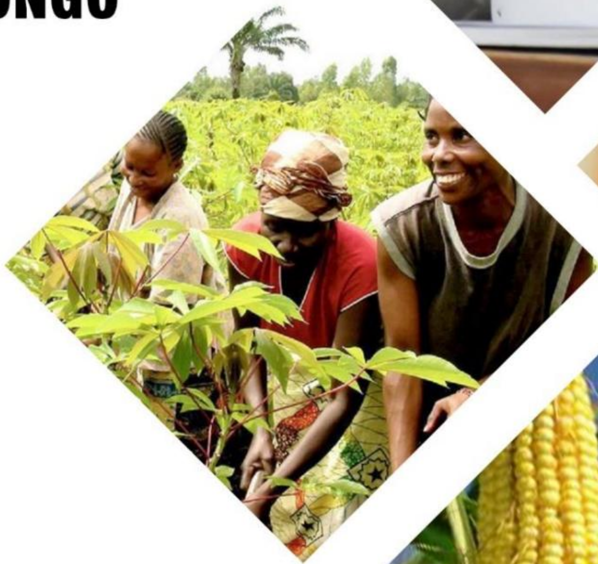
RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO



PLAN NATIONAL STRATÉGIQUE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

2019-2023

Abbreviations and acronyms

1. BAD	: African development bank
2. BCC 3.	: Central Bank of Congo
CDF 4.	: Franc Congolais
CLD 5.	: Local Development Committee
CNP 6.	: National Equalization Fund
DCS	: Control and Monitoring Department
7. DD	: Demographic dividends
8. DON'T SAY	: Department of Macroeconomic Studies
9. DEP 10.	: Studies and Planning Department
DSCRP	: Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Document
11. EDS – RDC	: Demographic Health Survey/DRC
12.EESU	: Higher and University Education Establishment
13. ENP	: National Prospective Study
14. ETD	: Decentralized Territorial Entity
15. FARDC	: Armed Force of the Democratic Republic of Congo
16. FPI	: Industry Promotion Fund
17. GARD	: Management focused on Development Results
18. IDE	: Foreign direct investment
19. ISF	: Synthetic Fertility Index
20. OCDD	: Congolese Sustainable Development Observatory
21. OCR	: Peacebuilding and State Strengthening Objectives
22. ODD	: Sustainable Development Objective
23. PAP	: Priority Action Plan
24. PBAG	: Programming Budgeting of Government Actions
25. PME/ PMI	
26. PNSD	: National Strategic Development Plan
27. UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
28. PPBS	: Planning, Programming, Budgeting and monitoring-evaluation
29. PPP	: Private public partnership
30. PSG	: Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
31. PTA	: Annual work plan
32. PTF	: Technical and financial partners
33. PUIDC	: Emergency Integrated Community Development Program
34. DRC	: Democratic Republic of Congo
35. REDD+	
36. SACGT	: Support Secretariat for the Coordination of Thematic Groups
37. TA	: Access Rate
38. TBA	: Gross Access Rate
39. TBS	: Gross Tuition Rate
40. ICT	: Information and Communication Technology
41. TNA	: Net Rate
42. UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
43. USD	: American Dollars
44. HIV/AIDS	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
45. ZES	: Special Economic Zone
46. ZS	: Health zone

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Dedication

L This Document constitutes the only unifying programmatic framework of reference for all interventions of the Government and its development partners during the period from 2019 to 2023. It is mainly dedicated to the entire population of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for the trust she had placed in me by willingly agreeing to take me to the top of the State.

Indeed, my election in 2018 constituted a major political turning point for the process of finalizing the National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD). It was in fact the opportunity for a profound review of this strategy, if not for its harmonization with the new vision of development, both in its content and in its method. This projected vision of the country thus places "man" in all his dimensions at the heart of government action to lift him out of poverty.

Indeed, my election in 2018 constituted a major political turning point for the process of finalizing the National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD). It was an opportunity for a profound review of this strategy, better for its harmonization with the new development image, both in its content and in its method. The image of the country thus projected places "Man" in all its dimensions at the heart of government action in order to lift it out of poverty.

To this end, both all the institutions of the Republic and the people (the base) already share a common vision of the country's development. This vision is stated as follows: "In 25 years, the potential of the extractive and agricultural sectors of the DRC will have been highlighted, with the aim of building a diversified economy with inclusive growth and middle income, which aims to defeat poverty ".

Furthermore, the country plans to achieve its emergence in 25 years. To do this, many conditions must be met to enable it to seize new economic opportunities likely to facilitate structural transformation and thus strengthen the well-being of populations. With this in mind, the PNSD recommended a series of reforms for my emergence around five major strategic orientations, namely: (i) the development of human capital, social and cultural development; (ii) strengthening good governance, restoring State authority and consolidating peace; (iii) consolidation of economic growth, diversification and transformation of the economy; (iv) land use planning, reconstruction and modernization of infrastructure; and (v) environmental protection, the fight against climate change, sustainable and balanced development.

The objective of the entire population, through civil society organizations, youth platforms and the private sector, is therefore to support the country's progress towards emergence in a participatory manner. Therefore, over the next five-year term, the Government will have to drive and implement the necessary reforms. Other institutions of the Republic and development partners are called upon to participate respectively in monitoring and financing the reforms for their progress in relation to the objectives of emergence. Also, they will all have to provide advice to the Government on the implementation of these reforms. This will improve the performance and efficiency of the administration and, ultimately, ensure the successful implementation of said reforms to overcome poverty.

God bless the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Felix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO

President of the Republic and Head of State

Foreword

L he Democratic Republic of Congo aspires, like most developing countries, to join the club of developed countries. To achieve this, the Government of the Republic saw fit to develop and implement this Strategic Development Plan (PNSD). This plan was formulated following a participatory process which included the involvement of the main development actors. The Government of the Republic, aware that efforts must be intensified to lay and consolidate the foundations for the future emergence and development of the country, between now and 2050, has, within the framework of this PNSD, carried out a diagnosis which identifies the main challenges that the DRC must tackle to better position itself on the path to structural transformation of the economy.

To tackle these challenges, the sectoral development strategies recommended in the 2019-2023 Five-Year Plan are in line with the overall vision defined by the government. The choices made also take into account the various commitments made by the country within the framework of its external relations. The implementation of the strategies also aims for integral and balanced development of the country by focusing policies towards the most vulnerable areas for reasons of equity. This will allow a rapprochement between economic progress and national territorial planning.

Thus, the trajectory to be followed by the DRC for its development essentially includes three sequences: achievement of the status of middle-income country thanks to the transformation of agriculture, transformation towards an emerging country thanks to the transformation of industry, and country developed through an accumulation of knowledge. Of all these sequences, only the first, the one which should result in the transformation of agriculture, will be the subject of this PNSD 2019-2023.

It should be noted, however, that the Government's financing needs for the proposed programs, for the five years of implementation of the PNSD, are enormous. Thus the funding gap for programs represents more than a quarter of needs. This requires the Government to make an additional resource mobilization effort to stay on track with the ambitions set for the 2019 PNSD-2023 in terms of the emergence and development of the DRC.

Sylvestre ILUNGA IS GOOD

Prime Minister, Head of Government

Thanks

P For the development of this National Strategic Development Plan, PNSD in acronym, the Ministry of Planning received valuable support from a large number of natural and legal persons. This is how I would like to thank them through these few lines contained on this page.

My thanks go first to the institutions of the Republic, that is to say the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Government for having authorized the exercise and making available to the Ministry of Planning the necessary means to provide the DRC of a development document as useful as this PNSD.

The production of this PNSD, and all the documents which accompany it, in particular those relating to the Priority Action Plan, the budgetary framework and monitoring and evaluation, benefited from both technical and financial support from partners. Development. Among these, particular mention should be made of the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). who supported the consultants recruited for the development and proofreading of this PNSD. May these partners find here the expression of my deep gratitude, at the same time as I thank the consultants for the excellent work accomplished.

I also associate with these thanks civil society, the private sector and those responsible for the structures that contributed to the completion of this work. I am thinking in particular of the national foresight team and the secretariat supporting the thematic groups. The first for having initiated a series of consultations which resulted in the determination of the diagnosis and part of the development vision which base the priorities and strategic orientations of this PNSD and the second for having piloted the exercise of porting this PNSD at the level of the thematic groups.
Also, I greatly appreciated the assistance of members of the thematic groups and sectoral ministries in improving this important planning document. May they find here the expression of my sincere thanks. I am convinced that without their active participation and frank cooperation, this document could not have been developed in a more participatory manner.

Finally, I would like to thank the executives and experts of the Ministry of Planning in general, those of the Macroeconomic Studies Directorate in particular as well as all the executives of the study and planning directorates of the sectoral ministries for having contributed to the collection of basic data which fueled this PNSD.

Elysée MUNEMWE THAMUKUMUKU
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Planning

Executive summary

Development of the PNSD: context and approach

1. Since 2001, the Government has subscribed to the practice of management based on development results (GRD), strategic and operational planning instruments and the participatory approach. This is an approach to identifying and assessing needs, implementing programs and measures necessary to monitor development and guarantee the achievement of expected results. After nearly 10 years of fighting against poverty through the DSCRPs, African Governments have decided to change paradigm and move to the development phase by putting in place national economic and social development plans, to better fight against poverty. poverty. It is with this in mind that the Government of the DRC took the option in 2015 of developing a National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD).

2. The advantage of having a PNSD for the country is to provide itself with a single strategic framework of reference for the interventions of all development stakeholders, with the obligation of results and accountability. This plan thus constitutes a framework for harmonizing the interventions of development partners and aligning their contributions to national priorities at the sector and provincial level.

3. To do this, the PNSD followed a largely participatory approach at all critical stages of its development, which made it possible to take into account the concerns expressed by all stakeholders to make this document a true unifying framework. The aim pursued for this purpose is to clearly express the ambitions of the country, the logic of intervention of public action with a view to a firm commitment to achieve the objectives set and, ultimately, to realize the shared development vision

4. Furthermore, it should be noted that this PNSD is the result of the harmonization exercise of its strategic and operational components with the priorities contained in several documents. These are the Government Action Program, the sectoral priorities of the Head of State's first 100-day Emergency Program, the Accelerated Presidential Program to combat poverty and inequalities, the National Digital Plan, of the Integrated Emergency Community Development Program as well as other development initiatives.

Pre-diagnosis: massive poverty with multiple causes

5. The PNSD is structured around a framework which begins with the diagnosis of the situation of the Congolese economy and society. The inventory describes the social conditions of poverty in which many Congolese live. The description of poverty is made by analyzing the chain of causalities which determine living conditions following the diagram of the "problem tree". We thus see that the poverty which affects 70 to 80% of the population is mainly due to the high rate of unemployment, 63%. This unemployment itself results from the fact that the Congolese economy does not have inclusive growth. Indeed, the growth of the economy is mainly driven by the extractive sectors, notably mines and oil, which are not carriers of massive jobs, to the detriment of sectors such as agriculture or industry which have high potential for job creation.

6. This imbalance in the contribution of sectors to growth is the consequence of poor macroeconomic and sectoral governance. In fact, public spending is more allocated to consumption (residences, vehicles, leisure, etc.) rather than to productive investments in agriculture, industry, infrastructure, etc. the proportion of this distribution can reach 7o% of consumer spending, compared to only 30% of productive investments.

Strategic orientations of the PNSD

7. *Faced with the challenges and opportunities highlighted in the diagnosis, the PNSD provides an answer to the question "What to do?" » by proposing to build an economy with inclusive growth to solve the problem of unemployment, income and therefore poverty. Indeed, inclusive growth is required to involve the majority of Congolese in production and benefit from its spinoffs. To build this type of economy in the DRC, the development vision that underlies the actions or interventions of the Government and its partners was presented. This vision originates from the ENP, which itself is focused on the three dimensions of inclusive growth (sectoral, spatial and social inclusiveness), and joins that of the new political leadership of the DRC. It is stated as follows: "* ***In 25 years, the potential of the extractive and agricultural sectors of the DRC will have been highlighted, with the aim of building a diversified economy with inclusive growth and middle income, which aims to overcome the poverty*** *".*

8. *The vision and objective of building an economy with inclusive growth in the DRC thus constitute the foundations of the pillars of the PNSD whose contents follow the logic of the priority effects or results sought or expected, and therefore that of the priority actions or activities making it possible to produce these effects or achieve these results. The priority effects sought fall into these three dimensions that inclusive growth in the DRC must have. It is this logic which bases the prioritization in four of the five pillars of the PNSD. The pillar on governance responds to the imperative of bringing together the conditions required at the institutional and macroeconomic level to implement the priority actions of other pillars.*

9. *To do this, the development trajectory is conceived in three stages, namely: becoming a middle-income country thanks to the transformation of agriculture, reaching the status of emerging countries thanks to the transformation of industry and becoming a country developed through the accumulation of knowledge. Thus, during the first sequence, the PNSD is focused on the following five pillars:*

i. **Pillar 1. Development of human capital, social and cultural development.** *The objective of this strategic orientation is to achieve the dimension of inclusive growth which is social inclusion. Indeed, to be inclusive, growth must involve, in its achievement and in the distribution of its benefits, all the main social actors (households, firms, young people, women, nationals, foreigners, etc.). For this social inclusiveness, we must prioritize activities that facilitate human development through massive access to basic social services (health, education, housing, etc.).*

ii. **Pillar 2. Strengthening good governance, restoration of State authority and consolidation of Peace.** *This pillar brings together priority actions intended to create the conditions for achieving inclusive growth in all its three dimensions. Indeed, good political governance must include any action likely to institutionalize the Congolese State by clearly separating the public domain from the private domain. The confusion between these two areas is at the root of the flaws which have always characterized the management of public affairs in the DRC. Also, financing priority actions requires public finance management that maximizes revenue and improves the quality of public spending.*

iii. **Pillar 3. Consolidation of economic growth, diversification and transformation of the economy.** *Through this orientation, we prioritize sectoral inclusion combining sectors with high growth potential (mining, hydrocarbons, metallurgy, etc.) and those with high job creation potential (forestry, subsistence and cash crop agriculture, agro-industry, etc.) . The extractive and agricultural sectors are thus considered as the two main categories of productive sectors which, with in-depth value chains, will have to underpin the Congolese economy.*

the first step in its sequential evolution towards an inclusive growth economy. These sectors will have a knock-on effect on other sectors, such as industry, commerce and tourism.

iv. Pillar 4. Land use planning, reconstruction and modernization of infrastructure. *For greater spatial inclusiveness and to reduce the lack of centrality of the Congolese territory, this pillar prioritizes activities that structure the Congolese territorial space through transport routes and other structuring infrastructures (markings, optical fiber, energy production plants). water and electricity, etc.). The establishment of energy and transport infrastructures for the processing and evacuation of products will thus make it possible to boost mining and agricultural activities. Telecommunications equipment will have to target the establishment of the digital economy and other activities which will make it possible to bring about changes in several sectors, overcoming the constraints of time and place.*

v. Pillar 5. Environmental protection, fight against climate change, sustainable and balanced development. *This pillar also aims for social inclusion by bringing together actions that guarantee development sustainability. These include activities that contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change, as well as adapting to the effects of these already present changes (floods, erosion, landslides, heat, drought, etc.) .*

10. Furthermore, the hierarchy of pillars responds to the logic of the process of implementing the National Strategic Development Plan. First, we establish conducive governance to establish the foundations of inclusive growth through human and sustainable development, then we proceed with the diversification of the economy and territorial planning. The final impact is the achievement of the first stages of a Middle-income economy. This hierarchy also meets the priorities of the new political leadership for whom the advent of the rule of law in the DRC and human-centered development come upstream of all its action.

Cost, financing strategy and monitoring-evaluation of the PNSD

11. Cost estimation of different projects/ actions and measures necessary for the implementation of the PNSD 2019-2023 in the different sectors reveals that an overall amount of CDF 81.3 thousand billion (USD 47.55 billion) is required, i.e. an annual average of CDF 16.26 trillion (USD 9.51 billion). Foreseeable financing for the present five-year term is estimated at 37.34 thousand billion CDF (21.84 billion USD), or 45.93% of the total cost of which 33.94% represents the State's contribution and 11.99% that of the Donors. This leaves a financing gap of 43.9 thousand billion CDF (25.71 billion USD), or 54.07% of the total cost for the five-year term. The analysis of the distribution of financing needs by pillar shows the predominance of pillar 4 with 40.8%, followed by pillar 1 with 29.2%, pillar 2 with 17.2%, pillar 3 with 9.4%. % and 3.4% for pillar 5.

12. *The implementation of the Five-Year Plan, for effective achievement of the objectives set, is conditioned by:*

(i) The adoption and respect of a minimum of essential principles, in particular: respect for the priorities defined by the Government; the alignment of Technical and Financial Partners (PTF) on these priorities; accountability and information sharing between stakeholders; and statistical culture.

(ii) The involvement of all development actors, the main ones of which are: the Government of the Republic and other Institutions, the provinces, the Decentralized Territorial Entities (ETD), Civil Society and Private Sector Organizations as well as the PTFs.

(iii) The use of tools, the main ones of which are as follows: the central Priority Action Program (PAP), the provincial PAPs, the Budget Programming of Government Actions (PBAG), the State Budget, letters mission and the Annual Work Plan (PTA).

13. *Monitoring will make it possible to: (i) see the conformity of the activities carried out with the initial planning; (ii) detect gaps between achievements and forecasts; (iii) analyze the reasons justifying these deviations; (iv) make the necessary adjustments.*

14. *The evaluation will consist of the rigorous and independent assessment of the activities carried out or in progress to determine the level of achievement of the set objectives and contribution to decision-making.*

15. *Thus, according to the previously adopted schedule, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out at the levels sectoral and ministerial as well as by provincial governments and ETDs, especially during sectoral and global reviews. Everywhere, attention will be paid to financial execution and the completion of the actions planned in the implementation and monitoring-evaluation tools.*

16. *At different levels, the work will be prepared and coordinated by the Ministry in charge of Planning, the ministerial DEPs, the provincial ministries in charge of Planning, the Divisions and the Planning Branches in the provinces.*

INTRODUCTION

Context

17. Since 2001, the Government has subscribed to the practice of management based on development results (GARD), strategic and operational planning instruments, and the participatory approach. It is an approach to identifying and assessing needs, implementing programs and necessary measures, and ensuring follow-up in order to guarantee the achievement of the expected results. After nearly 10 years of fighting against poverty, through the DSCRPs, several African governments have decided to change the paradigm and move to the development phase, by putting in place national economic and social development plans, to better fight against poverty. It is with this in mind that the government of the DRC took the option in 2015 of developing a National Strategic Development Plan, PNSD.

18. The advantage of having a National Strategic Development Plan for the country is to provide itself with a single strategic framework of reference for the interventions of all development stakeholders, with the obligation of results and accountability . This document also constitutes a framework for harmonizing partner interventions.

Development And

aligning their contributions to national priorities at the sector and provincial level. The approach used at all critical stages of the development of the National Strategic Development Plan was largely participatory, involving all stakeholders. This approach thus made it possible to take into account the concerns expressed by all stakeholders to make the National Strategic Development Plan a true unifying framework, clearly expressing the country's ambitions, the directions to be given to public action with a view to firm commitment to achieve the objectives set and, ultimately, realize the shared development vision.

19. Furthermore, the Government has decided to harmonize the strategic and operational components of the National Strategic Development Plan with the priorities of its Program, the sectoral priorities of the Emergency Program for the first 100 days of the Head of State, the Accelerated Presidential Program to Combat Poverty and Inequalities, the National Digital Plan, the Integrated Emergency Community Development Program as well as other development initiatives.

PNSD framework

20.The PNSD is structured around a framework which begins in the first chapter with a diagnosis of the situation of the Congolese economy and society. The second chapter constitutes the response to the challenges, with regard to the opportunities, highlighted in the first chapter which recommends the construction of an economy with inclusive growth to resolve the problem of unemployment, income and therefore poverty. The contents of the pillars or areas of concentration are described in the third chapter. The fourth and fifth chapters concern respectively the estimation of the costs of the PNSD and the monitoring-evaluation mechanism.

PREMIERE PARTIE :

Développements récents

CHAPTER 1-

Diagnosis of the situation

21. The inventory of the Congolese economy was established within the framework of the National Prospective Study (ENP, in acronym) and from the assessment of the implementation of government policies contained in the Strategy Document for second generation growth and poverty reduction (DSCRP 2), the Modernity Revolution Document and the Government Action Program for the period from 2012 to 2016. This inventory is made by describing the social conditions of poverty in which many Congolese people are plunged. The description also analyzes the chain of causalities which determine these conditions according to the diagram of the "problem tree", which goes from the manifestations of poverty (top of the tree) to its structural causes or problem of institutions and society (roots of the tree), through its immediate causes (risk factors), its underlying causes (vulnerability factors) and deep causes (governance weaknesses).

22. The results of the participatory diagnosis of fragility in the DRC will also be reported. These are fragility assessments based on the five Peacebuilding and State Building Objectives (OCR). Challenges and opportunities to achieve the demographic dividend are also identified in an analysis of demographic trends in the DRC. We will then identify the assets and opportunities to get the country out of the crisis.

I. Inventory

A CONCERNING SOCIAL SITUATION

21. ***The Congolese population lives in deplorable living conditions.*** The per capita income estimated at USD 462 in 2018 keeps the DRC in the category of low-income countries. This confirms the level of poverty which fell from 71.3% to 63.4% between 2005 and 2012. This situation is due to various risk factors which weaken the Congolese on a daily basis:

- *basic education is certainly progressing, but still falls short of the objective set due to weaknesses in the quality and efficiency of the education system;*
- *indicators of access to health care have improved, notably the maternal mortality rate which decreased from 846 (2013) deaths per 100,000 live births to 473 (2018) and the contraceptive prevalence rate which increased by 8% (2013) to 18% (2018), although below the set objectives. The absence of health coverage (medical care from the employer or a health insurance system) constitutes a major handicap to access to health care, the costs of which do not match the income of the average Congolese. ;*
- *The adolescent fertility rate remains high, nearly 109 per 1,000, and is driven by child marriage and limited access to sexual and reproductive health information and services. Congolese law prohibits child marriage and, although it has decreased overall, from 37% in 2014 to 29% in 2018, it has increased at the provincial level (up to 50%), particularly in the seriously affected by humanitarian crises (Grand Kasaï, Tanganyika). Adolescent fertility and child marriage significantly contribute to maternal morbidity and mortality, obstetric fistula and other gynecological morbidities;*
- *severe food insecurity, the resurgence of the "children at risk" phenomenon, as well as a growing number of disabled people and orphans also create many excluded people;*
- *accessibility to basic social services is precarious for electricity (15% compared to 6% in 2012), for decent housing, but not for water (50.2% at the national level, or double the 2005 level), with discontinuous and low quality services despite everything;*
- *faced with the growing needs for social protection of vulnerable groups, social assistance interventions of any type are weak. This weakness is due to insufficient resources, the dispersion of interventions, carried out by a wide range of actors, and the non-viability as well as the obsolescence of social infrastructures;*
- *unemployment, which is the biggest risk factor, is at a rate of 73.3% if we take into account underemployment, a figure that must be revised upwards following the reduction in the supply of jobs. work ;*
- *technical and vocational education as well as structured training for professions which should have a significant impact on employment are still being organized;*

23. ***Difficult living conditions due to non-sustaining contexts.*** The deplorable situation described above is due to underlying causes or vulnerability factors, that is to say to various types of environment (physical, economic, social, environmental, etc.) in which the Congolese live as a group. or individually. These environments are generally unfavorable. The main underlying causes are:

- an environment of insecurity characterized by numerous armed and/or inter-ethnic conflicts which have generated political, economic, social crises and a high number of internally displaced people (i.e. 3.7 million);

- *a labor market characterized not only by the imbalance between supply and demand for jobs, but also by strong inequality which places women and young people at a greater disadvantage;*
- *a society still showing strong disparities between men and women despite their banishment by the Constitution and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: the retrograde culture limiting the economic and social opportunities of female; the representation of women is less than 20% of members of the current legislature;*
- *a national territory torn apart with more populated and more active areas located in the peripheries, due to the weak structuring and integration of the national territory by transport and communications networks in good condition. This lack of centrality weighs heavily on the dysfunction of economic, social and security activities;*
- *the ecosystem of the DRC is in continuous degradation due to the following factors: (i) overexploitation of certain animal and plant species as well as the strong pressure on the country's natural resources, mainly due to slash-and-burn agriculture, poaching, destructive fishing techniques as well as the collection of wood fuel leading to the degradation of natural habitats and making the sustainability of the species that live there precarious; (ii) a slight warming of temperatures, confirmed by projections which anticipate, for the decades to come, a slight increase in precipitation and a gradual rise in temperatures; conditions that cause extreme weather events, such as floods, drought, landslides;*
- *the economic environment, the greatest factor of vulnerability, is characterized by the following weaknesses: (i) the Congolese economy has non-inclusive growth with sources of growth biased in favor of the extractive sectors and trade, and against the sectors of agriculture and manufacturing industry, which provide massive employment; and the value chains are not in depth in the extractive sector, ores and oil are exported in their raw state; (ii) the formal and informal Congolese economy has an uncertain future because it is driven by foreign capital and actors with little connection to national capital and actors;*

24. Deep and structural causes at the root of all evils. The risk and vulnerability factors described above are themselves generated by root causes of poor governance or by structural causes linked to society or its leadership:

- *the non-sectoral diversification of the economy comes from the lack of public investment in the means of production (infrastructure, human resources); this therefore does not make it possible to create an attractive environment for private investors in various sectors (agriculture, industry, services, etc.); we note for example that on average, operating expenditure represented 70% of total public expenditure in the social sectors between 2006 and 2010, compared to only 30% for investment expenditure;*
- *the lack of productive public investments comes from structural causes linked to the inadequacy of economic, political or fertility models: an unbridled birth rate (6 children per woman) creates enormous social needs, which in the context of a weakly institutionalized State , are supported by the mechanisms of asset management and inequality which favors consumption expenditure over investment expenditure.*
- *the unbridled birth rate also prolongs the demographic transition where the decline in infant mortality coexists with the rise or stagnation of the birth rate; this long transition thus has the consequence of postponing the realization of the demographic dividend (fewer dependents per active person) and therefore savings as well as the acceleration of economic growth; access to basic social services is found thus thwarted.*

II. Participatory diagnosis of the fragility of the DRC

25.BUSAN Partnership: New Deal. The DRC is one of the signatory countries of the BUSAN Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which has been in force since the fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in November 2011 in South Korea. . The foundations of a new global partnership for aid effectiveness for countries in conflict and fragile situations were laid on this occasion through the New Deal.

