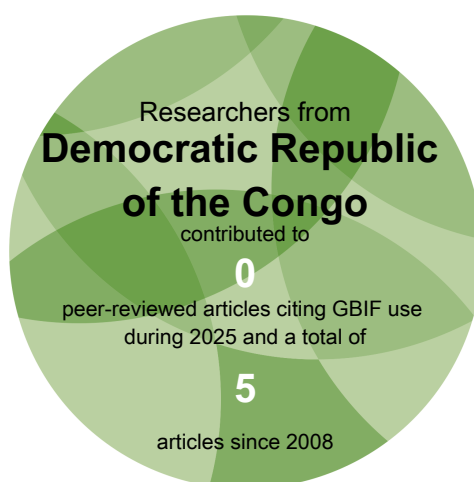


generated January 2026

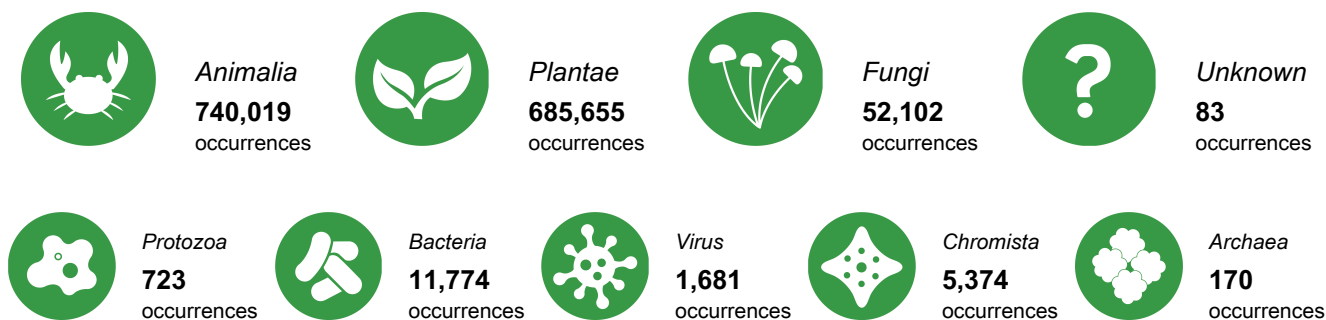
Democratic Republic of the Congo

This report provides a series of summary charts, statistics and other details about the mobilization and use of open-access species data through the GBIF network, relating to users and participating institutions in Democratic Republic of the Congo. These metrics show status at the time of report generation, unless otherwise noted. Taken together, the elements of this report can help guide and measure progress toward the information needs for biodiversity research, as well as for national commitments on biodiversity and sustainable development.

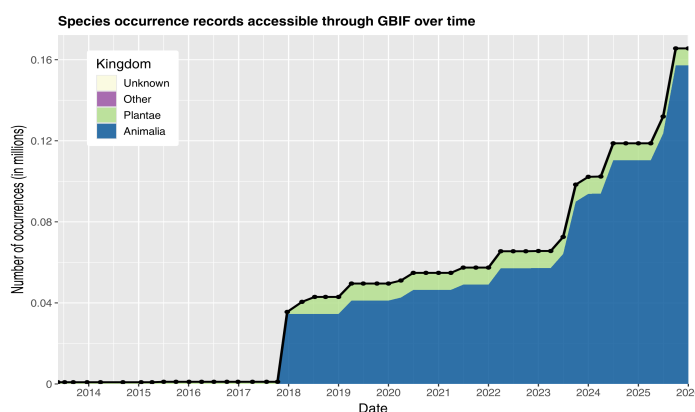
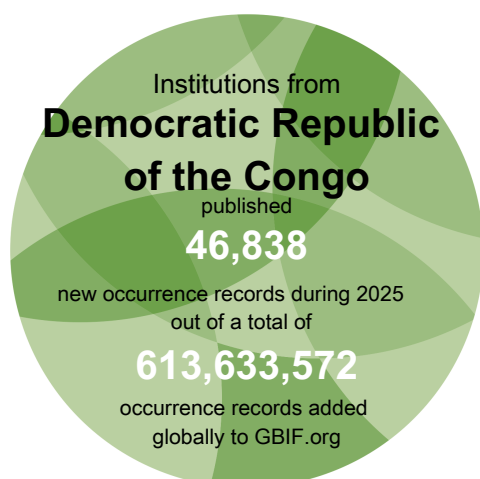
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Democratic Republic of the Congo



