



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

**Distr.: General  
xxxxxx 2019**

**Original: French**

Annual session of 2020.  
xx-xx 2019, New York  
Item x of the provisional agenda  
**Country programmes and related matters**

**Draft Country Programme Document for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2020–2024)**

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## I. Programme Rationale

1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), a country in transition that is undergoing a peace-building process with a United Nations mission in place since 1999,<sup>1</sup> experienced its first peaceful transfer of power following the 30 December 2018 elections, despite the contestations. Since the Global and Inclusive Agreement of 2002, the country has undergone political developments that have contributed to the strengthening of its political and administrative governance and enabled it to achieve socio-economic progress. Recent analyses<sup>2</sup> show that the average GDP growth over the 2002–2018 period reached 5.5%, peaking at 9.5% in 2014. The inflation rate dropped from its highest level in 2009, i.e. 53.4%, to 7.7% in 2018.<sup>3</sup> This had enabled the DRC to achieve a commendable performance with per capita income almost doubling between 2005 and 2017, from US\$218.52 to US\$457.85<sup>4</sup> at purchasing power parity.
2. However, the recorded growth was non-inclusive. The country's situation is still characterized by significant poverty, high inequalities and strong vulnerability both in rural and urban areas. Nearly 64% of the population continue to live below the poverty line, with large disparities between urban (61.5%) and rural areas (75.7%).<sup>5</sup> Although its Human Development Index (HDI)<sup>6</sup> improved significantly, from 0.333 in 2010 to 0.457 in 2017, allowing the country to move up 11 places in the 2014 world ranking, the DRC ranked 176th out of 189 countries in 2017, with an overall loss of 30.3% in the Inequality-adjusted HDI and a Gini coefficient of 42.1.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, despite a fairly high Gender Development Index of 0.852 in 2017,<sup>8</sup> women's involvement in politics and in decision-making remains marginal due among others to cultural, structural and institutional barriers.<sup>9</sup> In 2018, only 10% of those elected to the National Assembly were women, while the proportion of women in the national government is 17% in 2019.<sup>10</sup>
3. Poverty persists and is reflected in the lack of employment opportunities in the DRC. This is linked to the weak diversification of the essentially agriculture-based economy and weak development of the secondary and tertiary sectors. Unemployment particularly affects women and young people with a female/male underemployment ratio of about 1.3<sup>11</sup>. The agricultural sector employs around 62% of the working-age population. In 2017, 77.12% of men and almost 87% of women were employed in the agricultural sector, mainly food,<sup>12</sup> and over 56% of the population lived in rural areas. However, there is a gradual decline in the agricultural sector contribution to GDP (nearly 32% in 2000 against 18.6% in 2016)<sup>13</sup> due to insecurity, climate change and opportunities in the mining sector among others. This drop poses a crucial challenge for the survival and improvement of people's living conditions, particularly for rural women, youth and indigenous peoples. In addition, the mining sector, which is a major source of the country's economic growth, plays an insignificant role in job creation and income distribution, in particular because of its weak integration with the rest of the economy, inadequate governance and lack of transparency in terms of revenue flows.<sup>14</sup> Around 80% of mining is artisanal and practised using manual and rudimentary techniques, with 40 to 50% women involved and suffering variety of labour and social problems.<sup>15</sup> This method of mining leads to conflict and environmental degradation and exacerbates gender inequalities and poverty.

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<sup>1</sup> The-2017-MONUSCO-Strategic Review/Transition.

<sup>2</sup> Country Common Assessment (CCA) 2018

<sup>3</sup> Annual Report 2017 of the Congo Central Bank (CCB)

<sup>4</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

<sup>5</sup> UNDP-DRC, RDH\_2016.

<sup>6</sup> Human Development Index

<sup>7</sup> UNDP, Human Development Indices and Indicators, 2018.

<sup>8</sup> Idem.

<sup>9</sup> UNDP-DRC 2015: *Inégalités politiques, socio-économiques et édification de la Nation/État en RDC*.

<sup>10</sup> DRC, Official Newspaper Sept\_2019.

<sup>11</sup> INS: Statistical\_Yearbook\_2014

<sup>12</sup> 2017\_Annual\_Report/World Bank.

<sup>13</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

<sup>14</sup> World Bank, *Diagnostic\_systématique\_pays*, March\_2018.

<sup>15</sup> Pact\_2010. Promiens\_Study: Artisanal\_Mining\_in\_the\_DRC.

