



Marie-Thérèse **SOMBO**

lauches preparatory
work for the 4th
Edition of the
CSGF 2026

NCRS

Jacques
NGUBU

KIBULA

defends his doctorate
thesis

RCALC

organizes a conference to mark
the International Day of Cultural
Diversity

NSC

organizes a training
for researchers
from the Centers



Call for publication in the
Congolese Review of Science and Technology
ISSN (Online) : 2959-202X
ISSN (Print) 2960-2629
DOI prefix : 10.59228/rcst
www.csnrdc.net

CONTENTS

Knowledge Governance..... P3

Activities of the Minister of ESURSI

- Mbujimayi Call to Rebuild the Congolese Academic and Scientific World..... P4-6
- GHANA - 18th Ministerial Roundtable eLearning Africa: Marie-Thérèse SOMBO presents in Accra via a delegation..... P7
- Marie-Thérèse SOMBO launches preparatory work for the 4th edition of the Congolese Scientific Genius Forum 2026..... P8

NSC Activities

- The NSC organizes training for researchers from research institutions..... P9
- PS/NSC Staff and Agents play a friendly football match..... P10

Echoes of Research Institution

- Technical Cooperation: AEC/CREN-K receives a delegation of American nuclear safety experts..... P11
- RCALC organizes a conference on the occasion of the International Day for Cultural Diversity..... P11-12
- Photo report on the scientific conferences organized by the AFRC..... P12
- NCRS: AFD Jacques NGUBU KIBULA defends his doctoral thesis..... P13

Read for you

- DRC: Protecting wildlife, an urgent matter for climate and biodiversity..... P14
- Public Sector Research Centers and Institutes in the DRC..... P15

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The secretariat



Knowledge governance



Professor
Plus MPIANA TSHIMANKINDA
NSC President

Since humankind first sought order in the stars, knowledge has been its compass. But possessing the compass is not enough without the art of navigation. Faced with the ocean of current data, governing knowledge is not about chaining it, but about being its vigilant guardian. Like an ancient scholar, the ruler directs the light so that it illuminates humanity without blinding it, reconciling the freedom to seek, the duty to share, and the wisdom to protect.

At the dawn of the third millennium, our country, the Democratic Republic of Congo, is undergoing profound technological, ecological, and structural transformations that demand an adaptation of its development model. This justifies the clear academic and political assessment made by the first Congress of Congolese Studies and crystallized in the "Mbujimayi Appeal": the country's progress will no longer depend solely on the wealth of its subsoil, but on its capacity to rigorously and autonomously manage its own knowledge. From now on, the nation's future will hinge on the exploitation of its intellectual capital rather than its raw materials.

This transition to a knowledge economy requires, first and foremost, rebuilding the university on ethics and excellence, far removed from any commodification of degrees. To prevent science from becoming isolated in an ivory tower, the cleansing of the teaching profession through the creation of a national professional body and the depoliticization of institutions is a non-negotiable prerequisite. This ethical rigor must be complemented by financial sovereignty: the effective allocation of at least 3% of the national budget to scientific research is essential to freeing ourselves from foreign dependence.

At the same time, this governance implies a rigorous rationalization of public resources, both human and material. The physical inventory of the assets of Higher

and University Education, conducted by the ministerial supervisory authority in collaboration with the General Inspectorate of Finance, lays the foundation for increased managerial transparency. Similarly, the adoption of international quality standards, such as the process approach of the ISO 9001:2015 standard promoted by the FNRSIT, contributes to the modernization of our research structures. Raw knowledge is like a thunderstorm: it is abundant, but without channeling, it remains sterile or destructive. By structuring the institution, these reforms act like aqueducts of the mind, allowing us to transcend the mere noise of administrative activity and retain only the signal of genuine effectiveness.

However, the efficiency of this collective intelligence remains intrinsically linked to social justice. Our researchers' macroeconomic analyses of state salary policies clearly demonstrate that pay disparities between government departments and the precariousness of base salaries undermine public performance. To remotivate human capital, the harmonization of salary scales and the biometric digitization of payroll have become essential. It is from this institutional strength that Congolese research will derive its capacity to meet current challenges. The maturity of our local ingenuity is already illustrated by endogenous innovations within our centers: energy recovery from waste, agri-food solutions, eco-materials for affordable housing, and adapted financial strategies to mobilize domestic savings.

This scientific impetus must also be part of a well-managed pan-African and international dynamic. The DRC's participation in strategic bodies, such as the eLearning Africa Ministerial Roundtable in Accra, underscores the urgent need for massive investment in digital infrastructure to shape our educational sovereignty. Similarly, the strengthening of bilateral technical cooperation, as exemplified by recent exchanges on nuclear security, demonstrates our country's progressive

integration into leading scientific networks.

Finally, ensuring knowledge governance means rejecting blind imitation and drawing strength from African identity and heritage. In Kisangani, linguistic and cultural promotion is already emerging as a powerful driver of cohesion, peace, and knowledge transmission. Furthermore, the integration of indigenous knowledge is crucial for environmental conservation in the Congo Basin, where combating wildlife crime has become a global priority for climate preservation. Since knowledge is a structure whose foundations were laid by the dead and whose walls are built by the living, governing means ensuring the continuity of this Ariadne's thread through the labyrinth of time, by combining modern rigor with the depth of ancestral wisdom, for each culture holds a piece of the shattered mirror of truth.

