

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

D.R. Congo (DRC)

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in D.R. Congo (DRC) was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 Februari 2021) in Leiden and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 The population of the DRC increased from 15.2 million in 1960 (the year of its Independence from Belgium), via 34.6 million in 1990, to 89.6 million in 2020. The highest increases happened in the East (South and North Kivu, where many Rwandan refugees are living since the genocide there in 1994).
- 2 The adult literacy rate in the country is around 77% (with men at 89% and women at 67%)
- 3 Net enrolment rates for primary education have been very erratic during the last few decades, due to a sequence of (civil) wars and violence. In 2013 it was 84%. For secondary school enrolment only gross figures are known: 46% in 2015. Catholic and Protestant churches try to take care of many schools in the country, partly with foreign support.
- 4 The education index increased from .263 in 1990 to .495 in 2018.
- 5 Mean years of schooling for adults has increased from 2.3 years in 1990 to 6.8 years in 2018 and expected years of schooling for children from 6.8 years in 1990 to 9.7 years in 2018. Kinshasa always had the best performance, and South and North Kivu the worst.
- 6 The gross enrolment in tertiary education was 6.6% according to the latest figures available (men 8.5% and 4.7% women). This would mean 460,000 students in the country.

- 7 We counted 85 tertiary knowledge institutions in the country (with 99 locations): 37 public ones, 26 private religious ones, and 22 private secular ones. None of the DRC’s universities belongs to the top 200 of Africa according to the 4ICU assessment.
- 8 In absolute and relative terms most universities can be found in Kinshasa, Katanga and North Kivu. In Katanga the public institutes dominate, in Kinshasa and North Kivu the private ones.
- 9 The DRC only has a few known think tanks and museums.

Part 1: The Story

DRC’s demographic and education development

The DRC was a Belgian colony from 1908 to 1960. In 1960 the country became independent and it became a republic. The first president was Joseph Kasa-Vubu. He ruled from 1960 to 1965. After that Antoine Gizenga was prime minister for 127 days. After him, in 1965 Joseph-Désiré Mobutu became president until 1997 when he died. Under his rule, the country changed its name in Republic of Zaire. This was changed again after his rule. The third president was Laurent-Désiré Kabila (1997-assassinated in 2001). After him, his son Joseph Kabila became president from 2001-2019. From there on, Félix Tshisekedi became president of the DRC (Wikipedia, 2019). Around 1950, the Roman Catholic church wanted to maintain its position in the DRC, so they sent missionaries to establish catholic universities; for example, the university of Kinshasa was established by these missionaries.

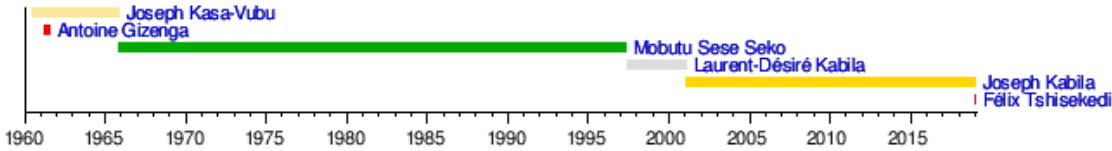


Figure 1: Political leaders over time. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heads_of_state_of_the_Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo

The population of the DRC increased from 15.2 million in 1960 to 89.6 million in 2020. In 1960, 22.3 percent of the population was urban (3.4 million people), in 2019 this number had increased to 45.0 percent (39.0 million people). Kinshasa is the capital city of the DRC and currently has at least 7.8 million inhabitants. Other big cities in the DRC are Lubumbashi (1.4 million), Mbuji-Mayi (874,000), Kisangani (539,000) and Masina (458,000). Life expectancy in the country in 2019 is 60.0 years for males and 63,2 years for females. In 1960 these numbers were respectively 40.2 years and 43.0 years. The median age in 1960 was 18.2 years. This number decreased until 2015 to 16.8 years. In 2020 the median age is 17.0 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 6.0 children. This has increased to 6.3

children per woman in 2019. (Worldometers, 2020). This increase is possibly due to the unstable circumstances in the country. The demographic transition has not really started.

Figure 2: map of the DRC. This map is from the following website: <https://cosmicconnexion.com/>



Literacy and enrolment

The adult literacy rate in the DRC was assessed to be 77% in 2016: men 89% and women 67%. In total 2.4 million men and 7.2 million women are being regarded as 'illiterate'¹.

