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DR Congo

Country Reference Framework

(Updated version of February 2026)

Background **3**

1. VLIRUOS in DR Congo **4**

1.1. Overview projects & scholarships (1999 – 2023) 4

1.2. Ongoing projects and future calls (2022-…) 5

2. DR Congo and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development **8**

2.1. DR Congo and the Sustainable Development Goals 8

2.2. Higher education landscape in DR Congo 10

2.3. Leaving no one behind 11

2.4. Multistakeholderpartnership - Stakeholder analysis 11

3. Synergy and Complementarity with other (Belgian) cooperation actors in DR Congo **16**

3.1. VLIRUOS approaches to synergy and complementarity 16

3.2. Bilateral cooperation (Enabel) in DR Congo 16

3.3. Belgian actors of the non-governmental cooperation in DR Congo 17

3.3.1. Thematic Joint Strategic Framework on Higher Education and Science 17

3.3.2. DR Congo Joint Strategic Framework 18

3.3.3 Other Thematic Joint Strategic Frameworks 19

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Country reference framework DR Congo

Background

In FYP1 the VLIRUOS country strategies presented the strategic niche for future VLIRUOS cooperation in a specific country, leading to strategy-based calls for proposals.

In FYP2, however, we shift towards an approach whereby a country reference framework provides information rather than strategic guidance. The country reference frameworks will be used mainly to support teams of academics when identifying and formulating project proposals, by providing a context analysis focused on Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development and the higher education sector in a given country, and by providing an overview of Belgian cooperation actors, their ongoing projects and partners in that country in view of exploration of opportunities for synergy and complementarity.

The country reference frameworks consist of three components:

(i) overview of VLIRUOS projects in the country;
(ii) context analysis focused on the Agenda 2030 framework and the higher education sector;
(iii) overview of Belgian cooperation actors (ANGCs involved in thematic or geographic JSFs & Enabel), their local partners and their regional/thematic focus.

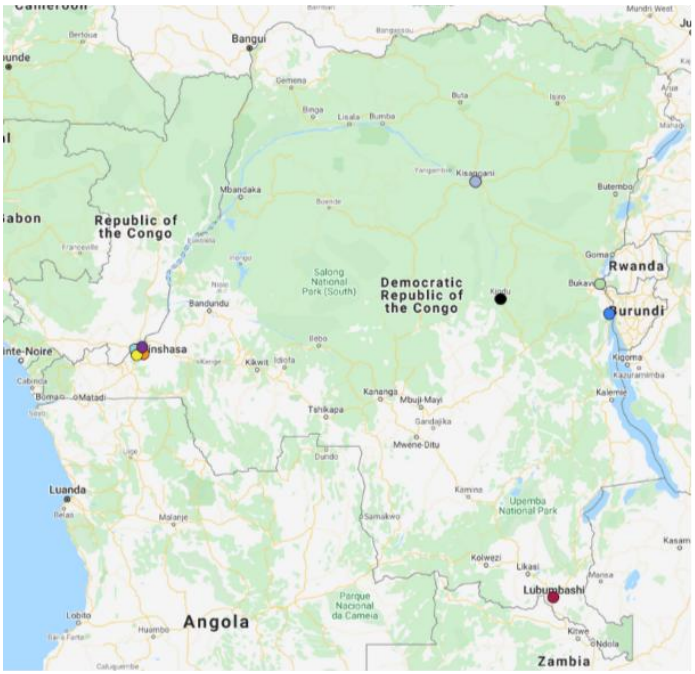
The frameworks have been elaborated based on information available at the time of drafting this actor programme and through consultations with both Flemish and local project promotors, and with geographic JSFs, when applicable, to ensure relevant information for coherent project formulation is included.

Prior to the launch of competitive calls, the ANGCs active in the country/region will be invited to list a number of research themes/questions that can be addressed by HE&SIs in the framework of VLIRUOS funded projects or scholarships. Synergy and complementarity will be integrated as an element in the selection of project proposals, more when discussing the (developmental) relevance and coherence of the proposals and the extent to which the multi-stakeholder partnership principle has been reflected in the project's implementation set-up. By this mode of operation, the thematic JSF on Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development links up with the other geographic JSFs.

Evidently, the frameworks will be updated regularly in consultation with the HEI&SI stakeholders and with the respective geographical JSFs and, where appropriate, also with ARES, and especially prior to the launch of competitive calls by VLIRUOS, to be compatible and responsive to evolving/emerging needs and priorities of academic and international cooperation actors active in the country/region/sector.

1. VLIRUOS in DR Congo

1.1. Overview projects & scholarships (1999 – 2025)



Projects 1999-2025		
Type	**Budget (€)**	**Number**
Total	***33.874.291***	***163***
IUC	11.620.000	4
TEAM	9.327.509	43
SI	7.609.474	90
JOINT	1.227.328	8
Crosscutting	4.089.980	18

Scholarship Type	Finished	Ongoing	Total
ICP	44	9	53
ITP/KOI	57		57
SRS	17		17
Total	118	9	127

DR Congo is one of the key partner countries of VLIRUOS. Between 1999 and 2025, the project cooperation between VLIRUOS and DR Congo represented nearly €34 million, including 4 long term Institutional University Cooperation partnerships (IUC) and over 150 short and medium term projects. Former IUC projects with Université de Kisangani, Université du Bukavu and Université Catholique du Congo (only 1 phase) have finalised and currently 1 IUC with **University of Lubumbashi** forms the heart of the DR Congo portfolio.