This is a new approach which integrates the issue of sustainable development based on the five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSG), namely: (i) inclusive policy; (ii) justice; (iii) security; (iv) economic foundations; and (v) income and services.

26.Evaluations at the provincial level : 18 provinces in crisis phase. Based on data collected in provinces, the DRC carried out three fragility assessments based on the five aforementioned objectives respectively in 2013, 2016 and 2018. The most recent assessment, whose information was collected in 18 of 26 provinces, revealed that all the provinces concerned are in the crisis phase in all 5 PSGs, with the exception of South Ubangi which is in the reconstruction phase with regard to PSG 1 (legitimate and inclusive policies).

However, it is worth mentioning among the provinces most in crisis, Lomami, Tanganyika, Bas-Uélé, Haut-Katanga, Equateur, Ituri, Kasaï Oriental and South Kivu.

27.Evaluation at national level : four out of five PSGs in crisis phase. At the national level, after consolidation of the data collected in the provinces, the results emerge as shown in the fragility spectrum below. To this end, it appears that four of the country's five PSGs are in the crisis phase. These are “legitimate & inclusive policies”, “security”, “economic foundations” and “income and services”. Only PSG Justice is in the reconstruction phase.

Despite this “justice” positioning of PSG, the risk remains that it will eventually be dragged into the crisis phase. The main cause of the aforementioned weaknesses would be the lack of anchoring of public budgets on the New Deal.

Table no. 1: Spectrum of fragility in the DRC in September 2018

PSG	Phase 1 : Crisis	Transition			Phase 5. : Resilience
		Phase 2. : Reconstruction	*Phase 3. : Stabilisation*	*Phase 4. : Transformation*	
1. Legitimate & inclusive policies	1,83				
2. Security	1,49				
3. Justice		2,13			
4. Economic Foundations	1,71				
5. Income and Services	1,71				

28. Overall, the fragility analysis of the DRC confirms that the country remains in the crisis phase. As indicated by the political, economic and social situation presented previously. All subdimensions identified in the crisis phase, i.e. those with a scale less than 2.00 are presented in the table below. They have been used in the definition of development priorities.

Table no. 2: Priority areas for fragility analysis in relation to the SDGs

PSG	Subdimensions	Ladder	Correspondence with the SDGs

Legitimate and inclusive policies		
Agreement on the division of power/struggle for power	1,80	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Territorial presence of the State (center-periphery relations)	1,40	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Inclusive representation in state institutions	1,75	SDG 5: Gender equality & SDG 10: Reduced inequalities
Relations between groups	1,00	SDG 10: Reduced inequalities
Quality and diversity of civil society organizations	1,80	SDG 10: Reduced inequalities
Security		
Intensity of violence	1,00	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Frequency of cross-border destabilization	1,40	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Role of state and non-state actors	1,50	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Civilian Oversight and Accountability of Security Sector Institutions	1,67	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Relationship with the security and justice system	1,67	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Public trust in public sector institutions	1,50	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Impunity of security sector institutions	1,25	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Responsibility of security institutions and treatment of vulnerable groups	1,25	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Justice		
Access to justice	1,75	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Independence of the judicial process	1,00	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Transparency and accountability	1,75	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Effectiveness of justice institutions	1,25	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Economic foundations		
Resource base	1,60	SDG 12: Consumption and production responsible
Infrastructures	1,75	SDG 1: No poverty
Informal and illicit economy	1,50	SDG 1: No poverty
Inequality	1,40	SDG 10: Reduced inequalities
Quantity and quality of employment (including agricultural productivity)	1,60	SDG 1: No poverty
Equal access to investment opportunities	1,67	SDG 10: Reduced inequalities
Regulatory framework for natural resource management	1,75	SDG 1: No poverty
Capacity for natural resource management and contract enforcement	1,50	SDG 1: No poverty
Performance of natural resource management	1,00	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Income and Services		
Conditions for collecting tax and customs duties	1,80	SDG 1: No poverty
Human Resource Management	1,80	SDG 1: No poverty
Accountability, transparency and integrity in the public service	1,00	SDG 1: No poverty
Regulatory framework (role of the State in the provision of services)	1,60	SDG 1: No poverty
Capacity for service delivery	1,60	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Effective Institutions
Environmental sanitation	1,20	SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation
Transports	1,40	SDG 1: No poverty
Communication & Information	1,80	SDG 1: No poverty
Education	1,60	SDG 4: Quality education
electricity	1,60	SDG 7: Clean and affordable energy
Habitat	1,60	SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Health	1,20	SDG 3: Good health and well-being
Food Safety	1,00	SDG 2: "Zero" hunger
Potable water	1,60	SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

III. Assets and opportunities to emerge from the crisis

29.*How to get out of the state of fragility.* To sweep away the image of fragility that the country offers to the world, the major challenges to be addressed include: (i) improving participatory political dialogue; (ii) the restoration of the conditions for lasting peace through the National territory ; and (iii) the consolidation of truly republican institutions, enjoying legitimacy.

30.*Important assets and opportunities.* The DRC has assets and opportunities that can enable it to make significant and lasting progress in improving the living conditions of its population. The most important are: the stability of the macroeconomic framework maintained by the public authorities for several years, the very great responsiveness of the Congolese economy to fiscal and financial impulses, its exceptional agricultural potential and climatic conditions favorable to the emergence of production units. micro, small and medium agro-industrial processing. These units are likely to be developed by the private sector, subject to improvements in the necessary social and economic infrastructure (energy, transport, roads, etc.) including within the framework of public-private partnerships. We also note a contribution from the Congolese diaspora who participate appreciably in economic and social life and who are willing to invest more in the country.

31. ***Tourism, sport, culture and art as assets for the DRC.*** To the assets mentioned above, we must add the immense cultural and artistic production, the significant tourist and sporting potential which offer the country a set of distinctive cultural features, beyond market goods and services. As argued UNESCO and the World Bank, culture has a place in national development programs and in international cooperation programs.

32.The advantage of the extractive. In the area of extractive industries, the country has significant reserves of copper, cobalt, Coltan and diamonds, as well as methane gas resources which can attract considerable FDI flows. Estimated reserves in the copper belt of the Katanga province could reach 70 million tonnes of copper, 5 million tonnes of cobalt and 6 million tonnes of zinc. Diamond reserves are estimated at 150 million carats. Lake Kivu contains methane gas resources estimated at 50 billion normal cubic meters (Nm3).

33. Potential in energy, insurance, financial services and carbon credit. The great energy potential of the Inga site and the numerous micro-power plant sites are able to ensure the energy security of the country and the sub-region. In the area of services, banking dynamism, the consolidation of the microfinance sector and the liberalization of the insurance sector could open up more assured prospects for increased participation of the private sector in productive investment.

Finally, the DRC also has a vast deposit of carbon credits which represent between 20 and 37 billion tonnes.

34.Geographic positioning as an asset. Another considerable advantage is the geographical location of the country. The positioning of the DRC on regional transport corridors, the various water resources cross-border areas (lakes and rivers) and the presence on its territory of competitive sites with great hydroelectric potential, place it at the forefront of seizing the opportunities offered by regional integration financing instruments. The country's unique position, at the crossroads between Central, Southern and Eastern Africa, also offers it significant potential for advantages in trade with all sub-regions of the continent.

CHAPTER 2-

The development vision, objectives and strategic directions

35. **What to do?** This is the question we ask ourselves in the face of the challenges and opportunities highlighted in the diagnosis of the previous chapter. The outline of the answer to this question was presented at the end of this same chapter. We talked about building an economy with inclusive growth to solve the problem of unemployment, income and therefore poverty. Details of the actions to be taken to build this type of economy in the DRC are provided in the next chapter on the areas of focus for the government and its partners. of the

36. This chapter concerns the strategic orientations which guided the development of these areas of intervention. It sets out the development vision that underlies the actions or interventions of the government and partners. The pillars which support these orientations and its interventions are also listed. We present the development objectives pursued by establishing the correspondences between the themes of the pillars and the SDGs. The SDGs also form the basis of the series of indicators necessary for monitoring and evaluating the PNSD. We also project stages of development that the DRC could reach in a scenario of sequential evolution. The same is true of the nexus approach applicable in crisis regions in the DRC.

II.1- Development: long-term vision, strategic orientations and objectives

37. Meeting the challenges and properly exploiting the opportunities mentioned above can make the DRC a vast, highly diversified, competitive economic space that creates decent jobs. The image thus projected of the DRC in the long term resulting from the National Prospective Study was reinforced by that of the new political leadership which is to "see ***all the actors cross together the shores of their destiny and set the course of their historic march towards change with a view to building a beautiful country and restoring to it what was most noble, with the following cardinal values:***

- ***A Congo reconciled with itself, where division, hatred and tribalism are banished;***
- ***A Congo strong in its cultural diversity and attachment to the motherland;***
- ***A Congo focused on its development in peace and security;***
- ***A Congo in which everyone deserves their place.***

This projected image of the country thus places "man" in all his dimensions at the heart of government action to lift him out of poverty. This vision is summed up as "...we must build a more beautiful country, a nation without poverty" in other words "to overcome poverty"

II.1.1- LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT VISION

38.In the quest for ways and means to get the country out of the mass poverty that is hitting it and to ultimately raise it to the rank of developed countries, the authorities at the top of the State and the people at the base share , since the beginning of 2019, a common vision of development of the country which originates from the ENP and which is enriched by the vision of new leadership and which is stated as follows: ***"In 25 years, the potential of the extractive and agricultural sectors of the DRC will have been highlighted, with the aim of building a diversified economy with inclusive growth and middle income, which aims to overcome poverty".***

II.1.2-ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIQUES

39. In view of the main challenges identified previously, the strategic orientations, based on the major assets as well as on the perspective highlighted by the National Prospective Study, of building an economy with inclusive growth, are broken down according to the three dimensions of this growth, namely: sectoral, spatial and social inclusiveness. The strategic orientations will obviously guide the configuration of the areas of concentration of interventions by public authorities, national and foreign social, technical and financial partners. There are five orientations articulated as follows:

40. ***Human enhancement of capital, social and cultural development.*** The objective is to achieve the dimension of inclusive growth which induces social inclusion. To be inclusive, growth must involve all the main social actors (households, firms, young people, women, nationals, foreigners, etc.) in its achievement and in the distribution of its benefits. For this social inclusiveness, we must prioritize activities that facilitate human development through massive access to basic social services (health, education, housing, etc.).

41. ***Strengthening good governance, restoration of State authority and consolidation of Peace.*** It is about creating the conditions for achieving growth inclusive in its three dimensions, as broken down into the three priority areas of action described below. Good political governance must include any action likely to institutionalize the Congolese State by clearly separating the public domain from the private domain. The confusion between these two areas is at the root of the flaws which have always characterized the management of public affairs in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In economics, good governance will encompass all actions to stabilize macroeconomic balances, as well as those of good management of public finances: maximum mobilization of revenue and improvement of the quality of public spending. In the different sectors, good governance must include all actions leading to strategic management of key sectors: agriculture, mines, hydrocarbons, industry, electricity, water, health, education, environment and digital.

42. **Consolidation of economic growth, diversification and transformation of the economy.** This strategic orientation prioritizes sectoral inclusion in sectors with high growth potential (mining, hydrocarbons, metallurgy) and in those with high employment potential (forestry, subsistence and cash crop agriculture, agro-industry). The extractive and agricultural sectors are thus considered as the two categories of productive sectors which, with in-depth value chains, will have to underpin the Congolese economy at the first stage of its sequential evolution towards an economy with inclusive growth. Several other sectors which are not considered priorities will be driven by the development of extractives and agriculture. This is the case for industry and trade which will be boosted by the deepening of the mining and agricultural value chains.

43. **Territorial planning, reconstruction and modernization of infrastructure.** For greater spatial inclusiveness and to reduce the lack of centrality of the Congolese territory, here we prioritize activities that structure the Congolese territorial space by transport routes, of course, but also by other structuring infrastructures (markings, optical fiber, water and electricity production plants, etc.). Mining and agricultural activities will thus be boosted by the presence of energy and transport infrastructure for the processing and evacuation of their products. Populations and wealth will no longer be concentrated as currently on the periphery of Congolese territory, including its capital Kinshasa. Telecommunications equipment will have to aim at the establishment of the digital economy and other activities which will bring about changes in several sectors, overcoming the constraints of time and place.

44. **Protection of the environment, fight against climate change, sustainable and balanced development.** This area brings together actions that guarantee the sustainability of development, particularly through activities that contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change and thus adapting to the effects of these already present changes: floods, erosion, landslides, heat and drought.

II.1.3- THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

44. The five strategic orientations or pillars described above should make it possible to progress towards the achievement of SDG1 for which the PNSD serves as an instrument:

Table 3: PNSD objectives reflecting the SDGs for 2019-2023 and the New Deal

PNSD priorities	ODD	NEW DEAL
1. Development of human capital, social and cultural development		
Education and training as a key to change and the main social elevator (P11)	*Objective 4:*	*PSG 4 Economic foundations PSG 5 Income and services*
	Objective 8	
Employment Development of the water and electricity and housing sector (P2)	*Objectives 6, 7 and 8*	
Access to health care for all, as well as assurance of universal health coverage (P11)	*Objective 3*	
Fight against poverty and social marginalization and integration of vulnerable groups (P13)	*Objective 5 Objective 10*	
Empowerment of women and promotion of youth and children (P14) Establishment of a social protection floor	*Objective 11*	
2. Strengthening good governance, restoration of state authority and consolidation of peace *Strengthening state authority, promotion of the rule of law and democracy (P2)*		*PSG 1 Inclusive policy PSG 2 Security PSG 3 Justice*
Improved governance in the management of natural resources, portfolio companies and state finances (P5) Quality and effectiveness of public action Pacification of the country and promotion of reconciliation, cohesion and national unity (P1) Fight against corruption and economic crimes (P4)	*Objective 16*	
3. Consolidation of economic growth, diversification and transformation of the economy *Improvement of macro policies: Macroeconomic stability Diversification of the economy and creation of conditions for inclusive growth (P7)*	*Objective 8 Objective 2*	*PSG 4 Economic foundations PSG 5 Income and services*
Improving the business climate and promoting entrepreneurship and the middle class (P6)	*Objective 12 Objectif9*	
Acceleration of regional and global integration: Competitiveness Revitalization of diplomacy and rehabilitation of its brand image (P3)	*Objective 17*	
4. Land use planning, reconstruction and modernization of infrastructure *National land use planning (P8)*		*PSG 4 Economic foundations PSG 5 Income and services*
Transport development		
Development of the water and electricity sector (P12)	*Objective 6 Objective 7*	
Promotion and development of New Information and Communication Technologies Communication (P9)	*Objective 9*	
5. Protection of the environment, fight against climate change, sustainable and balanced development *Fight against climate change and creation of the conditions for sustainable development Objective 13 (P10)*	*Objective 14 Goal 15*	*PSG 4 Economic foundations PSG 5 Income and services*
Rural development Urban development ODD transversal	*Objective 1*	

1 The table of SDG targets and indicators over the period is included in the appendix.

II.2- Demographic trends

II.2.1- DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

45. **Current situation of the population in the DRC.** In 2014/2015, the total population of the DRC was estimated at 77.3 million inhabitants, which corresponds to a density of 24 inhabitants per square kilometer.

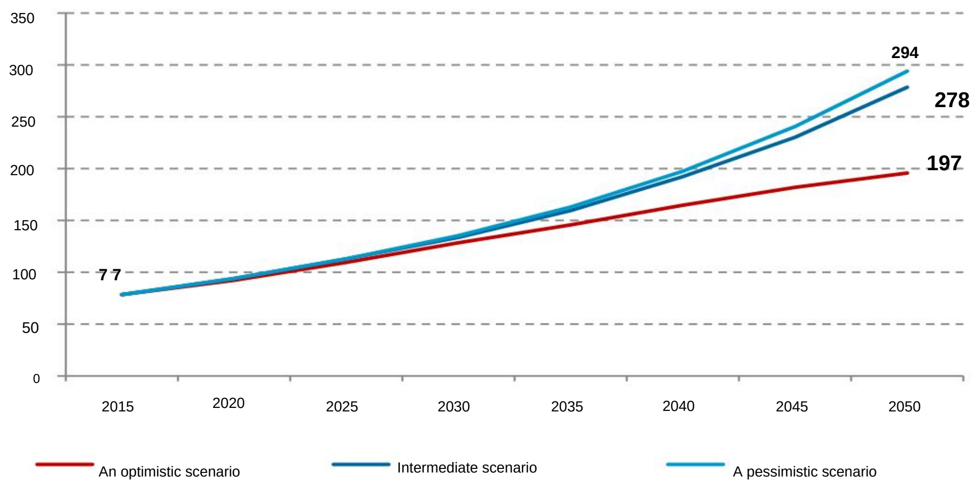
According to the results of the 2014 EDS-RDC II survey, the Congolese population is relatively young. The proportion of people under 20 years of age corresponds to 61% of the total population and that of the population of economically active age is 37% of the total population. Data from the 1-2-3 survey of 2012 show that the population of economically active age actually employed or employed is very low following the high level of unemployment or non-employment.

46. **Three probable trajectories.** Over the last fifteen years, the Congolese population has shown, on an annual average, a growth rate of 3.1%. If this rate of expansion persists, in 2050, the country would have 278 million inhabitants. On the other hand, if we observe a greater expansion (or an explosive evolution), the size of the population should increase to 293 million in 2050. It is, however, possible to record another evolution in the size of the population depending on the dynamic policies likely to reduce the total fertility rate (TFR) estimated at 6.6 children per woman, the infant and child mortality rate of 104‰ and stabilize net migration to zero at the international level. Under these conditions, the size of the population would be 196 million in 2050. The following table and graph show the expected evolution of the Congolese population according to the three hypotheses formulated regarding this.

Table n°4: Evolution of the population under three hypotheses: optimistic, constant, explosion

2030 hypothesis	2015	2020	2025		2035	2040	2045	2050
Optimistic	*77266816 92598280 109873904 127838040 146041040 77266816 93053072*					*164251088*	*181825872*	*196534224*
Constance	*111786024 133596248*				*159705472*	*191643312 230776320*		*278144512*
Explosion	*77266816*	*93203520*	*112403544*	*135112560*	*162726368*	*197123952*	*240222416*	*293844416*

Source: *Developed from data from the INS and the United Nations.*

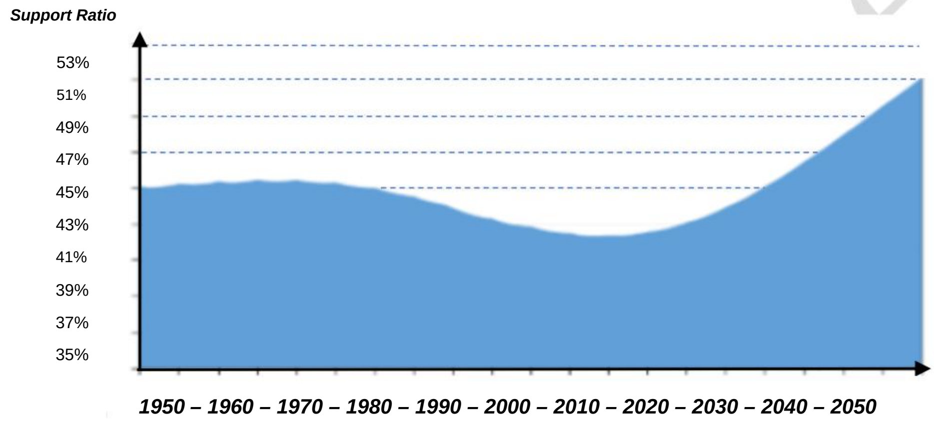


Graph 1- Projection of the population in millions of inhabitants by 2050

47. **Economic support ratio and demographic dividend.** The economic support ratio (Ratio between the effective number of Producers and the effective number of Consumers) presents two fundamental trends. From 1950 to 2009, the support ratio gradually decreases from 45 effective workers per 100 effective consumers to 42 effective producers per 100 consumers. Once this minimum was reached, from 2010, the economic support ratio began to grow.

For example, the support ratio is worth 43% in 2019, which means that during this year, we have 43 effective producers for 100 effective consumers.

49. The support ratio evolution graph shows that the demographic dividend window has been open since 2010.
The opening of this window of opportunity was caused by a set of favorable events, notably the resumption of cooperation, the improvement of the business environment, the reforms undertaken by the Government and the implementation of major works of reconstruction leading to a return to growth.



Graph 2- Economic Support Ratio

II.2.2- FIRST DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

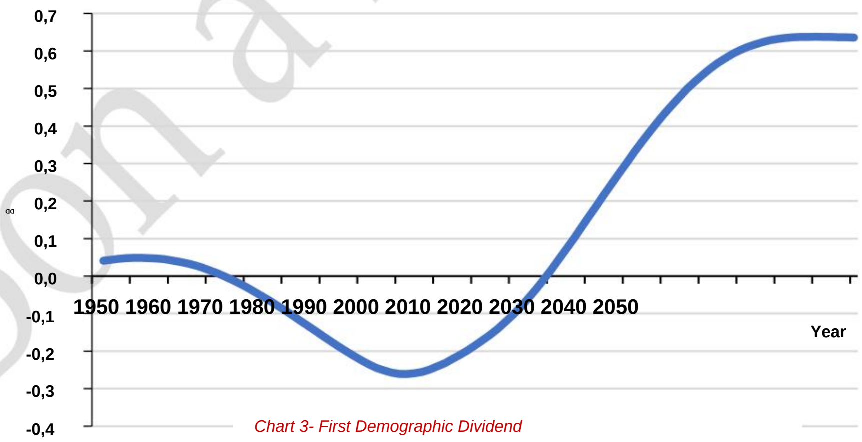


Chart 3- First Demographic Dividend

48. In short, the evolution and magnitude of the support ratio and the demographic dividend observed argue in favor of the effective implementation of appropriate economic and demographic policies for better capture of the dividend. It will be in particular to work towards reducing fertility, investment in human capital, and the creation of decent jobs as priorities of the country's development strategies.

II.3- Development sequences, contextualization of the SDGs and NEXUS approach

II.3.1- DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCES

49. ***The DRC intends to reach its level of development in 3 main phases, namely:***

(i) become a middle-income country (1st tier) by 2030 thanks to the transformation of agriculture. This first sequence should result in increased productivity and output in the agricultural sector to boost the primary sector as well as the development of agro-industrial parks and integrated development centers in order to attract more capital into the sector. agricultural; (ii) reach the stage of middle-income countries (2nd tier) by 2040 thanks to the transformation of industry; this second sequence will direct action towards intensive industrialization to create more added value and develop more value chains; and (iii) the third sequence will consist of joining the club of high-income countries by 2050 through the accumulation of knowledge. This will involve building a knowledge society by investing massively in the accumulation of human capital and research and development.

II.3.2 CONTEXTUALIZATION OF SDG AND AGENDA 2063

50. The DRC is committed to the 2030 agenda and articulates its strategy around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To do this, the exercise of contextualization and prioritization of the SDGs that it carried out allowed it to define a package of 38 targets and 58 indicators. Work on mapping the SDG targets coupled with their indicators made it possible to define the reference values according to different sources, as well as their projections over the coming years.