With the preparatory work for the 4th edition of the Congolese Scientific Genius Forum 2026, it is now clear that the state apparatus is resolutely aligning itself with the ambitions of its scientific community. The governance of knowledge is no longer a mere theoretical option; it has become a matter of sovereignty.

Ultimately, this approach reminds us that our future must not be dictated by blind technicality, but guided by an ethical compass raised at the national level. Accumulating data without direction is like piling up stones without ever building a temple. Only under this condition will the light of knowledge continue to warm the hearts of men instead of incinerating their humanity. Let us therefore see knowledge not as property to be exploited, but as a sacred fire to be tended collectively, with as much respect as gratitude.

Activities of the Minister of ESURSI



MBUJIMAYI'S CALL TO REBUILD THE CONGOLESE UNIVERSITY AND SCIENTIFIC WORLD

PREAMBLE

We, actors from the Congolese academic and scientific world, gathered at the official University of MBUJIMAYI, in Kasai-Oriental, within the framework of the first Congress of Congolese studies held from May 26 to 29, 2026, around the theme "Tomorrow the Congo of the third millennium: historical awareness, governance of knowledge and national becoming";

Driven by the awareness of the historical responsibility that falls to our generation in the construction of the national future, and convinced that our time imposes on our country a duty of lucidity and refoundation in the face of the enormous challenges of governance, security, plunder of resources, considerable delay in development, and sovereignty in a world marked by dazzling competition and by profound, rapid and multi-sectoral changes;

Let us affirm that the Congolese University cannot be reduced either to a space for the commodification of knowledge or to a simple apparatus for the administrative reproduction of diplomas, and that it must once again become a high place of intellectual elevation and ethics, of innovations and creativity, of national consciousness and historical responsibility;

Let us reaffirm that knowledge from all scientific fields, including physical and applied sciences as well as human and social sciences, constitutes a strategic lever

to inform public governance, guide national policies, support social progress and promote the emergence of a society based on the dignity, competence, creativity and merit of its daughters and sons

1. SPECIFIC CALLS

In light of the foregoing, the members of the academic and scientific community gathered at this first Congress of Congolese Studies issue this urgent appeal, first to the academic community itself, then to the government, to Congolese society, and finally to the partners of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

1.1 To the Congolese Academic and Scientific Community

In order not to contribute to the destruction of its own prestigious and strategically important institution, we reaffirm the role of academics as a critical conscience and a strength of the Nation; and we demand of them academic excellence, scientific ethics, intellectual rigor, honesty, critical thinking, and a sense of the common good. This is to enable Congolese universities to fulfill the threefold mission assigned to them by the nation: research, teaching, and service to the community.

They must abandon their corporatist and communitarian tendencies, sterile divisions, and the logic of mere advocacy or denunciation, in order to fully reconnect with their fundamental mission: to generate ideas, shape consciences, develop skills, and open up future prospects for the nation.

By working to reclaim intellectual power from the land and subsoil, Congolese researchers must approach issues of national interest with a creative and innovative spirit, and arm themselves with science to the teeth, to borrow Cheikh Anta Diop's motto. They must promote a noble, demanding, and ethical conception of their profession, refuse to use their authority to endorse or legitimize academic, political, and social ventures contrary to the higher interests and development of the nation, and oppose any mercantile logic that elevates material values above intellectual and moral values

1.2. To the Congolese State

To guarantee the value of Congolese universities, their effective participation in nation-building, and their influence in Africa and the world, we ask the Congolese State to support and promote local expertise, considering endogenous knowledge and know-how as a strategic resource for governance, sovereignty, and development in all vital sectors of the nation.

Governing the Congo of the third millennium requires cooperation based on trust between public authorities and national knowledge-producing forces, with a view to mobilizing collective intelligence for sustainable development. It also requires, in relation to external partners, a national agenda and a coordination framework within which all international cooperation projects must be situated.

1.3. To the national community

To promote genuine civic engagement, which implies that the State is not seen as the provider of all services, we ask the national community, and particularly Congolese youth, to assume their share of responsibility and not to view the university as merely a place to obtain a degree, but to believe in the transformative power of education, research, and civic engagement.

The future of Congo depends more on the quality of women and men capable of thinking, innovating, and serving the common good than on the abundance of its natural resources; intellectual capital must take precedence over raw materials.

1.4. To the partners of the Democratic Republic of Congo

To ensure that international cooperation is not limited to ad hoc assistance, nor used to exploit and subjugate our country, we ask the partners of the Democratic Republic of Congo to base their academic and scientific cooperation on a logic of shared responsibility, equitably shared gains, respect for our national priorities, support for strengthening local capacities, and the building of sustainable and balanced development.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSALS

Meeting in congress in Mbuji-Mayi, stakeholders in the Congolese academic and scientific community recommend:

2.1. The creation of a National Order of University Professors

Create a national order of university professors tasked with defending the profession, promoting, guiding, and recognizing careers based on merit and excellence, denouncing, sanctioning, or prosecuting those responsible for abuses, and protecting the profession from those who do not meet the legally prescribed requirements.