More detailed information can be found on our VLIRUOS website vliruostats (statistics).

1.2. Ongoing projects and future calls (2022-...)

List of projects in FYP 2022-2027						
Type	**Runtime**	**Title**	**Flemish promoter**	**Local promoter**	**Local institution**	**Total budget**
IUC	2021-2023	Institutional University Cooperation with Université Catholique de Bukavu (UCB) (phase out)	Benoit Nemery de Bellevaux (KUL)	Wenceslas Ruhana Mirindi Busane	Université Catholique de Bukavu	20.000,00
IUC	2021-2023	Institutional University Cooperation with Université de Kisangani (UNIKIS) (phase out)	Johan Ackaert (UH)	René Oleko Woto	Université de Kisangani	20.000,00
IUC	2022-2027	Institutional University Cooperation with Université de Lubumbashi (UNLILU) (phase 1)	Virginie Bito (UH)	César Nkuku Khonde	Université de Lubumbashi	3.000.000
Subproject 1		*Biodiversity and climate change*	*P. Boeckx (UGent)*	*B. M Bazirake*		
Subproject 2		*Environment and health*	*V. Bito (UH)*	*S. B. Amuri*		
Subproject 3		*Governance and security*	*S. Geenen (UA)*	*L. N. Ndjibu*		
Subproject 4		*Entrepreneurship*	*N. Dentchev (VUB)*	*P. S. Mbimbi*		
Subproject 5		*Climate smart agriculture for sustainable food systems*	*G. Haesaert (UGent)*	*F. K. Mujinga*		
Subproject 6		*Institutional capacity building*	*J-M. Rigo (UH)*	*D. D. D. Mwembu*		
SI	2022-2024	The use of virtual reality in the management of children and teenagers with sickle cell disease after stroke in Democratic Republic of Congo: clinical implementation, users' acceptance and validation study.	Bruno Bonnechère, (UH)	Panda Mulefu	Institut de Recherche en sciences de la santé, Lubumbashi	63.479,9
SI	2022-2024	Mastering ICT tools by the University of Kisangani education actors	Jean-Michel Rigo, (UH)	Augustin Issoy	Université de	70.000

SI	2022-2024	A study of the Lake Mai-Ndombe ecosystem for the protection of its biodiversity and the sustainable exploitation of its fishery resources (ECOSYM)	Jos Snoeks, (KUL)	Pascal I.Mwapu	Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de la Gombe	69.326,40
SI	2023-2025	Enhancing research on (tick-borne) zoonotic infections in the Congo Basin with molecular laboratory tools	Sophie Gryseels (UA)	Guy-Crispin Gembu Tungaluna	Université de Kisangani	69.918,20
SI	2023-2025	Impact of trace elements exposure on the incidence of congenital malformations in newborn in the mining areas of South-Kivu, D.R. Congo.	Philippe De Vloo (KUL)	Patrick De Marie Katoto Chimusa	Université Catholique de Bukavu	69.997,40
SI	2023-2025	Protecting biocultural diversity in DR Congo: amplifying the voices of indigenous/local communities in nature conservation research and policy	Kristof Titeca (UA)	Papy Bambu Liena	Université de Kisangani	69.998,50
SI	2023-2025	Reducing severe malaria related child mortality in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) by improving the management and control of malaria associated kidney injury (MAKI)	Philippe Van den Steen (KUL)	Pepe Ekulu Mfutu	Université de Kinshasa	69.998,50
SI	2023-2025	Solar Cookers for All	Steven Abrams (UH)	Bonaventure Banza wa Banza	Université de Lubumbashi	69.854,60
SI	2025-2027	Elder Voices, Greener Choices: Mobilizing Oral Histories for Environmental Awareness in Kinshasa	Margot Luyckfasseel (UA)	Igor Matonda	Université de Kinshasa	69.996,30
SI	2025-2027	From Theory to Field: Bridging Educational Gaps Through Agricultural Service-Learning in DR Congo	Bram Pynoo (Vives)	Haddy Mbuyi K. Mukole	Université de Kinshasa	69.883
SI	2025-2027	Strengthening onchocerciasis research capacity in northern Democratic Republic of Congo	Joseph Siewe Fodjo (UA)	Guy-Crispin Gembu Tungaluna	Université de Kisangani	69.951,20