51. The evaluation profile of the SDGs in the DRC by 2020, in close connection with the target values of the 2030 Agenda, is shown in the table below. The latter defines for bounded indicators, the ideal trajectory to meet the target values of each indicator for 2030. It therefore makes it possible to evaluate the effectiveness of national policies. However, given that the PNSD expires in 2022, the values defined for each indicator are limited to this deadline. For cases where there is no value, these are simply the indicators for which there is no data yet. As a result, they constitute a gap. As for indicators with only one observation, these are unbounded indicators. Consequently, the milestones for 2030 remain to be defined at the national level, without betraying the ambition of the Agenda. It should be noted, however, that the value provided corresponds either to the actual value relating to said year, or to the most recent statistics available.

II.3.3- APPROACH LINK

52. **Leave no one behind.** With a view to achieving this aim of the 2030 Agenda, the implementation of the PNSD will be based, among other things, on the "humanitarian, development and peace" Nexus approach which provides a new way of working. This responds to the vision of the Congolese Government in favor of a more coherent and convergent approach between the actors of humanitarian aid, those of development and those of peacebuilding in order not to compromise the commitment to a principled humanitarian action, particularly in conflict situations

armed. This approach helps overcome the "silos" of development, humanitarian and peacebuilding and aims to guarantee the security, dignity and ability to prosper of the most vulnerable.

53. **A complementarity approach.** Providing humanitarian aid year after year will not be enough to prevent further erosion of local capacity, nor will it bring communities back on the path to sustainable development. The principles of the Nexus will make it possible to implement this approach of complementarity, offering humanitarian actors the prospect of being part of a global vision of an "exit strategy", by focusing on shared responsibility for a sustainable development trajectory.

54. **Prioritize risk and vulnerability reduction.** Among development interventions, priority will be given to those which contribute to reducing risks (by targeting the sources of crisis-triggering events) as well as those which reduce vulnerability (by targeting chronic development deficits and social insecurity). .

55. **Nexus priority themes.** The Government was fully involved in the identification of the priority themes chosen for this Nexus approach, which, moreover, will be applied in targeted geographical areas. These are: (i) food insecurity and malnutrition; (ii) access to basic services; (iii) the forced movement of populations; and (iv) sexual gender-based violence. A common framework will be developed for these four themes in the form of collective results to ensure planning and

joint programming of development, humanitarian and civil society actors peacebuilding, whether from the Government, the UN family, national and international NGOs, bilateral donors or multilateral development banks.

CHAPTER 3-

Sector strategies

56. *The content of the pillars of the PNSD follow the logic of effects or priority results sought or expected, and therefore that of priority areas of action or activities making it possible to produce these effects or achieve these results. Remember that the priority effects sought fall into the three dimensions that inclusive growth must have in general and in particular in the DRC, namely: social, sectoral and spatial inclusiveness. It is this logic which bases the prioritization in the 4 pillars of the PNSD, relating to the development of human capital, sectoral diversification, territorial planning, sustainable development. A fifth pillar on governance is proposed to bring together the activities to achieve the conditions for implementing the 4 previous pillars.*

57. *Furthermore, the process of implementing the National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD) requires the establishment of conducive governance with a view to establishing the bases of inclusive growth through human and sustainable development, diversification of economy and land use planning. The final impact is the achievement of the first levels of a Middle-income economy. The hierarchy also meets the priorities of the new political leadership for whom the advent of the rule of law and human-centered development in the DRC come upstream of all its action. This chapter summarizes the strategies and some priority actions for each sector for the period 2019-2023. The details of the actions are included in the Priority Action Program (PAP). There is*

It should be noted that the strategic prioritization for each sector is structured as follows: *(i) the situation and challenges; what is the situation and what are the main obstacles to* be removed in order to accelerate the development of the sector in question?

(ii) strategic objectives: what are the major objectives pursued for 2023?

(iii) priority actions in the medium term: what are the flagship projects and actions in execution which are scheduled for 2019-2023) ?

A. PILLAR I- VALUATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL, DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

58. The objective is to achieve the dimension of inclusive growth which is social inclusion. To be inclusive, growth must in fact involve, in its achievement and in the distribution of its benefits, all the main social actors (households, young people, women, nationals, foreigners, etc.). For this social inclusiveness, we must prioritize activities that facilitate human development through massive access to basic social services (health, education, housing, etc.). Compared to the other dimensions of inclusive growth, which are sectoral diversification (pillar III) and territorial planning (pillar IV), social inclusion must provide the quality and healthy human resources that are necessary for

This.

A.1- PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

(i) Situation and challenges

Pre-primary education experienced significant expansion 59. in 2014-2015, mainly due to private provision.
Indeed, the DRC has more private schools (59%) than public schools (41%). However, children are enrolled in both private (53%) and public (47%) schools. There are on average 51.3% girls compared to 48.7% boys. The majority of pre-primary educators are State Graduates (64.9%), and are women (94.2%). Pre-primary education registers more children in urban areas (52%) than in rural areas (48%).

However, the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) remains low, with 4.2% of children aged 3 to 5 years enrolled in school in 2014. The analysis shows a disparity in supply, on the one hand, between the provinces and , on the other hand, between urban and rural environments.

60. Regarding primary education, there has also been a strong expansion in enrollment over the last decade. School coverage has also improved, the GER increased from less than 90% in 2007 to 110% in 2015, with 47.6% girls and 52.4% boys.
For girls and boys, the TNA in 2013 was and the GER was 101%; while in 2015 it w TNA was 70% and TBS was 110%.

61. As for secondary education, a TBA of 50.9% was recorded in 2015; a GER of 39.5%; a TA of 29% and a Girls-Boys Parity Index of 0.6%. Although the access rates are lower for the two secondary cycles, their respective GER nevertheless increased, going from 56% to 67% and from 38% to 59% over the same period. However, schooling in the two secondary cycles reveals that the schooling gap between boys and girls decreased in both the first cycle and the second cycle, going from 21 to 18 percentage points respectively, and from 21 to 20% between 2005 and 2012[2]. Furthermore, the problem of he primary-age children outside of school appears to be an essentially rural phenomenon. Thus, of the 3.5 million children aged between 6 and 11 identified outside of school (i.e. 26.7% of the age group), the vast majority, around 1.36 million girls and 1.39 million boys live in rural areas.

62. During the 2019-2023 period, the Government's efforts will focus on the implementation of the free education policy as well as the acceleration of support measures, particularly that

concerning the significant increase in the education budget. To ensure the achievement of the sectoral objectives, the main challenges to be met are: (i) adoption of a clear strategy for the integration of schools and staff which are not listed by SECOPE; (ii) implementation of programs and measures promoting equity in education and reduction in the number of out-of-school children; (iii) revision of of 67% school programs in order to adapt them to Congolese realities; (iv) optimization of approaches, course programs and options; (v) establishment of a standardized public school management system; (vi) investment in alternative service delivery channels (distance learning using ICT); (vii) systematic integration of cross-cutting thematic programs, notably HIV/AIDS, into the national program.

2 2014-2015 statistical yearbook of the Ministry of EPSP.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

63. The government has set itself the objective of building, through free education, an inclusive and quality education system that contributes effectively to national development, the promotion of peace and active democratic citizenship. To do this, it intends to carry out the following actions:

Objective 1: Expand access

(i) implementation of free basic education; (ii) rehabilitation of existing infrastructure; (iii) creation of school canteens in 3,000 primary schools; (iv) recruitment of approximately 156,000 additional teachers for public schools; etc.

Objective 2: Promote equity

(i) construction of new schools in areas not covered (rural areas, peri-urban areas), replacement of existing schools (non-standard), rehabilitation of approximately 50,000 non-standard classrooms; (ii) granting of grants or aid direct targeted; etc.

Objective 3: Improve the quality of basic education

(i) establishment of monitoring and quality assurance systems; (ii) promotion of an educational environment conducive to learning; (iii) construction of latrines, water points, etc.

A.2- TECHNICAL EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, CRAFTS AND PROFESSIONS

(i) Situation and challenges

64. Demand for technical and vocational education is high: one student in four chooses a technical sector.
However, the provision of technical and vocational education is a recent creation: 57% of schools have been built since 1991. It is also insufficiently developed across the country. It should also be noted that nearly 90% of structures do not have equipment or other material and educational resources. The training courses (a total of 39) poorly meet the needs of the community. In addition, initial teacher training is considered inadequate, and the national continuing training system is ineffective. Finally, the demotivation and low morale of teachers poorly paid employees negatively affect their performance.

65. The sub-sector faces several challenges, including: (i) 's perception that technical education and vocational reserved for poorly gifted children; (ii) training-employment adequacy; (iii) improving the quality of learning infrastructures (classes, workshops, and laboratories) as well as that of teaching equipment and materials; (iv) the development of professional practices and the development of trainer training plans; (v) maintaining qualified teachers in the sector, (vi) organizing formal internships.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

66. To meet the above-mentioned challenges, the Government intends to take actions contained in the following objectives:

Goal 1: Increase access, equity and retention

(i) promotion of technical and vocational education and training as well as entrepreneurship; (ii) construction and rehabilitation of technical and vocational schools as well as vocational training centers in the 30 educational provinces; (iii) implementation of the learner retention policy (encouraging girls and people living with disabilities to pursue TVE); etc.

Objective 2: Improve the quality of learning

(i) providing schools and vocational training centers with adequate equipment and materials in the 30 provinces; (ii) updating other remaining programs using the skills-based approach; etc.

Objective 3: Improve governance and management of the sub-sector

(i) development of the National Qualification and Certification Framework; (ii) organization of Chambers of Trades and Crafts at the national, provincial and local level; etc.

A.3- HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

(i) Situation and challenges

Following the proliferation and fragmentation 67. of Higher and University Education establishments (EESU), the Government organized in 2010 and 2011 the organizational audit and the viability survey of public and private ESUs. The results of this audit revealed that 21% of establishments were viable, 44% intermediate viability, and 35% classified as non-viable and therefore closed. From more than a thousand in 2008, the ESU has in 2016, 843 EESUs including 456 from the private sector with a total number of 437,529 students, with less than 1% foreign students. There are establishments and sectors that are closed but which continue to operate, sometimes under other names. Likewise, for the same year, there were 33.7% of establishments in the public sector and 39% in the private sector, without their own infrastructure.

68. Furthermore, not all ESU establishments are in the same boat in terms of scientific equipment and libraries. In fact, 39% of establishments have laboratories or workshops, and 30% have libraries that meet international standards. In the field of

digital, the EESUs are digitally isolated mainly due to the non-connection to optical fiber and a glaring lack of IT tools, with 5 computers for 100 students.

Regarding teaching staff, the EESUs operated, during the 2015-2016 academic year, with 39,726

teachers, including approximately 8% of professorial teachers, with a predominance from the public sector (95%). The average age of a qualified teacher is 65 years old, hence the problem of academic succession. Over the period from 2011 to 2016, only 1,062 theses were defended, i.e. an annual average of 177 theses; which is far lower than the projected needs of 2,304 doctoral theses per year to reach the standard of 25 students for 1 professor, by 2025. This situation of insufficient numbers of qualified teachers leads many of them to work an annual average of 500 hours compared to the legally recognized 270. On the other hand, the public sector of the ESU has more administrative staff (28,473) than teachers (23,944), or 1.2 administrative staff for 1 teacher. Regarding the demand for education, approximately 150,000 new high school graduates knock on the doors of higher education each year. Of the total students registered in 2015-2016, only 18.3% are enrolled in courses linked to growth-promoting sectors.

The ESU sub-sector is characterized 70. by the following challenges: (i) controlling the number of universities and higher institutes; (ii) covering the deficit in infrastructure, equipment and teaching materials; (iii) increasing the number of qualified teaching staff; (iv) control of higher education demand which is increasing each year.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

71. To address the above challenges:

Objective 1: Develop and promote access and equity to scientific, technological and professional training

(i) development of infrastructure and better territorial distribution of training provision; (ii) creation of doctoral schools to develop the pool of researchers and teacher-researchers; etc.

Objective 2: Ensure quality training to open up internationally

(i) implementation of the LMD system; (ii) creation of a National Quality Assurance Agency and operationalization of Quality Assurance Units in each establishment; etc.

Objective 3: Improve ESU governance

Systematization of organizational and viability audits of ESU establishments every three years; etc.

Objective 4: Intensify actions to combat HIV/AIDS, sexual violence and STIs in all ESU establishments

(i) organization of courses on HIV/AIDS; (ii) organization of awareness campaigns against sexual violence in all ESU establishments; etc.

A.4- SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

(i) Situation and challenges

The long crisis in which the DRC has been immersed for more than three decades has had harmful consequences on scientific research. This is why the scientific and technological research sector has not been able to make a real contribution to the country's multiple development challenges. The sector is also characterized in particular by the non-existence of a national scientific policy, the absence of interaction between research institutions and companies using the results, the low level of cooperation in scientific and technological research as well as the mismatch between Research and Development.

With a view to enabling scientific 73. research to effectively play its role in the development action of the DRC, the challenges to be met by the sector are: (i) development of a scientific and technological development policy; (ii) production of legal and regulatory texts for the sub-sector; (iii) providing research institutions with infrastructure and equipment adapted to new technologies; (iv) training of a critical mass of researchers; (v) strengthening the system for promotion, valorization and popularization of research results in (vi) priority areas; restructuring of scientific research in the sectors of research execution, And namely: the public, higher education, private non-profits and businesses.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

74. Based on the situation described above, the Government intends to carry out the actions contained in the following objectives:

Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacities

(i) renovation of the legal and regulatory framework; (ii) formulation of scientific policy and technological innovation; (iii) production of Research-Development and innovation indicators; etc.

Objective 2: Strengthen research supply capacities and technological innovation

(i) training of scientific and technical personnel; (ii) rehabilitation, construction, creation and equipment of research centers, institutes and services; etc.

Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity to provide scientific, technical knowledge and innovation

(i) research programming in priority areas of development; (ii) revitalization of mechanisms for promotion, valorization and popularization of research and innovation results; (iii) raising awareness among pupils and students about the awakening of scientific culture; and (iv) creation of a digital directory of research work carried out throughout the Republic; etc.

A.5- PUBLIC HEALTH

(i) Situation and challenges

Quality health care coverage for the population of the DRC is still insufficient, following the lack of satisfaction of needs in infrastructure, equipment, medicines and essential inputs as well as high-level health personnel. Data from the SARA3 survey in 2014 indicate that, across all health facilities in the country, the average operational capacity index of general services was estimated at 27% for essential equipment, and 20% for essential medicines. Less than 12% of health facilities offer emergency obstetric and neonatal care. Issues relating to nutrition as well as HIV infections among adolescents, young people aged 10 to 19 and women of childbearing age are among the burning problems in the sector.

76. The main challenges are: (i) improving accessibility to quality health care; (ii) universal health coverage, with particular emphasis on reproductive health, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH); (iii) intensification of the fight against disease, including HIV/AIDS; (iv) financing the implementation of the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for the elimination of cholera in the DRC; and (v) strengthening multisectoral coordination of interventions.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

77. The Government's ambition is to achieve universal coverage of primary health care for all by 2030. With this in mind, it intends to pass the health spending per capita from an average of 3.2 USD to around 15 USD, above the average in sub-Saharan Africa of 10 USD per capita. To do this, the Government is undertaking a progressive approach, namely: initially, compulsory health insurance for civil servants and state agents, subsidizing interventions targeting children aged 0 to 5 years and prenatal check-ups. and maternity to induce a significant, long-term reduction in the mortality rate as well as targeted medical assistance for vulnerable and destitute people.

78. To do this, the Government undertakes to carry out its action by focusing its efforts on the following three strategic objectives:

Objective 1: Develop Health Zones and ensure continuity of care with a focus on improving the availability and accessibility to quality care within the dynamics of CSU

(i) prioritization and strengthening of interventions relating to reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition in development policies and programs; (ii) strengthening the fight against major endemic diseases (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, trypanosomiasis, etc.) and non-communicable diseases; (iii) intensification of the multisectoral approach and strengthening of epidemiological surveillance and health security; etc.

Objective 2: Support the development of ZS by strengthening the pillars of the health system health

(i) Strengthening the availability, motivation and capacity development of health professionals and administrative staff in health centers and public hospitals; (ii) investment in infrastructure and equipment for

3 SARA : Services Availibility and Readiness Assessment

improvement of coverage with the continuation of the health structure equipment project; (iii) strengthening of pharmaceutical and supply chain regulations; (iv) strengthening the quality of health information for decision-making; and (v) improvement of health financing through mechanisms for resource mobilization, pooling and strategic purchasing through mechanisms for reducing access barriers to health services and care.

Objective 3: Strengthen governance and management of the sector

(i) strengthening the institutional and management capacities of the health system through reforms; (ii) updating of legislative and regulatory texts; (iii) reorganization of traditional medicine and its scientific revaluation by financing related research; (iv) strengthening of monitoring mechanisms application of industry standards and guidelines; (v) strengthening health sector coordination and intersectoral collaboration; (vi) strengthening collaboration between the health sector and other sectors in the implementation of multisectoral policies/ strategies; etc.

Objective 4: Improve accessibility to maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health care

(i) establishment of mechanisms to reduce barriers to access to health care; (ii) support for free prenatal check-ups and maternity services as well as investment in the family planning program; etc.

A.6- EMPLOYMENT AND JOB CREATION POLICIES

(i) Situation and challenges

The labor market in the DRC is 79.

characterized by an imbalance between the supply of work (labour) coming from households and its demand which emanates from employers or other households. The activity rate, which provides information on the labor supply, stands at (67.6%), hiding the phenomenon of unemployment which coexists with informality and deep poverty. 80.

The employment sector remains faced with several challenges which are noted below: (i) reduction in the rate of unemployment and underemployment; (ii) resolution of the problem of mismatch between training and employment; (iii) increase in the employment rate in the formal sector; (iv) reduction of inequalities between men and women in the labor market; (v) access of disadvantaged social groups to employment and professional training; and (vi) creation of massive decent jobs for young people in local communities.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

81. To meet these challenges, the Government intends to increase the formal employment rate by 25%; increase by 50% the proportion of young people who access decent employment and reduce the unemployment rate to 10%. The strategic objectives pursued for this purpose:

Objective 1: Place employment at the center of public policies

(i) promotion of employment in macroeconomic policies; (ii) integration of employment into sectoral policies, etc.

Objective 2: Increase the supply of decent employment and develop the private sector

(i) strengthening of the institutional incentive framework for the creation and maintenance of employment; (ii) promotion of entrepreneurial culture and self-employment; (iii) support for the Emergency Integrated Community Development Program (PUIDC), etc.

Objective 3: Improve professional training and employability of targeted populations

(i) establishment of mechanisms to ensure the match between employment and the demand for skills; (ii) implementation of measures to help workers and businesses adapt to new technologies; etc.

Objective 4: Organize the information system and improve sector governance

(i) strengthening the institutional capacities of ONEM; (ii) strengthening of the system for processing and managing job applications by the private placement office; etc.

Objective 5: Promote employment of young people, women and vulnerable groups

(i) establishment of support systems for the socio-economic integration of young people through incubation and internship-employment training; (ii) professional training of men, women and young people in vulnerable situations for their initiation into small trades and their regrouping in cooperatives, etc.

Objective 6: Strengthen the institutional capacities of structures responsible for promoting employment and vocational training

(i) inventory of staffing needs of different structures; (ii) organization of workshops, sessions and information and training seminars on issues relating to employment, etc.

Objective 7: Promote modern business through the formalization of the economy informal and its modernization

(i) review of existing mechanisms to facilitate the transition from the informal economy to the formal economy; (ii) management of labor migration from informal to formal; etc.

A.7- SOCIAL PREVOYANCE

(i) Situation and challenges

82. In the DRC, around 10% of the working population benefits from social security coverage. These are employees of the private and parastatal sector, managed by the General Social Security Scheme and those of special schemes (civil servants and state agents). The rest of the active population, approximately 88.6%, operates in the informal sector.

Concerned about this problem, the 83. Since 2012, the Government has initiated the process of extending the coverage of social protection for the entire Congolese population, by developing "The National Social Protection Policy" as well as its implementation strategy.

One of the major challenges of the sub-sector 84. is the coverage of social protection for the Congolese population in general and in particular for workers in the informal and agricultural sectors as well as other self-employed people.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

85. To meet the above-mentioned challenges, the Government intends to:

Objective 1: Promote mechanisms to guarantee access for all to basic social services and basic income security, particularly for vulnerable people

(i) Organization of the campaign to improve the knowledge of the majority of the population on the organization and functioning of the Congolese welfare system; (ii) updating of the sectoral legal and regulatory arsenal, etc.

Objective 2: Strengthen and expand the reliable and economically viable social insurance system viable

(i) Creation of a parastatal social insurance structure for workers in the informal and agricultural sectors as well as other self-employed people; (ii) Installation of the structure at the provincial level, etc.

Objective 3: Strengthen the institutional framework, capacities and financing for protection social

(i) Development of norms and standards for the care of specific groups; (ii) Strengthening control and inspection in the implementation of social security benefits; (iii) Advocacy for the mobilization of financial resources in favor of social protection, etc.

A.8- SOCIAL AFFAIRS

(i) Situation and challenges

86. The non-contributory social protection sector in the DRC remains characterized by very glaring social inequalities despite the existence of certain legal texts and initiatives aimed at correcting them as well as the institutions responsible for their implementation. It should be noted that the scope of social protection activities remains very limited despite the economic growth recorded between 2001 and 2015 and a drop in the poverty rate from 71% (2005) to 64% (2012). The DRC is also characterized by extreme poverty with 87.7% of its population living below the poverty line and 74% living below the “multidimensional poverty line”.

87. Furthermore, the social protection sector for vulnerable groups is characterized by: (i) insufficient coverage and quality of social benefits; (ii) the weak care for the indigent and vulnerable due to the aging of dedicated infrastructure; (iii) the weakness of the literacy and non-formal education sub-sector (AENF).

88. The The challenges to be addressed essentially concern: (i) the promotion and social protection of the rights of people in difficult situations; (ii) caring for a growing number of people vulnerable to various risks due to lack of adequate social infrastructure; (iii) improving accessibility to quality basic social services and a minimum income; (iv) the fight against all forms of exclusion, vulnerability and poverty, and inequalities to promote social cohesion; and (v) operational coordination of actors.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

89. To overcome the challenges of the sector, the Government intends to take the following actions:

Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacities

(i) improvement of the legal framework for the exercise of social action, promotion and social protection for households and people in difficult situations; (ii) mobilization of resources in favor of non-contributory social protection, etc.

Objective 2: Improve social protection for vulnerable groups

(i) construction, rehabilitation and equipment of social infrastructures of MINAS and those for the care of vulnerable people, including academic catch-up, professional learning and literacy centers; (ii) establishment of functional social protection mechanisms for poor and vulnerable people, etc.

Objective 3: Strengthen national solidarity

(i) promotion of national cohesion mechanisms; (ii) establishment of a national solidarity support fund, etc.

A.9- HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

(i) Situation and challenges

The Democratic Republic of Congo 90. records recurring humanitarian crises linked to natural or artificial disasters, civil and armed conflicts, epidemics, major accidents and other emergency situations. In the presence of limited financial and human resources to deal with the consequences generated by these situations, emergency humanitarian interventions are implemented more or less throughout the national territory. It is appropriate to note also insufficient or partial humanitarian coverage of public humanitarian action structures on the national territory in relation to needs.

In these areas, a good number of 91. challenges must be taken up and mainly relate to on: (i) improving the quality of personnel in the field of humanitarian action and national solidarity; (ii) improving communication between humanitarian actors for better coordination and synergy in interventions; (iii) prepositioning of strategic stocks in the different targeted areas depending on risk analysis in each province; (iv) establishment of an early warning and rapid response system; (v) the development of mapping of areas at high risk of disasters and risk prevention plans; (vi) the creation of a humanitarian solidarity fund; and (vii) the development and popularization of sectoral policy and strategies.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

92. To do this, the Government intends to carry out actions contained in the objectives following:

Objective 1: Strengthen human and institutional capacities.

(i) Efficient management of human, material and financial resources; (ii) Management of cooperation and partnership, etc.

Objective 2: Reduce disaster risks and response to humanitarian crises

(i) Assistance to victims of various natural and/or anthropogenic, technological disasters and internally displaced persons (IDPs); (ii) Training of trainers in sensitizing populations on the culture of prevention of disasters and other calamities, etc.

Objective 3: Ensure holistic care of disaster victims and community recovery

(i) Training of staff in Humanitarian Situation Assessment Techniques in the event of an Emergency and in Vulnerability and Capacity Studies (VCA) in the DRC; (ii) Development of a humanitarian database by creating an operational system for managing and analyzing humanitarian information, COGAIH in acronym, etc.

Objective 4: Revitalize solidarity

(i) establishment of humanitarian solidarity services; (ii) creation of a Humanitarian Solidarity Fund, etc.

