



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
9 December 2019

Original: English

First regular session 2020
3 to 6 February 2020, New York
Item 5 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Democratic Republic of the
Congo (2020-2024)**

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, a country in transition that is undergoing a peacebuilding process with a United Nations mission in place since 1999, experienced its first peaceful transfer of power following the 30 December 2018 elections, despite the contestations. Since the Global and Inclusive Agreement of 2002, the country has undergone political developments that have contributed to strengthening its political and administrative governance and enabled it to achieve socioeconomic progress. Recent analyses¹ show that the average growth of gross domestic product (GDP) over the period 2002–2018 reached 5.5 per cent, peaking at 9.5 per cent in 2014. The inflation rate dropped from its highest level in 2009, i.e., 53.4 per cent, to 7.7 per cent in 2018.² This had enabled the country to achieve a commendable performance with per capita income almost doubling between 2005 and 2017, from \$218.52 to \$457.85³ at purchasing power parity.

2. However, this growth has been non-inclusive and the country is still characterized by significant poverty, high inequality and extreme vulnerability. Nearly 64 per cent of the population live below the poverty line, with large disparities between urban (61.5 per cent) and rural (75.7 per cent) areas.⁴ Although its Human Development Index (HDI) improved significantly from 0.333 in 2010 to 0.457 in 2017, the country ranked 176 of 189 countries in 2017, with an overall loss of 30.3 per cent in the inequality-adjusted HDI and a Gini coefficient of 42.1. Despite a fairly high Gender Development Index of 0.852 in 2017, women's involvement in politics and decision-making remains marginal due to cultural, structural and institutional barriers.⁵ In 2018, only 10 per cent of those elected to the National Assembly were women, while the proportion of women in the national Government is 17 per cent in 2019.⁶

3. Poverty is reflected in the lack of employment opportunities. The unemployment rate is linked to weak diversification of the essentially agriculture-based economy and weak development of the secondary and tertiary sectors. Unemployment particularly affects young people at 37.8 per cent compared to the national rate of 17.7 per cent. The unemployment rate for women is 19.6 per cent compared to 15.2 per cent for men.⁷ The agricultural sector employs around 62 per cent of the working-age population. In 2017, 77.12 per cent of men and almost 87 per cent of women were employed in the agricultural sector, mainly food,⁸ and over 56 per cent of the population lived in rural areas. However, there is a gradual decline in the agricultural sector contribution to GDP (nearly 32 per cent in 2000 against 18.6 per cent in 2016)⁹ due to insecurity, climate change and opportunities in the mining sector. This drop poses crucial challenge for the survival and improvement of people's living conditions, particularly for rural women, youth and indigenous peoples. In addition, the mining sector, which is a major source of the country's economic growth, plays an insignificant role in job creation and income distribution, in particular because of its weak integration with the rest of the economy, inadequate governance and lack of transparency in terms of revenue flows.¹⁰ Around 80 per cent of mining is artisanal and uses rudimentary manual techniques. The workforce, almost half women, suffers a variety of labour and social problems.¹¹ This method of mining leads to conflict and environmental degradation and exacerbates gender inequalities and poverty.

¹ Common Country Assessment, 2018.

² Annual report 2017 of the Congo Central Bank.

³ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

⁴ UNDP Democratic Republic of the Congo, National Human Development Report, 2016.

⁵ UNDP Democratic Republic of the Congo, « Inégalités politiques, socio-économiques et édification de la Nation/État en RDC », 2015.

⁶ <https://journalofficiel.cd/lesTextesDesLoisParPublication/1>

⁷ <http://ins-rdc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Rapport-enquete-123.pdf>

⁸ World Bank, Democratic Republic of Congo Systematic Country Diagnostic, March 2018.

⁹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

¹⁰ World Bank, Systematic Country Diagnostic, March 2018.

¹¹ Pact, Promines Study: Artisanal Mining in the Democratic Republic of Congo, June 2010.

