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Sida Decentralised Evaluation

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# Support to the Mid-Term Review in the DRC Multi-Dimensional Poverty Analysis (MDPA)

Final Report

# Support to the Mid-Term Review in the DRC

## Multi-Dimensional Poverty Analysis (MDPA)

**Final Report  
April 2018**

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The views and interpretations expressed in this report are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida.

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# 1 Introduction

This document aims to provide elements for a Multi-Dimensional Poverty Analysis in the DRC. It is based on Sida's toolbox, which highlights four main dimensions of poverty: access to the various types of resources and services, opportunities and choice, power and voice and human security. Some additional indicators have also been highlighted, as well as the data gaps.

Additional indicators, which are not in the toolbox, are in purple. Those elements are provided along with the review of the Sweden's development strategy in the DRC. and as such this analysis focuses on the indicators. Since the strategy remains quite broad, without a specific geographical coverage, there is limited distinction by geographical area. Most of Sweden funding is directed to pooled fund and UN agencies, which gather the data to do the prioritization. In relations to the strategy, the analysis pays specific attention to vulnerable groups such as women, children, IDP, ethnic minorities. Overall, a limitation in the analysis is the DRC is the lack of national consolidated data, with a tendency to focus on immediate threats caused by the conflicts and critical / life-saving humanitarian needs. Obviously, one cannot deny the relevance of addressing those needs, especially when it concerns

vulnerable groups such as women and children. Some provinces remain

rather forgotten, while the structural weaknesses of the State, in terms of sustainable infrastructures and functioning of the administration and State services.

In this report, the analysis by section is made along with the mention of the key indicators. A short section highlights the key elements on the outer circle, describing the context of the assistance. Some elements on the context have been provided in a separate document.

The analysis is mostly based on documents available in open sources on the internet, and notably several UNDP analyses, or World Bank indicators. Data remains limited

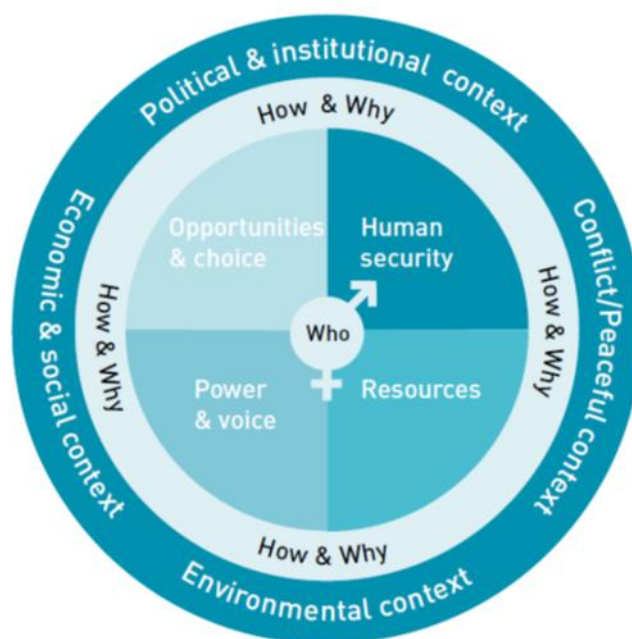


Figure 1: MDPA general structure as per Sida's toolbox

in the DRC, notably for the most recent year of 2017. The last MICS dates back 2010, a new one is currently being carried out, the last health and demographic survey dates was for the years 2013-2014 and the second census in the country has been planned for years, but has not been finalized yet. The World Bank is implementing a poverty study. In terms of revenue, the most relevant data that the team identified comes from a study undertaken in 2017 by DfID: DRC Evidence, Analysis and Coordination Programme (EACP), Understanding poverty and social exclusion in DRC, referred as DfID in the document.

## 2 Resources

Overall on the Human Development Index, the country ranks 176 out of 186, and the index slightly increased over the years. It was below 0,4 until 2010 and reached 0,435 in 2016. There are obviously strong disparities between the various provinces, which are not all systematically identified. The country has a territory of 2 345 410 km<sup>2</sup> and demographic density of an average 38,28 inhabitant / km<sup>2</sup>, with strong variations depending on the provinces, since an estimated 17 million, hence over 20%, of the 83 million inhabitants live in Kinshasa for a density of 577 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup>. In Maniema, the density is indeed 12 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup>, and 13 in former Orientale province<sup>1</sup>.

The share of the population in multipoverty changed from 74,4% in 2010 to 72,5 % in 2014, remaining one of the highest in the world (UNDP). According to DfID, Disaggregating poverty at national level: The number of poor in DRC can be broken down into the very poor (less than \$50 per month) and the poor (between \$50 and \$100). For the country as a whole, as of 2016, the distribution of these two categories is 39.6% of very poor and 33.9% of poor.