SI	2025-2027	SUGAR: Stabilisation of Urban Gullies by mAnaging Rainwater at parcel scale	Matthias Vanmaercke (KUL)	Eric Lutete	Université de Kinshasa	69.603,60
SI	2025-2027	Transforming Epilepsy Management in Haut-Katanga: Education and Data-Driven Solutions	Liesbet Peeters (UH)	Béatrice Koba Bora	Université de Lubumbashi	69.828
TEAM	2022-2027	Rethink and reform education of medical doctors to enhance patient care in KINDU, through the renewal of the medical curriculum at the Faculty of Medicine at UNIKI (University of KINDU, DR Congo)	Virginie Bito, (UH)	Ali Bulabula	Université de Kindu	300.000
TEAM	2022-2027	From handmade gravel to handmade urbanism: humans, nature and materials in South Kivu's sand and stone value chains	Sara Geenen, (UA)	Bossissi Nkuba	Université Catholique de Bukavu	299.993
TEAM	2022-2027	Social resilience after sexual violence in Eastern DR Congo: from decay over reparations to accountable governance	Maria Iniesta, (UG)	Germaine Furaha	Université Evangélique en Afrique	275.389
TEAM	2022-2027	Improving treatment and outcome of newborns with asphyxia in the Global South	Gunnar Naulaers, (KUL)	Therese Biselele	Université de Kinshasa	275.547
TEAM	2024-2029	Archival (Re)connections. Cultural heritage and community empowerment in Limete, Kinshasa	Kim Christiaens (KUL)	Hippolyte Mimbu	Université Catholique du Congo	279985

Abbreviations (type): IUC=Institutional University Cooperation; SI=Short Initiatives, TEAM projects.

Abréviations (Institutions flamandes): KUL=Université Catholique de Louvain; UG=Université de Gand; UA=Université d'Anvers; UH=Université d'Hasselt.

Competitive calls for new projects will be launched and announced on our website. Nationals of DR Congo are eligible[1] to apply for scholarships for the International Master Programmes (ICP).

[1] Admission requirements, application procedures and selection procedures differ across the programmes and host institutions.

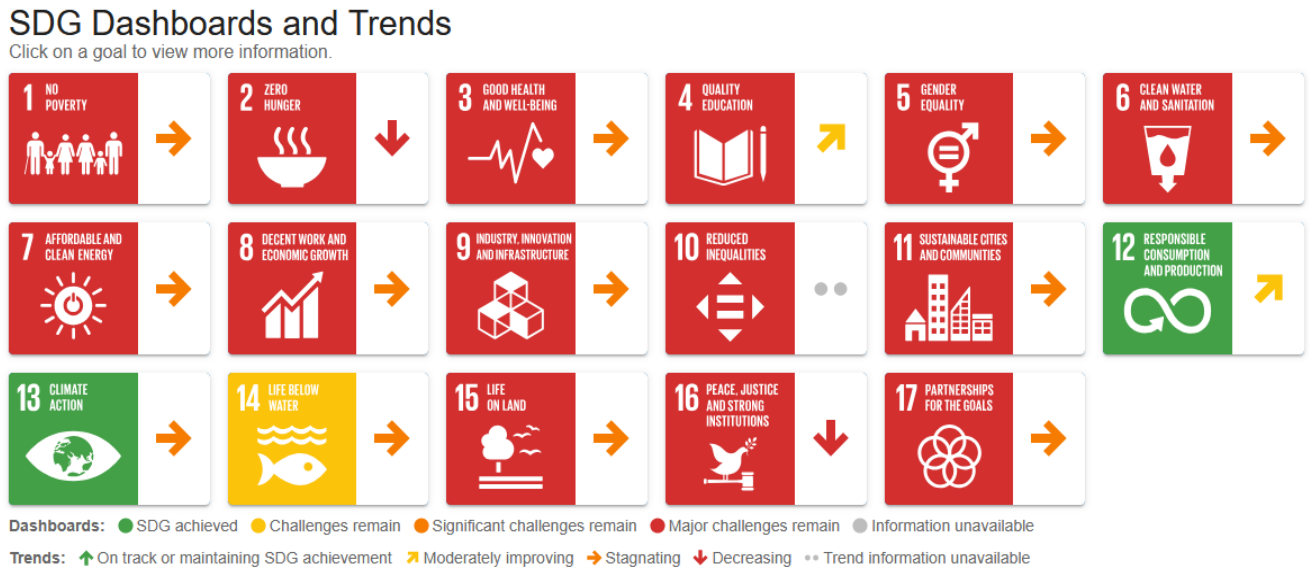
2. DR Congo and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

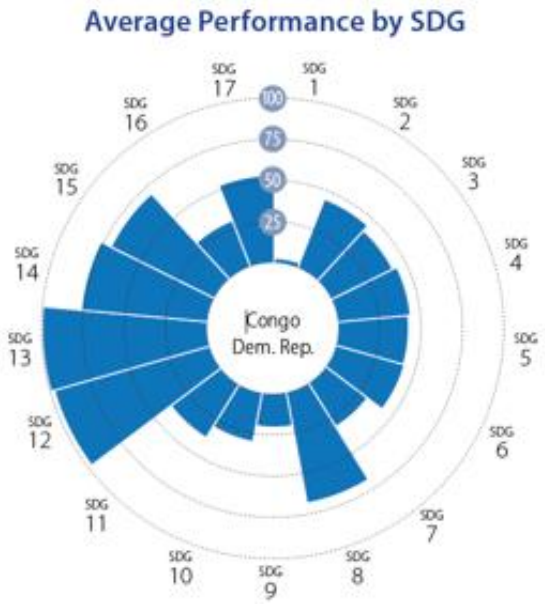
2.1. DR Congo and the Sustainable Development Goals

By joining the global dynamic of adoption and ownership of the 2030 agenda, DRC remains committed to integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as outlined in the National Strategic Development Plan for 2024-2028 (in French) and Integrated SDG Insights.

