



# IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF THE CONGOLESE STRATEGY FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY (2025 - 2030)

# 1. Context

The Congolese strategy for the blue economy aims to focus on alignment with the African strategy for the blue economy of the AU-IBAR adopted in October 2019 and based essentially on five detailed thematic areas considered essential to growth. sustainable and inclusive blue economy in Africa. These are the following thematic areas:

1. Fisheries, aquaculture, mariculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems
2. Navigation/transport, commerce, ports
3. Coastal and maritime tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, infrastructure
4. Sustainable energy and mineral resources and innovative industries
5. Policies, institutional governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financing
6. Maritime safety, security and enforcement

It should be noted that these five thematic areas emerged from the framework of the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference in Nairobi in November 2018. The objectives of the conference were in line with the vision of the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan 2018-2023 and to the African Union Agenda 2063, both contributing to the inclusive and secure transformation and growth of Africa. However, the sixth thematic area listed above will be consolidated by the stakeholder consultative workshop to be held from April 24 to 26, 2024 in Kinshasa.

Therefore, the implementation of the DRCongolese blue economy strategy is an essential instrument capable of helping to stimulate sustainable economic growth, social prosperity and inclusion, as well as environmental management and protection. These objectives would effectively be achieved by building on the recommendations of the STC-ARDWE of October 2019. Among the recommendations imposed on the African Union Commission are:

- i. support adequate awareness, capacity building and sharing of best practices regarding the application of the blue economy concept;
- ii. support the establishment of blue governance mechanisms to ensure planning and coordination at continental, regional and national levels; And

- iii. mobilize resources for the implementation of the Blue Economy Strategy Master Plan in Africa.

Based on the recommendations set out above, AU-IBAR was able to develop an implementation plan for the Congolese strategy for the blue economy thanks to the support of the Kingdom of Norway. The development of the implementation plan requires the engagement of blue economy stakeholders, representatives of coastal communities and other relevant government agencies in a consultative workshop developed to turn it into a national document. This stems from the concept of the blue economy which involves the conservation of marine ecosystem services and natural capital with the aim of improving human livelihoods and economic growth consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals.

In light of the above, the current implementation plan will serve the Congolese Blue Economy Strategy (SCEB) as the nation's leading strategy to initiate actions aimed at harnessing the potential for sustainable and inclusive development. in the Democratic Republic of Congo and to maximize opportunities for a more advanced and inclusive development of an efficient blue economy in the DRC.

## 2. Objectives and content

The implementation plan for Congo's blue economy strategy proposes a path to avoid the challenges that hinder the implementation of the blue economy strategy.

The timetable for the implementation plan will be determined during the national consultation workshop.

It fully captures the relevant elements of the DRC blue economy, including activities, implementation timelines, expected results, verification measures and actors.

The Implementation Plan will therefore contribute to the achievement of Agenda 2063 of the African Union; the African Integrated Maritime Strategy 2014 (AIMS 2050); the 2014 Policy

Framework and Reform Strategy for African Fisheries and Aquaculture (PFRS); the 2015 United Nations 2030 Agenda (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs); and the 2016 African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa (Lomé Charter).

The Implementation Plan is structured around the 6 thematic areas mentioned above, namely:

1. Fisheries, aquaculture, mariculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems
2. Navigation/transport, commerce, ports
3. Coastal and maritime tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, infrastructure
4. Sustainable energy and mineral resources and innovative industries
5. Policies, institutional governance, employment, job creation, poverty eradication and innovative financing.
6. Maritime safety, security and enforcement

For each of them, an overall presentation of the context precedes the institutional arrangements required at different scales and between the main stakeholders, as well as a summary table presenting the goals, key objectives and actions. A set of detailed tables identifying key actions, expected results, deadlines, stakeholders and means of verification are presented in the last section of the document. For each objective, specific progress indicators will be provided.

The different institutional arrangements to be put in place are provided by the competent working groups for each of the thematic areas during the national consultative workshop. They also contribute to the identification of key activities to be carried out.

### 3. Overview

This section will provide an overview of the context, specific objectives and institutional arrangements to be put in place for each of the 6 thematic areas.

Thematic area 5 (Police, institutions and governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financing) is a cross-cutting area. The governance dimension, called Blue Governance, further constitutes an overarching thematic area.

**Thematic area 1: Fisheries, aquaculture, mariculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems**

## **Context and specific objectives**

Fisheries and aquaculture contribute immensely to blue growth in the DRC while creating jobs, wealth, food security, improved livelihoods, employment opportunities and human and national security. Thematic area 1 revealed the importance of sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, conservation and sustainable conservation of aquatic ecosystems. The fish value chain, which encompasses harvesting, processing, packaging and distribution activities, forms the value chain for product delivery and contributes to the livelihoods of people living in ocean coastal areas Atlantic, the Congo River as well as all the lakes of the DRC. Women play an essential role in the fisheries supply chain, particularly the marketing of fishery products; Women represent half of the total workforce in fisheries and aquaculture value chains and play crucial roles, but the share of them working in the informal sector and occupying the lowest positions paid, the most precarious and the least qualified is largely and unfairly disproportionate. In the aquaculture sector, they represent 28 percent of the primary sector workforce, 18 percent in the fishing sector, and around 50 percent in the pre- and post-harvest parts of the value chain (FAO , 2020m).

### **A. Fishing**

The fishing sector includes maritime fishing, inland fishing and aquaculture. Marine production comes from a small coastline approximately 40 km long wedged between Angola and the Republic of Congo, with an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) which covers an estimated area of 1,150 km<sup>2</sup>.

Freshwater fishery resources populate the country's numerous lakes, marshes and floodplains fed by the rich hydrographic system of the Congo Basin.

Aquaculture is mainly based on family subsistence fish farming in which the cultivation of Tilapias and catfish is predominant despite the potential for breeding other species.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has significant fishing potential, estimated at more than 707,000 tonnes of annual production.

A potential linked mainly to its vast hydrographic network and its relief favorable to the development of fish farming. The development of fishing is therefore a priority to combat food insecurity, as fish can easily supplement the animal protein needs of the poorest populations.

Current annual production, essentially artisanal and continental, is around 240,000 tonnes, or around 30% of the potential. Due to the short length of the coast, catches of marine origin are modest and estimated at around 2% of total production since the 1980s, with only 6000 tonnes.

