



International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

Regional Programme of Action for Economic Development and Regional Integration

Project No. 3.2.1

REVIVAL OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF THE GREAT LAKES COUNTRIES AND ITS SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS (GLE¹, SINELAC², IRAZ³ ET BDGLE⁴)

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SUMMARY

The Dar-es-Salaam Declaration adopted in November 2004 underscored the need for the countries of the region to cooperate with a view to enhancing economic growth through economic integration and to seek for solutions to their main challenges, while incorporating an integrated reconstruction strategy in the production and infrastructure sectors.

The revival of co-operation and economic integration within the framework of the CEPGL is the way forward for Member States, which could enable them to find solutions to the problems that hinder not only economic and social development but also the restoration of peace and security in the sub-region.

It could even be said that the wars that have broken out in the Great Lakes region emanate from the demise of the CEPGL. This document tries to analyse the ways and means in which Member States could revitalize this sub-regional organization so that it can serve as an institutional framework for consensus building in the sub-region as well as for economic development, regional integration and the consolidation of peace and security.

The Council of Ministers through the Commission for the Evaluation and Revival of the CEPGL should ensure the coordination of the activities towards the revival of this Organization. The Permanent Executive Secretariat and the specialized Organizations should be closely linked in all technical work. A re-examination of all instruments of economic co-operation and integration ought to be planned for.

The document also proposes a redefinition of the top priority programs as opposed to the level of progress of other sister organizations in the region. Programmes aimed at integrating the gender dimension, the fight against HIV/AIDS etc should be introduced in the CEPGL programmes.

The private sector should be involved in the identification process, as well as in the formulation and implementation of policies of integration and programmes.

Members of the CEPGL Council of Ministers should increase diplomatic contacts (informal/and formal) to explain the rationale behind the revival of this institution, which, drawing from its experience, could provide a real nucleus from which a single economic space could be created in the region. It would be appropriate, for this purpose, to note that the Convention that created CEPGL provides for memberships of other States in the Great Lakes region (Article 36).

The project finally proposes that the States should consider the possibility of adopting a Memorandum of Understanding on the rationalization and harmonization of their programmes.

CHAP. 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis

1.1. Presentation of the CEPGL

The Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), created in 1976, brings together three countries, namely Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC. It is headquartered in Gisenyi, in the Rwandan Republic, at the place where the Convention establishing it was ratified.

During its existence, the CEPGL has set up four specialized Organizations, i.e.:

- The Institute of Agronomic and Animal Research (IRAZ);
- The Development Bank of the Great Lakes States (BDGLE);
- The Great Lakes International Electricity Company (SINELAC);
- The Organization of the CEPGL for Energy of the Great Lakes (GLE).

1.1.1. IRAZ

Created in 1979, the IRAZ's main mission is to carry out research in agronomic and issues of animal husbandry and to contribute to the implementation of community projects. IRAZ works closely with national institutes of agronomic research to promote self-sufficiency in food within the sub-region. It is headquartered in Gitega (Burundi).

IRAZ concentrated its effort on research programs on banana, phylogenetic resources, edible roots and tubers, ruminants, agro-climatology and the construction of an agricultural documentation, information and training centre.

1.1.2. BDEGL

BDEGL's main objective is to mobilize financial resources in order to finance projects aimed at furthering economic integration and development in the sub-region. It was created in 1977 and is headquartered in Goma (RDC).

The following projects benefited from BDEGL's aid:

- Establishment of an autonomous oxygen production plant particularly for the manufacture of incandescent bulbs (Lengstram) in Kinshasa;
- Construction and equipping of a textile factory (Utexrwa) co-financed with the Rwandan Bank of Development in Kigali;
- Construction of the Diplomat hotel in Kinshasa;
- Modernization and extension of the Kiliba (Sucki) sugar basin in DRC.
- Energy power supply to the radio link systems in Nyabibwe, Kamashuli, Tshwate, Tshamata and Thomohini;

- Construction of the Ruzizi II Power station –co-funded in Bukavu;
- Cellular Telecommunications (télécel) in Goma;
- Production of corrugated iron sheets (Tolinki) in Bukavu;
- Paint production (Langi-Congo) in Kinshasa;
- Expansion of a cigarette manufacturing factory (BAT) in Kinshasa;
- Transport company on lake Tanganyika (Arnolac) Bujumbura;
- Manufacturing of polypropylene bags (Sonaco) in Bujumbura;
- Wood sawmill (Bakri wood corporation) in Kinshasa.