A report on the sustainable development goals, the Country Report 2024 (in French), was published in March 2025. Overall, the implementation of the SDGs is based on a multi-stakeholder partnership. Apart from the evolution per SDG, focus has been put on 1/Peacebuilding, respect for human rights, protection of civilians, social cohesion, and democracy; 2/Inclusive economic growth and sustainable development; and 3/Access to basic social services and humanitarian assistance. However, additional efforts are required and the challenge remains in the mobilization and more equal distribution of resources.

Taking into account the global aspect of the SDGs, the sustainable development report assesses where each country stands regarding the achievements of the SDGs. The country profile dashboard shows that the majority of goals is facing major challenges, DR Congo ranks 162nd out of 167 countries.





As an umbrella organization that works with calls for proposals, VLIRUOS supports interventions for and through higher education institutes, supporting them in the areas of education, research and uptake and thereby strengthening them in their role as development actor. Doing so, the impact of the interventions supported by VLIRUOS can be found in a large variety of sectors. In line with its major intervention area, VLIRUOS positions itself within the education sector, especially focused on higher education, research and innovation (SDG 4 and 9). However, through its interventions, VLIRUOS intervenes in different sectors as well. VLIRUOS recognises that given the complexity, scale and interconnectedness of current societal challenges, meaningful social, economic and ecological transformations can only be realised by starting from a holistic and integrated approach to the SDGs. When translated into SDGs, the projects that were financed by VLIRUOS in DR Congo covered mainly, apart from SDG 4 and 9, SDGs 2, 3 and 15. Top sectors for VLIRUOS in this country for the past decade are health, sustainable agriculture and food security, biodiversity/environment and natural resources, education and technology transfer.

More background information and context analysis on DR Congo can be found in the **geographic Joint Strategic Framework** for DR Congo, which will be shared with (potential) project promotors when new calls are launched.

Additional sources on progress related to higher education & science (SDG 4)

- UNESCO-UIS: overview data resources indicators related to SDG4
- Our World in data:
  - Indicators related to educational mobility and inequality
  - Indicators related to tertiary education
  - Indicators related to projections of future education (demand)
  - Indicators related to science and research

2.2. Higher education landscape in DR Congo

The Higher education sector is governed by the Ministry of Higher and University Education, Research and Innovations which manages universities, higher educational institutes and national research centres. These 3 categories of higher education and university establishments are grouped together into public and private establishments. The higher education and university establishments of the DRC are managed by a management committee made up of a Rector / Director General who is assisted by two General Secretaries (academic and administrative) and a Budget Administrator.

For almost 10 years, measures and reforms have been adopted to reduce the difficulties facing the Congolese education system. These reforms are based on the Government's vision for education expressed in the Framework Law on national education promulgated in 2014 and in the Sector Strategy for Education and Training (2016-2025) endorsed by the Technical and Financial Partners.

In this document, three strategic axes have been decided, it is about "Promoting a more equitable education system, at the service of growth and employment", “Creating the conditions for a quality education system” and “Establishing transparent and effective governance”. For the higher and university level, it offers "openness to the world and to modern technologies", "the use of ICT, open and distance learning" and "the strengthening of research". The UNIVERSITIC project, funded by VLIRUOS and ARES-CCD, has improved the IT infrastructure of 7 Congolese universities and opened them up to the world thanks to new technologies.

In 2011, the modalities of operation and organization of the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher and University Education (ANAQ-ESU) were created and defined. Supported by VLIRUOS since 2012, it was further extended to all HEIs in the country by decree. This structure aims to support and assist all higher education and university establishments in the country in the process of setting up internal quality assurance units, strengthening their capacities and drawing up, on the basis of other models, internal evaluation reference systems and training, research and doctoral studies programs. It also aims to build and develop with the Ministry of Higher and University Education the reference standards and quality assurance standards for the evaluation and self-assessment of the quality of higher education establishments and University.

Since 2018, a normative framework has been produced to provide guidance to the LMD (Licence-Master-Doctorate) system in the DRC. This change was put in place to align education levels with international standards and promote student mobility and academic qualifications globally. The reform involved the adoption of new curricula based on the LMD structure, with particular attention paid to the professionalization of higher education and the alignment of curricula with the needs of the labour market. In addition, the introduction of the LMD system has also encouraged the development of research and innovation, as well as the creation of closer links between higher education institutions and the private sector. However, despite these advances, challenges remain, particularly with regard to institutional capacity, financial resources, and the need to ensure the quality and relevance of curricula. In summary, the integration of the LMD system in the Democratic Republic of Congo represents an important step towards improving higher education, but its long-term impact will depend on the ability to address the ongoing challenges and ensure effective and balanced implementation across the country.

