

TECHNICAL TRAINING SEMINAR FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZED BY PAC AND COSOC-GL WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION HUMANITY UNITED ON THE TOPIC:

« MONITORING OF COMPLIANCE IN THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY OF MINERALS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION AND MINE SITES INSPECTION AND QUALIFICATION IN THE DR CONGO AND RWANDA»



FINAL REPORT

BUKAVU, HOTEL BULUNGU , 19-29, June ,2013

TECHNICAL TRAINING SEMINAR FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ON THE MONITORING OF COMPLIANCE IN THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY OF MINERALS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION AND MINE SITES INSPECTION AND QUALIFICATION IN THE DRC AND RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

From 19 to 20 June 2013, was held at hotel Bulungu, Bukavu, Province South Kivu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the technical training seminar for regional civil society and stakeholders on the topic "monitoring of compliance in the chain of custody of minerals in the Great Lakes region and mine sites inspection and qualification in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda."

These meetings were organized by Partnership Africa Canada and the Regional Coalition of Civil Society against illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes Region, COSOC-GL in acronym, with the support of the American Foundation Humanity United.

Works were attended by 55 delegates from COSOC-GL member CSOs including Rwanda,



Burundi, the DRC and Uganda, as well as government experts from Kinshasa and South Kivu, economic operators in the mining sector in the province of South Kivu, as well as representatives of technical and financial partners in the mining sector in the region, namely BGR, JMAC / MONUSCO, IOM, International Heartland Alliance, division of Civil

Affairs of MONUSCO in South Kivu, PACT / ITRI.

Goal of the seminar :

To improve governance of natural resources sector and to address conflicts financing in the Great Lakes region through an investment in developing technical knowledge and existing skills of civil society on monitoring the chain of custody and reporting of monitoring as well as mine sites inspection.

This goal meshes with the project initiated by Partnership Africa Canada which addresses a number of gaps and needs identified by regional coalition of civil society against illegal exploitation of natural resources in the region Great Lakes, COSOC-GL.

II. Progress of the seminar

Three important moments marked the methodological approach within the course of the seminar activities, namely the official ceremony, presentation of communications supported by enriching discussions, and finally group work focusing followed by findings in plenary with general debate and the final communique.

A. OFFICIAL CEREMONY



In addition to the welcome word followed by the introduction of participants and presentation of the meeting agenda planned for two days, presentations under the moderator, three short speeches performed respectively by the President of COSOC-GL, partner representatives including PAC and the American Foundation Humanity United delegation and finally the

official opening speech by his Excellency the provincial Minister of Mines of South Kivu.



These speeches primarily identified major challenges raised by the meeting topic on CSOs' professional involvement at the regional level so that they can act together with states in order to establish credible certification process of mineral substances long criticized as a source of conflict.

NB: Appendix to the report, various speeches, the seminar agenda and the final communique.

B. Interventions

In total, 7 communications were presented and 2 work group focusing sessions carried out.

1. Technical aspects of Regional Certification Mechanism of minerals and their relationship with the mine sites inspection templates of Rwanda and the DR Congo, by Mr. Shawn BLORE / PAC

This communication focused on 5 items: review on regional certification mechanism, mine site standards, and mine sites auditing, auditing report and civil society's role.

As regard review on regional certification mechanism, drawn upon international and regional standards among others:

- Law Dodd Frank
- OECD due diligence guidelines
- Available Copies of the guide
- Statement of Lusaka which emphasizes on regional certification.

A quick and brief overview on the six tools of ICGLR certification system, namely certification, harmonization of legislation, database, formalization, promoting EITI,



Whistle blowing mechanism.

The regional mechanism for minerals certification is composed of four key elements for its implementation, it includes:

- Monitoring of minerals supply chain from the mining site to export
- Monitoring of minerals flow through an ICGLR data bank
- Periodic third-party audit;

- Independent audit of minerals chain.

A brief explanation was provided on mining sites validating process that comply with standards contained in a certification manual of ICGLR mechanism and its appendices.

Mining site Standards: These standards are the outcomes of a harmonization with international requirements listed above. They relate to both industrial and artisanal sectors. They have five categories relating to conflict, working conditions, environment, transparency and community development.

Three penalties are permitted:

- Green: the site is authorized here, because there is no problem

- Yellow: there is a problem but a six months grace time granted to enable progress needed for export.

