

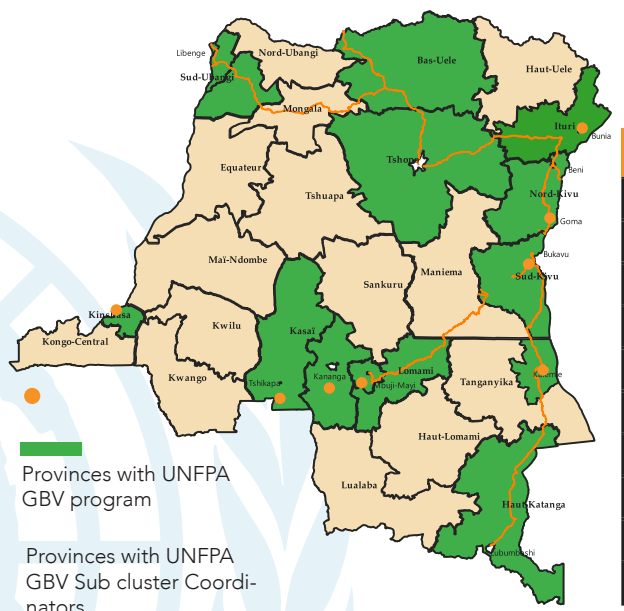


## Gaps & needs

- Government leadership in humanitarian preparedness and response
- National Agency for GBV preparedness & response
- Capacity building of civil society & local NGOs
- More « One-Stop-Centers » as holistic response model across the countries
- Lifesaving Emergency Reproductive Health Kits and other supplies (dignity kits, tents, mobile clinics)

## Way forward

- Recommendations of the Multi-donor impact evaluation of GBV programming in DRC since 2005.
- Revision of the National GBV Strategy following the evaluation
- Funding gaps in humanitarian : 91.7 millions needed for holistic response by all actors
- Targeted population (humanitarian) : 5.9 millions including 37.500 survivors of Gender Based Violence with prevention, response and risk mitigation activities throughout 2019
- survivors of Gender Based Violence with prevention, response and risk mitigation activities throughout 2019



Partners
DRC Government
UNDP
UNICEF
UNJHRO
UN Women
UNHCR
Civil society
BRP
DNT Foundation
NGOs



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# Addressing GBV with a multi-sectoral and survivors-centered approach in DRC

“ ...This Nobel Prize reflects this recognition of suffering and the need for just reparations for women victims of rape and sexual violence in countries around the world and on every continent... ”

Excerpt from Dr'.s statement Mukwenge at the Nobel Prize Ceremony



## Coordination

At the global level, UNFPA is a full member of the IASC, and is the lead agency for the coordination of GBV in humanitarian setting within the Protection Cluster as such UNFPA leads the GBV sub cluster decentralized in 7 provinces affected by crisis and composed of approximately by 45 members that represent civil society, UN, Government and the international NGO.

In DRC, UNFPA leads on behalf of the Humanitarian Country team (HCT) the protection against sexual exploitation and abuses (PSEA) and accountability to affected populations (AAP) with the humanitarian community and it is expanding it in partnership with private sector and within the UN system. UNFPA co-leads the sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) Task Force with the United Nations peace keeping mission (MONUSCO) and UNICEF for services to GBV survivors.

UNFPA accompanies the Ministry of Gender, Children and Family in ensuring GBV coordination at central and decentralized level and on data collection and analysis.

## Prevention

**Breaking the silence on GBV:** In 2003, UNFPA supported the Congolese women to break the silence on GBV advocating to the international community that sexual violence is as a major violation of human rights.

**Behavior change communication campaigns:** organized by the government and civil society to end GBV, amplifying these initiatives and applying grassroots strategies in its areas of intervention; using social media, male engagement and work with national security entities,

UNFPA is also leading the nationalization of the Call to Action for the Protection from GBV in emergencies among humanitarian actors in DRC, since 2017. These actions contributed to strengthen engagement of national authorities, women's organizations, civil society and donors in the fight against gender based violence.

## Social Economic Re-integration

As best practice, UNFPA promotes the multi-sectoral model for case management of survivors into a "one-shop" where all services are available (One Stop Center). This approach has been developed by Panzi Hospital in Bukavu and has been scaled up by UNFPA and partners in four other provinces of the country, hoping to do more in the future. On this, UNFPA works jointly with UNDP and the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) that are specialized in legal assistance to survivors and socio-economic reinsertion and capacities building.

## Protection and security

Establishing protection mechanisms: which allow early reporting of incidents, increased engagement of stakeholders, large advocacy and better self-protection. This has been possible with multilevel and multi-dimensional partnership with communities, national authorities, civil society, peacekeeping missions and humanitarian organizations.

Lastly, UNFPA supports the office of the Special Representative of Head of State on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and Enrolment of Children in Militia for policy dialogue, advocacy against impunity and to monitor the engagements of the Army and the Police. The Army instituted a Zero Tolerance Policy for Sexual Violence during conflicts and peace keeping missions

## Data

UNFPA supported the creation of a National Database in 2010 and its operationalization towards capacity building on data collectors and managers and the establishment of standards operating procedures and protocols on among various partners. Since 2018, UNFPA is modernizing the database in partnership with a telephone company, Vodacom, to have timely data while keeping the highest standards of ethic in working with survivors. UNFPA is this the reference for government on data for accountability (National GBV Database).

## Legal

**Adopting protection laws in the Parliament:** In 2006 Law against Sexual Violence promulgated; in 2015 Law on Women Rights; in 2016 a new family code adopted; in 2009 the government adopted a National Strategy on Gender Based Violence; and in 2015 a National Action Plans on Early Marriage (2015) and National Plan on Sexual Violence with the National Army (2015) and Police (2015). With UNDP assistance governance and legal assistance is improving

## Psychosocial Assistance

### Strategies

- Provide a safe space for listening and support
- Organize women's pitching/speaking groups
- Community support activities
- Case management: A global (holistic) assistance process to survivors including identification, psychological support, referral others services and follow-up to total rehabilitation

### Achievements

- 46 safe places hosting and caring to survivors
- 6187 survivors assisted in 2019
- 149 care services providers trained in case management
- 381 psychosocial support providers trained

## Medical Assistance

UNFPA is one of the major responders in terms of specialized assistance to survivors of gender based violence and help yearly an average of 10,000 survivors towards its partners. To do so, UNFPA build institutional and technical capacities of health structures, and various service providers to ensure quality medical and psychosocial cares, legal assistance and socio-economic reintegration. The support given to the national health system in providing post- rape kits for clinical management of rape is a critical aspect of UNFPA response and serves the whole humanitarian community as UNFPA coordinates it towards need analysis and functioning as last resort. In 2018, more than 26,000 cases of sexual violence accessed medical services with support of UNFPA and others partners. In humanitarian settings, UNFPA provides women-friendly spaces that are safe spaces where women can organize various psychosocial and advocacy activities, including individual and collective counselling.