4. In terms of overall governance, the country is among the 18 lowest-scoring countries with increasing deterioration over the past 10 years, ranking 47 of 54 African countries on the 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance. This poor performance can be explained partially by structural causes, especially weakened rule of law; inadequate accountability and transparency; a lack of technical and human capacities for efficient institutions that provide services to citizens; and the poor business environment.¹² Regarding the rule of law, it ranked 47 of 54 countries on the Ibrahim Index, with a score of 30.6/100 compared to the African average of 53.9/100. The country ranked 161 of 180 countries on the 2018 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, with a score of 20.

5. Security and humanitarian challenges increased in the period 2016–2018, particularly with the conflicts that have inflamed the Grand Kasai and Ituri.¹³ The conflicts have exacerbated socioeconomic vulnerability, with an estimated 12.8 million people, more than 15 per cent of the population, needing humanitarian assistance and protection in 2019.¹⁴ These vulnerable populations face human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, as well as chronic malnutrition and epidemics, including cholera, measles and Ebola. Additionally, there are an estimated 5.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country, including 1.6 million in 2018. The refugee situation further complicates the humanitarian and security context; Democratic Republic of the Congo hosts more than 533,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, while 781,000 Congolese refugees are hosted in the region, notably in Burundi, Uganda and Zambia.¹⁵

6. The Democratic Republic of the Congo was ranked the fifth most vulnerable country to climate change in 2016.¹⁶ This high vulnerability as well as the low level of preparedness and recovery processes calls for investment and innovation to improve planning and response to major emergencies such as droughts and floods. Between 1990 and 2010, the country lost 0.37 per cent of its forest area annually and 1.27 per cent per year between 2010 and 2015. This loss is the main contributing factor to greenhouse gas emissions, considering that the country's industrial sector accounts for only 0.1 per cent of emissions. In addition to deforestation, slash-and-burn agriculture and land-use change contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, hindering achievement of the nationally determined contributions to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change. Because only 14 per cent of the population have access to electricity, there is heavy reliance on wood and charcoal.¹⁷

7. The evaluation of the country programme 2013–2017, which was subsequently extended to 2019, recognized the role of UNDP as the leader on mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals and contributor to key development outcomes that have benefited the most fragile communities. The support of UNDP, with the collaboration of technical and financial partners, enabled the Government to: (a) contextualize the Goals and integrate them into its National Development Plan 2019–2024; (b) initiate the desired statistical revolution in monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the Goals; (c) improve the population's satisfaction rate with public services (justice system, police, armed forces) by 9 per cent;¹⁸ (d) improve financial inclusion by enabling more than 1.68 million rural and peri-urban poor (56 per cent women), to have access to microfinance institutions; (e) have a natural disaster risk reduction platform; (f) contribute to reducing the sexual violence prevalence rate by 35.63 per cent between 2013 and 2018; and (g) have a legal framework that is more gender-sensitive, aimed at promoting gender equity and equality of rights, opportunities and gender in all sectors of national life, notably the equitable participation of women and men in the management of state affairs.¹⁹

8. Lessons learned from the evaluation of the previous country programme revealed that: (a) the impact, relevance and efficiency of the programme were limited by its weak integration and

¹² The country ranked 182 of 190 countries on the World Bank's 2018 Ease of Doing Business Index.

¹³ Provinces of Kasai/Kasai-Central/Kasai-Oriental and Lomami.

¹⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Aperçu des besoins humanitaires: République Démocratique du Congo, 2018.

¹⁵ Idem.

¹⁶ ND-GAIN Country Index, 2016.

¹⁷ <http://infocongo.org/fr/rdc-les-consequences-du-changement-climatique-se-font-sentir-plus-rudement>

¹⁸ Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, 2018

¹⁹ Law No.15/013 of 1 August 2015.

approaches of using projects and micro-projects; (b) poor performances were recorded in terms of capacity-building, mainly due to institutional instability and regular staff turnover, which hinder the sustainability of outcomes; (c) the focus on traditional partners as primary funding sources limited the expansion of the programmatic portfolio and the mobilization of innovative resources; and (d) the lack of reliable statistics hampered accurate planning and measurement of development interventions.