► Data mobilization

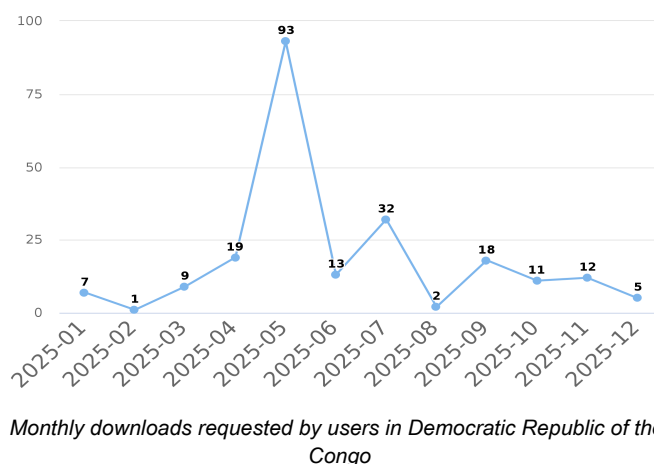
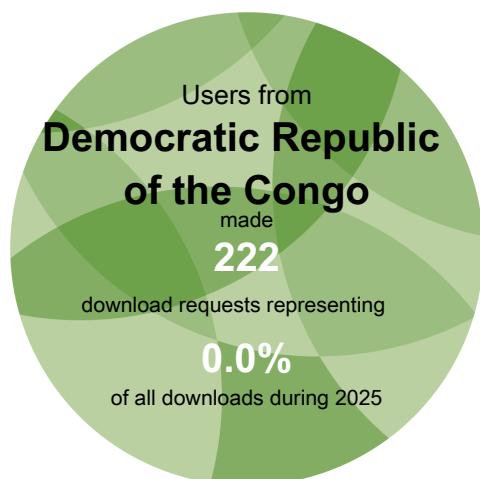


Number of records published by institutions in
Democratic Republic of the Congo, categorized by
kingdom



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Democratic Republic of the Congo



Recent peer-reviewed articles using GBIF-mediated data by co-authors based in Democratic Republic of the Congo

The GBIF Secretariat maintains and reports on an ongoing literature tracking programme, giving priority to substantive uses of GBIF-mediated data in peer-reviewed literature while identifying the countries or areas of the authors' institutional affiliations. The citations below represent the five most recent journal articles with at least one co-author from Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Those interested in assisting the Secretariat in identifying additional peer-reviewed uses of GBIF-mediated data may forward relevant citations to comms@gbif.org.

Kokou, Salumu, Balde *et al.* (2024) Modelling the Current and Future Spatial Distribution Area of *Adansonia digitata* L. in the Context of Climate Change in Malawi (Southern Africa). *Journal of Agricultural Science*.
<https://doi.org/10.5539/jas.v16n9p41>

Mavunda, Kanda, Folega *et al.* (2024) Urban Sustainability: Spatial distribution and ecological niche modelling of *Brachytripes membranaceus* under climatic incidence in Kinshasa, DR. Congo. *Sylwan*.
<https://doi.org/10.59879/2woir>

Imani wa Rusaati, Won kang. (2023) MaxEnt modeling for predicting the potential distribution of *Lebrunia bushaie* Staner (Clusiaceae) under different climate change scenarios in Democratic Republic of Congo. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.japb.2023.06.005>

Allen, Greenbaum, Hime *et al.* (2021) Rivers, not refugia, drove diversification in arboreal, sub-Saharan African snakes. *Ecology and Evolution*.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.7429>