A.10- GENDER, FAMILY AND CHILDREN

(i) Situation and challenges

Despite some progress recorded 93. over the last five years, particularly in the legal arsenal, there is still a long way to go for gender equality in the DRC. Observation of facts shows that the situation of women is worrying and requires high-level advocacy and

courageous implementation of reforms. Taking gender into account in national policies and strategies and their implementation has led to a reduction in the gaps between men and

women. However, notable inequalities persist in all areas of national life. Furthermore, the violence committed

to women are decreasing but still remain worrying.

in The main challenges to be addressed the 94. area of gender are, among others: (i) integration of gender into development policies, programs and projects in all areas; (ii) promotion of women's leadership and their participation in decision-making bodies; and (iii) elimination of gender-based violence including child marriage and harmful practices.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

95. To do this and meet the above-mentioned challenges, the actions to be taken will focus on:

Objective 1: Strengthen human and institutional capacities

(i) improvement of the management of human, financial and material resources, (ii) strengthening of the management of cooperation and partnership.

Objective 2: Reduce gender inequalities and fight against gender-based violence in families and communities

(i) promotion of the prevention of violence against women and girls; (ii) establishment of integrated multi-sector support services for survivors, etc.

Objective 3: Strengthen the economic power and empowerment of women

(i) strengthening women's empowerment capacities; (ii) advocacy for the implementation of laws in favor of women, etc.

Objective 4: Promote family stability.

(i) promotion of the protection of the Family; (ii) restoration of family, ethical and cultural values, etc.

Goal 5: Promote children's rights

(i) promotion of Gender and the protection of Children's Rights; (ii) fight against violence against children, etc.

A.11- YOUTH

(i) Situation and challenges

Today, the population of the DRC is 96. estimated at more than 80 million inhabitants, of which ±70% is made up of the juvenile population. A very low rate estimated at less than 10% of This juvenile population is currently benefiting from Popular Education among young people.

Furthermore, the Youth sector and 97. Initiation to the New Citizenship is characterized by pronounced idleness due to problems linked to education and professional training, unemployment, precarious access to health services and insufficient initiation to new technologies of information and communication. It is also characterized by a glaring lack of adequate infrastructure for supervision, training and agricultural production.

98. In view of the above, the sector remains faced with the following challenges: (i) operationalization of the national youth policy; (ii) recruitment of qualified executives in the field of youth management and acquisition of training infrastructure; (iii) regulation of matters relating to civic education and the integration of young people; (iv) social, professional and economic support for young people.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

99. To meet the above-mentioned challenges, the Government intends to:

Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacities

(i) creation of the National Youth Institute as recommended by CONFEJES; (ii) popularization and operationalization of the Strategic Implementation Plan of the national youth policy; etc.

Objective 2: Strengthen service offering capabilities

(i) construction, rehabilitation and equipment of 119 Vocational Training Centers (CFP); (ii) construction, rehabilitation and equipment of 114 Pilot Agricultural Brigades; etc.

Objective 3: Develop youth empowerment

(i) strengthening youth leadership and their participation in development and decision-making processes; (ii) strengthening policies for access to health care and reproductive health education for unmarried mothers, etc.

A.12- SPORTS

(i) Situation and challenges

100. Sports activities are practiced almost everywhere in the Democratic Republic of Congo but they make a small contribution to economic growth and social well-being. They are essentially seen as entertainment and are subject to little professionalization and do not constitute vectors of development.

101. The sector faces the following challenges: (i) systematization of activities physical and socio-professional in environments sports (School, University, Army, Police etc.); (ii) establishment of the National Sports Council within the framework of the Public Private Partnership (PPP); (iii) implementation of health structures specialized in sports; and (iv) development of a policy for the acquisition of appropriate materials and pharmaceutical products.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

102. The Government's policy in this area consists of providing access to the practice of physical and sporting activities to the largest segment of the population in order to have healthy citizens of mind and body and to promote the culture of shows and leisure throughout the extent of the Republic. The Government therefore intends to carry out actions structured around the following strategic objectives:

Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacities

(i) rehabilitation, construction and equipment of sports infrastructures; (ii) strengthening of sectoral governance, etc.

Objective 2: Promote and develop sports

(i) construction of the sports equipment industry; (ii) promotion of sports disciplines other than football in school, university and socio-professional environments, etc.

Objective 3: Fight against anti-values

(i) development of legislation and regulatory texts to combat anti-values; (ii) promotion of the fight against anti-values in sporting environments, etc.

Objective 4: Strengthen international sports relations

(i) strengthening of regional and international sports cooperation; etc.

Objective 5: Promote leisure activities

(i) validation of the bill on leisure, (ii) creation of performance and leisure centers and spaces; (iii) preparation and organization of workshops with leisure operators, etc.

B. PILLAR II- REINFORCEMENT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE, RESTORATION OF THE STATE AUTHORITY AND PEACEBUILDING

103. This pillar concerns actions aimed at establishing basic prerequisites mainly through reforms to obtain (i) peace and security throughout the national territory, (ii) the consolidation of democracy and a rule of law, (iii) sustainable and inclusive growth, (iv) improvement of public revenue with a view in particular to increasing infrastructure financing capacities, strengthening institutional and human capacities and the attractiveness of the 'economy (in) Congolese, (vi) the influx of capital and private investments, and (vii) the increased creation of decent jobs for young people, etc.

104. Over the next five years, particular emphasis will be placed on better structuring public institutions and services, particularly through the restoration of the judicial system through the fight against corruption, money laundering and impunity.

B.1- JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(i) Situation and challenges

The Constitution of the Republic of February 18, 105, 2006 in its article 1 paragraph 1 establishes the DRC as a lawful and democratic state, respectful of human rights, civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental. It provides for a restructuring of the entire Congolese judicial system. It is with this in mind that the Ministry adopted an action plan in 2007 for the reform of Justice, particularly on the basis of the organizational audit report of the justice sector carried out in 2004.

106. Despite the reforms undertaken by the Government of the Republic, important malfunctions were noted. It is in this context that in 2015, the general meetings of justice were held which identified persistent challenges that negatively impacted the performance of the sector, namely: (i) independence of the judiciary; (ii) fight (iii) against corruption and impunity; judicial organization and jurisdiction; (iv) organization of judicial professions and administrative staff; (v) legal security of investments; (vi) criminal justice and prison administration; as well as (vii) planning, coordination, monitoring of reforms and financing of justice.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

107. The Government's policy in this area consists of:

Objective 1: Guarantee access to the law and quality justice for all

(i) establishment of reception services in 10 jurisdictions; (ii) launch of a pilot legal aid program; etc.

Objective 2: Guarantee the independence of the judiciary

(i) installation of a commission to facilitate the execution of court decisions in 10 public prosecutor's offices; etc.

Objective 3: Guarantee the performance of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights

(i) establishment of a program for planning and implementing mobile courts in three provinces; (ii) launch of a statistical information system on the performance of the Courts of Appeal and TGIs in three provinces; etc.

Objective 4: Guarantee justice based on respect for human dignity

(i) dissemination of practices in alternative conflict resolution in three provinces; (ii) protection, assistance and guarantee of the rights of victims of international crimes in five provinces; etc.

B.2- INTERNAL SECURITY

(i) Situation and challenges

108. The DRC today has 25 provinces plus the city of Kinshasa. Several developments have been noted, notably the election of governors and vice-governors in the new provinces (March 2016), the installation of provincial assemblies and the creation of the National School of Territoriale in February 2018. The country is currently experiencing a relative improvement in the security situation following the reform of the security sector from which arise in particular the reform of the Congolese National Police and participatory security governance. However, some pockets of insecurity persist in certain eastern provinces, in the Kasai region and in the Tanganyika region.

109. In view of the new administrative organization of the country and the evolution of the security situation, the major challenges are: (i) restoration of State authority throughout the national territory; (ii) maintenance of public order, public security and protection of people and their property; (iii) establishment of a local and development territorial administration; (iv) completion of the process of implementing decentralization and reform of (v) territorial administration; support of the CENI in the organization of urban, municipal and local elections as well as in And their security.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

110. The Government's policy in this area consists of:

Objective 1: Strengthen national territory management

Effective implementation of the National Territorial School.

Objective 2: Promote democracy

(i) management of political party mapping; (ii) awareness and popularization of electoral laws; (iii) organization and security of the electoral process; etc.

Objective 3: Maintain public order

acceleration of the reform of the Congolese National Police.

B.3- DEFENSE NATIONALE

(i) Situation and challenges

111. Since the major reform of the army in 2009, the Government has adopted two laws relating respectively to the organization and functioning of the Armed Forces as well as to the status of FARDC soldiers. These laws, which will be supported by that on military programming, constitute the basis of the reform aimed at the creation of a professional, republican, modern, credible and dissuasive Army. Furthermore, the defense sector has initiated profound structural changes in units which have enabled the rationalization of personnel management, the training of executives and of troops as well as the rehabilitation of military infrastructure. In this regard, 6 large units have been created and are operational.

112. The major challenges of the defense sector are: (i) sufficient infrastructure; (ii) rapid professionalization of the FARDC with regard to the trinomial "Formation and Training, Adequate Equipment and Barracks" (FEC); and (iii) rejuvenation of the army through the recruitment of young people and the honorable retirement of soldiers at the end of their career.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

The government's vision is to modernize the army through its vast program of 113. reform of the national defense sector with the following objectives:

Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacities

(i) Development and implementation of defense sector policies and strategies; (ii) Popularization and operationalization of the Army Reform Plan; (iii) improvement in the management of Human, financial and material resources; (iv) Development of leadership and management qualities of senior Army executives and (v) Construction, rehabilitation and equipment of infrastructure.

Objective 2: Strengthen force capabilities

(i) unit equipment; (ii) training of executives and troops; etc.

Objective 3: Strengthen the capabilities of defense zones

(i) Strengthening the operational capacities of Defense Zone Staffs and Operational Sector Staffs; (ii) inventory of personnel requirements, materials and equipment of the Defense Zone Headquarters, Operational Sectors and engaged units.

Objective 4: Strengthen body capabilities

(i) acquisition of materials, equipment and supplies; (ii) infrastructure acquisition.

Objective 5: Strengthen service capacities

(i) acquisition of materials and equipment; (ii) organization of staff capacity building training.

Objective 6: Strengthen the capacities of general school command

(i) acquisition of materials and equipment for Schools, Instruction Centers and Training Centers; (ii) creation of a war school; (iii) improvement of the conditions of trainees and teaching staff. (iv) training of trainers.

B.4- STRENGTHENING POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

(i) Situation and challenges

in The triggering of the democratic process 1990, the decentralization of state management and the establishment of the parliamentary regime in the DRC led to the creation of the Ministry of Relations with Parliament.

This Ministry plays the role of interface between the Legislative and Executive Powers, essential to strengthening harmony between these two State Powers and to consolidating institutional stability.

About Elsewhere, policy of 115. decentralization and local development began with the promulgation of the constitution of February 18, 2006. Three levels of political power are established: the central government, the provinces and the ETDs.

However, the dismemberment of 11 old provinces into 26 new ones in 2015 created new problems in terms of financing for the rehabilitation and construction of basic infrastructure capable of providing quality public services to local populations.

116. In view of the above, the challenges to be met are:

Concerning interinstitutional relations :

(i) harmony of institutional relations between the Legislative and Executive Powers at all levels; (ii) consolidation of the evaluation of the level of execution of the recommendations of the Parliament to Government at all levels

of the national political organization; (iii) annual publication of the study report on the conformity of provincial edicts with the Constitution and national legislation; and (iv) popularization of all the laws of the Republic.

117. ***Concerning democracy and decentralization :*** (i) voting on laws based on local realities; (ii) improvement in the standard of living in the villages; (iii) reduction of development disparities between villages and urban centers; (iii) reduction of conflicts in customary entities; and (iv) administration of ETDs by non-originators; (v) balanced development; (vi) effective implementation of decentralization, (vii) increased mobilization of financial resources; (viii) strengthening the technical capacities of provincial actors and (ix) developing provincial development plans.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

118. The Government's policy in this area consists of:

Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacities for political governance

(i) development of political governance policy and strategy; (ii) development, production and dissemination of the national directory of the Edicts of the Provincial Assemblies. etc.

Objective 2: Improve interinstitutional governance

Monitoring of Parliament's recommendations addressed to the Government and monitoring parliamentary.

Objective 3: Improve political and local governance

(i) organization of awareness campaigns and popularization of laws and regulatory texts on Decentralization in the new provinces; (ii) effective operation of the National Equalization Fund (CNP); etc.

Objective 4: Strengthen local development management capacities at national, provincial and local levels

(i) local development planning and management; (ii) communication and awareness-raising on community development dynamics; (iii) organization and coordination of local development actors; (iv) establishment of a provincial statistical system and interprovincial cooperation, etc.

B.5- MANAGEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

(i) Situation and challenges

119. Public Administration still presents significant dysfunctions that have been well entrenched for many years: (i) an obsolete legal framework, not respected and unsuitable for the changing context of the country; (ii) the inefficiency and failure of systems, procedures, processes and tools used in public administration; (iii) the absence of a social protection system, a remuneration policy and social benefits; (iv) poor staff control and Civil Service payroll; and (v) the slowness in the implementation of the Public Administration reform due to the dysfunction of the steering structures.

120. In terms of major challenges, it should be noted: (i) establishment of a coherent and adapted organic framework; (ii) adoption of a better human resources management system; (iii) establishment of a better adapted and coherent payroll system; and (iv) rejuvenation of the Civil Service.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

121. The Government's policy in this area consists of:

Objective 1: Rationalize the function's missions, structures, jobs and staffing levels public

(i) implementation of a database management system for human resources forecasting; (ii) review of the legal and organic frameworks of the Public Administration; etc.

Objective 2: Secure the management of public administration workforce

(i) strengthening consistency between files; (ii) extension of the activities of the public administration pension fund to the provinces; etc.

Objective 3: Strengthen human capacities

(i) implementation of the National Capacity Building Program (PRONAREC II); (ii) recruitment and training of young people within the administration; etc.

Objective 4: Reorganize services and develop results-based management tools

(i) development of inter-administrative information and communication systems; (ii) promotion of quality control of services provided between administrations and users; etc.

B.6- INVESTMENT PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

(i) Situation and challenges

122. The DRC has had a very edifying recent experience in planning. Three main strategies have been developed and implemented since the beginning of the 2000s. The first, called the "Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-I)", covered the period 2002-2005. The implementation of this document made it possible to achieve some performances, namely: (i) improvement of the fundamentals of the economy; (ii) the return of growth; and (iii) reaching the decision point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative in 2003. The second strategy, covering the period 2006-2010, was defined in the DSCRP I.

123. Its implementation made it possible to reach the I-HIPC completion point in 2010, resulting in the maintenance of economic growth and the cancellation of more than 90% of the debt burden. Finally, the third Document (2011-2015) was included in the DSCRP II. It helped consolidate macroeconomic stability, leading to high growth and a reduction in the poverty rate. Furthermore, despite the efforts of Government, the volume of investments committed to the implementation of these different strategies appeared as a residue of the overall envelope of the State Budget with execution rates below 20%.
Since 2015, the Government has embarked on a vast project to develop a new development plan to avoid the programmatic void and in particular facilitate the alignment of public development assistance.

124. In view of the above, several challenges have been identified including: (i) operationalization of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Monitoring-Evaluation (PPBS) process; (ii) establishment of a planning system (iii) strengthening of investments; the statistical development of apparatus; (iv) planning tools at the central, sectoral, provincial and local levels; (v) establishment of a new consultation framework for the coordination of external resources; and (vi) binding planning process.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

125. The Government's policy in this area consists of:

Objective 1: Make the development planning and programming process effective

(i) development of the PIP; (ii) organization of annual reviews on the implementation of development plans; (iii) continuation of the National Prospective Study (ENP); etc.

Objective 2: Strengthen multi-sectoral planning and programs at national, sectoral, provincial and local levels

(i) support for Ministries in the development of sectoral policies; (ii) support for provincial executives in the development of their development plans; (iii) creation of a higher school dedicated to studies of peace, security and conflict management, etc.

Objective 3: Improve coordination of external resource mobilization

(i) regular development of partners' intervention mapping; (ii) establishment of a development aid coordination mechanism; etc.

Objective 4: Strengthen the national statistical system

(i) development of a new national statistics development strategy; (ii) organization of the 2nd General Population and Housing Census; etc.

B.7- STATE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

(i) Situation and challenges

126. In December 2017, the DRC held financial participations in 90 companies and institutions, constituting its securities portfolio, including 64 participations in partnership with private individuals. These participations are deployed in: (i) 29 public companies (18 commercial companies resulting from the transformation, 3 newly formed companies with 100% State participation, 8 mixed economy companies in which the State is the majority owner of share capital); (ii) 18 mixed economy companies in which the State is in an equal situation or holds a minority of blocking (more than 33% of the share capital); and (iii) 42 mixed economy companies with minority state participation.

127. The main challenges to be met in this area are: (i) improvement in the management of liberalized companies; (ii) increased contribution to economic growth of (iii) viability and public competitiveness of public enterprises; enterprises; (iv) increased contribution of public enterprises to State revenue.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

128. The Government of the DRC has taken the option of liberalizing the economy, relying on the private sector as a driver of development, and promoting Congolese entrepreneurship for national control of strategic sectors (mines, hydrocarbons , agro-industry, electricity, water, finance). The strategic objectives pursued for this purpose are:

Objective 1: Strengthen the managerial and material capacities of the portfolio.

(i) continuation of the disengagement of the State and finalization of the transformation into commercial companies of public companies that have not completed the process; (ii) creation of new businesses; etc.

Objective 2: Contribute to improving the productivity and profitability potential of the portfolio.

(i) relaunch of the activities of portfolio companies in difficulty; (ii) continued reforms in the growth-producing sectors in which the portfolio companies operate; etc.

B.8- BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

(i) Situation and challenges

129. Fiscal policy influences macroeconomic variables through the continued implementation of the law relating to public finances (LOFIP), a law set out in the Strategic Plan for Public Finance Reforms (PSRFP). The main measures to be taken, which are all challenges, are stated as follows: (i) strengthening governance through budgetary reform; (ii) modernization of tax instruments and strengthening of tax and customs administrations to expand the tax space while preserving a good business climate; (iii) improvement of expenditure management; and (iv) strengthening control of public finances.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

130. The Government's ambition is to improve the mobilization of domestic resources by, in particular, broadening the tax base, with a view to ensuring adequate financing of the PNSD and increasing the resilience of the national economy in the face of exogenous shocks. To achieve this, a battery of measures is structured around the following 3 major strategic objectives:

Objective 1: Maximize revenue

(i) fight against revenue leakage, evasion and tax fraud; (ii) establishment of the revenue chain; (iii) strict limitation of the granting of special exemptions; (iv) circulation of secure valuable documents; (v) establishment of the network of public accountants and double-entry accounting; (vi) computerization (dematerialization) of the tax system in terms of tax declaration and collection; etc.

Objective 2: Rationalize expenses

(i) improvement in the quality of expenditure and the regularity of budgetary procedures; (ii) regular and effective control at all levels, with the assistance of the General Inspectorate of Finance and the Court of Auditors; (iii) in-depth restructuring of the General Inspectorate of Finance and the Court of Auditors; (iv) compliance with the law on public procurement; (iv) establishment of the use of program budgets; etc.

Objective 3: Manage debt service

(i) mobilization of financial resources at lower cost and reasonable risks; (ii) promotion of the securities market at the national level; (iii) continuation of the issuance of treasury bonds; etc.

B.9- CURRENCY MANAGEMENT AND MACROECONOMIC STABILIZATION

(i) Situation and challenges

The conduct of monetary and exchange rate policy still suffers from numerous obstacles. Among these obstacles, we can, among others, mention (i) strong dollarization, (ii) the persistence of expectations on the part of the banking system and households concerning inflation and the exchange rate, as well as (iii) the behavior of the autonomous “State” liquidity factor. Which explains to a large extent certain significant discrepancies observed between the intermediate objectives and operational aspects of monetary policy and their respective targets. These discrepancies arise in particular from the dependence of monetary policy on the management of public finances.

132. In view of the above, the following main challenges have been identified: (i) (ii) healthy financing of the public deficit; diversification of sources of financing of the economy; and (iii) reconstruction of the productive apparatus.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

the The Government's objective in terms of monetary policy is to control 133. inflation, ensure stability of the exchange rate and fight against the dollarization of the economy.
To do this, it intends to implement a series of measures, namely:

Objective 1: Control inflation

(i) transfer to the general Treasury account at the Central Bank of all credit balances in State accounts, held with commercial banks, and not linked to specific projects; (ii) strengthening monitoring of bank exchange positions; etc.

Objective 2: Ensure exchange rate stability

(i) launch of the payments and settlements system; (ii) rationalization of the management of State financial operations; (iii) strengthening the institutional, analytical and operational framework of monetary policy; (iv) improvement of financing of the economy; (v) strengthening banking coverage and improving financial intermediation; etc.

Objective 3: Fight against the dollarization of the Congolese economy

(i) increase in the mandatory reserve coefficient on foreign currency deposits and opening of a USD bank deposit account in the BCC's books; (ii) strengthening of prudential ratios relating to the foreign exchange position; (iii) revision of the exchange regulations in force by clearly integrating a moratorium on the circulation or use of currencies other than the CDF as a means of payment, unit of account and store of value; etc.

B.10- MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCES

(i) Situation and challenges

134. After 2015, the structure of public revenues evolved somewhat. The share of revenue coming from taxes represented on average 50% of total revenue between 2016 and 2017. They are now more predominant than revenue linked to foreign trade which only represents 36%. Furthermore, the contributory share of tax revenue in total revenue, although preponderant, tends to decline over time while that of non-tax revenue tends to increase. This situation is explained by the difficulties that financial authorities encounter in the collection of direct taxes, particularly the Income Tax (IBP) in the mining sector, following tax optimization and transfer pricing practices.

135. During the 2011-2015 period, the Government continued its choice to devote more resources to capital expenditure. However, the need to finance elections in 2011 forced a reduction in capital expenditure during that year.

Thus, overall, over this period, the share of capital expenditure in total State expenditure fell by 8 points to stand at 27%. Furthermore, on the period 2016-2017, the decline in the share of investment expenditure continued, standing at 13.4% in 2016 and 20.6% in 2017.

136. The reforms undertaken by the Government in the area of public finances, in particular the banking of the pay of state agents and civil servants as well as the execution of expenditure on a cash basis, had the effect of an improvement in the budget balance during the 2012 period. -2014.

In short, with the drop in the prices of main export products on the world market that began in 2014 and which had harmful effects on the Congolese economy, particularly on export revenues from 2016, the situation of public finances has deteriorated considerably.

137. In view of the above, the following main challenges must be addressed: (i) considerable expansion of the tax space; (ii) credibility, predictability and budgetary transparency; (iii) investment attraction policy; (iv) facilitation of access to financing for SMEs; and (v) continued implementation of the law relating to public finances (LOFIP).

(ii) Sectoral objectives

138. The Government is also committed to pursuing a vigorous budgetary policy based on budgetary orthodoxy with a view to putting an end to the waste of budgetary resources. To do this, he means:

Objective 1: Influence macroeconomic variables

(i) implementation of the law relating to public finances (LOFIP); (ii) improvement of statistical capacity; etc.

Objective 2: Improve governance

(i) modernization of tax instruments and strengthening of tax and customs administrations; (ii) development of an investment attraction policy; etc.

Objective 3: Improve expense management

(i) strengthening of public finance control; (ii) review of the legal and regulatory framework for debt and its popularization; (iii) support for the development of a debt procedure manual; (iv) adoption of a public debt strategy (SDMT); etc.

B.11- DEVELOPMENT OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

(i) Situation and challenges

the The 2017 BCC report reveals that 139. Congolese economy has 17 commercial banks, a single savings bank, 3 non-bank financial institutions, 3 specialized financial institutions, 137 savings cooperatives and credit, 5 financial companies, 23 microfinance institutions, financial couriers: category A 37 and category B 35, 12 international couriers linked to banks, 27 approved exchange offices, 79 savings and credit cooperatives as well as than 18 microfinance institutions. However, the Congolese financial system suffers from an insufficient number of fund management teams. quality, market information and corporate governance which slows down investments aimed at SMEs. This leads to slow development of financing institutions.

140. The major challenges facing the Congolese financial system are: (i) increased mobilization of savings; (ii) optimal financing of investments; (iii) good governance in the financial system; (iv) incentive and expansion of access to financing; (v) access to the system decentralized financing.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

The Government intends to ensure efficient management of the financial system which benefits 141. the entire population. As such, it plans to open 10 million accounts over the next five years in establishments located in rural and peri-urban areas in order to considerably reduce poverty. To achieve this, the following actions will be carried out:

Objective 1: Create sectoral development banks

Identification, facilitation and installation of banking establishments.

Objective 2: Ensure the geographic expansion of financial institutions

(i) facilitation, creation and installation of financial institutions; (ii) creation of an agricultural banking agency; etc.

Objective 3: Improve the national payments system and financial inclusion

(i) strengthening the productivity of local banks; (ii) strengthening financial inclusion; etc.

