



### LIST OF PROJECTS OF THE F2BC'S FIRST PRIORITY PROGRAMME (BY ENTITY)

Reference	Country/Organization	Nature	Project title	Domain	Sector	Impacts	Total cost (in millions of USD)
1	Angola	State	Simplified sanitation in co-owned properties	CBlue infrastructure, water and	Water and sanitation	Job creation	81,8
2	Angola	State	Creation of a mangrove reserve and development of its potential	D Tourism and the coastal economy	Mangrove Economy / Ecotourism	300 hectares of preserved mangroves	45
3	Angola	State	Artisanal marine fishing and mollusc aquaculture (REMUVIMA / WIMAFRICA)	B.Sustainable fishing and aquaculture	Fishing and aquaculture; Support for women's empowerment	Creation of four (04) women's cooperatives	10
4	Angola	State	Construction of a primate sanctuary	HAS.Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Environment (biodiversity conservation and wildlife protection)	1. Protection and conservation of primates (chimpanzees, gorillas) that are victims of poaching; 2. Rehabilitation and reintroduction of primates into their natural habitat; 3. Strengthening the conservation of the Maiombe forest ecosystems	25
<b>Subtotal Angola: 4</b>							<b>161,8</b>





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8	Cameroon	State	Integrated Mangrove Restoration Program	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Mangrove Economy	5,000 hectares restored, 800 green jobs created, more than 2.5 million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> sequestered	58,6
9	Cameroon	State	Circular economy for the invasive water hyacinth	<b>G.</b> Cross-cutting programs	Circular economy and bioeconomy	3,500 tons of water hyacinth harvested, USD 87.7 million in annual revenue, over 500 hectares of water bodies restored, over 500 jobs created	19,04
10	Cameroon	State	Integrated program to combat coastal and river erosion	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Ecosystem management / Coastal protection	Stabilization of 25 km of coastline and protection of 150 ha, 400 green jobs created, 30% reduction in annual economic losses	17,5
<b>Subtotal Cameroon: 3</b>							<b>95,14</b>



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11	Central African Republic	State	Creation of a biomass power plant for sustainable electricity production and to improve the carbon footprint in the Central African Republic	G.Cross-cutting programs	Renewable energies / Biomass	1. Reduction of 4,800 m <sup>3</sup> /year of fossil fuel, compared to 7,000 diesel generators	30
12	Central African Republic	State	Creation of a Solid Waste Treatment Unit for the city of Bangui and its surrounding areas	C.Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Waste management	Establishment of a modern solid waste treatment unit for Bangui	96,17
13	Central African Republic	State	Project for the construction of two hydroelectric dams, Bacs and Lotemo, and their related structures on the LOBAYE river	C.Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Water and sanitation	1. Improvement of sanitation; 2. Flood reduction and improved public health	407
14	Central African Republic	State	Sanitation and stormwater drainage in the 2nd and 6th districts of Bangui	C. Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Water and sanitation	1. Improvement of sanitation; 2. Flood reduction and improved public health	21
<b>Subtotal Central African Republic: 4</b>							<b>554,17</b>



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15	Republic of the Congo	State	Support for peatland management	<b>HAS</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Environment, conservation and carbon economy	Avoid the emission of 30 billion tonnes of CO2 from peatlands	10
16	Republic of the Congo	State	Support for the development of subsistence farming in the peri-urban areas of large cities	<b>HAS</b> .Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Agriculture	Improved use of chemical fertilizers	3,46
17	Republic of the Congo	State	Rehabilitation of waterways	<b>G</b> .Cross-cutting programs	Sustainable transport	1. Poverty reduction 2. Increased state revenue	264,24
<b>Subtotal Republic of Congo: 3</b>							<b>277,7</b>