As expected, women are poorer than men (75,7% against 71,8%). The gap of 4% did not evolve since 2012 (DfID). According to DfID, Women tend to be poorer when they are head of household than men, and they are better off when not head of household. However, married women are significantly worse off than married men. In all but three provinces, women report median incomes below the national median. The highest median for women is only about a third of the highest one for men. The more rural/ agricultural the province, the closer men and women's incomes. 85.4% of widows are poor—the highest category of any marital status for women. It is also high for widowers at 81% (still below 83% for men in unmarried unions). Women are also disadvantaged regarding access to land and face restrictions in that respect from a normative and customary perspective. The Gender Inequality Index worsened between 2014 and 2015 and has not significantly improved in 10 years.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://drcongo.opendataforafrica.org/>

According to DfID, in terms of geographic division, three of the poorest provinces belong to Grand Equateur (Sub-Ubangi, Tshuapa and Mongala); two of the top six were in former Bandundu (Mai-Mdombe and Kwango); two of the top seven were in former Kasai Oriental (Kasai Oriental and Lomami). These provinces and others make up the 11 that still have poverty rates above 80%. Kinshasa is comparatively one of the less poor provinces, like Kasai Central, followed by Haut Katanga. Equateur and Nord Kivu are both close to 80%.

The contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall poverty is mostly from the living standards, 53,4%, and with 15,6% for education and 31% for health (UNDP). This is for example the opposite in Afghanistan where education represents 45,6% of the deprivation.

Overall economic indicators tend to improve though, though this tendency reversed in 2016 for economic indicators. There is a constant progression of the GDP and then GDP per capita since 2001, with a decrease in 2016 from 36,19 in 2015 to 31,93 billion USD. It hardly gives account of the resources' inequities however.

The economy was strongly affected by a depreciation of the Congolese Franc of around 20% in December 2017 compared with December 2016, which increased inflation, 48,3% in Sept. 2017 compared with Sept. 2016<sup>2</sup>, which affected the living standard of the population. The change reserve of the country was only 668,03 million USD at the end of September 2017, equivalent to 2,9 weeks of imports of goods and services, which affects the credibility of the whole Congolese banking and financial system.

According to DfID, as expected since the economy is largely dominated by the informal sector, the percentage of Congolese who can find formal paid employment remains low, at approximately 20% if one includes part-time work. A plurality of Congolese (27%) are self-employed. Another fifth or so report being unemployed.

The economy relies strongly on the mining sector, which increased in 2017 compared with 2016 (copper +9,3%, cobalt +18%, zinc +48%, gold +5,7%, diamond +13%). Another contribution comes from the cement industry (+63,3%) and construction, while the industry is affected by the obsolescence of the industrial tissue and the problems of access to energy. Agro- industry production increased 3,8% for sawn

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<sup>2</sup> UNDP, Notes on the socio-economic situation, 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester 2017.



timber and 2,1% for palm oil, while coffee decreased by 33% and caoutchouc remained rather steady. Agro-industry still remains a high potential sector, notably for high productivity and high added value branches, sectors in which the country had strong competitive advantage decades ago. According to Dfid, Agriculture is the main source of employment for the rural poor: in 2013, 81% of the employed rural poor worked in the agricultural sector, with only 10.6% in the service sector. The poverty rate among people who live off agriculture is highest, at 84.1%. More than 65% of people working in the education sector fall below the poverty line. 58% of civil servants remain in poverty.

Access to land has been a key driver of conflict over the past decades. This is unlikely that this trend will change and it has several features: division of land between cattle breeders and farmers, which represent various ethnics groups. In addition, international companies also seek access to land, which sometimes cause conflicts with the local communities, who benefit limitedly from the vast natural resources. In 2012, Search for Common Ground<sup>3</sup> indicated that over 2 178 land conflict were registered in South Kivu, 809 in North Kivu and 617 in Ituri. In Equateur, there were 200 conflicts for access to land and natural resources. In Kasai, land related conflicts were over 40% of the conflicts registered. In 2016, UN Habitat recorded over 129 000 breaches to property right (fire, grabbing etc...), including land<sup>4</sup>.

Despite an increase of the mortality rate over the past years, it still remains above the average of other sub-Saharan countries. Life expectancy clearly increased over the past years, from 48 in 2012 to 59 in 2016, but is still below 60 years, and the fertility over 6 children per woman. Undernourishment, child and maternal mortality also remain significant, while the use of contraceptive methods is still weak. Severe acute malnutrition concerns around 2 million children under 5 years old, a number which has been growing over the year. Dfid study highlights that access to meals is better for rural areas, than for urban ones, with 26% urban residents having only one meal a day against 16,5% of rural ones. Besides, a larger percentage of women consume two meals a day compare to men, though they are less nutritive overall.

