

# Annual report

## 2023



[WWW.CORAPRDC.ORG](http://WWW.CORAPRDC.ORG)



Coalition des Organisation de la Société Civile  
pour le Suivi des Réformes et de l'Action Publique

6 EAU PROPRE ET  
ASSAINISSEMENT



7 ÉNERGIE PROPRE  
ET D'UN COÛT  
ABORDABLE



11 VILLES ET  
COMMUNAUTÉS  
DURABLES



14 VIE  
AQUATIQUE



15 VIE  
TERRESTRE



# I. About CORAP



CORAP is a platform of Civil Society Organizations, involving more than 50 organizations engaged in the monitoring of the country's reforms, taking into account the commitments made at the national, regional and international levels, as well as the public actions put in place by the public authorities in the DRC.

Its vision is to place civil society and local communities at the heart of all reforms as an essential interlocutor, whose positions are

fruitful and contribute to taking into account the social well-being of the Congolese population.

To this end, it has set itself the mission of constantly mobilizing civil society organizations to positively influence state policies in favor of the socio-economic interests of local communities.

## Objectives

Strengthen the participation and role of civil society organizations and local communities in the monitoring of public reforms and actions, as well as in the control of public governance by taking into account the demands of



## Our approach

CORAP has developed a proven expertise in defending the rights and interests of communities. Its actions are based on research, capacity building, awareness-raising and advocacy. This is done with a deep connection with local communities at the national level, thus legitimizing our action when we plead before institutions.

Specifically, with regard to the monitoring of reforms, CORAP focuses on the following sectors:

## OUR AREAS OF INTERVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS

	<b>HUMAN RIGHTS;</b>
	<b>ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION;</b>
	<b>POLITICAL, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK;</b>
	<b>GOVERNANCE;</b>
	<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.</b>



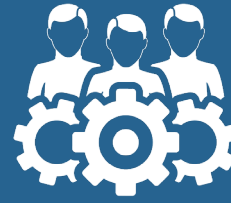
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY



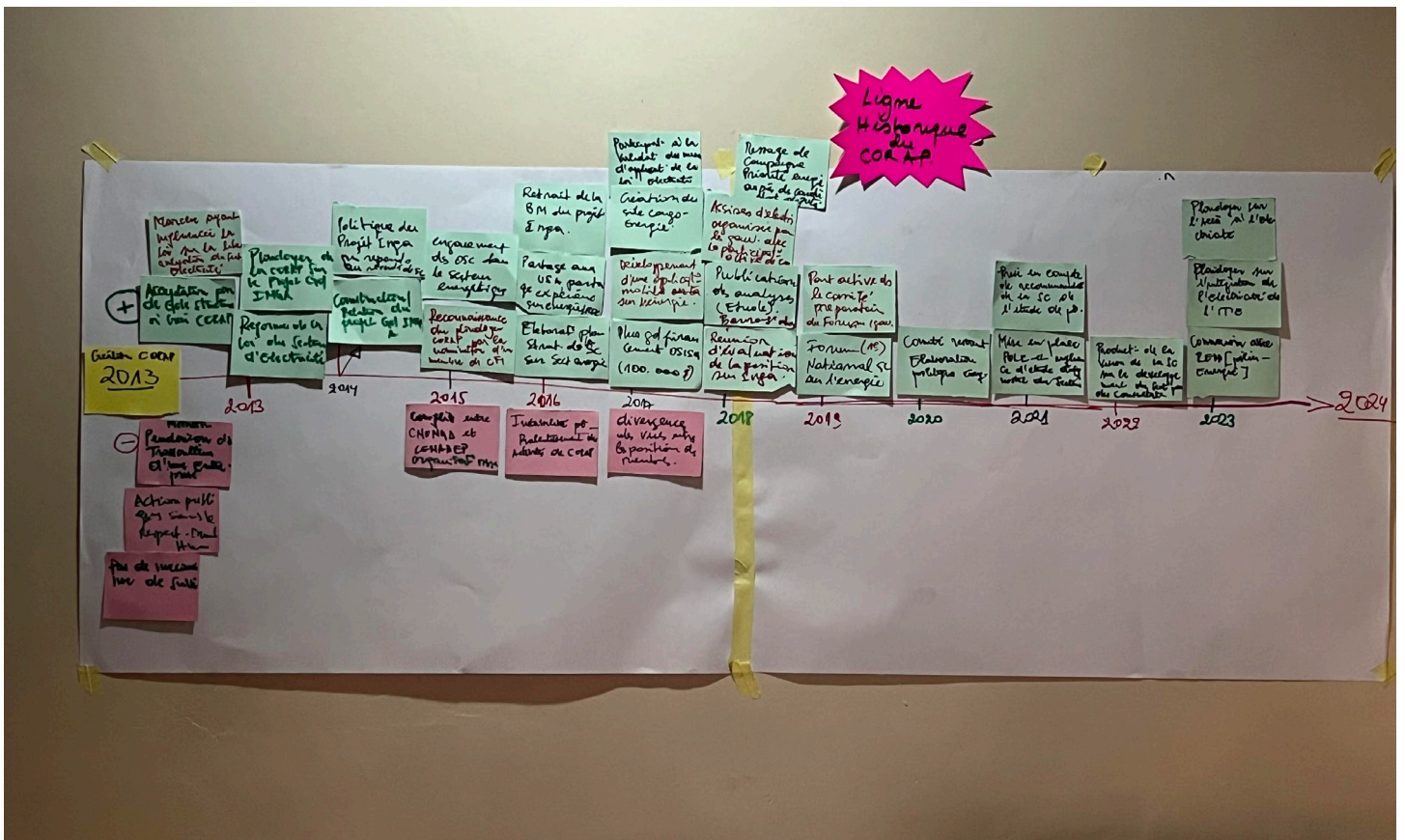
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

