

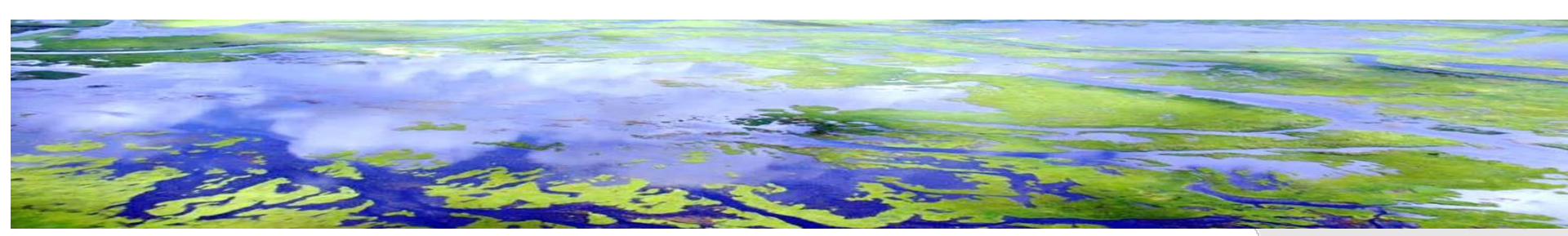


Financing mechanism for transboundary basin organizations

The Congo basin organization – CICOS

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Key features of the Basin

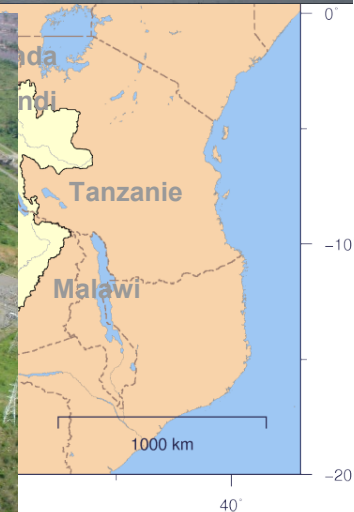
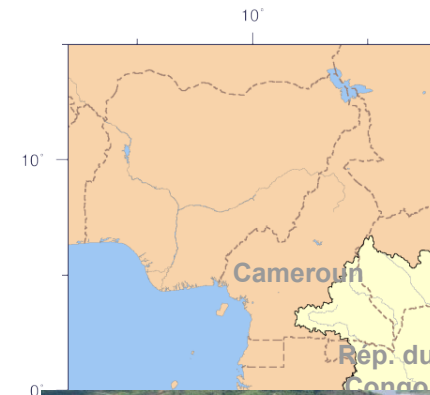
- The Basin covers an estimated area of 3,8 millions km²;
- Congo River has an average annual discharge of 41 000 m³/s (second in World after Amazon River) ;
- The basin straddles ten (10) country members;
- Congo River Basin has more than 25,000 Km navigable waterways ;
- The Basin Contains enormous biodiversity





Key Basin Characteristics (cont'd).

- Six (6) countries are members of CICOS : Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Gabon;
- Thus, the Congo Basin is often referred to as “earth’s second lung” after the Amazon Basin
- Its water resources is a key driver for socio-economic development: - e.g. inland navigation, hydropower, eco-tourism, food production, etc.





CICOS: Governance Framework

CICOS is an intergovernmental Organisation charged with the promotion of inland waterway navigation and the Integrated Management of Water Resources (IMWR) in the Congo basin.

