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Draft country programme document for Democratic Republic of the Congo (2025-2029)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a fragile country emerging from prolonged crises and conflicts. Despite its vast natural resources, the country has struggled to translate its potential wealth into sustainable development. Persistent politico-security and governance challenges contribute to keep the country in the category of least developed countries (LDCs). Persistent poverty (74.7 per cent) affecting rural areas (84.9 per cent) more than urban areas (62.6 per cent) and women (75.6 per cent) more than men (71.6 per cent),[1] disparities in access to basic services (water: 24 per cent, electricity: 16 per cent, sanitation: 20 per cent),[2] limited employment opportunities (19 per cent)[3] mostly affecting women (20.9 per cent),[4] inadequate social protection (only 4.7 per cent access to formal social protection system) [5] and acute food insecurity (22.6 million in IPC phase 3 and 3.8 million in IPC phase 4)[6] contribute to a low Human Development Index (HDI 0.479 in 2022, ranking 179th out of 189 countries).

2. The country faces complex security and humanitarian issues, with 6.3 million internally displaced people[7] and around 26.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2023[8] despite the presence of a United Nations peacekeeping mission since 1999. Institutional weaknesses and deficits in environmental and natural resources management for inclusive growth further exacerbate the country's vulnerability, ranking it 182nd out of 185 countries most vulnerable to climate change in 2021. In 2020, the country was ranked second globally for primary deforestation[9] due to slash-and-burn agriculture and land-use changes. This undermines efforts to meet the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for emission reduction and climate change adaptation. Furthermore, with only 16 per cent of the population having access to electricity, there is significant reliance on charcoal.

3. To address these challenges, the Government has developed the 2024-2028 National Strategic Development Plan to which the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation framework (UNSDCF 2025-2029) is aligned. It is structured around five pillars: (i) economic diversification; (ii) human capital development; (iii) improved governance; (iv) modernization of infrastructure and land-use planning; and (v) sustainable and balanced development.

4. Based on wide consultations undertaken with national authorities, civil society organisations, representatives of beneficiaries, private sector, donors and other stakeholders, and taking into account its mandate, the UNDP Country Programme 2025-2029 will support the United Nations system in achieving the outcomes of the UNSDCF with a main role on outcomes 1 (inclusive growth and economic diversification); 2.1 and 2.2 (governance and stabilisation); and 4 (environmental sustainability), leveraging its comparative advantage and partnerships. Through its portfolio approach, UNDP will create

[1] Enquête_par_grappes_à_indicateurs_des_ODDs_2020-(EGI-ODD).
[2] EGI-ODD-2020.
[3] https://zoom-eco.net/a-la-une/rdc-le-taux-de-chomage-parmi-les-jeunes-de-15-a-24-ans-a-evolue-de-1585-en-2017-a-19-en-2020-rapport.
[4] EGI-ODD-2020.
[5] EGI-ODD-2020.
[6] https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_DRC_Food_Security_Nutrition_22Jun23Jul_French.pdf
[7] DRC: Figaro-AFP-30/10/23. https://www.lefigaro.fr/flash-actu/republique-democratique-du-congo-pres-de-7-millions-de-deplaces-en-interne-un-record-selon-l-onu-20231030.
[8] https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/democratic-republic-congo/republique-democratique-du-congo-apercu-des-besoins-et-plan-de-reponse-humanitaire-2023-2024-en-un-clin-doeil-fevrier-2023.
[9] CIFOR-ICRAF."Over-a-quarter-of-Congo-Basin-forests-at-risk-of-vanishing-by-2050". https://forestsnews.cifor.org/79903/over-a-quarter-of-congo-basin-forests-at-risk-of-vanishing-by-2050?fnl=Workshop%20report%20on_the_formulation_of_the_ToC_and_programmatic_priorities_for_the_CPD%202025%E2%80%932029.

synergies across UNSDCF priorities and support innovative solutions for data management, tracking development trends and providing evidence-based studies for integrated programming. It will leverage South-South and triangular cooperation to capitalize on the successful experiences in the subregion, particularly in relevant thematic areas. In addition, through the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, UNDP will contribute to the delivery of results across all outcomes and support the work of sister UN agencies.[10]

5. Based on evaluative feedback from the independent evaluation of the previous programme cycles, and the findings and lessons learned from projects and thematic evaluations, UNDP will support the Government in the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Agenda 2063 of the African Union. UNDP will ensure that no one is left behind by applying gender-responsive and rights-based approaches for inclusivity and accountability. UNDP will also support peace efforts made by the Government by enhancing its positioning in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) programmatic portfolio related to rule of law, transitional justice, security governance and protection of civilians, and stabilization and resilience. To achieve this, UNDP will rely on key enablers such as digital transformation, sustainable financing, and intelligence for development.

