



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Signed the CAADP Compact on 18 March 2011.

Capacity Building: Technical experts were deployed to Congo to undertake independent technical reviews of its National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP).

An Independent Technical Review (ITR) of DRC's NAIP and agriculture public expenditure studies were conducted, and technical support is planned to develop programmes from the NAIP. Technical support is planned to develop programmes from the NAIP. The technical review for the NAIP was held in May 2013 and the Business Meeting took place from 7 – 8 November 2013.

DRC also received support (in collaboration with ReSAKSS) in establishing Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (SAKSS) to inform and guide the CAADP implementation process. A capacity needs assessment and Agriculture Public Expenditure Studies were conducted.

Food and Nutrition Security

The 5th Africa Day for Food Security and Nutrition was organised in Kinshasa, DRC in November 2014 under the theme 'African Renaissance: Achieving the Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition'. Food and nutrition stakeholders from across the continent discussed the importance of sustainable diets for nutrition security in Africa. The event raised awareness among policy makers of the importance of traditional diets.

TerrAfrica

The Soil and Terrain Database for Central Africa - The Soils and Terrain database for Central Africa (SOTERCAF), is being compiled in DRC. It forms part of the on going activities to update the world's baseline information on natural resources. The present SOTERCAF database has been compiled by merging all existing data on soils in the Central Africa region. The data and maps have been compiled using standardized SOTER procedures and resulted in a soil and terrain database for the Democratic Republic of Congo at a scale of 1:2 Million with a total of 144 SOTER units, for Burundi and Rwanda both at a scale of 1:1 Million with a total of 56 and 41 SOTER units respectively. About one hundred and sixty described and analyzed soil profiles have been included in the database. Landform and lithological information is also included.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Infrastructure Skills for Development (IS4D)

IS4D has trained sixty-five participants from 17 public sector agencies in eight African countries (**Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan and Zambia**), across two cohorts in 2015 and 2016:

- A proven “Action Learning” methodology, offering a real-time support package for infrastructure professionals based around a real work based project with minimum time away from work.
- A supportive learning process focused on participants’ day-to-day work responsibilities through access to:
 - Regular individualized technical support from experienced and expert mentors
 - A peer-to-peer support group or learning set
 - On-line, accredited project management training delivered by an Australian Registered Training Organization.
- Additionally, depending on identified needs, participants were able to access:
 - Specialized short-term training, such as negotiation skills, infrastructure financing, and leadership skills; and/or
 - Study tours and short term work placements with organizations, undertaking tasks related to the participants’ work based projects.
- IS4D offered theory, practical expertise and visits as well as wide networking opportunities both through learning sets, short courses and visits to professional institutions.

Africa Power Vision

Hydro – Inga III Basse Chute (BC) Hydropower Project: The project involves the construction of a 4,800 MW hydropower plant and associated high-voltage transmission lines. An intake of part of the water of the Congo River into the neighbouring Bundi Valley will be built as well as a dam across the Bundi Valley to allow impoundment of the diverted water. The project will not require construction of a dam on the Congo River itself.

Transmission – Central African Interconnection Transmission Line Project: The project involves the construction of a 3,800 km transmission line system made up of four segments.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political

bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Kinshasa-Brazzaville Bridge Road/Rail Project: The projects entails the construction of a fixed crossing linking Kinshasa in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with Brazzaville in Republic of Congo.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

Inga III Hydro: 4,200 MW capacity run of river hydropower station on the Congo river with eight turbines

Ruzizi III (DFS): Hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 145 MW to share power among Rwanda, Burundi and DRC promoted by CEPGL

Northern Multimodal Corridor: This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor on modern standards (climbing lanes and urban bypasses) in East Africa. This programme aims to facilitate travel by people and goods across the borders between Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda,

North-South Multimodal Corridor: This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor in Southern Africa on modern standards and facilitate travel of people and goods across the borders between South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and DRC

Central Corridor: This programme would modernize the third priority ARTIN corridor in East Africa and facilitate travel for people and goods across the borders between Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC

Pointe Noire, Brazzaville/ Kinshasa, Bangui, N'djamena Multimodal Corridor: This multimodal programme would resuscitate the river transport in the Congo-Ubangi River Basin and modernize

road transport along the corridor

Kinshasa-Brazzaville Bridge Road and Project & Rail to Ilebo (DFS): This programme would provide infrastructure to improve the regional transportation and trade systems through the construction of a fixed crossing linking Kinshasa and Brazzaville, ensuring continuity in railway traffic from Matadi and Pointe-Noire to the eastern border of the DRC and, beyond that towards the eastern and southern parts of Africa

Central Africa Hub Port and Rail Programme: This programme aims at responding to the future capacity problems in Central African ports. This programme has two components: (a) a regional hub port and rail linkage master plan and (b) port expansion

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme seeks to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure.

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components namely: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure the access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries.

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 out of the 42 African countries had completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress in Democratic Republic of Congo:
The DRC has started with the SE4All Action Agenda and SE4All Investment Prospectus.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa

was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Djibouti.

In 2015, the inaugural **IGAD** Member States NMRA's meeting was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **Djibouti successfully participated and signed the Call for Action** to implement a regional Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme. A follow up meeting was convened in 2016 and **agreed to establish an IGAD MRH Steering Committee, Technical Working Groups (TWG's) and a Coordination Unit.**

Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)

The BecA-ILRI Hub is empowering African scientists and institutions to exploit the opportunities presented by advances in technology for sustainable agricultural development in on the continent.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

- Development and Piloting of an Africa **Extractives Capacity Assessment Framework** (ECAAF) – as an integral part of the African Mining Vision: Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the 5 pilot countries that are refining and contextualizing the Framework. Other pilot countries are Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique and Uganda.
- Advocacy support and strengthening of Negotiation Capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

The Democratic Republic of Congo has benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Furthermore, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

Nursing and Midwifery Education

The specialist programme in maternal and child health which was implemented by the University of Free State, South Africa and hosted by the Institut Supérieur des Techniques Médicales de Lubumbashi in the Democratic Republic of Congo has been completed. 12 students graduated with their Master's degree.