



Green Deal Country Fiche

Congo (Rep.)

Population in 2019
5,38 million habitants

Projected population in 2050
10,70 million habitants

Surface
342,0 thousands km²

Population density (2019)
16 habitants per km²

GDP per capita
2.279,97 US\$ (2019)

Population living below 1,90 \$/day
38,20 % in 2011

Human Development Index
0,57 (2019, UN target: >0,8)

Legend

Main Protected Areas

Land Cover Classes

Cropland rainfed

Cropland irrigated

Mosaic crops/nat.veg

Tropical dense forest

Deciduous forest

Coniferous forest

Mixed forest

Shrubland

Grassland

Sparse vegetation

Swamp forest

Mangrove

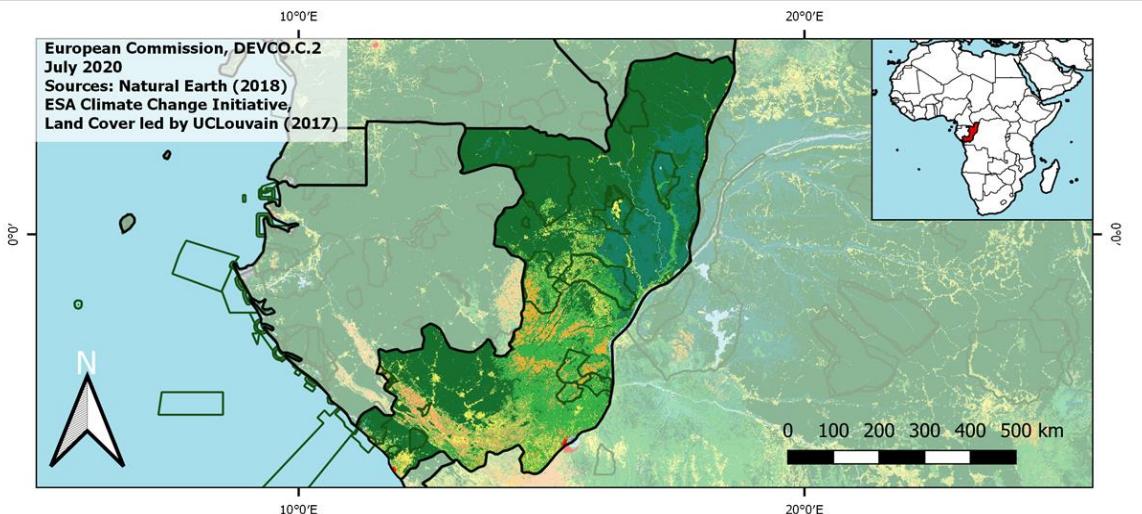
Swamps

Urban areas

Bare areas

Water bodies

Permanent snow and ice



Share of global emissions (2018)

0,009%

NDC: Mitigation Summary

(NDC from 2017)

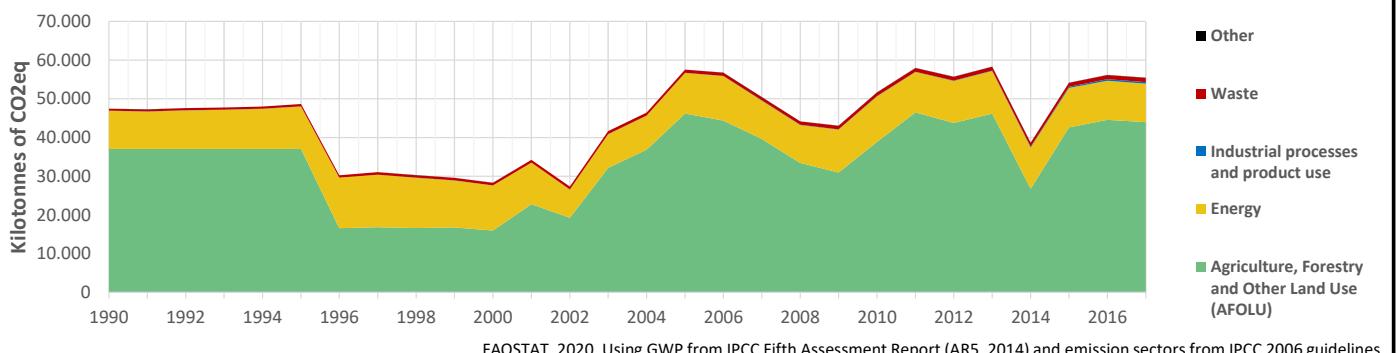
The Republic of Congo conditionally aspires to reduce its emissions by 48 % in 2025 compared to BAU (i.e. max 9 MtCO2eq) and 54% by 2035 (i.e. max 16 MtCO2eq). Implementing all NDC actions (2015-2025) would require EUR 5.14 billion external funding.