9. The country office has been recognized for its achievements by 80 per cent of its partners, including the Government, and as a reliable, valuable partner that plays an important role in the country's development. In addition, 70 per cent of its partners recognized the professionalism of UNDP and the high quality of its services. A 2015 partnership review highlighted the need for UNDP to strengthen its Sustainable Development Goal coordination role and operational efficiency.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. This programme's theory of change assumes that extreme poverty, inequalities and vulnerability can be reduced through improvement in the rule of law, the structural transformation of the economy and strengthened resilience of the population. The rule of law ensures that the Government operates in line with constitutional provisions, is accountable to the law, guarantees due process and provides remedies for rights violations. This is particularly important for people living in extreme poverty, who face discrimination and exclusion that negatively impact their access to quality and equitable justice. Strengthened rule of law contributes to effective resolution of disputes, curbing corruption and reducing impunity, and to creating an enabling environment for investment, business and structural transformation of the economy. This will boost the productivity of the agricultural sector, which is the main provider of jobs, through technological innovations, the development of agribusiness and agricultural value chains, and will ensure economic diversification. Another vehicle for the expected structural transformation is the management of natural resources (mines, forests, land and water) according to the equity-based sustainable development standards and in a manner that reduces inequalities, mitigates the impact of conflicts, fosters social cohesion, strengthens community resilience and provides economic opportunities.

11. The programme, designed in consultation with key stakeholders, will adopt an integrated approach structured around the following three priorities: (a) governance for sustainable development; (b) economic transformation and sustainable management of natural resources; and (c) support to stabilization and strengthening of the resilience of affected populations. This is in line with the National Development Plan, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2024 and UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021. To uphold the principle of leaving no one behind, it will target the disadvantaged (poor, youth, women, displaced and/or returned populations, indigenous people and people with disabilities) in the most fragile and conflict-affected regions, especially the Grand Kasai, north-eastern and south-eastern regions, as well as the provinces affected by the Ebola outbreak. Using data from recent household surveys and based on vulnerability criteria, the programme will identify the most relevant target populations and areas.

12. UNDP will implement its interventions at the central and local levels and focus on strengthening the resilience of individuals and communities in areas where it has a comparative advantage, specifically: access to justice; access to public services, local governance, livelihoods and socioeconomic reintegration, environmental protection, sustainable solutions, adaptation to climate change and disaster management. This will be achieved by: (a) Sustainable Development Goal localization and implementation; (b) anchoring of interventions in the most fragile and instable areas, with a focus on vulnerable groups; and (c) essential strategic support at the central level.

13. The programme will be implemented in partnership with national counterparts at the central, provincial and local levels, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector, as well as with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

(MONUSCO), United Nations agencies (International Labour Organization, United Nations Capital Development Fund, United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme), the World Bank, Green Climate Fund, Central African Forest Initiative and other technical and financial partners (Governments of Belgium, Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, European Union delegation, Korea International Cooperation Agency, United Kingdom Department for International Development, United States Agency for International Development, France Cooperation Agency).

14. The programme will build on good practices through South-South and triangular cooperation focusing on: (a) collaboration with Senegal and Togo on emergency community development programmes after their successful launch in those two countries; (b) sharing the experience of Democratic Republic of the Congo on mini-hydroelectric plants with Burundi, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe, which have expressed interest; and (c) collaboration with Zimbabwe to share experiences regarding the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The country office will work with relevant partners and the respective UNDP offices to define mechanisms for collaboration and strategic objectives to be achieved through the cooperation. The programme will also facilitate the establishment of a national policy dialogue framework to ensure transparency and effectiveness in aid coordination and management including those related to south-south and triangular cooperation.