4. In terms of overall governance, the DRC is among the 18 lowest scoring countries with increasing deterioration over the past 10 years and the 10 countries whose decline has worsened over the last 5 years according to the 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)<sup>16</sup>. This poor performance can be partially explained by structural causes<sup>17</sup> especially weakened rule of law, inadequate accountability and transparency, and a lack of both technical and human capacities for efficient institutions that provide services to citizens. DRC scored 32.1 out of 100 a drop from 35.1/34.9 (2013/2008) and is ranked 47<sup>th</sup> out of 54 African countries. Regarding the rule of law, it ranked 47<sup>th</sup> out of 54,<sup>18</sup> with a score of 30.6% compared to the African average of 53.9%.<sup>19</sup> Per the 2018 global Corruption Perception Index, DRC ranked 161 out of 180 countries, with a score of 20.<sup>20</sup> As regards the business environment, the country ranks 184<sup>th</sup> out of 190 countries.<sup>21</sup>
5. Security and humanitarian challenges increased in 2016–2018, particularly with the conflicts that have inflamed the Grand Kasai and Ituri.<sup>22</sup> This has exacerbated socio-economic vulnerability as it is estimated that 12.8 million people, more than 15% of the population needed humanitarian assistance and protection in 2019.<sup>23</sup> These vulnerable populations also face human rights violations, including SGBV, chronic malnutrition and epidemics, including cholera, measles and Ebola. Additionally, there are an estimated 5.6 million people who are internally displaced in the DRC, including 1.6 million in 2018. The DRC also hosts more than 533,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, while 781,000 Congolese refugees are hosted in the region, notably in Uganda, Burundi and Zambia.<sup>24</sup>
6. The DRC was ranked the 5<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country to climate change in 2016<sup>25</sup>. This high vulnerability as well as the low level of preparedness and recovery processes place the country among those with a great need for investment and innovation to improve planning and response to major emergencies such as droughts and floods. Between 1990 and 2010, the DRC lost 0.37% of its forest area each year. Between 2010 and 2015, this rate was multiplied by 3.5, to reach 1.27%. This loss is the main contributing factor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in DRC. The country's industrial sector accounts for only 0.1% of GHG emissions. However, deforestation,<sup>26</sup> slash-and-burn agriculture, and land-use change remain contributors to DRC's GHG emissions and hindering its achievement on nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.<sup>27</sup> Only 14% of the DRC population has access to electricity, and as a result there is heavy reliance on wood and charcoal as an alternative energy source.<sup>28</sup>
7. The evaluation of the Country Programme Document (CPD) 2013–2017 recognized the role of UNDP as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mainstreaming lead and contributor to the achievement of key development outcomes that have benefited the most fragile communities.<sup>29</sup> The support of UNDP, with the collaboration of technical and financial partners (TFPs),<sup>30</sup> enabled the Government to: (i) contextualize the SDGs<sup>31</sup> and integrate them into its National Strategic Plan for Development (PNSD) 2019–2024; (ii) initiate the desired statistical revolution in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of progress towards achieving the SDGs; (iii) improve the population's satisfaction rate with public services (the

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<sup>16</sup> <http://s.mo.ibrahim.foundation/u/2018/11/27173840/2018-Index-Report.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> National\_Policy\_on\_Justice\_Reform\_2017.

<sup>18</sup> Idem.

<sup>19</sup> Idem.

<sup>20</sup> Transparency\_International/Corruption\_Index\_2018.

<sup>21</sup> Doing Business 2018.

<sup>22</sup> Provinces of Kasai/Kasai-Central/Kasai-Oriental\_and\_Lomami.

<sup>23</sup> United\_Nations\_Office\_for\_Coordination\_of\_Humanitarian\_Affairs\_(OCHA)\_in\_the\_DRC.

<sup>24</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

<sup>25</sup> ND-GAIN\_Country\_Index\_2016

<sup>26</sup> National REDD + DRC Strategy.

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/our-work/geographic/africa/drc.html>

<sup>28</sup> <http://infocongo.org/fr/rdc-les-consequences-du-changement-climatique-se-font-sentir-plus-rudement>

<sup>29</sup> UNDP-Rapport-final-évaluation-finale-programme-pays-cycle-2013–2017.

<sup>30</sup> DFID, Belgium, Canada, Korea, USAID, Japan, Norway, Sweden, European Union, GEF, CAFI.

<sup>31</sup> DRC\_2016\_Rapport\_national\_de\_contextualisation\_et\_de\_priorisation\_des\_ODD.

justice system, the police force, armed forces) by 9 % (2013-2017)<sup>32</sup>; (iv) improve financial inclusion by enabling more than 1.68 million rural and peri-urban poor, of whom 935,772 are women, to have access to Microfinance Institutions; (vii) have a natural disaster risk reduction platform; (ix) contribute to reducing the sexual violence prevalence rate by 35.63 % over the 2013–2018 period and (x) have a legal framework that is more gender-sensitive, aimed at promoting gender equity and equality of rights, opportunities and gender in all sectors of national life, notably the equitable participation of women and men in the management of state affairs.<sup>33</sup>

8. UNDP's has been recognized for its achievements by 80% of its partners, including the Government, and as a reliable, valuable partner that plays an important role in the country's development. In addition, 70% of its partners recognized UNDP's professionalism and the high quality of its services.<sup>34</sup>
9. Lessons learned from the 2013–2017 CPD evaluation revealed that: (i) the impact, relevance and efficiency of the programme was limited by its weak integration and approaches of using projects and micro-projects; (ii) poor performances recorded in terms of capacity building, mainly due to institutional instability and regular staff turnover, which do not guarantee the sustainability of outcomes; (iii) the focus on traditional partners as primary funding sources limited the expansion of the programmatic portfolio and the mobilization of innovative resources; and (iv) the lack of reliable statistics hamper accurate planning and measurement of development interventions.

