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Speaker: Mrs.

seasonal disturbances, violent winds, etc. In addition, due to a lack of adequate technology and infrastructure, we are seeing overexploitation of land, fishing and livestock resources, deforestation for the production of charcoal or fuel, and other practices that disrupt the ecosystem.

To strengthen the resilience and promote the development of its human capital, the DRC is determined to reconcile its commitments in the fight against climate change with the imperative of sustainable development and the fight against poverty for the benefit of populations, particularly local communities and indigenous peoples:

- Ø gradually get the country out of an archaic agricultural system and promote agroforestry in savannah areas;
- Ø promote sustainable energy production and better agricultural practices;
- Ø promote the renewable energy mix, including hydroelectricity and photovoltaic solar energy, as well as the sustainable use of our reserves of strategic green metals essential to the decarbonization of the transport sector and the development of low-carbon technologies;
- Ø promote and supervise agricultural households

More concretely, in the short term, the government has just launched and is in full implementation of an emergency community development program across the 145 territories that cover the DRC, over 2 years, consisting in particular of the installation of water drilling, micro or mini power stations, construction and rehabilitation of agricultural service roads to create a market dynamic, with capacity building of agricultural households and small farmers, who in fact constitute the majority of the Congolese population. Through science and technology, the Congolese government is committed to producing improved

planet and at the agricultural and energy level has enough potential to serve all of Africa and why not the whole world.

I thank you for your attention.