C. PILLAR III- CONSOLIDATION OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH, DIVERSIFICATION ET TRANSFORMATION ECONOMY

142. This pillar concerns major strategic orientations aimed at establishing, in particular through reforms, the improvement of conditions for the effective implementation of priority actions to build an economy with inclusive growth in the DRC. These conditions are: (i) peace and security throughout the national territory; (ii) the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law; (iii) increasing State revenue to finance quality public expenditure; (v) strengthening institutional and human capacities and the attractiveness of the Congolese economy; (vi) the inflow of capital and private investments; etc.

143. Over the next five years, particular emphasis will be placed on improving the quality of institutions and public services, particularly through the restoration of the judicial system and the fight against corruption, money laundering and impunity.

C.1- DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

(i) Situation and challenges

The DRC has 80,000,000 ha of 144. arable land, and other favorable factors (nature of soils, hydrography, rainfall, vegetation, etc.) for the development of agriculture, livestock breeding and considerable fishing potential, likely to supply agro-industrial units and serve as a vector for the diversification of sources of economic growth.

Agriculture employs more than 70% of the active population and contributes more than 60% to job creation. The sector is (i) an by: subsistence agriculture characterized incapable of ensuring the food independence of the country and generating sufficient income and sustainable employment; (ii) production which only increases by 2% year after year; and (iii) agriculture practiced on slash and burn with perverse effects on the environment.

145. In view of the above, the main challenges to be addressed relate to: (i) formulation of an agricultural policy that ensures food security in the country and contributes more to economic growth while reducing its impact on the environment ; (ii) strengthening of the legal and institutional framework; (iii) modernization of agricultural production systems; (iv) eradication of malnutrition and food insecurity; (v) improvement in producer income and significant reduction in

poverty level of the rural population; (vi) mobilization of green investments; (vii) promotion of modern agricultural techniques and support for farmers following a more intensive model, which preserves the environment; and (viii) identification and exploitation of all possibilities for deepening value chains in agriculture.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

The Government's vision in this sector is to ensure food security for the 146. population while deepening the value chains for more jobs. To do this, its action will be structured around the following main objectives:

Objective 1: Restore food security, reduce poverty and insecurity

(i) development of agroforestry, perennial crops and improved varieties; (ii) development of mechanized subsistence agriculture; etc.

Objective 2: Increase plant, animal and fish production

(i) development of plant, animal and fisheries sectors; (ii) support for the updating and implementation of the Fisheries Master Plan; (iii) establishment of the National Agricultural Development Fund, etc.

Objective 3: Strengthen the contribution of agriculture to economic growth and job creation

(i) support for peasant producers and the creation of agro-industrial parks (PAI); (ii) relaunch and expansion of sustainable sectors; (iii) support for improving marketing infrastructure; (iv) support for the processing of food products (fruits, tubers, etc.); etc.

Objective 4: Strengthen sector coordination

(i) updating of the agricultural policy and regulatory framework; (ii) structuring, legalization and supervision of local agricultural communities; etc.

C.2- FORESTRY EXPLOITATION

(i) Situation and challenges

Logging in the DRC has 147. experienced a real drift over the last three years with the appearance of a new category of operators called "semi-industrial". Over the past ten years, the DRC has strengthened its commitment in favor of the sustainable use of forest resources and the conservation of part of its forests. The absence of a formalized forest policy in view of recent developments calls for a revision of the Code to integrate issues linked to REDD+, decentralization and community management methods. The objective set by the National REDD+ Strategy is to maintain the forest cover at 63.5% of the territory by 2035.

(i) The major challenges to be met are: 148. effective application of regulations in force in the commercial exploitation of forests and protected areas (PA); (ii) fight against deforestation and forest degradation; (iii) prohibition of the granting of forest concessions for speculative purposes; (iv) better formalization of the forestry, industrial and artisanal sector; and (v) participation of local communities in the management and sharing of resources generated by the forest.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

In this sector, the Government's vision aims to affirm the position of the DRC as 149. a world and African leader in the forest sector and ensure it through the REDD+ Investment Plan. To do this, the following actions will be carried out:

Objective 1: Improve sector governance

(i) development of forest mapping; (ii) formalization of the sector and certification such as FLEGT; etc.

Objective 2: Ensure sustainable forest management and reverse the current trend of deforestation

(i) reforestation of more or less 3,000. 000 ha over 5 years; (ii) protection of the forest and peatlands present in the center of the Congo basin; (iii) advocacy at the international level to attract funding; (iv) implementation of deforestation/reforestation and agroforestry actions; etc.

Objective 3: Reduce the harmful effects of logging impacts on the indigenous population

(i) protection of local communities by ensuring the good management of forest concessions as well as the related land register; (ii) establishment of secure forest areas for local communities; etc.

Objective 4: Develop the TPPB (Higher Wood Processing) value chain

Incentive for the TPPB to obtain the products of the 1st transformation (sawwood, veneers), those of the 2nd transformation (dimensional sawn timber, profiles, semi-finished products, plywood) as well as the finished products of the 3rd transformation (wooden furniture , wooden floor coverings, wooden doors, etc.).

C.3- MINING EXPLOITATION

(i) Situation and challenges

a The DRC abounds in its subsoil with 150. diversity of mineral substances scattered in almost all provinces, and world-class deposits (47.2% of the world cobalt reserve, 27.3% of diamonds, 80% Coltan). Mining products undergo almost no industrial or artisanal transformation into locally marketable goods. They are therefore exported in their raw state.

The extractive sector, mainly the mining sector, constitutes the main lever of growth. It has enormous potential for significant improvement in its added value not only through industrial processing, but also through artisanal processing trades, making the DRC a final destination for a good part of its mineral resources. To date, the impact of mining on the environment in general, and forests in particular, is still relatively limited. This impact could increase in the future.

151. From the above, the following main challenges must be addressed: (i) attraction of qualified personnel in the fields of geology, mining and metallurgy; (ii) updating of geological and mining data; (iii) creation of a value chain in the mining sector; (iv) protection of the mining environment; and (v) supervision of artisanal mining.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

The Government is deploying its efforts to revive mining production to sustainably support economic growth, increase short-term revenues and improve social and environmental conditions in mining areas. The strategic objectives underlying this policy are broken down as follows:

Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacities

(i) implementation of the national sectoral strategy to combat child labor in artisanal mines and on artisanal mining sites; (ii) creation of the General Mines Inspectorate; (iii) full application of the new mining code; (iv) integration of the intensification of mining sectors into the Strategic Mining Development Plan (PSDM); etc.

Objective 2: Intensify geological and mining research (i)

analysis and processing of available geological and mining data; (ii) creation of the geological and mining data base; etc.

Objective 3: Develop a competitive mining industry that creates jobs

(i) strengthening of the social responsibility commitments of mining operators; (ii) preparation of the inventory of State mining companies transformed into commercial companies; (iii) provision of modern equipment to the various structures of the Mining Ministries; (iv) promotion of the metallurgical and steel industry; etc.

Objective 4: Promote the image of the country as a favorable location for mining investors

(i) fight against the illicit marketing of Congolese minerals in neighboring countries; (ii) development of a strategy for creating a mining sector promotion fund; (iii) strengthening traceability mechanisms and certification systems for mineral substances; etc.

Objective 5: Support a mining industry that promotes a sustainable environment

(i) organization of environmental audits for a better assessment of the environmental state; (ii) development of community development policy in mining areas; etc.

C.4- PRODUCTION OF HYDROCARBONS AND NATURAL GASES

(i) Situation and challenges

The DRC has three identified sedimentary basins (coastal basin, central basin and the basin of the western branch of the African Rift) of which only the coastal basin is in the production phase, but its production remains below its potential. It should be noted that the evaluation and certification of hydrocarbon reserves in these basins is essential to better exploit them. The DRC also has a refinery (SOCIR SA) which has been shut down since 1999 and needs to be rehabilitated and/or modernized. As a reminder, the biofuel sector remains to be promoted and develop. Natural gases still remain on the sidelines, with the exception of methane gas from Lake Kivu recently highlighted and which should be used for electricity production.

Several challenges must be met to 154. achieve the emergence of the sector. These include: (i) installation of a modern refinery; (ii) satisfaction of domestic demand; (iii) installation of distribution and marketing companies in the hinterland; and (iv) creation of a strategic stock.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

of The Government intends to revitalize the sector and increase its efficiency as 155. one the engines of economic progress and the emergence of the country. This objective is spread over three strategic axes, in particular:

Objective 1: Combat administrative hassle and improve production

(i) fight against administrative harassment in the allocation of oil blocks; (ii) reviews of feasibility studies for the exploitation of methane gas in Lake Kivu; (iii) promotion of oil exploitation in the center and eastern part of the country; (iv) relaunch of discussions with neighboring countries on the exploitation of common property resources of gas and oil; (v) exploitation of opportunities for processing Congolese crude and creating local added value (fuels, bitumen, etc.); etc.

Objective 2: Strengthen institutional capacities

(i) development of annexes to the law governing the general regime on hydrocarbons; (ii) development of the law on biofuels; etc.

Objective 3: Ensure sustainable development of the hydrocarbon sector

(i) certification of hydrocarbon reserves; (ii) the exploitation of methane gas from Lake Kivu; etc.

Objective 4: Support the development of biofuels

(i) development of studies on biofuel; (ii) creation of biofuel distribution networks; etc.

C.5- INDUSTRIALISATION, DIVERSIFICATION ET INTEGRATION REGIONALE

(i) Situation and challenges

156. The CEA recommends that industrialization involves participation in global or regional value chains that combine upstream and downstream integration of these chains. For the moment, the participation of the DRC, like that of African countries in global value chains, is strong but at low levels. Indeed, participation is essentially achieved through downstream integration with raw material exports.

157. Apart from a few main products from the extractive industry, Congolese trade remains in deficit. This is due, on the one hand, to the low capacity of the country's export supply, and on the other hand to weak domestic demand dependent on the great poverty of local populations and the insufficiency of infrastructure favorable to competitiveness.

These facts justify the low level of participation of the DRC in the international market of goods and services and its membership in the category of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to which the Reinforced Integrated Framework Program (CIR) offers the opportunity to use trade as a lever for economic growth and an engine of socio-economic development.

158. The geographical positioning of the DRC is multifaceted: 9 neighboring countries with kilometric borders. This is the origin of its multiple membership in various regional and sub-regional groupings including: CPGL, CEAC, COMESA, and SADC.

However, the country is not reaping maximum benefit for its economy and its population. On the contrary, it is harmed in its commercial exchanges and in the exploitation of its own natural resources or shared with its neighbors, not to mention their large-scale plundering for the benefit of its neighbors.

159. The main challenges to be met for one and industrialization of diversification of regional integration relate to: (i) attractiveness of the Congolese economy; (ii) productivity, competitiveness and performance of existing and emerging businesses; (ii) development of green industry; (iii) strengthening institutional and human capacities; (iv) compliance of commercial policy with international commitments; (v) product diversification and increase in exports; (vi) construction of infrastructure for regional integration, communication, storage and marketing of goods; (vii) continuation of reforms and implementation of reforms initiated for industrialization and commercialization; and (v) development of metrology to ensure the competitiveness of Congolese products on regional markets.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

160. The Government's vision for industrialization consists of promoting the emergence of a diversified and competitive economy by providing the country with a dynamic, competitive and responsible industrial and commercial fabric in terms of the environment and sustainable development. This vision is based on the expansion of the agricultural and extractive value creation chain and on the integration of regional and even global value chains. To do this, the Government intends to:

Objective 1: Diversify the economy and develop trade, industry, SMEs and SMIs

(i) development of a draft law on crafts; (ii) promotion of entrepreneurship of national actors in economic life; etc.

Objective 2: Improve governance and clean up the business climate

(i) establishment of financing mechanisms for local industries by creating financial markets and debt repurchase institutions; (ii) audit and reorganization of the Industrial Promotion Fund (FPI); (iii) Relaxation of procedures for creating SMEs/SMIs and industries; etc.

Objective 3: Accumulate and strengthen human capital through a policy of imitation effective

(i) adaptation of training programs for industrial professions; (ii) development of continuing training programs adapted to the needs of SMEs/SMIs and industries; etc.

Objective 4: Develop industrial spaces

(i) establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs); (ii) creation of Agro-industrial Parks (PAI); (iii) development of Development Corridors, etc.

Objective 5: Develop infrastructure to support the country's industrialization

(i) reconstruction and construction of infrastructure (energy and transport) to support industry; (ii) construction of new infrastructure according to the needs of industries and the PNAT; etc.

Objective 6: Diversify the range of products offered and penetrate the foreign market

(i) promotion of SMIs and crafts; (ii) protection of intellectual and industrial property; (iii) institutionalization and popularization of standards with a view to preparing Congolese SMEs/SMIs and industries for the requirements of international trade and regional integration; (vi) valorization of local production, etc.

Objective 7: Expand the local raw material processing chain

(i) acceleration of the local transformation process of raw materials; (ii) granting of facilities to industries which fully transform raw materials in the country; (iii) orientation of new investments (by the PDI) towards activities with high intensity of job creation or use of local labor; etc.

Objective 8: Promote competitiveness and attractiveness

(i) Strengthening initiatives intended to stimulate national production of goods and services; (ii) support for the popularization of competitive sources of supply; (iii) support for the establishment of strategic stocks, etc.

Objective 9: Accelerate the regional integration process

(i) ratification of various laws relating to the country's participation in regional and continental free trade zones; (ii) construction of one-stop posts at the borders of the DRC, etc.

Objective 10: Promote the emergence of integrative and cross-border regional projects

(i) fight against the splitting of goods at borders; (ii) extension of the Simplified Commercial Regime (RECOS) and Commercial Information Offices throughout the country, etc.

Objective 11: Promote trade and diversify exports of manufacturing products and services

(i) development and implementation of the national export strategy; (ii) creation of the national export agency; etc.

Objective 12: Consolidate the markets of the DRC

(i) rehabilitation and restructuring of the Kinshasa International Fair (FIKIN); (ii) implementation of strategic stocks; etc.

Objective 13: Strengthen monitoring of commercial regulations

(i) ratification and implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA); (ii) implementation of the recommendations of the second Trade Policy Review; (iii) promotion of regulation and development of electronic commerce; etc.

Objective 14: Increase exports and access to international markets

(i) increased participation of the DRC in strategic value chains for increased connectivity to markets; (ii) improving the use of technology in production and services for certain value chains; etc.

C.6- PRODUCTION OF TOURIST SERVICES

(i) Situation and challenges

161. Congolese tourism is slow to regain its former glory because of the insecurity which prevails in almost all national parks. Tourist activity has for a long time been the subject of a state monopoly, with the presence of the National Tourist Office as the sole operator in the sector. There have been very few resources invested in the protection of parks, the development of reception structures, access routes, the fight against hunting in protected areas, etc. The lack of interest on the part of public authorities regarding tourism has plunged this sector into oblivion. However, rare species of flora and fauna continue to attract the attention of foreign tourists in very risky conditions. However, urban tourism is completely between in the hands of private operators, a category of operators who are organized with limited resources.

162. The major challenges of the tourism sector relate to: (i) improving governance; (ii) updating of texts (iii) production of regulations; capacity building reliable statistics; (iv) in the regulatory organization of travel agencies and tourist associations; (v) and the compliance with international standards; (vi) access to tourist sites; (vii) the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) incentive; (x) the development of agroforestry in the sites and around parks and the establishment of a mechanism promoting ecotourism in the sites.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

The government's vision is to position tourism as one of the sectors 163. driving growth and diversification of the economy. As such, the DRC aims to become a benchmark tourist destination in Africa and the world by focusing on the following objectives:

Objective 1: Improve the institutional framework and governance of the sector

(i) implementation of implementing measures for the Law establishing fundamental principles relating to tourism; (ii) strengthening of the body created for the security of national parks and nature reserves; (iii) promotion of tourism and hospitality schools as well as tourism agencies; etc.

Objective 2: Promote tourism trade, partnership, cooperation and tourism pools

(i) promotion and popularization of tourism products; (ii) creation of incentive development centers through the PPP; etc.

Objective 3: Improve the contribution of tourism to economic growth

(i) facilitation of access to tourist sites; (ii) strengthening of reception infrastructures in tourist sites; etc.

Objective 4: Develop tools for monitoring the sector's impact on development

(i) digitization of tourism sector control tools; (ii) creation of the tourism satellite account; (iii) development of the Sectoral Tourism Policy; etc.

Objective 5: Develop strategies to combat climate change in the tourism sector

(i) development of agroforestry in sites and around parks; (ii) establishment of a mechanism promoting (sustainable) ecotourism in parks and protected areas; etc.

C.7- PRODUCTION OF CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC GOODS AND SERVICES

(i) Situation and challenges

164. Congolese culture finds itself in a situation of lethargy, mainly due to the absence of a coherent national cultural policy. However, the DRC, which is a mosaic of cultures, can be described as a cultural scandal, due to the abundance and diversity of cultures which characterize it. To this end, it was urgent to define a real cultural policy which takes into account the economic dimension of culture and the cultural diversity of the country. This involves taking into account the professionalization of professions and actors in the cultural sector, and the need to provide the country with cultural industries commensurate with wealth, diversity and cultural commercial potential.

165. Despite the existing potential, culture and arts in the DRC face several challenges, including: (i) perception of culture in all its dimensions; (ii) consideration of culture and the arts in the general policy of the country; (iii) promotion of Congolese cultural diversity through embassies and diplomatic missions abroad; (iv) fight against piracy of intellectual works.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

166. Government policy aims to intensify culture to further contribute to the creation of wealth. As such, the DRC will have to capitalize on its assets and opportunities in the field of culture and the arts. To do this, the strategies envisaged must enable this sector to:

Objective 1: Strengthen the institutional capacities of the sector

(i) strengthening the institutional capacities of Managers and Agents of Culture and the Arts; (ii) promotion of the creation of public and private cultural centers, etc.

Objective 2: Promote the production of culture and arts

(i) Installation of a large music, theater and cinema production house in partnership with the private sector; (ii) establishment of a policy for mentoring young talents; (iii) Creation of a prize which will recognize the best books by Congolese authors; etc.

Objective 3: Protect intellectual works, copyright and related rights

(i) protection of copyright and creative rights; (ii) establishment of a “living cultural heritage” status for the profile of artists; etc.

Objective 4: Safeguard tangible and intangible cultural heritage

(i) identification of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the DRC; (ii) Construction of a national library and museums in each province; (iii) establishment of national archives services; etc.

Box No. 1: Improving the business climate

1. *The process of improving the business climate is among the most important objectives of the Government. Indeed, the attraction of investments, the creation of jobs and wealth, sustainable and inclusive development, etc. are conditioned by a truly healthier business climate and reinforced legal and judicial security.*

2. *The Government's vision for cleaning up the business environment is a general and national vision. It extends to all sectors of economic life, for an effective improvement of the business climate in our country, with the aim of attracting more investments that bring growth and create wealth and jobs.*

3. *It is within this framework that the new roadmap of government reforms on improving the business climate was validated. It goes beyond the Doing Business reforms which focus only on certain very specific indicators.*

4. *In view of the above, the strategic objectives to improve the business climate and promote the investments are as follows:*

Objective 1: *Further simplifying the business formation process and making it transparent*

Objective 2: *Simplify the process of obtaining building permits, transferring ownership and connecting to medium voltage electricity*

Objective 3: *Simplify procedures, deadlines and costs for cross-border trade and obtaining loans*

Objective 4: *Reduce the procedures, delays and costs of commercial disputes and regulate the conditions of entry, stay and residence of foreign investors in the DRC*

Objective 5: *Find a lasting solution to the problem of licenses, permits and specific authorizations as well as the system of collection of taxes, duties, fees and charges*

Objective 6: *Revise sectoral laws to make them more dynamic and modern and restructure the exemption mechanisms and Strengthen the monitoring-evaluation mechanism for reforms in Provinces*

Objective 7: *Promote growth-promoting sectors and entrepreneurial culture by RDC*

5. *Priority actions for these objectives are defined in the reform roadmap on the business environment and the promotion of investments in the DRC.*

D. PILLAR IV- DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY, RECONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE

167. ***An outlying and poorly structured national territory.*** *The space of the national territory lacks centrality due to its fragmentation: the capital and the most populated regions while the most active are located on the periphery and the center is empty, occupied by the forest. The distribution of the population on the national territory opposes full spaces, located on the outskirts, in savannah country, and empty spaces occupying the forest center of the basin. Pockets of overpopulation affect the highlands of North and South Kivu; land saturation generates conflicts aggravated by the overall demographic context of the Great Lakes. A polarization of the national space is also taking place through increasing urbanization at a rate of 35% in 2010. It is the large cities which essentially exert this polarization: 5% per year for Kinshasa, against 2.2% for the cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants. We thus have*

overpopulated cities in which life becomes more and more difficult due to lack (water, electricity infrastructure, transport, etc.) and basic social services: health, education, employment and sanitation.

The eccentricity of the national space also poses the problem of profitable exploitation of natural resources. Indeed, mining sites and oil basins are housed on the outskirts of the national territory: Katanga, Kivu, etc. Like the spatial polarization mentioned above, the isolation of Katanga and other sites of exploitation of natural resources, raises enormous planning problems in terms of structuring equipment (transport, communication) which makes their exploitation profitable. .

168. ***A global and regional context to be mastered and made profitable.*** *The hitch of the economy Congolese influence on the world economy looks more like an automatic recruitment of our productive system by foreign capital and actors. The strategic sectors of mining, hydrocarbons and banking are thus dominated by foreign capital: the country thus loses control and cannot ensure their sustainability or sustainability. On a regional level, the eccentricity of the Congolese territory leads to centrifugal forces as well as population movements which are at the heart of the almost permanent climate of insecurity in which border populations are immersed and therefore the deterioration of their living conditions.*

Insecurity also prevents the development of existing economic activities and the attraction of new activities.

D.1- TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT

(i) Situation and challenges

169. The DRC is characterized by the absence of a harmonized global policy in terms of territorial planning (AT).
A multitude of conflicts of use in the use of space and resources is due to several flaws: the absence of a law on AT, and of sectoral legislation (land or mining code) developed transversally, or the lack of tools such as the national development plan and provincial plans, at all administrative levels (national, provincial, local).

Added to this, a poor sharing of skills between several Ministries, which does not go in the direction of coherent management of land use planning.

170. Territorial planning faces the following major challenges: (i) implementation of the consultation framework (ii) Territorial Planning; establishment on of administrations at all levels (central, provincial and ETD); (iii) acquisition of adequate infrastructure, equipment, And materials and recruitment of qualified human resources; (iv) development of an institutional and legal framework, and in particular a framework law on Territorial Planning; (v) development of a national policy and the National Territorial Development Plan (SNAT) as well as the various planning tools/ instruments for its materialization; and (vi) precise demarcations of strategic and residential spaces.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

171. As part of the implementation of the development strategy, the Government intends to carry out a set of actions to guarantee good planning of the national territory, to reduce the lack of centrality and thus open up production areas or habitation. This will give populations the opportunity to occupy decent housing, and economic activities, adequate means of production, transport and communication.
To do this, the strategies envisaged must make it possible to:

Objective 1: Strengthen the institutional capacities of the MATRV

(i) establishment of an interministerial consultation framework for territorial planning; (ii) development of an institutional and legal framework, in particular a framework law on Territorial Planning; etc.

Objective 2: Provide the country with legal and regulatory frameworks as well as planning tools in the field of land use planning

(i) development of the national land use planning plan and sectoral maps; (ii) development of legal and regulatory texts; (iii) support for the development of provincial plans and schemes; etc.

Objective 3: Improve the living environment and balance spaces (i) construction of social housing; (ii) demarcation of strategic and residential spaces; etc.

D.2- TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES

(i) Situation and challenges

The transport system comprises a 172. multimodal network of road, rail, port and airport infrastructure, characterized by a lack of harmonious integration of different networks. It is currently experiencing several breaking points, loads due to the heterogeneity of standards in the same mode and/or the non-existence of interconnection channels. In most provinces, transport infrastructure is in advanced disrepair, which reflects the excessively long delivery times for people and goods.

The DRC has 152,400 km of roads 173. divided into roads of national interest (58,129 km representing 38% of the overall network), roads of local interest (86,871km, or 57% of the total) and urban roads (7,400 km, representing 5%). However, this network remains essentially on land, with the asphalt network representing only a very small part of 2.3%. It includes 3,500 crossing structures with a total length of 68,000 meters.

The DRC has three independent railway networks, 174. for a total of 5,000 km, each managed by a public operator. A 366 km long route between Matadi and Kinshasa connects the country's main ports to the capital and navigable sections of the Congo River. Two other networks, one 3,641 km long covers the south-eastern part of the country and the other 1,026 km long in the north of the country.

Maritime, river and lake transport is organized, on the one hand along the Congo River and its tributaries (more than 16,238 km of waterways), and on the other hand around the three main ports of the country with a access to the sea (Matadi, Boma and Banana). Due to the poor condition of most of the Congolese road network (barely 15%), air transport is becoming the most reliable means of connection between certain regions. The country has a total of 270 aerodromes, public and private, of which only 5 are international airports.