## II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

10. This programme's theory of change assumes that extreme poverty, inequalities and vulnerability can be reduced through the improvement in the rule of law, the structural transformation of the economy, and improvement in the resilience of the population. The rule of law ensures that Government is formed in line with constitutional provisions, is accountable to the law, guarantees due processes and provides remedies for rights violations. As people living in extreme poverty are also affected by discrimination and exclusion, it negatively impacts the access to quality and equitable justice for youth, women and men, especially the most vulnerable. Strengthened rule of law also contributes to effective resolution of various forms of disputes, curbing corruption, reducing impunity, as well to creating an enabling environment for investment, business and structural transformation of the economy. This will boost the productivity of the agricultural sector, which is the main provider of jobs for youth, women and men, through technological innovations, the development of agribusiness and agricultural value chains, and will ensure economic diversification. Another vehicle for the expected structural transformation is the management of natural resources (mines, forests, land and water) according to the equity-based sustainable development standards and in a manner that reduce inequalities, mitigate the impact of conflicts, foster social cohesion, strengthen community resilience, and provide economic opportunities.
11. The programme, designed in a consultative process with key stakeholders, will adopt an integrated approach structured around the following three priorities: (i) governance for sustainable development; (ii) economic transformation and sustainable management of the natural resources; and (iii) support to stabilization and strengthening of the resilience of affected populations. This is in line with: the National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD) 2019-2024 priorities (Axes 1, 2 & 5), the UNSDCF 2020-2024 (Outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and the three development outcomes that underline the six signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018–2021. To uphold the principle of leaving no one behind, it will target the disadvantaged people (poor, youth, women, displaced and/or returned populations,

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<sup>32</sup> HHI/report/2018

<sup>33</sup> Law No.15/013\_of\_1\_August\_2015

<sup>34</sup> UNDP, 2015\_Partnership\_Survey.

indigenous people, and people with disabilities) in the most fragile and conflict affected regions.

12. UNDP will implement its interventions at the central and local levels and focus on strengthening the resilience of individuals and communities in areas where it has a comparative advantage, specifically: access to justice; access to public services, local governance, livelihoods and socio-economic re-integration, environmental protection, sustainable solutions, adaptation to climate change and disaster management. This will be achieved by: (i) SDG localization and implementation; (ii) anchoring of interventions in the most fragile and instable areas, with a focus on target groups; and (iii) the search for essential support at the central level.
13. The programme will be implemented in partnership with national counterparts at the central, provincial and local levels, civil society organizations and the private sector, as well as technical and financial partners, MONUSCO, the World Bank, International Labour Organization, Belgium, Central African Forest Initiative, Canada, UK Department for International Development, Green Climate Fund, Japan, Korea International Cooperation Agency, Norway, World Food Programme, United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNWOMEN, the Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, UNCDF, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, European Union, United States Agency for International Development. It will build-on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, KOICA, etc.) and other partners working in the targeted regions.

#### **Priority I: Governance for sustainable development**

14. This priority is aligned with signature solutions 1, 2 and 6 of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018–2021. It will contribute to improving the legal and institutional environment needed to strengthen the inclusion of targeted populations in decision-making and to promote their well-being.
15. National ownership of the electoral process will be enhanced by strengthening the capacities of the Electoral Commission and other stakeholders in conducting post-electoral reviews and reforms, as well as in organising inclusive and peaceful elections. Additionally, parliamentary strengthening, citizen engagement, and women's representation in decision-making will be supported (building capacities, advocacy ...).
16. UNDP will support decentralization and local development by strengthening the equitable participation of men and women in the decision-making and related processes, as well as the capacity of decentralized territorial entities (DTEs) to respond to the needs of the population. Emphasis will also be placed on the formulation and implementation of integrated development plans in compliance with the SDGs at the national, provincial and local levels, and on modernizing the statistical tool for development planning, control of public finances and institutional accountability, including governance of the natural resources and the management of territories. Women, youth and civil society will be capacited to lead, meaningfully participate and influence decision-making processes at all levels. Moreover, UNDP will support national efforts to fight corruption by contributing to the updating and implementation of the anti-corruption strategy. The programme will facilitate the establishment of a national policy dialogue framework to ensure transparency and effectiveness in aid coordination and management.
17. The new programme will contribute to strengthening the rule of law by increasing the effectiveness of the supply and demand for justice, particularly the criminal justice system, improving the security of the population, including the refugees and IDPs<sup>35</sup>, and ensuring protection of human rights and fight against impunity for international crimes. This will be done through improving

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<sup>35</sup> Those interventions are included in the joint initiative with UNHCR under HDP nexus.

access to justice particularly for the most vulnerables, the coordination of justice and security actors including leaders at the community level, and supporting the reform of the justice and security sectors, including by improving the coordination and information management over the whole penal chain. Under the Global focal Point for Rule of Law arrangement, a joint justice programme will build synergies with MONUSCO's related interventions and other UN agencies, as well as bring coherence to all of UNDP's contributions in the areas of transitional justice, the implementation of the National Policy for the Reform of Justice, the Police Reform Action Plan, the strategy of fight against SGBV, and coordination between justice, peace, the restoration of human dignity and reconciliation.

