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**Country programmes and related matters**

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

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## I. Programme rationale

1. The Republic of the Congo has an estimated population of 5.2 million (2018), of whom 51 per cent are women and 47.7 per cent are under age 20, as indicated in the National Development Plan (Plan National de Développement (PND)) 2018–2022. The population growth rate of this sparsely populated country is 3 per cent. The country has significant natural resources that offer strong development potential, but the oil crisis of 2014 undermined economic and social development efforts and left the country in an unprecedented crisis.<sup>1</sup>
2. Although Congo is classified as a middle-income country, the 2014 crisis revealed the fragility of its economy. Gross domestic product (GDP) contracted by 3.1 per cent in 2016 and 5 per cent in 2017. The weak economic recovery in 2018 is mainly driven by an increase in oil production and the price of oil. The economy showed a slight improvement in 2018, which should be confirmed in 2019, with estimated growth rates of 1 per cent and 3.2 per cent of GDP respectively for these years.<sup>2</sup> However, this recovery remains precarious. The non-oil share of GDP, already marginal prior to the 2014 crisis, showed a 7 per cent<sup>3</sup> decline in 2018. The weak prospects for economic growth will certainly affect the Government's co-funding of development activities.
3. Official development assistance has represented some 0.3 per cent of total programmable aid since 2017,<sup>4</sup> of which the social sector received 48 per cent and the economic sector 21 per cent, mainly for infrastructure and services.<sup>5</sup>
4. The Human Development Index value remained stable, at 0.61, and the Congo ranked 137 of 189 countries<sup>6</sup> in 2018. The poverty level, estimated at 46.5 per cent according to the 2014 national Human Development Report, remains high. Poverty is more pronounced in rural (54 per cent) than urban (32.3 per cent) areas and among people with disabilities and indigenous peoples, who also have limited access to education, literacy and basic social services.
5. The Congo ranked 143 on the Gender Inequality Index in 2017, showing large disparities in gender equality. Progress was made in recent years with respect to women's representation in decision-making spheres, particularly in the Senate and the National Assembly.<sup>7</sup> These modest advances, however, should not conceal the sociocultural barriers faced by women and the significant challenge of gender-based violence. According to a 2016 report,<sup>8</sup> persistent customs and traditions prevent women from realizing their potential.
6. In 2018, the Congo ranked 41 of 54 African countries in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance. Numerous governance challenges result in low levels of satisfaction on the part of the population and service users. These challenges include: the inefficiency of the central and decentralized administrations; the insufficient technical and financial capacities of human resources; the low quality of services; a judicial and security system that poorly protects human rights; and unequal access to justice. Given the weaknesses in transparency and accountability in the management of public affairs and of citizen participation in local decision-making, the system of economic governance is inefficient and decentralization is only slightly effective. The Congo was ranked 165 of 180 countries on the 2018 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, with a score of 19/100.

<sup>1</sup> According to an International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission report of November 2018, the country's debt accounted for 96 per cent of GDP as of that date.

<sup>2</sup> IMF, *op. cit.*

<sup>3</sup> World Bank Group, *Situation économique de la République du Congo*, September 2018.

<sup>4</sup> According to [data](#) from the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Human Development Report 2017. Congo also ranked 13 of 53 African countries.

<sup>7</sup> Slight increases were observed in the Senate (from 10 per cent in 2012 to 21 per cent in 2017), National Assembly (from 9 per cent in 2012 to 11 per cent in 2017) and in local department councils (from 12 per cent in 2014 to 22 per cent in 2017).

<sup>8</sup> Report prepared in 2016 by the ministry in charge of the promotion of women with support from UNDP.



7. Despite the signing of a ceasefire and cessation-of-hostilities agreement in December 2016 between the Government and Pastor Ntumi, one of the main opposition figures, and an amelioration of the situation, the security situation in the Pool region still requires special attention. At the beginning of 2018, 158,717 displaced persons were registered and affected by insecurity, 114,086 of whom were in the Pool and Bouenza departments.<sup>9</sup> Moreover, despite the collection of weapons in the Pool, the reintegration of ex-combatants is not yet effective. The negative impact of the deterioration of social and economic conditions, in addition to the high levels of poverty in this region (74.8 per cent compared to 32.3 per cent in urban areas), can put youth at risk of being co-opted for political reasons. Reconciliation between communities and ex-combatants, and between ex-combatants and the police force, needs to be strengthened. Additional risks include the subregional challenges in northern Cameroon and the Central African Republic.

