



Republic of Congo

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POSITION OF CONGO REGARDING RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN THE DRC



General information

The women's right situation in the Republic of Congo is similar to the situation in the DRC, with the constitution stating that all citizens are equal before law (Article 15) and specifically mentioning that women have the same rights as men. Despite that, women often face gender based violence and are expected to fulfill traditional societal roles. Women have access to education, healthcare and legal rights, as a result of the country maintaining relative political stability and successfully participating in the UNSDCF program. Women are the backbone of the economy, playing crucial roles in development of informal sectors and agriculture.

Position on the matter

Because both the DRC and the Republic of Congo have a similar culture, are deeply ancestrally intertwined, are majority Christian and speak the same languages (mostly French and Lingala), and having capitals across a river, two countries were heavily economically and culturally intertwined. However, Republic of Congo generally supported the non-interference stance into both domestic and international affairs of the DRC, during the Second Congolese War and during the M23 insurgency. While the Republic of Congo supported UN efforts to

support women in the DRC and has been accepting the DRC refugees, especially women and children. Republic of Congo would support Western efforts with respect to its neighbors sovereignty

Proposed solutions

The Republic of Congo will support any kind of humanitarian aid, especially directed for those displaced from the East of the DRC. Congo might consult the logistics of providing humanitarian aid through its facilities along Congo River, but because the state is not particularly wealthy, Congo has greater areas of priority than to directly support UN Women efforts. Brazzaville is also open to negotiations regarding accepting refugees with UN support.

Potential Blocks

The Republic of Congo generally aligns itself with non-interventionist African Nations. Brazzaville, however, recognizes the roles of Russia and Uganda as regional mediators and the role of China as a regional development engine.

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