Compulsory education in the DRC currently lasts six years, from age 6 to age 11. There are 14.7 children in the age cohort of 6-11 years old. Net enrolment in primary schools has been very erratic for the 1975-1999 period: 70% in 1975, 76% in 1984, 66% in 1995 and only 35% in 1999². In 2007 this figure had increased again to 60%³, or 69%⁴. That source also gives figures for 2010 (73%) and 2013 (84%). UNESCO only gives data for the gross enrolment rate (118% in 2018)⁵.

¹ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/cd>

² <https://knoema.com/atlas/Democratic-Republic-of-the-Congo/topics/Education/Primary-Education/Net-enrolment-rate-in-primary-education>

³ https://www.epdc.org/sites/default/files/documents/congodemrep_coreusaid.pdf

⁴ <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/primary-school-attendance-selected-countries?tab=chart&country=~COD>

⁵ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/cd>

There are 11.6 million children in the 12-17 age cohort. Again, UNESCO does not provide net enrolment figures. The gross enrolment figures (which include pupils older than 17 years old) was 46% in 2015.

Finally there are 7.0 million people in the 18-22 age cohort. Gross enrolment for tertiary education was assessed to be 6.6% in 2016 (men 8.5% and women 4.7%). This would mean that there are 460,000 students in the DRC's higher education institutions. Campusfrance does not include data for the DRC (only for Congo-Brazzaville)⁶. The figures for students abroad are not known to us.

Regional differentiation of education results, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, for eleven regions of the DRC. The population of the DRC has increased a lot between 1990 and 2018: from 34.6 million inhabitants to 84.1 million. The highest increases can be noticed in Nord Kivu and Sud Kivu, the two regions most affected by the influx from Rwandese refugees after the 1994 genocide there: more than five and more than four times respectively. Relatively low increases happened in Kasai occidentale): 'only' 1.7 times.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools.

We present the data for the years 1990 (earliest year available), 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2 ('the data').

⁶ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/



Map: <https://www.worldatlas.com/r/w960-q80/upload/8c/97/b6/provinces-of-drc-map.png>

Education index

The education index for the DRC shows consistent improvements, despite the turmoil in the 1990-2018 period (see table 2 in part 2). For the country as a whole the index increased from .263 to .495. The capital city, Kinshasa, always had the best education situation and North Kivu the worst in 1990-2010 after which this position shifted to South Kivu., which also showed the worst improvements for the period as a whole, while North Kivu, an area with a lot of foreign NGOs, showed the best improvements. Regional inequality improved somewhat during the 2000-2018 period. Catholic and Protestant churches try to take care of many schools in the country, partly with foreign support, and that probably explains why the education results are not as bad (and improving) as one would expect given the very problematic way the state functions since many decades, and the almost constant turmoil in the country.

Mean years of schooling for adults

According to UNESCO, ‘Mean Years of Schooling’ is an indicator about the “average number of completed years of education of a country’s population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades”.⁷ In the DRC the mean years of schooling for adults consistently improved during the 1990-2018, and it did so everywhere. For the country as a whole from 2.3 years in 1990 to 6.8 years in 2018, which is an impressive improvement if we take the circumstances into account. The best region always was Kinshasa, and the worst one gradually shifted from North Kivu to South Kivu. North Kivu again had the fastest growth, and South Kivu the slowest. Regional inequality was rather extreme in 1990 but afterwards improved, although the level of regional inequality still is quite high.

Expected years of schooling for children

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”.⁸ In the DRC as a whole the expected years of schooling for children increased from 6.8 years in 1990 to 9.7 years in 2018. Between 1990 and 2010 the improvements happened everywhere, but between 2010 and 2018 the situation deteriorated in three regions: Bas-Congo, Kinshasa, and Sud-Kivu. Kinshasa always had the best scores for this indicator, but it also had the slowest growth. North Kivu always had the worst position (except in 2010 when Katanga had the worst score), but it also was the region with the fastest growth. As a result, the regional inequality improved considerably, particularly after 2010.

DRC’s tertiary knowledge development

The DRC currently has 85 universities and other tertiary-level knowledge institutes. Of these universities, 37 are public, 26 are private religious and 22 are private non-religious ones. A university is regarded as a religious university if it is founded by a religious institution or if some kind of religious denotation is in the name of the university. None of the universities in the DRC belong to the top 200 for Africa, according to 4ICU⁹. Furthermore, a few think tanks are present in the DRC. The DRC is also having a few museums.