The literacy rate is 20% weaker for women than for men, and though the level of attendance to primary school is rather high, the drop out rate is significant and very weak for secondary school. Education indicators did not improve much over the years and the attendance rate to primary school even decreased from 90 % in 2012 to 83%

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<sup>3</sup> DRC HAP 2013 p43

<sup>4</sup> DRC HNO 2017 p13

in 2016. Based on DfID study, primary education does not affect the level of poverty, though the knowledge of official languages does, in particular French, as well as civil registration.

The communities face a number of shock, largely related to armed attacks, and to a lesser extent epidemic, in addition to structural weaknesses of access to basic services and poverty, including nutrition and school. The main consequences, in addition to mortality, are displacements (detailed in the human security section), as well as the inability to cultivate, destruction of crops and lack of access to lands because of the insecurity, which compromises the livelihoods. The resilience of the communities remains rather limited, though some local coping strategies exist, such as integration of IDPs in the communities, or promotion of approaches using local resources, implementation of community based dynamics, for example for nutrition or WASH (or see CRS SECC project in the Uélé for community-based protection mechanisms and mapping of local resources). The traditional solidarity mechanisms have been damaged by the persistence of the conflict and the poverty, or are not fully studied and integrated (for example, in terms of cash management in remote areas).

	2010-2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Sources
<b>ECONOMY<sup>5</sup></b>							
<b>GDP per capita (current, constant, etc.)</b>	398 (2012)	421	461	475	405		World Bank
<b>GDP Growth (% yearly)</b>	M: 7,2 F: 6,9	8,5	9,5	6,9	2,7	4,0	World Bank
<b>People living under 1,90 \$ per day</b>		77					UNDP
<b>Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)</b>					0.297		World Bank
<b>Coefficient of human inequality</b>					31.7		World Bank
<b>Income inequality, Gini coefficient</b>	42,1 (2012)						World Bank

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.populationdata.net/pays/republique-democratique-du-congo/>

Health	2010-2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Life expectancy at birth, total, female, men (years)	2012: 48,7 2011: 48	50	50,1	51,46	59		World Bank
Maternal mortality ratio (modelled estimate, per 100,000 live births)		1055	730	846			World bank
Mortality rate per 1 000	10.80	10.55		13,27			World Bank <sup>6</sup> Population data
Mortality rate; under-5 (per 1,000 live births), infant (per 1,000 live births)	108 (2012)	104	101	97,6	94,3		UNICEF <sup>7</sup>
Prevalence of underweight, weight for age (% of children under 5); total, female, male)			M: 20,4 F: 24,7 T : 22,6	42,			Indice de la faim dans le monde
Malnutrition / Severe acute malnutrition needs	2,5 million / 1,2	4,3	4 / 2 million	4,2/ 2 million	3,9 / 1,9 million	4,6/ 2,2 million	
Prevalence of HIV, (% of population ages 15-49)	1	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7		UNAIDS
Prevalence of HIV for pregnant women		1,8					EDS 2013-2014
People with comprehensive knowledge of HIV		M : 24,9 F: 18,6 Total : 21,8					EDS 2013-2014
Under five death rate from Malaria (per 1000 livebirths)	19 (2012)	16	14	13	12		UNICEF
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	124,29	123,62	122,84	122,27			United Nations Population Division
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	6,432	6,363	6,286	6,2			PNUD
Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	44,19	43,77	43,31	42,8			UNICEF
Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49)	17,5 (2010)	19	20,5			23	EDS-RDC II 2013-2014, UNICEF UNFPA
Family planning need		27,7				27	EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
Women, aged 20-24, who gave birth before age 18 or 15						4,5 (under 15) 26,7 (under 18)	EDS-RDC II 2013-2014

<sup>6</sup> <https://fr.actualitix.com/pays/cod/statistiques-population-republique-democratique-du-congo.php>

<sup>7</sup> <http://data.unicef.org/country/cod/>

Education	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Literacy rate, population 15 and above years, total, female, male (%)	M: 87,9 F: 62,9 Total : 75	M : 88 F : 64 Total : 76			M: 88,5 F: 66,5 Total : 77	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization ( UNESCO ) Institute for Statistics.
School enrolment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)	0,801	0,828	0,829			United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.
Primary school attendance	90,5	87	80,4	83,1		Rapport OMD 2000-2015 et Ministère de l'EPSP, Direction des études et de la planification (DEP).
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	67,76	66,77				United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.
Gross Enrolment Ratio, secondary	41	41	41	44		UNDP
Dropout rate at secondary school			22			UNDP
Prevalence of orphans aged from 0-14 attending schools		M : 0,83 F : 0,77 Total : 0,80				EDS-RDC II 2013-2014