6. As an integrator for the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP will focus on six impact areas: governance of natural resources; gender equality; structural transformation; youth and women empowerment; climate change; and peace and security. Targeting conflict zones, mining areas and forests, the programme will prioritize the most vulnerable and marginalized, including victims of gender-based violence, people with disabilities, indigenous people, and those communities most affected by recent global and local crises.

7. To achieve the collective results from the UNSDCF 2025-2029, UNDP will capitalize on its strong presence throughout the country, strategic positioning and trust generated during previous programming cycles as evidenced by the findings of the independent country programme evaluation and other surveys, ongoing investments at national and subnational levels, and its vast network of partners and expertise, including the UN Volunteers and Innovation Accelerator Lab.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. The county programme document, aligned with the UNSDCF 2025-2029, outlines a strategic approach to driving transformative change in the country across three critical areas: governance and peace consolidation, inclusive economic growth and environmental sustainability. With a focus on improving the well-being of populations, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized, UNDP efforts aim to create durable impact through targeted interventions. To achieve this transformational change, UNDP will support the Government to strengthen institutional and human capacities at all levels, lay strong foundations for transparent and accountable governance that ensure the fair distribution of resources and opportunities, and uphold peoples' rights. To reduce multidimensional poverty and socio-economic and spatial inequalities, UNDP will support efforts of the Government within the framework of the United Nations country team to stimulate green and resilient economic growth through low-carbon development strategies; improve natural resource management; mitigate climate hazards; improve access to green, low-cost energy; strengthen professional and entrepreneurial capacities of young people, women and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); improve access to financial assets and services, especially for young people and women; and increase national capacities for mobilizing conventional and innovative public and private financing. Also,

[10] UNV-Talent_Pool

to consolidate peace, security and social cohesion, UNDP will support government initiatives to improve access to quality justice for all and the restoration of state authority in conflict zones, address gender-based violence and ensure protection of vulnerable populations. Ultimately, all these interventions will allow the Democratic Republic of the Congo to make significant progress in sustainable human development. The Congolese population will thus benefit from a more diversified and inclusive economy, a strong social protection system, diversified basic services, and improved environmental and natural resources.

9. UNDP intends to implement this programme by investing in the impact areas mentioned above and by placing its drivers and signature solutions at the United Nations system's disposal.

Priority 1. Sustainable inclusive economic growth driven by a more diversified economy, generating employment opportunities and decent incomes, particularly for the most vulnerable populations and impacts on social and territorial inclusion. (UNSDCF-Priority 1: Outcome 1)

10. On the fight against poverty and inequalities, UNDP will support government initiatives to reduce income inequalities by promoting innovative entrepreneurship and income-generating jobs and activities, specifically for poor, marginalized populations and rural households, particularly in the northern and western provinces. Efforts to develop the local economy will include (i) unlocking investments and supporting MSMEs, (ii) promoting value chains in specific sectors (i.e., the circular, blue and green economies) aligned with sub-regional and regional markets and, (iii) improving the competitiveness of local products in accordance with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement. Special focus will be given to empowering youth and women and facilitating access to socio-economic infrastructure and services in target areas.

11. UNDP will facilitate access to funding, market information and capacity-building for producer groups, notably women's groups, with synergies developed with partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and UNHCR. Collaboration with the World Bank and the Global Fund including through the PDL-145T will strengthen basic services delivery and promote digital transformation.

