



Language

, [Thomson Reuters Foundation's survey on the 10 most dangerous countries for women in 2018](#) [1], Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2018

The survey reports on the worst countries in the world for women in terms of health (e.g. maternal mortality, lack of access to health care facilities, lack of control over reproductive rights); discrimination (e.g. over land rights, job rights, property or inheritance); culture and religion (e.g. acid attacks, FGM, forced marriages); sexual violence (e.g. Rape, rape as a weapon of war, domestic rape or by a stranger); non-sexual violence (e.g. domestic violence); and human trafficking (including domestic servitude, forced labour, sexual slavery and forced marriage). The methodology is outlined and each listed country is fully described in each of the categories explored by the survey.

Anyang' Nyong'o, Peter, [Popular Struggles for Democracy](#) [2], ed. [Anyang' Nyong'o, Peter](#) [3], London, Zed Books, 1987, pp. 288

Contributors provide case studies of Morocco, Uganda, People's Republic of Congo, South Africa, Ghana, Liberia, Kenya and Swaziland.

Volgestein, Rachel, [Eliminating violence against women](#) [4], Council on Foreign Relations, 2017

On the week marking the United Nations Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, *Council on Foreign Relations* published a link featuring six publications from the Women and Foreign Policy Program. The publications are:

- CFR Discussion Paper: *Countering Sexual Violence in Conflict* (Include PDF);
- 'Sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the workplace' (<http://fortune.com/2017/11/17/sexual-harassment-legal-gaps/> [5]);
- 'Rape as a tactic of terror' (<https://www.cfr.org/event/countering-human-trafficking-and-sexual-violence-conflict> [6]) inclusive of a discussion with human rights activist, Yazidi survivor to ISIS' sexual slavery and 2018 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Nadia Murad. The link provides both the video and its script);
- 'The economic costs of violence against women' (<https://www.cfr.org/report/closing-gender-gap-development-financing> [7]);
- 'Ending gender-based violence in conflict' (<https://www.cfr.org/blog/its-time-end-gender-based-violence-conflict> [8]);
- 'Addressing gender-based violence in peace agreements' (Link not retrievable).

Source URL (retrieved on 03/05/2024 - 03:30):<https://civilresistance.info/bibliography/country/Congo%20%28Kinshasa%29>

Links

[1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/thomson-reuters-foundations-survey-10-most-dangerous-countries-women-2018> [2] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1987/popular-struggles-democracy> [3] <https://civilresistance.info/author/655> [4] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/eliminating-violence-against-women> [5] <http://fortune.com/2017/11/17/sexual-harassment-legal-gaps/> [6] <https://www.cfr.org/event/countering->



[human-trafficking-and-sexual-violence-conflict \[7\]](#) <https://www.cfr.org/report/closing-gender-gap-development-financing> [8] <https://www.cfr.org/blog/its-time-end-gender-based-violence-conflict>