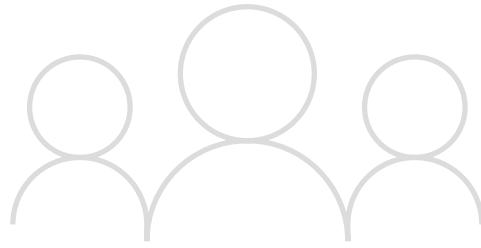


THE CONTROL COMMITTEE



THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT





# THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

On a day-to-day basis, the National Executive Secretariat is the body responsible for managing the platform. It is led by a small team of people who are very committed to defending the rights and interests of local communities. They are as follows:



01



02

01

**Emmanuel Musuyu**  
SECRETAIRE EXECUTIF

02

**Iris Kashindi**  
CHARGE DES PROGRAMMES



03



04

04

**Djuma kumboso**  
CHARGE D'ETUDE

05

**Justin Mobomi**  
CHARGER DE PLAIDOYER



05



06

06

**Naomie Kazadi**  
ASSISTANTE ADMINISTRATIVE & FINANCIERE

07

**David Musungayi**  
ASSISTANT AU PROGRAMME & JURIDIQUE



07

08

**Jeremie Mupepe**  
CHARGE DE COMMUNICATION

# MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The year 2023 was an election year for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Elections mean that power belongs to the people, who have the responsibility to choose leaders who must meet their expectations.

Speaking of these expectations, it can be about improving the social conditions of the population through access to basic social services (water, electricity, health, education, etc.); improving the purchasing power of the population by creating jobs and promoting more investment in economic activities. But, the need may also be related to the construction of adequate infrastructure, including roads, to facilitate trade between rural, peri-urban and urban areas.

After several elections in the DRC, notably in 2006, 2011, 2018 and 2023, the big question that remains is whether the population as a whole and particularly the local communities, really get a special consideration from the political leaders who are chosen as representatives at different levels of the State? Do they really take up decision-making positions to defend the interests of the people, individuals, or families?

Meanwhile, populations, especially those living in rural and peri-urban areas, continue to live in extreme poverty, without electricity or drinking water, and with relatively poor health care. While the country's level of education, which has fallen dramatically over the past 20 years, is struggling to recover, environmental degradation is likely to have a negative impact on the Congo Basin, which

plays an important global role in the context of climate change.

The year 2023 was marked by very alarming situations, characterized by a great weakness of governance with the exacerbation of corruption, by the lack of transparency, by favoritism to specific groups of people. All this is to the detriment of local communities, who nevertheless own the power that others wield, without taking into account local contexts and the real needs for development from the bottom up.

A quote from the Emperor's Children - Claire Messud, says: "If democracy has any use, it is to allow the voice of the people to be heard and their will respected. It's not idealism, it's reality. And responsibility."

In view of the above, CORAP is obliged to strengthen its action to defend and make the voices of this population and local communities, who remain victims of a political, economic and environmental scam at the national and international level, be heard.

It is more than urgent that every development action be centered on the needs of the populations (local communities), in a vision that takes into account equally the three dimensions of sustainable development (Economy = Environment = Social).

**That is why we call for power to be returned to its owner, who is the people!**



# Work context in 2023

The year 2023 was a year of so many challenges for the Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC in acronym, at the political, economic, security and social levels. But, we also had to face the challenges at the international level, namely the continuation of the war between Russia and Ukraine, the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Climate change has also remained an important challenge at the global level, which has become even more obvious in 2023, with the presence of several consequences.

Here are some remarkable facts at the national level:



## Sur le plan politique

Although this had never been done in the past, on December 20, 2023, the Independent National Electoral Commission organized historic elections, which involved all the various elections provided for by the constitution. These are the national, provincial, presidential and legislative elections, as well as the municipal elections.

Despite this significant step forward in including the municipal elections in the process, it turned out that they were the most controversial elections in the history of the DRC, because they were marked by several irregularities, according to many reports of national and international election observation missions. This remains, as in the past, a source of protest, thus causing a legitimacy crisis with all the related consequences.