Priority 1. Governance for sustainable development

15. This priority is aligned with signature solutions 1, 2 and 6 of the Strategic Plan. It will contribute to improving the legal and institutional environment needed to strengthen the inclusion of targeted populations in decision-making and to promote their well-being.

16. National ownership of the electoral process will be enhanced by strengthening the capacities of the Electoral Commission and other stakeholders in conducting post-electoral reviews of the 2018 general election and reforms, and in organizing inclusive and peaceful elections. UNDP will enhance parliamentary strengthening, citizen engagement and women’s representation in decision-making through capacity-building and advocacy.

17. UNDP will support decentralization and local development by strengthening the equitable participation of men and women in decision-making and related processes, as well as the capacity of decentralized territorial entities to respond to the needs of the population. Emphasis will be placed on the formulation and implementation of integrated development plans at all levels in compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals, and on modernizing the statistical tool for development planning, control of public finances and institutional accountability. UNDP interventions will aim to improve governance of natural resources and the management of territories. UNDP will support capacity-building of women, youth, and civil society to enable them to lead, participate meaningfully and influence decision-making processes. UNDP will assist in the improvement of the strategic, legal and institutional anti-corruption frameworks, as well as in the design and implementation of an effective national action plan. The programme will facilitate the establishment of a national policy dialogue framework to ensure transparency and effectiveness in aid coordination and management. UNDP will support the newly created Presidential Strategic Cell, a think tank to advise the Office of the President on key strategic priorities.

18. The new country programme will contribute to strengthening the rule of law by increasing the effectiveness of the supply and demand for justice, particularly the criminal justice system. This in turn will contribute to improving the security of the population (including refugees and IDPs)²⁰ and ensure protection of human rights and fight against impunity for international crimes. This will be done through improving access to justice, particularly for the most vulnerable, the coordination of justice and security actors including community leaders, and supporting the reform of the justice and security sectors, including by improving coordination and information management over the

²⁰ Those interventions are included in the joint initiative with UNHCR under the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

whole penal chain. Under the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law arrangement, a joint justice programme will build synergies with related interventions of MONUSCO and other United Nations agencies, and bring coherence to all UNDP contributions in the areas of transitional justice, the implementation of the national policy for the reform of justice, the police reform action plan, the strategy to fight sexual and gender-based violence, and coordination between justice, peace, the restoration of human dignity and reconciliation.

Priority 2. Economic transformation and sustainable management of natural resources

19. In line with signature solutions 1, 4, 5 and 6 of the Strategic Plan, this programme will support the Government in achieving structural transformation towards a sustainable and inclusive green economy using a human development approach. It will focus on actions that are conducive to the reduction of poverty and inequalities, the rationalization of the sustainable use of natural resources and the fight against climate change.

20. UNDP will contribute to the structural transformation of the economy and the reduction of poverty and inequality through supporting diversification, social inclusion and the creation of decent jobs for women and youth. UNDP will support the transition of economic actors from the informal to the formal sector, with emphasis on: (a) increasing opportunities to small-scale farmers including women and youth by linking them to value chains, and the development of inclusive models associated with agribusiness and technological innovation.; (b) supporting greater economic and social inclusion of small-scale producers including women and youth engaged in mining, based on in-depth sectoral analyses; (c) promoting and catalysing start-ups and innovative initiatives by women and youth and supporting the development of youth entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises/industries (SMEs/SMIs); and (d) ensuring financial inclusion and supporting the development of basic economic infrastructures such as renewable energies and modern energy services, new information and communication technologies and rural roads. To the extent possible, the programme will support the development of integrated, gender-responsive, climate-adaptive social protection systems and social safety nets.

21. As part of the sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against climate change, the programme will assist the Government in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements that it has signed and ratified, specifically the nationally determined contribution and a REDD+ investment plan. Priority will be given to the transfer of innovative and environmentally sound technologies and practices in the energy, agriculture, forestry, protected areas, water and basic infrastructure development sectors. To mobilize climate funding and deliver on these priorities, UNDP will provide technical support to the relevant government institutions including the ministries in charge of the environment, agriculture and livestock, rural development, energy and land management.