8. The country has ratified international and subregional agreements for management of Congo Bassin. Despite its proactive policy of carrying out major initiatives in the green and blue economy, its 65 per cent forest cover, many rivers and extensive national parks (covering 12 per cent of the country), the Congo faces numerous challenges related to climate change: sustained degradation of its natural resources and environment due to anthropogenic pressures from overexploitation of forest products; the reduction of fallow land; excessive and illegal extractive mining; uncontrolled irrigation; illegal clearing for agricultural purposes; and repeated bush fires. Promoting diversification of the economy should be based on sustainable agriculture and ecotourism, to promote sustainable value chains and production methods that preserve ecosystems. This would mitigate pressure on natural resources, avoid excessive deforestation, limit air, soil and water pollution and enhance the resilience of the population to climate change.

9. With a very young population, the Congo needs to focus on human capital development, as the youth unemployment rate (ages 15–29) is estimated at 30.5 per cent<sup>10</sup> (2016). The importance of the informal sector, particularly in agriculture where most young people work, and the inability of the education system to meet the needs of the labour market reinforce the need for greater investment in training opportunities and development of adequate skills, especially in high-potential sectors such as sustainable agriculture and ecotourism. Given its relevance for sustainable management of resources and for employment, agriculture is a key sector for sustainable development.

10. The 2017 independent country programme evaluation highlighted important achievements which need to be consolidated. Policy frameworks have been developed including policy papers on the development of internal trade and the national land policy, the national tourism strategy and the national employment policy. For the new programme cycle, UNDP will support government authorities in operationalizing the policies to contribute to economic diversification.

11. The evaluation recognized that UNDP has enabled the Congo to elaborate several strategic documents related to biodiversity and tourism and reinforced the coordination mechanism at country level for sustainable development management. The evaluation highlighted that for the new UNDP programme, direct support to implementation at community level will be a key comparative advantage, including supporting authorities in systematically monitoring achievements to sustain programmatic outcomes. This will require a focus on systematic monitoring, better coordination and effective ownership by national counterparts.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The country programme is designed to support the Republic of the Congo to build on progress achieved and address remaining gaps in governance, peacebuilding, security, economic diversification and poverty reduction, and strengthen resilience with the aim of reducing inequalities and breaking the cycle of poverty. UNDP will build on its comparative advantages in the areas of governance, women's empowerment and gender

<sup>9</sup> According to figures from lists provided by the directors of the social affairs departments, which is responsible for the registration of displaced persons and which served as the basis for the preparation of the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, the situation evolved positively

<sup>10</sup> Ministère de l'Enseignement Technique et Professionnel, de la Formation Qualifiante et de l'Emploi, 2016 report.

equality, environmental sustainability and resilience to enhance its contribution to Congo's achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

13. The programme is based on the assertion that long-term investments in sustainable agriculture and ecotourism, together with skills development and strengthening of accountable, transparent and inclusive governance, protection of human rights, reduced gender inequalities and an inclusive State-citizen dialogue, will improve trust in government actions, build peace and strengthen security. If governance is inclusive and accountable, government actions will promote effective economic diversification in a sustainable way. The UNDP contribution to inclusive governance will support this transformation with the aim of leaving no one behind.

14. The programme adopts an integrated approach to problem analysis combined with better targeting (taking into consideration key factors such as vulnerability and potential) of actors and sectors (agriculture and ecotourism for example) where interventions will be concentrated in both urban and rural areas. This should help to strengthen the coherence of actions and promote the scaling-up of successful pilot initiatives. UNDP will consolidate gains in capacity-building of networks of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to amplify advocacy for improving the legal framework for civil society intervention. UNDP will strengthen its collaboration with academia and scientific researchers, which is essential for supporting the development of the agricultural, tourism and environmental sectors, particularly for promoting renewable sources of energy.

15. The programme, developed in consultation with the Government and national partners, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and development partners including the United Nations system, represents the UNDP contribution to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2020–2024. It is in line with the PND 2018–2022, the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan, the African Union Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018–2021. It builds on the UNDP comparative advantages in policy and technical support and lessons learned from the previous programme.