## Sur le plan sécuritaire

The country continues to face multiple attacks by armed groups in Greater Kivu, particularly in several territories and localities in North Kivu, including: Beni, Rutshuru, Bunagana, Sake, Goma by the M23 supported by Rwanda. Far beyond, Ituri province is also under attack by CODECO rebels. This had led the Congolese authorities to establish since May 10, 2022 in its two provinces (North Kivu and Ituri) the regime of exceptional legality, in its dimension of the state of siege.

Other security problems encountered during the year were communal conflicts between the Teke and Yaka, the Banyamulenge and Mai Mai in South Kivu, and several other forms of banditry in the country's major cities. But also the resurgence of the conflict between Kasaien and Katangans in the greater Katanga area.

## Sur le plan économique et social

The DRC was facing several economic problems, among others: the inflation of the US dollar rate against the local currency, the increase in the price of fuel, the instability of prices on the market, the lack of purchasing power of the population, the overflowing of the waters of the river which caused internal displacement of the population, loss of human life, material damage.

Still in the social framework, it is important to note that the DRC has been seriously confronted with the problem of access for all to electricity in several cities of the DRC. According to the 2022 ARE (Electricity Regulation Authority) report, 6.75%<sup>1</sup> of the Congolese had access to electricity. A deficit that is largely linked to the low level of electricity production, in contrast to the exponential increase of the population, currently estimated at more than 100 million.<sup>2</sup> The problem of access to electricity is marked by power outages; obsolescence of energy production and distribution equipment; flat-rate electricity billing; the existence of several uncompleted energy production projects, the case of the Kakobola project, the Katende project, the Maluku solar power plant project and others. The lack of access to electricity also has an impact on deforestation, because of the need to manufacture wood for energy.

In view of this situation, CORAP has had to adapt its advocacy to demand the development of strategies, which put forward the interests of the country and its populations, for the improvement of the living conditions of the latter in basic social services.

1 <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjUmYrazrKEAxXxQkEAHcSRCSEQF-noECA8QAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fare.gouv.cd%2Fannual-report-2022%2F&usq=AOvVaw0TsMEN3XlwZiktntKFIDzi&opi=89978449>  
2. [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%A9mographie\\_de\\_la\\_r%C3%A9publique\\_d%C3%A9mocratique\\_du\\_Congo#:~:text=La%20population%20du%20Congo%20est,le%20plus%20peupl%C3%A9%20du%20monde.](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%A9mographie_de_la_r%C3%A9publique_d%C3%A9mocratique_du_Congo#:~:text=La%20population%20du%20Congo%20est,le%20plus%20peupl%C3%A9%20du%20monde.)








# IV

## **CORAP at work** activities carried out by CORAP in 2023



CORAP carried out several activities in 2023, whether it was community mobilization, sensitization or awareness-raising, capacity building of stakeholders (civil society stakeholders, local communities, politico-administrative authorities and the private sector) or simply through research and information sharing.

	<b>35 000</b>	People affected on X in 2023
	<b>655 865</b>	People reached on Facebook in 2023
	<b>3000</b>	People directly affected by our actions
	<b>10</b>	Advocacy document produced in 2023
	<b>4</b>	Studies published by Corap in 2023



## Mobilization for “access to electricity for all”

In order to make authorities implement concrete actions, so that they can improve the quality of electricity supply in the DRC and more particularly in the city of Kinshasa, which represents the image of the country, CORAP has initiated a campaign from January to March 2023 on access to electricity for all, called: <To Lembi Molili>, which means we are fed up with the darkness, for more mobilizations that should lead to the revisit of the state budget to increase the financing of the electrification of the country (electricity production), for the finalization of the reform of the sector and the reform of SNEL (National Electricity Company), the cancellation of the system of flat-rate billing and many other problems related to the service.



## We can note the following effects of these actions :

1

The organization of this type of mobilization in provinces by other partner organizations, as in the case of Haut Katanga (Lubumbashi), by citizens' movements; as well as in other provinces such as Kongo Central, specifically in Boma by the IDEL organization.

2

The initiation of a public debate, for the public opinion on one hand and at the level of the National Assembly on the other hand, during the March 2023 session, which led to the suspension of the Director General of the National Electricity Company (SNEL), Mr. Fabrice LUSINDE.

3

The management of some electricity supply problems in some districts of Kinshasa, following the advocacy carried out by CORAP member organizations.

Here are a few examples:

- The replacement of the 2 cables to overcome the problem related to the quality of the power supplied by SNEL, in the FUNA 1 district, municipality of Barumbu. Advocacy led by AJARC and MCDC organizations;
- The reinforcement of cables by SNEL in 3 districts of the municipality of Kimbanseke. Advocacy led by the ACVDP organization;
- The replacement of a transformer for the Mushi cabin in the municipality of Lingwala following the advocacy led by Maison de la Femme - RAOCB.

4

The strengthening of collaboration between CORAP and some public institutions and commercial enterprises. Namely: ANSER, ARE, SNEL, VIRUNGA SARL, NURU-SASU and others.



