

# CRISIS ANALYSIS

DR CONGO

## Rapid Gender Analysis: Kanyaruchina Displacement Site, Goma, North Kivu

*“A woman has to do anything to  
provide for her family”*

March 2024

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**Cover image:** Displacement from villages around Sake, Masisi territory. (Source: Reuters)

# INTRODUCTION

## Context




The humanitarian crisis in the DRC is multifaceted, with decades of armed conflicts, human rights violations, and gender-based violence (GBV). Understanding gender dynamics within this context is crucial for effective protection responses. Within this rapid analysis, we delve into some gendered protection risks predominantly facing women and girls in displacement sites in the city of Goma.

As of 15 March 2024, the CCCM cluster registers over 270,000 internally displaced people in the principal displacement sites around Goma, while the DTM report (February 2024) suggests that over half of internally displaced people reside with host families. These findings suggest that Goma is currently hosting over 500,000 IDPs. While sex-and-age disaggregated data (SADD) are not available for the latest displacement waves, the latest DTM report suggests that 58% of IDPs are female and 14% are children under 5.

## Objective and research questions

The objective of the Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) was to identify specific and gender-disaggregated issues related to changes in roles and responsibilities of the displaced populations, mainly women and girls, and specific risks and protection concerns they have been facing since displacement, including gender-specific vulnerabilities and capacities.

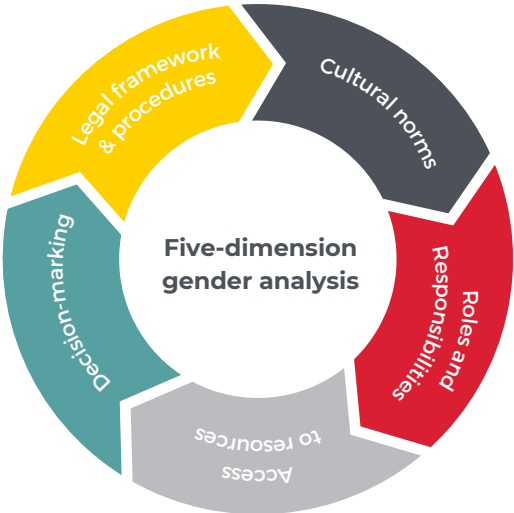
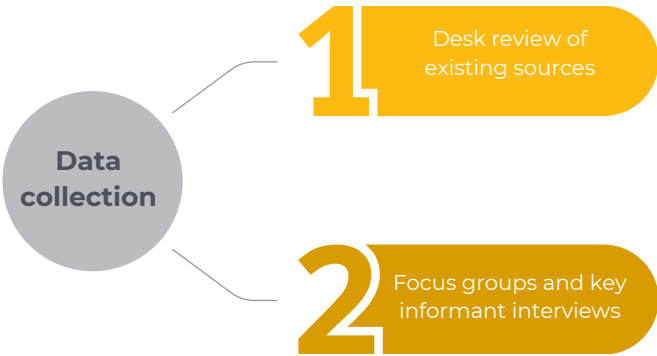
With respect to the ongoing displacement crisis related to the clashes between the M23 and FARDC in Masisi and Rutshuru territories, the RGA answers following research questions:

-  Who are the most affected groups and why?
-  What are their priority protection needs, including in relation to accessing basic services?
-  What are the key changes in roles and responsibilities, and how do these affect vulnerability and capacity within the most affected groups?

## Methodology

This report followed the CARE Rapid Gender Analysis methodology and consisted of two main data collection methods: (a) desk review of existing sources regarding gender inequalities in DRC on national and provincial level, including latest findings on the M23 crisis, (b) small-scale primary data collection in one site.

In total, four focus group discussions (adult women, adult men, adolescent and youth women, and adolescent and youth men), and four key informant interviews (elderly women, elderly man, and local authorities) were conducted by female researchers in the site. The qualitative information was analyzed using a five-dimension gender analysis model, and contextualized against findings from the secondary data review (at both country and province level).



# KEY FINDINGS ON GENDER INEQUALITY IN DRC

Various studies carried out by different state and non-state actors (see literature review) uncovered that DRC continues to face significant issues of **GENDER INEQUALITY** in various areas, specifically:

**Maternal health and mortality:** The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) faces significant challenges in maternal health. It ranks 150 out of 162 countries on the 2020 UNDP Gender Inequality Index. Shockingly, 473 out of 100,000 Congolese women are expected to die due to complications during pregnancy or childbirth. This high maternal mortality rate highlights the urgent need for improved healthcare access and quality for pregnant women. Additionally, adolescent birth rates remain concerning, with 124 out of 1,000 girls becoming mothers between ages 15 and 19. Addressing these issues is crucial to safeguarding the lives of Congolese women during pregnancy and childbirth.