16. In its integrator role, UNDP will encourage the promotion of cross-cutting and inclusive approaches based on social cohesion and peacebuilding dynamics. The programme has two interrelated pillars that simultaneously address challenges related to governance and peacebuilding (pillar 1) and sustainable economic diversification and the resilience of institutions and communities vulnerable to climate change and crises (pillar 2). Emphasis will be placed on the most vulnerable communities and populations to leave no one behind and reduce gender inequalities and economic disparities to break the cycle of generational and multidimensional poverty through more equally shared growth. In addition to convening stakeholders to support the country's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP will strengthen and leverage partnerships for Goal-related financing, including with the private sector and technical and financial partners. UNDP will build on the current portfolio of Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects and the opportunities around strategic forest management and other areas with international financial institutions and bilateral partners to explore jointly with the Government opportunities for advancing sustainable development.

17. UNDP will respond to government priorities through signature solutions 1-4 and contribute to the achievement of the targets identified in the UNDAF related to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 8, 13, 16 and 17.

18. As the Goals have been contextualized and integrated in the country's strategic documents, particularly the PND, with the support of UNDP, the programme will focus on operationalizing them through national and local discussion platforms around the 2030 Agenda. The aim is to localize the Goals through local development plans. UNDP will strengthen its partnerships with relevant local partners in line with its partnership and resource mobilization strategy. It will focus on strengthening the capacities of community-based organizations to provide inclusive services to the most vulnerable men and women and on the normative and policy-related aspects and concrete needs of the population and beneficiary institutions to cope with an evolving context at both the local and national levels. It will consolidate and extend its partnership with the private sector (chambers of commerce and individual businesses) and academia to propose innovative solutions to the development challenges facing the Congo. UNDP is well positioned to deliver

programmatic support for national development priorities and institutional-level capacity development, and to mobilize technical expertise and financial resources using the national implementation modality.

19. In both pillars, UNDP will enhance South-South and triangular cooperation and collaborate with national centres of excellence, with an emphasis on innovative approaches that can be adapted to the national context, such as Rwanda's YouthConnekt and Green Fund initiatives. UNDP is supporting a partnership between Morocco and the Congo to set up a Blue Fund for natural resource management and aims to expand this partnership to include the Islamic Development Bank to support projects on skills development and livelihoods for women and youth. UNDP will promote knowledge-sharing on issues such as financing for development and the blue and green economy, building on the results of a development finance assessment to be conducted with the support of the Regional Bureau for Africa.

#### **Strengthening governance, peacebuilding and security**

20. In partnership with the Ministry of Planning and Finance and the UNDP Pôle de Dakar, the programme will support the development and use of tools for monitoring transparency and managing public finances, including the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation chain. This includes improved capacities for collection of data related to the Goals as well as monitoring and improving the coordination of development aid policies and programmes by the Office of the Prime Minister, the National Assembly, the Senate and the High Authority Against Corruption. This support will help to strengthen a culture of accountability and transparency and the technical, human and organizational capacities of anti-corruption institutions to strengthen the integrity and transparency of the national system. These initiatives will be undertaken in collaboration with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Similarly, support will be provided to strengthen the national statistics system to better monitor the PND.

21. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Interior and Decentralization to develop methodological tools for local development planning by local and regional authorities based on the Sustainable Development Goals. This will strengthen citizens' participation in decision-making on the development and implementation of local development plans. It will further contribute to the implementation of the decentralization policy, which is a government priority, in particular through operationalization of the strategic plan for reforming the State developed by the Ministry of Civil Service, and to social protection. These tools will systematically address issues of gender equity and equality.

22. In partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Integration of Women in Development, UNDP will continue to collaborate on the operationalization of the national gender policy, specifically through advocacy to improve the legal and institutional framework for reducing gender inequalities, and the identification of appropriate funding mechanisms for women's entrepreneurship. To accelerate results on poverty reduction and women's employment, UNDP will develop and strengthen strategic partnerships with the private sector which have already shown encouraging results, for example in the forest management and oil sectors.

23. In partnership with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (UNCHRD), UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Ministry of Social Affairs to establish a platform for collaboration for implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review (UPR), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other human rights treaty bodies, including human trafficking. This platform will bring together the Government, civil society and national human rights institutions to improve the effectiveness of implementation. In partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the Ministry of Health and the National AIDS Council, UNDP will support strengthening of the legal and policy environment for equitable access to health, particularly by marginalized and vulnerable groups.

