



International
Labour
Organization

8.7

Accelerator Lab

► The GALAB project: Intensifying action against child labour in

The Democratic Republic of the Congo



Focus areas



Child
labour



Cobalt



Mining



Policy



Public-Private
Partnerships
(PPP)



Referral and
remediation
services



Supply
chains



Trade
unions

► Key activities

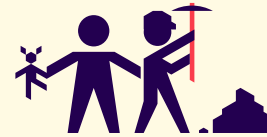
- **Assess development partner capacity:** Assess the practices and capacity of development partners to provide remediation services for children.
- **Referral protocol development:** Assist the Interministerial Commission on Child Labour in Artisanal Mines (CISTEMA) to eliminate child labour in developing a referral protocol for children identified at artisanal mining sites.
- **Advocate for remediation:** Advocate for the remediation of children enrolled in the Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS) with development partners.
- **Monitor remediation:** Support CISTEMA in monitoring remediation assistance provided by development partners.
- **Development of training programmes for children:** Develop training programmes for children and tailor them to specific employment opportunities.
- **Piloting training programmes for children:** Pilot new training programmes as six-month courses and issue completion certificates.
- **Business plan development:** Assist beneficiaries in developing viable business plans.
- **Business plan monitoring:** Monitor and evaluate the implementation of business plans and connect participants with financial institutions.
- **Capacity-building workshop:** Organize a workshop for the Mining Inspectorate and Labour Inspectorate to discuss their roles and responsibilities.
- **Advocacy for funding:** Prepare advocacy letters for the government to allocate funding for child labour prevention.
- **Disseminate mining regulations:** Disseminate the Mining Code and mining regulations to relevant stakeholders.
- **Organize forum:** Organize a forum for private sector working groups on advance fundamental principles and rights at work in small-scale mining.

Context

Child labour prevalence

▶ 6,000 children in child labour in mining sites

were identified by the Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS), working in 14 pilot artisanal mining sites in The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).



Child labour in mining is a worst form of child labour

- ▶ Child labour in mining is classified as one of the worst form of child labour under ILO Convention No. 182, which has been ratified by the DRC.

The DRC is the world's largest producer of cobalt

- ▶ Cobalt is a key mineral for modern technology and it is extracted through both industrial and artisanal mining, a hazardous activity for children with a high mortality rate.

The DRC is an Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Country

- ▶ The DRC has made a strong commitment to eradicating child labour in artisanal mines.

Intervention areas

- ▶ The cobalt mining provinces of Lualaba and Huat-Katanga.

▶ Expected achievements

- ▶ **Child referral and remediation:** 6,000 children identified through the CLMRS will benefit from referral mechanisms and remediation services.
- ▶ **Employment opportunities analysis:** Conduct an analysis of employment opportunities in the target provinces.
- ▶ **Direct beneficiaries:** Provide remediation services to 400 direct beneficiaries, including 200 households and 200 children.
- ▶ **Indirect beneficiaries:** expecting to identify approximately 2,000 indirect beneficiaries in the two target provinces.



What is GALAB project

The Global Accelerator Lab (GALAB) project, funded by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) with a total budget of US\$15 million, is a major component of the ILO's [8.7 Accelerator Lab](#) initiative. It addresses the critical issues of child labour and forced labour which are key barriers to achieving Target 8.7 of the SDG on decent work and economic growth.

Operating in a global scale, the GALAB project fosters collaboration and knowledge sharing across regions. Through targeted interventions in several countries (Brazil, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria and Somalia) and regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean), the project delivers impactful results at the global, regional and national levels.

GALAB project markers



Innovation: Conduct research on key issues and establish a knowledge management system to share good practices and promote innovative solutions for eliminating child labour and forced labour globally, regionally and nationally.



Strengthening workers' voice: Empower workers, especially in the informal economy, by supporting their organization and enhancing trade unions' capacity to combat child labour and forced labour through awareness campaigns, access to information, and complaint mechanisms.



Social protection: Expand social protection coverage to vulnerable households, helping to keep girls and boys in school and out of work.



Due diligence and transparency in supply chains: Support businesses in addressing child labour and forced labour risks by promoting due diligence frameworks and collaborating with key stakeholders such as the ILO's [Child Labour Platform \(CLP\)](#) and the ILO's [Global Business Network on Forced Labour \(GBNFL\)](#).

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GALAB project outcomes



Globally (Outcome 1): The GALAB project collaborates with the Alliance 8.7 multi-stakeholder partnership to eradicate child labour and forced labour. This collaboration strengthens global efforts and facilitates the development of innovative solutions with far-reaching impact.



Regionally (Outcome 2): The GALAB project collaborates with regional organizations and stakeholders to build capacity to address child labour and forced labour through knowledge-sharing platforms and the development of targeted regional strategies.



Nationally (Outcome 3): The GALAB project collaborates with national governments and local stakeholders to enhance national policies and develop effective strategies to eradicate child labour and forced labour.