Capital and Natural Resources		2013	2014	2015	2016	Source
People with a house (female/male)		M: 43 F : 37				EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
People with a land (female/male)		M: 43 F : 34				EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
Cereal yield (kg per hectare)	771,2	772,4	771,9	771,6	771,5	FAO
Adjusted net savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI)	-18 (2012) -19,2 (2011) -18,8 (2010)	-29,4	-26,6			UNDP
Natural resource depletion	28 (2012) 26 (2011) 23,2 (2010)	32,8	31,8			UNDP
Forest area	67,9 (2012) 68 (2011)	67,7	67,6	67,4	67,3	UNDP

### 3 Opportunities and Choice

Unemployment is over 50%, according to UNDP (3,7% based on ILO calculation on the other hand, depending on the level of formalization), and the employment structure is dominated by the informal sector, which represents over 88% of the total, which explains why unemployment calculations can vary depending on the organizations and calculation methods used. Unemployment mostly affects youths. Child labor is also very frequent in the country, because of the level of poverty of the families.

There is a strong potential for progress in terms of access to financial institutions since indicators rapidly increase from a very low level.

Access to health remains limited, in particular in rural areas, with issues in the quality of services provided. The coverage for immunization vary between 70 and 80% without a clear trend towards increasing, indicating the limitations in terms of access to the various groups of the population and logistics. Access to improved sanitation facilities concern less than 30% of the population, and even access to improved water sources in rural areas covers less than 32%, which is obviously a concern for health purposes. Around 20% of the population only has access to basic sanitation.

Access to electricity concerns less than 15% of the population, and less than 1% in rural areas, with a tendency on the decline, as a sign of potential maintenance issue of the limited network, and lack of functioning of the basic services. Based on DfID, 7% for the rural population, versus 50% urban having, in theory, access to the SNEL (the national electricity company) power grid. The level of subscription of mobile telecommunication represent around 50% of the population, indicating the potential of this kind of tools and of modern technology.

### 3 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHOICE

	2010- 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Sources
<b>OPPORTUNITIES AND CHOICE</b>						
<b>Employment</b>						
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	38,9 (2010)	15,1				World Bank, Enterprise Surveys ( <a href="http://enterprisesurveys.org">enterprisesurveys.org</a> )
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)	13,7 (2010)	10,8				World Bank, Enterprise Surveys ( <a href="http://enterprisesurveys.org">enterprisesurveys.org</a> )
Employment to population ratio	68,7 (2012)	68,5	68,4	68,4		UNDP
Child Labour, age 5-14		15 (figure for 2005-2013)			38	UNDP/ UNICEF
Child employment in agriculture/manufacturing/ services (% of economically active children ages 5-17); total, female, male				M : 36 % F : 41 %		Bureau international des droits des enfants (IBCR): État des lieux du système de protection de l'enfant et de la formation des policiers, du personnel judiciaire et des travailleurs sociaux en République démocratique du Congo, Mars 2016
<b>Access to Finance and Markets</b>						
Account at a financial institution, total/female/male (% age 15+) [ts]	3,69 (2011)		10,9			Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2015
Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40%total/ female/male (% ages 15+) [ts]	1,159 (2011)		6,11			Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2015
<b>Access to Health Care</b>						
Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)	0,529 (2009)					World Health Organization's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.
Physicians (per 1,000 people)	0,091 (2009)					World Health Organization's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	74,1 (2010)		80,1 %			UNICEF, State of the World's Children, Childinfo, and Demographic and Health Surveys
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	88,8 (2010)	88,4				EDS-RDC II 2013-2014, UNICEF
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	75 (2012)	74	80	81	79	WHO and UNICEF ( <a href="http://who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/en">who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/en</a> ).
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	72 (2012)	76	77	79	77	WHO and UNICEF ( <a href="http://who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/en">who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/en</a> ).
Number of maternal death	23 000 (2012)	23 000	23 000	22 000		WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and the United Nations Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2015
<b>Access to Water and sanitation</b>						
Improved sanitation facilities; total (% of population with access)	27,6	27,9	28,3	28,7		WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation ( <a href="http://wssinfo.org">wssinfo.org</a> ).
Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of urban population with access)	28,7 (2012)	28,7	28,6	28,5		WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation ( <a href="http://wssinfo.org">wssinfo.org</a> ).
Improved water source (% of population with access)	51,4	51,8	52,1 Rural: 31 Urban: 81	52,4		WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation ( <a href="http://wssinfo.org">wssinfo.org</a> ).
Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)	30,3	30,6	30,9	31,2		EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
% of population with access to basic sanitation	20,21	20	19,87	19,71		WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene ( <a href="http://washdata.org">washdata.org</a> ).
People practicing open defecation	11,75	11,86	11,97	12,08		WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation ( <a href="http://wssinfo.org">wssinfo.org</a> ).
<b>Access to Infrastructure</b>						
Access to electricity (% of population)	15,4 (2012)	14,82	13,5			World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework led jointly by the World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.
Access to electricity; (% of rural population)	1 (2012)	0,967	0,4			World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework led jointly by the World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	1,68	2,20	3	3,8	6,21	International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication /ICT Development Report and database.
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	30,58	41,82	53,49	52,99	39,48	International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication /ICT Development Report and database.
Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high);	2,21 (2012)		1,879		2,376	World Bank and Turku School of Economics, Logistic Performance Index Surveys. Data are available online at: <a href="http://worldbank.org/lpi">worldbank.org/lpi</a> . Summary results are published in Arvis and others' Connecting to Compete: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy, The Logistics Performance Index and Its Indicators report.