This total production corresponds to an average annual consumption of 5.5kg per inhabitant. All of this production comes from artisanal fishing using canoes and beach seines.

According to the report's sources, fish production in the DRC is in decline. The current overall contribution of aquaculture to the total volume of fish consumed is marginal. Demand is increasingly satisfied (although it is undoubtedly not complete on all markets) by large quantities of fish imported from China, East Africa, Namibia, 'Europe,...



*Figure 1: Fishing in Wagenia Falls on the Congo River, Tshopo Province*

Table n°1: Potential of lakes in DR Congo

No.	Lakes	Geomorphological data
		- Area: + 820 km <sup>2</sup> ,
1.	Atlantic coast	- Altitude: 0 m (at sea level)
		- Length: 40 km

- Potential: 6,000 tonnes per year, but current production is estimated at 3,800 tonnes
- The catches are mainly composed of the following species: Gulidochromis, white shark, sole, perch, conger eels, captain, barracuda
- Total area: 32,900 km<sup>2</sup>
- Congolese Part: 14,800 km<sup>2</sup> (45%); Tanzania: 13,500 km<sup>2</sup> (41%); Burundi: 2,600 km<sup>2</sup> (8%); Zambia: 2000 km<sup>2</sup> (6%)
- Altitude: 773 m
- Maximum depth: 1,436 m; minimum: 700 m
- Average depth: 570 m
- Length: 680 km

## 2. Lake Tanganyika

- Width: 7 km
- PH: 7.6 at swamp level and reaches 9.5 in full water
- Total potential: 300,000 to 1,000,000 tonnes/year
- Temperature: 25°C
- Oxygenation limit: North basin: 80 m, South basin: 150 m
- Catches consist mainly of pelagic species including 75% *Stolothrissa tanganicae*, 10% *Limnothrissa miodon* and 15% *Lates luciolates* and other species.
- Area: 2,700 km<sup>2</sup>, including 1,700 km<sup>2</sup> (63%) for DR Congo
- Altitude: 1,463 m

Temperature: 24.5°C, 25.5°C

## 3. Lake Kivu

- PH: varies between 6.5-9.3
- Length: 89 km
- Width: 48 km

- Average depth: 285 m, maximum; 485 m
  - Annual production potential: 7,000 to 19,000 tonnes/year for the Congolese part
  - Species: Bariliusubangensis, Barbus, clarias, Tilapia and Hyplochromis, Stolotrissatanganycae.
- No. Lakes**
- Geomorphological data**
- Area: 1,940 km<sup>2</sup>, including 1,630 km<sup>2</sup> of DR Congo (84%), Uganda: 310 km<sup>2</sup> (16%)
  - Altitude: 916 m
  - Length: 90 km
  - Average width: 40 km
- 4. Lake Edward**
- Potential: 13,000 tonnes to 16,000 tonnes/year
  - Average depth: 30 m, maximum: 117 m
  - Species: The fish fauna is essentially composed of Tilapia (60%), Protopterus (10%), Bagrus (10%), Clarias (10%), Barbus (5%), Miscellaneous (5%). The number of fishermen is currently estimated at 1,600, while the constraint in this body of water is represented by the shortage of fishing equipment and the lack of processing and conservation infrastructure; as well as appropriate means of transport.
  - Area: 5,270 km<sup>2</sup>, including 2,420 km<sup>2</sup> (40%) for the DR Congo and 2,850 km<sup>2</sup> (54%) for the Ugandan part
  - Altitude: 618 m
  - Length: 160 km
- 5. Lake Albert**
- Width: 35 km
  - PH: varies between 8.5 to 9.3
  - Average depth: 25 m, maximum: 56 m
  - Surface temperature, water temperatures can reach 30°C while that of the bottom is equivalent to 22.5°C

- The potential of the lake is estimated at 30,000 tonnes/year for the part of DR Congo

- The catches are mainly composed of the following species: idrocyon, baremos, lates, tilapia and bagrus.

- Area: 4,650 km<sup>2</sup> including 1,950 km<sup>2</sup>, or (42%) for DR Congo

- Potential: 12,000 tonnes/year

**6. Lake Moero**

- Altitude: 930 m

- Exploited species: Tilapia macrochir (80%), Clarias, Synodontis, Barbus altivelis and Mormyridae.

- Area: 6,256 km<sup>2</sup>

- Altitude: 574 m

- Length: 250 km

**7. Kamalondo's Depression**

- The exploitable potential of this depression is estimated at 30,000 tonnes per year, but current production is estimated at 17,000 tonnes/year

- The catches are mainly composed of the following species: Idrocyon, baremos, Lates, Tilapia, Protopterus and Bagrus.

**Table n°2: Main fish-bearing reaches**

<b>No.</b>	<b>PROVINCES</b>	<b>BIEFS</b>	<b>FISHING AREAS</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Ex. Bandundu</b>	Lake Mai-Ndombe	Inongo, Kolobeke, Mushie
		Congo River	Bolobo-Kwamuth
<b>2.</b>	<b>Ex. Ecuador</b>	Lake Tumba	Bikoro
		Congo River	Bumba-Lukolele
		Luapula Moero Complex	Kilwa, Pweto, Kasenga
<b>3.</b>	<b>Ex. Katanga</b>	Lake Tshangalele	Mwandingusha
		Lake Nzilo	Seke
		Lake Tanganyika	Moliro, Moba, Kalemie
		Congo River	Kongolo, Kabalo, Bukama
<b>4.</b>	<b>Ex. Eastern Province</b>	Lake Albert	Kasenyi, Tsomia, Mahagi-port
		Congo River	Kisangani-Isangi
<b>5.</b>	<b>South Kivu</b>	Lake Tanganyika	Baraka, Uvira
		Lake Kivu	Kalehe, Kazima, Nzula, Minova, Katana

6.	<b>North Kivu</b>	Lake Edward	Kyavinyonge, Vitshumbi
7.	<b>Maniema</b>	Congo River	Kindu
8.	<b>Ex. Western Kasai</b>	Western Kasai reach	Bambane, Mapangu, Lodi, Eila, Port Ilumbe, Butala, Bokila, Kasai Mwala, Kambuyi, Kambulu, Ilebo
9.	<b>Ex. Kasai Oriental</b>	Kasai Oriental reach	Lubilanji, Lomami, Tshiofa
10.	<b>Ex. Bas-Congo</b>	Congo River Atlantic Ocean	Mpioka-Luozi, Boma-Estuaire Banana, Moanda, N'siamfumu
11.	<b>Ex. Kinshasa</b>	Congo River	Pool Malebo

Source: General information on the main fishing zones Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Fisheries Directorate, Kinshasa, September 2002.