- Red: Serious situation and therefore no possible export.

In the DR Congo, it was particularly decided to put on an equal footing with yellow and red rated mining sites in the light of specific context.

Currently, the categories environment and community development are not subject to requirements. However, there are 18 standards that must be verified in the field and which relate to the categories:

- Conflict (7 standards including 3 red and 4 yellow)

- Working conditions (2 standards including 2rouge and 0jaune)

- And transparency (with 9 standards including 3 red and 6 yellow)

Investigations carried out on mining site, there are elements to check from:

- reviewing documents: license, production, etc...

- Visual inspection, interviews

- Reports: as a verification element, not just results.

Reports must contain evidences and results. Some instances of evidences have been provided for example in reports of MONUSCO, Medias and local civil society, site visit, interviews, etc.

Check sheet: It facilitates data collection in a standardized way. It includes standards, evidence and results. A small illustration was made with Rwanda's verification form.

The goals of Site verification are credibility, transparency, and professionalism, participation of all stakeholders, standardization and technical skills. The speaker believed that these

objectives can be classified into three categories, namely: professionalism, participation and transparency for all credibility.

Alluding to the situation in the Congo, it was noted that the joint team is effective, and the process has been more participative and less professional. Transparency is still a concern because due to the absence of published report, subsequently, the process seems to not comply with the Regional Certification Mechanism (RCM) and therefore not acceptable internationally.

Role of civil society: This raises major challenges, among others participation of civil society in a professional manner and its participation in monitoring activities. It requires therefore a balance between participation, professionalism and surveillance.

In Rwanda, the inspectors are mainly governmental, professional but there is no participation of civil society.

Civil society has an important role to play as provider and source of information. Question relating to its integration into government structures remains unanswered

2. Presentation of Rwanda's mining sites inspection template, by Prof. BALI B. Director of BGR

Regional certification mechanism foresees audits and periodic inspections for qualification and validation of sites which production will be covered by the certification.

Site inspection is performed by the mining administration and the red-yellow-green classification complies with regional and OECD requirements.

According to the speaker in the context of negotiating in order to implement due diligence, it was decided to formalize the methodology. Thus, the check list proposed by Rwanda was adopted as the template.

In the template of Rwanda that served as illustration, 18 inspection items below were presented:

-identification of the mining site

- identification of the mining site location
- details on the license and insurance
- details on the mining site production
- miners (employees, sub-contractors and artisanal miners)
- Miners `wages and payment
- risk of conflict
- Payment of taxes and royalties
- Mining policy
- Health and safety management
- Environmental management
- Geological investigations
- Due diligence and minerals traceability

Finally, the speaker informed that Rwanda has trained inspectors who are already operational.

3. Presentation of the DRC's mining sites Inspection template, technical requirements, conditions of inspections effectiveness, results and challenges, by Madam MANDZA, Legal Advisor at CAMI DR Congo / Kinshasa

According to the speaker, unlike Rwanda, inspection template in the DR Congo is still in project as it awaits approval of the National Minister of Mines. However, its structure is identical to Rwanda's template and was drawn from it. Given technical requirements, some differences relating to the form and content do exist taking into account legislation for its implementation in the DRC. Case of terminology differs between Rwanda and the DRC.

The inspection raises efficiency requirements, amongst others:

- Inspectors `skills
- The contradictory nature of inspection
- Inspections regularity

It produces results in link with template



standardization, a uniform check sheet in the region as well as the status of the site.

4. Situation of the current process towards the implementation of the regional certification of minerals in the Congo, by Mrs. Genevieve KIZEKELE, Coordinator, COCERTI/ Kinshasa. She introduced her communication with information on current progress in the DRC regarding minerals certification process. She revealed that meetings involving relevant departments are held each Friday in Kinshasa to enhance the process. Representatives of the Republic Presidency, the prime minister and the minister of defense are invited to these meetings. A specimen of certification does already exist and has been presented in the last meeting and is available at CEEC (main national mining service dealing with certification). Besides this specimen, 100,000 copies of certificates are also available at the same service.

The check sheet as a certification tool was also reviewed but still not ready because it's awaiting the decision of the Minister. The site of Nyabibwe is the first site that will receive the first certificate; however there are still reservations about the report made recently by an international NGO named Global Witness.