**Priority II: Economic transformation and sustainable management of the natural resources**

18. In line with signature solutions 1, 4, 5 and 6 of UNDP Strategic Plan 2018–2021, this programme will support the government in achieving structural transformation towards a sustainable and inclusive green economy using a human development approach. It will focus on actions that are conducive to the reduction of poverty and inequalities, the rationalization of the sustainable use of natural resources (minerals, forests, water, land, etc.) and the fight against climate change.
19. In the context of structural transformation and the reduction of poverty and inequality, will assist in the creation of decent jobs for women and youth, social inclusion and economic diversification. While accompanying the transition of the economic actors from informal to formal sector, emphasis will be placed on: (i) increasing opportunities to small-scale farmers including women and youth by linking them to value chains, and the development of inclusive models associated with agribusiness, technological innovation, etc.; (ii) supporting greater economic and social inclusion of small-scale producers including women and youth engaged in mining based on in-depth sector assessments and analyses; (iii) promoting and catalysing start-ups and innovative initiatives of women and youth, as well as support for the development of youth entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises/industries (SMEs/SMIs); and (iv) ensuring financial inclusion and supporting the development of basic economic infrastructures (renewable energies and modern energy services, NICTs, rural roads, etc.). To the extent possible, the programme will also support the development of integrated, gender-responsive, climate-adaptive social protection systems, and social safety nets.
20. As part of the sustainable management of the natural resources and the fight against climate change, the programme will assist the Government in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements that it has signed and ratified, specifically the formulation and implementation of NDC strategies, implementation of REDD+ investment plan, etc. Priority will be given to the transfer of innovative and environmentally sound technologies and practices in the energy, agriculture, forestry, protected areas, water and basic infrastructure development sectors. The capacity of the Ministries of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Rural Development, Energy and Land Management will be strengthened to take advantage of global opportunities for climate funding.

**Priority III: Support to the stabilization and strengthening of the resilience of the populations**

21. In alignment with signature solutions 3 and 6 of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018–2021, the programme will provide support to fragile and conflict affected regions through a comprehensive and integrated support package. This contribution will include downstream support for the promotion and protection of human rights of vulnerable and affected population, the restoration of the State's authority at the local level, and the strengthening of its capacity to deliver services for peacebuilding, security, and good community governance. Similarly, capacity-building of local actors for the provision of community services as a basis for restoring the social contract and the rule of law will be prioritized. Additionally, efforts to stabilize livelihoods and increase access to opportunities for returning refugees in areas of return will also be supported.

22. The stabilization and transformation of conflicts will be the privileged strategy and will involve the strengthening of mechanisms for preventing and managing conflicts and will also take into consideration the needs of the target populations. This will be achieved using through: (i) the durable solutions approach for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees; (ii) the holistic approach to tackle SGBV; (iii) the social cohesion approach based on community dialogue; (iv) inclusive socio-economic revitalization of local economies by restoring destroyed livelihoods; and (v) the enhancement of skills and capacities to support sustainable livelihoods.
23. Strengthening of community resilience in areas affected by natural and climate disasters will be achieved across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus through a response that integrates holistic management of the causes of conflict. The approach will consist of: (i) identifying the different threats that disrupt social and community life in order to prevent them; (ii) developing and implementing appropriate emergency plans to mitigate the impact of conflict and to provide support for victims; (iii) developing policies and mechanisms for anticipating and managing these risks and threats and (iv) implementing holistic strategy to address social determinants of HIV and Ebola.

### **III. Programme and Risk Management**

24. The programme will be executed under the coordination of the Ministry responsible for International Cooperation. Joint Steering Committees composed of the TFPs, UNDP and relevant sectoral ministries will ensure quality control. The projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure the sustainability of outcomes. Barring exceptional cases, the NIM modality will be applied. National ownership and mutual accountability for development results will be strengthened through annual work plans that will be aligned with national and programme priorities. In coordination with other United Nations System agencies, the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used to manage fiduciary risks and build the capacity of implementing partners. The approach of involving UN Volunteers (UNV) will be used to strengthen the implementation of projects, especially for activities at the community level. The search for opportunities for voluntary participation and the engagement of citizens will also be one of the strategies for achieving development and peacebuilding outcomes.
25. This CPD outlines the contributions of UNDP to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the national, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, and the Internal Controls Framework. "As per Executive Board decision DP/2-013/32, cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects."
26. UNDP will continue to work with national and local government partners, as well as the private sector and civil society, including women's organizations, and universities and research centres through steering and technical committees at each stage of the project cycle to ensure government leadership and mutual accountability. The participation of these partners in the implementation of the programme will follow UNDP's guiding principles as well as the other modalities mentioned above.
27. The implementation of the programme may be subject to certain risks, specifically: (i) low mobilization of resources; (ii) persistent impacts of climate change on livelihoods; (iii) recurrent staff turnover of the programme's implementing partners; (iv) lack of improvement in the socio-economic situation; (v) resurgence of conflicts; (vi) fiduciary risks; (vii) weak institutional capacities; and (viii) implications and needs deriving from the political and MONUSCO transitions.

28. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will: (i) focus on major integrated and transformational projects (Emergency Community Development Programme, or PUDC) for greater impact and efficiency, and to facilitate scaling up; (ii) rely on its local representatives to improve synergy and the efficiency of interventions; and (iii) strengthen its resource mobilization strategy to diversify its resources and funding base by extending the support of the private sector, emerging countries, foundations, international financial institutions and various vertical funds, including the GCF. This will be achieved by leveraging the SDG platforms, which will make it possible to strengthen the significant relevance of the programme to a large 'coalition' of actors that can play a financing role; (iv) apply UNDP's social and environmental standards to monitor environmental and natural risks and fully mainstream gender from the design phase to the execution and evaluation of all projects; (v) advocate for the sharing of information and the designation of programme coordinating assistants among the partners; (vi) systematically analyse these risks through the Steering Committees; (vii) undertake an analysis of risks in scenario planning in order to better adjust the programme; (viii) undertake Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) spot-checks to ensure full programme and financial compliance; and (ix) establish a roster of partners and integrate institutional capacity building into the implementation of the programme.
29. A mechanism for systematically identifying and leveraging opportunities for innovation, particularly within a network of accelerator laboratories to fast-track the achievement of the SDGs will be set up in order to benefit from innovative capacities at all levels.

#### **IV. Monitoring and Evaluation**

30. In close cooperation with the United Nations Development System (UNDS) and multilateral and bilateral partners, adequately disaggregated data and qualitative surveys will be systematically collected and used to produce the evidence and analysis that form the basis of the programme and to better monitor national and local efforts towards the achievement of the prioritized SDG indicators. UNDP gender markers will be used to track gender-based investments and improve planning and decision-making to promote gender equality.
31. Responsibility and accountability are complementary in the implementation of the programme at all stages of planning. Thus, M&E of the programme will be aligned with the UNSDCF and PNSD M&E frameworks. In addition, the Programme Results and Resources Framework is fully aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan's Integrated Results and Resources Framework. Annual, mid-term and final reviews of the programme will be conducted with the implementing partners and representative beneficiaries. The outcomes of the programme will be monitored through indicators, additional information collected, and will be analysed during annual review to be used for decision making.
32. In this regard, UNDP, in collaboration with the United Nations System agencies, will strengthen the capacity of the National Institute for Statistics (NSI) to produce data disaggregated by sex, region and other socio-economic attributes. This will help to assess progress towards achieving the SDGs at both the national and local levels. At least 5 % of the programme budget will be allocated to data collection and M&E of the programme.
33. UNDP will develop a multi-annual study plan and research programme, where it will work with strategic research and think-tank institutions to conduct thematic studies in order to test certain hypotheses of the theory of change developed in the course of preparing the programme.
34. In terms of evaluation, UNDP will establish partnerships to coordinate and manage the evaluation activities identified in the CPD 2020–2024 in order to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme and to develop and generate knowledge. Mid-term evaluations of the three outcomes will be carried out at the end of the third year of the CPD (2022) in



**Version Date:** May 2019

order to highlight the progress made and identify the challenges as well as the mitigation solutions and the strategic orientations to be adopted. Joint evaluations will be conducted on the issue regarding the fight against SGBV with the involvement of UNFPA, United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (OHCHR), the Government and civil society. All mandatory projects evaluation, as per the evaluation policy will be conducted to serve accountability, learning and will be used to develop new projects.

## Annex A: Results and Resources Framework

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PILLAR 1 OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT – Strengthen economic governance and peacebuilding				
UNSDCF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Peace Consolidation, Human Rights, Civil Protection, Social Cohesion and Democracy				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Accelerate structural transformations that are conducive to sustainable development				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, Baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.3:</b> Rate of women who have access to sexual and gender-based violence protection mechanisms (Baseline : Target : )</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.3:</b> No. of cases of vulnerable people who have benefited from support services to access justice (Baseline : Target : )</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.2:</b> DRC ranking in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (Baseline : Target : )</p>	<p>Data source: Frequency: Responsibilities</p> <p>Data source: Frequency: Responsibilities</p> <p>Data source: Frequency: Responsibilities</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1 Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability especially for women and youth.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of constitution-making bodies with improved administrative and human resources capacities to undertake drafting, public outreach and consultation and with mechanisms to ensure the participation of women and youth in governance processes (Baseline: 47; Target: 5)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2 A national strategy to fight corruption is developed and implemented (Baseline: No; Target: Yes)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3 Number of polls held according to democratic standards (Baseline: 3; Target: 2; )</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4. Number of women in the decision-making bodies (Parliament, government, (Baseline: 144; Target: 300)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National government</li> <li>• Provincial governments</li> <li>• National assembly</li> <li>• Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI)</li> <li>• Women and Youth organisations</li> <li>• CSOs</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 3 000 000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 10 000 000</p>
		<p><b>Indicator 1.3.3:</b> Corruption Perception Index (Baseline : Target : )</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.4:</b> Vote turnout (national, provincial and local) (Baseline: Target: ...)</p>		<p>Data source: Transparency international Report Frequency: Responsibilities</p> <p>Data source: CENI Frequency: Responsibilities:</p>