Priority 3. Support to stabilization and strengthening the resilience of the populations

22. In alignment with signature solutions 3 and 6 of the Strategic Plan, the programme will provide support to fragile and conflict-affected regions through a comprehensive and integrated support package. This will include downstream support for the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable and affected populations, and the restoration and strengthening of state authority at the local and community levels to deliver services and promote peacebuilding, rule of law, security and good governance. UNDP support will target returning refugees, focusing on improving their access to livelihood opportunities.

23. UNDP will contribute to preventing and managing conflicts through a stabilization and conflict transformation strategy, taking into consideration the needs of the target populations. Specifically, UNDP will achieve this through: (a) the durable solutions approach for IDPs and returnees; (b) the holistic approach to tackle sexual and gender-based violence; (c) the social cohesion approach based on community dialogue; (d) inclusive socioeconomic revitalization of local economies by restoring destroyed livelihoods; and (e) skills development to support sustainable livelihoods.

24. Strengthening of community resilience in areas affected by natural and climate disasters will be achieved across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus through a response that integrates

holistic management of the causes of conflict. The approach will consist of: (a) identifying the different threats that disrupt social and community life in order to prevent them; (b) developing and implementing appropriate emergency plans to mitigate the impact of conflict and provide support for victims; (c) developing policies and mechanisms for anticipating and managing these risks and threats; and (d) implementing a holistic strategy to address the social determinants of HIV and Ebola.

III. Programme and risk management

25. The programme will be executed under the coordination of the Ministry of International Cooperation, Regional Integration and Francophonie. Joint steering committees comprising technical and financial partners, UNDP and relevant sectoral ministries will ensure quality control. The projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure the sustainability of outcomes. Barring exceptional cases, the national implementation modality will be applied. National ownership and mutual accountability for development results will be strengthened through annual workplans aligned with national and programme priorities. In coordination with other United Nations agencies, the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used to manage fiduciary risks and build the capacity of implementing partners. The country office will involve United Nations Volunteers to strengthen project implementation capacity, especially for activities at the community level. The search for opportunities for voluntary participation and the engagement of citizens will also be one of the strategies for achieving development and peacebuilding outcomes.

26. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the national, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. As per Executive Board decision 2013/9, cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

27. Through steering and technical committees, UNDP will continue to work with national and local government partners, the private sector, civil society, women's organizations, universities and research centres at each stage of project management to ensure government leadership and mutual accountability. The participation of these partners will follow the UNDP guiding principles and the other modalities mentioned above.

28. The implementation of the programme may be subject to certain risks, specifically: (a) low levels of resource mobilization; (b) persistent impacts of climate change on livelihoods; (c) high turnover of implementing partner staff; (d) lack of improvement in the socioeconomic situation; (e) resurgence of conflicts in the programme target areas; (f) fiduciary risks; (g) weak institutional capacities; (h) implications and needs deriving from the political and MONUSCO transitions; and (i) resurgence of the Ebola outbreak

29. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will: (a) focus on major integrated and transformational projects (emergency community development programme) for greater impact and efficiency, and to facilitate scaling up; (b) rely on its local representatives to improve synergy and the efficiency of interventions; and (c) strengthen its resource mobilization strategy to diversify its resource and funding base by extending the support of the private sector, emerging countries, foundations, international financial institutions and vertical funds including the Green Climate Fund. This will be achieved by leveraging the Sustainable Development Goal platforms, which will make it possible to strengthen the significant relevance of the programme to a large coalition of actors that can play a financing role; (d) apply the UNDP social and environmental standards to monitor environmental and natural risks and fully mainstream gender from the design phase to the execution and evaluation of all projects; (e) advocate for the timely sharing of information and the designation of programme coordinating assistants in the event of implementing partner staff turnover; (f) systematically analyse these risks through the steering committees; (g) undertake an analysis of

risks in scenario planning in order to better adjust the programme; (h) undertake HACT spot checks to ensure full programme and financial compliance; and (i) establish a roster of partners and integrate institutional capacity-building into the implementation of the programme.