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18	Gabon	State	Inventory, conservation and restoration of mangroves	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Mangrove Economy	Mapping and national inventory of mangroves / 1,890 km <sup>2</sup>	4,7
19	Gabon	State	Support for the implementation of the National Land and Water Allocation Plan (PNAT – Phase 1)	<b>C.</b> Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Land-use planning / Sustainable water management	Strategic planning tool to guide agriculture and forestry	4,4
20	Gabon	State	Implementation of the national strategy and action plan for human-wildlife conflict management (Phase 1)	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Biodiversity / Conservation / Protection of vulnerable populations	Protection of 75% of the African forest elephant population	15,8
21	Gabon	State	Valorization of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and Community Forests	G - CROSS-CUTTING PROGRAMS	Support program for civil society and vulnerable populations (women, youth, indigenous people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased income for rural households through the promotion and certification of non-timber forest products (NTFPs);</li> <li>• Improved food and nutritional security for rural communities;</li> <li>• Creation of decent jobs and formalization of trades within NTFPs;</li> <li>• Increased state tax revenue and contribution to the national economy;</li> <li>• Conservation and sustainable management of non-timber forest resources;</li> <li>• Protection of genetic heritage and traditional knowledge associated with NTFPs;</li> <li>• Contribution to reducing deforestation through the economic development of standing forests;</li> <li>• Strengthening of forest governance and transparency in the value chain;</li> <li>• Reduction of rural poverty and empowerment of women producers.</li> </ul>	1,8
<b>Subtotal Gabon: 4</b>							<b>26,7</b>



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22	Equatorial Guinea	State	Improving the artisanal fishing value chain	<b>B</b> Sustainable fishing and aquaculture	Fishing and food security	20% reduction in post-harvest losses	1,2
23	Equatorial Guinea	State	Creation of a national meteorological service to adapt to extreme weather conditions	<b>F</b> Surveillance, prevention and management of health, environmental and epidemiological risks	Weather infrastructure for climate risk management	Installation of 3 automatic stations and an early warning system	21,6
<b>Total Equatorial Guinea: 2</b>							<b>22,8</b>



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24	Kenya	State	Protecting coastal ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods in Kenya	G. Cross-cutting programs	Multisectoral Responsible – Ministry of Environment, Climate and Forests – State Department of Forestry	1. 14,000 ha of mangroves rehabilitated 2. Ecosystem services improved 3. Increased household income 4. Improved fish stocks 5. Reduced climate vulnerability	20
25	Kenya	State	Strengthening resilience to climate change in Kenya's tropical forest basins	G. Cross-cutting programs	Multisectoral Responsible – Ministry of Environment, Climate and Forests – State Department of Forestry	1. Improved regulation and quality of water flow; 2. Reduction of flood and drought risks; 3. Increased forest and terrestrial carbon stocks; 4. Enhanced food security; 5. Job creation for young people and women; 6. Enhanced cross-border cooperation.	20
<b>Total Kenya: 2</b>							<b>40</b>



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26	Uganda	State	Strengthening the vital ecological corridor of the Katonga-Kafu basin wetland ecosystem	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Environment and natural resources	1. att1. Emissions (reduction and sequestration of emissions) 2. Adaptation (resilience, sustainable management of natural resources) 3. Preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity) 4. Employment 5. Social inclusion 6. Gender equality 7. Food security and improved livelihoods	123
27	Uganda	State	Multinational project for the integrated management of water resources of Lakes Edward and Albert	<b>C</b> Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Integrated water resources management	1. Climate, biodiversity, and the environment 2. Mitigation (Emissions reduction and sequestration, climate, biodiversity, and the environment) 3. Mitigation (Emissions reduction and sequestration), sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity 4. Human and territorial development 5. Employment and local economic development 6. Social inclusion and gender equality, food security and nutrition, improved livelihoods and community resilience, contribution to the SDGs and the Blue Fund, theory of change	159,83
<b>Subtotal Uganda: 2</b>							<b>282,83</b>



