. Cette infraction n'est pas connue
----	---	---

Appendix 11: Terms of Reference

See PDF