1.1.3 SINELAC

Established in 1989, SINELAC's purpose is to run the Community hydroelectric power station of Ruzizi II as well as to market the energy produced in the three Member States through their national electricity companies, i.e. National Electricity Company (NEC) for the DR of Congo, REGIDESO for Burundi and ELECTROGAZ for Rwanda. It is headquartered in Bukavu (DRC).

Between 1991 and 2001, SINELAC provided, on average, 45 %, 17 % and 21 % of the national production of the electric power within the CEPGL connected grid, intended for Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo respectively.

1.1.4. EGL

EGL's main objective is to ensure cooperation between the Member States in the energy sector. It serves as a planning body, research body and also ensures the implementation of projects. This organization has actively participated in the process that was the basis upon which the Ruzizi II community power plant was constructed. Its present power is 43.2 MW. Established in 1974 as a non-profit making association, EGL was integrated into CEPGL in 1979. It is headquartered in Bujumbura (Burundi).

The CEPGL has also set up instruments of cooperation and regional integration (Conventions, Protocols etc.) in diverse areas such as the free movement of people by introducing a special CEPGL travel document as well as a CEPGL passport, commercial exchanges through the signing of protocols in this sector, funds through the CEPGL monetary arrangement etc. All its programs aim at accelerating economic integration in the sub-region.

1.2 Political context

For over a decade Member States of this organization have been undergoing the worst political crisis of their existence, characterized by, among other things, ethnic conflicts of untold magnitude, generalized insecurity and the long-term immobilization of the institutions and offices of the republic.

It is because of this climate of mistrust and of war mongering that the Executive Secretariat, Specialized Organizations and all the other CEPGL activities are in a lethargic state. This state of affairs, one could say, has contributed to the outbreak of the second war in the DR Congo because the consensus-building mechanisms, the non-aggression and good neighbourliness accords were not affected in order to avert the conflict.

Some point out that the paralysis of the CEPGL is one of the major causes of the ills that afflict all the countries of the Great Lakes region, among them recurring conflict and its consequences such as and human loss, the occurrence of refugees and displaced persons, the existence of uncontrolled army factions in almost all of the neighbouring countries, the degradation of basic infrastructure, arms trafficking and the illicit exploitation of natural resources.

Therefore the revival of the CEPGL seems to be a viable framework for Member States for consensus-building not only on issues of economic, social and regional integration, but also on those touching on the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

During the past five years, initiatives have been undertaken by different partners to help this sub-region to progressively extirpate itself from the political crisis. One can cite, among others, the Arusha Accords on Peace in Burundi, the Lusaka and Pretoria Accords for DRC, the consensus-building meeting between the Foreign ministers of the CEPGL Member States in Brussels on July 11 2004 under the auspices of the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes region of November 20 2004.

In addition, some development partners have the will to support efforts being made at the political level to the revival of this structure.

1.3 Specific problems to be resolved

1.3.1 Reviving the framework for political dialogue

The nature of the political problems that have befallen the Great Lakes region can be explained by the lack of a common vision by its states on the political front. The prolonged absence of political consensus-building among the States has been the result of constant misunderstandings in their relations. For this reason, the CEPGL sub-region has been identifies as the epicentre of armed political conflicts whose consequences have affected the whole of the Great Lakes region. The revival of the CEPGL should be considered a decisive step towards the stabilization and development process in the whole of the Great Lakes region.

1.3.2 Promotion of economic integration

CEPGL revival should be accompanied by the preparation of a programme of action with a realistic timeframe designed by the Executive Secretariat and the specialized agencies of BDEGL, IRAZ, SINELAC and EGL.

1.4 Major challenges to address

1.4.1 At political level

- Political instability and conflict at common borders;
- Climate of mistrust among Member States;
- Absence of dialogue and lack of political determination and will to revive the Organization;
- Divergent visions on the future of CEPGL;
- Updating the instruments of prevention and conflict management.