28	Democratic Republic of the Congo	State	Regional Programme for the Conservation and Enhancement of Peatlands in the Congo Basin	<b>Sustainable ecosystem management (A)</b>	<b>Sustainable management of water resources (6) + water PSE economy (A7)</b>	1. It contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, preserving a significant carbon stock, and strengthening carbon capture and storage mechanisms. 2. It improves the hydrological resilience of territories and protects wetlands and ecosystem services. 3. Finally, it promotes the preservation of biodiversity, transboundary ecological connectivity, and the reduction of pressures on sensitive ecosystems.	500
29	Democratic Republic of the Congo	State	Support program for vulnerable populations in Greater Kasai	<b>Cross-cutting programs (G)</b>		1. Restore degraded lands through agroforestry, natural regeneration and community plantations, while strengthening carbon storage. 2. It protects biodiversity, rehabilitates soils and maintains ecosystem services, reducing pressure on natural forests. 3. It improves the climate resilience of territories by limiting the effects of droughts and promoting sustainable management of natural resources. 4. It creates green jobs, supports local value chains, strengthens food security and the inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups.	500
30	Democratic Republic of the Congo	State	Research & Innovation Program (Greater Kasai)	<b>Cross-cutting programs (G)</b>		The Research & Innovation Program (Greater Kasai) strengthens scientific capacity for climate, biodiversity, and socio-economic development in the face of land degradation and climate vulnerability. It invests in research infrastructure and human skills to generate tailored solutions, disseminated to communities and decision-makers. Impacts include mitigation through agroforestry, local adaptation, skilled employment (for youth and women), food security, and resilience. Aligned with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), "The	300
31	Democratic Republic of the Congo	State	One Health Programme and Environmental Monitoring (Kwilu-Kwango)	<b>Cross-cutting programs (G)</b>		One Health and Environmental Monitoring Program (Kwilu-Kwango) strengthens the climate-environment-health integration through sustainable monitoring of resources and ecosystems. <b>Environmental management</b> Reduces land/forest degradation, preserves biodiversity and ecosystem services; early warning systems against droughts/floods. <b>Socio-health impacts:</b> Improves the resilience of populations (zoonoses, waterborne diseases), creates skilled jobs, includes women/youth in participatory governance. <b>Contributes to the SDGs</b> 3 (Health), 13 (Climate), 15 (Land), 6 (Water), 5 (Gender), 8 (Employment). <b>Aligned with the Blue Background of the Congo Basin</b> Integrated monitoring, climate resilience and sustainable development of territories.	300
32	Democratic Republic of the Congo	State	Kinshasa Integrated Program (erosion + wastewater)	<b>Sustainable ecosystem management (A)</b>		Climate/environment: Stabilization of ravines via nature-based solutions, carbon sequestration (vegetation), reduction of water pollution and restoration of aquatic ecosystems. <b>Urban adaptation:</b> Resilience to extreme rainfall/floods through integrated water/erosion management, preserving urban ecosystem services. <b>Human impacts:</b> Protection of millions of inhabitants, fewer waterborne diseases, green jobs (public works, circular water economy), inclusion of women/youth. <b>SDG contributions</b> 6 (Water/Sanitation), 11 (Sustainable Cities), 13 (Climate), 3 (Health), 5 (Gender), 8 (Employment). Restoration/Infrastructure/Governance → restored ecosystems, reduced	200
33	Democratic Republic of the Congo	State	Mangrove Restoration and Sustainable Economy Program of Kongo Central	<b>Coastal ecosystem management (A), Mangrove economics (A3)</b>		1. Strengthening blue carbon sequestration and contributing to climate objectives; 2. Improving the adaptation of coastal areas to erosion, rising sea levels, and extreme weather events; 3. Promoting biodiversity restoration and the reconstitution of essential habitats for aquatic and terrestrial species; 4. Creating green jobs, supporting local value chains, and strengthening social inclusion, food security, and the economic resilience of communities	250
<b>Subtotal Democratic Republic of Congo: 6</b>							<b>2 050,00</b>



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34	Rwanda	State	Rehabilitation and integrated management of the Rusizi watershed	CBlue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Sustainable water management	1. Reforestation and erosion reduction across 400,000 hectares of the watershed. 2. Flood reduction and improved hydrological balance. 3. Increased agricultural productivity and rural incomes. 4. Strengthened cross-border cooperation with Burundi and the DRC. 5. Contribution to SDGs 6, 13, 15, and 17.	109
35	Rwanda	State	Rehabilitation and sustainable management of the KIVU watershed	CBlue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Sustainable water management	1. Reforestation and restoration of over 450,000 hectares. 2. Improvement of the hydrological balance and reduction of sedimentation in Lake Kivu. 3. Increased agricultural and hydroelectric resilience. 4. Improvement of community livelihoods and development of ecotourism. 5. Contribution to SDGs 6, 13, 14, 15, and 17.	65,9
<b>Subtotal Rwanda: 2</b>							<b>174,9</b>



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36	Sao Tome & Principe	State	Development of the Lemba 2 hydroelectric power plant	<b>G.</b> Cross-cutting programs	Renewable energies / Hydroelectricity	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, empowering women	9,5
37	Sao Tome & Principe	State	Improved supply of horticultural products	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Agriculture / Agroecology	200,000 beneficiaries with improved food quality	5,5
38	Sao Tome & Principe	State	Promoting forest restoration to help cool the planet and combat climate change	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Forests / Sustainable ecosystem management / Climate mitigation	35,000 beneficiaries, improved livelihoods	3
<b>S/Total Sao Tome &amp; Principé: 3</b>							<b>18</b>