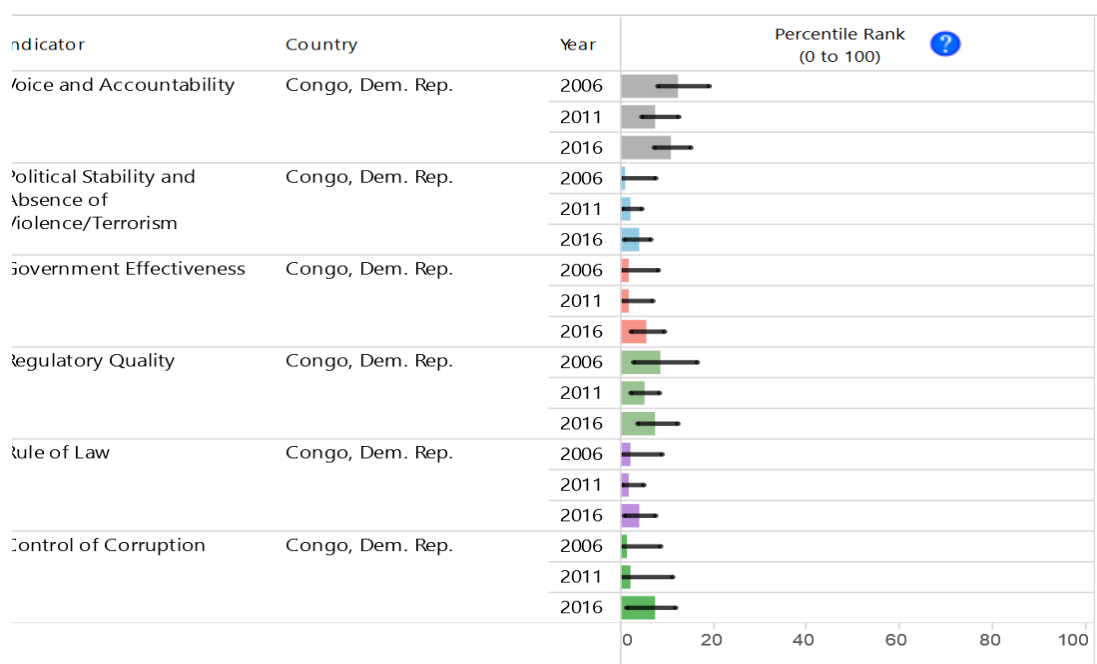
## 4 Power and Voice

Elections have not been held and as such the level of representation of women did not evolve over the recent years. Overall, there is not much progress looking for example at the Worldwide Governance Indicators, except on government effectiveness, rule of law and control of corruption, which remained extremely weak overall. Voice and accountability decreased between 2006 and 2011 and increased slightly again until 2016.

Despite the increased tensions and demonstrations in relations to the political agenda and some restriction over the democratic space, Reporter without Border has not registered any cases of journalist killed or in prison in 2018 or of journalists killed in 2017, but one was killed in 2016, one in 2015, two in 2014 and one in 2013 in the DRC, on the yearly barometer in 2018. There are however numerous examples of journalists imprisoned, including foreign journalists (the index count prisons cases only as of 2018). The country ranks 154 out of 180 on press freedom in 2018 and 2017 (it was 152 in 2016), before Rwanda and Burundi, or countries like Egypt and Laos but after countries like Myanmar, South Sudan, Afghanistan or Pakistan. Based on UNDP perception survey, a vast majority of the population in the East considers that people elected at provincial level do not represent the interest and points of view of the population (between 36 and 94%)<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> [http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/interactivemaps/drc-polls#/?series=Latest&indicator=11\\_1\\_3](http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/interactivemaps/drc-polls#/?series=Latest&indicator=11_1_3)