Historical development of the universities and other tertiary knowledge institutions in the DRC

Type	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
publ	4	8	9	15	17	19	20	24	27	33	33	35	37
Priv rel	2	3	3	3	3	4	9	14	16	18	21	23	26
Priv oth	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	9	11	13	18	20	22
total	7	12	13	19	22	26	34	47	54	64	72	78	85

⁷ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

⁸ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

⁹ <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>

Table 1: Historical development of universities in the DRC in 1960-2020. The universities that existed in in the 1960s were established before 1960 and not necessarily in the previous five years. In the last column some 'adding' finds place. These were the universities of which the date of establishment was not found. This table includes all sources (including WHED). See tables 5, 5A, 6 and 6A).

First, some information will be given about the public universities, after that the private ones, the think tanks and the museums. This information includes the type of university, number of students, the current location of the campus and the website of the university.

Public universities in The DRC



Université de Kinshasa¹⁰



Université de Lubumbashi¹¹

The number of private universities in the DRC is much higher than the number of public universities, but most students go to the public universities. The estimated number of students in public universities is more than 84,000 students, whereas the number of enrolled students at a private university is more than 57,000 students. This number is established by adding all the known numbers of students per university regardless the year a specific number of students was noticed. The biggest public universities in the DRC are the University of Lubumbashi with more than 33,000 students and the University of Kinshasa with more than 26,000 students. These two universities are also the oldest universities of the DRC. Both universities are really broad: it is possible to study a great variety of subjects. These big universities are offering doctorate programmes together with bachelor's and master's courses and diploma/certificate courses. Most other public universities in the DRC have been established by the previously mentioned big universities and after a while they were made independent, for example the University of Gbadolite or the University of Kikwit.

Almost all universities are in a different place. This is due to the previously mentioned history of the public universities. The big universities started university campuses in smaller cities and after a while these universities became independent. This is almost the only way public universities have been established in the DRC. See table 5 in part 2.

Private universities in the DRC

¹⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/Universit%C3%A9-de-Kinshasa-183841894984948/>

¹¹ <https://s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/images.free-apply.com/uni/gallery/lg/1018000035/420918871f02fd2e598da71d848f6899763f4533.jpg>



Katanga Methodist University¹²

The oldest religious private university in the DRC is the Katanga Methodist University (1951) and the oldest non-religious private university is the National Pedagogical University which was established in 1955. Around 1990 the number of religious private universities started to grow, followed a few years later with many new non-religious private universities. As far as we know, the biggest private university right now is the American University of Kinshasa with 29,500 students, followed by the National Pedagogical University with 9,000 students. In the DRC there really is a lack of data about the number of students per university. The total estimation of the number of students currently enrolled at a private university in the DRC is at least 56,000 students. Most of the private universities are located in Kinshasa and a few in Lubumbashi and Bukavu. See table 6 in part 2.

Geographical distribution of tertiary knowledge institutes in the DRC

The distribution of tertiary knowledge institutes in the DRC shows an absolute and relative concentration in Kinshasa, Katanga and Nord Kivu, followed by Sud Kivu and Bas-Congo. Very low concentrations can be found in Bandundu, Kasai Oriental, Equateur, and Orientale. Public institutions dominate in Katanga, Equateur, Kasai Oriental, Bandundu, and Orientale. Private institutions dominate elsewhere. As far as we know, there are no private higher education institutions in Bandundu and Equateur, and no public ones on Kasai Oriental (see table 7 in part 2).

Think tanks in the DRC



The DRC does not have many notable Thinktanks. Four could be found. The ASARECA Thinktank is not only based in Kinshasa but also in the other Eastern and Central Africa

¹² <https://methodistgloaleducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/DRC-University02-Bishop-300x181.jpg>

capital cities. According to UNESCO there were 200 employed researchers per million inhabitants in the DRC in 2009. This would mean ca 12,000 employed scholars. In 2015 this has drastically diminished to only 1300 (17 scholars per million), of which only 9% female. Of these people 44% worked in higher education positions, 50% in (other) government positions and 6% for NGOs (none in business positions, at least not included in this source)¹³. See table 8 in part 2.

Museums in the DRC

There are five official museums in the DRC. That cultural heritage is not very well preserved in the DRC is probably due to the unstable situation in the republic since many years. See table 9 in part 2.