## The Advocacy for the increase of investment in the electricity sector in the DRC

Several advocacy actions have been carried out by CORAP, including:



### The taxation of the electricity sector



More than 80 TAXES, DUTIES AND FEES paid by electricity companies in 2022

In its role of monitoring reforms, CORAP has conducted research and published a report to understand the bottlenecks that do not allow the effective take-off of the decentralized and liberalized electricity sector.

Among the many problems, the analyses revealed that there is an oppressive taxation, which cannot encourage investors in the production of electricity.

The research report revealed that in 2022, companies were required to pay more than 80 taxes and fees.

For this reason, one of the biggest recommendations made by the various stakeholders to the authority is to decree a state of tax emergency for the electricity sector and especially taking into account the great deficit of access to electricity that the country is experiencing.

The report of the research published by CORAP and ACERD, entitled: [Oppressive and non-promoting taxation of investments in the electricity sector in the DRC](http://www.coraprdr.org) can be found on the [www.coraprdr.org](http://www.coraprdr.org) website.



# The effectiveness of the decentralization and liberalization of the electricity sector in the DRC

Law No. 14/011 of June 17, 2014 on the liberalization of the electricity sector in the DRC emphasizes on two fundamental principles, namely: the liberalization and decentralization of the electricity sector.

As a result, more than 9 years later, it has been found that several provinces have not followed suit to develop decentralized energy potentials. It is in this context that CORAP has produced a tool to sensitize and raise awareness among stakeholders, following the scale of decentralization in the sector. Here is the guide on the decentralization and liberalization of the electricity sector in the DRC .<sup>3</sup>

The tool was made public during a coffee debate organized in Kinshasa in November 2023, which

brought together more than 70 representatives of national and provincial public institutions, private stakeholders and NGOs.

A first test of the application of the guide at the local level was carried out in the province of Kongo Central, specifically in the territory of Luozi. To this end, a capacity-building session involving the Administrator of the Territory, the political and administrative authorities, the private sector, notables, as well as some representatives of NGOs. This session led to an awakening of the population's consciousness and the feeling of revolt against the lack of electricity. A local committee has been set up to reflect on the solutions and actions to be taken to definitively light up the territory of Luozi.



## SUR LA DÉCENTRALISATION ET LA LIBÉRALISATION DU SECTEUR DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ EN RDC.

...



3. <https://coraprdc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Guide-sur-la-decentralization-1.pdf>



## The electrification of the city of Kinshasa

As part of our advocacy for increasing the rate of access to electricity on the one hand and for improving the quality of electricity supply in urban, rural and peri-urban areas in the DRC on the other hand, CORAP in partnership with CODED and Ressources Matters conducted a diagnosis study on the situation of access to electricity in the city of Kinshasa, which proposed several recommendations to the authorities at both the national and provincial levels on solutions to be implemented.

Following this work and inspired by the initiative of the organization, Resource Matters, on the establishment of a technical space, which brings together several important stakeholders in the sector to reflect on solutions and make concrete proposals for the electrification of the country, called Core Group, CORAP and CODED have jointly initiated the establishment of a Kinshasa Provincial [Core Group](#), by identifying technical experts from public and private institutions, namely: ACERD, SNEL, INPP, the Provincial Energy Divisions, the Heads of Municipal Energy Services, CERECK, Orange Energy, and all other provincial institutions.

The aim was to collect existing data, promote and popularize tools, reflect on the province's electrification challenges and propose possible solutions.