CEEC considers necessary for advanced file-processing software. But in the meantime, hybrid software can be used for processing files. However, users of the system still require technical training in this regard.

Regarding the launch of the certification planned by June the 30th, all conditions are not yet met and that may take place by mid-July, just when the President or the Prime Minister exactly sets the date.

5. Workshop on "the Role of stakeholders for effective regional certification of minerals in Rwanda and the DR Congo"



Three groups were formed to focus in the light of tools presented in various communications on the roles of stakeholders for the effectiveness of the regional

certification of minerals in Rwanda and the DR Congo. Following outcomes were presented in plenary:

- Roles of civil society:

- Ø To Raise Awareness and popularization on the tools of the mechanism
- Ø Capacity building of actors involved in the minerals supply chain.
- Ø Advocacy and Lobbying
- Ø Control on government action

-Roles of the State:

- Ø To regulate the mechanism of regional certification and mining sector
- Ø To produce a legislation sensitive to the mining sector
- Ø To respect commitments
- Ø To conduct mining site inspections.

- Roles of the private sector:

- Ø To contribute to fight against money laundering.

6. Whistle-blowing mechanism (WBM) by Pierre KAMARO, ICGLR

Whistle-blowing mechanism is one of the six tools of the ICGLR Regional Initiative on Natural



Resources (IRINR). Its implementation has been the steps taken so far in its conceptual development.

The main objective of the mechanism is to stop illegal activities that fuel violent conflict (in relation to ICGLR mandate). For this reason, the focus should be on conflict areas. However, fighting against illicit

trade is also an expected outcome.

Despite the focus on conflict areas, it is also necessary to take into account gold supply chain (which passes primarily through Province Oriental in the DRC) to ensure maximum impact of Whistle-Blowing mechanism. A strong and effective link with ICGLR Secretariat is critical to ensure a regional dimension and information



transmission. The Secretariat, specifically the Office of the Executive Secretary, plays an important role in ensuring a first check on the plausibility of the information received: before to transmit information to national authorities, it should have to be filtered.

Training all actors and stakeholders involved should be a central part of the project.

Civil society has a crucial role in transmitting information, and should be seen as one of target groups in the activities training / raising awareness.

A central factor in the project boundary is the issue of impunity, which could threaten the relevance of Whistle-Blowing mechanism: If after receipt of information no action is initiated, people may lose confidence in the mechanism and stop transmitting information

Thus, pressure factors (for example, through the Secretariat) should be introduced to ensure that national authorities are acting.

Civil society actors are acting in the mechanism to ensure mechanism effectiveness through advocacy and monitoring. They cooperate with local authorities and non-governmental organizations and actively participate in the prosecution of cases.

The functioning of the mechanism supports benefits of using Internet and cell phones.

Key actors in the system:

National Commission against Mining Fraud (CNLFM)

Specialized Services of the mining Ministry at the provincial level

C.E.E.C

SAESCAM

Investigations direction within the Division of Mines...

Judges of prosecution offices

Representatives of state agencies in the legal sector from other Member States of ICGLR.

As a recommendation:

- On the date of launching the mechanism, it is necessary to start with a pilot mechanism in the DRC before continuing in other states.
- Alerts communication channels; it will be necessary to send information to multiple administrators and at different levels at the same time to avoid the risk of inaction.
- Alerts monitoring at the local level / involvement of civil society, risk analysis has recommended joint committees (national authorities / civil society) to be set up in the relevant territories for cases monitoring with all stakeholders involved.

7. Inspection, qualification and validation of mining sites, Surveillance / Monitoring of mining sites by local communities and civil society, by Prof. BALI B.

The speaker made an overview on different technical concepts used which the role is to contribute to credibility, building trust and ensuring system effectiveness.

Audit: A systematic and independent process that determines whether the activities comply with requirements established.

Inspection: review of related aspects in order to ensure that exploitation and marketing are in compliance with standards and requirements established.

Verification: review and consideration of objective elements as well as specific requirements

Monitoring: detailed observation.

Inspections and audits are punctual, periodical to ensure compliance with standards.

7. Developing and releasing reports of mining sites inspection, qualification / validation, surveillance / monitoring on the basis of technical criteria, by Mr. Shawn BLORE / PAC

According to the speaker, an inspection and monitoring report has three parts: standards, outcomes and evidence. Standards have been presented above as well as data relating to results. As regard evidences, they are based upon a number of conditions.