¹³ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/cd?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

Part 2: The Data

Table 1: DRC: changes in regional population between 1990 and 2018; population numbers in thousands

Region	1990	2018	2018/1990
Bandundu	4910	13300	2.71
Bas-Congo	1380	3680	2.67
Equateur	4500	11500	2.56
Kasai Occidental	3350	5590	1.67
Kasai Oriental	4200	8680	2.07
Katanga	3640	8740	2.40
Kinshasa	4520	7770	1.72
Maniema	1140	2850	2.50
Nord-Kivu	1310	7140	5.45
Orientale	4100	8430	2.06
Sud-Kivu	1580	6410	4.06
Total DRC	34600	84100	2.43

SHDI: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/>, 4.0

Map: <https://www.worldatlas.com/r/w960-q80/upload/8c/97/b6/provinces-of-drc-map.png>

Table 2: DRC: Education index 1990-2018¹⁴

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Bandundu	254	295	494	528	2.08
Bas-Congo	261	301	472	483	1.85
Equateur	250	286	415	476	1.90
Kasai Occidental	239	278	427	477	2.00
Kasai Oriental	270	313	469	510	1.89
Katanga	277	322	403	479	1.73
Kinshasa	355	421	643	671	1.89
Maniema	280	320	441	484	1.73
Nord-Kivu	187	212	373	422	2.26
Orientale	205	234	400	426	2.08
Sud-Kivu	246	282	408	409	1.66
Total	263	305	453	495	1.88
Inequality	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	

<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/>, 4.0

Table 3: DRC: Regional data for ‘mean years of schooling for adults’

¹⁴ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Bandundu	2.2	3.2	6.2	7.0	3.18
Bas-Congo	2.2	3.2	5.7	6.5	2.95
Equateur	1.9	2.7	4.6	6.0	3.16
Kasai Occidental	2.1	3.1	5.5	6.4	3.05
Kasai Oriental	2.3	3.3	6.4	7.0	3.04
Katanga	2.4	3.6	5.7	6.7	2.79
Kinshasa	3.7	5.3	9.9	11.1	3.00
Maniema	2.0	3.0	5.0	6.2	3.10
Nord-Kivu	1.2	1.8	4.6	5.4	4.50
Orientale	1.5	2.2	4.6	5.4	3.60
Sud-Kivu	1.9	2.7	4.6	4.9	2.58
Total	2.3	3.3	5.9	6.8	2.96
Inequality	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.3	

<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/>, 4.0

Table 4: DRC: Regional data for 'expected years of schooling for children'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Bandundu	6.6	6.8	10.3	10.6	1.61
Bas-Congo	6.8	7.1	10.2	9.6	1.41
Equateur	6.7	7.0	9.4	10.0	1.49
Kasai Occidental	6.1	6.3	8.7	9.5	1.56
Kasai Oriental	7.0	7.3	9.2	9.9	1.41
Katanga	7.1	7.3	7.6	9.2	1.30
Kinshasa	8.4	8.8	11.3	10.8	1.29
Maniema	7.7	8.0	9.9	9.9	1.29
Nord-Kivu	5.2	5.4	8.0	8.7	1.67
Orientale	5.6	5.8	8.8	8.9	1.59
Sud-Kivu	6.6	6.9	9.2	8.9	1.35
Total	6.8	7.0	9.2	9.7	1.43
Inequality	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	

<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/>, 4.0

Table 5: Public universities in the DRC

University	University since	Subjects	Students	(current) location of campus(es)	Website
University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN)	1954 Université Lovanium, became a campus of	1,2,3,4,5	26186 (2006)	Kinshasa	https://www.unikin.ac.cd/ Regarded as the best university of the DRC, by 4icu ¹⁵

¹⁵ <https://www.4icu.org/cd/>

	the Université nationale du Zaïre 1971				
University of Lubumbashi (UNILU)	1955; as Université officielle du Congo-Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, became a campus of the Université nationale du Zaïre 1971. Present status in 1981	1,2,3,4,5	33000	Lubumbashi; Campuses in Kamina, Likasi, Kolwesi and Kasumbale sa	http://www.unilu.ac.cd/ Regarded as the second best university of the DRC by 4ICU.
University of Kisangani (UNIKIS)	1963	2,3,4,5	9399 (2018)	Kisangani	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Kisangani http://www.unikis.ac.cd/index.php
Official University of Bukavu (UDB)	1989; Founded 1993 as Centre universitaire de Bukavu. Acquired present status 1997.	1,2	3000 (2019)	Bukavu, Kalambo and Karhale	http://www.univoffbukavu.net
University of Gbadolite (UNIGBA)	1992	1,2,3,4,5	?	Gbadolite	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universit%C3%A9_de_Gbadolite
University of Kikwit (UNIKIK)	1992	1,3,5	?	Kikwit	https://www.universite-kikwit.com/