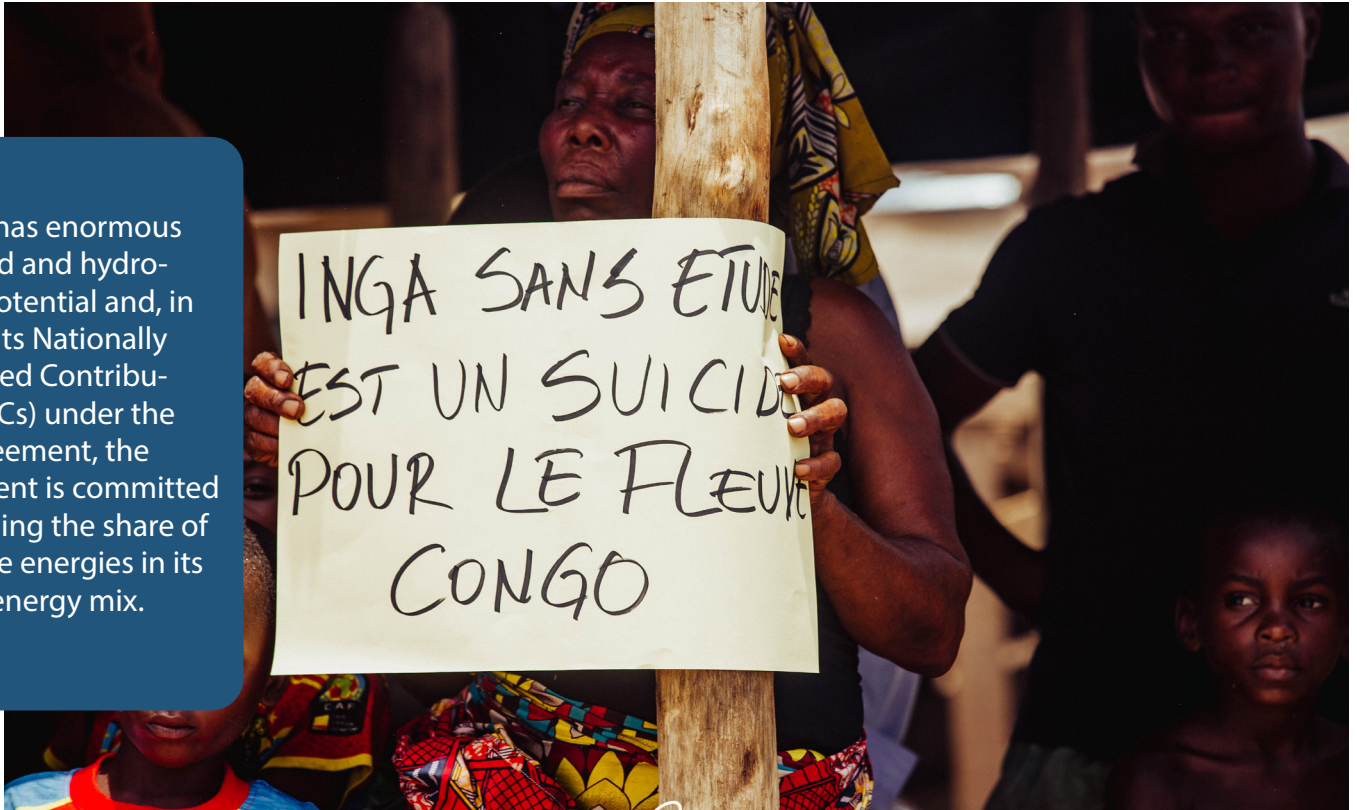
One of the biggest expected results of the Kinshasa City Core Group is to be able to collect the necessary information that can help in the development of an electrification plan for Kinshasa, which is in the plan of the DRC, but which remains dependent on a centralized electrification system produced by the Inga and Zongo dams, while there is also a significant potential in renewable energy for the city of Kinshasa.





## Just Transition in the DRC

The DRC has enormous solar, wind and hydro-electric potential and, in line with its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, the government is committed to increasing the share of renewable energies in its national energy mix.



Just transition remains one of the biggest struggles of CORAP, which campaigns for the defense of the rights and interests of local communities in the various reforms put in place, as well as in all public actions supported by the Congolese government.

The big question for CORAP is how the interests of populations as a whole and communities in particular are taken into account in development actions, namely in the context of climate change.

In view of the above, CORAP's work on the just transition in 2023 was focused on the Grand Inga and Green Hydrogen project, on the sustainable management of water resources and forests (clean cooking), as well as on hydrocarbons.





# Grand Inga and green hydrogen

## A. Grand Inga and FFI

Since 2013, CORAP has been engaged in the advocacy on the Grand Inga project, highlighting issues on the consideration of the environmental and social dimension alongside the economic interests always promoted by political stakeholders.

In 2024, CORAP's advocacy on the Grand Inga project will be directed towards the main operator [Fortescue Future Industry \(FFI\)](#), which was covered by the Memorandum of Understanding between them and the Congolese government on the need for the exploitation of the Inga site and related sites in the city of Matadi and Mpioka in the territory of Luozi, for the purpose of creating a Green Industry, to produce green hydrogen and other inputs, in the context of the energy transition. Our CORAP actions ([press releases](#), [analysis notes](#), [radio and TV broadcasts](#), etc.) focused on the following demands:



The realization of environmental and social impact studies as a prerequisite for the Congolese government, and not for the developers who wish to obtain a concession contract for the development of the project;



Not granting contracts to developers, in violation of the country's laws regarding public procurement and community rights;



The organization of a consultation process with local communities in strict compliance with the laws of the country and in strict compliance with the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC);



Not randomly selling energy sovereignty by granting all the privileges of exploiting the great energy potential to a developer, without a clear and advantageous counterpart for the country and its communities;



Stopping favoritism and the expansion of corruption between state stakeholders and developers. The example of the advantages that the Presidency of the Republic, especially through the Special Adviser on Infrastructure, had granted to the developer FFI, to the point of sharing their work place with them.

In this context, CORAP and International Rivers have produced a fact sheet ([Fact Sheets](#)) on the Grand Inga project, which provides information on the project carried out by FFI and its impacts.

CORAP and its partners are pleased that the Head of State has finally taken into account some concerns, insofar as FFI does not have the expertise in the construction of dams. So they did not deserve to be granted a private contract, in flagrant violation of the laws of the country. But also, its economic model could not be advantageous to the DRC and its populations.