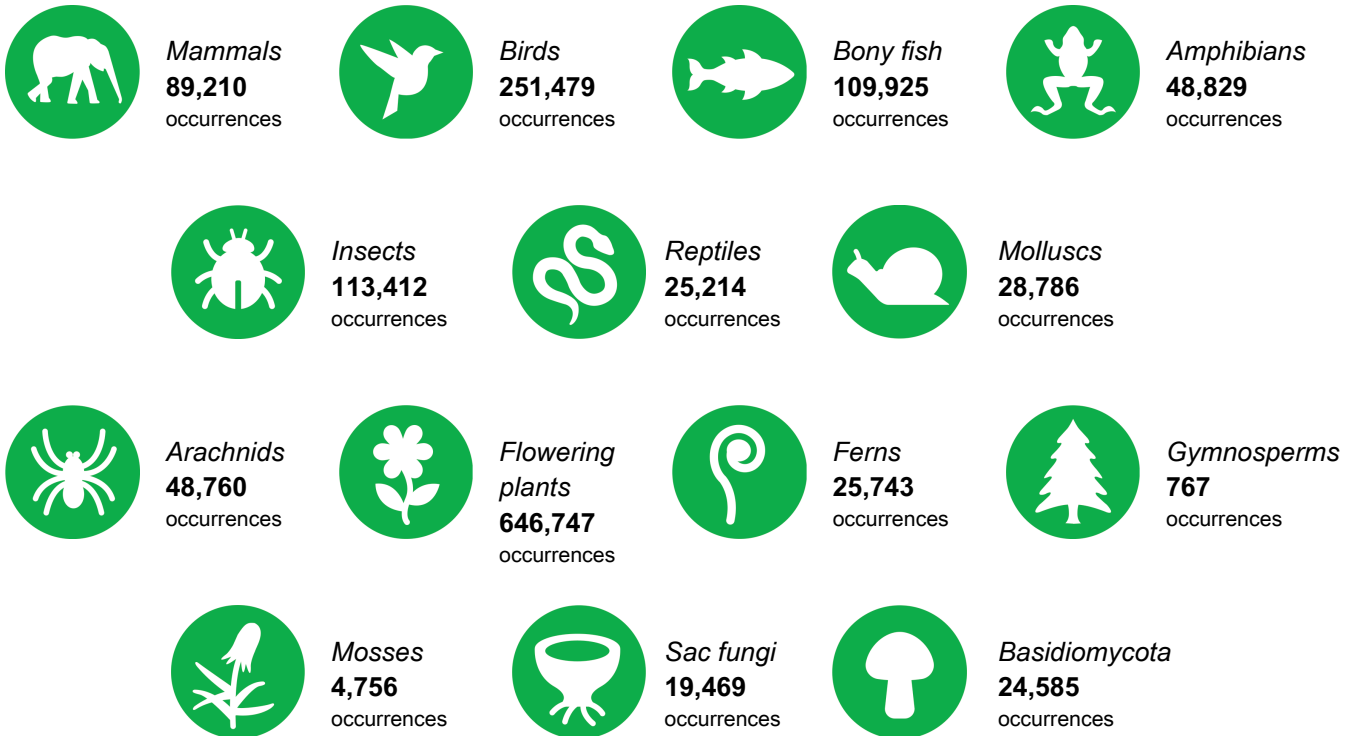
Fuller, Thomassen, Mulembakani *et al.* (2011) Using Remote Sensing to Map the Risk of Human Monkeypox Virus in the Congo Basin. *EcoHealth*.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10393-010-0355-5>

See all research from this country or area
gbif.org/country/CD/publications/from



Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Democratic Republic of the Congo



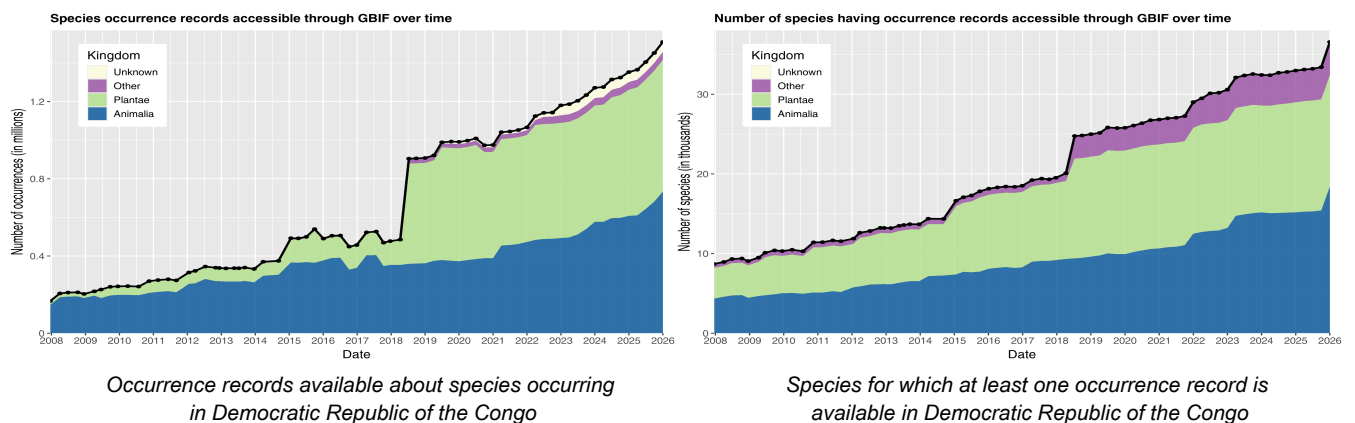
Mammals = Class *Mammalia*
Birds = Class *Aves*
Bony fish = Superclass
Osteichthyes p.p.
Amphibians = Class *Amphibia*