University of Goma (UNIGOM)	1993	3,4,5	4522 (2007)	Goma	https://www.universitedegoma.org/
University of Notre Dame du Kasai (UKA)	1996	2,3,5	1000	Kananga	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universit%C3%A9_de_Notre-Dame_du_Kasai
University of l'Uélé	1998	1,3,4,5	250 (2019)	Isiro	http://www.uniuele.ac.cd/
Official Université Ruwenzori (UOR)	1999	3,4,5	?	Ruwenzori	http://uor-rdc.net/
Nature Conservation and Development University of Kasugho (UCNDK)	2003	1,3,4,5	?	Goma	https://tccbucndk.com/
University of Bandundu (UNIBAND)	2004	?	800 (2012)	Bandundu	http://uniband-ac.org/
University of Kalemie (UNIKAL)	2004	1,2,3,4,5	800 (2012)	Kalemie	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Kalemie
University of Kamina (UNIKAM)	2004	1955	5000	Kamina	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Kamina
University of Kolwezi (UNIKOL)	2004	?	?	Kolwezi	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Kolwezi
University of Mbandaka (UNIMBA)	2004	?	?	Mbandaka	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Mbandaka
University of Kananga (UNIKAN)	2010	3,4,5	?	Kananga	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universit%C3%A9_de_Kananga
University of Lisala	?	?	?	Lisala	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universit%C3%A9_de_Lisala
University of Ikela (UNIK)	?	?	?	Ikela	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universit%C3%A9_d%27Ikela

Table 5: The sources for the data are mainly from the sites of the universities themselves. Additional information is found in Wikipedia and the 4ICU. The numbers found in the column of 'subjects' indicate what kind of studies the university present to the students. 1=Natural Science, 2=Technical Science, 3=Medicine and Health, 4=Humanities and Social Studies and 5= Business Studies, Economics and Law. To find information about the universities in the DRC was a really difficult task; many universities do not share enough information to make this table complete.

Table 5A: additional public tertiary knowledge institutes according to WHED

Tertiary knowledge institute	Established when	Where	Website
Academy of Fine Arts / Académie des Beaux-Arts (ABA)	Founded 1943 as Ecole Saint Luc. Acquired present status and title 1957.	Kinshasa	-
Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Lubumbashi (ISP/Lubumbashi)	Founded 1959. Acquired present status and title 1981.	Lubumbashi	http://www.isp-lubumbashi.ac.cd
Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Bukavu (ISP/Bukavu)	Founded 1961. Acquired present status and title 1981.	Bukavu; Branches in Rutshuru and Kindu	http://www.ispbkv.ac.cd
Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de La Gombe (ISP/Gombe)	Founded 1961 by Catholic Sisters to promote women's level of education. Acquired present status and title 1981.	Kinshasa	-
Institut Supérieur de Commerce de Kinshasa ISC-Kinshasa (ISC)	1964 (1981)	Kinshasa	http://www.isckinshasa.net
Institut Supérieur de Statistique de Kinshasa ISS/KIN (ISS)	Founded 1965 as Institut d'études du développement économique et social (I.E.D.E.S.). Acquired present status and title 1974.	Kinshasa	-
Institut Supérieur de Techniques	Founded 1971 as Institut	Kinshasa.	http://www.ista.ac.cd

Appliquées (ISTA/KIN)	Météorologique, d'Aviation Civile et de Télécommunications (IMAT). Acquired present status and title 1973.	Branches in Kolwezi, Goma, Ebonda	
Institut Supérieur de Statistique de Lubumbashi (ISS/Lubumbashi)	Founded 1971. Acquired present status and title 1981	Lubumbashi	-
Institut National des Arts (INA)	Founded 1971. Acquired present status and title 1981.	Kinshasa	-
Institut Supérieur d'Etudes sociales de Lubumbashi (ISES)	Founded 1971. Acquired present status and title 1981.	Lubumbashi	-
Institut National du Bâtiment et des Travaux publics (INBTP)	Founded 1971 after merger of the Institut National du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics, the Institut Supérieur des Géomètres Experts Immobiliers and the Institut Supérieur d'Architecture. Formerly Institut du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics (IBTP)). Acquired present status 2010.	Kinshasa	http://www.inbtp.cd
Information and Communication Sciences University College Institut Facultaire des Sciences de l'Information et de la Communication (IFASIC)	Founded 1973 as Institut supérieur des Techniques de l'Information. Acquired present status and title 1997.	Kinshasa	http://ifasic.cd
Institut Facultaire des Sciences Agronomiques de	1976	Kisangani (temp.)	-