They are:

- Exact
- Specific
- They provide statistics
- Protection documents are essential
- They provide reasonable assessments.

8. Strategy to involve local communities in the process of mining sites monitoring:
Experience of CSACs / OGP in South Kivu. By Mr. TIBERE

The purpose to initiate CSACs is to foster a community approach to increase sustainably security, strengthening protection of human rights, raising awareness and local understanding on so-called "conflict minerals" in order to involve the community in the process of transparency and traceability in mineral trade, so to reduce corruption in the mining sector in eastern DRC. CSACs have contributed to achieving the following three goals:

To Provide local communities in mining areas with necessary resources relating to monitoring, oversight and reporting on initiatives, safety, violations of human rights and fight against corruption;

To contribute to the success of the initiative of settling trading centers as effective elements to improve traceability, certifications in the minerals supply chain.

To strengthen security and to reduce violations of human rights and corruption;

To provide people of North and South Kivu with information on governance in the mining sector and its links with conflicts relating to violations of human rights, thus enabling to increase local understanding on the functioning and impact of minerals traceability.

The approach of CSACs is to implement working with existing local initiatives in the region in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and to maximize synergies in and around mining sites. They are composed of local leaders, political administrative authorities, public service officers and other strategic partners

The mission of CSACs is to verify if standards of traceability, transparency and certification are strictly observed. They observe if extraction the area is officially open for artisanal mining, absence or presence of children according to Congolese law, absence or the role of women subjected to heavy labor and sexual exploitation, compliance or non-compliance with environmental standards.

Working conditions of artisanal miners in terms of protection devices against landslides, minerals radio activity and various hazards, fair wages awarded according to the production, regularity of artisanal miners vis-a-vis the state in terms of valid digger's card...

Third transporters known, identified and in good standing vis-a-vis the state with valid minerals transportation permissions because there is a need to monitor transport routes and thus exclude any uncontrolled intermediary.

Conflict-free extraction areas i.e. direct or indirect absence of militaries or other armed groups in the exploitation and trading of minerals and throughout the Supply Chain.

This process is an opportunity to encourage the formalization of artisanal miners to be grouped into cooperatives in order to face mining mafia operators, illegal taxing as well as industrial enterprises. Some achievements of CSACs: OGP accompanied the organization of elective general meetings for local committees to monitor human rights abuses and corruption acts (CSAC) and Sub CSACs in some areas to address the thorny issue of representativeness and democracy for greater ownership. It also accompanied the setting-up and establishment of three committees for monitoring human rights abuses and corruption acts in and around mining sites: trading centers of Rubaya Mugogo and Nyabibwe.

Establishment of sub CSACs in 11 villages neighboring mining sites that supply three trading centers.

OGP has organized numerous meetings with members of CSACs extended to sub-CSACs to train, strengthen and equip them in order to make them more active in their mission of surveillance and reporting incidents related to mining, violations of human rights, and fight against corruption in order to organize mediation session, management and peaceful conflicts resolution in the areas aforementioned.

Challenges and lessons learned:

Extension of CSACs structures in and around Other Mining Sites

Security of incidents reporters but fortunately we did not notice until now cases of attacks against CSACs members.

Communities members, villages and localities surrounding mining sites are full of energy and willingness to bring changes by involving State's services and security; it is just about to believe and to mobilize them.

9. Work group focusing on:



a) Coordination strategies of various tools / committees involved in monitoring /surveillance of mining sites.

b) Strategies to support a more active participation of civil society in these activities;

c) Security strategies of the actors involved in the activities aiming at implementing whistle-blowing Mechanism,

inspection, qualification and validation, surveillance and monitoring of mining sites.

Results

Ø With regard to coordination strategies of various tools / committees involved in mining sites monitoring / surveillance:

1. To accelerate the establishment of more participatory monitoring committees at the level of the territory integrating the CSAC and other existing initiatives as well.

2. To provide these local monitoring committees with a legal basis

3. To establish a mechanism of information sharing amongst all levels (national, regional, provincial and territorial level).

4. To Conduct an advocacy in favor of accessing operational means for local committees

Ø Regarding strategies to support greater involvement of civil society in these activities:

1. To Select 8-10 members from COSOC-GL DRC for professional training on validation and qualification of mining sites.

2. This selection must be made on the basis of objective and transparent criteria by putting into consideration geographical breakdown and gender in the eastern provinces of the DRC (Province Orientale, Maniema, North Kivu, Katanga and South Kivu).