### **Institutional arrangements to be put in place**

The institutional arrangements needed to make this five-year implementation plan (2025-2030) effective and efficient for the sustainable fisheries and aquaculture sector could include the following non-prescriptive actions/elements

- The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (hereinafter referred to as the Supervisory Authority) in charge of fishing and aquaculture in the DRC serves as an engine of growth and provides new impetus to unlock the full potential of the sector. It is responsible for overseeing the establishment of effective coordination mechanisms through broad consultative processes with other stakeholders and making relevant recommendations to lead the sector;

**Note:** Recommendations aimed at boosting the DRCongolese fishing and aquaculture sector should be streamlined to adapt to the DRCongolese perspective based on the particularities of the fishing and aquaculture sector in Congo by the relevant working group .

## **Recommendations:**

The opportunities for aquaculture development in the DRC are promising. To hope to improve production, long-term investment at all levels seems essential. These include trade dedicated to the production of animal feed, support services (public and private) particularly in terms of research and development, education and training, but also extension services. Any commercial development in the aquaculture sector in the Kivus and the East should focus on the viability of large-scale cage or pond farming through inputs of impeccable

quality often originating or passing through the 'East Africa. The development of market systems in the Kinshasa region should focus on improving the cold chain and market access. Collaboration between producers is desirable. This would make it possible to import good quality food and obtain better yields to be competitive on the fish market.

The capacity for fish farming in Tanganyika seems very low. This would require pre-commercial investments (i.e. investments that are difficult to obtain if they come only from the private sector). The challenges common to the entire country indicate several key areas of intervention:

1. Diet is the main priority. Substandard food currently poses a major obstacle to the growth of the sector. Improving local animal feed production capacity seems possible in the long term. Progress and economies of scale have been made in Kinshasa, but under current conditions, securing the supply of good quality imported food offers much better prospects.

2. Supporting group purchasing of food can be a way to secure this supply. Supply chains vary from one region to another. However, all regions seem to benefit from the association of organized cooperatives and animal feed importers. Such a step would involve coordination costs, but should be commercially feasible.

3. Extension services and knowledge transfer are necessary to help different stakeholders who lack guidance and support. They are forced to find adequate and costly solutions to reduce the risks linked to their aquaculture activities. Among the various areas for improvement, it would be necessary to encourage fish farmers to work in groups and increase the number of reference fish farmers in certain regions in order to teach their profession to others.

4. The availability of quality fingerlings is an ongoing problem. While new hatcheries are being developed in South Kivu and Kinshasa, breaking even will take some time and their geographic reach into rural areas and other regions appears very limited. Furthermore, for the impact to be real, factories and distribution will have to be managed rigorously. In the medium and long term, these costs will have to be borne by farmers for commercial purposes, this would in particular make it possible to integrate the supply of good quality fry into the commercial model.

5. In order to fully realize the benefits of increased supply of fingerlings, extension services will need to be strengthened. A first step would be to build the capacity of SENAQUA staff who, with their limited technical knowledge, are themselves poorly equipped and do not have sufficient resources to support smallholders and the formal industry as it develops.

6. Actions for aquaculture should support industries that will strengthen animal feed value chains (e.g. chicken feed), linking with other agricultural capacity programs (e.g. chicken feed) (i.e. nearby industries where targeted investments will result in mutual benefits, increasing the capacity of complementary sectors and industries beyond what would be achievable by each individually). Integration with other agro-based industries would build capacity in value-added activities as well as primary production.

- A directorate or unit is created to oversee planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluations;
- Within the Directorate/Unit, set up a global steering committee made up of members coming, among others, from ministries/divisions/agencies (presidency of the republic) concerned by the sector (multi-sectoral approach/land planning, including environment, maritime transport, tourism, energy, agriculture, trade), representatives of the commercial fishing industry, representatives of artisanal fishing, fishing cooperatives/associations, academics and NGOs . The steering committee may create work teams and/or co-opt additional expert members, as needed.
- The main responsibility of the steering committee will be to domesticate the plan and manage its implementation;
- The Authority appoints/delegates a senior official to provide strategic leadership to the Steering Committee and serve as the main liaison/link with the National Blue Economy Coordination Unit and point of contact with AU-IBAR, and other organizations regions concerned. The Authority integrates the plan into general government development policies to ensure policy coherence and unlock national public resources to help boost implementation;
- The Authority fulfills its sectoral obligations at the national, state and local levels, including the implementation of this plan, supported by AU-IBAR and its partners;
- The Authority and AU-IBAR carry out periodic monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

The table below presents the thematic area goals for each goal, objective and target, planned actions, expected results, means of verification, timeline and coordination and partnership.

**Thematic area 1: Fisheries, aquaculture, mariculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems**

<b>Aim</b>	<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Goal 3</b>
	<p>Optimize the conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources while minimizing conflicts with other blue economy sub-themes</p>	<p>Realize the full potential of wealth creation for fishing and aquaculture sector to optimally contribute to blue growth</p>	<p>Ensuring sustainability social, economic, environmental and fair results and human rights while preserving natural capital and blue investment</p>
<b>Goals</b>	<p>1.1 Establish institutional coordination mechanisms to harmonize fishing and aquaculture activities with other blue economy themes</p>	<p>2.1 Develop sustainable fishing and aquaculture production to improve the livelihoods, food and nutritional security of Congolese people who depend on fish as a source of protein</p>	<p>3.1 Promote sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities and indigenous peoples</p>
	<p>1.2 Formulate an ecosystem management approach by area (marine protected areas and aquatic space planning) for effective governance of the DRC's aquatic natural capital and ecosystem services</p>	<p>2.2 Improve access to markets and infrastructure</p>	<p>3.2 Improve fisheries governance for sustainable fishing in the Congo maritime zone and protect investments in the fishing sector</p>
	<p>1.3. Encourage the promotion of nature-based solutions for the sustainable conservation of aquatic biodiversity</p>	<p>2.3. Promote capacity building of stakeholders in the fisheries and aquaculture sector</p>	<p>3.3 Create safe and secure working conditions</p>
	<p>1.4. Establish regional cooperation on blue economy themes</p>	<p>2.4. Promote small and medium-sized businesses and associations working</p>	<p>3.4 Develop a maritime protection plan to protect the Congolese coasts and its waterways.</p>

		in the fishing and aquaculture sector	
		2.5. Promote the development of inclusive blue value chains integrating sustainable fishing aquaculture, ornamental fishing and ecotourism	3.5. Rehabilitate and secure threatened fishing areas, prevent pollution and degradation of aquatic environments, fight against invasive species:

**Thematic area 2: Maritime transport, trade, ports, maritime safety, security and law enforcement**

## Context and specific objectives

The shipping industry, as a hub of the blue economy, contributes to and supports the economies of coastal and landlocked countries, connecting industrial centers and markets within and across national borders. It is one of the global innovative industries with the capacity to generate wealth and jobs and is an important driver for sustainable economic growth and positive developments. Maritime trade is currently dominated by conglomerates which unilaterally set freight rates and thus organize the maritime transport market in their own way.