To strengthen its advocacy, CORAP made a recommendation to the Head of State of the DRC to make the environmental aspect of the Grand Inga project a priority in the same way as the economic aspect. Because there is increasing scientific evidence that large dams are currently problematic, especially considering the proportion of damage in terms of impacts they bring on biodiversity, as well as on local communities. No need to trade the future of a country for some profits.

## • Support to the local communities of Inga



CORAP has worked to support the local communities of Inga, grouped together in the community organization called: Convergence for the Rights and Interests of the Local Communities of Inga (CODICLI). This support focused on the following aspects

- Strengthening the structuring of community organization, by facilitating capacity building and equipping it with the necessary tools;
- Supporting local and national community advocacy on the Grand Inga project;
- Facilitating meetings between the right holders of Inga and civil society stakeholders in order to find a consensus in the implementation of activities in Inga;
- Strengthening the advocacy for the establishment of a consultation framework at the local level between developers, national authorities, politico-administrative and security authorities on the Inga site to exchange around the advocacy of civil society organizations in relation to the Grand Inga project.

- **Networking between the local communities of Inga (DRC) and the local communities of Mphanda Nkuwa (Mozambique):**

The CORAP Program Officer participated in a meeting organized in Maputo in July 2023 by the Justice Ambientale organization to strengthen the sharing of information and experiences between local communities around the Inga dam in the DRC and local communities around the Mphanda Nkuwa hydroelectric dam, under negotiation for construction by Total Energie in the Marara district of Mozambique.

The objectives of these activities were to:

- Share the experiences of CORAP, with regard to community support in the defense of the rights and interests of this community;
- 
- Identify advocacy strategies at the international level to defend the rights and interests of the two communities;
- 
- Share communities' testimonies on the advocacy strategy and their interests.



- **The need for hydrogen in Europe, vis-à-vis Congolese potential**

Alongside the organizations FESO, CODED, SOFLECO, International Rivers, CORAP has also participated in [international advocacy with Germany and the European Union on green hydrogen, to discuss the green hydrogen](#) development and extraction plans of Germany and the EU concerning countries in Africa, including the DRC.

As a reminder, FFI's plan to become the world's leading producer of green hydrogen, through the Grand Inga project, had as a potential target, green hydrogen buyers, including Germany and the EU.





During this 10-day trip, from September 16 to 25, 2023, the activities carried out are as follows:

- Meetings with several members of the German Parliament (MP), including the Green Party with Kathrin Henneberger, Katrin Uhlig and other Greens, the Christian Democratic Union with MdB Volkmar Klein, the Liberals with Till Mansmann, MP, the Central Africa Parliamentary Group with Jürgen Cosse, Christoph Hoffmann, Olaf Gutting.
- A meeting with representatives of two ministries: the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) - with Tony Baumann and Karim Azaiz and the Ministry of the Environment with Ulrich Nicklas, Janine Muzau.
- A meeting with financiers, including KfW Development Bank with Alexander Hablik (Sector Economist/Renewable Energy), Sébastien Cognet (Technical Expert/Environmental and Social Impact Assessment), Anton Bösl (Director General for Federal Affairs) and Markus Schlömann (Country Director for DRC);
- Meetings with German NGOs in Berlin and Belgian NGOs in Brussels.

The aim of these meetings was to engage in discussions with civil society organizations and the European institutions in order to raise awareness on the urgency of taking human rights into account when developing or defining policies related to the importation of green hydrogen.

The action on climate change and the energy transition must be fair. Because we are fighting against any form of green hydrogen that would come from large hydroelectric power plants and that would not take into account human rights and the rights of the community.



# Hydrocarbon exploitation in the DRC

## • Campaign on hydrocarbons in the DRC

A major observation made is that the majority of the Congolese population is not sufficiently informed about the twists and turns of hydrocarbon exploitation, as well as the negative impacts that result from it. However, the big motivation is to say: "If we have oil underground, why not exploit it so that it brings us resources and takes us out of poverty?"

This reflection is supported by the speeches of the Congolese authorities, by among others the Minister of State, Minister of the Environment; the Minister of Hydrocarbons who even declared that the country would earn more than 200 trillion US dollars, in the process of gas and oil blocks.

Considering this situation, CORAP focused its work in 2023 on two aspects, namely the production of tools to facilitate and strengthen the sensitization of communities and the Congolese elite, as well as the launch of a media campaign focused mainly on social networks.

## Guide for local communities on the impacts of hydrocarbons

1. Guide for local communities on the impacts of hydrocarbons : An important tool that provides information on the issues and impacts of hydrocarbon exploitation, starting with the definition of key concepts, sharing the experiences of countries that are experiencing exploitation (Nigeria - Delta State, USA - State of California, DRC - Muanda), by presenting the oil blocks process presented by the Congolese government, as well as by addressing the issue of sustainable alternatives. This guide has been used for grassroots awareness-raising activities in several communities in the Equateur Province (Bikoro, Mbandaka) (Idjwi and Goma) in the Grand Kivu, (Muanda) in Kongo Central.