3. To support the influence of COSOC-GL in the 4 countries

Ø Regarding security strategies for actors involved in the whistle-blowing implementation activities, mission of inspection, qualification and validation, surveillance/monitoring of mining sites:

1. To ensure professionalism by strengthening skills and taking into consideration professional ethics,

2. To establish an emergency plan to respond to threats including funds for evacuating / relocating the actor concerned.

3. To Establish a network of contacts through a telephony strategic chain.

C. General debate, enrichment and discussion.

An interesting debate has been initiated on the role of civil society, mainly relating to its approach of reporting and ability to undertake its duties independently vis-a-vis the state and financial partners. Access to resources remains a big challenge for civil society to enable them to act professionally. The big question therefore is this capacity of civil society



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organizations not to alienate in front of state subsidies and financial supports from private sector operators.

Civil society structuring in Rwanda has attracted participants' attention. A special effort is needed to support the dynamic still in process of development; involving actors acting in mining sites. Associations involved need to be structured.

With regards to monitoring activities, the question raised has focused on how to ensure significant and even democratic representation of civil society organizations in terms of their plurality in order to produce more credible reports. Here again challenges relating to their independence, professionalism and means of action are enormous.

Concerns raised have found satisfaction with the time taken by the Congolese to launch its certification mechanisms. How to get the certificate and how much it would cost, details will be known at the opportune moment. Some participants wished Gold certification mechanisms to be also established given the organized smuggling in the region.

Alluding to the issue of penalties for the DRC where red and yellow sites are subject to the same consideration, a concern appeared relating to as to criteria assessment for advancement.

Another debate was about setting a minimum threshold in the region for the age at which children are allowed to work in the minerals supply chain. However, it turned out that the minimum age in the region is close to the one set by the United Nations.

Other concerns were largely satisfied in various presentations.

4. Conclusion

Compliance monitoring of minerals possession chain in the Great Lakes region and inspection of mining site is indeed a major challenge for state and non-state actors involved in the process of implementing the regional certification of minerals. The participation of regional civil society organizations should contribute to the mechanism credibility in accordance with regional and international standards. However, this participation therefore needs support from government officials as well as technical and financial partners in order to produce more professional and independent reports reflecting standards established.

Written in Bukavu, July, 20th, 2013

The Reporter,

Oswald RUBASHA MUHEMERI

Member of REPRODHOOC South Kivu

The Moderator,

Cyprien BIRHINGINGWA MIUGABO

Coordinator of CENADEP/antenna of Kivu

Executive Secretary of COSOC-GL

Appendix



Final Communiqué at the end of the technical training seminar for regional civil society and stakeholders on:

"Compliance monitoring of minerals possession chain in the Great Lakes region and inspection of mining sites in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda"

From 19 to 20 June 2013, under the moderation of the Coordinator of CENADEP antenna of Kivu, was held at Hotel Bulungu, Bukavu, Province of South Kivu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the

technical training seminar for regional Civil Society and stakeholders on the topic: "compliance monitoring of minerals possession chain in the Great Lakes region and inspection of mining sites in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda."

These meetings were organized by Partnership Africa Canada (PAC) and the Regional Coalition of civil society against illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes Region, COSOC-GL with the support from the American Foundation Humanity United.

Works attended by 55 delegates from CSOs members of COSOC-GL from Rwanda, Burundi, the DRC and Uganda as well as government experts from Kinshasa and South Kivu, economic operators in the mining sector of the province of South Kivu, as well as representatives of technical and financial partners in the mining sector in the region, namely BGR, JMAC / MONUSCO, IOM, Heartland Alliance International, PACT / ITRI, the Civil Affairs Division of MONUSCO/South Kivu.

In general, the seminar continued the goal of improving governance of the mining sector and countering the financing of conflicts in the Great Lakes region through an investment in the development of technical knowledge and existing skills of civil society on monitoring minerals possession chain and producing reports of monitoring and inspection of mining sites. This takes into account the project initiated by Partnership Africa Canada that addresses a number of gaps and needs identified

several of which were by the regional coalition of civil society against illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes region (COSOC-GL).