12. Addressing economic transformation and competitiveness, UNDP will support the development of inclusive value chains, particularly in agricultural and mining sectors, by promoting women and youth entrepreneurship, private sector innovation and climate-resilient practices. UNDP collaboration with the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI)/DRC REDD+ National Fund (FONAREDD), Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and private sector will contribute to promoting economic transformation towards achieving the Goals. Emphasis will be placed on the development of MSMEs in sectors involving young people, women, people with disabilities, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups.

13. UNDP will foster public-private dialogue to drive reforms for enhanced business competitiveness and resilience to shocks, in addition to establishing an effective social protection system. The programme will support the transition process to sustainable employment and more productive and inclusive jobs creation for women and young people. UNDP will promote innovation and private sector partnerships to support women and young entrepreneurs, craftsmen and smallholders to develop their businesses and foster the ecosystem platforms, such as YouthConnekt.

14. On development financing, UNDP will help the Government to implement the Integrated National Financing Framework for the achievement and monitoring of the

Goals, with the support of international partners. UNDP will advocate for an equitable allocation of resources to benefit the most vulnerable, using reliable national data on poverty and geographical disparities.

Priority 2. Effective governance, rule of law and protection of populations for inclusive development and sustainable peace in the country. (UNSDCF-Priority 2: Outcomes 2.1 & 2.2)

15. As to governance, UNDP will support initiatives to combat corruption, enhance public administration performance, improve the business climate, and promote decentralization and strengthen democratic institutions, particularly the Parliament (national and provincial levels), the High Council for Audiovisual and Communication, the National Commission on Human Rights, Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI), the Economic and Social Council and civil society. Additionally, specialized institutions overseeing key reforms—including the Steering Committee for Public Finance Reforms, Technical Support Unit for Decentralization, Agency for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, National Financial Intelligence Unit, General Inspection of Finance, National Secretariat for Capacity Building and the National Equalization Fund—will receive support to bolster their steering capacity and advance the development agenda. Furthermore, support will be provided for the finalization and operationalization of the National Volunteer Policy and the establishment of the National Youth Volunteer Programme in collaboration with the National Volunteer Secretariat (SNV-RDC).

16. UNDP will focus on advancing security/rule of law and peacebuilding goals by supporting public service reforms and conflict prevention efforts in stable areas while addressing conflict transformation in areas affected by violence. The Government will be supported in steering and operationalizing police reform, as well as fighting against impunity. Key actions include supporting police reform and accountability, promoting community policing and enhancing the independence and capacity of the judiciary. Additionally, UNDP will assist in implementing transitional justice measures and alternative conflict resolution mechanisms to extend access to justice. UNDP will leverage digital tools to support these reforms.

17. UNDP will contribute to the national policy for resolving customary conflicts by providing institutional support and human capital development in the police and justice sectors, notably by strengthening the training institutes, such as the National Institute of Judicial Training, Congolese National Police Directorate General of Schools and Training as well as strategic institutions like the National Oversight Mechanism and Presidential Council of Strategic Oversight.

18. UNDP will strengthen the resilience and stabilization of conflict-affected areas by addressing the root causes of conflicts. To this end, UNDP will work closely with the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme (P-DDRCS), specific sectoral ministries, the private sector and the National Institute of Professional Preparation to advance community resilience and psycho-social and economic reintegration of ex-combatants. The transitional justice aspects, applied to the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration process, will be addressed in collaboration with United Nations Joint Human Rights Office and in support of the Ministry of Justice and the P-DDRCS.

19. UNDP will support the Government in implementing public policies and in strengthening local authorities in priority governance sectors for conflict transformation. UNDP will work closely with the Ministry of Gender to implement the new National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence by providing a multisectoral response to gender-based violence, especially as it relates to conflicts, as well as improving national and provincial coordination frameworks and mechanisms.

20. UNDP, together with UNHCR, will support Congolese institutions and community organizations on specific issues pertaining to displaced populations as well as host communities to develop the necessary mechanisms, strategies and capacities to provide durable solutions to IDPs and to support people on the move (refugees, returnees, migrants), according to Global Compact for Migration and the Global Cooperation Framework principles and partnership frameworks together with UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration as well as with MONUSCO's specialized sections. In collaboration with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP will work on cross-border interventions to prevent violent extremism. UNDP will also leverage existing and new partnerships with other development partners, including international financial institutions (IFIs).