**Political representation:** Despite being a diverse nation, the representation of women in the Congolese Parliament remains alarmingly low. Currently, women hold only 12% of seats. This underrepresentation significantly hinders effective policy-making and limits women’s influence in decision-making processes. To create more inclusive and equitable governance, efforts must be made to increase women’s participation in political leadership roles.

**Violence against women:** Gender-based violence continues to plague Congolese society. In 2018, 35.6% of women aged 15-49 reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. Domestic violence, in particular, poses a significant threat to women’s safety and well-being. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive strategies, including legal reforms, awareness campaigns, and support services for survivors.

**Economic disparities:** Economic disparities persist between Congolese men and women. 61.2% of Congolese women live below the poverty threshold, compared to 51.3% of men. Women are also 6.7 times more likely than men to be “survivalist” entrepreneurs, operating low-growth businesses. These disparities dis-

empower women economically and limit their access to financial resources. Efforts to promote gender equality should focus on improving women’s economic opportunities, providing vocational training, and ensuring fair wages.

**Education and literacy:** Education remains a critical factor in achieving gender equality. Unfortunately, the literacy rate for women and girls in the DRC remains a challenge. Many girls are out of school, which perpetuates gender disparities in employment and decision-making. Investing in quality education for girls and promoting equal access to educational opportunities are essential steps toward empowering Congolese women and narrowing the gender gap.



The above inequalities are often related to **DEEPER ROOT CAUSES** such as:

**Lack of resources and legal implementation:** A significant hurdle toward achieving gender equality in the DRC lies in the general lack of resources for disseminating and implementing gender-related laws. The World Bank underscores the importance of addressing these resource constraints to enhance gender equality effectively.

**Traditional patriarchal structures and discriminatory attitudes:** Gender inequities in the DRC are deeply entrenched due to traditional patriarchal structures. These structures perpetuate discriminatory norms and practices, resulting in lower education levels for women, limited work experience, and restricted exposure to the labor market. Overcoming these barriers is essential for promoting gender equality.

**Cultural norms and traditions:** Traditional gender roles continue to restrict women's access to education, economic opportunities and decision-making. Men make 91% of household decisions, whether relating to land purchases, schooling or income expenditure. Harmful practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation persist. Shockingly, 29.1% of women aged 20–24 years old were married or in a union before the age of 18, highlighting the urgency of addressing cultural norms that perpetuate inequality.

**Violence and conflict:** The DRC has grappled with prolonged conflict, leading to widespread sexual violence against women. Rape, abduction and forced labor are used as weapons of war, exacerbating gender disparities. Efforts to address violence against women are crucial for achieving a more equitable society.



**Image 1.** Woman filling a water container. (Source: Mercy Corps)

**Limited access to education:** Girls and women face significant barriers to education, including poverty, distance to schools, and discriminatory attitudes. The lack of educational opportunities perpetuates gender gaps in employment and decision-making. Bridging this divide is essential for empowering Congolese women.

**Healthcare disparities:** Women's health needs often go neglected in the DRC. Maternal mortality rates remain alarmingly high, and access to reproductive health services is inadequate. Ensuring comprehensive healthcare services for women is vital for their well-being and empowerment.

**Economic inequality:** Economic disparities persist between Congolese men and women. Women are disproportionately engaged in unpaid domestic work and informal sectors. They face limited access to credit, land ownership, and formal employment. Addressing economic inequality is essential for empowering women economically.

**Political underrepresentation:** Despite constitutional provisions, women continue to be significantly underrepresented in political leadership roles. Discrimination and a lack of support hinder their participation in decision-making bodies. The dearth of women in key political positions limits their ability to influence policies and advocate for gender-responsive legislation. Addressing this disparity requires concerted efforts to promote women's political empowerment and create an inclusive environment for their active participation.

**Legal challenges:** Insufficient enforcement of laws protecting women's rights exacerbates gender inequality in the DRC. Customary laws often discriminate against women, particularly in matters of inheritance and property rights. Women face barriers when asserting their legal entitlements, leading to economic disparities and perpetuating gender-based discrimination. Strengthening legal mechanisms and ensuring effective implementation are essential steps toward achieving greater gender equity.