1.4.2 At socio-economic development level

- Non-ratification of certain cooperation accords within the CEPGL framework by some Member States and ineffective implementation of the existing ones;
- Inadequate financial resources for programme implementation;
- Risk of duplicating programs with other sub-regional organizations;
- Integration of national dimensions in the regional programs;
- Need for capacity building;
- Lack of a common policy in the agricultural sector which employs majority of the population in the sub-region;
- Strengthening the private sector;
- Absence of a regional policy on the housing, gender and curbing HIV/AIDS etc.

1.5 Opportunities

- Existence of sub-regional cooperation and integration agreements;
- Existence of CEPGL real estate properties and fixed assets;
- Interest shown by some development partners in the revival of CEPGL.

2 Project strategy

The impact of several years of war and conflict has been catastrophic for the CEPGL populations and on the socio-economic infrastructure of the Member States. The project envisages the creation of a viable and better organized economic space, with a view not only to promoting programs of common interest in the economic and social fields but also to set up revised instruments aimed at consolidating peace and security in the sub-region.

In order to face the challenges identified:

- i) Seize the willingness expressed by the Heads of State and Governments as well as the people in the region to revive CEPGL, before or during the 2nd Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region scheduled to be held in Nairobi in December 2006, in view of benefiting from political support and commitment as well as regional solidarity;
- ii) Immediately initiate priority activities related to the revival of CEPGL, with the support of development partners;
- iii) CEPGL should adopt a participatory approach in the preparation of programs. All relevant stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector, parliaments, senates, women, youth etc.) should be involved in the different forums organized in order to learn about CEPGL initiatives in the different target areas of this organization;
- iv) Involve core teams from the Permanent Executive Secretariat and CEPGL Specialized Organizations, United Nations and Development Partners in activities aimed at reviving this Institution;
- v) Support all cross-border peace building initiatives as well as cultural, sports, etc. exchanges among member States;
- vi) Adopt budgets for the Permanent Executive Secretariat and the specialized institutions and contribute regularly;
- vii) Create departments within the Permanent Executive Secretariat which should deal with issues of border security, gender, environment and HIV/AIDS;

- viii) Adopt a new policy of economic integration which could be harmonized and streamlined with other sub-regional organizations, in anticipation of the creation of a single regional space. In this regard, it would be indispensable to open membership to other countries of the region wishing to join. (See Article 36 of the Constitution of the CEPGL adopted on 20 September 1976). Thought should be given to opening up CEPGL to other members, once the three founding members agreed effectively to revive the sub-regional Organisation ;
- ix) Revive private sector participation in the process of identification, formulation and implementation of policies and integration programs.
- x) The leaders of the three countries should demonstrate their political will by making a Join Declaration reaffirming their will to revive CEPGL and giving the direction in which they intend to steer the community in order to make it more attractive, more dynamic and advise their peers in the region accordingly.

In this regard, two main stages should be the driving force to spearhead the process of reviving this Community, as follows:

- (i) Reviving those activities aimed at promoting peace and security in the CEPGL sub-region;
- (ii) Reviving the activities relating to priority economic programmes.

2.1 Peace and security

CEPGL can serve as an institutional framework for consultation among the member States on issues aimed at the restoration of security at common borders. Therefore, resumption of regular political dialogue among the member States on the issue is indispensable.

To this end, CEPGL should review all mechanisms on conflict prevention and management at common borders. The CEPGL Executive Secretariat should be involved in the formulation and implementation of up-dated instruments in the area of peace and security.

To attain this goal, an extraordinary Summit of the Conference of Heads of State of CEPGL should adopt the resolution on reviving the activities of the meeting of Ministers of Defence and Security, as well as those of the Tripartite +1 Commission of member countries.

The regular meetings of Defence and Security Ministers as well as those of the tripartite security commission should address the following issues, among others:

- Designing updated regional mechanisms for conflict management and prevention through periodic meetings of military and intelligence authorities of member States;
- Involving representatives of Ministries of Internal Affairs in the work of standing committees on security (immigration and police);
- Involving the Executive Secretariat in the formulation and implementation of new instruments for conflict management and prevention at common borders;
- Exploring the possibility of commissioning a study on updating mechanisms (protocols or arrangements) for conflict management and prevention at common borders;
- Set a timetable for the meetings of Defence and Security Ministers and those of the Tripartite +1 Commission.