		<p><b>Output 1.3: The judiciary and security systems has strengthened technical capacities to provide effective and quality service.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.1: % of trials that have fully respected the 5 fundamental principles of fair trial (Baseline: 0%; Target:50%)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.2: % of the population’s trust in the civil and military jurisdictions in the intervention areas (Baseline: 33%; Target:60%).</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.3: % of the population’s trust in the police in the intervention areas (baseline: 33%; target: 50%)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and provincial governments</li> <li>• Ministry of Justice</li> <li>• <i>Auditorat militaire</i> (Military Prosecutor’s Office)</li> <li>• High Judicial Council</li> <li>• Bar Associations and civil society organizations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 3 000 000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 10 000 000</p>
		<p><b>Output 1.4: Planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (PPBME) Institutions at national provincial and local levels, including, the National Institute for Statistics, have strengthened capacities to provide quality data and analyses for planning, monitoring and evaluation, and decision making for SDGs.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.4.1 No. of Provincial and Local Development Plans that integrate the SDGs (Baseline 5; Target 21)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.4.2 No. of statistical surveys that produced disaggregated data and information to better inform the development policies and plans (Baseline 1; Target: 5)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.4.3 No. of civil society institutions and organizations/networks involved in citizen oversight, accountability and transparency in the management of public finances (Baseline: 01: Target: 02)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and provincial governments</li> <li>• Ministries of Justice</li> <li>• <i>Auditorat militaire</i> (Military Prosecutor’s Office)</li> <li>• National and provincial planning</li> <li>• Provincial Planning Divisions and Branches</li> <li>• Civil society.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 7 000 000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 32 500 000</p>
				<p><b>Regular: US\$ 18 000 000</b></p> <p><b>Other: US\$ 62 500 000</b></p>

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PILLARS II and V OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT:</b> Diversification and transformation of the economy – The environment, sustainable and balanced development					
<b>UNSDCF(OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP:</b> <i>Inclusive Economic Growth, Agricultural Development, Demographic Dividend Capture, Social Protection and Sustainable management of natural resources</i>					
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 1 of the Strategic Plan					
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)</b>	<b>DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, Baselines targets)</b>	<b>MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS</b>	<b>INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US\$)</b>	
<p><b><u>Indicator 2.1.2:</u></b> GDP/inhabitant (Baseline: ; Target: )</p> <p><b><u>Indicator 2.1.4:</u></b> Employment rate of youth and women (Baseline: ; Target: )</p> <p><b><u>Indicator 2.2.3:</u></b> Multi-dimensional poverty rate (Baseline: ; Target: )</p> <p><b><u>Indicator 2.3.3:</u></b> Deforestation rate Baseline: (Baseline: Target:)</p> <p><b><u>Indicator 2.3.4:</u></b> Reforestation rate (Baseline: Target:)</p>	<p>Data source: National institute for Statistics (INS) Frequency: Responsibilities:</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1: The incomes of small-scale agricultural producers have increased and linkages to value chains have improved.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1: Change in income per rural household engaged in agricultural activities in UNDP-supported intervention areas (Baseline: 0%; Target : 10%)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2: % of local agricultural producers linked to local markets in targeted areas (Baseline: 0%; Target 50% )</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of people involved in non-agricultural income generating activities (as a result of technological development) in the targeted rural areas. (Baseline :0; Target: 4000)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4: Number of localities with required infrastructure for improved rural development in the targeted areas (rural roads, storage facilities, warehouses, renewable energy capacity, IT infrastructure, etc.) (Baseline : 0; Target: 5)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</li> <li>• Centre for Agricultural and Technologic Research</li> <li>• Agence Nationale de Promotion des investissements</li> <li>• The private sector</li> <li>• Civil society organizations</li> </ul>	<b>Regular:</b> 30 000 000	
		<p><b>Output 2.2: Artisanal and small-scale miners are better organized and their incomes are increased.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1.Existence of an operational legal and regulatory framework for artisanal mining (Baseline: No; Target: Yes)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2. No. of structured and operational cooperatives/associations of artisanal miners (men and women) (Baseline : 0; Target: 5)</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Mining</li> <li>• Civil society organizations (bringing together small-scale mining producers)</li> <li>• Private sector.</li> </ul>	<b>Other:</b> 180 000 000