24. UNDP will provide advisory support to the Ministry of Interior and Decentralization, the Office of the High Commissioner for the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants (Haut Commissariat à la Réinsertion des Ex Combattants (HCREC)) and the National Council for Dialogue and Civil Society to strengthen social cohesion, by supporting platforms for intercommunity dialogue in the Pool Department. Participation of women and women-led organizations will be key. In partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Decentralization and the Ministry of Defence, UNDP will work towards strengthening the technical and operational capacities of the police and gendarmerie. UNDP will continue to support government efforts for peacebuilding, reconciliation and social cohesion, specifically the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme signed by the HCREC for reintegration of former combatants and associated populations, among them internally displaced persons including women. In that context UNDP will also support the application of an action plan for implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security.

**Diversification of economy in a sustainable manner and promotion of resilience of communities and institutions vulnerable to climate change**

25. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the programme will emphasize developing cocoa and banana value chains, beekeeping<sup>11</sup> and promotion of ecotourism by developing national protected areas and ecosystems. UNDP will help diversify economic activities for youth, women and indigenous people in targeted areas and support developing their skills to access these opportunities and thus reduce inequalities.

26. To this end, UNDP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, will contribute to strengthening the policy, institutional and regulatory framework for the agricultural and ecotourism sectors. UNDP will assist the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forest Economy, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and small- and medium-sized enterprises to identify and promote niches with high potential for decent jobs and sustainable incomes, as well as to develop value chains in the respective sectors. Emphasis will be placed on building human capital and skills that match employment requirements and activities promoted by young people and women in partnership with the private sector for innovative and sustainable financing.

27. UNDP will strengthen collaboration with the Ministry of Forest Economy and the Ministry of Tourism and Environment for developing and implementing plans for managing and developing parks and protected areas such as Lac Télé Community Reserve, Odzala Kokoua National Park and the Lossi Gorilla Sanctuary as tourist sites. This will be done in line with the ongoing transboundary initiatives with Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon. The programme will emphasize strengthening the national system of protected areas, jointly managed with local communities to ensure the sustainability of production methods through capacity-building for local communities. This will be achieved by helping the Government to develop a sustainable financing mechanism following the model of the funds for the management of protected areas and the Congo Basin, e.g., the Blue Fund, the Green Climate Fund, particularly for the benefit of young people, women and the poorest populations to strengthen the resilience of communities most vulnerable to climate change. UNDP will work to support improving knowledge and dissemination of adaptation techniques and technologies in the climate change, water and agriculture sectors. UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Environment in updating the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan as a strategic programming framework for climate change.

28. Planned interventions will be implemented under the leadership of the Government (Ministry of Planning and other key ministries). The proposed programme is building on a framework of multiple partnerships with public-private sector entities, CSOs and academia. This will entail strengthening joint initiatives with United Nations agencies in the framework of Delivering as One and the UNDP integrator role. It will be implemented through innovative, multidimensional approaches of both upstream and downstream

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<sup>11</sup> Eighty per cent of food and agricultural products are imported.

initiatives with the support of government cost sharing in the context of a lower middle-income country.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

29. This country programme document outlines the contributions of UNDP to national results and serves as the accountability tool of the country office to the Executive Board. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures, and in the internal controls framework. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs related to the implementation of the programme will be charged to the projects concerned. National implementation will be the preferred approach to programme implementation, and the appropriate operational modalities will be defined according to the interventions to strengthen ownership and accountability. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordination with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. A macro-assessment of the public finance management system and the micro-assessments of relevant partners will be carried out in 2019 to identify potential risks related to the management of public resources. UNDP will build the capacities of implementing partners on results-based management and on UNDP project and programme management rules and procedures. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will implement the joint programming framework and business operations strategy under Delivering as One.

30. UNDP will review its capacities and find appropriate measures to ensure its financial sustainability including improving the implementation of the direct project costs, the allocation of staff according to programmatic needs and the deployment of project units in the field for efficient implementation. For the effective use of resources, financial management controls will be implemented in line with the internal control and improved cost-recovery mechanisms. To ensure national ownership, national partners will be fully engaged in planning and management processes.

31. The main potential risks to programme implementation include: (a) deterioration of the security context and sociopolitical instability resulting from a worsening of the socioeconomic, political and governance environments in the country and the subregion. This is linked to a possible aggravation of the humanitarian crises in Likouala and the Pool region, to possible political tensions around the presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for 2021-2022 and to instability in the subregion; (b) a decline in the country's oil resources, which may lead to reduced public funding and affect opportunities for government financing. This will require the country office to adopt a bold approach to resource mobilization in Congo's middle-income country context; and (c) limited capacity of government institutions and national partners in programmatic implementation and application of HACT rules and procedures.