**Social norms and stereotypes:** Gender stereotypes persistently shape societal expectations and behaviors. These norms perpetuate unequal power dynamics, limiting women's opportunities for professional advancement. Beliefs that women should prioritize family responsibilities over their careers hin-

der their progress in various fields. Challenging these stereotypes and promoting a more equitable view of women's roles is crucial for dismantling barriers and fostering a fairer society.

The multifaceted challenges of gender inequality in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are further reinforced **DURING EMERGENCIES**, particularly in terms of gendered constraints to access to humanitarian aid and other basic services due to:

**Increasing incidence of violence against women and girls:** Gender-based violence (GBV) is pervasive during crises. Women and girls face sexual assault, domestic violence, and exploitation. Certain negative coping strategies (such as survival sex) can further exacerbate GBV, as women may be dependent on their abusers and unable to seek help. During humanitarian emergencies, GBV risks escalate due to disrupted family and community protections. Women and girls performing gender-specific roles, such as fetching water, food, and firewood, become vulnerable to attacks. In the eastern provinces (Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika), where at least 6.1 million people are displaced, GBV incidents are alarmingly high.

**Family planning, maternal health and mortality:** The DRC faces maternal health challenges, with high maternal mortality rates. Displacement exacerbates these risks, limiting access to healthcare and safe delivery services for pregnant women, cutting women and girls from access to family planning or post-sexual violence kits.

**Economic disparities:** more Congolese women live below the poverty threshold, compared to men. While women often struggle to access economic opportunities and resources before displacements and those exacerbated by scarcity of livelihoods opportunities in and around sites, displacement makes them even more vulnerable to poverty or exploitation as they often become sole provider for their households.

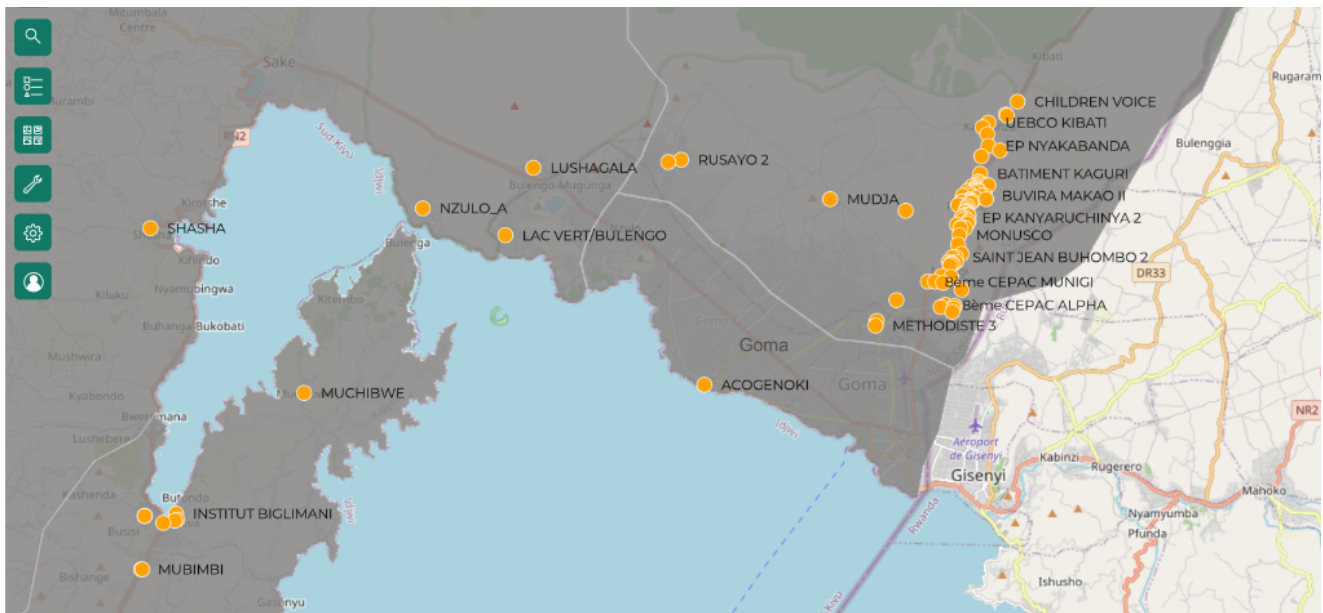
**Insecurity and sexual violence as weapon of war:** Insecurity in the eastern provinces has led to an exponential rise in protection incidents, especially sexual violence carried by armed actors (both state and non-state) as a part of their strategy to intimidate civilian populations. Women and girls face severe restrictions to access basic services, including health facilities, due to ongoing conflict.