During two days of the seminar, national and international experts from partner organizations accompanying regional civil society and the states of the Great Lakes region in the long process of implementing the regional certification mechanism of minerals have presented the following communications:

1. The technical aspects of the Regional Certification Mechanism of minerals and their relationship with the mining sites inspection templates in Rwanda and the DR Congo, by Mr. Shawn BLORE, PAC Expert ;
2. Presentation of Rwanda's mining sites Inspection template: strategies to be implemented, by Prof. BALI B. chairman, BGR;
3. Presentation of the mining sites Inspection template of the Democratic Republic of Congo, technical requirements, conditions of inspections effectiveness , results and major challenges, by Mr. Mandza, Legal Adviser of the DR Congo's Mining Registry in Kinshasa;

Situation in the process of implementing the regional certification of minerals in Congo, by Mrs. Genevieve KIZEKELE, Coordinator, COCERTI Kinshasa;

4. Role of stakeholders for effective regional certification of minerals in Rwanda and the DR Congo: states, private sector, civil society, local communities, traders, artisanal miners and technical and financial partners discussed work groups focusing;

5. Whistle-Blowing Mechanism (WBM), Inspection, qualification and validation of mining sites, Surveillance / Monitoring of mining sites by local communities and civil society: What role, what standards and what results expected, by Mr. Pierre KAMARO, WBM-ICGLR Focal Point Expert;

6. Developing and releasing reports on inspection, qualification / validation, surveillance / monitoring of mining sites on the basis of technical criteria: form, background, legitimacy, credibility, adaptation to different target audiences, their use, by Prof. BALI, chairman, BGR and Mr. Shawn BLORE, PAC Expert;

7. Strategies to involve local communities in the mining sites monitoring process; by Tibere KAJEMBA, in charge of the Program Observatoire Gouvernance et Paix, OGP.

In an interactive and participatory approach, presentations and enrichment discussions developed have provided relevant information relating to the current situation in the process of establishing regional certification of minerals in the Congo and Rwanda, and revealed major challenges with regards to the roles and capacities of civil society

organizations to contribute efficiently to the effectiveness of regional certification of mineral substances in order to make the process credible in accordance with international standards and requirements. From information recorded, it is important to emphasize that Rwanda has made remarkable progress in the certification process. It has already had to perform independent audits and inspectors are already active. Mining sites are already certified and the certificate produced in Rwanda has been chosen as the template at the regional level. However, inspectors are mainly governmental, professional but civil society does not participate.

In Contrast in the DR Congo, certificate launch is planned by mid-July 2013 and there are already 100,000 certificates available at CEEC. Efforts aiming at achieving an effective certification are deployed by government and the process involves the participation of civil society. Discussions during an interactive session between participants on three relevant issues have highlighted the following recommendations;

1) Regarding the coordination strategies of various tools / committees involved in mining sites surveillance / monitoring:

- To accelerate the establishment of more participatory local monitoring committees at the regional level including the CSAC and other existing initiatives as well;

-To provide these local monitoring committees with a legal basis like the Provincial Committee for monitoring mining activities in South Kivu;

-To establish a mechanism for sharing information amongst the provincial, territorial, national and regional level,

-To conduct an advocacy for local monitoring committees in favor of accessing to operational means.

2) With regards to strategies aiming at supporting a greater involvement of regional civil society in these activities:

-To select 8-10 members from COSOC-GL in DR Congo for training on mining sites validation and qualification;

This selection must be made on the basis of objective and transparent criteria by taking into account geographical breakdown and gender in the eastern provinces of the DRC, namely Province Orientale, Maniema, North Kivu, Katanga and South Kivu;

-To support the influence of COSOC-GL in the 4 countries;

-To ensure professionalism of the members of COSOC-GL in the mining sites validation missions.

3. Regarding security strategies for actors involved in the activities of implementing Whistle-Blowing mechanism, missions of mining sites inspection, qualification, validation and monitoring/surveillance:

-To ensure professionalism through capacity building and bring professional ethics;

-To implement an Emergency Plan to respond to threats including funds for evacuating / relocating the actor threatened;

-Establishment of a network of strategic contacts through a phone chain in order to ensure urgent and effective interventions to secure actors.

Written in Bukavu, July, 20th, 2013

For the participants

Oswald RUBASHA,

Reporter

Cyprien BIRHINGINGWA MUGABO,

Moderator