However, positive developments have taken place as, since 2017, the global economy and maritime trade have rebounded from the historic lows of 2016, almost a decade after the economic and financial crisis of 2008-2009. Key economic and shipping indicators have improved, reflecting growth in investment, manufacturing and merchandise trade in Africa.

With a length of 16,238 km, this network includes:

- The Banana-Matadi maritime reach (150 km);

- The middle reach of the Congo River (Kinshasa-Kisangani), the Kasai River and their tributaries (13,458 km); And

- The upper reach of Lualaba and the lakes (2,630 km). On this network we find: - 40 developed river and lake ports including Kinshasa, Ilebo, Kalemie, Kisangani, Mbandaka, Ubundu and Kindu;

- 3 seaports: Matadi, Boma and Banana;

- 24 river routes which constitute the main means of replacing roads and railways;

- The lake network of Lake Kivu, 106 kilometers long which connects Bukavu to Goma; that of Lake Tanganyika, 1,425 kilometers long, which connects the DRC to Zambia, Tanzania and Burundi;

11- The river network from Kindu to Ubundu (310 kilometers) and from Kongolo to Malemba-Nkulu (390 kilometers). River transport therefore occupies an important place on the Congo River and its tributaries, especially in the northwest of the country. However, navigability on this natural network is hampered by the absence of dredging and insufficient investment in infrastructure, signaling and/or marking.



Figure: Map of river ports in the DRC 2.4.

The DRC has a hydrographic network of more than 15,000 km of river and lake routes, which can be considered the backbone of communication routes for its socio-economic development. River and lake navigation was carried out in satisfactory conditions until the 1980s and history has shown that this mode of transport can be efficient and safe. However, due to lack of funding and resources given the situation of instability that the DRC has experienced in recent years, transport by water has become extremely slow and dangerous. Port infrastructure and navigation aids are in an advanced state of disrepair in some places.

As there are international and continental legal instruments (the UNCTAD Code of Conduct for Maritime Conferences of 1974, the DRCongolese law on merchant shipping, AIMS 2050, Agenda 2063, the revised African Maritime Transport Charter, the 2016 Lomé Charter on Safety and Security), the approach consists of building on current dynamics, both at the regional level, in close collaboration with AU Member States, and at the international level to create synergies and build capacities through cooperation with various institutions and development partners.

The Congolese government has secured site space in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam to set up offices for its new shipping company, Lignes Maritimes Congolaises, which began operations in June 2022 to coordinate imports and exports of their countries where imports are now cheaper and easier, with customs tariffs about to be reduced. This will adequately resolve the issue of storage, traceability and security of its products, as the DRC expects an increase in its activities after joining the EAC in April 2022.

The DRC comes to the bloc with a huge market of 90 million people and the potential to contribute to an expanded market and investment opportunities to boost the EAC common market.

As a member of the Southern African Development Community (Sadc), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (Comesa), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), the DRC has already concluded bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with EAC partner states in various areas, including customs, infrastructure and productive and social sectors.

The new DRC shipping line will also use Tanzanian ports, which could provide an additional incentive for Dodoma's latest program to develop its inland ports including Lake Tanganyika ports aimed at speeding up the movement of goods and people in the Great Lakes region, mainly towards DR Congo.

The current institutional situation which constitutes a handicap for maritime transport and the development of inter-state trade lies mainly in the disinterest of state authorities who give more importance to other sectors, hence the following consequences:

- International conventions and related agreements, even if ratified, are not implemented,
- There is little political will to pay particular attention to the management of maritime traffic rights recognized by UNCTAD, which prevents DRC/African shipping companies from being competitive with those from other continents. This situation is aggravated by a lack of synergy between the national administrations responsible for managing the different modes of transport. In this regard, for the governance of the sector and the coordination of activities, it is necessary to make the following recommendations adapted to the DRCongolese perspective:

## Recommendations:

- Promote the full implementation of the following DRCongolese maritime legislation: The law on merchant shipping, the law on coastal and inland navigation (law on cabotage), the

DRCongolese law on maritime administration and security, the law on maritime the DRC Port Authority, the National Inland Waters Law of 2004 and other laws.

- Strengthen the coordination bodies of the blue economy in Congo. It is also necessary to strengthen the institutional support of the Congolese State for organizations in the maritime sector.
- Ratify international conventions and various regional and sub-regional agreements relating to maritime transport and international trade, in particular those relating to the free movement of people and goods. It is also necessary to establish good governance, including at the port level.
- . The proper application of these international conventions must:
  - Promote navigation safety and customs clearance of goods in ports
  - Improve trade facilitation and promote the orderly expansion of trade and transport; harmonize standards
  - Remove all barriers to trade and promote the unification of trade documents
  - Improving the ease of doing business in DRC ports, by making ports more user-friendly
  - Promote transport intermodality and the connection of ports with the hinterland, thereby optimizing costs and reducing port congestion
  - Fully implement national cabotage transport, which could help promote coastal trade and build local capacity.
  - facilitate integrated transportation; set up databases across the entire trade and transport chain.

Organize greater synergy and consultation between national structures responsible for managing maritime transport for greater consistency and efficiency in actions. This synergy will make it possible to modernize DRC ports and create new ports capable of receiving the latest generation of ships, to strengthen and modernize universities, schools, institutes and specialized academies for the training of stakeholders, and to control maritime freight.