According to the Webometrics global web for ranking for universities, no Congolese University falls within the 2000 ranking worldwide. Within this ranking, the University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN) takes the 6446th place, and the University of Lubumbashi (UNILU) the 9685th place.

2.3. Leaving no one behind

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the international community pledged to leave no one behind and to endeavor to reach the furthest behind first. The principle of leaving no one behind can be defined as a three-part imperative: to end absolute poverty in all its forms, to stop group-based discrimination that results in unequal outcomes for disadvantaged populations, and to take action to help the furthest behind.

According to the Integrated SDG Insights the Democratic Republic of the Congo's growth trajectory during the 2023-2025 cycle is in acceleration, characterized by being double the projected global rate of growth, and well above the forecast before the pandemic. While this rapid pace of growth would exert a positive impact on lowering the incidence of poverty at $2.15 a day, there are still significant challenges to accelerate poverty reduction from its high prevailing levels. Accordingly, the country's commitments to achieving the SDGs are focused on increasing people's well-being, with a particular focus on access to basic social services (health, education, water, energy and other areas); on the revival of agriculture and industrialization; and on the construction of infrastructure, notably roads and railroads, for real economic integration. On the other hand, the country's economic expansion is not expected to be increasingly dependent on carbon emission as the carbon emissions intensity of GDP from fossil fuel usage is projected to remain unchanged, and to decline at an annual rate of 10% when also considering emissions from land-use change.

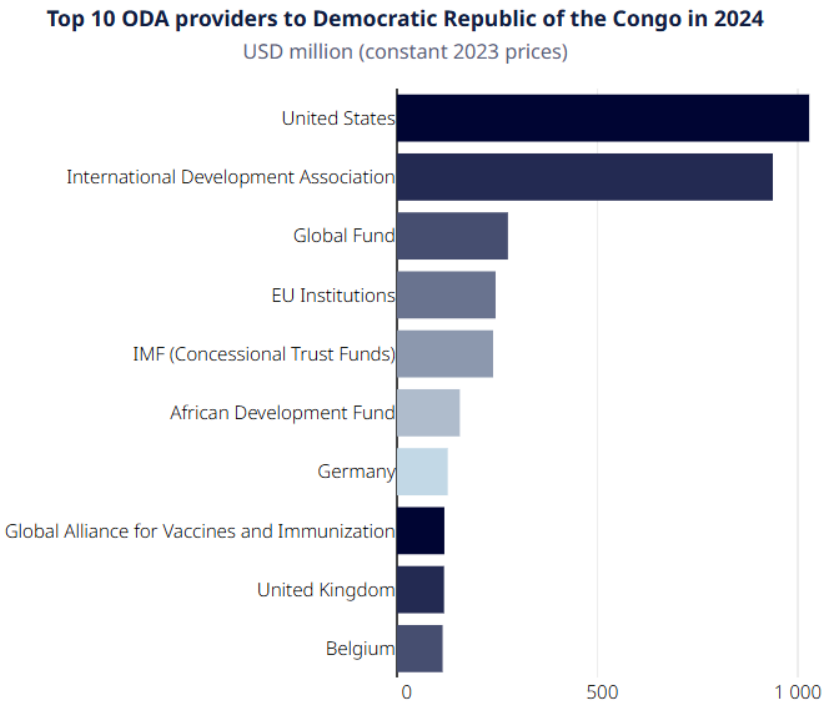
DRC recognizes that beyond health and well-being, universal health coverage (UHC) also contributes to social inclusion, gender equality, poverty eradication, economic growth and human dignity. DRC is facing chronic health crises and catastrophic health spending is pushing millions of households into poverty. This hampers the universal health coverage objective of leaving no one behind. This should be characterized by structural reforms throughout the sector and actions, including construction, rehabilitation of infrastructure, reinforcement of medical equipment and supply of medicines, health facilities and a significant reduction in the cost of hospitalization.

By investing in UHC and digital health technology, there is potential to extend health care services to remote areas and, as indicated by synergies, to enhance investments in energy, decent jobs and improved nutrition and in reducing poverty and inequalities.

2.4. Multistakeholderpartnership - Stakeholder analysis

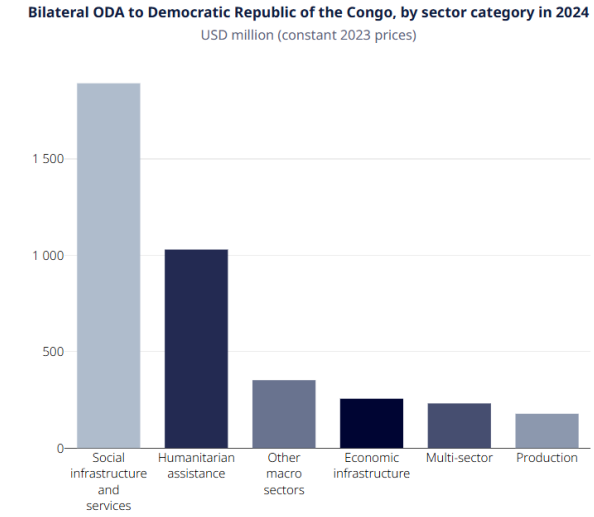
The complexity, scale, and interconnectedness of the current societal challenges that the SDG framework is seeking to address, requires a concerted effort of a wide variety of different stakeholders. As such, the principle of multistakeholderpartnership – which promotes cooperation and partnerships at different stages and spanning the boundaries of civil society, private sector, government, and academia – is ubiquitous across the 2030 Agenda. An analysis of these stakeholders is essential for each partnership.