**Intersection between displacement and vulnerability:** Women and children are disproportionately affected, facing risks during displacement and inadequate access to essential services. This is further exacerbated in case of multitude of vulnerabilities, such as disability (including mental health issues), being part of minority group, being a single-headed household, or household with elderly persons or multiple small children. While humanitarian actors tend to respond to certain of those intersections, it remains of concern in case of multiple vulnerabilities especially if related to social exclusion or mobility issues.



**Image 2.** Woman in IDP camp in Goma, North Kivu (Source: UNOCHA/Alioune Ndiaye)

# GENDER ANALYSIS IN NORTH KIVU, DRC



**Map 1.** Camps under CCCM coordination around Goma. (Source: CCCM data, CAT-DRC map)

Only a handful of studies have focused on the gendered impact of crisis on the populations specifically in North Kivu (see Literature review). However, the main findings from some of those state:

**While there has been some progress and challenges in understanding gender in the North Kivu crisis context remain high:** Gender needs analysis, vulnerability factors, and sex and age disaggregated data have been integrated into humanitarian needs assessments. This step is crucial for understanding the specific needs of women, men, girls, and boys during crises. Commitments to inclusive assistance, protection, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse have improved. Organizations recognize the importance of addressing gender-based vulnerabilities. However, gender equality and women’s empowerment programming in coordination mechanisms remain deficient due to structural barriers.

**There are still serious gaps in humanitarian response to gender-specific needs:** Organizations are better at responding to gender-specific needs. However, while they often consider the unique challenges faced by women and girls, such as access to hygiene facilities, reproductive health services, and safety, intersectional needs are yet to be addressed (e.g. disability-friendly facilities for female hygiene, safe spaces for survivors of multiple types of abuse, etc.).

While aid community dialogue with communities before delivering goods and services to ensure principles of dignity and respect are in place, studies on accountability or (e.g. GTS reports) uncover important gaps in communication around targeting, feedback mechanism, etc.. Engaging with local communities ensures that aid is culturally appropriate and meets their specific needs. Monitoring assistance quality and targeting remains a challenge, especially in handling feedback and complaints.

**Gender dynamics and impact of crises on gender equality:** The ongoing crises impact gender roles without fundamentally challenging existing norms. Rather it often makes the situation worse for women and girls and other traditionally marginalized groups, with biggest impact on people with multiple vulnerabilities (e.g. female head of household living with disability, youth mothers, or women from minority groups). Traditional gender expectations persist or are reinforced, affecting women’s and men’s roles within families and communities. Women’s workloads increase due to income generation and unpaid household labor. Women often take on additional responsibilities during emergencies, juggling caregiving, livelihoods, and community support. Joint decision-making within households has improved as women contribute more to household income.

## Kanyaruchina displacement site: Key concerns, risks, roles and responsibilities

Insecurity and personal safety emerges as **the primary concern** for everyone, mentioned twice as much as any other issue. This reflects the paramount importance placed on **safety and security** among respondents. Poverty is the second major concern, closely related to financial means and economic stability. Additionally, household life is a significant concern, likely encompassing daily challenges such as housing, food, and family care. Finally, the quality of received aid is mentioned, which could include social services, assistance programs, or external interventions.

**Concerns by age group:** Youth expressed slightly more concerns (58 and 60, women and men) than adults (50 and 48, women and men), and even more than elderly individuals (36). This variation may reflect different priorities based on age and life experiences.

**Concerns by gender group:** Concerns related to poverty, especially financial constraints, were more frequently mentioned by women. On the other hand, youth tend to mention the quality of aid more often.

### *Gender-specific roles and needs*

Qualitative analysis revealed several key topics that recurred in the consultations. These related to insecurity, poverty, household health, and aid quality. While all of the appeared one way or the other in all discussions, they demonstrated strong gender-and-age specificities.