Insects = Class *Insecta*
Reptiles = Class *Testudines*,
Sphenodontia, *Squamata* &
Crocodylia
Molluscs = Phylum *Mollusca*

Arachnids = Class *Arachnida*
Flowering plants = Phylum
Magnoliophyta
Gymnosperms = Superclass
Gymnospermae

Ferns = Phylum *Pteridophyta*
Mosses = Phylum *Bryophyta*
Sac fungi = Phylum *Ascomycota*
Basidiomycota = Phylum
Basidiomycota

Change over time in records about biodiversity in Democratic Republic of the Congo



WHY MIGHT THE AMOUNT OF MOBILIZED DATA DECREASE?

Datasets are sometimes removed by publishers, but more often decreases in the number of records are due to the removal of duplicate records and datasets.

SPECIES COUNTS represent the number of binomial scientific names for which GBIF has received data records, organized as far as possible using synonyms recorded in key databases like the Catalogue of Life



Most recent datasets from publishers in Democratic Republic of the Congo

Aedes mosquito distribution across urban and peri-urban areas of Kinshasa city, Democratic Republic of Congo. *Published by University of Kinshasa*
<https://doi.org/10.15468/gjy783>

Bee and hoverfly inventory in the western region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Luki Biosphere Reserve). *Published by University of Kinshasa*
<https://doi.org/10.15468/yq6jvt>

Fisheries of western Lake Tanganyika in March 2024. *Published by Lake Tanganyika Floating Health Clinic*
<https://doi.org/10.15468/mjavxt>

Fisheries of northwestern Lake Tanganyika. *Published by Lake Tanganyika Floating Health Clinic*
<https://doi.org/10.15468/8w3d26>

Species composition and distribution of anopheles gambiae complex circulating in Kinshasa. *Published by University of Kinshasa*
<https://doi.org/10.15468/excax3>

Data from Entomological Collections of Aedes (Diptera: Culicidae) in a post-epidemic area of Chikungunya, City of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. *Published by University of Kinshasa*
<https://doi.org/10.15468/q53h26>

See all datasets from this country or area: gbif.org/dataset/search?publishing_country=CD

Newest publishers from Democratic Republic of the Congo

University of Kinshasa

Lake Tanganyika Floating Health Clinic

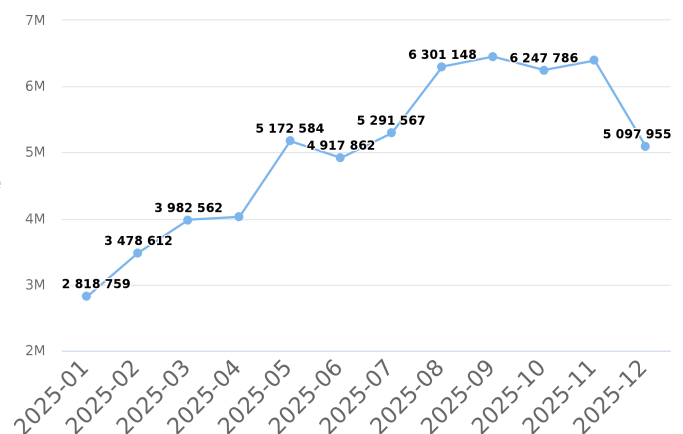
Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité de l'Université de Kisangani

Université Pédagogique Nationale de Kinshasa

Herbarium de la Réserve de l'INERA-Luki

See all publishers from this country or area
gbif.org/publisher/search?country=CD

Occurrence records downloaded from GBIF.org, published by institutions in Democratic Republic of the Congo