39	South Sudan	State	Support for the fish value chain, capacity building and export standards for products	<b>B.</b> Sustainable fishing and aquaculture	Sustainable fishing and aquaculture	1. Reduction of poverty and vulnerability of communities; 2. Reduction of post-harvest losses.	80
40	South Sudan	State	Development of Kinyeti's multi-use water resources	<b>C.</b> Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Sustainable blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	1. Supply of clean and sustainable energy; 2. Supply of drinking water.	180
41	South Sudan	State	Transforming plastic pollution in the upper Congo basin for biodiversity conservation	<b>C.</b> Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Plastic waste management	1. Poverty reduction; 2. Increased state revenue.	40
<b>Subtotal South Sudan: 3</b>							<b>300</b>



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42	Tanzania	State	Strengthening climate resilience in flood-prone areas of Tanzania	<b>Area A: Sustainable management of ecosystems and coastal protection -</b>	7	1. Climate and environment: Enhanced resilience and sustainable resource management, emissions reduction, improved ecosystem services. 2. Human development: Job creation, gender-inclusive adaptation, improved food security. 3. Contribution to the SDGs: SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 15 (Life on land).	90
43	Tanzania	State	Harnessing the potential of blue carbon in Tanzania's coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems	<b>Area A: Sustainable management of ecosystems and coastal protection -</b>		1. Increased carbon sequestration through the protection and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems, and improved biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. 2. Job creation in the blue economy sectors, improved livelihoods for coastal communities, and strengthened food security. 3. Contribution to the SDGs and Intervention Logic of the Congo Basin Blue Fund: Direct support for achieving SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 15 (Life on Land).	50
44	Tanzania	State	Strengthening integrated watershed management for improved ecosystem services and livelihoods in the Lake Victoria basin.	<b>Area A: Sustainable management of ecosystems and coastal protection -</b>		1. Environmental sustainability (restored ecosystems, reduced degradation) 2. Resilience and climate change mitigation (reduced emissions, strengthened adaptation capacities) 3. Human development (improved livelihoods, gender equality) 4. Contributes to SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 15.	30
<b>Subtotal Tanzania 3</b>							<b>170</b>



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45	Chad	State	Support for fisheries and aquaculture value chains	<b>B.</b> Sustainable fishing and aquaculture	Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture	Contribution to SDGs 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14.	27,6
46	Chad	State	Village Forest and Land Management Program (Chari-Logone)	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Sustainable ecosystem management and forestry	Rehabilitation of degraded riverbanks and reforestation	10,92
47	Chad	State	Human-wildlife conflict management	cross-cutting program	Support program for civil society and vulnerable populations (women, youth, indigenous people)	Protection of 70% of the vulnerable population and conservation of elephants	20
<b>Subtotal Chad: 3</b>							<b>58,52</b>



48	Zambia	State	Integration of sisal and cash crops into agricultural systems	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Agriculture / Environment	1. Job creation; 2. Improved well-being	50
49	Zambia	State	Improvement of forest cover and management of the Zambezi-Congo and Chambeshi-Luapula watersheds	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Sustainable ecosystem management and forestry	1. Increased tax revenue; 2. Improved biodiversity.	50
50	Zambia	State	Fruit processing, promotion of sustainable livelihoods, food security and healthy ecosystems	<b>HAS.</b> Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Sustainable ecosystem management / Climate mitigation	35,000 beneficiaries, improved livelihoods	25
<b>Subtotal Zambia: 3</b>							<b>125</b>



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51	CICOS	Institutional	Construction of 18 standardized riverboats (whaling boats)	<b>C.</b> Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	River transport	1. 30% reduction in the number of river navigation accidents on the targeted corridors. 2. 25% increase in the volume of goods transported on the affected waterways. 3. 20% increase in the average revenue of beneficiary river operators.	15,5
52	CICOS	Institutional	Sustainable management of fisheries resources	<b>B.</b> Sustainable fishing and aquaculture	Sustainable Fishing/Aquaculture	1. 15% increase in fish stocks in pilot areas. 2. 20% reduction in catches of protected or juvenile aquatic species. 3. 20% increase in the income of beneficiary fishing households.	24,8
53	CICOS	Institutional	Rehabilitation of the hydrological monitoring system	<b>C.</b> Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Water resource management	1. An 80% increase in the availability of reliable, real-time hydrological data. 3. A 20% reduction in the morbidity rate of waterborne diseases (e.g., cholera, diarrhea, typhoid) in areas covered by the system.	9,99
<b>Subtotal CICOS: 3</b>							<b>50,29</b>