## INSECURITY

- **Arbitrary arrests** are a concern for adults regardless of gender. The fear of being detained without cause contributes to overall feeling and perception of insecurity.
- **Sexual violence** is twice as often mentioned by women. Women are acutely aware of the risks they face, particularly in conflict-affected environments outside the site.
- The **risk of recruitment into armed groups** is more prevalent among young people. Youth are vulnerable to coercion and forced involvement in armed activities.
- **Exposure to sexual violence and extortion/theft** is acknowledged by everyone. The breakdown of law and order exacerbates these risks.



## POVERTY

- **Prostitution/survival sex** is solely mentioned by adult women. Economic desperation drives some women to engage in risky survival strategies and has high impact on household/family lives (see later).
- **Lack of school fees** is a common concern for adults of both genders. Education becomes inaccessible due to financial constraints even for those families that could previously afford schooling for their children. However, an important gap in information remains regarding specific impacts on schooling for smaller children and adolescents.
- Men express more concern about **job scarcity** and lack of **income generating opportunities**, reflecting the economic challenges faced by the community.



## HOUSEHOLD COHESION AND WEALTH

- **Gender roles:** Men are more concerned about roles and responsibilities within households. Traditional gender norms persist, shaping family dynamics, however traditional masculinities (e.g. being a breadwinner) are challenged due to lack of jobs/income generating activities. This increases pressure on men who expressed tendency to “leave the household”, especially if women engage in “humiliating” coping strategies.
- **Malnutrition/famine:** A shared concern. The scarcity of food affects everyone’s well-being. “Famine” is often being employed by both women and men to describe acute food insecurity or malnutrition.
- **Disrupted couples and abandonment** are mentioned, particularly by adult men due to perceived disrespect. Family cohesion is strained during displacement (see above gender roles).
- **Unwanted pregnancies** are highlighted by men, possibly linked to feelings of humiliation and strained relationships. Interestingly, unwanted pregnancies (supposedly linked to survival sex or prostitution) were not reported by women or adolescent girls.
- **Early marriages** are almost universally mentioned, except by adult women. Among adolescent girls, fears of child marriages persist, sometimes pushing girls into negative coping strategies to be seen as “assets” to the household and thus mitigating risk of being married away.
- **Limited healthcare access** is more prevalent concern among adult men and elderly women.





## AID QUALITY

- **Young people** express the most concerns about aid quality. They seek effective and relevant assistance, and question efficiency of current responses. They also express most feelings of lack of opportunities for income.
- **Women** emphasize the need for hygiene kits, which men do not mention.

### Implications for humanitarian response

These findings underscore the importance of considering diverse contexts and perspectives when planning measures to address these concerns in the Kanyaruchina displacement site. Tailoring interventions to meet the specific needs of different age groups and genders is crucial for ensuring a more effective and equitable humanitarian response.

### Roles and responsibilities

The second phase of primary data collection focused on a comparative analysis in gender roles and responsibilities within household before and during displacement. As previous studies suggest, women and girls are often disproportionately affected by crisis because their responsibilities increase or become more difficult to accomplish (e.g. water sources are further, wood for cooking is more difficult to get, etc.). It is important to note that in our study, women and men did not fully agree on the perception of household division of roles and responsibilities as breadwinner prior to displacement, and this pre-existing conflict can further exacerbate the impact of change.

- **Prior to displacement**, both men and women were responsible for household tasks through various activities (such as agriculture, livestock, and small commerce). Men perceived that women supported or assisted them, while women considered that the share was rather equal with different roles and responsibilities for each. Women were in charge of majority of care taking and household chores (cooking, cleaning, fetching water, etc.).
- **Current situation**: Men no longer fulfill responsibilities of main breadwinners due to “lack of occupation” or limited access to job opportunities. Consequently, women have taken on this responsibility and find ways to ensure the

household’s survival. This creates two opposite dynamics: overburden of women with additional responsibilities in a space with shrinking opportunities and feeling of uselessness among men who seem unable to identify substitute income generating activities. Adult women mention resorting to prostitution/survival sex, since women are expected to do anything to support their household. Men also mention the overall responsibility of women to do anything, but at the same time share dissatisfaction with activities that “bring humiliation on the men”.

**Consequences of the shift in roles and responsibilities** are mostly mentioned by **men**. They often cite **poverty**, followed by malnutrition, as the foremost consequences of their inability to generate income. Further, **abandonment of families by men** is acknowledged by all respondents, while **unwanted pregnancies** are highlighted by men. Men mostly associate consequences with **household cohesion**, lack of respect, and daily disputes. On the other hand, **women of all ages** emphasize consequences related to poverty, malnutrition in children, and abandonment by men. Only adult women mention prostitution as a direct consequence of displacement and poverty.