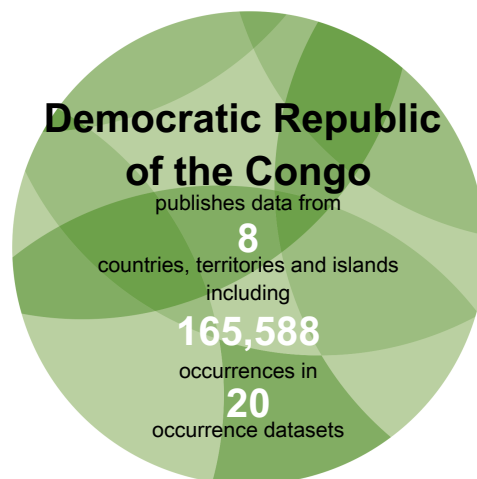
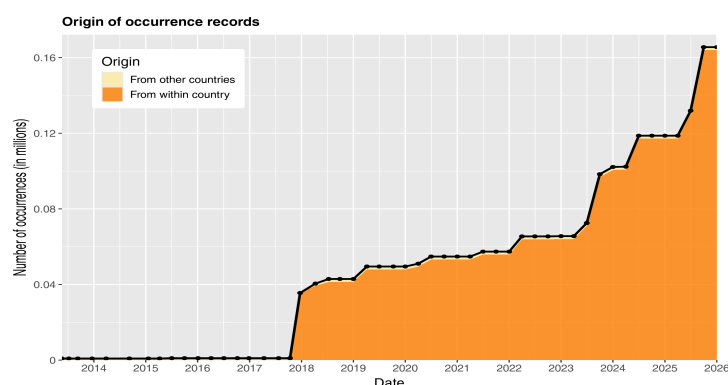


Number of occurrence records downloaded via
GBIF.org published by institutions in Democratic
Republic of the Congo



Data mobilization

Data sharing with country or area of origin by national institutions in Democratic Republic of the Congo



Data sharing with country or area of origin

The chart above shows the number of records shared over time by publishers within Democratic Republic of the Congo, with separate colours for records about species occurring within undefined and those occurring elsewhere.

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Democratic Republic of the Congo

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	Belgium	853,555
2	Democratic Republic of the Congo	163,982
3	United States of America	133,863
4	United Kingdom	90,812
5	Netherlands	56,413
6	Estonia	53,708
7	Sweden	45,086
8	Poland	40,112
9	France	17,190
10	Germany	10,801

Table 1. Ranking of countries or areas contributing data about Democratic Republic of the Congo

Top datasets contributing data about Democratic Republic of the Congo

Meise Botanic Garden Herbarium (BR). 490,504 occurrences in Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Last updated 22 Jul 2025)

EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 130,178 occurrences in Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Last updated 29 Oct 2025)

RBINS DaRWIN. 70,278 occurrences in Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Last updated 11 Mar 2021)

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - Herbarium Specimens. 57,217 occurrences in Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Last updated 2 Jan 2026)

Naturalis Biodiversity Center (NL) - Botany. 44,849 occurrences in Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Last updated 23 Oct 2025)

See all contributing countries and areas or datasets: gbif.org/country/CD/about



Democratic Republic of the Congo participates in the following projects coordinated by GBIF

Using the CBD Clearing-House Mechanism to strengthen biodiversity data acquisition and data sharing

Capacity Enhancement Support Programme, 2019–2020

A new content management system, Bioland Tool, could use the Convention on Biological Diversity's CHM network and infrastructure to improve biodiversity data sharing

<https://www.gbif.org/project/79ZRBGx5dNXYpR2ijHKebK>

Amphibian conservation in DR Congo through biodiversity capacity building and data mobilization

BID: Biodiversity Information for Development, 2017–2019

This project aims to mobilize data and capacity building to (1) examine amphibian species richness and abundance in individual protected area and for the country as a whole, (2) identify the distribution patterns of the threatened species, (3) examine which local and landscape variables are related to observed species richness, abundance and differences in composition, and (4) using BioClim variables, explore what determine species occurrence and predict potential distribution of species in the context of climate change.

<https://www.gbif.org/project/3ejXgOU4xGIMccylWWScoY>

Building capacity in the DRC to establish an effective GBIF

BID: Biodiversity Information for Development, 2016–2018

This project will facilitate DRC's transition from its current status as a GBIF Associate Participant to Voting Participant.

<https://www.gbif.org/project/82768>

See all GBIF projects

[gbif.org/resource/search?contentType=project](https://www.gbif.org/resource/search?contentType=project)