176. It should be noted that the major challenges of the sector are:

(i) maintenance of existing infrastructure; (ii) repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of transport infrastructure to open up the country.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

177. The government has set a strategic objective for the sector to develop an efficient integrated multimodal transport system, through the densification of the national road network, and the modernization of port, airport and railway infrastructure and equipment.

Objective 1: Maintain, repair, rehabilitate, and rebuild infrastructure

Concerning the road network : (i) maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of the network of national interest; (ii) asphalting of urban roads; and (iii) construction of weighing and toll stations.

With regard to water transport : (i) creation of a Waterways Maintenance Fund; (ii) creation of shipyards and construction of ports and warehouses; (iii) dredging and marking of navigable reaches.

Concerning air transport : rehabilitation and construction of airports and aerodromes.

With regard to rail transport : (i) rehabilitation of the SNCC and SCTP rail networks; and (ii) construction of train safety equipment, signaling and telematics applications for the transport of goods.

Objective 2: Strengthen, develop and improve institutional capacity

(i) development of a Sector Policy document and a Transport Action Program; (ii) management of the National network; etc.

D.3- ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURES

(i) Situation and challenges

178. The energy profile of the DRC shows that it is full of abundant and varied natural energy resources, which have not yet been fully inventoried.
The country's energy resources include: solar radiation, wind, biomass, crude oil, uranium, peat, natural gas, coal and geothermal energy and, mainly hydroelectricity, whose exploitable power is estimated at more than 100,000 MW including (44,000 MW) at the Inga site alone. The installed electrical power represents only 2.5% of this hydraulic potential, or 2,520 MW throughout the country, almost half of which is wasted due in particular to lack of maintenance and obsolescence of equipment.

Final energy consumption is 179. characterized, on the one hand, by a predominance of traditional biomass energy (firewood, charcoal) which represents on average 95% in energy, or 20,565 kilo-ton-equivalent -oil (ktoe) out of a total consumption of 22,047 ktoe and, by the population's limited access to modern energy, particularly electricity. According to studies on the drivers of deforestation, wood energy is one of the major direct factors of deforestation and forest degradation along with slash-and-burn agriculture and logging. Despite this significant energy potential, and its position surrounded by three African energy pools, the population's access rate to electricity stands at 15.2% compared to an African average of 30%.

180. The major challenges of the sector are: (i) implementation of main reforms which concern the restructuring of public enterprises in the sector; (ii) adoption of an energy policy to formalize the sector (iii) awareness of reducing the wood energy; population on consumption of wood and coal; and (iv) development of alternative energies to initiate the transition in this area.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

181. The government intends to ensure greater accessibility to reliable electrical energy for businesses, all social strata and basic national communities. It will have to increase the available power by more than 600 MW in order to increase the electricity service rate estimated from 18% to 50% in 2023.

Objective 1: Guarantee reliable access to electricity for all social groups

(i) renovation and expansion of the distribution network; (ii) improvement in the productivity of Inga I and II (bringing them to 1,300 MW) as part of the PMEDE project; (iii) construction of new hydroelectric power stations; etc.

Objective 2: Transform the electricity and water sector into a pillar of revitalization and growth of the Congolese economy

(i) continuation of the reform of the SNEL; (ii) promotion of greater private participation in financing the sector; (iii) revitalization of the sector's regulatory bodies, ARE and ANSER; etc.

Objective 3: Develop sub-regional interconnection to facilitate electricity exports

(i) development of electricity markets for domestic consumption and export; (ii) construction of new transmission lines from Inga to the border with Zambia; etc.

Objective 4: Promote gas and all sources of renewable energy

(i) intensification of investments in renewable energies; (ii) application of the institutional reforms necessary for the arrival of new producers at the decentralized level, etc.

D.4- DRINKING WATER SUPPLY NETWORK

(i) Situation and challenges

182. In the drinking water sub-sector, since the launch of the DSCRP I, there has been an effort to mobilize resources for the sector and the beginning of the implementation of the institutional and legal reforms essential for the sustainable development of the sector. However, the drinking water sub-sector in rural areas has not benefited from the same attention in terms of the level of investments made compared to urban areas.

The major challenge for the sub-sector remains the 183. implementation of main reforms in accordance with Law No. 15/026 of December 31, 2015 relating to water, and the restructuring of the public company in the sector, in occurrence REGIDESO. This will make it possible to enhance and optimize the management of this company and to ensure its stabilization and recovery in the short, medium and long term by taking into account the administrative reform relating to decentralization.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

184. The government's main objective in this sub-sector is to improve access to populations with drinking water. In this context, it will be about:

Objective 1: Strengthen regulation of the sector, to make it accessible to private individuals

(i) continuation of institutional reform of the water sector; (ii) standardization of the sector; (iii) support and monitoring of public and private operators; etc.

Objective 2: Develop production centers and transportation and transportation facilities distribution of drinking water in all urban areas

(i) rehabilitation and creation of new drinking water production centers in all provincial capitals and other secondary towns; (ii) revitalization of the SNHR; etc.

D.5- DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT (POST AND ICT)

(i) Situation and challenges

185. The use of Digital goes beyond Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). It constitutes one of the essential factors for the emergence of economies, the development of human capital and the improvement of economic growth. The establishment of the digital economy and other digitized activities will, by overcoming the constraints of time and place, bring about changes in several sectors.

186. In the DRC, the postal, telecommunications/ ICT sector underwent its first reform of the legal and institutional framework with the adoption and promulgation of Law No. 012/2002 on the Post, Framework Law No. 013/ 2002 on Telecommunications and Law No. 014/2002 creating the Regulatory Authority. This reform made it possible to update and improve the old framework of 1940 on telecommunications and that of 1968 on the Post Office. In view of this reform, the telecommunicications/ICT sub-sector has become the most dynamic in the national economy, with a turnover of more than USD 850 million, placing it in second place after the mining sector.
In 2008, it provided more than USD 160 million to the state budget.

187. Four operators currently share the mobile telephony market. The SCPT, a public operator, was unable to resist the development of mobile phones due to lack of infrastructure. Regarding the fixed telephony network, a single operator is developing a network for fixed telephony via optical fiber in the city of Kinshasa.

188. With regard to Digital Terrestrial Television (TNT), the DRC is committed to interrupt analog broadcasting on June 17, 2015 in the UHF band and on June 17, 2020, in the VHF band for radio and television. It should be noted that despite this deadline, the implementation of the transition from analog to digital is timid.

189. In terms of “broadband”, the country has a 650 km long network (Moanda and Kinshasa) and 3,300 km of cables (Kinshasa-Kasumbalesa). The construction of optical fiber loops (rings) is being deployed in the city of Kinshasa in order to provide fixed telephone and high-speed Internet services through the establishment of a CDMA network.

190. Concerning posts, with more or less 107 operational post offices out of a total of 365 existing throughout the national territory, the postal penetration rate in the DRC currently stands at 191,780 inhabitants per post office; which is far from the standard of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), i.e. respectively 10,000 and 3,000 inhabitants per post office at the rural and urban level.

191. From the above, the major challenges of the sector are: (i) significant improvement in the contribution of the post and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to the economic and social development of the country; (ii) deployment of 50,000 km of fiber optic cables throughout the national territory; (iii) construction of optical fiber loops (rings) throughout the country in order to provide fixed telephone and high-speed Internet services; and (iv) creation of a universal postal service.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

The Government's vision in the sector is to make digital technology a factor 192. in growing the economy, a lever for integration, good governance and social progress. To do this, it set itself the following objectives:

Objective 1: Improve governance in the field of PT-ICT.

(i) adaptation of the legal and regulatory framework of Posts to international standards and their separation from Telecommunications into two autonomous entities; (ii) promotion of the local digital industry, (iii) revitalization of the regulation of the sector by the ARCPT; etc.

Objective 2: Modernize and expand postal infrastructure

(i) addressing and coding of the national territory; (ii) strengthening of the Post Office in its role as a universal postal service; (iii) revitalization and popularization of postal financial services; etc.

Objective 3: Modernize telecommunications/ICT infrastructure

(i) adaptation of Congolese ICT legislation; (ii) construction of fiber optic backbones; (iii) interconnection of all provinces by optical fiber; (iv) improvement of ICT infrastructure and management of frequency spectrum; (v) rehabilitation of the State data bank and development of computer programs for all sectors of national life; (vi) implementation of the National Digital Plan; (vii) development of e-administration and cyber security; (viii) development of aerospace infrastructure, etc.

D.6- URBAN AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

(i) Situation and challenges

193. The Congolese populations are facing a crisis linked to the widespread dilapidation of housing fabrics, in a context of insufficient service infrastructure and land subdivided and serviced in areas outside the constantly expanding cities. These are characterized by self-construction on land that is often at risk (non-aedificandi).

194. The major challenges for the sector are: (i) creation of new cities; (ii) construction and resizing of basic infrastructure; (iii) rehabilitation of collective facilities; (iv) site servicing before any construction; and (v) training of construction trades personnel.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

195. The Government has set itself the ambition of reducing the deficits in basic infrastructure and socio-community facilities through urban development. To achieve this, the Government's action will be structured around three main objectives:

Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacities

(i) development of a sectoral policy on town planning and housing; (ii) development of the town planning and housing code; etc.

Objective 2: Make peri-urban and rural areas viable

(i) updating of the administrative division of the city of Kinshasa; (ii) preparation of urban development plans; (iii) development of various networks; etc.

E. PILLAR V- PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, FIGHT AGAINST CHANGES CLIMATE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND BALANCE

196. This pillar focuses on activities that guarantee the sustainability of development, particularly those that contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change as well as adapting to the effects of these already present changes (floods, erosion, heat slides, drought …) should be given priority. of terrain,

Thus, the fight against climate change involves arbitrating between conservation and the various other uses of strategic spaces: housing, urbanization, forestry, exploitation of arable land, mines and oil; construction of transport and communication routes. This arbitration thus determines the remaining spaces for sectoral diversification and territorial planning.

197. It also makes it possible to address questions relating to the balanced development of provinces, multi-sectoral programs developed to meet the needs for equity in the face of the disparate development of provinces. These include the Integrated Emergency Community Development Program and the Post Ebola Transition Program.

198. Furthermore, the objectives pursued in the sectoral strategies addressed in this pillar meet the three components of the Accelerated Presidential Program to Combat Inequalities and Poverty, namely: (i) improve access to infrastructure and basic socio-economic services ; (ii) promote dynamic rural and local economies; and (iii) strengthen local development management capacities at the national, provincial and local levels. It should be noted that certain actions relating to these components have already been taken into account in the targeted sectors, developed in the previous pillars.

E.1- ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(i) Situation and challenges

THE The effects of climate change are already manifesting themselves in the DRC through the persistence of heat waves, torrential rains and soil degradation in particular, erosion, flooding and the increasing lack of predictability of precipitation during the wet season. The country's economic sectors, such as agriculture, trade and hydropower, are very sensitive to the effects of climate change.

200. With the support of COMESA, the Government of the DRC drafted a Policy Document, Strategy and Action Plan in the fight against climate change (PSPA-CC, 2016-

2020). This policy is structured around four pillars, namely: (i) an economy resilient to climate change; (ii) support for mitigation and (iii) adaptation efforts; the promotion of innovative technologies; and (iv) a financing strategy (in particular from the Green Climate Fund). These pillars constitute a significant contribution to national and provincial planning.

201. In this area, the main challenges to be met are: (i) development and application of appropriate policies and strategies; (ii) strengthening of legal and financial frameworks for sectoral interventions

adapted the Are investment promoting climate; (iii) integration of gender aspects and the fight against HIV/AIDS in environmental strategies

(ii) Sectoral objectives

202. The DRC's vision for climate change in the sector consists of reducing emissions by 17% by 2030, with an emphasis on mitigation and adaptation priorities. The objectives pursued for this purpose are:

Objective 1: Improve the environment and living environment

(i) establishment of a national environmental and sustainable development charter; (ii) establishment of a wastewater treatment system; (iii) reconstitution of the tax bases of all classified establishments, including in the mining sector; (iv) organization of removal, treatment and recycling of waste of all kinds; (vii) development of the national sanitation policy and strategy; etc.

Objective 2: Ensure sustainable management of forests

Consolidation of actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change (notably REDD+).

Objective 3: Strengthen the capacities of general administration

(i) development of environmental and forest science modules (secondary and university cycles); (ii) development of the sectoral environmental strategy; etc.

Objective 4: Ensure the conservation of biological diversity

(i) fight against all forms of pollution, including noise pollution; (ii) organization of campaigns to fight bushfires; etc.

Objective 5: Strengthen resilience to climate change

(i) climate monitoring and early warning; (ii) reduction of disaster risks and the impacts of climate-associated risks; (iii) promotion of means of substance resilient to climate change; (iv) fight against coastal erosion; etc.

E.2- WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

(i) Situation and challenges

The diagnosis of the Water, 203. Hygiene and Sanitation sector reveals that the populations of the DRC struggle to obtain drinking water, do not have access to adequate sanitation services and even less the mastery of good hygiene practices, despite its enormous hydrological and hydrogeological potential. Furthermore, the much-vaunted resources potential will remain worthless if the management of these resources does not follow a logic capable of guaranteeing their use for the good of present and future generations.

204. Despite its strong resource potential, the DRC experiences difficulties in supplying drinking water. According to the latest statistics, it presents a of the lowest access rates to drinking water in Africa, i.e. 52% in 2017 (JMP, 2017). Also, the DRC has one of the lowest sanitation rates in Africa, i.e. 23% in 2017 (JMP, 2017).

205. To ensure good governance and sustainable management of Water Resources, the following challenges must be overcome: (i) equipment of the Water Resources observation and monitoring network; (ii) complete inventory of all available Water Resources; (iii) creation of a reliable data bank on the quality and quantity of Water Resources; (iv) integrated water resources management; and (v) establishment of a management authority at the basin level

slope.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

206. In this area, the Government's objective is to improve the population's access to drinking water. In this context, it will be:

Objective 1: Increase the rate of access to drinking water

(i) Development of implementing texts for Law No. 15/026 of December 31, 2015 relating to water; (ii) Establishment of a water financial contribution system (CFE); (iii) Carrying out feasibility studies for construction and rehabilitation projects for drinking water supply infrastructure in the 26 provinces, etc.

Objective 2: Reduce the rate of water-related diseases

(i) Support for the project to combat water-borne diseases

Objective 3: Improve sanitation and hygiene services

(i) Development of a Sanitation Master Plan in each province; (ii) Support ETDs in implementing solid waste management mechanisms; (iii) Validation of the Hygiene Code and the draft order governing the operation of the hygiene brigades; (iv) advocacy for the validation of WASH standards in health facilities in the DRC, etc.

Objective 4: Sustainably manage water resources

(i) creation of a Water Management Fund (FGE); (ii) Development of a Water Resources Development and Management Master Plan (SDAGE), etc.

E.3- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND NATURE CONSERVATION

(i) Situation and challenges

able The country's main challenge is to be to reconcile its socio-economic development with the protection of remarkable fauna and flora sheltered in one of the most important forest areas in the world. To achieve this, we must guarantee good governance of natural resources in the face of climate change and degradation caused by human activities.

208. Several challenges arise from this observation, notably: (i) development and observation adequate legislation; (ii) definition of major guidelines for environmental protection; (iii) risk prevention and fight against all forms of pollution and nuisances; (iv) conservation of the biodiversity of protected areas and species; (v) fight against poaching and

cessation of armed conflicts in the areas protected; and (vi) involvement of populations living near protected areas (locals and/or indigenous peoples).

(ii) Sectoral objectives

209. The Congolese State, in collaboration with development partners, intends to ensure the protection of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources in order to perpetuate their ecological, economic, social and cultural functions. To achieve this, the Government has set itself the following objectives:

Objective 1: Protect the environment

(i) development of a culture of environmental protection; (ii) improvement of the living environment while respecting ecological balance; etc.

Objective 2: Ensure management of forest resources

(i) development of permanent production forests; (ii) valorization of non-wood forest products; (iii) regeneration, afforestation, reforestation and agroforestry;
etc.

Objective 3: Rationalize water resources management

(i) development of water resources; (ii) management of transboundary and maritime waters; (iii) conservation of aquatic ecosystems; etc.

Objective 4: Guarantee the conservation of biological diversity

(i) assessment of biodiversity potential; (ii) protection of endangered species and those that migrate to neighboring countries; (iii) effective protection of national protected areas; etc.

Objective 5: Strengthen institutional capacities

(i) development of legal and regulatory texts; (ii) establishment of an information, communication and environmental education unit; etc.

E.4- RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Situation and challenges

210. The rural development sub-sector in the DRC is currently considered to be one of the sectors driving growth and development in general. The following contextual elements characterize rural environments. From a demographic point of view, these include 80 million inhabitants, the majority of whom are young people, with almost 70% of the population living in rural areas; one of the highest mortality and birth rates, a population growth rate of 3.4% per year, the sector is faced with the problem of overpopulation, unemployment, lack of water and electricity coverage, the virtual absence of adequate mechanisms for financing of production activities in rural areas, poverty and the various consequences on health, education and housing.

211. The use of rudimentary production techniques reinforces the impoverishment of small rural farmers. It should also be noted the unequal distribution of national resources and wealth, 95% of which are consumed in urban areas. In view of the above, the major challenge to be taken up in the sector is the improvement of productivity conditions and the quality of life in rural areas.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

212. The Government's ambition is to revitalize the productive role of the rural world focused on supporting and strengthening small farmers, while ensuring the protection of the country's natural resources. This ambition is materialized through the sectoral objectives listed below:

Objective 1: Continue reforms in the rural development sector

(i) strengthening the coordination of activities relating to the development of rural areas; (ii) finalization of the sector strategy; etc.

Objective 2: Improve the attractiveness of rural areas

(i) design of a standard housing model and modernization of housing in rural areas; (ii) development of rural water infrastructure; (iii) construction of roads and rural tracks; (iv) promotion of investments and improvement of conditions of access to credit and financing of production activities in rural areas; (v) layout and attractiveness of berthing quays; etc.

Objective 3: Support the establishment of activities promoting value chains

(i) rehabilitation of agricultural service roads; (ii) modernization of production practices and techniques through the identification and promotion of value chains; (iii) support for rural entrepreneurship and business incubators; (iv) harvesting and processing equipment; etc.

Objective 4: Promote sustainable management of resources in rural areas and contribute to the fight against climate change

(i) engagement and organization of communities in sustainable resource management; (ii) generalization of the use of innovative incentive and financing instruments; etc.

E.5- BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF PROVINCES

(i) Situation and challenges

213. In accordance with the Constitution, the authorities are committed to establishing the legal foundations of the decentralization process, in particular through the promulgation of various related laws.
Actions have been carried out to popularize these laws, strengthen the capacities of the Provincial Assemblies, and construct and rehabilitate provincial administration buildings. Also, the road map for the implementation of the territorial reform was developed.
Thus, the central Government is committed to supporting the provincial executives in develop their development plans which take into account their specificities, while aligning with national strategy.

Lessons learned from 214 evaluations. Provincial PAPs report several challenges to notably: balanced; (ii) (i) development, effective implementation of decentralization; (iii) increased mobilization of financial resources; (iv) strengthening the technical capacities of provincial actors; and (v) preparation of provincial development plans.

(ii) Sectoral objectives

the The Government's policy in relation to supporting the provinces 215. consists of ensuring balanced development of the provinces by priority targeting fragile areas. To do this, it intends to implement the actions contained in the following 3 axes:

Objective 1: Improve access to basic social services at the provincial and local levels

(i) construction of school infrastructure; (ii) construction of health infrastructure; (iii) construction of rural electrification infrastructure; (v) construction of hydraulic works in rural areas; etc.

Objective 2: Promote a dynamic rural and local economy

(i) development of agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains; (ii) mastery of cultivation techniques adapted to the local environment; (iii) establishment of decentralized financing systems for the benefit of small producers, women and young people; (iv) promotion of rural entrepreneurship; etc.

Objective 3: Strengthen local development management capacities at national, provincial and local levels

(i) local development planning and management; (ii) communication and awareness-raising on the dynamics of community development; (iii) organization and coordination of local development actors; (iv) establishment of a provincial statistical system and inter-provincial cooperation; etc.

Box n°2: Integrated Emergency Development Program Community (PUIDC)

The Head of State's vision of development favors approaches likely to generate rapid results with a visible impact on improving the living conditions of the Congolese population, particularly through the creation of jobs and integration opportunities. sustainable socio-professional especially for young people. This vision is part of a context where the majority of the Congolese population is made up of young people who represent a resource whose development constitutes the keystone of accelerated economic growth, strengthening resilience and development. From this perspective, the "integrated community development" approach proves to be best suited to the context of the country and especially to the urgent need to respond to the pressing demands for improving the living conditions of the Congolese population.

To this end, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of the State to ensure rapid improvement in the living conditions of the Congolese population, particularly through the creation of massive decent jobs and opportunities for sustainable socio-professional integration for young people, a specialized service was created within the office of the Head of State called the Support Unit for the Integrated Emergency Community Development Program, acronym "CAPUIDC".

This Specialized Service is responsible for coordinating, in collaboration with the government and other partners, the design and implementation of the PUIDC as well as the mobilization of resources and related strategic partnerships.

EMERGENCY INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (PUIDC)

As a priority program of the PNSD, the PUIDC covers the 26 provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The PUIDC intervenes, through a community and integrated approach, in all sectors of activity likely to ensure rapid improvement in the living conditions of the population and generate the creation of massive decent jobs and integration opportunities. sustainable socio-professional especially for young people.

The PUIDC includes a set of transformative, structuring and integrated projects based on a community development approach. The indicative budget of the PUIDC over the PNSD implementation period is estimated at at least USD 500 million. Its financing comes from the mobilization of internal and external resources as well as strategic partnerships.

E.6- MULTISECTORAL PROGRAM: Post EBOLA transition program

(i) Situation and challenges

216. For more than a year, the DRC has been experiencing the tenth epidemic of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). Three provinces (North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri) were affected with more than 3,000 cases reported, representing a case fatality rate of 66%. This virus has been accompanied by other problems that go beyond the health sector by amplifying the already precarious social situation.

Furthermore, the context of the epidemiological 217. evolution of this virus is largely influenced by a weakened health system, poorly informed communities and traumatized by recurring conflicts of multiple origins.
Rooted in this deteriorated context, Ebola is not the priority problem of the populations concerned. This partly justifies their reluctance with regard to the response. This response is sometimes experienced as interference that is not in line with their existential concerns, particularly security, development and well-being.

218. This complex context of this worrying development led to an international commitment materialized, on July 17, 2019, by the declaration of a Public Health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization (WHO). At the national level, a new multisectoral dynamic (health, social and security) has been put in place through the Technical Secretariat of the Multisectoral Committee for the Response to Ebola Virus Disease (ST/CMRE).

219. In view of the above and taking into account the lessons learned from the fight against this disease, the ST/CMRE thus faces these two major challenges: (i) the rapid elimination of this EVD epidemic; and (ii) the establishment of a unique post-Ebola transition program with a view to charting the path to development in affected areas.

(ii) Program Objectives

220. The Government's policy in relation to this Post EBOLA Transition Program is to achieve Zero cases of people suffering from EVD and to mitigate the effects left by this virus in all sectors by restoring everything that has been destroyed. To do this, it intends to implement the actions contained in the 3 objectives below:

Objective 1: Manage epidemics in the DRC and strengthen the Health System

(i) strengthening of surveillance systems and rapid response mechanisms;
(ii) clinical and biological monitoring of survivors and fight against their stigmatization and that of their families; (iii) strengthening of Health Zones; (iv) establishment of a functional network of provincial and district laboratories for rapid confirmation of epidemics and biological surveillance of fevers and suspected deaths; etc.

Objective 2: Promote the multisectoral approach to improve access conditions and quality of basic social services for the populations

Support for urgent and priority basic needs (food and nutritional security, education, water, hygiene and sanitation, roads as well as social infrastructure) of the populations of the three provinces mentioned above.

Objective 3: Contribute to local stabilization

(i) strengthening social cohesion; (ii) strengthening of governance at all levels of the provincial administration and the health pyramid; etc.