DRC ranks 147 out of 158 on Transparency International corruption index, with a score of 22, right after Uganda, Congo and CAR and before Burundi, Cambodia, Guinea Bissau or Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

The access to justice is also quite restrained and according to perception survey undertaken by UNDP<sup>9</sup> in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, depending on the cities, between 7 and 44 % of the population consider that judges treat everybody in the same fair way, with a majority around 7/15%, and even less that decisions are taken in a fair manner. Around 30% of the population also feel safe to complain to authorities if they are victims of a crime (this varies from 8% to 83% depending on the cities). The feeling of security does not really increase, except in Walikale (North Kivu).

The rights of the population are little enforced overall, despite some normative frameworks – sometimes biased for example regarding the right of women to land or insufficiently developed, on community access to natural resources in their area. There are significant disparities between the categories of population. On birth registration for example, the rate is 15.7 for the 20% the poorest, and 38.4 for the 20% the richest, which overall remain extremely low, based on UNDP data. This

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/interactivemaps/drc-polls#/?series=Latest&indicator=13\\_4\\_3](http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/interactivemaps/drc-polls#/?series=Latest&indicator=13_4_3)



constitutes a strong driver of poverty and of barrier to fulfil individual rights, including access to basic services and education. DRC remains a country particularly harsh for vulnerable categories of women and children, who experience violence or violent discipline in a large majority, although figures are not available for the most recent years. On Child marriage before age 15, while the DRC average is 10%, this varies from 15% and more in South Kivu and Maniema, followed by the former Orientale and Equateur areas, while this is less than 7,5% in Bas-Congo and Kinshasa (UNICEF data). This does not account the fact that many marriages are not registered, in particular in rural areas where traditional practices are the most significant.

Also ethnic minorities, in particular autochthons people, are reported to have their rights not respected and to be subject to abusive practices by the other groups, which was one cause of conflict in Tanganyika. This has been taken into account to a certain extent by Sweden funded projects, such as FPP or P4P, notably to bring social cohesion in a cross-cutting manner.

The rights of the communities and of the population generally on the benefits of natural resources and corporate social responsibility of the extractive industry companies is also not fully disseminated and enforced. This is also addressed to some level by the Carter Center initiatives. The coverage of those interventions remains however limited in geography.

	2010- 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Source
<b>POWER AND VOICE</b>							
Share of seats in National parliament (% held by women)	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	INS, Annuaire statistique 2014
Share of seats in provincial parliaments (% held by women)	7	7	7	7	7	7	INS, Annuaire statistique 2014
Women general secretary:	7 out of 51 in total = 13,7 %						INS, Annuaire statistique 2014
Women presidents of board in government:	3 out of 37 in total = 8,1 %						INS, Annuaire statistique 2014
Women administrator and general directors:	4 out of 37 in total = 10,8 %						INS, Annuaire statistique 2014
Women minister	12,7	12,7	12,7	12,7	12,7	12,7	INS, Annuaire statistique 2014
Legislation exists on domestic violence (1=yes; 0=no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Women married before age 15 (%)		10					EDS 2013-2014
Percentage of women aged 25 to 45 years who were first married or in union before ages 18 years		37					EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
Women aged 25-49 who already had sex before reaching age 15 (%)		24					EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
Birth registration (proportion of children under 5 years of age)		25				25 %	EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are sexually active and who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern method		48					EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
Violence against women (intimate or nonintimate)	64,1 (intimate partner) 2,7 (non-intimate partner)						HDI
Children aged 2-14 years who has experienced any violent discipline in the past month		82					EDS 2013-2014
Number of political prisoners						90	MONUSCO

## 5 Human Security

Obviously, DRC faces one of the harshest and long-term crisis in terms of human security, which worsened over the past years with the political turmoil and new crises in Kasai and Tanganyika, adding to the protracted crises in the Kivus and Oriental Province, and the regional instability in CAR and South Sudan. There is no improvement in the security situation in the country. Standard indicators from the MPDA toolkit hardly account for the reality of the situation in the DRC, and MONUSCO and DRC based organizations give a much clearer sense of the specific dynamics related to peace and security in the DRC.