2.2 Promotion priority economic programmes

Since its inception, the CEPGL has focused on the promotion of activities of common interest in economic areas (agriculture, energy, transportation, trade, etc.)

Those activities have been coordinated by the Executive Secretariat. The Secretariat should also update the priority economic programmes to be submitted to member States.

Resumption of the activities of BDEGL, IRAZ, SINELAC and EGL is indispensable for the implementation of economic programmes.

As such, member States should evaluate and appraise those institutions in order to infuse them with a new dynamism under the CEPGL revival initiative.

2.2.1 BDEGL

BDEGL is currently faced with the problem of its capital replenishment as its resources are depleted through debt servicing through the DRC's Public Debt Management Board. The Bank has also encountered some internal organizational problems.

(i) Capital replenishment

The subscribed and paid up capital of BDEGL is DTS 33 million. The debt owed by DRC to the Bank should be paid up to enable it replenish its capital.

Development partners (World Bank, etc.) would be interest in assisting the Bank. It may even be envisaged that a grant could be made to DRC to enable it clear its debt. Substantial funds for central Africa are available but cannot be used as these are preconditioned on the sustainable stabilization of the region.

The report on the appraisal of the Bank by Prof. Couvreur, also proposes that a formula should be found for redeeming DRC's debt, say at 25% of its nominal value, by a pool of development partners, which would then become DRC's creditor.

ii) BDEGL internal organisational problem

Internal organisational problems require that a detailed analysis of past mistakes should be done, the accounts should be audited and safeguards established against any politicisation of the Bank. The management mode should also be appealing to the private sector.

It should also be envisaged to design priority projects for inclusion in BDEGL's programme of action.

It would be difficult to immediately open up BDEGL membership to other core countries. This could be done after a period of revival followed by one of consolidation (3 to 5 years).

BDEGL revival should also form part and parcel of CEPGL revival.

2.2.2 SINELAC

SINELAC is the only CEPGL agency that is functioning smoothly. However, this institution would perform even better if the political and economic environment in the region becomes stable.

National corporations of member countries owe SINELAC a lot of money in unpaid bills for their consumption of electric power from the Ruzizi II plant.

It has launched a programme aimed not only at the rehabilitation of the Ruzizi plant, but also the construction of a new so called Ruzizi III Plant of an 82 Mwatt capacity. The study undertaken by Tractebel proposes a budget of EUR 145 million. It is planned to conduct another feasibility study which will last 6 months and cost EUR 1 million. Construction works on Ruzizi Plant will last between 5 and 10 years.

2.2.3 IRAZ

The situation analysis on possibilities of reviving IRAZ has been conducted under the coordination of the Netherlands. This report has been available since

January 2005. The consultants have presented the study conclusions in Brussels. It is planned to convene a meeting of Ministers of Agriculture to review the report at political level.

The main findings of the study include the following: IRAZ is presently providing services to clients in Burundi only; a strategy should be developed to transform the present IRAZ into a regional network, while supporting national agricultural and animal research institutions, in order to bridge the gaps existing between them today.

This institution is operating solely on financial grants made by the Burundi Government.

2.2.4 EGL

EGL is currently faced with the problem of lack of resources to implement its programme of action. The institution has initiated integrative projects in the area of energy within the CEPGL sub-region.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors, as well as the General Meeting should be convened promptly to decide on the future of this institution, which is indispensable in the entire CEPGL sub-region. Just as in the case of BDEGL and IRAZ, EGL should be appraised before its revival.

2.3 Conclusions

Under the CEPGL revival activities, the Executive Secretariat and specialized agencies should prepare a comprehensive programme of action together with a timetable covering all the priority projects to be submitted to member States and development partners.

3. Expected results and thrusts of intervention

Ultimately, the project should aim at creating a peaceful and prosperous sub-regional space.

To attain this objective, political dialogue must be accorded its rightful place with a view to restoring a climate of trust among the leaders. The effective launching of the activities of the Permanent Executive Secretariat and specialized Organizations should serve as catalytic elements for the enhancement of cooperation among the States.