21. For more efficiency and impactful results, UNDP will create greater synergy between governance and peace consolidation, stabilization and resilience interventions within the portfolio approach framework.

Priority 3. Sustainable natural resources management, protection of ecosystems and effective and transparent environmental governance. (UNSDCF-Priority 4: Outcome 4)

22. UNDP will support the Government in developing low-carbon strategies aligned with the revised NDCs. UNDP in collaboration with the Government and partners including CAFI/FONAREDD, KOICA, the GEF, Global Climate Fund, and the European Union, FAO and UNCDF, will enable the innovative and sustainable forest and natural resource management; land use planning; sustainable, modern and competitive agricultural and mining value chains; and smart production systems that protect natural resources. UNDP will support dialogue on the sustainable management of forest resources, involving relevant ministries, institutions, parliament, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and communities.

23. Investments promotion will be strengthened to increase access to clean, reliable and affordable energy and to accelerate the energy transition. The programme will build on the achievements of the processes of promoting a regulatory and gender-sensitive legal framework conducive to the deployment of renewable energy and low emission solutions, including clean cooking and e-mobility. To promote clean and innovative technologies to improve energy efficiency and increase production and local processing capacity, the following will be considered: (i) strengthening public-private partnerships through assistance to corporate social responsibility and (ii) sharing experiences and support in enhancing capabilities (skills transfer, technological adaptation and promotion of innovation for small producers). UNDP will support the Government to establish a regulatory framework for sustainable financial mechanisms to enable private actors to invest in the energy sector. Special emphasis will be placed on micro-enterprises, digital services and green jobs in the renewable energy and waste recycling sectors, with the value-addition of promoting employment opportunities for youth and women.

24. UNDP will also support capacity development in disaster risk reduction and management, including strengthening the institutional framework, improving multi-hazard early warning systems at national and local levels, supporting land-use and urban development plans, risk management, and losses and damages assessment, paying particular attention to women and girls.

25. UNDP will support national processes for mobilizing climate funds to finance the NDC, mitigation and adaptation policies implementation. To that end, UNDP will help the Government bring together relevant ministries and development partners, including IFIs, USAID, US Forest Service, EU, United Kingdom, Germany-GIZ, FAO and African Carbon Markets Initiative to coordinate development financing and to support the

establishment of gender-sensitive innovative green financing mechanisms, such as carbon markets, payment for environmental services, biodiversity and green bonds for the achievement of the NDC and the Goals. UNDP will support the country in forging South-South and triangular cooperation and drawing lessons from best practices to better address these issues with Congo Basin countries and Amazonia Basin countries.

III. Programme and risk management

26. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for result alignment and resources assigned to the Programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

27. The Programme will be nationally-implemented. If necessary, national implementation may be replaced by direct implementation for part or all of the Programme to enable response *force majeure*. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

28. The Programme will be governed by a board co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Francophonie to oversee risks, programme results and progress toward UNSDCF and CPD outcomes. Joint steering and technical committees will ensure programme quality assurance, fostering national ownership and outcome sustainability. New and strategic partnerships will be forged, and a portfolio approach will contribute to the optimization of projects and resource management.

29. The Country Office will enhance its technical, programmatic, operational and organizational capacities, potentially leveraging the UNV programme resources where necessary.

30. Risks to programme implementation include security deterioration; logistical and programmatic impact of MONUSCO transition and drawdown; social and political instability; resource mobilization challenges—particularly with the Government within the context of the PDL; limited capacity of government institutions and national partners to apply harmonized approach to cash transfers rules and procedures; fiduciary risks and the lack of a culture of transparency in asset management; environment, climate hazards and natural disasters risks; and reputational risks related to potential sexual exploitation and abuse in project implementation.