32. UNDP will mitigate these risks through regular monitoring and scenario-based analysis, making required adjustments in case the situation deteriorates. To diversify its resources and increase its capacities for programme delivery, the country office will develop and implement its partnership and communication strategy and action plan, with support from the Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy and the active engagement of partners. This will allow the country office to diversify and widen its funding base by developing partnerships with international financial institutions (e.g., World Bank, IMF) and other sources of global funds (Green Climate Fund, GEF, Peacebuilding Fund) and with traditional and non-traditional partners (foundations, the private sector).

### **IV. Programme monitoring and evaluation**

33. Monitoring and evaluation will be aligned with the results framework of the UNDAF and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 and backed by the PND results monitoring framework. At least 5 per cent of the office's programmatic resources will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation activities. UNDP will allocate additional resources to strengthen national capacities for: (a) data collection and better monitoring of progress made towards achieving the national development goals; and (b) regular monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal targets. Programme monitoring and evaluation will be

carried out using a results-based management and quality assurance approach. Monitoring will be carried out annually and will be integrated into the UNDAF monitoring system.

34. Regular monitoring of country programme outputs will be carried out based on credible data. There will be a final evaluation of relevant projects funded by the GEF. The contributions to national results will be regularly reviewed to guide decision-making and adjust the programme as needed. UNDP will work with national partners responsible for monitoring results of development activities and the United Nations country team monitoring and evaluation group. The collection and analysis of indicator data will be disaggregated by sex, age, etc., to inform the core principle of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind. The gender marker will be integrated into all projects and will serve as a resource allocation tool. UNDP will actively participate in joint annual reviews of the UNDAF in collaboration with other stakeholders. A midterm evaluation will assess the effectiveness of the country programme, including lessons learned, to inform the development of the next cycle.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for the Congo (2020–2024)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY/GOAL: PND strategic axis: strengthening of governance</b>				
<b>Sustainable Development Goals: 5, 16 and 17</b>				
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP:</b>				
By 2024, the Congolese populations will benefit from an improved system of institutional, democratic, human rights, administrative and economic governance that promotes inclusive and participatory development based on peacebuilding and humanitarian efforts.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3. Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises</b>				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source, frequency and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.:</b> Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (education, health, tourism, etc.) (Goal 16.6.1) <b>Baseline:</b> 41% <b>Target:</b> 50%</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.:</b> Percentage of recommendations made by international bodies for the protection of human rights and accepted by the Government that are implemented <b>Baseline:</b> 0% (37 recommendations from the sixth report (2012) of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)) <b>Target:</b> 54%</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3:</b> Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance <b>Baseline:</b> 40.3 (2018) <b>Target:</b> 43.1</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4:</b> Gini Index</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> Reports from different sectoral ministries and the Statistical Commission of Parliament <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, OHCHR</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Periodic reports of UNHCRD Report of human rights NGOs National report on the Goals PND evaluation report Report of the Statistical Committee of Parliament Reports of CEDAW and other treaty bodies</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Perception survey <b>Frequency:</b> Biannual</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Mo Ibrahim Annual Report <b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1: Departments involved in research and planning (33) and their directors have enhanced technical capacities to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate and coordinate inclusive development laws, policies and programmes aligned to human rights commitments</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> Number of (a) departments and (b) departmental directors who adopt and implement systematic tools and practices to monitor and evaluate sectoral policies <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> (a) 33 (b) 10 <b>Data source:</b> Monitoring and evaluation framework paper of sectoral departments <b>Frequency:</b> Midterm</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Proportion of newly formulated development policies that are gender-sensitive <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 30% <b>Data source:</b> General Directorate of Planning <b>Frequency:</b> Biennial</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.3:</b> Existence of a validated assessments/reviews of the PND implementation conducted by the DEP <b>Baseline:</b> No <b>Target:</b> Yes <b>Data source:</b> Monitoring and implementation reports of the PND <b>Frequency:</b> Biennial</p>	<p>Ministries of Justice and Human Rights, of the Interior, of Finance, of Planning and Development, of Women and the Integration of Women in Development, of Public Services and State Reform Parliament CSOs Media NGOs Auditors Board National Police Gendarmerie Nationale HCREC UNHCR, UNFPA UNHCDH-United Nations Office for Central Africa UNESCO PBSO</p> <p>Congolese Human Rights Observatory Association pour les Droits de l'Homme et l'Univers Carcéral</p>	<p><b>Regular:800,000</b> <b>Other: 14,500,000</b></p>