Looking at the international partners of DR Congo, the United States represented in 2024 the main donor of gross official development aid (ODA) in DR Congo, followed by the International Development Association. With the withdrawal of USAID funds since the Trump administration took over in 2025, this situation is expected to change in the following years.



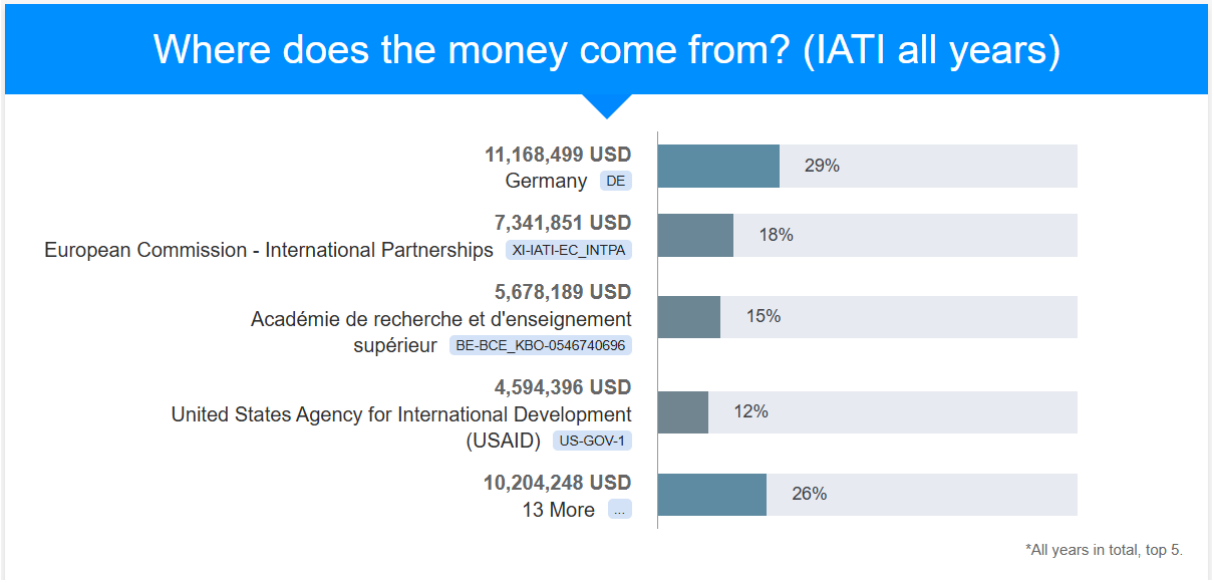
Sources: OECD (2025) , Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions [DAC2a]

The sectors receiving the biggest funding are Social infrastructure and humanitarian aid.



Sources: OECD (2025) , CRS: Creditor Reporting System (flows)

Based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative IATI D-Portal, Germany is the main donor in the higher education sector. ARES is also mentioned whereas VLIRUOS not because the VLIRUOS projects were not systematically coded as Higher education, but rather under the different OECD-DAC sector codes.



VLIRUOS contributes to the 2030 agenda by realizing a societal impact, implying an impact on local communities, civil society, governments, private sector or other higher education institutions. In what follows we list the role and the desired change among the main actors involved in the change process that VLIRUOS envisages to support through *its interventions*.

Actor	Role and interest/influence
Higher Education Institutions	HEIs in DRC are important boundary partners in the realization of VLIRUOS outcomes in terms of its contribution to Agenda 2030, and the potential contribution to local sustainable development. As project owners they are expected to contribute to HEIs' enhanced institutional performance in the core tasks relating to education, research and societal service delivery strengthening the HEI's visibility and recognition as a centre of excellence. In the long-term, partner HEIs are also expected to have a multiplier effect on the higher education system and development sector in the country or region through their engagement in (global) knowledge-driven partnerships with academic and non-academic stakeholders.
DGD (incl. Belgian embassies in partner countries)	DGD has an advisory role in the VLIRUOS selection commissions and follows-up on the VLIRUOS portfolio and the thematic JSF on Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development. The Belgian Embassies can play a role in facilitating the uptake of knowledge, the identification, mobilisation and relation building with other stakeholders (e.g. links with European Union, national government, other donors), the contextual updates etc.
Students, professionals, and alumni	**Students** can be direct (e.g. as a recipient of a PhD scholarship within a project) or indirect beneficiaries (e.g. enjoying improved/innovative