INTPA "NDC Group"

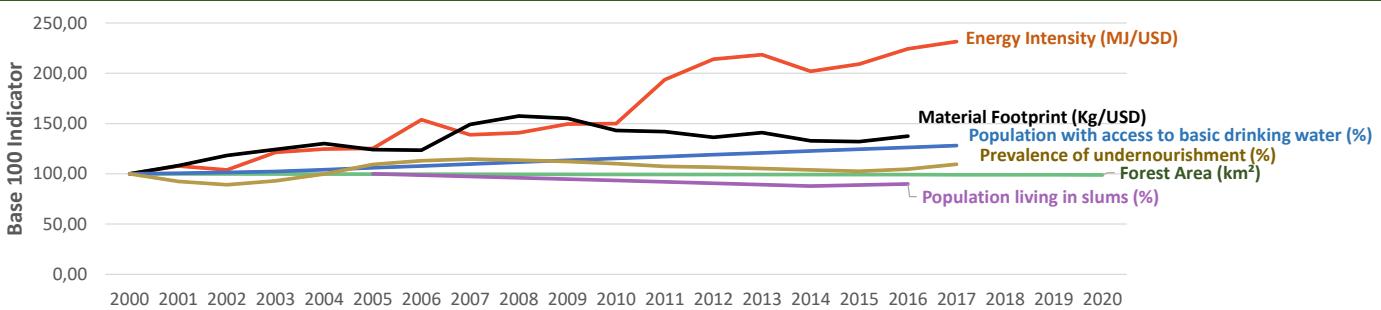
Group 3 - Suggested focus on adaptation for EU cooperation

Pillar	Indicator Name and Unit	Value	Interpretation
Green, circular and low-carbon economy	Ecological footprint (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017)	1,07 gha/cap	Within the global sustainable threshold of 1,6 gha per capita
	Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017)	<5%	No or very low rate of recycling and composting (min EU MS = 7%)
	Water productivity (USD of GDP per m ³ of water extracted, 2014)	126,54 \$/m ³	Less water efficient than EU average, but within range of EU MS
	Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010)	0,77 kg/\$	Smaller footprint than the EU-27 average of 0,97 kg/USD
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017)	D	No policy framework for SCP has been reported to the UN
	Change in emissions (production) vs change in GDP (2007-2017)	+7% / +4%	Unsustainable growth path: emissions are growing faster than GDP
Biodiversity & Forests	Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area, 2020)	41,49%	CBD Target has been met for terrestrial ecosystems (17% by 2020)
	Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019)	8,28%	High share of threatened species, risk missing SDG target 15.5
	Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015)	54,13%	Very significant share of population - Landscape approach is key
	Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020)	-0,31 %	SDG Target 15.2 not achieved (halt deforestation by 2020)
	Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020)	35,95%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.2 (100% by 2020)
	Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015)	12000 FTE	Medium share of employment (0,5%-1% of total labor force, 2015)
Green and Smart Cities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (% in 2016)	48,00%	Further efforts needed for SDG Target 11.1 (upgrade by 2030)
	Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018)	47,06%	Medium satisfaction (UN SDSN interpretation)
	Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017)	100%	Significant efforts are needed to meet SDG Target 11.6
	Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total)	5,36%	Significant efforts needed to ensure at least full primary treatment
	Urban air pollution (µg/m ³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016)	36,36 µg/m ³	Very high air pollution, above key guideline values (WHO, EU, US)
	Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1 Score)	NA	No Data
Sustainable Energy	Access to electricity (% of population, 2018)	68,52%	Further efforts still needed to meet SDG Target 7.1 of 100% by 2030
	Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016)	63,31%	High share of renewables in total energy consumption
	Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015)	53,34%	High share of renewable electricity
	Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2018)	26,40%	Significant efforts needed for universal access to clean cooking
	Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015)	4,54%	Among Top 10 countries with highest share of FF subsidies globally
	Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017)	4,77 MJ/\$	Energy Intensity above EU average, but still within range of EU MS
Food systems: from Farms to Forks	Rural poverty (% of rural population below 1\$90 a day, 2011)	70,90%	Significant efforts needed to achieve SDG Target 1.1 (0% by 2030)
	Food security (% of population in food crisis or worse, 2019)	NA	No Data
	Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2014)	21,20%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.2 of 0% by 2030
	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016)	1,84 kg/ha	Below lowest EU MS value (60 kg/ha in Romania)
	Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013)	8,21%	Progress is still needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030
	Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO2eq in 2017)	79,30%	High share of emissions - Key sector for climate mitigation
Water & Oceans	Population using at least basic drinking water (% of pop., 2017)	73,22%	Further progress needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017)	20,20%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030)
	Water scarcity (m ³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014)	45575 m ³ /cap	Water shortages should be only irregular/local (>1700m ³ /capita)
	Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014)	0,01%	Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction)
	Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020)	11,57%	Aichi Target 11 of the CBD has been met for marine ecosystems
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014)	No Data	No Data

Greenhouse Gas Emission History (Production-based)



Historic Trends of selected indicators per Green Deal Pillar (Base 100)



Climate Adaptation Needs