**Thematic area 2: Shipping/transport, trade, ports, maritime safety, security and law enforcement**

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Goal 2</b>
<b>Goals</b>	Transport goods from African countries for import and export to reasonable prices	Develop maritime transport
	1.1 Ensure effective governance of the DR Congo maritime domain to improve the safety and security of ships	2.1 Develop a robust cabotage regime to develop local tonnage and human development capacity.
	1.2 Develop access to ports and improve intermodal transport to connect ports to other hinterlands	2.2 Change the international carriage contract of our local cargo (crude oil) from free on board (FOB) to cost and freight insurance (CIF)
	1.3 Modernize and digitalize DRC ports to accommodate larger vessels and for effective and efficient port operations	2.3 Dredging of ports to ensure accessibility to vessels with greater draft.
	1.4 Improve the use of Congolese inland waterways and reduce pressure on highways from trucks carrying containers	2.4 Improve port service indicators (turnaround time, waiting time, etc.) and monitoring of arbitrary loads, handling costs to improve port choice and the attractiveness of DR Congo ports
	1.5 Encourage the ratification of maritime conventions and navigation safety codes	2.5 Develop and implement an integrated national maritime security framework for effective interdiction of maritime crimes in the Congo maritime zone

	1.6 Promote cooperation and collaboration of the DR Congo navies with regional navies.	2.6
	1.7	2.7

**Thematic area 3:** Coastal and maritime tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, infrastructure in the context of the Congolese blue economy

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>Objective 4</b>
	Activities and coastal developments and the maritime sector comply all environmental protection and the laws, directives and regulations	Promote an integrated approach and Coastal and sustainable Marine tourism	Supporting the development of resilient infrastructure in the coastal marine sector Tourism sector	Resilient Infrastructure, Blue carbon and other ecosystem Services
<b>Goals</b>	1.1 Develop integrated strategies for sustainable environmental management	2.1 Promote the rich cultural heritage, pristine beaches and natural sites of the DRC to attract coastal tourism	3.1 Develop integrated strategies for sustainable tourism	4.1 Expand strategies for resilient Infrastructure

	1.2 Develop capacity to climate resilience blue economy and communities	2.2 Develop capacities to strengthen establishments	3.2 Develop Integrated tourism Infrastructure strategies	4.2 Establish strategic links including Infrastructure
	1.3 Designate areas harboring endemic species as marine Protected areas to make them areas prohibited from industrial or other harmful human activities	2.3 Harmonize collaboration on cross-border issues	3.3 Create safe and secure working conditions	4.3 Promote the integration of blue carbon and ecosystem services into CC policies and coastal and aquatic policies
	1.4 Promote local communities livelihood	2.4 Improve partnership between public and private sector	3.4 Deploy early warning systems for preparedness and responses to adverse weather conditions	
	1.5 Develop a risk management framework and promote the integration of ratified conventions and treaties into national legislation. legislations at all levels of government	2.5 Promote capacity building and technology transfer	3.5. Building resilient infrastructure that will withstand the effects of climate change	
	1.6 Develop information database and dissemination mechanism	2.6 Improve inter and intra coordination mechanism	3.6. Promote an ideal security architecture for security issues that allows appropriation by the DRCongos	

**Thematic area 4:**Sustainable mineral resources and energy and innovative industries in the context of the Congolese blue economy

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Goal2</b>	<b>Goal3</b>	<b>Goal 4</b>
	Open the sustainable energy potential	Create a regulatory environment conducive to the development and application of sustainable blue energy	Ensure that developments in the sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations	Exploit the potential of innovation Industries by R&D
<b>Goals</b>	1.1 Increase blue energy penetration into the DR Congo energy mix	2.1 Reform unsustainable financial structure and create favorable energy financing instruments	3.1 Require regular environmental assessments and risk management plans for all minefields as advance planning tools as well as regular audits throughout the lifespan of particular fields; prosperity	4.1 Expand policy framework for accelerate the transfer and application of blue economy technologies
	1.2 Contribute by increasing reliability, cleanliness, affordable and modern energy	2.2 Develop sustainable blue energy master plan and policy derivatives	3.2 Prohibit prospecting and mining of solid minerals in fragile ecosystems including coastal waters, forests and other areas of high heritage value	4.2 Strengthen institutional, infrastructural and human capacity development
	1.3 Evaluate the availability enough infrastructure at the level (a) national (b) regional, c) and continental	2.3 Develop evaluation guidelines environmental impact for assessment (EIA)	3.3 Capacity building and technology transfer	4.3 Promote The app of innovation Industries

	1.4 Power the blue economy	2.4 Develop guidelines for environmental, social and governance risk assessment (ESIA)	3.4 Strengthen existing collaboration with security agencies (Ministerial Monitoring Working Group)	4.4 Create an innovative industrial database and supporting tools
	1.5	2.5 Promote R&D and technology transfer	3.5. Regulate all levels of mining, including those on an artisanal scale	
	1.6	2.6	3.6 Create a direct budget for capacity building, purchase of operational equipment and vehicles	

Thematic area 5: Policies, institutions and governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financial industries in the context of the Congolese blue economy

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Goal1</b> Strengthen the Establishments for Political environment and governance for coordinate the DRC Blue economy	<b>Goal 2</b> Promote The Congolese blue economy to drive Economy Transformations	<b>Goal3</b> Congo will assume leadership in financing the development of the blue economy
<b>Goals</b>	1.1. Promote consistency in political practice and harmonization regulatory executives within and in all sectors and levels	2.1. To integrate integrated strategies for sustainable development and An inclusive blue economy focused on improving the value chain	3.1. Develop innovative and sustainable solutions financing tools and catalysts to implement blue economy strategies at national, local and international levels

	1.2. Capacitate them establishments in promote cross-sector collaboration, implementation and responsibility in at the height of the Congo in relation to blue economy objectives	2.2. General public relevant mechanism and a framework for operationalize the AfCFTA and other regional and continental executives	3.2. Initiate tax reform and other incentives to improve the financial system and improve PPP and financing (State and non-state).
	1.3. Improve analytical and information assistance system at all levels for an informed decision production and reporting	2.3. Strengthen the capacities of the blue economy and accelerate scientific research, technology and innovation	3. Promote creation of a blue DRCongolese commercial alliance for health and sustainable use Aquatic ecosystems of Congo
	1.4	2.4. Develop a national roadmap for the blue economy for Congo.	3.4 Promote sustainable and innovative ocean financing for the development of the blue economy

## Thematic areas in detail

For each thematic area, the strategic goals are divided into specific objectives, themselves characterized by several targets. Detailed breakdowns of targets, actions, expected results and means of verification for each objective will be contained in the tables below. These objectives are neither exhaustive nor static and can be reassessed during the mid-term review of the implementation plan.