Yangambi (IFA Yangambi)			
Institut Supérieur Pédagogique et Technique de Kinshasa (ISPT/KIN)	1976	Kinshasa	-
Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Kananga (ISP/Kananga)	1981 (Founded 1958 as Ecole Normale)	Kananga	-
Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Mbanza-Ngungu (ISP/Mbanza-Ngungu)	1981	Mbanza-Ngungu (Bas Congo)	-
Goma Institute of Commerce Institut supérieur de Commerce de Goma (ISC-Goma)	Created 1992 as an extension of ISC Kisangani, and acquired status of an autonomous institute in 1994.	Goma	http://www.iscgoma.net
Institut Supérieur d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (ISAU)	Created 2010 after the split with Institut du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics.	Kinshasa	-

Source: https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

Table 6: Private universities in the DRC

University	University since	Subjects	Students	(current) location of campus(es)	Website
Katanga Methodist University (UMK) (religious)	1951 as Faculté Méthodiste de Théologie de Mulungwishi	1,4,5	?	Mulungwishi-Likasi	http://umkmulungwishi.org/
National Pedagogical University (UPN)	1955?; 1961 as Institut pédagogique national de Kinshasa	?	9000	Kinshasa	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universit%C3%A9_p%C3%A9dagogique_nationale http://www.upn.ac.cd/upn

	(public) ; current status in 2005				
Protestant University of Congo (UPC) (religious)	Founded 1959 in Lubumbashi as a Theology Department. Became Free University of the Congo 1963, Protestant University of Zaire 1990. Acquired present status and title 1994.	1,4,5	8000	Kinshasa	https://www.4icu.org/reviews/universities-english/1157.html http://www.upcrdc.org Regarded as the third best university of the DRC by 4icu
University of Shalom of Bunia (USB) (religious)	1961	1,3,4,5	917	Bunia	http://www.unishabunia.org/
University of Cepromad (UNIC-ISGEA)	1982 as Institut supérieur de Gestion des Affaires (2006)	3,4,5	?	Bukavu, Kolwezi	http://cepromad.com/homepage
University Cardinal Malula-Kinshasa (religious)	1984 WHED: Founded 1989. Acquired present status 1996.	?	?	Kinshasa	https://www.4icu.org/reviews/universities-english/12901.html
University William Booth (UWB) (religious)	1986 (1934) WHED: 1996	3,4,5	?	Kinshasa	https://www.4icu.org/reviews/universities-english/12906.html http://uwbcongo.cd
Catholic University of Congo (UCC) /	1987 as Faculté de Théologie Catholique de Kinshasa (2009 present status).	4,5	?	Kinshasa	http://ucc.ac.cd/

Universit é Catholique du Congo (UCC) (religious)					
Free University of Kinshasa / Université Libre de Kinshasa (ULK)	1988	3,4,5	?	Kinshasa	http://ulk-rdc.org/
Catholic University of Graben (UCG) (religious)	1989	1,2,3,4,5	500	Butembo	https://www.ucgraben.org/
Evangelical University in Africa (UEA) (religious)	1990	1,3,4,5	3000 (2019)	Bukavu	http://uea.ac.cd/En/
University of Mbuji Mayi (religious)	1990 (1992)	3,4,5	500	Mbuji-Mayi	http://um.ac.cd/
Free University of the Great Lakes Countries (ULPGL)	1991 (1985 as Institut Supérieur de Théologie Protestante)	1,2,3,4,5	3000	Goma	https://en.solidaritygoma.com/university http://www.ulpgl.net

/ Universit é libre des Pays des Grands Lacs (ULPGL) (religiou s)					
Kongo Universit y (UK)	1992 (1990?)	2,4,5	?	Mbanza- Ngungu	https://universitekongo.cd/
Universit y of Kindu	1993	1,3,4, 5	?	Kindu	http://www.univ-kindu.cd/
Internati onal Christian Universit y (ICU) (religiou s)	1993	1,4,5	?	Kinshasa	https://www.icu.ac.jp/en/
Universit y Simon Kimbang u (religiou s)	1994 (WHED: 1990)	?	?	Kinshasa	https://www.4icu.org/reviews/universities-english/12905.html http://www.universitesk.net
America n Universit y of Kinshasa (Foreign)	1995	1,2,3, 4,5	29554 (2019)	Kinshasa	http://www.french-american.edu/
Adventis t Universit y Lukanga (religiou s)	1996	1,3,4, 5	700	Butembo	http://www.uniluk.net/
Free Universit y of Luozi (ULL) /	1997; Founded 1967 as Fonds de l'Institut Tombouctou de Luozi (FITL).	1,3,4, 5	?	Luozi	https://free-apply.com/university/ , and http://www.congovision.com/ull/index.html