## Media campaign on the impacts of hydrocarbons

Apart from a few programs organized on certain channels such as Top Congo radio, B-one TV, and others, this campaign was much more accessible on social networks (Facebook and Twitter).



- **Participation in the Conference on the Decolonization of Energy in Africa - Senegal**



CORAP in its capacity as Oil Watch and Fishnet Alliance, took part in the General Assembly and the conference on the decolonization of energy in Africa, held from 06 to 12 August 2023 in the city of Saly and Sa in Senegal. This meeting was a framework for discussions on alternatives to oil exploitation, as well as on the importance of a just energy transition in the African context.

Several African organizations took part in the conference, including organizations from Nigeria and Senegal that addressed the issue of the expropriation of community land for the purpose of granting it to oil companies. Several experiences have been highlighted and preventive measures have been put in place to deal with ongoing exploitation projects.

The conference ended with a visit to the city of St. Louis, during which they met the communities living on the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, who are suffering the consequences of offshore oil exploitation. [An open letter](#) was produced and signed by the members, addressed to the various African governments, urging them to stop the various exploitation projects and to consider investing in renewable energy while taking into account the needs of communities as part of an African energy transition.



## Sustainable management of water resources (Congo River)

As part of the International Day of Rivers and the fight against large hydroelectric dams, CORAP organized on March 14, 2023, a scientific conference at INPP - ESFORCA in the presence of several scientific people, representatives of Public Institutions (Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity, Ministry of Hydrocarbons, Ministry of the Environment, the Congolese Maritime Route, the Régie des Voies Fluviales (waterways management team), Civil society and others, and all other stakeholders who campaign for the protection of the environment and who are interested in the issues of the Congo River development project.

This conference, which mobilized more than 100 participants, had the following objectives:



- To reflect on issues related to the protection of rivers in relation to major projects likely to destroy our ecosystem, the environment and the free flow of our waterways;
- To make the government disengage from its vision to develop large hydroelectric dams at all costs, without taking into account environmental, economic and social issues;
- To share with the students, the alternatives proposed by CORAP on its vision related to the energy sector;
- To encourage students to propose initiatives to promote the development of micro-energy projects.





## DRC, solution country: CORAP's participation to COP 28

As part of its commitment to just transition, especially in its advocacy on large dams, the problem of green hydrogen, as well as the issue of hydrocarbons, CORAP actively participated to COP28 from December 06 to 11, 2023.

Apart from participating in several actions, we have been involved in 3 major actions, namely:

### 1. Intervention in the panel on hydropower on the theme: Beyond the green façade: Unmasking the True Environmental Costs of Hydropower – Views of River Protectors

Alongside other activists from around the world, who are campaigning for the protection of waterways, the Executive Secretary of CORAP participated in the panel organized by [Dr. Emily Benton Hite](#), on behalf of Michigan Tech University. His intervention focused on the DRC's experience with hydropower and the issue of sustainable management of water resources.

The DRC is one of the countries with the lowest electrification rate. Less than 10% of the Congolese population has access to electricity.



## 2. International Rivers Side Event



Hydropower: A False Climate Solution and Indigenous Peoples' Efforts to Protect and Restore Rivers. This session examined the massive methane footprint of hydropower, the United Nations' support for dams as emission offsets, the growing threat that the climate crisis poses to dams and the millions of people who live downstream, and the efforts of indigenous

peoples to restore their rivers by removing dams.

The Executive Secretary of CORAP, Mr. Emmanuel MUSUYU, spoke on the theme: The Grand Inga dam and the transformation of hydropower into hydrogen – a false solution for the climate.

### 3. CORAP Side Event on Energy Transition

For several years, the world has been reflecting on the possibilities of abandoning the production, distribution and consumption of fossil fuels in favor of the development of alternatives, whether they are renewable energies, electric batteries or green hydrogen.

The questions that arise are:

- Who really needs the energy transition?
- What is the real need for the energy transition for developing countries?
- What are the real solutions to solve these climate problems?
- How should the DRC, as a solution country, behave?

These are the questions that prompted CORAP to organize on Friday, December 08, 2023, the SIDE EVENT entitled: Energy transition: Green hydrogen opportunities in the context of the DRC as a solution country.

Under the moderation of Gabrielle PERO (Director General of CENADEP), two experts from the sector intervened. They are Mr. Emmanuel MUYUSU, Executive Secretary of CORAP and Professor Patience NGELINKOTO, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences at the National Pedagogical University.





# Governance in the DRC electricity sector

In 2023, CORAP focused its advocacy, for the improvement of governance in the electricity sector, on the need for the integration of the electricity sector into the reporting system of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

In collaboration with the organization AFREWATCH, in the framework of the Mwangaza Network, a [workshop](#) was organized, as part of the sensitization of actors involved in the electricity sector, more specifically the Civil Society on the need to support advocacy on the importance of adopting governance principles in order to improve transparency, access to necessary information (e.g. Contracts, etc.).