		<p><b>Output 2.3: Public and private sector institutions critical to MSMEs enabled to promote policies and practices that enhance creativity and productivity of MSMEs especially for women and youth.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.1 No. of SMEs/SMIs created disaggregated by sex of creator (Baseline :0; Target:1000)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.2 No. and type of financial products placed on the market, disaggregated by financial products aimed at women and youth (Baseline: 0 ; Target: 2)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.3 No. of beneficiaries of financial services created , disaggregated by category, sex and age (Baseline: 1 083 642 [41.92% women]; Target: 1 583 000 [45% women])</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Planning (Agence Nationale pour la Promotion des Investissements [ANAPI])</li> <li>• Ministries of Finance, of the Economy, and of SMEs/SMIs</li> <li>• Civil society</li> <li>• Private sector</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 8 000 000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 25 000 000</p>
		<p><b>Output 2.4: Access to renewable energy and to modern energy services has improved and meets the specific needs of youth and women.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4.1: No. of micro-hydro power plants constructed/rehabilitated (Baseline : 3; Target: 8)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4.2: No. of households that have adopted sustainable cooking ovens and fuel (Baseline : 0; Target: 10500)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4.3: Proportion of households that have access to renewable energy in the target areas (Baseline : TBD; Target: TBD)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Energy</li> <li>• Provincial governments</li> <li>• Women and Youth organisations</li> <li>• NGOs/CSOs</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 2 500 000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 20 000 00</p>
		<p><b>Output 2.5: National and local institutions including civil society and the private sector are provided with the technical and operational capacities to drive inclusive and sustainable management of the natural resources (water, forests, land, minerals, etc.) and climate change mitigation and adaptation actions stated in DRC's NDC.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.5.1 No of agricultural models that combine yield performance with environmental sustainability implemented (Baseline : 0; Target: 5)(maize-rice-beans-cocoa-coffee)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.5.2: Existence of an operational national greenhouse gas inventory system that is linked directly to relevant sectors (e.g. energy, agriculture, forestry, transport, etc.). (Baseline: No, Target: Yes).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of the Environment</li> <li>• Civil society</li> <li>• Private sector</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 3 000 000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 33 000 000</p>

				Regular: US\$ 46 500 000
				Other: US\$ 268,000 000

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PILLAR II OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT: Strengthening of governance and peacebuilding				
UNSDCF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Access to basic social services and humanitarian assistance				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 of the SP				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, Baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Number of local conflicts that ended with sustainable solutions (Baseline: Target: )</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Number of pacified and reconciled towns in the east of DRC. (Baseline: Target: )</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.3:</b> Rate of women who have access to sexual and gender-based violence protection mechanisms (Baseline: Target: )</p>	<p>Data source: Frequency: Responsibilities:</p> <p>Data source: Frequency: Responsibilities:</p> <p>Data source: Frequency: Responsibilities:</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1: The communities and the local institutions have the strengthened technical capacities for the prevention, management and transformation of conflicts.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1</i> Number of local institutions strengthened in the target areas. (Baseline :2; Target: 5)</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2</i> Number of dialogue and conflict management mechanisms set up and functional (Baseline :2; Target: 5)</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.3</i> Number of temporary jobs created in the communities in the target areas (Baseline :3,000; Target: 20,000)</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.4:</i> Number of youths at risk who have benefited from capacity building/training for employment in the target areas (Baseline: 3,000; Target 20,000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial governments</li> <li>• Provincial assemblies</li> <li>• Local leaders and civil societies</li> <li>• Religious groups</li> <li>• Women and Youth organisations</li> </ul>	Regular: 5 000 000
		<p><b>Output 3.2: The institutions at the local and central levels, and the communities have strengthened capacities to effectively implement the instruments for promoting gender equality and preventing and fighting against GBV.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1:</i> Rate of reduction of new cases of GBV (Baseline: 35.63%; Target: 60%)</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.2:</i> No. of cases of GBV treated at the community level (Baseline: 5,242; Target: 8,347)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Gender and Family</li> <li>• Ministry of Justice</li> <li>• Provincial governments</li> <li>• Provincial assemblies</li> <li>• civil society</li> <li>• Hospitals and health centres</li> </ul>
				Other: 20 000 000
				Other: 8 000 000

		<p><b>Output 3.3: The communities and institutions have strengthened technical capacities to cope with crises and natural and climate disasters.</b></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.1: Existence of mapping and an action plan on risks and threats at the provincial level (Baselines 2019: No; Target: Yes [5 provinces])</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.2: Existence of a national policy on crisis prevention and management (Baseline: No; Target: Yes)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.3: Number of households that have benefited from actions mitigating risks and threats from natural and climate disasters (Baselines: 2100; Target: 4000)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs</li> <li>• The provincial governments</li> <li>• Civil society</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regular: 1 000 000</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Other: 10 000 000</b></p>
				<p><b>Regular: 8 000 000</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Other: 38 000 000</b></p>