Local dynamics include land and identity-related conflicts that occur across different parts of the DRC, not only in the east. Local level conflicts mostly manifest themselves as disputes over land or natural resources. Such conflicts can escalate beyond the local level when conflict management fails and where grievances are manipulated by conflict entrepreneurs. Armed mobilisation has seen a shift towards the fragmentation of former armed groups and the proliferation of smaller groups. The crisis in the Kasais shows how violence can be mobilised as a reaction to the failure of the current regime and the state more generally to bring improvements to extreme poverty. Foreign armed groups - the FDLR and ADF - remain the most powerful and disruptive of the different types of armed groups, and with the potential for spill-over of conflict dynamics from neighbouring states. The linkages between refugees from neighbouring countries in crisis and the potential for spill-over of conflict dynamics also come into play in other parts of DRC. The country faces a proliferation of non-state armed groups all over the territory, of which several are of foreign origin (Uganda and Rwanda). Human security and conflict issues are detailed in a number of conflict analyses. 48 armed groups were very active in 2013-2014 (OCHA HNO 2015). Today, the number is estimated to be only 130 for the Kivus alone in 2017 (Kivu security tracker). The distinction between armed groups and criminal action is however not always clear, and those armed groups are in constant evolution, and have fluctuant community linkages, meaning that some of the community members may join them on an ad hoc and temporary basis, as such, they have a number of part time members.

Most observers consider it likely that DRC will continue to witness further local instances of conflict escalation. The scenario where the regime is directly threatened by military force – either through a coup or armed groups reaching Kinshasa, - is considered less likely. The latter would only become more likely if armed groups were supported by neighbouring regimes.

At the community level, conflict entrepreneurs can manipulate historic grievances, competition over land and natural resources and (perceived) inter-group inequalities to trigger conflict. Disputes over succession of traditional authority can also act as a trigger. The influx/return of refugees and IDPs can trigger local conflicts over access to land and resources. The Kasaï crisis was triggered by an attempt by Government to politicise traditional leadership. Contestations between Government and traditional leadership could trigger conflict elsewhere.

The advent of the political crisis in DRC has brought concerns over escalations of violence and instability to the extent that it would bring it back to violent contestation over who holds central power as in the two Congo Wars. But violent conflict has already devastating consequences at more local levels, especially given the size of the DRC.

The casualties in active conflicts remain rather limited based on deaths on battle field, as indicated in the table below, while the Kivu security tracker mentions 876 victims – including civilians –, in the Kivus only since April 2017 during 453 incidents.

However, the consequences of the insecurity on the civilian population remain particularly high – reaching the extent of the Syrian crisis-, with a number of 6,8 million IDPs in the country in 2017, a peak after an average of 2,5 million during the past years, according to OCHA and between 600 000 and 1 million returnees a year. The number of Congolese seeking asylum and a refugee status is estimated to 735 000 by UNHCR, while the country also faced an influx of South Sudanese refugees in summer 2016 in the Uélé (they were 91 000 in March 2018 according to UNHCR), because of the resurgence of the conflict in South Sudan, and of CAR refugee following the political outbreak in 2013.

Enrolment of children in armed groups remain (figures vary depending on the sources, and the last estimation by OCHA/UNICEF was around 7000), in addition to recurring SGBV by armed forces. FARDC have however been delisted from the list of armed groups hiring children by the UN. The number of children unaccompanied and separated to be assisted transitory rose from 3200 to 13000 between 2013 and 2017. According to the UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism<sup>10</sup>. The number of child casualties increased by 75% compared with 2015 and was the highest since 2012. In 2016, the figures were as follow:

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<sup>10</sup> <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/countries-on-the-security-council-agenda-democratic-republic-of-the-congo/>

- **Recruitment and use of children:** 492 children (including 63 girls) were recruited and used in 2016. Armed Groups were the main perpetrators.
- **Killing and Maiming:** at least 124 children were killed and 116 maimed, including 41 due to crossfire and 34 due to unexploded ordnances.
- **Sexual Violence against Children:** The rape of 170 girls and 1 boy was verified.
- **Attacks on Schools and Hospitals:** A total of 68 attacks on schools (51) and hospitals (17) were verified, a significant increase compared with 2015 [II]. A total of 19 schools and 2 hospitals were used for up to several weeks.
- **Abduction:** A total of 137 boys and 56 girls were abducted, while 4 abductions, including 3 for sexual purposes, were attributed to FARDC. At least 114 children were abducted for recruitment purposes.

Overall, the number of people affected by the crisis has doubled since 2015 and nowadays over 9 million people are estimated to be in need of food assistance largely because of insecurity, despite the favourable climate and natural conditions of the country. The short-term effects of the insecurity add to the structural consequences of the insecurity in terms of access to livelihoods trade, and effects on the social cohesion.

Gender Based Violence remain particularly high, and concern between 13 000 and 26 000 cases a year, with a limited support, notably in terms of medical assistance, but also significantly legal assistance and reinsertion to women – mostly – who face risks of marginalization (depending on the ethnic groups).