30. A mechanism for systematically identifying and leveraging opportunities for innovation, particularly within a network of accelerator laboratories to fast track the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals will be established to benefit from innovative capacities at all levels.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

31. In cooperation with the United Nations development system and multilateral and bilateral partners, UNDP will collect disaggregated data and qualitative information to produce the evidence and analysis to monitor national and local efforts towards the achievement of programme outcomes and prioritized Sustainable Development Goal targets. UNDP gender markers will be used to track gender-based investments and improve planning and decision-making to promote gender equality.

32. UNDP will promote responsibility and accountability throughout the programme management cycle through aligning the country programme monitoring and evaluation framework with those of the UNSDCF and National Development Plan. The programme results and resources framework is fully aligned with the integrated results and resources framework of the Strategic Plan. UNDP will work with the government coordinating ministry, implementing partners and representatives of beneficiaries to hold annual, midterm and final reviews of the programme to aid learning and timely decision-making.

33. UNDP, in collaboration with United Nations agencies and the regional organization on statistics AFRISTAT, will strengthen the capacity of the National Institute of Statistics focusing on: (a) modernizing the statistical tool for development planning, control of public finances and institutional accountability; and (b) production of data disaggregated by gender, region, and other socioeconomic attributes. This will help to assess progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals at national and local levels. At least 5 per cent of the programme budget will be allocated to data collection and monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

34. UNDP will develop a multi-year study plan and research programme to guide its work with strategic research and think-tank institutions on thematic studies to test certain hypotheses of the theory of change underlying the programme.

35. UNDP will establish partnerships for the costed evaluation plan to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme and to develop and generate knowledge. Midterm evaluations of the three outcomes will be carried out at the end of the third year of the programme cycle (2022) to highlight the progress made and identify the challenges, mitigation solutions and strategic orientations to be adopted. UNDP will partner with UNFPA, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Government and CSOs to conduct thematic evaluation to assess the outcome of the fight against sexual and gender-based violence. As per the evaluation policy, all mandatory project evaluations will be conducted to serve accountability and learning and inform new project designs.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2020-2024)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PILLAR 1 OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT – Strengthen economic governance and peacebuilding				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Peace consolidation, human rights, civil protection, social cohesion and democracy				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
UNSDCF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
<p>Indicator 1.3.2: The Country's Ibrahim Index of African Governance Baseline: 32.1; Target: 44.6</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.4: Voter turnout (national, provincial and local) Baseline: 47.56%; Target: 60%</p>	<p>- Mo Ibrahim Foundation report. - Freq: Annually</p> <p>- National Independent Electoral Commission report. - Freq: Annually</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability especially for women and youth.</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.1.</u> Number of constitution-making bodies with mechanisms for civic engagement, including the participation of women and other marginalized groups. Baseline: 47; Target: 52</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.2</u> Number of polls held according to democratic standards Baseline: 3; Target: 5</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.3.</u> Number of women in the decision-making bodies (Parliament, government) Baseline: 144; Target: 300</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.4.</u> Number of decentralized territorial entities providing essential quality services to the populations Baseline: 3, Target: 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government • Provincial governments • National assembly • Independent National Electoral Commission • Women's and youth organizations • CSOs 	<p>Regular: 18,000,000</p> <p>Other: 62,500,000</p>
		<p>Output 1.2: Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures to promote citizens' participation, inclusion, accountability and the well-being of populations, notably women and youth.</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.1</u> Existence of effective measures adopted to mitigate and remedy corruption risks at national and subnational levels. Baseline: No; Target: yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.2</u> Number of CSOs/networks involved in citizen oversight, accountability and transparency in the management of natural resources Baseline: 0; Target: 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government • Provincial governments • Provincial assemblies • NGOs 	