<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0.465 <b>Target:</b> 0.40</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, OHCHR</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Gini Index <b>Frequency:</b> Biannual</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, OHCHR</p>	<p><b>Output 1.2: Parliamentary processes and the national courts responsible for audit and budgetary discipline t strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Parliament has improved capacities to undertake inclusive, effective and accountable law-making, oversight and representation (Strategic Plan indicator 2.2.2.3) <u>Baseline:</u> No <u>Target:</u> Yes <u>Data source:</u> Official Journal-Parliament report-Training reports <u>Frequency:</u> Biennial</p> <p><b>Output 1.3: CSOs have the technical capacity to effectively exercise their participatory and accountability role in defining and monitoring public policies and promoting transparency in governance action</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Number of (a) NGOs and (b) organizations of media professionals utilizing the public space to assume the roles set out in the law on transparency and accountability in public financial management <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> (a) 50 NGOs, (b) 20 <u>Data source:</u> Reports of institutions and civil society; Media press releases <u>Frequency:</u> Annual</p> <p><b>Output 1.4: Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Social Affairs, civil society and national human rights institutions have improved capacities for the effective use and implement the recommendations of the UPR, CEDAW and other human rights treaty bodies</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.1.:</b> Number of recommendations from the UPR, CEDAW including recommendations on gender equality, human trafficking and protection of rights of vulnerable groups. <u>Baseline:</u> 10 <u>Target:</u> 60 <u>Data source:</u> Reports of treaty bodies and human rights institutions and NGOs (UPR, CEDAW, Human Rights Watch, National Human Rights Council, Congolese Observatory of Human Rights, United States Department of State) <u>Frequency:</u> Annual</p> <p><b>Output 1.5: National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities</b></p>	<p>Multi-partner support programme for local elections in Congo High Council on Freedom of Communication National Commission to Fight Corruption and Fraud Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative National Financial Investigation Agency World Bank Bilateral agencies (United States Agency for International Development)</p>
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		<p><b>Indicator 1.5.1:</b> Percentage of platforms/community dialogue committees set up at the local and national levels with at least 50% women representativeness  <u>Baseline:</u> 7  <u>Target:</u> 16  <u>Data source:</u> Reports of HCREC /Land Administration  <u>Frequency:</u> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.5.2:</b> Number of dialogue mechanisms provided during electoral cycle  <u>Baseline:</u> 0  <u>Target:</u> 15  <u>Data source:</u> Report of the National Electoral Commission and Observers  <u>Frequency</u> by end of cycle</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.5.3:</b> Number of ex-combatants (men and women) reintegrated into communities  <u>Baseline:</u> 0  <u>Target:</u> 10,000 (W: 2,500; M: 7,500)  <u>Data source:</u> Reports of HCREC, Ministries of Social Affairs and of Humanitarian Action  <u>Frequency:</u> Annual</p> <p><b>Output 1.6:</b> The national statistics system has strengthened technical capacities for the systematic production of reliable, disaggregated, quality data to efficiently monitor the implementation of the PND and progress on the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.6.1:</b> Number of data-collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Goals:  (a) Conventional data-collection methods (e.g., surveys)  (b) Administrative reporting systems  (c) New data sources (e.g., big data)  <u>Baseline:</u> (a) 2; (b) 1 voluntary national review on the Goals;  (c) 0  <u>Target:</u> (a) 3; (b) 4; (c) 1 crisis risk dashboard  <u>Data source:</u> National monitoring reports on the achievement of the Goals, national Human Development Report  <u>Frequency:</u> Annual</p>		
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<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY/GOAL:</b>  <b>PND Strategic Axis: Economic Diversification</b>  <b>Sustainable Development Goals:</b> 1, 2, 8, 13 and 17</p>				
<p><b>UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP:</b> By 2024, the poorest Congolese populations have access to renewable energies and diversified economic opportunities that create jobs and sustainable incomes in the fields of agriculture, food security and ecotourism while respecting environmental standards and contributing to increasing resilience to climate change.</p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Accelerate structural change that is conducive to sustainable development</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator 2.1:</b> Youth unemployment rate, disaggregated by sex and geographical area  <u>Baseline</u> 30.5% (W: 31.6%, M: 29.5%, urban: 39% rural: 11.7%)  <u>Target:</u> 28%</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2:</b> Proportion of the population living below the poverty line (disaggregated by sex)  <u>Baseline:</u> 46.5% (W: 54%, M: 46%)  <u>Target:</u> 38% (W: 50%, M: 50%)</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b>  Reports of ILO and of Ministries of Labour and of Youth</p> <p>General population and habitat census  General agricultural census  Third household living conditions survey  Report of national employment agency</p> <p><b>Frequency of data collection:</b>  Biennial</p> <p>FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR</p> <p><b>Data source</b>  Reports of ILO and partners,</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1: Vulnerable populations, especially women and youth in targeted areas, have access to viable, diversified and environmentally friendly economic opportunities in sustainable agriculture and ecotourism</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Number of: (a) new jobs created; and (b) people with improved livelihoods, disaggregated by sex, in newly developed value chains, sustainable agriculture and ecotourism.  <u>Baseline:</u> (a) 0; (b) 0  <u>Target:</u> (a) 2,000 (1,000 women, 1,000 men); (b) 2,000 (1,000 men, 1,000 women)  <u>Data source:</u> Reports on wildlife conservation services, statistics on ecotourism by the Ministry of Tourism  <u>Frequency:</u> annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Number of developed and operational ecotourism sites  <u>Baseline:</u> 1  <u>Target:</u> 5  <u>Data source:</u> Reports of the Conservation of Protected areas services, Department of Statistics by the Ministry of Forest Economy</p>	<p>Ministries of Tourism and the Environment and of Forest Economy  Central African Forest Commission,  International Commission of Congo Basin Oubangui Sangha  Conference on Wet Ecosystems of Dense Humid Forests of Central Africa  Blue Fund for the Congo Basin;  GEF  FAO  Green Climate Fund  World Wildlife Fund  Wildlife Conservation Society  UNFCC</p>	<p><b>Regular: 751,000</b>  <b>Other: 15,025,000</b></p>