**Thematic area 1:** Fisheries, aquaculture, mariculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems

Table 1.0: Thematic area 1, objective 1.1 of goal 1

<b>Objective 1:</b> Improve the conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources while minimizing conflicts with other blue economy sub-themes
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Objective 1.1 Establish institutional coordination mechanisms to harmonize fishing and aquaculture activities with other blue economy themes in the different reservoirs (Atlantic coast, lakes and rivers)					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partners (P)

Table 1.1: Thematic area 1, objective 1.2 of goal 1

<b>Objective 1:</b> Improve the conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources while minimizing conflicts with other blue economy sub-themes					
Objective 1.2 Designate an ecosystem management approach by area (marine protected areas and marine spatial planning) for effective governance of the marine natural capital and ecosystem services of Congo					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 1.2: Thematic area 1, objective 1.3 of goal 1

<b>Objective 1:</b> Improve the conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources while minimizing conflicts with other blue economy sub-themes					
Objective 1.3 Promote nature-based solutions (mangrove restoration) for the sustainable conservation of marine biodiversity					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	means of verification	time	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 1.3: Thematic area 1, objective 2.1 of goal 2

<b>Objective 2:</b> Reaching the full wealth creation potential for the fisheries and aquaculture sector to optimally contribute to blue growth					
Objective 2.1 Develop sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to improve the livelihoods, food and nutritional security of DRCongolese who depend on fish as a source of protein					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 1.4: Thematic area 1, objective 2.3 of goal 2

<b>Objective 2:</b> Reaching the full wealth creation potential for the fisheries and aquaculture sector to optimally contribute to blue growth					
Objective 2.3 Develop a fisheries development plan for the nation.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	means of verification	time	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 1.5: Thematic area 1, objective 2.5 of goal 2

<b>Objective 2:</b> Reaching the full wealth creation potential for the fisheries and aquaculture sector to optimally contribute to blue growth					
Objective 2.5 Promote an inclusive blue value chain integrating the fishing sector, sustainable aquaculture, ornamental fishing and tourism					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)


Table 1.6: Thematic area 1, objective 3.1 of goal 3

<b>Objective 3:</b> Ensure sustainable social, economic, environmental and equitable outcomes and human rights while preserving natural capital and blue investment.
Objective 3.1 Promote sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities and indigenous peoples

Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 1.7: Thematic area 1, objective 3.2 of goal 3

<p><b>Objective 3:</b> Ensure sustainable social, economic, environmental and equitable outcomes and human rights while preserving natural capital and blue investment.</p>
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Objective 3.2 Improve fisheries governance for sustainable fishing in the maritime, river and lake areas of Congo and protect investments in the fishing sector					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 1.8: Thematic area 1, objective 3.3 of goal 3

<b>Objective 3:</b> Ensure sustainable social, economic, environmental and equitable outcomes and human rights while preserving natural capital and blue investment.					
Objective 3.3 Create safe and secure working conditions					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 1.9: Thematic area 1, objective 3.3 of goal 3

<b>Objective 3:</b> Ensure sustainable social, economic, environmental and equitable outcomes and human rights while preserving natural capital and blue investment.					
Objective 3.3 Create safe and secure working conditions					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 1.10: Thematic area 1, objective 3.4 of goal 3

**Objective 3:** Ensure sustainable social, economic, environmental and equitable outcomes and human rights while preserving natural capital and blue investment.

Objective 3.4 Develop a water protection plan to protect our coasts and waterways.

Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Thematic area 2: Shipping/transport, trade, ports, maritime safety, security and law enforcement**

**Table 2.0: Thematic area 2, objective 1.1 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Transport local goods to ports in other African countries and across the world for import and export at reasonable rates					
Objective 1.1 Ensure effective governance of the DRCongolese maritime domain to improve the safety and security of ships					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 2.1: Thematic area 2, objective 1.2 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Transport local goods to ports in other African countries and across the world for import and export at reasonable rates					
Objective1.2 Develop access to ports and improve intermodal transport to connect ports to other hinterlands					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 2.0: Thematic area 2, objective 1.3 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Transport local goods to ports in other African countries and across the world for import and export at reasonable rates					
Objective 1.3 Modernize and digitalize DRC ports to accommodate larger vessels and for effective and efficient port operations					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 2.2: Thematic area 2, objective 1.4 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Transport local goods to ports in other African countries and across the world for import and export at reasonable rates

Objective 1.4 Improve the use of DRC inland waterways and reduce pressure on highways from trucks transporting containers

Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 2.3: Thematic area 2, objective 1.5 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Transport local goods to ports in other African countries and across the world for import and export at reasonable rates					
Objective 1.5 Encourage the ratification of maritime conventions and navigation safety codes					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 2.4: Thematic area 2, objective 1.6 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Transport local goods to ports in other African countries and across the world for import and export at reasonable rates					
Objective 1.6 Promote cooperation and collaboration of DR Congo navies with regional navies					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 2.5: Thematic area 2, objective 2.1 of goal 2**

Objective 2 Expand interstate commerce					
Objective2.1 Develop a robust cabotage regime to develop local tonnage and human development capacity.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 2.8: Thematic area 2, objective 2.4 of goal 2**

Objective 2 Expand interstate commerce					
Objective 2.4 Improve port service indicators (turnaround time, waiting time, etc.) and monitor arbitrary fees, handling costs to improve port choice, attractiveness and competitiveness of DR Congo ports					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)


**Table 2.9: Thematic area 2, objective 2.5 of goal 2**

Objective 2 Expand interstate commerce					
Objective 2.5 Develop and implement an integrated national maritime security framework for effective interdiction of maritime crimes in the Congo maritime zone					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)


**Thematic area 3:** Coastal and maritime tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, infrastructure in the context of the Congolese blue economy

**Table 3.0: Thematic area 3, objective 1.1 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Activities and developments in the coastal and marine sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.					
Objective 1.1 Develop integrated strategies for sustainable environmental management					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)


**Table 3.1: Thematic area 3, objective 1.2 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Activities and developments in the coastal and marine sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.					
Objective 1.2 Build the capacity of climate-resilient economies and communities					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)


**Table 3.2: Thematic area 3, objective 1.3 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Activities and developments in the coastal and marine sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.					
Objective 1.3 Designate areas harboring endemic species as marine protected areas to make them areas prohibited from industrial or other harmful human activities					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)