TROISIEME PARTIE :

Cout, stratégies de financement et mécanisme de mise en œuvre du PNSD

CHAPTER 4-

Cost and financing strategies of the PNSD

IV.1- Cost of the five-year plan for the period 2019-2023

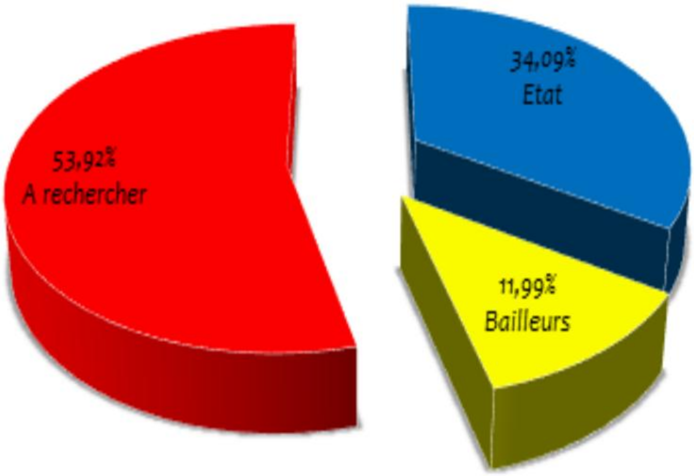
221. **The estimation** of the costs of different projects/actions and measures necessary for the implementation of the PNSD 2019-2023 in the different sectors reveals that an overall amount of **CDF 81.3 thousand billion (USD 47.55 billion)** is required.), **or an annual average of CDF 16.26 trillion (USD 9.51 billion).**

Table n° 5- Costs and financing by pillar

PILLAR		Annual programming in millions of CDF					Total	%
	Funding	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019-2023	29,2
PILLAR I:	*Amount*	*1 062 467*	*2 196 187* 1	*6 545 645* 4	*6 723 848* 4	*7 241 732* 5	*23 767 244* 16	*29,2%*
Development of human capital, social and cultural development	Acquired	*838 390 80*	*457 635 611*	*651 977 4*	*654 051 4*	*154 643 4*	*756 697 13*	*20,6%*
	State	*601*	*806*	*196 263*	*153 778*	*483 158 671*	*525 606*	*16,6%*
	Lessors	*757 789*	*845 830*	*455 714* 1	*500 273* 2	*485* 2	*3 231 090*	*4,0%*
	To research	*224 077*	*738 551*	*893 669*	*069 797*	*087089*	*7 010 547*	*8,6%*
PILLAR II :	*Amount*	*1 671 478*	*3 071 720* 1	*2 995 555*	*3 188 063*	*3 029 461*	*13 956 276* 4	*17,2%*
Strengthening good governance, restoring state authority and consolidating peace	Acquired	*465 494*	*253 198 1*	*852 029*	*949 024*	*982540*	*502285 3*	*5,5%*
	State	*373 895*	*118 137*	*749 631*	*833 580*	*891305*	*966547*	*4,9%*
	Lessors	*91 599* 1	*135 062* 1	*102 398* 2	*115 444*	*91236*	*535738*	*0,7%*
	To research	*205 984*	*818 521*	*143 526*	*2 239 039*	*2 046 921*	*9 453 991*	*11,6%*
PILLAR III :	*Amount*	*176 784*	*1 663 235* 1	*2 005 571*	*2 013 504* 1	*1 776 862*	*7 635 955* 6	*9,4%*
Consolidation of the economic growth, diversification and transformation of the economy	Acquired	*81 411*	*416 249 259*	*1 599 554*	*675 972*	*1 559 172*	*332 357 1*	*7,8%*
	State	*66 131*	*264 1 156*	*425 658 1*	*447 590 1*	*284907 1*	*483 551*	*1,8%*
	Lessors	*15 279*	*985*	*173 896*	*228 382*	*274 265*	*4848807*	*6,0%*
	To research	*95 374*	*246 986*	*406 017*	*337 532*	*217 690*	*1 303 597*	*1,6%*
PILLAR IV:	*Amount*	*507 486*	*11 479 447* 2	*12 152 821*	*4 860 420* 1	*4 148 489* 1	*33 148 665* 8	*40,8%*
Land use planning, reconstruction and modernization of infrastructure	Acquired	*393 931*	*239 485 1*	*2 814 190 2*	*808 400*	*335 681*	*591688*	*10,6%*
	State	*327 412*	*922 408*	*711 863*	*1 537 095*	*1 192 292*	*7 691 071*	*9,5%*
	Lessors	*66 519*	*317 077*	*102 327*	*271 305*	*143 389* 2	*900617*	*1,1%*
	To research	*113 555*	*9 239 962*	*9 338 631*	*3 052 020*	*812 808*	*24 556 977*	*30,2%*
PILLAR V:	*Amount*	*83 815*	*680 017*	*666 150*	*665 613*	*697805*	*2 793399*	*3,4%*
Environmental protection, fight against climate change, sustainable and balanced development	Acquired	*76 954*	*394 060*	*426 131*	*125 091*	*136 774*	*1 159011*	*1,4%*
	State	*64 730*	*310 510*	*290 972*	*122 382*	*136 042*	*924636*	*1,1%*
	Lessors	*12 224*	*83 550*	*135 159*	*2 710*	*732*	*234375*	*0,3%*
	To research	*6 861*	*285 957*	*240 018*	*540 521*	*561 031*	*1 634388*	*2,0%*
TOTAL GENERAL	*Amount*	***3 502 030* 1**	***19 090 605* 6**	***24 365 742* 10**	***17 451 448 16 894 349* 9 168 811**		***81 301 539 100,0%***	
	Acquired	***856 180 912***	***760 628***	***343 881 8 374***	***9 212 539 7***	***6987 704 2***	***37342 038 45,93%***	
	State	***769***	***4 222 125***	***387 1 969***	***094 426 2 118***	***181 107***	***27 591 412 33,94%***	
	Lessors	***943 410 1***	***2 538 503***	***494 14 021***	***113 8 238***		***9750 627 11,99%***	
	To research	***645 850***	***12 329 977***	***861***	***910***	***7 725 538***	***43 959 501 54,07%***	

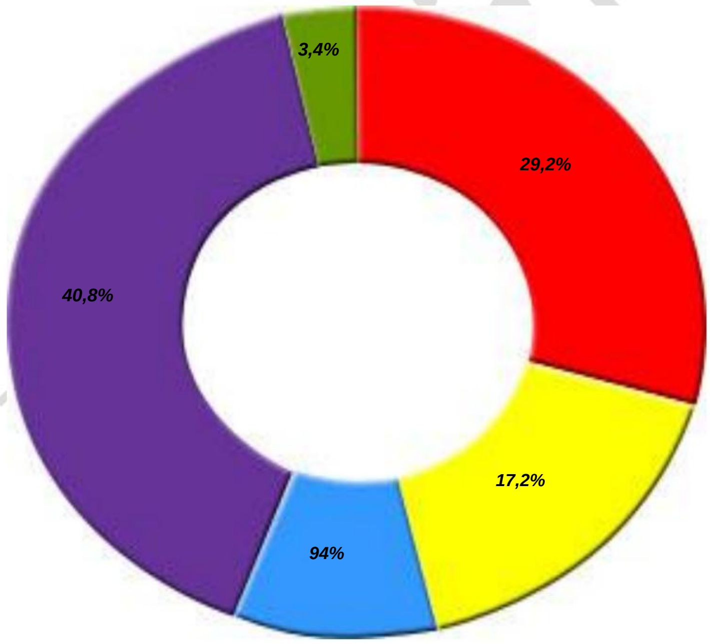
222. Foreseeable financing for the present five-year term is estimated at **CDF 37.34 thousand billion (USD 21.84 billion),** or **45.93%** of the total cost, of which **33.94%** represents the State's contribution and **11.99 %** that of Lessors. This creates a financing gap of **CDF 43.9 thousand billion (USD 25.71 billion),** or **54.07%** of the total cost for the five-year term.

Figure 4.1. Breakdown by source of financing of investment needs



223. The analysis of the distribution of financing needs by pillar shows the predominance of pillar 4 with 40.8%, followed by pillar 1 with 29.2%, pillar 2 with 17.2%, pillar 3 with 9 .4% and 3.4% for pillar 5 as illustrated in the graph below.

Figure 4.2 Share of each pillar in the Priority Action Program



Pillars 1- Enhancement of human capital, social and cultural development

Pillar 2- Strengthening good governance, restoration of State authority and peacebuilding

Pillar 3- Consolidation of economic growth, diversification and transformation of the economy

Pillars 4- Territorial planning, reconstruction et modernisation infrastructures

Pillars 5- Environmental protection, fight against climate change, sustainable and balanced development

224. In view of the above, the Government finds itself faced with a dilemma. On the one hand the need to carry out everything at the same time, and on the other the constraints of physical and financial execution capacities as well as the deadlines necessary for maturation of actions. For this, it intends to impose an effective scheduling of programs and actions, which must favor those with tangible results for the populations, and in general those with strong economic and social impacts for an impact efficient budget.

225. With this in mind, the Government intends, in the medium term, to focus its efforts on: (i) programs leading to rapid growth and which generate jobs in quantity and in quality; (ii) cross-cutting investment programs in productive infrastructure, particularly electricity and roads; (iii) programs to strengthen human resources, particularly basic primary and secondary education, and health; (iv) inclusive development programs to reduce social disparities and combat poverty, particularly through the integration of marginalized groups, improving access to decent housing and housing as well as drinking water; (v) programs to improve the business climate, including for small and medium-sized enterprises, in order to release the capacity of the private sector to drive growth, create jobs, and contribute to empowering populations.

IV.2- Financing strategy

226. The implementation of the PNSD will be based on a strengthened capacity to mobilize all financial resources, both public and private, to finance development. In addition to efforts to rationalize and improve the efficiency of public spending, the government intends to improve the collection of domestic public revenue through a acceleration of reforms. Investment and support funds for strategic sectors will also be set up. It is important to increase the private sector investment rate well above the domestic savings rate, with the aim of closing the domestic financing gap, alongside additional external financing.

IV.2.1- Strategies for attracting private investments

227. The strategy will focus on: (i) attracting private investments, including FDI, notably through the acceleration of reforms to improve the business climate; (ii) the orientation of private investments towards priority sectors by the implementation of incentive and specific measures offering tax and customs advantages by sector of activity or by geographical location of activities; (iii) the promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and other financing innovative for the financing of priority sectors by mobilizing significant funds in order to promote the execution of the vast reconstruction and development program; (iv) the mobilization of savings and credit policy in financing the economy, particularly through the promotion of housing; (v) the development of financing: Banks, insurance and non-financial institutions and microfinance. institutions of

IV.2.2 Strategies for increasing public resources

228. Significant resources are required from the State and the private sector for the execution of programs and actions contained in the PNSD over the period 2019-2023. However, the mobilization of adequate means for the budgetary financing of the PNSD could have perverse effects on taxation to the point of discouraging private operators.

229. To do this, the Government intends, on the one hand, to maximize tax resources for the budget, while avoiding discouraging private investments and, on the other hand, to strategically allocate these resources - mainly to the financing of structuring investments. As a guiding principle at the heart of this approach, strategies will aim to increase tax revenues not by increasing rates, but by broadening the bases, transparency and stability of the tax system.

Furthermore, emphasis will be placed on measures to combat revenue leakage. Also, the Government will have to diversify resources to ensure budgetary sustainability. To do this, efforts will be made to strongly mobilize external financing, without however fall into the impasse of excessive debt.

230. In terms of maximizing public resources, the government intends to pursue the following objectives: (i) bring tax centers closer to economic operators; (ii) strengthen the technical capacities and means of mobility of collection services; (iii) strengthen tax and customs controls; and (iv) control tax exemptions.

231. To achieve these objectives, the following principles must be respected: (i) door tax measures and actions which will focus in particular on improving yields, facilitation, expansion of trade and therefore of the tax base , the rationalization of the regime in order to eliminate all-round exemptions; (ii) increase in domestic tax resources to finance the budget; (iii) increase in resources from the extractive sector following the promulgation of the new mining code; (iv) mobilization of external development assistance; (v) recourse to debt to finance the budget deficit, taking into account debt sustainability; and (vi) strengthening the quality of public resource management.

Box No. 4: Improvement of internal tax resources and key actions

The measures that will be implemented or strengthened to increase internal tax resources will relate in particular to:

I. *Strengthening actions to exploit tax loopholes and expand the plate;*
II. *Improving the performance of tax systems and recovery action;*
III. *Bringing together taxpayer tax services; And*
IV. *The mobilization, motivation and training of staff as well as improving service performance;*

Box 3: Key measures to increase resources from extractive industries and the timber sector

- *Certify all mining and hydrocarbon reserves in order to better document calls for tenders and negotiate fair and equitable prices in the event of transfer of mining squares and/ or oil blocks;*
- *Respect the provisions of the new Mining Code, in particular the tax provisions and customs, in light of the weaknesses identified above;*
- *Rationalize the exemptions enshrined in the various codes and conventions;*
- *Establish a mechanism for verifying oil production and exports, for example using specialized audit companies;* • *Fight against fraud and contraband in the timber sector; And*
- *Reform the parafiscal system by directing its resources towards the general treasury account, even if it means taking charge of the operating expenses of the services concerned.*

IV.2.3 Strategies for rationalizing and improving spending

232. To finance the PNSD, the Government is called upon to combine efforts to both increase revenue and rationalize expenditure; this by ensuring better alignment of the budget with the strategy. To do this, the Government is committed to: (i) promoting the transition from a management mode focused on means to one focused on results for the achievement of the targeted objectives; (ii) strengthen the credibility, comprehensiveness and transparency of the budget. In this new approach to the development of the State Budget, budgetary allocations to Ministries and Institutions are based on clear guiding principles, in particular the priorities of the reference frameworks adopted by the Government, the real needs taken from the Action Programs Priority (PAP) for the implementation of sectoral strategies, the real capacities of ministries to execute the credits allocated to them as well as their performance in the implementation of policies.

The government intends to take advantage of the moratorium obtained from Parliament to move to the program budget system via the medium-term expenditure framework at central and sectoral levels.
To do this, it intends to provide all ministries with sectoral strategies and implement a vast program to strengthen human and institutional capacities.

234. In addition, the Government must strengthen the instruments for rationalizing the planning process with the aim of increasing the quality of projects and maximizing their impacts on growth and development. To this end, the key instruments to be put in place and/or strengthened include (i) a Study Fund for investment projects, (ii) a Project Setup Guide, and (iii) the Investment Program Public (PIP) aligned with strategic objectives. They must constitute the reference framework for Programming (PBI).

Investment budgeting Investments:
(i) payment credits (annual tranches); and (ii) Program authorizations (duration of work)

IV.3- Constraints and risks

235. The economic and social environment of the DRC offers assets that can help achieve the objectives that the Government has set for itself in the implementation of the PNSD through its Program of Priority Actions 2019-2023. However, the Government is aware of the constraints and risks which could also call into question the expected performance. Here are the characteristic features:

IV.3.1- Constraints

236. The constraints highlighted are:

- the weakness of institutional and human capacities particularly in public administrations with regard to, among other things, the development and evaluation of projects as well as in the monitoring of their implementation;
- the weak results-oriented management culture which hampers the implementation of development strategies (disconnection of the State budget from development policies, low level of execution of the State Budget in sectors linked to poverty reduction); • legal insecurity which harms the business climate and slows down the promotion of the sector private ;
- the low absorption capacity explained by the administrative burden and procedures very long.

IV.3.2- Risks

237. The main risks identified are:

- the existence of a very high GAP for financing the strategy which requires an effort important mobilization of internal and external resources;
- the persistence of uncertainties surrounding external contributions, particularly in the form of budgetary support due to governance problems; • the adverse consequences on the national economy of public debt crises and the slowdown in global growth;
- the fragility of peace and security in areas emerging from armed conflicts; • the low level of the budget;
- insufficient infrastructure;
- the high rate of unemployment and its perverse consequences.

CHAPTER 5-

Implementation mechanism and monitoring-evaluation

238. The fourth part of the document concerns the institutional framework for the implementation and the technical system for monitoring and evaluation of the PNSD. Steering of the PNSD must be ensured by the Head of Government at the central level and by provincial governors at the provincial level. The national development plan allows the agenda of the Chief Executive to be organized, especially since this plan constitutes the framework par excellence for the daily work of the central government and provincial governments. The implementation of the PNSD should require constitution the commissions interministerial bodies following strategic orientations for effective management as well as a strengthening of the organic framework, missions and tasks within public administrations to reinforce their skills and experience. Consequently, it is necessary to limit the creation of temporary mission administrations which masks the imperative need for modernization and continuous strengthening of the human and institutional capacities of public administrations (central and provincial).

239. Review of the second generation Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DSCRP II) and the Government Action Program 2012-2016 noted that the biggest obstacle to achieving development objectives is the low level of execution of programs and projects. On the other hand, it is recognized that the success of the implementation of the Development Plan, Program or Project relies largely on the effectiveness of its monitoring-evaluation system. It is thanks to it that we can measure the performance achieved by the policies and programs implemented and, on this basis, improve the relevance and effectiveness of these same policies.

240. Thus, the operationalization of the PNSD and the full achievement of its objectives therefore require the design, appropriation and implementation of a mechanism that makes it possible to monitor and evaluate the progress made. Taking this imperative into account, this last chapter of the Five-Year Plan is based on two essential points: firstly, implementation with the principles, the main actors, the operationalization tools and the Annual Work Plan of the ministries sectoral; then the monitoring-evaluation strategy both at the national and provincial level specifying the institutional framework with its main bodies, key structures, roles and responsibilities.

V.1- Essential principles

The implementation of the Five-Year Plan 241. for effective achievement of the objectives set is conditioned by the adoption and respect of a minimum of essential principles, in particular: (i) respect for the priorities defined by the Government, (ii) alignment of Technical and Financial Partners (PTF) on these priorities, (iii) accountability and sharing of information between stakeholders, and (iv) statistical culture.

Respect for Government priorities

The five-year plan constitutes the reference 242. framework for structuring development interventions.
As such, it remains the "guide" that even political changes should not call into question. However, its programming framework can be updated to take into account new be annually initiatives that successive governments may be required to take.

Its priorities must be reflected in the State Budget and respected by all development actors.

Alignment of TFPs with the priorities of the Government

243. The national priorities in terms of development having been defined and adopted by the Government in the Five-Year Plan, the various cooperation programs of the TFPs in terms of development and stabilization of areas affected by conflicts and in the humanitarian field, must align with these priorities with regard to their role of support and assistance in achieving national development objectives.

Accountability and information sharing

244. The commitment of different stakeholders to the establishment of a lasting partnership for the achievement of shared development objectives requires exchanges of information, sustained communication and a culture of reporting at all levels. To this end, arrangements must be made for the implementation of the monitoring-evaluation mechanism through the holding of policy dialogue, the regular organization of reviews, the production and regular publication of reports reflecting the progress recorded.

Statistical culture

245. Statistics play a leading role in development, in that they provide information on the socio-economic activities of the Nation. They are essential for the development of development policies and the monitoring and evaluation of progress made.

Consequently, particular attention will be paid to the development of statistical culture and the strengthening of statistics-producing structures, particularly the National Institute of Statistics.

V.2- Implementation actors

246. The development of the Five-Year Plan was carried out following a participatory approach. Its implementation and monitoring-evaluation also call for the involvement of all development actors, the main ones of which are: the Government of the Republic and other Institutions, the provinces, the Decentralized Territorial Entities (ETD), the Organizations of the Civil Society and the Private Sector as well as Technical and Financial Partners.

Government of the Republic and other institutions

247. To ensure effective implementation of the Five-Year Plan, the Government has a fundamental role to play, namely: (i) coordination of implementation; (ii) mobilization of its partners and financial resources; (iii) inclusion of priorities in State budgets; and (iv) making main instruments available to different stakeholders.

Provinces and Territorial Entities Decentralized

248. The Constitution established decentralization as a new method of managing public affairs. As such, decentralized structures have the role of promoting socio-economic development and maintaining a right of oversight over all public activities carried out in their territories.

249. In perspective, this Provincial Governments THE and leaders of Territorial and Decentralized Entities must ensure: (i) the appropriation of the Five-year plan 2019-2023 and their Implementation programs to ensure the alignment of provincial and local plans with the national plan; (ii) coordination of actions development in their territory; and (iii) monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects.

Civil Society Organizations

250. Civil Society Organizations ensure intermediation in between populations, TFPs and the State. To this end, their role in the implementation of the Plan five-year plan translates into: (i) support for the appropriation of the National Plan and Provincial Plans by the populations; (ii) support for the mobilization of financial resources; (iii) citizen monitoring and evaluation of the execution of programs and projects; and (iv) participation in various consultation bodies on development issues at the central, provincial and local levels.

Private sector

The private sector is the one in which the State 251. intervenes mainly in a regulatory role. This is the field of economic activities where initiatives are created and developed by private law companies and associations whose raison d'être is profit. It plays a complementary role in the national economy thanks to its potential for: (i) job creation; (ii) making investments; and (iii) innovation and technological development.

Technical and Financial Partners

Technical Partners and 252. Financiers have a technical and financial support role in the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the Five-Year Plan which constitutes a privileged instrument of cooperation and dialogue with the Government.

V.3- Implementation tools

Plan The implementation of the Five-Year 253. is based on the following main tools: the central Priority Action Program (PAP), the provincial PAPs, the Budget Programming of Government Actions (PBAG), the State Budget , mission letters and the Annual Work Plan (PTA).

Central and provincial Priority Action Programs

254. The PAP is the variation of the Plan in programs, sub-programs and priority actions intended to achieve the defined objectives. Thus presented, it is a framework for results-based management which links means and targets and constitutes an advocacy tool for resource mobilization. The Provincial Priority Action Programs are the variation of their development plans, aligned with national priorities. They describe, over the same period, the programs and projects of each province.

Budgetary Programming of Actions Government

The Budget Programming of 255. Government Actions (PBAG) reviews the forecasts of the evolution of all expenditure and revenue of the central government, the provinces and decentralized territorial entities, the resulting balance as well as that of the debt .

State Budget

256. The State Budget is the act by which revenues and expenditures for a calendar year are planned and authorized. It is a legal act which establishes the authorization and provision of resources by parliament to the executive through the Finance Law. The State Budget is the quantified translation of the actions that the executive intends to carry out during a year. The process of its development must provide for the review of programmatic frameworks.

Annual Work Plan

the Ministries and institutions 257. must have Annual Work Plan (PTA), an essential instrument for the effective implementation of the Government's Priority Action Program. It is developed on the basis of (i) the ministerial budget (ii), the ministry's mission letter, (iii) the missions and responsibilities of different state structures. 258.

The PTA must be accompanied by the following documents: (i) the Provisional Procurement Plan (PPM); (ii) the Forecast Credit Consumption Plan (PCC); (iii) the indicator table; (iv) the annual agenda for consultations with partners external to the ministry and (v) the performance contract. The monitoring-evaluation mechanism of the Five-Year Plan includes the strategy, the institutional framework, the information system and the global annual review process.

V.4- Monitoring-evaluation strategy

Monitoring is a continuous process of data collection and analysis 259. which makes it possible to: (i) see to what extent the implementation of activities conforms to the initial planning; (ii) detect gaps between achievements and forecasts; (iii) analyze the reasons justifying these deviations; and (iv) make the necessary adjustments. Evaluation, for its part, is a rigorous and independent assessment of activities carried out or in progress aimed at determining their level of

achievement of set objectives and contribution to decision-making. It is a systematic and objective examination of a planned, ongoing or completed project aimed at providing an overall judgment and intended to improve future actions, planning, and decisions.

260. According to the previously adopted schedule, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out at the sectoral and ministerial level as well as by provincial governments and decentralized territorial entities, especially during sectoral and global reviews. Everywhere, attention will be paid to financial execution and the completion of the actions planned in the implementation and monitoring-evaluation tools.

261. At different levels, the work will be prepared and coordinated by the Ministry of Planning, the ministerial DEPs, the provincial Ministries having Planning in their responsibilities, the Divisions and the Planning Branches.

V.5- Institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation

262. The institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation of the 2019-2023 Five-Year Plan was inspired by the experience of the second generation Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DSCRP II) and covers the national and provincial level. It takes into account the coordination of monitoring and evaluation of the central technical structures of the ministries in charge of planning, budget and finance.

A. National level

263. At the national level, the different bodies and structures responsible for leading the monitoring-evaluation system are:

National Steering Committee of the PNSD :
Political guidance body for the development, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of Development Plans. It is the forum for political dialogue between the Government and its Partners in

development (PTF, CSO, Private sector). It is placed under the presidency of the Prime

Minister, assisted by the Minister in charge of the Plan.

Technical Steering Committee :
Technical body which implements the political and strategic orientations given by the CNOP. It is chaired by the Minister responsible for Planning and the Secretary General for Planning provides the secretariat with the support of the DEME, the DCS, the OCDD and the INS.

CNOP and CTP Secretariat : Body

for coordinating monitoring-evaluation activities and which serves as the Permanent Secretariat of the Technical Steering Committee and the Secretariat of the National Steering Committee of the PNSD. It is headed by the Secretary General for Planning.

Technical Secretariats of the Groups Sector Themes :
Under the facilitation of the Support Secretariat for Coordination of Thematic Groups (SACGT), they organize consultation between all THE development At stakeholders on policies,

strategies, plans and programs for sustainable development in the DRC. They are responsible for: (i) taking stock of the execution of programs and projects; (ii) prepare sectoral reviews; and (iii) draft sectoral review reports to be transmitted to the Minister responsible for Planning.

B. Provincial and local level

264. The PNSD recommends a mechanism for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of provincial PAPs, consisting of the Provincial Planning Council and Local Development Committees.

Provincial Planning Council: Coordinate it monitoring and evaluation of the programs and actions of the Five-Year Plan at the provincial level. It is chaired by the Provincial Governor, assisted by the Provincial Minister in charge of Planning. Its secretariat is provided by the Division or the Provincial Planning Branch.