31. UNDP mitigation strategies include: regular application of the programme criticality requirements, ensuring continuous business continuity planning, using authorised local airlines and advocating for a wider UNHAS coverage; diversifying funding sources, including from non-traditional donors, government financing, the private sector, emerging partners, philanthropies, IFIs and vertical funds, strengthening advocacy with the Government to ensure PDL financing; capacity-building of government institutions and national partners to comply with harmonized approach to cash transfers rules and procedures; conducting a systematic risk analysis during project design; adhering to social and environmental standards to promote ethical conduct with the zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse; and advocating for the promotion of women's inclusion in decision-making.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

32. To monitor project and portfolio results effectively, UNDP plans to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation system, integrating links with national systems and leveraging an adaptive programming approach to allow for timely programmatic adjustments when needed. Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound indicators will be developed, and an Integrated Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Plan will be implemented to ensure contributions to UNSDCF outcomes are met alongside nested UNDP country programme commitments.

33. UNDP, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies will contribute to strengthening the national statistical system and academic and research institutions, ensuring quality data availability.

34. Tools such as joint monitoring missions, annual reports, UNSDCF/CPD annual reviews, and project/portfolio steering committee meetings will be used for the M&E of the Goals, public policies, interventions and development planning.

35. In addition, UNDP will explore digital data collection, which focuses on strengthening government institutions (i.e., National Institute of Statistics, SDG Observatory) in data collection, analysis, management and reporting in order to generate verified data for governance and the monitoring of provincial development plans.

36. UNDP will ensure that all monitoring activities prioritize gender equality, leaving no one behind, and environmental sustainability. Five per cent of the programme budget will be used for monitoring, evaluation and learning implementation. It will also use the corporate gender marker to ensure 15 per cent is budgeted for advancing gender equality.

37. Evaluations will adhere to the costed evaluation plan, in line with UNDP Evaluation Guidelines to inform country programme evolution throughout the cycle. UNDP will ensure that stakeholder feedback mechanisms are established, and a knowledge management and communication plan will guide programme implementation, result-sharing and advocacy efforts.

38. The following additional actions will be taken: (i) a review of in-house capacity for M&E and support for capacity-building if needed, (ii) acknowledging the risks to monitoring, specifically in a crisis context, and possible mitigations, and (iii) where applicable, commitment to capturing impact narratives during implementation.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2025-2029)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL (2024-2028): Economic diversification, human capital development, infrastructure and land-use planning, sustainable and balanced development				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2029, the economy is diversified and provides access to decent job opportunities, financing and entrepreneurship development for Congolese populations, particularly the most vulnerable.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 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**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)**
Indicator_1.1 Proportion of population living below the poverty line by sex. Baseline (2023): 74.6% (Women: 75.6%, Men: 71.6%) Target (2029): Less than 50% (Women and Men) Indicator_1.2 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita Baseline (2023): 7.8% Target (2029): 9% Indicator_1.3 Employment rate by gender and age Baseline (2023): Female: 59%, Male: 63.3%; Young: 33% Target (2029): Female: 60%, Male: 60%; Young: 60%	Data source: HDR Frequency: annual Responsibilities: UNDP Data source: CBC Report Frequency: annual Responsibilities: UNDP Data source: VNR Frequency: annual Responsibilities: ILO Report	**Output_1.1: Youth, women and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises /industries have enhanced professional, entrepreneurial and digital capacities to benefit from employment and income-generation opportunities in market-driven growth sectors.** **Indicator_1.1.1: Number of new jobs created from UNDP support.** Baseline (2023): Men: 0; Women : 0 Target (2029): 500,000 including 50% women Data source: activity reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator_1.1.2: Number of policies/strategies/plans supporting economic transformation developed, including digital solutions** Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2029): 5 Data source: Ministry of Planning Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_1.1.3: Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises/industries created from UNDP support** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 100 Data source: Ministry of Planning Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_1.1.4: Number of young women and men deployed as volunteers and/or interns for skills development and employment opportunities in key sectors** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 2,000 including 50% women Data source: UNV Program Report Frequency: Annual	Ministries Small and Medium Enterprises, of Youth, Employment, Central Bank of Congo (CBC). Planning, Finance, National Volunteer Secretariat	**Regular:** 40,134,050 **Other:** 241,175,000