		<p>Output 1.3: Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and security, with a focus on women and other marginalized groups.</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.1:</u> % of trials that have fully respected the five fundamental principles of fair trial Baseline: 0%; Target: 50%</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.2:</u> Existence of governance and oversight of rule of law institutions with strengthened capacities. Baseline: No; Target: yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and provincial governments • Ministry of Justice • Auditorat militaire (Military Prosecutor's Office) • High Judicial Council • Bar Associations and CSOs 	
		<p>Output 1.4: Planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation chain at national, provincial and local levels, including, the National Institute of Statistics, have strengthened capacities for Sustainable Development Goal delivery, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.4.1</u> No. of provincial and local development plans that integrate the Sustainable Development Goals Baseline: 5; Target: 21</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.4.2</u> Existence of data collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: (a) Conventional data collection methods (e.g., surveys) Baseline: No; Target: yes (b) Administrative reporting systems Baseline: No; Target: yes (c) New data sources (e.g., big data) Baseline: No; Target: yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and provincial governments • Ministries of Justice • Auditorat militaire (Military Prosecutor's Office) • National and provincial planning • Provincial Planning Divisions and Branches • Civil society. 	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PILLARS II and V OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT: Diversification and transformation of the economy – The environment, sustainable and balanced development				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Inclusive economic growth, agricultural development, demographic dividend capture, social protection and sustainable management of natural resources				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
<u>Indicator 2.1.4:</u> Employment rate of youth and women Baseline: 71%; Target: 76%	- National Statistics Report. National Institute of Statistics - Freq: Annually	Output 2.1: Solutions developed for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains with access for women and youth.	• Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Regular: 49,500,000
				Other:

<p>Indicator 2.2.3: Multi-dimensional poverty rate Baseline: 74%; Target:<50%</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3 Reforestation rate Baseline:15%; Target: 50%</p>	<p>- Human Development Report - UNDP - Freq: Annually</p> <p>- Report of Ministry of Environment - Ministry of Environment - Freq: Annually</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.1.1:</u> Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises utilizing supplier development platforms for inclusive and sustainable value chains. Baseline: 0; Target:1,000</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.2:</u> % of local agricultural producers linked to local markets in targeted areas, disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: 0%; Target 50% (50% women and youth)</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.3</u> Number of people involved in non-agricultural income-generating activities (as a result of technological development) in targeted rural areas, disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline: 0; Target: 4,000 (2,000 women and youth))</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.4:</u> Number of localities with required infrastructure for improved rural development in the targeted areas (rural roads, storage facilities, warehouses, renewable energy capacity, information technology infrastructure, etc.) Baseline: 0; Target: 5</p> <p>Output 2.2: Women and youth are enabled to access and engage in decent employment and livelihood schemes in the mining sectors.</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.1.</u> Existence of a gender-responsive operational legal and regulatory framework for artisanal mining. Baseline: No; Target: Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.2.</u> No. of structured and operational cooperatives/associations of artisanal miners (men and women) Baseline: 0; Target: 5</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2.3.</u> No of livelihood options created to increase 'vulnerable/disadvantaged' women's and youth's empowerment in the mining sector Baseline: 0; Target: 2</p> <p>Output 2.3: Marginalized and vulnerable groups, particularly, poor, women, youth and people with disabilities are empowered to gain access to financial services to build sustainable productive capacities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Agricultural and Technologic Research • Agence Nationale de Promotion des investissements • Private sector • CSOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Mining • CSOs (bringing together small-scale mining producers) • Private sector. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Planning (Agence Nationale pour la Promotion des Investissements) 	<p>268,000,000</p>
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		<p><u>Indicator 2.3.1</u> No. and type of financial products placed on the market, disaggregated by financial products aimed at poor, women, youth and people with disabilities Baseline: 0; Target: 2</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.3.2</u> No of people accessing financial services disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 1,083,642 [41.92% women]; Target: 1,583,000 [45% women]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Finance, of the Economy, and of SMEs/SMIs • Civil society • Private sector 	
		<p>Output 2.4: Solution adopted to improve access to clean affordable and sustainable energy.</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.4.1:</u> No. of micro-hydro power plants constructed/rehabilitated Baseline: 3; Target: 8</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.4.2:</u> No. of households that have adopted sustainable cooking ovens and fuel Baseline: 0; Target: 10,500</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.4.3:</u> No. of households that have access to renewable energy in the target areas. Baseline: 95,744; Target: 140,800</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Energy • Provincial governments • Women’s and youth organisations • NGOs/CSOs 	
		<p>Output 2.5: National and local institutions including civil society and the private sector have strengthened technical and operational capacities to drive inclusive and sustainable management of the natural resources (water, forests, land, minerals, etc.) and climate change mitigation and adaptation actions stated in the nationally determined contribution.</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.5.1</u> No. of agricultural models that combine yield performance with environmental sustainability implemented Baseline: 0; Target: 5(maize-rice-beans-cocoa-coffee)</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.5.2:</u> Existence of an operational national greenhouse gas inventory system that is linked directly to relevant sectors (e.g. energy, agriculture, forestry, transport, etc.). Baseline: No; Target: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Environment • Civil society • Private sector 	