This sensitization was made possible thanks to the report published by AFREWATCH and CORAP in the framework of Mwangaza, "[5 reasons for the integration of the electricity sector into the EITI](#)".

In collaboration with the EITI Technical Secretariat, it is recommended that a scoping study be carried out to justify the inclusion of the sector in the reporting system for the improvement of governance.



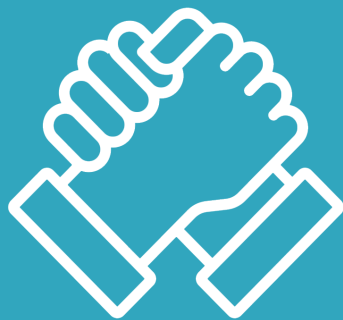
[www.coraprdc.org](http://www.coraprdc.org)

**TELECHARGER LA NOTE TECHNIQUE**

**CINQ RAISONS POUR INTEGRER  
LE SECTEUR DE L'ELECTRICITE DANS L'ITIE RDC**

V

# Creation of alliances



CORAP is a platform that brings together more than 50 organizations working throughout the national territory. It always reinforces alliances internally, as well as externally for greater impact. It is in this vein that they took initiatives, as they have also participated in various actions involving movements and organizations at the local, provincial, national and international levels.



Réseau Mwangaza



Network (HIC)  
Dynamique POLE



Oil Watch



Coalition  
International pour  
l'Habitat / Housing  
and Land Rights



Groupe de Travail  
Climat REDD  
Renové (GTCRR) ;



Association  
Congolaise  
pour les Énergies  
Renouvelables et  
Décentralisées  
(ACERD)

Core Groupe (national  
et provincial)

Tribunal Permanent  
des Peuple RDC

Groupe de référence  
de la Campagne  
d'Afrique Australe pour  
le Démantèlement du  
Pouvoir des Entreprises

Alliance pour le Climat  
et l'Aménagement du  
Territoire (CLUA)

Campagne LAMU

FishNet Alliance

CORAP has also strengthened its partnerships with public institutions and stakeholders, as well as with some private institutions in the DRC. These include:



Ministère de  
l'Environnement  
et Développement  
Durable (MEDD)



L'Agence National  
d'Électrification  
et des Services  
Énergétiques  
en Milieux Rural  
et Périurbain  
(ANSER) ;



L'Agence  
Congolaise pour  
l'Environnement  
(ACE)



Autorité de  
Régulation de  
l'Électricité (ARE) ;



Virunga SARL



La Société nationale  
d'électricité

Le Ministère des  
Ressources Hydrauliques  
et Électricité (MRHE) ;

# VI

## Challenges and Lessons



## Challenges

- Influencing the adoption of an integrative vision on the energy transition in the DRC, putting the population and particularly local communities at the center of all actions;
- Influencing the various reforms undertaken in the DRC to take into account the real needs (particular context) of local communities;
- Reducing the rate of poverty in energy in the DRC, in order to increase the rate of access to energy in the DRC;
- Influencing the adoption of a national energy policy and implementation measures that focus on renewable energy and facilitate the effectiveness of energy decentralization;
- Contributing significantly to the reduction of wood, energy and charcoal consumption in the DRC's energy mix;
- Influencing reforms for the adoption of a legal and regulatory framework that promotes investments in the electricity sector for access to electricity for all;
- Obtaining the cancellation of major projects with strong negative impacts on local communities, climate change and sustainable development.

## Lessons Learned

- Need to strengthen strategies and alliances for more community mobilizations to demand change;
- Capacity building in terms of human resources, tools, financial means and connections for effective and strategic communication centered on change;
- Strengthening the organizational capacity of the organization, by putting in place essential tools for proper functioning;
- Strengthening the methodology for effective engagement with CORAP member organizations, as well as with local communities for representation in advocacy that reflects community realities.



# VII

## Conclusion

In its role as an interface between local communities and the public authorities, to detach them from the interests and rights of the latter, CORAP has achieved a lot in 2023. Although it was not enough to achieve the real change so much sought by all, its action was mainly focused on research and publication, on the support to local communities, on the strengthening of Civil Society Organizations, on advocacy at the national and international level, as well as on popular mobilization to demand changes in public actions and reforms.

Looking at what has been done during the year 2023, CORAP remains very grateful to the various stakeholders who have been able to contribute to the great work it has done and especially for all the results obtained.

To this end, 2024 is a year of great challenges, in favor of a development focused on the real needs of local communities, amidst various economic, environmental and social challenges at national and international level. This reality further strengthens our commitment to finally make things move on behalf of the communities, which moreover own all the resources. We are therefore strengthening our commitment to the great fight for a just transition.



## CORAP RDC

The Coalition des Organisations de la Société Civile pour le suivi des Réformes et de l'Action Publique, CORAP for short, is a platform that brings together 55 civil society organizations.

Its mission is to constantly mobilize civil society organizations to positively influence public policy in favor of the civil, political, socio-cultural, economic and environmental interests of grassroots communities.



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