		Output_1.2: Equitable access to assets, financial and non-financial services for the population, especially youth and women in rural areas, is improved for the development of value chains. **Indicator_1.2.1: Number of people accessing financial services (IRRF_1.3.2)** Baseline (2023): Female: 1,368,732; Male: 1,363,268 Target (2029): 4,478,000 including 45% women Data source: CBC Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_1.2.2: Number of new people accessing basic economic social infrastructures** Baseline (2024): Men: 0, Women: 0 Target (2029): 250,000 including 50% women Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_1.2.3: Per cent of new local agricultural producers linked to local markets in targeted areas** Baseline (2023): 70% including 15% women Target (2029): 70% including 30% women Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual		
		Output_1.3: Institutional capacities strengthened to mobilize classic and innovative public and private financing/investment for sustainable economic transformation including green transition. **Indicator_1.3.1**: **Number of scalable innovative financing models tested and deployed at national scale** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 3 Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_1.3.2**: **Existence of Integrated National Financial Framework (INFF) operational** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 1 Data source: Ministry of Finance report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_1.3.3**: E**xistence of mechanism for public-private strategic dialogues on development issues set up and operational** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 1 Data source: MoF/FEC Report Frequency: Annual		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL (2024-2028): Improved governance, sustainable and balanced development				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2029, national, provincial and local institutions effectively improve the quality of democratic, administrative and economic governance, thus contributing to the enjoyment of rights and better access to public services for all, especially the most vulnerable groups.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: No one left behind, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
Indicator_2.1 Participation rate in national, provincial and local elections disaggregated by gender. Baseline (2023): Women: 50.1%, Men: 49.9% Target (2029): Women: 52%, Men: 48% Indicator_2.2 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) for the country Baseline (2023): 32.7 Target (2029): 40 Indicator_2.3 Proportion of seats occupied by women (parliament, national and provincial governments) Baseline (2023): 14%, 27%, 9% Target (2029): 20%, 30%, 30% Indicator_2.4 Corruption perception index Baseline (2023): 20 Target (2029): 40	Data source: CENI report Frequency: quinquennial Responsibilities: UNDP Data source: Mo Ibrahim Report Frequency: biennial Responsibilities: UNDP Data source: VNR report Frequency: biennial Responsibilities: UNWOMEN Data source: Corruption Perception Index Report Frequency: biennial Responsibilities: UNDP	**Output_2.1: Public institutions at the national, provincial and local levels, with the active participation of communities and CSOs, have improved capacities for planning, financing investments, piloting, and monitoring and evaluation of public policies.** **Indicator_2.1.1: Number of entities at national, provincial and local level with gender-responsive development plan and an operational M&E mechanism** Baseline (2023): 1 National, 15 provinces, 14 DLE Target (2029): 1 National, 20 provinces, 20 DLE Data source: Ministry of Planning Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_2.1.2**: **Number of provinces and DLE with a recovery plan to improve capacity to mobilize own resources for investment financing** Baseline (2023): 3 provinces, 4 DLE Target (2029): 8 provinces, 12 DLE Data source: Ministry of Finance Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_2.1.3: Existence of an updated National Strategy for the Development of Statistics** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 1 Data source: NIS Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_2.1.4**: **Existence of an updated strategic framework for the implementation of decentralization, with an action plan and a digital monitoring mechanism** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 1 Data source: Ministry of Decentralization Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_2.1.5: Existence of a national volunteer policy and a national youth volunteer program** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 1 National Volunteer Policy, 1 National Youth Volunteer Programme Data source: Ministry of Planning, SNV-RDC Report Frequency: Annual	Ministries of Decentralization, Planning, Provincial governments. Civil society. National Institute of Statistics (NIS). Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). National and provincial parliament. National Volunteer Secretariat (SNV-RDC).	**Regular:** 4 378 260 **Other:** 25 294 460