### Gender-specific protection risks

The last section of the direct data collection focused on gender-specific protection risks, their temporality and areas of high exposure. Unsurprisingly and in line with most secondary information collected, the most frequently mentioned protection risks are: (a) sexual and gender-based violence (including rape) against women and girls, (b) extortion, (c) forced recruitment mostly affecting men and young men, and (d) arbitrary arrests. Despite evidence that men and boys are equally exposed to SGBV during displacement, this was not mentioned by any groups.



**Image 3.** Woman showing newly harvested beans. (Source: Mercy Corps)



According to the respondents estimates, **SGBV** (as classified by Protection Cluster - CP) accounts for at least **30%** of the risks mentioned and known cases of protection incidents, with a higher mention rate by women. In comparison, SGBV represents only **8%** of all protection incidents reported by the CP. This discrepancy gives rise to several hypotheses:

- **Camp exposure:** Women may be more exposed to SGBV within camps. This is contrary, however, to respondents’ impression that they are more exposed to SGBV outside the camps.
- **Displacement passage:** Alternatively, people could be significantly more exposed to SGBV during displacement. This aligns with respondents’ experiences, as displaced women report facing substantial SGBV risks during their passage, and continue to do so, albeit to a lesser extent, within the camp. Women also mentioned specific areas outside of the camps as being riskier (see next section).
- **Underreporting and perception of exposure:** While there seems to be a significant rate of underreporting of sexual and gender-based violence cases. This discrepancy between perceived risk/exposure and the actual number of cases measured by the CP might explain the difference. Furthermore, certain types of SGBV (such as intimate partner violence, or statutory rape) were not referred to by respondents, who mainly focused on violence against women and girls by armed men or strangers.

Regardless, the risk of exposure to SGBV, especially for women and girls, greatly concerns all groups and significantly impacts their health, mental well-being, and overall situation, including self-imposed restrictions

on movement or development of coping strategies, such as walking in groups, avoiding certain areas in the dark, etc.

There is a similar pattern (in terms of perception of the risk exposure and reported cases) in other risks identified. Comparing the data from the previous quarter’s cluster protection reporting with NK data and participant concerns: **arbitrary arrests** are perceived as concern/risk **twice** more often than cases reported by the CP, same for **forced recruitment**. **Forced marriages**, discussed separately from the SGBV risks that mainly implied sexual violence, were estimated at **6%** contrasting with the **0.04%** of cases reported by the CP.

Irrespective of the risk type and respondent group, nighttime exposure was more frequently mentioned, particularly by the adults, but all respondents also feel exposed during the day, especially in specific locations outside the site where majority of protection risks are taking place. All respondents feel exposed in Virunga National Park. Women feel particularly exposed in fields, and everyone mentions the journey to the fields as an exposure location. Young people feel more exposed outside the site, while adults also mention exposure to protection risks inside the site, especially for women and girls. While not explicitly mentioned, this can be related to certain forms of SGBV, including risks related to intimate partner violence and consequences of certain negative coping mechanisms such as early marriages, family abandonment, etc.

**Implications for humanitarian response**

The perception of exposure to risks is higher than number of reported cases in all categories, with sexual violence being the most prominent risk the displaced women and girls face. This finding suggests that either cases are severely under-reported, or that there exists a high psychological burden, especially to women and girls, of fear from being highly exposed that affects their daily lives. Coupled with previous findings on shift in roles and responsibilities, this puts women and girls in impossible situations where they face strong pressure to provide while at the same time living in constant fear of violence. This needs to be taken into account in designing activities targeting women and girls, and specifically in terms of time and area choices, to avoid, for example, pushing women and girls to have to accomplish their daily responsibilities in the dark.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

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## Sources specific to North Kivu

### **Factsheet: Violence basée sur le genre (VBG) Évaluation Rapide auprès de prestataires de services VBG, November 2023**

- Analysis providing information on GBV-related services, conducted by REACH in collaboration with the GBV sub-cluster
- [https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/reach/732b881c/REACH\\_RDC2307\\_RapidAssessment\\_GBVPSEAH\\_-\\_Novembre2023.pdf](https://repository.impact-initiatives.org/document/reach/732b881c/REACH_RDC2307_RapidAssessment_GBVPSEAH_-_Novembre2023.pdf)