2.2. Depoliticizing the Congolese Academic and Scientific World

Depoliticize the Congolese academic and scientific world and respect its apolitical nature by avoiding any political manipulation of diplomas, appointments, and promotions.

In order to preserve the autonomy and prestige of academic careers, the use of the title of professor and the practice of teaching must be prohibited, due to incompatibility, for any member of the academic community

while engaged in political activity.

2.3. Revising Academic Curricula

Revise Congolese academic curricula in light of the country's social needs, by introducing cross-disciplinary courses into the curriculum, including history, geography, national languages, mathematics, philosophy, social sciences, and theology.

This revision must include a rescue plan for all programs threatened with extinction, particularly scientific and technological programs, which are essential for nation-building.

2.4. Promotion of Congolese University and Scientific Personnel

Develop a national policy for the selection, rejuvenation, preparation, continuing education, support, and retirement of university and scientific personnel, with short-, medium-, and long-term objectives in all fields of knowledge, research, and technology.

2.5. Allocation of Substantial Budgets to Universities and Scientific Research

Effectively allocate, in accordance with the Head of State's request, at least 3% of the national budget to the operation, modernization, and development of universities and scientific research, in order to guarantee them the resources essential to their social mission in the face of all current challenges of innovation and creativity, thereby reducing the country's heavy dependence on foreign intellectual, scientific, and technological production.

2.6 Governance Reform and Accreditation of University and Scientific Institutions

To restore the credibility and influence of Congolese higher education, it is necessary to rethink, simplify, and decentralize its current management structures and improve the national system for evaluating and accrediting universities, higher institutes, and research centers, based on criteria of academic quality, scientific output, governance, infrastructure, and social utility.

2.7. Consolidation of Viable Institutions

Renew the moratorium on the creation of new public and private university institutions in Congo, put an end to the dispersal and waste of human and material resources, and promote the consolidation of universities and institutions that are viable both in terms of the

quality of their mission and their capacity for national integration beyond ethnic divisions.

2.8. Closure of Non-Viable Institutions or Institutions Contrary to National Interests

Close all foreign universities operating in Congo that do not meet national interests.

institutions that offer no specific added value to education and research, or that disseminate ideologies contrary to the higher interests of the Nation, as well as all Congolese public and private institutions that are not viable in terms of staff quality, educational offerings, infrastructure, and the material resources required to fulfill their academic and scientific missions.

2.8. Relieving Overcrowding and Rebuilding the Congolese University System

Relieving overcrowding in the Congolese university system by strengthening its selection criteria, by thoroughly rethinking our educational system based on our realities, priorities, problems, and national emergencies, by valuing our experience and achievements, by avoiding any sterile and destructive imitation, and by diversifying training programs in technical schools and vocational institutes to meet the various fundamental needs of the Nation.

2.9. Contributing to the country's security

Developing frameworks for cooperation between, on the one hand, the Congolese academic community and, on the other hand, academies and training schools in defense and security, so that our military, police, and intelligence forces can benefit from Congolese scientific expertise and build the means for their strategic, programmatic, and technological autonomy

2.10. SPECIFIC COMMITMENT

Faithful to our historical mission, we reaffirm our commitment to putting knowledge, research, and innovation at the service of peace, enlightened governance, human progress, sovereignty, and the influence of the Democratic Republic of Congo, in order to bequeath to future generations a rational, innovative, competitive, and fully empowered Congo. Therefore, we commit to reflecting on national priorities and developing, before the next Congress of Congolese Studies, a comprehensive development plan for the Democratic Republic of Congo that takes into account the cultural, social, historical, legal, security, strategic, environmental, economic,

and scientific aspects that such a fundamental transformation entails.

To ensure that this Mbuji-Mayi Appeal is not just another empty declaration, we entrust its follow-up to the Scientific Committee of this Congress, so that it may implement all the proposals that fall within the purview of Congolese academics and scientists, advocate for everything that depends on the powers of the State and collaboration with other partners, and report back to the second

Congress of Congolese Studies, which will take place in 2027.

Done in Mbuji-Mayi on May 9, 2026

Participants of the first congress

Marie-Thérèse SOMBO calls on ESU establishments to transmit to the supervisory authority the status of their movable and immovable assets.

On May 29, 2026, in Kinshasa, the Minister of Higher Education, University, Scientific Research and Innovation (ESURSI) invited the Rectors and Directors General of public higher and university education establishments to transmit, as soon as possible, the updated status of their movable and immovable assets.

This action follows a request from the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF), which is seeking the provision of data relating to the movable and immovable assets of public higher education institutions.

Through Circular Note No. 016/MINESURSI/CAB.MIN/SASM/MMK/2026 of May 29, 2026, the Minister of Higher Education, University, Scientific Research and Innovation, Professor Dr. SOMBO AYANNE SAFI MUKUNA Marie-Thérèse, instructed the heads of the institutions concerned to transmit this information to the General Secretariat of Higher Education, University, Scientific Research and Innovation, with a copy to the Minister's Office, within seven (7) days of receiving the said note.

The requested information must be presented in separate tables for movable and immovable assets. Each item inventoried must specify its nature, name, the title of the land title (if applicable), its condition, its purpose, its location, and any other relevant observations.