		Output_2.2: Institutions and communities at national, provincial and local levels have the strengthened capacities and inclusive mechanisms for oversight, transparency, accountability and citizen participation. **Indicator_2.2.1: Number of national, provincial and local public institutions that have produced and published accountability reports** Baseline (2023): 6 (1 national, 5 provinces, 0 DLE) Target (2029): 17 (1 national, 10 provinces and 11 DLE) Data source: Accountability report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_2.2.2: Number of measures to strengthen accountability, prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at national and provincial levels (IRRF_2.1.1)** Baseline (2023)**:** 9 Target (2029): National: 12; Sub-national: 10; Sectorial: 25 Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_2.2.3: Number of people who participated in elections (IRRF_2.4.3)** Baseline (2023): 43,941,891 including 22,021,762 women Target (2029): 60,000,000 including 30,000,000 women Data source: INEC Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_2.2.4: Number of initiatives to promote female leadership developed** Baseline (2023): 3 Target (2029): 8 Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual		
		Output_2.3: Parliamentary and democracy support institutions at the national, provincial and local levels have strengthened capacities to fully perform their sovereign functions. **Indicator_2.3.1: Number of new human rights-compliant legislative texts adopted** Baseline (2023): 8 Target (2029): 15 Data source: Official newspaper Frequency: Annual **Indicator_2.3.2: Number of parliamentary and democracy support institutions with technical and operational capacities, including digitalization** Baseline (2023): 5 (2 parliamentary and 3 democracy support institutions) Target (2029): 20 (15 parliamentary and 3 democracy support institutions) Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL (2024-2028): Improved governance, sustainable and balanced development				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2029, the Congolese population, particularly in conflict and post-conflict zones in view of MONUSCO's disengagement, will be living in an environment of improved security, lasting peace, more effective justice and social cohesion, and will be better protected against all forms of violence (armed and unarmed) and more resilient to the effects of conflict.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk				
Indicator_3.1 Per cent of people in target communities reporting feeling safe (disaggregated by gender) Baseline (2023): TBD Target (2029): TBD Indicator_3.2 Reduction rate of sexual and gender-based violence in target areas Baseline (2023): TBD Target (2029): 50%	Data source: Survey Perception Report Frequency: annual Responsibilities: UNDP Data source: Gender Ministry Report Frequency: annual Responsibilities: UNWOMEN/UNDP	**Output_3.1: Institutions and actors at the national, provincial and local levels have the increased capacity and resources to improve access to quality justice for all, effectively fight impunity and prevent violent extremism against gender and human rights.** **Indicator_3.1.1: Existence of an updated and operational national justice reform policy with priority action plans** Baseline (2023): 01 Target (2029): 01 Data source: Ministry of Justice Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_3.1.2: Number of new persons with access to justice (IRRF_2.2)** Baseline (2023): 9,155 (Female: 5,414, Male: 3,741) Target (2029): 15,000 (Female: 9,000 Male: 6,000) Data source: Ministry of Justice Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_3.1.3: Number of institutions in the criminal justice chain with strengthened technical and operational capacities to carry out their missions** Baseline (2023): 30 Target (2029): 69 Data source: Ministry of Justice Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_3.1.4**: **Number of cross-border, national, provincial and local policies, strategies and programmes for the prevention of violent extremism developed** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 5 Data source: Project Report Frequency: Annual	Ministries: Justice Interior, Gender Rights Humans, Congolese National Police. Civil Society	**Regular:** 6 567 390 **Other:** 40 480 540
		Output_3.2: Institutions and security forces at the national, provincial and local levels have the strengthened capacities and resources necessary to improve the protection and security of populations, including the most vulnerable. **Indicator_3.2.1**: **Existence of an updated operational action plan for reform of the Congolese National Police (PNC) accompanied by priority action plans** Baseline (2023): 01 Target (2029): 01 Data source: PNC Report Frequency: Annual		

		Indicator_3.2.2: **Number of PNC structures (Commissariats, IGPNC, etc.) with strengthened technical and operational capacities to carry out their missions** Baseline (2023): 4 Target (2029): 32 Data source: PNC Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_3.2.3: Number of operational mechanisms to bring communities and security forces closer together** Baseline (2023): 8 Target (2029): 64 Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual		
		Output_3.3: Public institutions and communities, especially women and youth, at national, provincial and local levels have strengthened capacities and operational mechanisms for coordination, prevention, conflict management and implementation of durable solutions to foster conflict resilience, peacebuilding and social cohesion. **Indicator_3.3.1**: **Number of gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive development policies, cross-border initiatives, plans or institutions in place to: (i) address conflict drivers, (ii) strengthen social cohesion, (iii) prevent risk of conflict and (iv) sustainable solutions (IRRF_3.1.3)** Baseline (2023): 24 Target (2029): 29 Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_3.3.2**: **Number of institutional and community-based mechanisms for coordination, prevention and management of conflicts established and operational** Baseline (2023): 05 Target (2029): 09 Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_3.3.3**: **Number of people on the move and host communities benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion and sustainable solutions (IRRF_3.4.2)** Baseline (2023): 19,112 (Women: 3,104, Men: 11,008, Youth: 5,000) Target (2029): 28,000 (Women: 8,000, Men: 10,000, Youth: 10,000): Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_3.3.4: Number of people benefitting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings (IRRF_3.3.2)** Baseline (2023): TBD Target (2029): 33,000 (Women: 17,160, Men: 15,840) Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual		
		Output_3.4: Institutions and communities at national, provincial and local levels have strengthened capacities to prevent gender-based violence and degrading social norms, including in the crisis context for equality and inclusion.		