Legal Framework : Accord (1999) and its Additif (2007)

Organs :

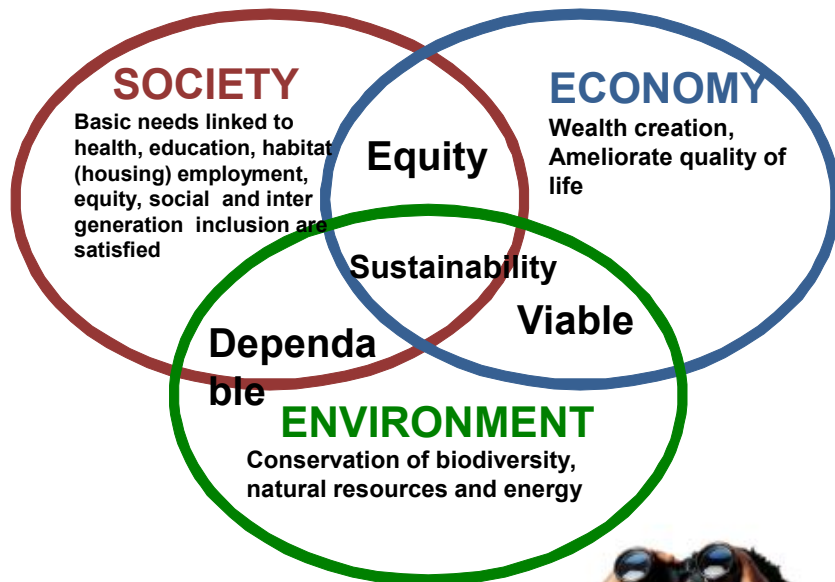
- Ministerial Council (Decision making organ)
- Management Committee (Consultative body)
- General Secretariat : (Executing organ)

Headquarters : Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa)



Shared Vision of CICOS : 2035

Pillars of Sustainable Development



By 2035, the Congo basin is an **integrated** region, where **united** and **emergent** nations develop their capacities in order to make water a key driver for economic **growth** and a source of **wellbeing**, while preserving the quality of ecosystems as well as **adapting** its uses to climate change and encouraging **cost and benefit sharing**.





CICOS' Financing Mechanism

Two funding streams

a) CEMAC Funding

- CICOS is a specialized Institution of the Economic and Monetary Commission of Central African States (CEMAC) ;
- The Heads of State of the CEMAC Region adopted the system of autonomous funding through the Community Integration Tax.

b) Direct Funding

- By the non states members of CEMAC



CICOS' Financing Mechanism (cont'd i)

At the creation of CICOS by the will of four Heads of State of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Cong, the contribution to the budget of the institution was based on two principles:

- **The principle of territoriality** according to the area of the basin on the national territory of each member country and
- **The principle of solidarity.**



CICOS' Financing Mechanism (cont'd ii)

Thus, financial contribution from member states to the budget of the institution was respectively applied as follows:

- **Cameroon: 10%**
- **Central African Republic: 30%**
- **Republic of Congo: 30%**
- **Dem. Rep. of Congo: 30%**

with the adhesion of two other riparian countries in 2011 and 2015 the contribution key was changed and was adopted the **principle of equality** of member countries.

Each country is expected to contribute **16.7% of the recurrent budget.**



CICOS' Financing Mechanism (cont'd iii)

CICOS has set up a **Donor Coordination Framework** for permanent consultation on the financing of its five-year action plan and for monitoring and evaluation.

In the future, CICOS will be eligible for the **Blue-Fund** for which negotiations are ongoing by the Congo basin Climate Commission.

Also, CICOS is considering setting up a **water user – payer tax** mainly for the hydropower producers.



Major Challenges of CICOS' Action financing

The challenges faced and which are related to the financing of the Institution are :

- **low recovery of financial resources** set in the budget,
- **late payment of direct contributions** from non-CEMAC member countries,
- Inadequate finances for projects realization, etc.



Conclusion

CICOS is on the path to :

- **Promote** better synergy among the various users of water resources in the Congo basin (i.e. **inland navigation, hydroelectricity provision, agriculture, fisheries, eco-tourism, etc.**);
- **Guarantee** the preservation of the natural heritage found within the basin;
- **Prevent and forestall** potential conflicts which may arise from the use of transboundary water resources and from climate change;
- **Be an effective tool** for hydro-diplomacy in the Region.

CICOS



Commission Internationale
du Bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha

Thank you for your kind attention

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