

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The Republic of Congo is a unitary country with two tiers of subnational government, comprising 12 departments and 6 municipalities. However, the decentralization process does not extend to rural areas.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The Republic of the Congo has integrated the SDGs into its **National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022**.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The institutional framework for the monitoring of the SDGs and the NDP includes a **National Evaluation Council (CNE)** organized in four tiers: the steering committee, the technical coordination, the permanent technical secretariat and departmental coordination.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2019 VNR process counted with the participation of different stakeholders from the government, the private sector, civil society, the academia and development partners, divided into **thematic groups** (Population, Planet, Prosperity and Peace Groups). Data was collected by the **National Institute of Statistics (INS)** and ministries, among others, with support from UNDP.

1.3 MONITORING

Of the 17 SDGs, 169 targets and 241 indicators of the 2030 Agenda, the Congo has retained 14 goals, 74 targets and 113 indicators.³ Annual SDG monitoring reports are produced. However, there are some challenges in the collection of data. The last major national survey dates back to 2011. The absence of such surveys over the period 2011-2019 explains the failure to inform certain SDG indicators.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

The first sustainable development roadmap adopted in 2016 provided for awareness-raising workshops for local elected officials and other stakeholders. There is no evidence regarding any LRG participation in the 2019 VNR process. **Coordination with the departments** is included in the national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation, through the CNE.

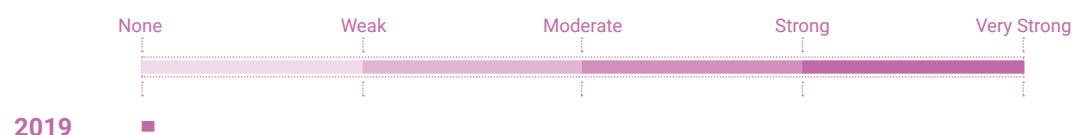
1. UCLG, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, 2019, https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Localization2019_EN.pdf

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23339CONGO_Contribution_Nationale_Volontaire_2019.pdf (2019)

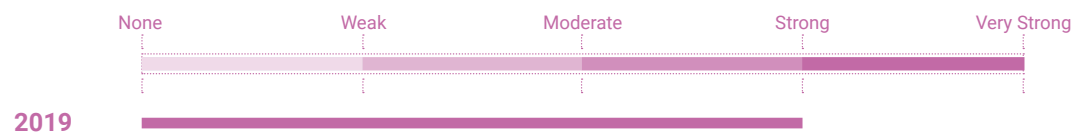
3. SDGs 6, 14 and 17 were not adopted by the Republic of the Congo.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNR and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

Some cities are mentioned, but there is no example of local initiatives for SDG implementation in the 2019 VNR.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference. Bangui raised the issue of growing insecurity as a major constraint on SDG localization in the Central African Republic.⁴

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Means of implementation for SDG implementation are briefly described in the 2019 VNR, without reference to local governments.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The proportion of seats held by women in both parliament and local government increased between 2012 and 2017. In municipal and departmental councils, the proportion of seats held increased by 5.7 percentage points. From 15.7% in 2012, it stood at 21.24% in 2017.

3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

4. Answer of Bangui to the GTF Survey in 2019.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁵

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	59 (2020)
	Rural	19 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		47.8 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		42.9 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

5. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/cog>