**Table 3.3: Thematic area 3, objective 1.4 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Activities and developments in the coastal and marine sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.
Objective 1.4 Improve the livelihoods of local communities

Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.4: Thematic area 3, objective 1.5 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Activities and developments in the coastal and marine sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.
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Objective 1.5 Develop a risk management framework and promote the integration of conventions and treaties ratified into national legislation by all levels of government					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.5: Thematic area 3, objective 1.6 of goal 1**

Objective 1 Activities and developments in the coastal and marine sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.					
Objective1.6 Develop an information database and dissemination mechanism					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.6: Thematic area 3, objective 2.1 of goal 2**

Objective 2 Promote integrated and sustainable coastal and marine tourism					
Objective2.1 Promote the rich cultural heritage, beaches and natural sites of the DRC to attract coastal, lake and river tourism					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.7: Thematic area 3, objective 2.2 of goal 2**

Objective 2 Promote integrated and sustainable coastal and marine tourism					
Objective2.2 Develop capacities to strengthen regional institutions					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.8: Thematic area 3, objective 2.3 of goal 2**

Objective 2 Promote integrated and sustainable coastal and marine tourism					
Objective2.3 Harmonize collaboration on cross-border issues					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.9: Thematic area 3, objective 2.4 of goal 2**

Objective 2 Promote integrated and sustainable coastal, lake, river and marine tourism					
Objective 2.4 Strengthen the partnership between the public and private sectors					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.10: Thematic area 3, objective 2.5 of goal 2**

Objective 2 Promote integrated and sustainable coastal and marine tourism					
Objective2.5 Promote Research and Development and technology transfer					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.11: Thematic area 3, objective 2.6 of goal 2**

Objective 2 Promote integrated and sustainable coastal and marine tourism					
Objective2.6 Improve the inter and intra coordination mechanism					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.12: Thematic area 3, objective 3.1 of goal 3**

Objective 3 Support the development of resilient infrastructure in the coastal maritime tourism sector					
Objective3.1 Develop integrated strategies for sustainable tourism					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.13: Thematic area 3, objective 3.2 of goal 3**

Objective 3 Support the development of resilient infrastructure in the coastal maritime tourism sector					
Objective3.2 Develop integrated tourism infrastructure strategies					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.14: Thematic area 3, objective 3.3 of goal 3**

Objective 3 Support the development of resilient infrastructure in the coastal maritime tourism sector					
Objective3.3 Create safe and secure working conditions					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.15: Thematic area 3, objective 3.4 of goal 3**

Objective 3 Support the development of resilient infrastructure in the coastal maritime tourism sector					
Objective3.4 Deploy early warning systems for preparedness and responses to adverse weather conditions					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.16: Thematic area 3, objective 3.5 of goal 3**

Objective 3 Support the development of resilient infrastructure in the coastal maritime tourism sector					
Objective 3.5. Building resilient infrastructure that will withstand the effects of climate change					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.17: Thematic area 3, objective 3.6 of goal 3**

Objective 3 Support the development of resilient infrastructure in the coastal maritime tourism sector					
Objective 3.6. Promote an ideal security architecture for security issues that allows appropriation by the DRCongolese					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 3.18: Thematic area 3, objective 4.2 of goal 4**

Goal 4 Resilient infrastructure, blue carbon and other ecosystem services

Objective 4.2 Promote the integration of blue carbon and ecosystem services into CC, coastal and aquatic policies.

Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Thematic area 4: Sustainable mineral and energy resources and innovative industries in the context of the Congolese blue economy

**Table 4.0: Thematic area 4, objective 1.1 of goal 1**

Goal 1 Unlock the potential of sustainable blue energy					
Objective 1.1 Increase the penetration of blue energy into the DRCongolese energy mix.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.1: Thematic area 4, objective 1.2 of goal 1**

Goal 1 Unlock the potential of sustainable blue energy					
Objective 1.2 Contribute to increasing reliable, clean, affordable and modern energy.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.2: Thematic area 4, objective 1.3 of goal 1**

Goal 1 Unlock the potential of sustainable blue energy					
Objective 1.3 Assess the availability of sufficient infrastructure at the (a) national (b) and provincial government levels.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.3: Thematic area 4, objective 2.1 of goal 1**

<b>Objective 2</b> Create a regulatory environment conducive to the development and application of sustainable blue energy					
Objective 2.1 Reform the unsustainable financial structure and create favorable energy financing instruments.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.4: Thematic area 4, objective 2.2 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2</b> Create a regulatory environment conducive to the development and application of sustainable blue energy					
Objective 2.2 Develop a blueprint for sustainable blue energy and derived policies.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.5: Thematic area 4, objective 2.3 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2</b> Create a regulatory environment conducive to the development and application of sustainable blue energy					
Objective 2.3 Develop guidelines for assessing environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks for the exploration of marine natural capital in DRC waters.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.6: Thematic area 4, objective 2.4 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2</b> Create a regulatory environment conducive to the development and application of sustainable blue energy					
Objective 2.4 Promote R&D and technology transfer to exploit ocean natural capital and ecosystem services.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.7: Thematic area 4, objective 3.1 of goal 3**

<b>Objective 3</b> Ensure that developments in the sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.					
Objective 3.1 Require regular environmental assessments and risk management plans for all minefields as advance planning tools, as well as regular audits throughout the life of the particular fields.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.8: Thematic area 4, objective 3.2 of goal 3**

<b>Objective 3</b> Ensure that developments in the sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.					
Objective 3.2 Prohibit the prospecting and mining of solid minerals in fragile ecosystems, including coastal waters, forests and other areas of high heritage value					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.9: Thematic area 4, objective 3.3 of goal 3**

<b>Objective 3 Objective 3 Ensure that developments in the sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations</b>					
Objective 3.3 Capacity building and technology transfer					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.10: Thematic area 4, objective 3.4 of goal 3**

<b>Objective 3</b> Ensure that developments in the sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.					
Objective 3.4 Strengthen existing collaboration with security agencies (ministerial surveillance task force)					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.11: Thematic area 4, objective 3.5 of goal 3**

<b>Objective 3</b> Ensure that developments in the sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.					
Objective 3.5. Regulate all levels of mining, including those on an artisanal scale					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.12: Thematic area 4, objective 3.6 of goal 3**