	didactical approaches) of the projects. As direct beneficiary, their changed role will be about the generation and use of newly acquired knowledge, competences (e.g. global citizenship) and networks in view of sustainable development. Alumni from VLIRUOS-projects in DRC will be important stakeholders in connecting VLIRUOS projects with each other, with other actors, etc.
Academics/researchers	As direct beneficiaries of the projects, academics and researchers affiliated within Flemish and partner HE&SIs play an important role in co-creating, disseminating and creating conditions for uptake of knowledge relevant to the achievement of the SDGs in line with the needs, policies and priorities of the partner HE&SIs, local/national or regional stakeholders.
Members of the thematic JSF on Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development	VLIRUOS, ITM and ARES have initiated the JSF on HESD4SD to further unlock the developmental potential of higher education and science cooperation for sustainable development and make it accessible to other local, Belgian and international partners as scientific advisor to other partners' projects, partners or policy bodies, as a platform for sharing state of the art scientific results, information, expertise and experience and for exploration of possibilities for synergy and complementarity. In DRC, all 3 actors: ITM, ARES and VLIRUOS are present.
Belgian Actors of the Non-governmental Cooperation	VLIRUOS continuously tries to identify and encourage synergy and complementarity between Belgian ANGCs and academic stakeholders. Through the uptake of research results, mobilisation of local stakeholders, participation in trainings or courses, identification and communication of relevant research questions/opportunities, hosting of international internships, facilitating student mobility… these actors play a critical role.
International organizations and other donors (e.g. WHO, UNESCO, World Bank, European Commission…)	Interventions undertaken by international organisations like UN agencies such as FAO or international donors active in higher education cooperation can be complementary in the achievement of the objectives of projects. They can, for instance, play a role in the use and upscaling of new knowledge or practices or serve as seed money for bigger interventions financed by these international organisations.
Academic/science (inter)national and regional networks	Regional or (inter)national academic/science networks (e.g. CAMES, IUCEA) are among the potential indirect beneficiary as targeted HE&SIs strengthened in their research/educational capacities can improve the functioning of the networks they are part of through the co-creation, exchange and uptake of knowledge among academic stakeholders. Similar effects can be realized in the case of alumni and scholarship networks/associations when former scholarship students act as agents of change within these networks.
Public sector: Local or central government and political community	Engage in evidence-based governance that puts knowledge to the test by being a stakeholder in the co-creation of inclusive (innovative) solutions and effective user of research results to foster good governance for sustainable and coherent policies.

State owned/Private sector	Individuals and companies who operate for profit within the boundaries of the specific country situation and emerging private sector development can play a role within projects as users of the knowledge, applications and services (co-)created as result of the project and therefore contribute in particular but not only to SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure.
Civil society, social movements and local communities	Civil society actors, social movements and local communities are expected to co-create, access and use the knowledge and research products generated within the framework of *projects* thereby making a potential contribution to the entire range of SDGs. Although efforts have been made, significant challenges in democracy, human rights and governance remain. According to this report of Amnesty International, DR Congo continued to experience serious human rights violations, including mass killings in the context of armed conflict. Also the expansion of mining projects led to mass forced evictions and the denial of rights, including to housing, health, water and other essential services. The rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association were restricted, particularly in the Ituri and Nord-Kivu provinces where a form of martial law was imposed. Human Rights Watch states that the human rights situation across the DRC remains dire, with internal conflicts and poor governance contributing to a severe food crisis and the internal displacement of 5.8 million people.

3. Synergy and Complementarity with other (Belgian) cooperation actors in DR Congo

3.1. VLIRUOS approaches to synergy and complementarity

Drawing upon their longstanding common history, VLIRUOS, ARES and the Institute of Tropical Medicine (ITM) jointly developed the thematic Joint Strategic Framework on Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development (JSF HES4SD). Through cooperation with civil society, private and public sector, the JSF initiators[2] aim to further unlock the huge developmental potential of higher education and science cooperation for sustainable development and make it accessible to other Belgian, local and international partners, in different ways: as partner in a multi-actor partnership, as scientific advisor to other partners' projects, partners or policy bodies, as a knowledge broker for sharing state of the art scientific results, information, expertise and experience and for exploration of possibilities for synergy and complementarity. This reference framework for DR Congo will feed into the **platform** that the initiators of the JSF HES4SD plan to create to proactively communicate opportunities and facilitate such cooperation. More precisely, the platform can be used to:

(i) communicate about the launch and results of competitive calls for projects;
(ii) communicate other opportunities for projects or scholarships;
(iii) gather/exchange on collaboration opportunities (e.g. requests for scientific advice);
(iv) share information about ongoing projects, events and seminars in the country/region.