## ANNEX B. FULLY-COSTED EVALUATION PLAN

UNSDCF (or equivalent) Outcome	UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome	Evaluation Title	Partners (joint evaluation)	Evaluation commissioned by (if not UNDP)	Type of evaluation	Planned Evaluation Completion Date	Estimated Cost USD	Provisional Source of Funding
<i>Outcome 1: Peace Consolidation, Human Rights, Civil Protection, Social Cohesion and Democracy</i>	SP Outcome 1 & 2	Mid-term outcome 1 evaluation:	Government, UN Agencies, Donors	NA	Outcome Evaluation	September 2022	70.000	Regular Resources
<i>Outcome 2: Inclusive Economic Growth, Agricultural Development, Demographic Dividend Capture, Social Protection and Sustainable management of natural resources</i>	SP Outcome 3	Evaluation of Portfolio "Prevention, Management and transformation of the conflicts"	NA	NA	Portfolio Evaluation	September 2023	60.000	Regular Resources
<i>Outcome 3: Access to basic social services and humanitarian assistance</i>	SP Outcome 1&2	Evaluation of the community recovery approach based on 3x6.	NA	NA	Thematic Evaluation	September 2020	65.000	Regular Resources
All Outcomes	SP Outcome 1, 2 & 3	Evaluation of UNSDCF	Government, UN Agencies, Donors	UNCT	Joint Evaluation	July 2024	10.000	Regular Resources
All Outcomes	SP Outcome 1, 2 & 3	Evaluation of UNDP's contribution to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.	Government, UN Agencies, Donors	NA	Thematic Evaluation	September 2022	35.000	Regular Resources
<i>Outcome 3: Access to basic social services and humanitarian assistance</i>	SP Outcome 3	Terminal evaluation PANA-AFE (PIMS 5110) "Strengthening the Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Women and Children to Climate Change in the Democratic Republic of Congo"	UNDP/GEF/Government.	Ministry of Environment	GEF Project Evaluation	September 2020	55.000	GEF
<i>Outcome 3: Access to basic social services and humanitarian assistance</i>	SP Outcome 3	Terminal Evaluation of PANA-Coastal Zone (PIMS 4965) "Strengthening the Resilience of Muanda Communities to Coastal Erosion, Democratic Republic of Congo".	UNDP/GEF/Government.	Ministry of Environment	GEF Project Evaluation	February 2021	40.000	GEF



Version Date: May 2019

<i>Outcome 3: Access to basic social services and humanitarian assistance</i>	SP Outcome 1	Final evaluation Project JAD: « Lutte contre les VBG : Justice, Autonomisation et Dignité des Femmes et des Filles en République Démocratique du Congo »	Government/ /UNFPA/BCNUDH/ Gov. of Canada.	NA	Joint Project Evaluation	March 2024	60.000	Donor resources)
<i>Outcome 2: Inclusive Economic Growth, Agricultural Development, Demographic Dividend Capture, Social Protection and Sustainable management of natural resources</i>	SP Outcome 2	Final evaluation of PIREDD : " Programme Intégré Oriental (Ituri, Tshopo et Bas-Uélé)"	Government/CAFI/FON AREDD	NA	Project Evaluation	May 2023	70.000	Donor resources
<i>Outcome 2: Inclusive Economic Growth, Agricultural Development, Demographic Dividend Capture, Social Protection and Sustainable management of natural resources</i>	SP Outcome 2	Final Evaluation of Project ACTIF: Action, Change, Transformation by inclusive financing in DRC.	Government/UNCDF	NA	Project Evaluation	June 2021	50.000	Donor resources
<i>Outcome 1: Peace Consolidation, Human Rights, Civil Protection, Social Cohesion and Democracy</i>	SP Outcome 3	Final Evaluation of Project : Paix, Justice, Réconciliation et Reconstruction au Kasai Central	BCNUDH/SFCG/Government	NA	Project Evaluation	April 2021	50.000	Project Budget
<i>Outcome 2: Inclusive Economic Growth, Agricultural Development, Demographic Dividend Capture, Social Protection and Sustainable management of natural resources</i>	SP Outcome 1	Terminal Evaluation of PIMS (4690)_Promotion of mini & micro-hydro power plants in Congo DR	UNDP/GEF/Government.	Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources	Project Evaluation	January 2021	45.000	GEF

Country Programme Document (CPD)  
**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION TARGET TABLE**  
(In thousands of United States dollars)

**Country:** *(Democratic Republic of Congo)*

**Period:** (2020 – 2024)

**For CPD extensions only:**

**Original CPD period:**

**Extended for (5 years) from ( ) to year-end ( )**

**Revised period: (from start year – to end year)**

Source of Funding	Amount	Comments
<b>UNDP REGULAR RESOURCES</b>	72,500,000	
TRAC-1 and TRAC-2 estimated carryover	72,500,000	
TRAC-1 *	65,000,000	Assigned immediately to country for the CPD period
TRAC-2	7,500,000	Assigned by the Regional Bureau
TRAC-3		Assigned by the fund manager of TRAC-3 resources
<b>Subtotal</b>	72,500,000	
<b>UNDP OTHER RESOURCES</b>	368,500,000	
Government cost sharing	100,000,000	
South-South contributions		
Third-party cost sharing	218,500,000	
Funds, trust funds and other	50,000,000	
Of which:		
GEF	20,000,000	
GCF	30,000,000	
UNREDD	-	
Thematic funds	10,000,000	
Of which:		
PBF:	10,000,000	
<b>Subtotal</b>	368,500,000	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	441,000,000	

**Approved by:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Regional Bureau**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Office of Financial Resources Management**

\* The TRAC-2 resources indicated are estimates only. The actual amount released may differ depending on the actual level of voluntary contributions to UNDP regular resources. With respect to TRAC-1 resource levels, decision 2013/4 endorsed a protection measure to shield resource allocations with respect to TRAC-1 from the impact of programming base levels potentially falling below \$700 million.

Abbreviations: UNCDF = United Nations Capital Development Fund; UNIFEM = United Nations Development Fund for Women; UNV = United Nations Volunteers; GEF = Global Environment Facility.