<b>Objective 3</b> Ensure that developments in the sector comply with all environmental protection and health laws, guidelines and regulations.
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Objective 3.6 Create a direct budget for capacity building, purchase of operational equipment and vehicles					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.13: Thematic area 4, objective 4.1 of goal 4**

<b>Objective 4</b> Harnessing the potential of innovative industries through R&D
Objective 4.1 Develop a policy framework to accelerate the transfer and application of blue economy technologies

Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.14: Thematic area 4, objective 4.2 of goal 4**

<b>Objective 4</b> Harnessing the potential of innovative industries through R&D
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Objective 4.2 Strengthen the development of institutional, infrastructural and human capacities					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.15: Thematic area 4, objective 4.3 of goal 4**

<b>Objective 4</b> Harnessing the potential of innovative industries through R&D
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Objective 4.3 Promote the application of innovative industries					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 4.16: Thematic area 4, objective 4.4 of goal 4**

<b>Objective 4</b> Harnessing the potential of innovative industries through R&D					
Objective 4.4 Create an innovative industrial database and supporting tools					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Thematic area 5:** Policies, institutions and governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financial industries in the context of the DRC blue economy

**Table 5.0: Thematic area 5, objective 1.1 of goal 1**

<b>Objective 1</b> Strengthen institutions in politics, environment and governance in order to coordinate the Congolese blue economy.					
Objective 1.1. Promote coherence of policy practices and harmonization of regulatory frameworks within and across sectors and levels					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.1: Thematic area 5, objective 1.2 of goal 1**

<b>Objective 1</b> Strengthen institutions in politics, environment and governance in order to coordinate the Congolese blue economy.					
Objective 1.2. Institutions capable of fostering cross-sector collaboration, implementation and accountability in achieving the objectives of Congo's blue economy					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.2: Thematic area 5, objective 1.3 of goal 1**

<b>Objective 1</b> Strengthen institutions in politics, environment and governance in order to coordinate the Congolese blue economy.					
Objective 1.3. Improve analytical and information support system at all levels for informed decision-making and reporting					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.3: Thematic area 5, objective 2.1 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2</b> Promote the Congolese blue economy to drive economic transformations.					
Objective2.1. Integrate integrated strategies for a sustainable and inclusive blue economy with a focus on improving the value chain					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.4: Thematic area 5, objective 2.2 of goal 2**

**Objective 2** Promote the Congolese blue economy to drive economic transformations.

Objective 2.2. Integrate a relevant mechanism and framework to operationalize the AfCFTA and other regional and continental frameworks

Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.5: Thematic area 5, objective 2.3 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2</b> Promote the Congolese DRC blue economy to drive economic transformations.					
Objective2.3. Building Blue Economy Capacity and Accelerating Science, Technology and Innovation					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.6: Thematic area 5, objective 2.4 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2</b> Promote the Congolese blue economy to drive economic transformations.					
Objective2.4. Develop a national roadmap for the blue economy for the DR Congo					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.7: Thematic area 5, objective 3.1 of goal 3**

<b>Objective 3 Ensure that</b> The DRC takes the lead in financing the development of the blue economy					
Objective3.1. Develop innovative and sustainable financing tools (blue bonds) and catalysts to implement the blue economy strategy at provincial and national levels.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.8: Thematic area 5, objective 3.2 of goal 3**

<b>Objective 3 Ensure that the DRC assumes leadership in financing the development of the blue economy</b>					
Objective3.2. Initiate tax reform and other incentives to improve the financial system, improve PPP and financing (state and non-state).					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.9: Thematic area 5, objective 3.3 of goal 3**

<b>Objective 3 Ensure that the DRC ia assumes leadership in financing the development of the blue economy</b>					
Objective3.3 Promote the creation of a blue DRCongolese commercial alliance for the health and sustainable use of DRCongolese aquatic ecosystems					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 5.10: Thematic area 5, objective 3.4 of goal 3**

**Objective 3 Ensure that the DRC assumes leadership in financing the development of the blue economy**

Objective3.4 Promote sustainable and innovative ocean, lake and river financing for the development of the blue economy

Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Thematic area 6: Application of maritime security and safety in the context of the Congolese blue economy**

Table 6.0: Thematic area 6, objective 1.1 of goal 1

<b>Objective 1: Enable the blue economy</b>					
Objective 1.1 Expansion and acquisition of high-tech naval fleets to strengthen interdiction of maritime security in sensitive areas					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 6.1: Thematic area 6, objective 1.2 of goal 1

<b>Objective 1: Enable the blue economy</b>					
Objective 1.2 Develop an integrated maritime security strategy to stimulate the Congolese blue economy.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 6.2: Thematic area 6, objective 1.3 of goal 1

<b>Objective 1: Enable the blue economy</b>					
Objective 1.3 Regular capacity building of DRCongolese maritime security institutions in terms of maritime security interdiction, navigation, shipbuilding and repair capabilities					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

Table 6.3: Thematic area 6, objective 1.3 of goal 1

<b>Objective 1: Enable the blue economy</b>					
Objective 1.4 Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between DRCongolese maritime security institutions					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 6.4: Thematic area 6, objective 1.5 of goal 1**

<b>Objective 1: Enable the blue economy</b>					
Objective 1.5 Protection of maritime assets and infrastructure, such as oil platforms, submarine cables and pipelines and other renewable energy					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 6.5: Thematic area 6, objective 2.1 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2</b>					
<b>Improving the governance of maritime security in the DRCongolese maritime zone</b>					
Objective 2.1 Ensure the sustainable exploitation of marine, lake and river natural capital to promote food security, energy security and economic prosperity.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 6.6: Thematic area 6, objective 12.1 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2 Improve the governance of maritime security in the DRCongolese maritime zone</b>					
Objective 2.2 Improve defense and surveillance activities within sensitive areas and broader maritime zones, including territories occupied by non-governmental armed groups.					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 6.8: Thematic area 6, objective 2.4 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2 Improve the governance of maritime security in the DRCongolese maritime zone</b>					
Objective 2.4 Creation of national coast guards to help secure DRC internal waters					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)

**Table 6.9: Thematic area 6, objective 2.5 of goal 2**

<b>Objective 2 Improve the governance of maritime security in the DRCongolese maritime zone</b>					
Objective 2.5 Develop maritime artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, satellite surveillance and integration, and drone demobilization techniques to enhance security in sensitive areas					
Targets	Actions	Expected results	Means of verification	Time lapse	Coordinator (C) and Partnership (P)