To this end, the following short-term, medium-term and long-term results are expected:

3.1 At political level

- i) Reaffirmation of commitments in favour of the existing instruments of cooperation and sensitisation of Member States with a view to ensuring their effective implementation;
- ii) Commencement of the work of the Commission of Evaluation and Revival of the CEPGL;
- iii) Restoration of a climate of trust and mutual understanding among the States with a view to working towards the promotion of economic integration programs and the setting up of revised instruments for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

3.2_ At economic level

- i) Restoration of social and economic growth in the Member States of the sub-region;
- ii) Positioning CEPGL as a solid link in the process that should lead to the creation of a single economic space in the Great Lakes Region as is recommended by the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration.
- iii) CEPGL should integrate projects conceived within the framework of setting up the Transborder Development Basins in its programs.

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4.Target beneficiaries and areas of intervention

- The private sector of Member States;
- The population at large;
- Other member States of the International Conference because of the political stabilization of CEPGL member countries.

5. Funding and management modalities

5.1 Funding mechanisms

Funding would come from:

- Member States;
- Development partners;
- International financial institutions;

5.2 Respective roles of project partners

The following are the main partners of the project:

Governments: Member States should participate in activities aimed at reviving the CEPGL through the Council of Ministers, which is made up of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation and the Commission on the monitoring and revival of the CEPGL.

The Commission of Evaluation and Revival of CEPGL should promptly put in place revival activities and enlighten political decision makers on measures required to that end. It will also consider the findings of appraisal studies conducted on CEPGL specialised institutions and submit a report to the Council of Ministers and the Summit of Heads of State.

The decision to revive the CEPGL should be taken at the end of a special session during the Conference of the Heads of State Summit of Member States to be convened in the short term.

The required funding for the appraisal should be released as soon as possible.

Development partners: They should avail financial support to carry out research and investments within the framework of the Community.

The African Union: It should maintain close links with the CEPGL with a view to informing it regularly about its initiatives on the strategies to accelerate African economic integration.

The CEPGL should, in this regard, explore the possibility of signing a protocol of agreement to strengthen relations with the African Union.

The United Nations system: It should technically support the CEPGL through capacity building interventions.

NEPAD: CEPGL programs must be examined in the same light as those of NEPAD. Contacts must be established with its Executive Secretariat as soon as the decision to revive is ratified by the Heads of States;

African Sub-regional organisations: CEPGL should contact other sub-regional organizations in order to harmonize and streamline its programs in order to avoid duplication.

6. Implementation modalities

The revival of the CEPGL will be placed under the supervision of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Regional Co-operation of the Member States.

7. Coordination and supervision of activities

- i) ***The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs:*** coordinates and supervises activities for the revival of the CEPGL;
- ii) ***The Commission of Evaluation and Revival of the CEPGL:*** Sets out the level of progress of activities intended to revive the CEPGL and proposes actions to be undertaken at the level of the Permanent Executive Secretariat and specialized institutions. It submits a report to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

8. Project monitoring and evaluation

8.1 Financial and management reports

The experts of the Commission of Evaluation and Revival of the CEPGL must submit a quarterly financial and activity reports to the meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

8.2 Periodic assessment of the project

The Commission of Evaluation and Revival of the CEPGL will prepare an annual evaluation and progress on CEPGL revival project. Its activities should last two years.

8.3 Final evaluation

After the Council of Ministers adopts the project, an extraordinary session of the Conference of the Heads of States of the CEPGL will be convened at a date and venue to be determined.

9. Legal and institutional framework

This project is placed under the supervision of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Regional Co-operation of the three Member States of the CEPGL.

CHAP. II: SCOPE OF EXPECTED RESULTS AND RESOURCES

Number and Title of the project:

PROJECT N° 3.2.1 Revival of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries and its Specialized Organisations (GLE, SINELAC, AZRI and BDGLE)

II. 1. LOGICAL FRAME

Expected output:

- 1. Restoration of peace and security at the common borders and in all the countries of the region;**
- 2. Effective revival of economic integration activities.**

Output indicators:

- Operational Executive Secretariat and specialized organizations of the CEPGL;
- Resumption of Council of Ministers meetings and CEPGL Heads of States meetings;
- Restoration of a climate of confidence among political leaders of CEPGL Member States and the holding of regular meetings among political leaders of the Member States.