3.2. Bilateral cooperation (Enabel) in DR Congo

DR Congo is one of the most important partners of the Belgian Development Cooperation. Since 2000, Belgium and DR Congo – through Enabel - have worked together to improve the living conditions and the income of several million people in DR Congo. They primarily intervene in the provinces in three sectors: 1/ Agriculture and rural development; 2/ Education and 3/ Health. Concerning agriculture, DRC aims to re-boost its rural areas by developing modern production entities and strengthening small businesses. The education tackles the development of a professional education and training offer that is adapted to the needs of society and business. The health program aims to improve access to quality health care whereby also the management of the health system is being taken into account. Special attention is paid to providing care to victims of sexual violence. Also, the central Ministry of Health is assisted by putting in place a quality medication distribution system, transparent financing of the sector and assuring competent medical staff.

[2] The three JSF initiators represent 60 Belgian higher education institutions (HEIs), being 11 universities, 32 university colleges, 16 school of arts, and ITM.

3.3. Belgian actors of the non-governmental cooperation in DR Congo

3.3.1. Thematic Joint Strategic Framework (JSF) on Higher Education and Science

Together with ARES and ITM, VLIRUOS forms a thematic joint strategic framework on higher education and science for sustainable development (JSF HES4SD): hes4sd.be

More info specifically about ARES in DR Congo can be found on Moove ARES

Collaboration with the geographic JSF of DR Congo will be facilitated by systematically sharing information on projects and grants, by allowing Belgian ANGC to submit their needs in applied research or training, and by encouraging multi-stakeholder partnerships through competitive calls for proposals (VLIRUOS/ARES) or partnerships with ITM counterparts.

3.3.2. DR Congo Joint Strategic Framework

	Description of the strategic goal	ANGCs (active members)
SG1	L'approche spécifique du genre	LMSF, ASF, Oxfam, CRB-CF, RCN J&D, ACV-CSC International, Louvain Coopération, SOS VE, Humundi, Entraide et Fraternité, Solsoc, IFSI-ISVI, Oxfam, FDH, APEFE, BD, AfricaMuseum, WSM, CNCD-11., APEFE, MdM, Memisa
SG2	Ressources naturelles extractives	ASF; CNCD-11., IFSI-ISVI, BD, Entraide & Fraternité, Eight, IPIS, Entraide & Fraternité, Louvain Coopération, ACVCSC International, WSM
SG3	Education/Formation Professionnelle	VIA DB, APEFE, Louvain Coopération, CEC, SOS VE, Dynamo International, ACTEC, AfricaMuseum
SG4	Santé	Memisa, MDM, LFTW, Action Damien, ACTEC, MSV, MDM, LFTW, ULB-Cooperation, HI, RKV, VSF-Belgium, WSM, Viva Salud, WAPA, IMT, IFSI-ISVI, Oxfam, LMSF, AfricaMuseum, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, SOS VE, Congo Dorpen
SG5	Système agro-sylvo-pastoraux et alimentaires durables	Louvain Coopération, Humundi, Trias, Rikolto, APEFE, CSA, Join For Water, WWF-BE, ULBCoopération, BOS+, Oxfam, VSF-Belgium, Entraide et Fraternité, Rikolto, BD, Caritas International, APEFE, Solsoc, Eight, AfricaMuseum, ARES, CAP Santé, Congo dorpen, JFW, VVOB, Oxfam, Humundi, Frères des Hommes, LMSF, CAP Santé, Le Monde selon les femmes, CNCD-11.
SG6	Employabilité/Entrepreneuriat	ACTEC, APEFE, Caritas International, VIA DB, SOS VE, Humundi, Africalia, Louvain Coopération, Rikolto, Congo Dorpen, Trias, Africalia, SOS VE, Humundi, BD, WSM, Entraide et Fraternité
SG7	Gouvernance et droits humains et cohésion sociale	11., RCN J&D, CNCD-11.11.11, Caritas International, ASF, MdM, BD, Oxfam, ACV-CSC International, SOS VE, Louvain Coopération, IPIS, Solsoc, Dynamo International, IFSI-ISVI, LMSF, LHAC, Viva Salud, Brolocalis-UVCW, LHAC, MdM, WAPA, SOS VE
SG8	Culture	Africalia, CEC & AfricaMuseum, APEFE
SG9	Harmonie, Bien-être et Nature	Join For Water, BOS+, CEBioS, ULB Coopération, WWF-BE, Louvain Coopération, AfricaMuseum, APEFE, CRB-CF, BOS+, WSM, ACV-CSC International

3.3.3 Other Thematic Joint Strategic Frameworks

Besides collaboration with the thematic JSF on Higher Education and Science, there will also be collaboration with the thematic JSF of Decent Work through ANGCs in DR Congo that work on 'Decent work' related topics. The ANGCs active in this field are WSM, ACV-CSC International, Solsoc and IFSI-ISVI.

The Decent Work JSF (DW JSF) contributes to the four strategic targets, which correspond to the four pillars of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda. It is important to emphasize that these four pillars are inseparable, interdependent, and mutually reinforcing. In a complementary and synergistic manner, the DW JSF's ANGCs will contribute to all the targets, which in turn contribute to social and climate justice and the UN's 2030 Agenda. The four strategic targets are 1/creation of decent jobs, 2/guarantee rights at work, 3/extend social protection, 4/strengthen social dialogue and other forms of institutionalized dialogue for all.