



Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - Fund for Congolese Women (FFC)



Stakeholder Information

Organisation Name

Fund for Congolese Women (FFC)

Organisational Type

Foundation

City and Country where Headquartered

Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the
Congo

Focal Point Name

Julienne Lusenge

Region

Africa

Twitter ID

Nil



3D Empower and protect women and girls

Individual Commitments

| Commitment | Commitment Type | Core Responsibility |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| The Fund for the Congolese Women is engaged to strengthen the capacity of leadership of the young girls and women for a full participation as an agent of change within their respective communities and for their actual implications in humanitarian actions | Capacity | Leave No One Behind |

1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

In 2017, the Fund for Congolese Women (FFC) supported 24 women living with disability and parents of children living with disability to obtain \$1500 as credit. The women and parents managed this credit very well and reimbursed it with an interest rate of 10%, which will allow other women to benefit in the near future of a credit through the implementation of the Union of People Living with Disability.

The unit of production of Women Living with Disability has recorded a profit of \$2244,5 which has been redistributed to other women living with disability as a rotating credit. As a result:

- 15 idle girls have learned the business of carpentry and have opened their own workshop and integrated within the Community in Bukavu
- 218 people of which 125 women, 70 girls mothers, 15 men and 8 boys have done some courses in literacy in the villages of Kiambogho, Lughutu, Kipese, Masereka Kitsumbiro. All of them can now read and write their name; more girls and mothers are able to consult their notebooks of vaccination and prenatal consultation; 51 of literate women have begun to read the Bible in the Church; reading the convening Judicial is no more a problem for men who have been literate.
- 133 persons, including 57 girls and mothers, 66 women, 4 men and 6 boys have been trained in cutting and sewing. 30 women have already opened their own workshops, girls and mothers are grouped in 6 to 8 to open 7 cutting and sewing workshop which operate. Grouping them facilitates the payment of fees and access to equipment.
- 112 women are grouped together in the mutual solidarity where they organize tontines to facilitate the purchase of knitting
- 25 women have learned new cultivation techniques and have put in place a Community land for production of peanuts, corns, cassava.

2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

FFC evaluate the progress of its commitments by making a comparative study of the situation of women and young girls at the beginning of our intervention and what has really changed in their life after the intervention. FFC do have evaluation tools to assess the change which has intervened in the lives of women and young girls.

3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis
- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Funding amounts

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

The constant insecurity situation in the rural area affects the woman and girls empowerment. Women are not able to establish a sustainable business with different army groups around the area. Donors do not trust local organizations so they are not giving enough resources to help these women and girls. Not enough tools for data analysis.

4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

For 2018, FFC expect to continue the efforts that it carried out during 2017, including working with the groups of women in the



mining sites and which are operated by the men of affairs and the mining companies.

5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

To achieve this transformation there are 3 necessary steps:

1. Teaching women and young girls their rights;
2. Strengthen women and girls capacities/capabilities on the management of their activities generating revenues; and
3. Networking with different groups of women.

6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

The good practices that FFC have achieved are:

1. Financial support to groups and associations of women in the territories and the villages of the DRC;
2. Strengthening the capacity of groups of women; and
3. Connect women organizations and sharing experiences between women organizations

Keywords

Gender, Local action



Additional Reports

| Attachment |
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| Annual Report FFC-2017.pdf |