**Infographic**

Women’s role in the Democratic Republic of Congo’s peace process (2001-2003)

**BACKGROUND ON THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO’S PEACE PROCESS (2001-2003)**

The Inter-Congolese Dialogue that took place from 2001 to 2003 formally ended the civil war in the DRC. The dialogue was inclusive, with participants from the main armed conflict parties, unarmed political parties, and civil society. However, while the agreement has a large degree been implemented, it did not prevent the recurrence of violence, particularly in the eastern part of the country.

**WOMEN’S INFLUENCE**

- **Women’s achievements in the process**:
  - After sending an open letter to the facilitator and meeting with him, women managed to increase the number of women delegates in the dialogue from 8% to 10%.
  - Women delegates successfully signed the final agreement in Sun City by forming a human chain to block the exit to the negotiation room.

- **Women’s achievements in the process**:
  - Women delegates achieved the inclusion of gender-related provisions in the agreement, including a modification of laws discriminating against women; a 20% quota for women in decision-making sections at the national level; an increase of the minimum age of girls.

- **Women’s achievements in the process**:
  - Women delegates successfully pushed for the creation of a Ministry of Women and Family Affairs in the transitional administration.

**WOMEN’S INCLUSION IN THE PROCESS**

- **High-level problem-solving workshop organized by International, regional, and local women’s organizations (2002)**

- **Official negotiations between the government of DRC, armed groups, political parties, and civil society in Sun City and Pretoria (2001-2003)**

**WOMEN’S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PROCESS**

- **Factors enabling women’s influence**:
  - Coalition building among learned societies and party lines
  - Effective advocacy strategies

- **Factors constraining women’s influence**:
  - Exclusionary selection criteria and procedures
  - Patriarchal attitudes declined women’s participation
  - Limited support from the facilitator
  - Co-optation of decision-making by armed actors

**This infographic is based on a case study published by the Inclusive Peace & Transition Initiative (IPTI) as part of the series “Women in Peace and Transition Processes” that analyzes the conditions under which women participate in and influence peace, political reform, and conflict-making processes worldwide. To discover other instructions and our case-study series, visit our website:**

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