Strategies:

The strategy to adopt consists of:

- Immediate start of the Commission on the monitoring and revival of CEPGL operations;
- Involve the remaining teams of the Executive Secretariat, specialized Organizations in the revival activities of the CEPGL;
- Restructure and re-evaluate staff in order to man the organization with qualified staff;
- Involve development stakeholders (NGOs, Ministries, Chambers of Commerce and businessmen, the UN, Civil Societies, Churches, Women, Youth etc.) in the CEPGL revival process (Participatory approach),
- Urge leaders to make a political commitment and public a joint declaration affirming their will to revive CEPGL which specifying the direction in which they intend to steer the Community in order to make it more attractive, more dynamic and inform their peers in the region accordingly.

Expected results	Indicators	Activities	Resources
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective revival of the CEPGL and its specialized organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New direction with regard to the priority activities adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Conference of the Heads of States. ▪ Restoration of a climate of understanding and mutual respect; ▪ Peace and security restored in the sub-region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convening of a meeting of the Commission on the Evaluation and Revival of the CEPGL ▪ Organizing missions for a team of Experts (2 per country) in the Member States and the CEPGL Institutions (7 days per country) ▪ Convening a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers and Regional Co-operation ▪ Organizing meetings for the Ministers of Defence and Security of Member States as well as that of the Tripartite Commission on Security ▪ Preparing and convening a extraordinary Summit of Heads of State on the revival of the CEPGL with a view, among other things, of designating executive secretaries and putting in place a skeleton staff ▪ Providing financial support to the Executive Secretariat and the specialized organisations to enable them to commence operations; 	
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INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR THE REVIVAL (OF CEPGL (including the EU contribution) (2006 - 2010) in USD

	Activities	Source of Funding	Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5	Grand Total
BDEGL	Study on the positioning of BDEGL	European Union	1,105,000	455,000	390,000	-	-	1,950,000
	OGEDEP(RDC) Debt	Member States + Development Partners	8,666,667	8,666,667	8,666,667	8,666,667	8,666,667	43,333,333
Total BDEGL			9,771,667	9,121,667	9,056,667	8,666,667	8,666,667	45,283,333
EGL	Study(Energy)	EU+Development Partners	1,807,000	1,807,000	3,237,000	3,237,000	3,237,000	13,325,000
	Operating Budget	Member States	578,380	578,380	578,380	578,380	578,380	2,891,902
Total EGL			2,385,380	2,385,380	3,815,380	3,815,380	3,815,380	16,216,902
IRAZ	Scientific Research (Study)	European Union	519,350	519,350	670,800	670,800	670,800	3,051,100
	Operating Budget	Member States	1,315,764	1,315,764	1,315,764	1,315,764	1,315,764	6,578,819
	Investment Budget	Member States+Partners	1,059,500	1,059,500	130,000	130,000	130,000	2,509,000
Total IRAZ			1,835,114	1,835,114	1,986,564	1,986,564	1,986,564	9,629,919
Permanent Executive Secretariat	HQs Rehabilitation, activity+Technical Ass.	European Union	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,365,000	1,365,000	1,365,000	6,695,000
	Cooperation between universities	European Union	104,000	104,000	9,609,600	9,609,600	9,609,600	29,036,800
	Study(Energy) with EGL	European Union	455,000	455,000	4,346,333	4,346,333	4,346,333	13,949,000
	Environment, resources and natural risks	European Union	507,000	507,000	670,800	670,800	670,800	3,026,400
	Operating Budget	Member states+EU	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	3,250,000
Total SEP			3,016,000	3,016,000	16,641,733	16,641,733	16,641,733	55,957,200
SINELAC	Study on Financial Stabilization	World Bank	130,000	130,000				260,000
	Rehabilitation of Ruzizi II	EU+Member States			5,330,000	5,330,000		10,660,000
Total sinelac			130,000	130,000	5,330,000	5,330,000	-	10,920,000
Total/CEPGL			17,138,161	16,488,161	36,830,344	36,440,344	31,110,344	138,007,354