This operation aims to strengthen



HE Marie-Thérèse SOMBO, Minister of ESURSI

governance, transparency, and control of public assets allocated to the Higher and University Education sector. It will also provide the competent authorities with a reliable inventory of assets belonging to public higher education institutions.

The Minister invites Rectors and Directors General of Higher and University Education institutions to personally participate in the implementation of this directive to ensure the timely transmission of the required information.

For all correspondence related to this operation, institutions are requested to send their data to the official email

addresses of the General Secretariat of Higher and University Education at contactsg.esu@minesursi.gouv.cd and the Minister's Office at contact.cabinet@minesursi.gouv.cd.

The Director of ESURSI thanks all the institutions involved for their collaboration and commitment to the efficient and responsible management of public assets.

Communications Unit of the Minister of ESURSI

Activities of the Minister of ESURSI

GHANA - 18th Ministerial Roundtable eLearning Africa: Marie-Thérèse SOMBO present in Accra via a delegation



Since assuming her role as head of the Higher and University Education, Scientific Research, and Innovation sub-sector, Minister Marie-Thérèse Sombo Ayanne Safi Mukuna has remained steadfast in pursuing the reforms she initiated. These reforms are further supported by the exchange of experiences, thanks to her personal involvement. This is what justifies the DRC's participation, for the very first time, in the 18th eLearning Africa Ministerial Roundtable.

Indeed, it was in Accra, the capital of the Republic of Ghana, that these meetings were held, under the theme: "Africa's Time on Its Own Terms: Learning for Sovereignty, Strength, and Solidarity." From June 3rd to 5th, 2026, this megacity hosted the 18th eLearning Africa Ministerial Roundtable and the 19th International Conference and Exhibition of New Technologies

Dedicated to Education, Training, and Skills Development. Invited to this major forum but unable to attend due to urgent matters related to her government responsibilities, the head of ESURSI in the DRC delegated two senior officials from her administration to represent her. These were Mr. ABANKWI IPAMA Thierry, Director and Head of the EOD Service, and Mr. KISAKA NZOLAMESO Bruno, Head of the Standardization Division. For three days, these lieutenants of the Minister shared their experiences with other intellectuals from around the world. Driven by a strong and dynamic Pan-Africanist spirit, the participants thoroughly analyzed how to implement digital learning systems that serve not only skills development but also, and above all, sovereignty. This allowed them to study the conditions for feasibility that

could help African societies not only join but, more importantly, shape the global digital economy. Despite significant progress in this area, only 38% of Africans had internet access in 2024. This underscores the urgent need to invest in digital infrastructure. "This is not the time to play catch-up. This is the time to take the lead. This is Africa's time, on Africa's terms," the participants declared.

Guylain Boba/Seminariste.cd/ghana

Activities of the Minister of ESURSI

Marie-Thérèse SOMBO launches preparatory work for the 4th edition of the Congolese Scientific Genius Forum 2026

The Minister of Higher Education, University, Scientific Research and Innovation (ESURSI), Professor Dr. Marie-Thérèse SOMBO, officially launched the preparatory work for the 4th edition of the Congolese Scientific Genius Forum 2026 (CSGF), scheduled for next August, on June 5, 2026 in Kinshasa.

This announcement was made during a press conference held in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, in the presence of several prominent figures from the academic, scientific, and institutional communities.

In her address, the Minister emphasized the importance of this national gathering, which aims to promote scientific excellence, technological innovation, and research in service of the country's sustainable development. She also reiterated the strategic role played by researchers, teachers, and students in building a knowledge-based and innovation-driven economy.

The 4th edition of the Congolese Scientific Genius Forum 2026 will serve as a platform for exchanging and showcasing the results of Congolese scientific research. It will bring together researchers, academics, innovators, inventors, public decision-makers, and national and international partners to discuss key issues related to scientific and technological progress. According to the organizers, several activities are planned, including conferences, panel discussions, exhibitions of innovative projects, and experience-sharing sessions among the various stakeholders in the sector.

Through this initiative, the government reaffirms its commitment to strengthening the national research and innovation system in order to contribute



effectively to the socio-economic development of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Christian MAZONO and Jean Louis MBANDA/Stmtv

NSC Activities

The NSC is organizing training for researchers from the Centers



The National Scientific Council (NSC) organized training modules for researchers from Research Centers and Institutes from June 2nd to 4th, 2026 at the Geological and Mining Research Center in Kinshasa.

The ceremony was attended by five speakers: Professor Pius MPIANA TSHIMANKINDA, President of the National Scientific Council (NSC), Professor André WUFELA YAK'OKOLINGO, Professor Benjamin ZOAWÉ, Professor Damien TSHIBANGU, and Sister Gilberte NDANDU.

The first speaker on the first day was Professor Pius MPIANA TSHIMANKINDA, President of the NSC. He presented the National Scientific Council, its missions, and its operations.

The second speaker was Professor André WUFELA. He spoke on "Researchers and Research Professions." According to him, researchers must work collaboratively with their peers.

He describes them as tireless and dedicated workers who spend most of their time not with their families, but in the laboratory, in the field, or in the library, comparing, contrasting, or opposing the power of theory with the implacability of facts.

He concluded that scientific publications are a window onto the world. These institutions offer visibility and enhance the reputation of

both the Research Center and the researcher. They grant the researcher not only scientific recognition but can also provide material and financial benefits.