Local Development Committee (CLD): is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects at the ETD level (cities, municipalities, chiefdoms/sectors). The CLD is chaired by the Mayor, the Burgomaster, the traditional chief/the sector head, as appropriate.

V.6- Information system

265. The monitoring-evaluation information system is an organized set of data, actors, processes and products which makes it possible to collect, store, process and disseminate the information necessary for a proper assessment of the implementation of the Five-year plan. To do this, this system is structured around three complementary subsystems.

Subsystem 1: Monitoring household living conditions and sustainable development.

266. The main mission of subsystem 1 is to coordinate activities for monitoring poverty, household living conditions and sustainable development in the DRC. It ensures the systematic production and management of related indicators through the processing and analysis of data collected from households, administrations, businesses and producing services. Under the coordination of the INS, it must regularly produce reports, analytical notes and statistical directories.

Subsystem 2: Monitoring of execution of programs and projects

267. The main mission of this subsystem is to coordinate the monitoring of physical and financial execution of programs and projects included in the Five-Year Plan. It ensures the systematic production and management of indicators. These mainly concern input and output indicators such as: (i) the rate of execution of financial resources compared to PAP forecasts and those of the Budget; (ii) the level of achievement of expected products and services after the use of resources and execution of activities. This subsystem is coordinated by the Control and Monitoring Directorate of the Ministry of Planning.

Subsystem 3: Evaluation of the impacts of policies and programs

268. This subsystem has the mission of coordinating evaluation activities with a view to identifying and measuring the changes induced by the implementation of policies, programs, actions and projects of the Five-Year Plan on the conditions of lives of target populations. The subsystem will be coordinated by the Congolese Sustainable Development Observatory.

V.7- Organization of the global annual review

269. The overall annual review is an essential activity to ensure monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Development Plan. It is obligatory for everyone, must be held according to a pre-established schedule and the report produced as part of accountability.

Obligation of the journal

270. The annual monitoring-evaluation review of the implementation of the Five-Year Plan is **a mandatory annual exercise** which allows the various development actors to (i) check the level of execution of programs and actions; (ii) evaluate and share the progress and results obtained as well as the difficulties encountered; (iii) adopt a common approach to solutions; and (iv) formulate recommendations for effective implementation and monitoring-evaluation.

Annual monitoring-evaluation report

271. The annual monitoring-evaluation report of the implementation of the 2019 Five-Year Plan-2023 constitutes the main product of the monitoring-evaluation system in the sense that all the other products of the system contribute to its development, in particular the annual performance report, the report on the monitoring of physical and financial execution, the monitoring point for indicators of effects and impacts, the impact evaluation report.

Schedule of the global annual review

272. The review is a periodic and iterative exercise. Its aim is to give the various development actors the opportunity to discuss and share what has been achieved, to measure the progress made, to review and analyze the imperfections recorded and above all to make the necessary readjustments in order to increase the chances of achieving the set objectives. Its organization is based on a calendar which runs from January to June and takes into account the budgetary alignment process for the effective operationalization and and of decisions And a recommendations.

Annex

PILLAR I: VALORIZATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Code	Strategic objective	Strategic axes	Specific/ sectoral objectives	Results	Indicators	ODD
1.1.	***Achieving human development through the dimension of inclusive growth driven by massive access to basic social services***					
1.1.1.		***Primary and secondary education***	Expand access	Quality of Congolese men and Congolese women is improved	Scolarisation rate	4
			Promote equity	Female school population is increased in rural and urban areas	Schooling rate of girls compared to that of boys in rural and urban areas	4
			Improving the quality of basic education	Quality teaching in basic education - The training of students from basic education is satisfactory	Rate of increase in national expertise in basic education - The level of students at the end of basic education	4
1.1.2.		***Technical education, vocational training, crafts and trades***	Increase access, team and retention	Reduce youth unemployment and the juvenile delinquency	Rate of reduction in youth unemployment and juvenile delinquency	4
			Improve the quality of learning	Availability of skilled labor in the country	Labor force growth rate qualified	4
			Improve governance and management of the sub-sector	The recovery process for young people outside the traditional school circuit is satisfactory	Level of perception of the population in relation to the quality of public service delivery	4
1.1.3.		***Higher and university education***	Develop and promote access and equity to scientific, technological and professional training	Availability of high-level expertise in scientific, technological and professional sectors	Rate of increase in high-level national expertise and Rate of decline in the use of foreign expertise in scientific, technological and professional sectors	4
			Ensure quality training to open up internationally	Competitiveness of Congolese expertise on the international market	Rate of increase in Congolese expertise at the international level	4
			Improving ESU governance	ESU sector performing well in its governance	Level of perception of the quality of service delivery by ESU administrations	4
			Intensify actions to combat HIV/AIDS, sexual violence, STIs in all ESU establishments	Reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, sexual violence and STIs in communities academics	Rate of reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, sexual violence and STIs in settings academics	4
			Strengthen institutional capacities	The country has a capacity for prospective governance of its development	Rate of perception of the population in relation to the quality of delivery of competent public services	4

1.1.4.	***The research scientist***	Strengthen research supply capacities	The country has a large and vast reservoir of human resources in research.	Number of researchers listed in each field of knowledge	4
		Strengthen the capacity to provide scientific, technical knowledge and innovation	The country has a solid data base for its present and future development	Number of research projects in scientific, technical and innovation fields supported by the State	4
1.1.5.	***Public health***	Develop Health Zones and ensure continuity of care with a focus on improving health availability and accessibility to quality care in the dynamics of CSU	The functioning of the health system is efficient and coverage of care in the health zones is ensured.	Access rate of the Congolese population to health care	3
		Support the development of ZS by strengthening the health system through its pillars	Health Zones respond effectively on demand and fully play their role as operational units of the health system	Primary health care coverage rate	3
		Strengthen governance and management of the sector	The functioning of the Sector health is effective	Perception rate of the quality of health service delivery	3
		Improve accessibility to maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health care	SMNEA support is provided	Access rate to maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health care	3
1.1.6.	***Job creation***	Placing employment at the center of public policies	Increased opportunities for universal access to decent and stable employment	Unemployment reduction rate in the country	1
		Increase the supply of decent employment and develop the private sector	Incentive measures in favor of the private sector apply to decent job offers on the market	Job creation rate in the private sector	1
		Improve the employability of targeted populations and professional training	Professional preparation is adapted to the needs of the job market	Absorption rate of job offers on the market	1
		Organize the information system and improve labor market governance	Public and universal access to information on job opportunities is guaranteed	The level of perception of the population in relation to public and universal access to information on job opportunities	1
		Promote employment of young people, women and vulnerable groups	Existence of access channels for youth, women and vulnerable groups to employment opportunities	Number of young people, women and vulnerable groups with access to employment	1
		Strengthen the institutional capacities of structures responsible for promoting employment and vocational training	Structures responsible for promoting employment are effective	Satisfaction rate of the population with respect to the quality of service provided by the structures responsible for promoting employment	1

		Promote the modern type of business through the formalization of the informal economy and its modernization	Existence of an incentive framework for the conversion of the informal to formal economy	The share of the informal economy in the country's GDP	1
1.1.7.	***Women, youth and children***	Strengthen human and institutional capacities in matters of Gender	Structures responsible for promoting Gender are effective	Satisfaction rate of the population in relation to the quality of service provision of the structures responsible for promoting Gender	10
		Reduce gender inequalities and fight gender-based violence in families and communities	Significant reduction in GBV cases both in families and in communities	Reduction rate of GBV cases	10
		Strengthening the economic power and empowerment of women	Remarkable development of economic activities under the leadership of women	Rate of increase in women's economic power	10
		Promoting family stability	Reduction in the number of conflicts family in the courts and tribunals of pays	Reduction in the number of single-parent households	10
		Promoting children's rights	Reduction in the number of children abandoned or in conflict with the law	rate of reduction in the number of so-called “street” children	10
		Strengthen institutional capacities in youth matters	Structures responsible for promoting youth are effective	Satisfaction rate of the population with respect to the quality of service provided by structures responsible for promoting youth	10
		Strengthen the supply capacities of service	Availability of job offers for young people	Number of jobs created for young people	10
		Developing youth empowerment	Existence of incentives for the creation of economic activities for young people	Number of youth economic activities created	10

PILLAR II: STRENGTHENING GOOD GOVERNANCE, RESTORATION OF STATE AUTHORITY AND CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE

Code	Strategic objective	Strategic axes	Specific/ sectoral objectives	Results	Indicators	ODD
2.1.	***Effectively implement priority actions to build an inclusive growth economy in the DRC, through structural reforms***					
2.1.1.		***Justice and human rights***	Guarantee access to the law and quality justice for all	Better territorial coverage in peace courts	Reduction rate of unprocessed judicial files	16
			Guarantee the independence of the judiciary	Impartiality of justice vis-à-vis the Executive or the legislature	Number of cases of judgments unfavorable to members of the Executive or legislature in question and rate of reduction of prisoners of conscience	16
			Guarantee the performance of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	End of the subordination of justice to the arbitrariness of certain State services, notably those of security	Number of cases of arbitrary decisions	16
			Guarantee justice based on respect for human dignity	Principles of the rule of law respected	Rate of reduction in cases of human rights violations in the country	16
2.1.2.		***Homeland Security***	Strengthen national territory management	State authority exists thanks to the proper functioning of all its services throughout the national territory.	Satisfaction rate of the population for access to local services	16
			Promote democracy	Democratic freedoms are respected by the State and political actors as well as CSOs	Reduction rate of bans on public demonstrations by opposition political actors and CSOs and rate of reduction in cases of repression of opponents	16
			Maintain public order	All militias are eradicated throughout the national territory	Rate of reduction in armed violence due to militia activities.	16
2.1.3.		***National defense***	Strengthen institutional capacities	The authority of the State is felt in the execution of the missions of public services	Ratio of the number of security agents across the territory	16
			Strengthen the capabilities of the forces	The exploits of the defense forces are documented in terms of preventing risks against the Congolese State, its institutions and its population.	Satisfaction rate of the population with the capabilities of the country's defense forces	16
			Strengthen the capabilities of defense zones	A workforce motivated to fulfill their respective missions	Agent staffing ratio by defense zone	16
			Strengthen body capacities	Staff are provided with the means of action to fulfill their respective missions	Reaction time to threats against the State	16

		Strengthen service capacities	Services are organized to fulfill their respective missions	Number of threats prevented and controlled	16
		Strengthen the capacities of the general command of schools	The army is equipped with the resources competent human resources to carry out its defense missions	Number of high-level personnel trained in various defense force command sectors	16
2.1.4.	***Strengthening political governance***	Strengthen institutional capacities for political governance	Cohesion exists within the Executive under the command of the Prime Minister	Rate of decisions of the Council of Ministers taken implemented	10
		Improving Governance interinstitutional	Existence of exchange channels or collaboration bridges between the three state powers, on the one hand and between the national executive, the provincial executives as well as the ETDs	The number of decisions implemented as a result consultations between different powers and levels of responsibility within the State	10
		Improve political and local governance	Respect of the electoral cycle at all levels	Number of elections held at all levels	5
		Strengthen local development management capacities at national, provincial and local levels	Effectiveness of state services in responding to the needs of the population	Satisfaction rate of the population with the provision of state services at all levels	10
2.1.5.	***Administration and human resources management***	Rationalize the missions, structures, jobs and staff of the public service	Mastery of civil service missions, structures, jobs and workforce	Known number of civil servants	1
		Securing the management of public administration workforce	Complete stabilization of public administration workforce	Level of secure computerization of public administration workforce	1
		Strengthen human capacities	An efficient public administration in accomplishing its mission	Number of civil service agents trained	1
		Reorganize services and develop results-based management tools	Mastery of results-based management services and tools within public administration	Number of ministries and institutions whose performance is monitored and evaluated according to their sector results framework	1
2.1.6.	***Investment planning and programming***	Improving the effectiveness of development planning and programming	Ministries and public institutions have a sectoral development and investment plan	Budget execution rate of each ministry or institution according to the PAP	1
		Strengthen multi-sectoral planning and programs at national, sectoral, provincial and local levels	Improved well-being of the population	Execution rate of multi-sectoral programs at national, sectoral, provincial and local levels	1
		Improve coordination of mobilization of external resources	Predictability and comprehensiveness of aid short-term external	Number of programs benefiting from short-term budget support	1
		Strengthen the national statistical system	Quality, up-to-date, accurate and disaggregated statistical data available in all sectors of national life	Satisfaction rate of the population and public services users compared to the data provided by national statistics	1

		Improving the effectiveness of development planning and programming	Ministries and public institutions have development planning and programming tools at the national, provincial and local levels.	Number of monitoring and evaluation reports on development actions at the national, provincial and local levels	1
2.1.7.	***State portfolio management***	Strengthen the managerial and material capacities of the portfolio	Portfolio companies present satisfactory financial year balance sheets	Number of viable public enterprises	1
		Contribute to improving the productivity and profitability potential of the portfolio	The contributory capacities of portfolio companies to economic growth are increased	Rate of increase in public revenue in the State portfolio sector	1
2.1.8.	***Budget management***	Maximize revenue	Public revenues are increasing year after year	Annual rate of increase in public revenue	1
		Streamline expenses	Quality of public spending is improved	Absorption rate of budgetary appropriations allocated by Parliament	1
		Manage debt service	Control of public debt, both internal and external	Rate of reduction of public debt, both internal and external	1
2.1.9.	***Currency management and macroeconomic stabilization***	Control inflation	An inflation rate compatible with the level of economic growth	Inflation rate	1
		Ensuring exchange rate stability	Stable national currency compared to major foreign currencies	Annual appreciation or depreciation rate of the CDF	1
		Fight against the dollarization of the Congolese economy	Increase in demand for liquidity in national currency	Rate of decline in demand for liquidity in USD	1
2.1.10.	***Public financial management***	Influence macroeconomic variables	Stability of the macroeconomic framework	Rate of confidence of the population regarding the Government and its program (PAP)	1
		Improve governance	Existence of public affairs management procedures, based on transparency, accountability and citizen participation	Place of the DRC in the world ranking on transparency, accountability and citizen participation	1
		Improve expense management	all public expenditure is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the finance law	Place of the DRC in the world ranking on corruption	1
2.1.11.	***Development of the financial system***	Create sectoral development banks	Banking network adapted to sectoral development needs is growing	Number of sectoral banks created	1
		Ensuring the geographical extension of financial institutions	Accessibility of the population to banking services	Territorial coverage rate by the banking sector	1
		Improving the national payments and financial inclusion system	Increase in fiduciary money	penetration rate of fiduciary money in the banking market	1

PILLAR III: CONSOLIDATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, DIVERSIFICATION AND TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY

Code	Strategic objective	Strategic axes	Specific/ sectoral objectives	Results	Indicators	ODD
3.1.	***Ensure sectoral inclusion in sectors with high growth potential (mining, hydrocarbons, metallurgy) and in those with high employment potential (forestry, subsistence and cash crop agriculture, agro-industry) with a view to the sustained creation of national wealth.***					
3.1.1		***The development of agriculture, fishing and livestock***	Restoring food security, reducing poverty and precariousness	The majority of the population with at least 2 complete (balanced) meals per day	Number of complete (balanced) meals taken per day, per person	2
			Increase plant, animal and fish production	Substantial drop in food imports to benefit consumption of local products	Rate of decline in food import expenditure and rate of increase in consumption of local products	2
			Strengthen the contribution of agriculture to economic growth and job creation	Creation of sustainable jobs in the agricultural sector	Agricultural sector growth rate - rate of contribution of the agricultural sector to economic growth	2
3.1.2.		***Forest explotation***	Strengthen sector coordination	Increased skills of technical services	Satisfaction rate of the population in relation to the quality of delivery of Administration services	2
			Improve sector governance	An economic policy forecasting risks is in place	Reserve fund available in the event of a disaster (performance guarantee)	12
			Ensure sustainable forest management and reverse the current trend of deforestation	Existence of an effective buffer zone	Presence of an authority responsible for economic development in the buffer zone	12
			Reduce the harmful effects of impact of logging on the indigenous population	(Forest stakeholders) the indigenous population has a reasonable share of the socio-economic benefits derived from forest exploitation	Number of socio-economic activities created by forest operators (Opportunities exist for local and forest-dependent populations to benefit from employment and training with forestry companies)	12
			Develop the TPPB value chain (Further Transformation of Wood)	Fair distribution and presence of economic rent	Estimated harvest quota of local forest occupants	12
3.1.3.		***Mining***	Strengthen institutional capacities	Increased skills of services techniques	Satisfaction rate of the population in relation to the quality of delivery of Administration services	16

		Intensify research	Local stakeholders have more detailed and reciprocal knowledge of the exploitation of mineral resources,	Basic studies are available and consulted	16
		Develop a competitive mining industry that creates jobs	Availability of job offers in the mining sector	Number of jobs created in the mining sector	16
		Promote the image of the DRC as a favorable location for mining investors	Influx of investments in mining processing	Number of incentive measures taken	16
		Supporting a mining industry that promotes a sustainable environment	Legal framework (legal and regulatory texts) updated to make the mining industry sector competitive	Rate of increase in revenues from the mining sector (mining industry)	16
3.1.4.	***Production of hydrocarbons and natural gases***	Combat administrative hassles and improve production	Work climate calmed by the change in mentalities on the part of state actors	Number of sanctions taken against unscrupulous state actors	16
		Strengthen institutional capacities	Increased skills of services techniques	Satisfaction rate of the population in relation to the quality of delivery of Administration services	16
		Ensure sustainable development of the hydrocarbon sector.	Increased investment in the hydrocarbon sector	Rate of increase in revenues from the hydrocarbon sector	16
		Supporting the development of biofuels	Increased investment in the biofuels sector	Rate of increase in sector revenues biofuels	16
3.1.5.	***Industrialization, diversification and regional integration***	Diversify the economy and develop trade, industry and SMEs and PMI	Job creation in commerce, industry and SMEs and SMIs	Rate of jobs created and rate of unemployment reduction	10
		Improve governance and clean up the business climate	Satisfactory development of the business climate through the implementation of recommendations on measures improvement (Recommendations on measures to improve the business and investment climate implemented)	The position of the DRC in the Doing ranking Business	10
		Accumulate and strengthen human capital through an effective imitation policy	An industrial intelligence system created	Number of innovative initiatives in the industrial sector	10
		Arrange industrial spaces	Industrial development plan implemented in the DRC	Number of developed industrial parks	10
		Develop infrastructure to support the country's industrialization	Favorable (improved) conditions aimed at facilitating the establishment of processing industries in the country	Growth rate of the industrial sector	10

Diversify the range of products offered and penetrate the foreign market Expand the local	Structured local production and export sectors	List of Congolese product sectors, active in exports	10
processing chain of raw materials	New local processing units for raw materials created	Growth rate of gross domestic product	10
Promote competitiveness and attractiveness	Measures taken are conducive to improving the business and investment climate in the DRC	Rank of the DRC in the Doing ranking Business	10
Accelerate the regional integration process	New integration initiatives between the DRC in the Sub-Region	Number of integration initiatives between the DRC in the Sub-Region	10
Promote the emergence of regional integrating and cross-border projects	New regional development initiatives	Number of regional integrating and cross-border projects carried out	10
Promote trade and diversify exports of manufacturing products and services	Improved offer of DRC products to foreign markets	Volume of the country's annual export earnings	10
Consolidate the DRC markets	Increased trade on domestic markets	The volume of trade between the DRC and other countries	10
Strengthen monitoring of commercial regulations	Professionalism of public officials in monitoring compliance with commercial regulations by economic agents		10
Increase exports and access to international markets	Congolese products are competitive on international markets	The volume of trade between the DRC and other countries	10

PILLAR IV: TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT, RECONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION OF INFRASTRUCTURES

Code	Strategic objective	Strategic axes	Specific/ sectoral objectives	Results	Indicators	ODD
4.1.	***Carry out regional planning, opening up the national territory, developing priority transport axes as well as national mobility in order to support economic growth and the economic interconnection of the provinces.***					
4.1.1.		***Layout of the territory***	Strengthen the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Land Planning and Public Works.	The country has a national land use and town planning plan.	Reduction rate for anarchic subdivisions	1
			Provide the country with legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as planning tools in the field of land use planning	Harmony exists between customary and land laws	Land conflict reduction rate	1
			Improving the living environment and balancing spaces	Good management of spaces across the country	Rate of reduction in conflicts due to anarchic occupation (poor management of spaces)	1
4.1.2.		***Equipment structuring the territory***	Maintain, repair, rehabilitate, and rebuild infrastructure	The country has viable communications routes and functional road, river, air and rail transport infrastructure.	Rate of reduction in charges due to difficulties in operating communication routes and transport infrastructure	1
			Strengthen, develop and improve institutional capacity	The country has a national road, river, air and rail transport plan	Rate of reduction in transport costs in the country and rate of reduction in transport time	1
4.1.3.		***Electrical infrastructure***	Ensuring reliable access to electricity for all social groups	Stable and permanent supply of electricity to the entire population	Electricity service rate	1
			Transform the electricity and water sector into a pillar of revitalization and growth of the Congolese economy	Increased investment in the electricity and water sector	Rate of increase in investments electricity and water sector	1
			Develop sub-regional interconnection to facilitate the export of electricity	Increased revenues in the electricity and water sector	Rate of revenue growth in the electricity and water sector	1
			Promote gas and all sources of renewable energy	Existence and implementation of a national renewable and non-fossil energy policy	Rate of increase in renewable and non-fossil energy supply	1
4.1.4.		***Drinking water supply network***	Strengthen regulation of the sector, to make it accessible to private individuals.	Improvement of services in relation to (in) costs, (and in) connection times and water quality	Rate of reduction in the costs of access to drinking water	6

		Develop production centers and transport and distribution facilities for drinking water in all urban and rural areas.	An efficient distribution network	Drinking water supply rate	6
4.1.5.	***Digital and urbanization equipment***	Improving governance in the field of PT-ICT	The country has a legal and regulatory framework for Posts that complies with international standards.	Growth rate of the PT-ICT sector	1
		Modernize and expand postal infrastructure	Investments are made in postal infrastructure	Rate of increase in postal revenue	1
		Modernize telecommunications/ICT infrastructures	Investments are made in telecommunications/ ICT infrastructure	Growth rate of the telecommunications/ ICT sector	1
4.1.6.	***Urban and housing development***	Strengthen institutional capacities	The country has national standards for town planning and housing.	Satisfaction rate of the population with the quality of public services in terms of space management	11
		Make peri-urban and rural areas viable.	Improved quality of life in both peri-urban and rural areas.	Number of housing estates and anarchic constructions destroyed	11

PILLAR V: ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND BALANCE

Code	Strategic objective	Strategic axes	Specific/ sectoral objectives	Results	Indicators	ODD
5.1.	***Guarantee the sustainability of development, through mitigation of the effects of climate change, adaptation to the effects of these already present changes and arbitration between conservation and the various other uses of strategic spaces.***					
5.1.1.		***The environment and sustainable development***	Improve the environment and framework of life	Rural and urban areas are cleaned up	Reduced pollution rates in both rural and urban areas	*6*
			Ensuring sustainable forest management	An elaborate policy and institutional framework promoting management sustainable forestry	Existence of a permanent forest estate (DFP), sufficiently protected by law, which is the basis of sustainable management, and including both production forests and protected forests	*1*
			Strengthen the capacities of general administration	Effectiveness of public services in the management of national policy on the environment and development	Institutions responsible for environmental management have adequate funding and staffing	*1*
			Ensuring the conservation of biological diversity	The dimension of conservation of biological diversity is perfectly integrated into agricultural policy, land management, infrastructure, tourism while promoting economic growth	Reduced conflict rates both in the conservation of biological diversity	*16*
5.1.2		***Water, hygiene and sanitation***	Increase the rate of access to drinking water	Total coverage of urban areas in potable water	Drinking water supply rate	*6*
			Reduce the rate of water-related illnesses	Reduction in water-related illnesses water	Waterborne disease prevalence rate	*6*
			Improve sanitation and hygiene services	Existence of functional hygiene and sanitation infrastructure and services	Satisfaction rate of the population with the level of health (cleanliness) of the environment	*6*
			Sustainably manage water resources	Guaranteed universal accessibility of water resources	Accessibility rate of water resources	*1*
			Protect the environment	Maintaining ecosystem integrity	Landscape structure is maintained	*1*

5.1.3		***Environmental protection and conservation nature***	Ensuring the management of forest resources	Forest management promotes (maintains or improves) equitable intergenerational access to resources and economic benefits	Ownership and use rights of resources (inter and intergenerational) are clear and respect pre-existing rights	1
			Rationalize resource management water	Existence of well-functioning distribution networks	Drinking water coverage rate	1
			Guarantee the conservation of biological diversity	The sustainability of resources is guaranteed	Levels of genetic diversity are maintained within acceptable limits	1
			Strengthen institutional capacities	Responsible institutions are effective	Satisfaction rate of the population with regard to the services of the responsible institutions	1