Université libre de Luizi	Formerly known as Centre de Vulgarisation Agricole (CVA), Institut Supérieur de Développement/ CEDEAC and Institut Supérieur Technique et Universitaire du Manianga (ISTUM).				
Bel Campus technology University	1997	1,3,4,5	?	Kinshasa	https://belcampusrdc.com/
Institut du Pétrole et du Gaz (IPG)	2000 (Founded 2000 as private not-for-profit institution to serve as a continuation of the Zaire Petroleum Institute (I.Z.P) and the Higher Institute of Petroleum and Mining (I.S.P.M.), after they both ceased activity. Acquired current status 2011)	2	?	Kinshasa	http://www.ipg-rdc.org
Protestant University of Lubumbashi (UPL) (religious)	2002	1,2,4,5	?	Lubumbashi	https://www.upl-univ.ac/

Official University of Mbuji-Mayi (UOM)	2004	?	500 (2019)	Mbuji-Mayi	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Mbuji_Mayi
Kamina Methodist University (KMU) (religious)	2006	4,5	540 (2012)	Katanga	http://kaminamethodistuniversity.blogspot.com/p/about-kmu.html
Christian Bilingual University of Congo (UCBC) (religious)	2007	2,5	300	Beni	http://ucbc.org/
Hope University of Congo (UEC) (religious)	2007	1,5	?	Baraka	http://uniespoircongo.org/universite/
Graduate Institute of Health Sciences (IUSS)	2007	3	?	Lubumbashi	http://wapi.cd/index.php/fr/
University of Kivu (UNIKIVU)	2008	1,3,4,5	?	Goma	http://unikivugoma.e-monsite.com/
Université Polytechnique de Mwene-Ditu (UNIPM)	2008	2	?	Mwene-Ditu	https://www.fondationkaweel.com/universit%C3%A9-unipm/

University Biosadec	2008	1,3,4,5	?	Bukavu	https://www.biosadec.com/
Labour University of Lubumbashi (UNITRA)	2009	1,2,3,4,5	?	Lubumbashi	http://plus.wikimonde.com/wiki/Universit%C3%A9_du_travail_de_Lubumbashi
Kasa-vubu University / Université Président Joseph Kasavubu (UKV)	2010 (WHED: 1999)	?	?	Boma, Mbanza-Ngungu	https://www.4icu.org/reviews/universities-english/12908.html http://www.congovision.com/ukv/index.html
University of Technology of the Congo (religious)	2010	?	?	Kinshasa	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_the_Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo
Université Panafricaine du Congo	2011	2,4,5	?	Kinshasa	http://www.upac-rdc.com/
Eben-Ezer University of Minembwe (UEMI) (religious)	2011	1,3,5	?	Minembwe	https://ueemi.org/index.php/en/
Baptist University of the Congo	2015	5	?	Lubumbashi	http://www.scfbc.org/2015-12/Baptist-University-in-Congo.htm

(UNIBAC) (religious)					
Adventist University of Goma (UAGO) (religious)	?	?	600 (2018)	Goma	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_the_Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo
Christian University of Kinshasa (UCKIN) (religious)	?	1,2,3,4,5	?	Kinshasa	https://free-apply.com/university/1018000036
University of Likasi (UNILI)	?	?	?	Likasi	http://wapi.cd/index.php/
University of High Technology of Great Lakes (UHTGL)	?	2	?	Goma	https://uhtgl.org/

Table 6: The sources for the data are mainly from the sites of the universities themselves. Additional information is found in Wikipedia and the 4ICU. The numbers found in the column of 'subjects' indicate what kind of studies the university present to the students. 1=Natural Science, 2=Technical Science, 3=Medicine and Health, 4=Humanities and Social Studies and 5= Business Studies, Economics and Law.