The third speaker was Gilberte NDANDU, a legal expert from the PS/NSC, who focused on the presentation by Mr. IPUKA, who was unable to attend, on "The Functioning of a Research Institution: Role, Place, and Mission of Researchers." She defined a research institution as an establishment, laboratory, or research organization specializing in scientific research. It is also a public institution with legal personality.

As for the researcher, she explained, their primary missions are: scientific production, the application of research results, the dissemination of scientific information, and training through scientific research.

The speaker listed eleven key qualities that a researcher should possess, including creativity, honesty, rigor, patience, and open-mindedness.

The first day concluded with a presentation by Professor Benjamin Zoawe on best practices for delivering successful PowerPoint presentations.

The second day featured modules on "Writing Scientific Articles in the Natural Sciences" and an introduction to the Mendel software, the Pelagianism Detector, and responsible

research data management, led by Professor Pius Mpiana Tshimankinda, President of the NSC (National Scientific Council).

The second day of training ended with a presentation on "Scientific Reputation, Visibility, and Marketing of Researchers Based on Bibliometric Indicators," led by Professor Damien Tshibangu.

The final day focused on "From Scientist to Entrepreneur," presented by Mr. Reagen Ngoto. The final day concluded with presentations on research project frameworks, funding sources (led by the President of the National Scientific Council, Professor Pius Mpiana Tshimankinda), and research data management (led by Professor Benjamin Zoawe). Participants asked questions, received answers, and offered recommendations. At the end, each participant received a training certificate to commemorate this seminar for researchers.

Christian MAZONO/NSC

NSC Activities

The managers and staff of the PS/NSC play a friendly football match



In an atmosphere marked by fraternity and fair play, the staff and agents of the Permanent Secretariat of the Scientific Council (PS/NSC) played a friendly football match at the Meffe field in Lemba on May 17, 2026.

In front of a crowd of colleagues, the two teams put on a show full of intensity and camaraderie. From the opening whistle, the players distinguished themselves with their commitment and determination to defend their team's colors.

The first half was dominated by Team A, who opened the scoring in the 18th minute with a beautiful team move finished off by player Stevens MPELO KANIZINGIDI.

After the break, both teams launched attack after attack, spurred on by the enthusiastic support of the fans. In the 72nd minute, agent Jonathan MBWOLO IBALAMU doubled the score and gave his team the lead.

Spurred on by their pride, Team B tried everything to turn the tide. In the 85th minute, during a solo run, striker Chadrack managed to get past the last defender but was brought down by the opposing goalkeeper in the penalty area. The referee awarded the penalty



despite the vehement protests of the A team players. Without hesitation and with finesse, Division Head NTOBO ILONKOLO converted the penalty, reducing the deficit for his team.

The match ultimately ended with a score of 2-1. This result was hailed by all participants as a symbol of the spirit of cohesion and solidarity among colleagues, staff, and managers.

Speaking after the match, the leaders of both teams congratulated the players for their exemplary conduct and emphasized the importance of sport in strengthening professional and human bonds within the public administration. They also advocated for

the continuation of this type of recreational and sporting activity.

This sporting initiative is part of a broader effort to promote well-being at work and community spirit within public services, where football remains a true factor of unity and bringing employees closer together.

BELESI Consort/NSC

Echoes of Research Institutions

Technical cooperation: AEC/CREN-K receives a delegation of American nuclear security experts

The Management Committee of the General Commission for Atomic Energy / Regional Center for Nuclear Studies of Kinshasa, under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education, University, Scientific Research and Innovation, received on May 8, 2026 in Kinshasa, a delegation of experts from the Office of International Nuclear Security (INIS) of the United States Department of Energy (US-DoE), as part of strengthening technical cooperation in nuclear security and scientific development.

This working visit is part of a partnership initiative aimed at strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of the Congolese nuclear sector, particularly in the areas of safety, nuclear security, scientific research, and specialized training.

During the discussions, the American experts and officials from the AEC/CREN-K addressed several strategic issues related to infrastructure modernization, technical support, expertise sharing, and skills development for Congolese researchers and engineers working in the nuclear field.



The AEC/CREN-K Management Committee commended the quality of this international cooperation, while reaffirming its commitment to promoting the peaceful, safe, and responsible use of nuclear science and technology for the sustainable development of the Democratic Republic of Congo*.

The meeting concluded in a friendly atmosphere with a group photo taken in front

of the AEC/CREN-K administrative building, a symbol of the partnership and cooperative relationship between the two institutions.

Written by STIB and Jean Louis MBANDA/NCRS

The RCALC is organizing a conference to mark the International Day for Cultural Diversity

The Kisangani Centre for Research in African Languages and Cultures (RCALC/Kisangani) organised a scientific conference on the occasion of the International Day of Cultural Diversity, under the theme "Cultural Diversity, Languages and Sustainable Development", on May 21, 2026 in Kisangani.

Highlighting the fundamental role of languages and cultures in building inclusive and sustainable development, Professor Nicolas raised awareness among the public and communities about the importance of preserving languages and intangible cultural heritage in the face of the challenges of globalization and cultural homogenization. He



On the left, the acting General Director of RCALC, Professor Nicolas Mombaya, and some RCALC staff members

Echoes of Research Institutions



demonstrated that sustainable development cannot be effective without taking into account the cultural realities of populations and that, therefore, culture and languages must be

considered instruments of peace, dialogue, and development.