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54	ECCAS	Institutional	Mobilizing and strengthening the capacities of NGOs and community leaders in the Congo Basin countries for the sustainable management of aquatic environments	C. Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Sustainable water resource management	Ecosystem restoration, strengthening community resilience, mobilizing climate finance (carbon market)	0,5
55	ECCAS	Institutional	Development of action plans to strengthen and extend water supply and sanitation systems to semi-urban and rural areas	C. Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Water and Sanitation	1. Expanded access to drinking water and sanitation, improved infrastructure; 2. Reduction of waterborne diseases, job creation	8,5
<b>Subtotal CEEAC 2</b>							<b>9</b>



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56	PEAC	Institutional	Increased capacity of Grand Poubara and Congo-Gabon interconnection	G. Cross-cutting programs	Renewable energy infrastructure / Regional integration	Increased capacity at Grand Poubara to secure supplies for Congo and Gabon	1,6
<b>Subtotal PEAC: 1</b>							<b>1,6</b>
57	CBLV (Lake Victoria Basin Commission)	Institutional	Program to expand access to drinking water and sanitation for low-income urban and rural areas	C. Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Water, sanitation and blue infrastructure	1. Access to clean water and sanitation for 2 million beneficiaries; 2. A 30–40% reduction in pollution of Lake Victoria	68
58	CBLV (Lake Victoria Basin Commission)	Institutional	Climate-resilient economies program: an integrated approach in East Africa	C. Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Water resource management, climate adaptation and nature-based solutions	Restoration of 2 million hectares of wetlands and degraded land	117,7
<b>Subtotal CBLV: 2</b>							<b>185,7</b>



59	ALT (Lake Tanganyika Authority)	Institutional	Lake Tanganyika Integrated Regional Development Program	C. Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Integrated water resource management and sustainable development of river/lake basins	Improving living conditions for 13 million people around the lake	300
60	ALT (Lake Tanganyika Authority)	Institutional	Project to support integrated water resource management at the community level, associated with key biodiversity areas	A. Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Sustainable management of aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity	Protection of key biodiversity areas and reforestation of degraded areas	30
<b>Subtotal ALT: 2</b>							<b>330</b>



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<b>Private sector</b>							
61	SNPC	State	Afforestation program aimed at sequestering 10 million tonnes of carbon in the Bateke Plateaus	HAS.Sustainable ecosystem management and coastal protection	Forests / Sustainable ecosystem management / Climate mitigation	Valorization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), such as honey / Agroforestry with agricultural and pastoral systems	105,08
<i>Subtotal private sector: 1</i>							<b>105,08</b>
<b>NGOs and Civil Society</b>							
61	Civil society (CICOS)	Institutional	Inclusion and strengthening of the climate resilience of indigenous peoples of the Congo Basin through improved access to drinking water and the development of sustainable river transport	C. Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Water resource management and river transport	1. 150,000 beneficiaries will have access to safe drinking water, with a 40% reduction in waterborne diseases. 2. Travel time for isolated communities will be reduced by 50%, and local trade will increase by 60%. 3. Support will be provided to 500 vulnerable communities, creating over 8,000 direct and indirect jobs for Indigenous Peoples.	28
63	CICOS Civil Society	Institutional	Socio-economic integration of young people in the Congo Basin through income-generating activities (IGAs)	C. Blue infrastructure, water and sanitation	Water resource management	1. Over 10,000 young people trained and integrated into the workforce, resulting in a 35% reduction in unemployment in targeted areas. 2. Creation of 15,000 direct and indirect jobs and an average 50% increase in income for young beneficiaries. 3. Establishment of 5,000 income-generating activities and youth cooperatives, at least 40% of which are led by young women.	25
<b>Total NGOs and Civil Society 2</b>							<b>53</b>
<b>TOTAL : 63</b>							<b>5 320,28</b>