Table 6A: additional private tertiary knowledge institutes according to WHED

Tertiary knowledge institute	Established when	Where	Website
Institut Supérieur d'Informatique, Programmation et Analyse (ISIPA)	Founded 1975. Acquired present status 1993.	Kinshasa	http://www.isipa.cd
Institut Supérieur des Sciences	1988 as Institut Supérieur	Kinshasa	-

Economiques, Juridiques et Coopératives (ISSEC)	Technique d'Etudes Economiques et Coopératives (2006)		
Institut Universitaire du Congo de Lubumbashi (IUC/Lubumbashi)	Founded 1989	Lubumbashi	https://iucongo.wordpress.com
Catholic University of Bukavu Université Catholique de Bukavu (UCB) (religious)	Founded 1989 by the archbishop of Bukavu.	Bukavu	http://www.ucbukavu.ac.cd
Institute of Computer Science and Management / Institut Supérieur d'Informatique et de Gestion (ISIG)	Created 1992, accredited by Ministry in 1995	Goma	https://www.isig.ac.cd/isiggoma
Institut Facultaire de Développement (IFAD)	Founded 1993 as Institut supérieur de Formation des Agents de Développement.	Kinshasa	http://www.ifadkinshasa.net
Université Notre Dame du Kasayi (UKA) (religious)	Founded 1996 by the Episcopal Conference of the province of Kananga. Acquired present status 2004.	Kananga	http://uka-rdc.org
Université Divina Gloria (UDG) (religious)	2000	Butembo	-

Source: https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

Table 7 : Regional distribution of the locations of tertiary knowledge institutions in the DRC in 2020

Region	Locations	public	private	total	Total per million
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					inhabitants
Bandundu	Kikwit, Bandundu	2	0	2	0.2
Bas-Congo	Mbanza-Ngungu, Luozi, Boma	1	4	5	1.4
Equateur	Gbadolite, Mbandaka, Lisala, Ikela, Ebonda	5	0	5	0.4
Kasai Occidental	Kananga	3	1	4	0.7
Kasai Oriental	Mbuji-Mayi, Mwene Ditu	0	3	3	0.3
Katanga	Lubumbashi, Kamina, Likasi, Kolwezi, Kasumbalesa, Kalombo, Kalemi, Katanga	13	9	22	2.5
Kinshasa	Kinshasa	11	17	28	3.6
Maniema	Kindu	1	1	2	0.7
Nord-Kivu	Goma, Ruwenzori, Rutshuru, Butembo, Beni	6	9	15	2.1
Orientale	Kisangani, Isiro, Bunia	3	1	4	0.5
Sud-Kivu	Bukavu, Karhale, Baraka, Minembwe	3	6	9	1.4
Total		48	51	99	

Source: see tables 5 and 6

Table 8: Think Tanks in the DRC

Name	Year established	Where	Website
National Agricultural Study and Research Institute (INERA); successor to INEAC	1933 (1963)	Yangambi, and Kinshasa	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Institute_for_Agronomic_Study_of_the_Belgian_Congo and: https://www.facebook.com/inerardc/
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)	1994	Kampala, Bujumbura, Nairobi, Dodoma, Juba, Addis-Ababa, and Kinshasa	https://www.asareca.org/
Centre d'Etudes Pour L'Action Sociale (CEPAS)	2011	Kinshasa	https://cepas.cd/

D. R. Congo Young Academy of Sciences	2020	Kinshasa	See: https://globalyoungacademy.net/congo-young-academy-of-sciences-launched/
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The information in this table is from the sites in the fourth column.

Table 9: museums in the DRC

Name	Year established and ownership	Where	Website
National Museum of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2019 (Government)	Kinshasa	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_the_Democratic_Republic_of_Congo
Kananga National Museum	1957 (Government)	Kananga	http://www.wapi.cd/index.php/en/ads/5acb420363346/Mus%C3%A9s-National/-Le-Mus%C3%A9e-National-de-Kananga
National Museum of Lubumbashi	1946 (Funded by Rachel Forrest Foundation and Dialogues)	Lubumbashi	https://biennaledelubumbashi.org/en/venues/national-museum-of-lubumbashi
Mausolée Abbé Apollinaire Malumalu Muholungu	? (Unknown)	Butembo	?
National Museum of	? (Government)	Kisangani	https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Kisangani

Kisanga ni			
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This report was made as a student assignment for the Bachelor's Minor 'African Dynamics', which is a joint course of Leiden University, Delft University of Technology and Erasmus University Rotterdam, guided by the African Studies Centre Leiden (Marleen Dekker and Madi Ditmars). This report was made by Ivan Eikelenboom (Delft University of Technology, Technical Design), and supervised and extended by Ton Dietz.