The overall objective of this day was to promote the cultural diversity of Tshopo as a lever for intercultural dialogue, local development, and social cohesion. Specific objectives of the day included raising community awareness of the importance of cultural and linguistic heritage; encouraging the intergenerational transmission of knowledge; promoting local languages in academic and public spaces; and promoting Tshopo cuisine as an economic and identity-defining heritage. To this end, the various presentations of the day

were structured around three main themes: languages and social cohesion, cultural heritage and development, and indigenous knowledge and the environment.

The day's activities were divided into two parts: a scientific session in the morning, followed by a cultural and gastronomic session in the afternoon.

Christian MAZONO/NSC

Photo report on the scientific conferences organized by the AFRC

The communications team at the Agri-Food Research Center (AFRC) invited the scientific community to relive the highlights of the recent Scientific Days through photos.

These days were marked by visits to the booths by eminent university professors, the public's enthusiasm for the exhibited products, and the showcasing of AFRC's scientific and agri-food expertise. Among the highlights, several images feature AFRC's Director General, Professor Olivier Bomolo, explaining an innovative beverage with multiple health benefits called "OLIB," whose formula he developed himself. This beverage



AFRC Research Product



particularly captured the attention of visitors and proved to be one of the center's flagship products. The editorial team will provide further details in the next edition.

Unit of communication/AFRC



Echoes of Research Institutions

NCRS: AFD Jacques NGUBU KIBULA defends his thesis doctorate

In the academic landscape of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), certain figures stand out for their intellectual commitment, scientific rigor, and desire to contribute to the progress of society. Among them is now Dr. Jacques NGUBU KIBULA, a researcher and senior administrative official, whose career inspires admiration and respect.

As Senior Lecturer (SL) at the University of Kinshasa, he made a significant mark on the scientific community with a groundbreaking doctoral thesis on banking marketing and savings mobilization in the DRC.

Through this in-depth research, Senior Lecturer NGUBU KIBULA analyzed the challenges related to financial inclusion, financial trust, and the mobilization of domestic resources within a rapidly changing economic context.

His work highlights the importance of modern banking marketing as a strategic tool capable of bringing financial institutions closer to the population and strengthening the savings culture in the DRC.

As Administrative and Financial Director of the National Remote Sensing Center (NCRS), he combines professional expertise, administrative leadership, and academic excellence. His career exemplifies the value of hard work, discipline, and perseverance in service to the nation.

The scientific quality of his research and the relevance of his recommendations earned him a Doctorate with Highest Distinction, an honor that recognizes his remarkable contribution to the scientific and academic world. Beyond the degree itself, this achievement also symbolizes the emergence of a new generation of Congolese intellectuals capable of producing solutions tailored



to African economic realities.

Through his commitment, Professor Jacques NGUBU KIBULA has become an inspiring figure for students, researchers, and all those who believe in the power of knowledge as the driving force behind sustainable development.

"Science, discipline, and knowledge remain the pillars of progress for nations."

Christian MAZONO/NSC and
Jean Louis MBANDA/NCRS

Read for you

DRC: Protecting wildlife, an urgent matter for climate and biodiversity



On the occasion of World Environment Day (WED) 2026, experts are calling for a more integrated approach between biodiversity conservation and the fight against climate change.

Faced with accelerating climate change, scientific warnings are multiplying. But for those working on the ground in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the challenge is no longer simply to identify these signals; it is now to respond to them concretely.

In the Congo Basin, the world's second-largest tropical rainforest, the interactions between wildlife, forests, and climate leave little room for doubt. The gradual disappearance of certain animal species directly affects the forests' ability to regenerate, impacting their role in carbon sequestration.

In the Lomako-Yokokala Wildlife Reserve, located in western DRC, recent studies paint a contrasting picture. The latest inventories report the presence of more than 8,000 bonobos, an emblematic and endemic species of the country. In total, 34 species of large and medium-sized mammals have been recorded in this protected area, confirming the zone's rich biodiversity.

Fragile but still resilient ecosystems

These data demonstrate a certain resilience in ecosystems, despite persistent human

pressures. But they also underscore the need to maintain conservation efforts over the long term.

Wildlife crime, an underestimated climate issue

Traditionally perceived as a threat to animal species, wildlife crime is now emerging as a factor with broader repercussions.

Large mammals, such as elephants and bonobos, play a vital role in the balance of forest ecosystems. By participating in seed dispersal, they contribute to forest regeneration.

Their gradual disappearance triggers a series of cascading effects: reduced plant diversity, slowed forest growth, and a weakened capacity of forests to absorb carbon dioxide. In this context, the fight against poaching goes beyond traditional conservation issues and is now part of a comprehensive response to the climate crisis.

Towards Strengthening Environmental Justice Mechanisms

Faced with these challenges, several initiatives aim to strengthen the fight against environmental offenses. In certain protected areas, notably Lomako-Yokokala and the Iyondji Bonobo Community Reserve, actions are being taken to improve the skills of park rangers.