<p><b>Indicator 2.3:</b> Proportion protected area at national level managed sustainably by populations  <b>Baseline:</b> 12%  <b>Target:</b> 15%</p>	<p>World Bank and of the Ministries of Labour and of Youth  General population and habitat census  General agricultural census  Third household living conditions survey</p> <p><b>Frequency of data collection:</b>  Biennial  FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR</p> <p><b>Data source</b>  Ministry of Planning report  National Human Development report</p> <p><b>Frequency of data collection:</b>  Biennial  FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR</p>	<p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.3:</b> Number of ecotourism fauna and flora cultural products developed and available in the market  <b>Baseline:</b> 2  <b>Target:</b> 4  <b>Data source:</b> Reports of the Congo Agency for Fauna and Protected Areas, report of the Directorate General for Tourism  <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.4: Number of youths, women and indigenous people who found a job following skills development supported by UNDP</b>  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> 1,000 youth, 500 women, 250 indigenous persons  <b>Data source:</b> Reports of Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Women and NGOs  <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p><b>Output 2.2. National institutions and populations adopt sustainable biodiversity management frameworks, practices and measures to counter the effects of climate change.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> Number of parks and reserves sustainably managed with the participation of the populations  <b>Baseline:</b> 3  <b>Target:</b> 5  <b>Data source:</b> Report of the Agence congolaise de la Faune et des aires protégés (Congolese Agency for Fauna and Protected Areas)  <b>Frequency:</b> annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.2</b> Number of agricultural farmers (disaggregated by sex) of the target areas that adopt climate change adaptation practices and techniques  <b>Baseline:</b> 74 (35 women, 39 men)  <b>Target:</b> 1,000 (400 women, 600 men)  <b>Data source:</b> Odzala Kokoua Park report, project report  <b>Frequency:</b> Biannual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.3:</b> Number of artisanal miners that adopt sustainable mining practices  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> 300 (270 men, 30 women)  <b>Source:</b> Report of the Ministry of Mines  <b>Frequency:</b> Biannual</p>	<p>International Union for Conservation of Nature  Congolese Agency for Fauna and Protected Areas  United States Agency for International Development  European Union  World Tourism Organization  UNEP  UNIDO  GEF,  Islamic Development Bank</p>	
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