		Indicator_3.4.1: **Number of initiatives to prevent gender-based violence by addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices (IRRF_6.3.2)** Baseline (2023): 04 Target (2029): 06 Data source: Ministry of Gender Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_3.4.2**: **Number of entities (national, provincial, CSOs) with strengthened capacities to implement legislation, policies, action plans and initiatives to prevent gender-based violence (IRRF_6.3.3)** Baseline (2023): 23 Target (2029): 41 (08 national entities, 06 subnational entities, 24 CSO, 03 from private sector) Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL (2024-2028): Infrastructure modernization and spatial planning, sustainable and balanced development				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: By 2029, national, provincial and local institutions and grassroots communities, including those on forced displacement and economic actors, ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, the protection of ecosystems, the promotion of the energy transition and the adoption of measures to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (i) Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions; (ii) resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk				
Indicator_4.1 Reforestation rate Baseline (2023): TBD Target (2029): 10% Indicator_4.2 Rate of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions Baseline (2023): 4% Target (2029): 8% Indicator_4.3 Percentage of contribution of renewable energy to total energy consumption Baseline (2023): 3% Target (2029): 5%	Data source: Ministry of the Environment report Frequency: annual Responsibilities: UNDP Idem Data source: Ministry of the Environment report Frequency: annual Responsibilities: UNDP/PNUE	**Output_4.1: Public institutions, local communities and CSOs have improved capacities for the management of natural resources (forests, land, mines, water, etc.) and the protection of biodiversity.** **Indicator_4.1.1**: **Number of new people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and biodiversity and promote sustainable use of resources (IRRF_4.1.1)** Baseline (2023): TBD Target (2029): 150,000 including 50% women Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_4.1.2**: **Number of sectorial policy measures in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of NDC (IRRF_1.1.2)** Baseline (2023): 4 Target (2029): 7 Data source: Ministry of the Environment Frequency: Annual **Output_4.2: Equitable access to clean, sustainable and affordable energy in rural and peri-urban areas and to energy services is increased.** **Indicator_4.2.1: Number of energy sector management and development strategies, plans and instruments developed** Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2029): 3	Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Planning, Energy, Rural Development	**Regular:** 21 891 300 **Other:** 131 550 000

		Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_4.2.2: Number of new people who gained access to clean, sustainable and affordable energy (IRRF 5.1.1)** Baseline (2023): Men: 0; Women: 0 Target (2029): 1 000 000 including 40% women Data source: Project Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_4.2.3: Number of megawatts installed renewable energy capacity per technology (IRRF_5.2.1)** Baseline (2023): Micro Hydro: 0.47 megawatts Target (2029): Micro Hydro: 10 megawatts Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_4.2.4**: **Number of people who benefitted from e-mobility services** Baseline (2024): Men: 300, Women: 200 Target (2029): 1.000.000 including 50% women Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual		
		Output_4.3: Disaster risk management and community resilience to the effects of climate change are improved. **Indicator_4.3.1**: **Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans that are gender responsive in place at national and provincial levels (IRRF-3.1.1)** Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2029): 3 Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_4.3.2**: **Existence of a national policy for prevention and risk management of natural disasters** Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2029): 1 Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual **Indicator_4.3.3**: **Number of measures and innovative solutions for adaptation to the effects of climate change implemented and developed** Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2029): 3 Data source: Data Collection Report Frequency: Annual		