The objective is to better document offenses, secure evidence, and facilitate prosecutions. This approach is considered essential by conservation specialists. "Without evidence, there are no prosecutions. And without prosecutions, there is no deterrence," emphasizes Joe Kassongo, a lawyer specializing in environmental issues.

A National Issue with Global Implications

Beyond local issues, the question of wildlife protection is part of a broader debate on the DRC's role in the fight against climate change.

With its vast forest areas, the country represents one of the world's major carbon sinks. The preservation of these ecosystems is therefore considered essential to global climate balance.

In this context, several experts are calling for a more integrated approach, combining biodiversity conservation, forest protection, and strengthened environmental governance.

A necessarily collective response

On the occasion of World Environment Day, the observation is widely shared: wildlife protection cannot be separated from climate issues.

For stakeholders in the sector, the response must be collective, involving public institutions, international partners, grassroots organizations, and local communities.

In a context marked by the climate emergency, the capacity to protect the ecosystems of the Congo Basin now appears as a strategic issue, both for the DRC and for the entire planet.

Actualité.CD

PUBLIC-SECTOR RESEARCH CENTERS AND INSTITUTES IN THE D.R. CONGO

RIHS (Research Institute in Health Science)

Objective: To improve the state of health of the population through research in the following fields: pharmaceutical, medical, anthropological, psychological or socio-cultural.

Address: 9, Av. Lukusa C/Gombe; E-mail: dnyembo@gmail.com; Tel: 0824580211

ATSRC (Applied and Technologic Sciences Research Center)

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Objective: To develop materials, equipment, methods or processes with a view to finding solutions to the population's urgent problems in various fields: housing, rural development and the modernization of the society.

Address: 106, Blvd du 30 Juin, C/Gombe; E-mail: Jeannoel.mputu@gmail.com; Tel: 0821138261

RGHS (Research Center in Human Sciences)

Objective: To ensure the human development of the Congolese people through the study of its social, economic and political dimensions with a view to identifying the factors that have a positive or negative influence on its development.

Address: 33, Av. comité urbain C/ Gombe; E-mail: mingashang@yahoo.fr; Tel: 0819377821

RCMT (Research Center in Mathematics Teaching)

Objective: To carry out research in the field of mathematics teaching with a view to improving quality.

Address: 84, Av. des Ambassadeurs C/ Gombe; E-mail: mabelamatendorostin@gmail.com; Tel: 0815031877

GRC (Geophysical Research Center)

Objective: To provide the country with a national geophysical observation network, for the global study of the internal behavior of the earth in the DRC.

Address: 44, Av. de la démocratie, C/ Gombe (within GMRC); E-mail: tondozi@gmail.com; Tel: 0854426228

AIPS (African Institute of Prospective Studies)

Objective: To carry out forward-looking studies in order to propose solutions to crises and problems linked to the evolution of African societies.

Address: Av. Cardinal Malula, C/ Lemba; E-mail: mgrtarciabangu@yahoo.fr; Tel: 0996658741

MDRC (Multidisciplinary Development Research Center/Matadi)

Objective: To carry out operational research in central Congo in the field of applied linguistics of African cultures and applied sciences

Address: Hôtel de la porte Matadi; E-mail: Mwanzanicolas5@gmail.com; Tel: 0815037949

NCPIR (National Committee for the Protection of ionizing Radiation)

Objective: - Regulatory authority for protection against the dangers of ionizing radiation in the DRC management of radioactive sources of radioactive materials such as uranium.

Address: 4675, Av. Colonel Ebeya, Immeuble Quitus 2ème niveau; Email: Flory1963@gmail.com; Tel: 0816684665

AEC (French Atomic Energy Commission)

Objective: To carry out, promote and coordinate scientific and technical research in various fields of science and industry, concerning the use of atomic energy and space research.

Address: UNIKIN building; E-mail: Steve.muanza.kamunga@gmail.com; Tel: 0808643248

CGI (Congo Geographic Institute)

Objective: Production of the base map of the DRC at a scale of 1/50,000 and its derivatives.

Address: 106, Blvd du 30 Juin, C/Gombe; E-mail: Fidele.balibuno@unikin.ac.cd; Tel: 0974449240

GMRC (Geologic and Mining Research Center)

Objective: To carry out studies and analyses to improve knowledge of the soil and subsoil of the national territory.

Address: 44, Av. de la démocratie, C/ Gombe; E-mail: rolandkakule@gmail.com; Tel: 0851506161

NIASR (National Institute for Agronomic Study and Research)

Objective: To promote the development of agriculture in the Congo. To maintain varieties, multi-local trials, and its farmers, management and conservation of germplasm.

Set up a program to monitor and evaluate research activities.

To disseminate new varieties. Give the emerging technical department its reason for being, with a view to producing basic and pre-basic seed.

Resume publication of the agricultural magazine to disseminate research results.
Address: 13, Av. des Cliniques, BP :2037 KINSHASA, C/Gombe; E-mail: domikan-konde@yahoo.fr; Tel: 0818248620

RCALC (Research Center into African Language and Culture)

Objective: To coordinate and carry out all research projects concerning African languages and cultures.

Address: 53 C, Av. Makiso, blvd du 30 juin, Kisangani/ Tshopo. Tel: 0851934320

AFRC (Agro-Food Research Centre/Lubumbashi)

Objective: To identify processes for processing and preserving basic local agricultural products.