In addition, human rights abuses remain common, by State authorities notably, in addition to the violence and power exerted by non-State armed groups. ISSS indicates for example that FARDC committed abuses on 253 men and 11 women in ISSS's five area of operations in 2017<sup>11</sup>. Between 19 and 21 September 2016, the UNJHRO documented over 422 victims of human rights violations in Kinshasa by State agents. In total, the UNJHRO was able to confirm that at least 53 persons, including seven women, two children, and four police agents, were killed. In October 2017 only, UNJHRO documented 704 cases of human rights violations on the DRC territory, while there were 604 abuses in September and 441 in August.

Apart from the numbers of deaths, wounded and consequences of SGBV, violent conflict causes massive displacements and refugees in the east and more recently in the south. Beyond these more visible consequences, conflict and instability represent

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<sup>11</sup> ISSS monitoring report 2017

the flip side of a crisis of governance at the community level, where communities are pushed into recurring security dilemmas in the vacuum left by the absence of properly functioning state institutions, pervasive patronage and contested traditional authority.

The table hereunder makes also reference to internationally recognized indicators, for which recent figures could not be obtained, they are mentioned here as an indication.

	2010- 2012 (préciser)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Source
<b>Battle-related deaths (number of people)</b>	773 (2012) 283 (2011) 300 (2010)	1531	985	197	261		Uppsala Conflict Data Program
<b>Homicide rates per 100,000 people</b>	14 (2010)			13,4	12,5		UN Office on Drugs and Crime's International Homicide Statistics database.
<b>Military expenditures (% of central government expenditures)</b>	5,8% (2009), 10,2% (2010)						SIPRI
<b>Military expenditures (% of GDP)</b>	1,21% (2012)	1,25%	1%	1,36%	1,38%		SIPRI
<b>Presence of peacekeepers</b>	19 166 (2012) 18 928 (2011) 19 105 (2010)	21 198	21 036	18 727	18 753		UNDPKO
<b>Children released from armed groups (boys/girls)</b>	1296 / 116 (2012) 767/85 (2011) 1108 / 75 (2010)	1023/140	1030/57	461/18	Target : 3000 (HNO)		MONUSCO
<b>Children in need of psychosocial support</b>						170 000	Sub-cluster child protection
<b>Children unaccompanied and separated to be assisted transitory</b>	3 200	4 700		2 100		13 000	Sub-cluster child protection
<b>Persons affected by the crisis / persons targeted by assistance</b>	24,3 million	6,3	7 / 5,2 million	8,2 million /	7,3 / 6,9 million	16,6 million / 10,5 million	OCHA HNO & SRP
<b>IDPs</b>	2,6 million	2,7 million	2,9 million	1,5 million	2,1 million	6,8 million	OCHA HNO
<b>Returnees</b>	755 000	1,65 million	1 million	817 000	964 000	658 000	OCHA HNO
<b>People in need of food assistance</b>	6,32 million	6,35 million		4,5 million	4,4 million	9,9 million	OCHA HNO
<b>Risk of mine/IED</b>	1 million						

## 5 HUMAN SECURITY

<b>Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of women age 15-49)</b>		52 % 36,8% (UNSD)					EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
<b>Proportion of pregnant women subjected to violence</b>		13 %					EDS-RDC II 2013-2014
<b>SGBV</b>	19 656 (454 /18512)	27 339 (655/24851)	21 964 (364/18526)	26 738 (681/ 21376)	22 075 (21 517/511)	13 045 (12 278/ 718)	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Rape</b>	9747	17004	12376	17552	14 996	8171	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Sexual Aggression</b>	624	974	1447	2278	1287	847	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Psychological violence</b>	459	600	1132	1341	691	1268	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Physical aggression</b>	728	1034	1750	1311	1620	1386	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Forced marriage</b>	131	200	1599	1592	1702	588	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Deny of resources / opportunities</b>	159	172	562	918	611	444	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Cases of medical assistance provided</b>	9457	8800	8038	14492	12026	6693	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Cases of psychosocial support provided</b>	8274	9022	10907	11362	9145	9522	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Cases with legal and judicial assistance provided</b>	4795	3907	3833	3239	1767	2511	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>
<b>Cases of socio-economic reinsertion provided</b>	1404	1535	430	1683	1363	997	DRC Database, <a href="http://data.snvsbg.org:888">http://data.snvsbg.org:888</a>





## Support to the Mid-Term Review in the DRC

### Multi-Dimensional Poverty Analysis (MDPA)

This document aims to provide elements for a Multi-Dimensional Poverty Analysis in the DRC. It is based on Sida's toolbox, which highlights four main dimensions of poverty: access to the various types of resources and services, opportunities and choice, power and voice and human security.

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