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PILLAR II OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT: Strengthening of governance and peacebuilding					
UNSDCF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Access to basic social services and humanitarian assistance					
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises					
<p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of local conflicts that ended with sustainable solutions Baseline: 0; Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of pacified and reconciled towns in the east of the country Baseline: 0; Target: 2</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: The Country's Ibrahim Index of gender-based violence. Baseline: 50.0; Target: 65</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights and International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy: Poll reports – peacebuilding. - MONUSCO/Stabilization Support Unit (SSU) - Freq: Annually 	<p>Output 3.1: Local communities and institutions have strengthened technical capacities for prevention and, management of conflicts.</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.1.1</u> Data-informed development policies, plans and institutions to strengthen social cohesion and prevent risk of conflict in place. Baseline: No; Target: Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.1.2</u> Number of dialogue and conflict management mechanisms set up and functional Baseline: 2; Target: 5</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.1.3</u> Number of temporary jobs created in the communities in the target areas Baseline: 3,000; Target: 20,000</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.1.4:</u> Number of at-risk youth with capacities for potential employment in the target areas. Baseline: 3,000; Target: 20,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial governments • Provincial assemblies • Local leaders and civil societies • Religious groups • Women's and Youth organizations 	<p>Regular: 11,896,000</p> <p>Other: 38,000,000</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights and International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy: Poll reports – Peacebuilding. - MONUSCO/SSU - Freq: Annually 	<p>Output 3.2: Government institutions and communities at the local and central levels, are enabled to effectively promote gender equality and prevent and fight gender-based violence.</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.2.1:</u> Percent reduction in reported gender-based violence cases. Baseline: 35.63%; Target: 60%</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.2.2:</u> No. of cases of gender-based violence treated at the community level Baseline: 5,242; Target: 8,347</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Gender and Family • Ministry of Justice • Provincial governments • Provincial assemblies • Civil society • Hospitals and health centres 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mo Ibrahim Foundation report. - Freq: Annually 	<p>Output 3.3: The communities and institutions have strengthened technical capacities to cope with crises and natural and climate disasters.</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.3.1:</u> Existence of mapping and an action plan on risks and threats at the provincial level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs • Provincial governments • Civil society 		

		<p>Baseline (2019): No; Target: Yes [5 provinces]</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.3.2</u>: Existence of a national policy on crisis prevention and management. Baseline: No; Target: Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.3.3</u>: Number of households that have benefited from actions mitigating risks and threats from natural and climate disasters. Baseline: 2,100; Target: 4,000</p>		
TOTAL				<p>Regular: 79,396,000</p> <p>Other: 368,500,000</p>