To improve the quality of imported or locally produced foodstuffs by applying approved standards and quality control.

Help the technological development of the existing agro-industry by providing them with technical assistance wherever possible.

Address: 1, Av. Président ILEO, Q/CRAA, C/Lubumbashi; E-mail: Julesnkulu@gmail.com; Tel: 0997131002

SSRC (Social Science Research Center / Bandunduville)

Objective: to carry out practical scientific research into major socio-economic and cultural issues.

To promote sustainable aquatic development.

Address: 29, Av. de la mission, Q/Salongo, C/Basoko. BANDUNDUVILLE, BP. 223; E-mail: akuzituka@gmail.com; Tel: 0815898971

FERC (Forest Ecology Research Center /Mabali)

Objective: Scientific research on plants, aquatic species and animal species.

Address: D.S/MBANDAKA D.S/MBANDAKA/PROVINCE OF ECUADOR; E-mail: bosomboependi2@gmail.com; Tel: 0825241704

NDRC (Nutritional Diseases Research Center/Gemena)

Objective: Research into diseases linked to malnutrition, such as related diseases by isolating certain molecules, such as SYZYSIUM GUINESIE to combat amoebic yeasts and diarrhea in South Ubangi.

Address: Mobutu n° 220/A. GEMENA/ SOUTH UBANGI PROVINCE; E-mail: cherusan-gi@yahoo.fr; 0992416091

NSRC (Natural Sciences Research Center /Lwiro)

Objective: To carry out, promote and coordinate research in the fields of science, technology and industry throughout the DRC.

Address: LWIRO LWIRO, TERRITORY OF KABARE/SUD KIVU; E-mail: robert.kasisi@umontreal.com; Tel: 0996806699.

MDRC (Multidisciplinary Development Research Center /Bunia)

Objective: To carry out operational research in the north-east of the DRC in the fields of applied linguistics, African cultures and applied sciences.
Study of nature, fauna, flora and protection of endangered species.

Address: BUNIA/ITURI; E-mail: Kermwathomas@gmail.com; Tel: 0997717070

HRC (Hydrobiology Research Center in Uvira)

Objective: To program, coordinate and monitor research activities in hydrobiology, limnology and hydrology.
hydrobiology, limnology and fisheries in all ecosystems.

Address: 115, Av. du Congo, Q/Kimanga, C/Kalundu, UVIRA / SUD KIVU; E-mail: bida-kamuhoza@gmail.com; Tel: 0997716307.

CBRNEC (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Excellence Center)

Objective: To contribute to the mitigation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks.

Address: 106, Blvd du 30 Juin, C/Gombe; E-mail: coe.cbrn.rdc@gmail.com; Tel: 0817742543.

GVO (Goma Volcanological Observatory)

Objective: Prevention of volcanic risks by monitoring volcanoes and Lake Kivu. Kivu; Management of natural risks; scientific research.

Address: 142, Avenue Du Rond Point ; Quartier Les Volcans ; Commune de Goma ; Ville Goma; North-Kivu; E-mail: mavotulu@gmail.com; Tel: 0998584734

WERC (Water and Environment Research Center)

Objective: To serve as a training and research center focusing on water and environmental management.

To propose solutions to problems that could arise around water. Create a national network of Congolese scientists and researchers to analyze and disseminate information on the impact of climate change in the DRC. Promote education and the right to the environment.

Address: 44, Comité Urbain C/ GOMBE; E-mail: ngelipatience@gmail.com; Tel: 0818105625.

RCSARP (Research Center for the Selection and Adaptation of Ruminants and Pigs)

Objective: To carry out studies and research in the field of ruminant and pig breeding

Address: 45, Av. Lumumba, Q/de la gare, LUPUTA/ KASAI-ORIENTAL; E-mail: tshamal-agabriel@gmail.com; Tel: 0851817320

NCRS (National Center for Remote Sensing)

Objective: Research in remote sensing.

Address: PLACE ROYAL IMMEUBLE PLACE ROYAL IMMEUBLE KASAI; E-mail: davidng-indub@gmail.com; Tel: 0815103502.

NCROS (National Center for Research in Oral Science)

Objective: To carry out studies and research in the field of oral health.

Address: 13, 10ème Rue, Industriel Quarter, C/Limete; E-mail: Cnrsbd.rdc@gmail.com; Tel: 0822244152; 0811835159; 0840922982

CAS (Congolese Academy of Sciences)

Objective: Promotion and dissemination of science, technology, arts and letters. Support for inventive initiatives.

Address: Sciences Faculty/ UNIKIN local 28; E-mail: jjmuyembet@gmail.com; Tel: 0813330242

MIPRC (Matadi Interdisciplinary Pedagogical Research Center)

Objective: -Information science.

Address: The buildings of the Matadi Higher Pedagogical Institute; Tel: 0896501462

CONGOLESE REVIEW OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES

Published by the National Scientific
Council, Ministry of Scientific Research
and Technological Innovation
Democratic Republic of Congo

ISSN (Online): 2959-202X ISSN Print) :2960-2629 DOI: 10.59228/rcst
www.csnrdc.net

Our review is indexed in the following platforms::



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2. to deliberate on the allocation of resources from the State budget to scientific and technological activities;
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Printed on June 16th 2026



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