### **Rapid Gender Analysis North Kivu, Ituri, and Tanganyika, January 2023:**

- Provides comprehensive insights into gender dynamics in the region.
- <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/democratic-republic-congo/rapid-gender-analysis-north-kivu-ituri-and-tanganyika-january-2023>

### **Literature Review of Gender and Power Analyses in North and South Kivu, March 2019**

- Commissioned by CARE DRC, this review explores gender and power relations.
- <https://www.careevaluations.org/evaluation/literature-review-of-gender-and-power-analyses-in-the-provinces-of-north-and-south-kivu-kivu-drc/>

### **CARE Rapid Gender Analysis, North Kivu Province, March 2023:**

- Examines the impact of conflict-related insecurity on gender dynamics.
- <https://www.careevaluations.org/evaluation/care-rapid-gender-analysis-democratic-republic-of-congo-drc-mudja-munigi-and-kanyaruchinya-idp-camps-in-north-kivu-province/>

## Sources specific to DRC

### **UN Women Data Hub - Country Fact Sheet, DRC**

- Provides comprehensive data on gender-related indicators in the DRC.
- <https://data.unwomen.org/country/democratic-republic-of-the-congo>

### **Concern Worldwide - Gender Equality in DRC**

- Highlights gender disparities, including maternal health and economic challenges.
- <https://www.concern.net/news/gender-equality-in-drc>

### **Women's Refugee Commission - Gender-Transformative Change in Humanitarianism:**

- Examines experts' assessment of gender inequality in humanitarian response.
- <https://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/research-resources/gender-transformative-change-in-humanitarianism-a-view-from-inside/>

### **World Bank: Reforms to Enhance Gender Equality in the DRC: From Advocacy to Implementation:**

- This publication discusses the journey from advocacy to implementation of gender equality reforms in the DRC. It highlights the removal of legal restrictions that previously limited women's rights, such as the requirement for marital authorization for employment, bank accounts, and loans. The reforms were enacted in 2016, aligning the country's legal framework with international obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- The study emphasizes the positive impact of these reforms on women's economic opportunities. However, it also acknowledges the remaining challenges for women to fully enjoy their newfound rights
- <https://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/reforms-enhance-gender-equality-democratic-republic-congo-advocacy-implementation>

### **World Bank: Gender Discrimination in the Private Sector**

- Data from the private sector in the DRC reveals the prevalence and consequences of gender-based discrimination in the labor market. The study, based on a survey of employers conducted between 2013 and 2014, sheds light on the realities faced by women in the workplace
- <https://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/gender-discrimination-private-sector-evidence-democratic-republic-congo>

### **UN Women Country Fact Sheet**

- The DRC still has work to do to achieve gender equality. For instance, 29.1% of women aged 20–24 years old were married or in a union before the age of 18. Efforts are ongoing to address this issue and create a more equitable society
- <https://data.unwomen.org/country/democratic-republic-of-the-congo>

### **World Bank: Obstacles and opportunities for women's economic empowerment in the DRC**

- <https://blogs.worldbank.org/african/obstacles-and-opportunities-womens-economic-empowerment-drc>.

### **World Bank Blogs - Changing Social Norms and Values in DRC**

- Discusses efforts to address violence against women and girls.
- <https://blogs.worldbank.org/african/changing-social-norms-and-values-end-widespread-violence-against-women-and-girls-drc>

### **PeaceWomen - Gender Inequality and Social Institutions in DRC:**

- Examines gender-based violence and economic disparities
- <https://www.peacewomen.org/content/gender-inequality-and-social-institutions-dr-congo>

### **UNHCR : Democratic Republic of the Congo situation | Global Focus**

- <https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/situations/democratic-republic-congo-situation>

### **World Bank: Forced Displacement and Violence Against Women: A Policy Brief (2021)**

- <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/593151638940044686/pdf/Forced-Displacement-and-Violence-Against-Women-A-Policy-Brief.pdf>

### **About Crisis Analysis DRC**

We provide timely, accurate, and inclusive data-based analysis to help teams and programs make informed decisions. We identify, explore, and analyze the links between socio-political, economic, and cultural dynamics in crisis and conflict areas of eastern DRC. Our goal is to inform the humanitarian and development community on how to better adapt programming to the needs of the population.

**Contact us: [cat-drc@mercycorps.org](mailto:cat-drc@mercycorps.org)**



**Image 4.** Mercy Corps staff in DRC. (Source: Mercy Corps)