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Development as a peace strategy

In the 21st century, development policy has received a whole new look. Cooperation between North and South, developed countries and developing countries, is of fundamental importance for government leaders and heads of state.

Development assistance is no longer the generous gesture of wealthy countries which soothe their conscience with good works for the poor. Development assistance today forms part of a strategic approach which contributes to peace and security, combating terrorism and reducing migration pressures in the world.

In this new context, Europe is leading the way, providing fifty-five percent of the total development assistance worldwide. With 1.2 billion euros in official development assistance, our country stands eleventh on the global aid list in absolute figures, and sixth for aid per capita of the population.

In 2000 at the General Assembly of the United Nations, 187 heads of state and government leaders jointly undertook to cut extreme poverty in the world in half by achieving eight measurable Development Goals by 2015. More than 3 billion people have to live on less than 2 dollars a day in wretched circumstances. The gap between North and South must be closed if one wishes to prevent conflicts. According to leading experts, poverty today forms a greater threat for world security than the conflicts between nations in the 20th century.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that development policy be approached globally. It cannot be seen independent of defence and security policy because, after all, there is no room for development in conflict countries. It cannot be seen independent of immigration policy, because those in the diaspora play a key role in the development of their countries of origin. A development policy has absolutely no chance of success without economic development and without support from the private sector. Only economic growth guarantees sustainable development. Climate and environmental problems must also be taken into account, because good environmental protection also contributes to sustainable development.

As you can see, development policy implemented in partnership with the beneficiary countries has become part of a broader strategic effort. Its success does not depend solely on us. The partner countries must also work hard on reforms and capacity-building, good governance and combating corruption, measures which presuppose an intense political dialogue with our partners.

Armand DE DECKER
Minister of Development Cooperation

Introduction

In July 2004 Armand De Decker, who until then had served as President of the Senate, was appointed as Minister of Development Cooperation, succeeding Marc Verwilghen. In his general policy paper, he confirmed the government's commitment to increase the Belgian development assistance to 0.7% of the Gross National Income (GNI) by 2010. Priority attention will be devoted to developing essential basic facilities relating to food, potable water, education and healthcare. Minister De Decker also pointed out a number of basic principles which should improve the effectiveness of the Belgian development cooperation:

- focusing on the real needs;
- concentration of resources;
- better coordination with other donors;
- harmonisation and simplification of procedures;
- striving for coherence and continuity;
- taking greater account of the realities in the field;
- support for good governance and fighting corruption.

The Millennium Development Goals remain the driving force behind the Belgian development cooperation, with priority placed on gender equality and the control of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other poverty-related diseases. At the end of 2004, the DGDC completed Belgium's first progress report on Millennium Goal 8, "Global partnership for development".

Belgian official development assistance

In 2004, Belgian official development assistance (ODA) amounted to almost 1.2 billion euros, or 0.41% of the Gross National Income (GNI). This is significantly less than the 1.6 billion euros (or 0.61% of GNI) in 2003, but that amount includes the large debt cancellation for the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The DGDC manages - directly or indirectly - around 60% of the Belgian official development assistance. The other 40% is managed by other directions of the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, the FPS Finance, National Delcredere Office, the Communities and Regions, Cities and Municipalities.

The DGDC budget remains a separate organisational section, although the staff and operating costs, conflict prevention and emergency aid were transferred in

2004 to the FPS Foreign Affairs budget, of which development cooperation constitutes an essential part. The government agreement of 2003 led to the creation of a horizontal budget line for development cooperation expenditures of other departments on the DGDC budget, more specifically the loans to foreign States, interest subsidies and certain contributions to international organisations. Management authority for the credits remains with the departments involved.

Annexe 1: Belgian Official Development Assistance (ODA) 2000-2004

DGDC budget

In 2004, the DGDC had 721 million euros for financing development programmes on the levels of Governmental Cooperation, Non-governmental Cooperation and Multilateral Cooperation. Along with these there are also the awareness-raising actions, the interventions of the Belgian Survival Fund and the special programmes which contribute to rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The expenditures for **governmental cooperation** amounted to 136 million euros. A large share of this is going to Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, twenty percent to health programmes and ten percent to rural development. The budgetary support to education was increased in 2004.

The **non-governmental cooperation** had 179 million euros, more than half of which is earmarked for cofinancing Belgian NGOs.

The largest budget, 324 million euros, is for **multilateral cooperation**, of which 92 million go to the European Development Fund; the World Bank Group and the Development Programme of the United Nations are also priority partner organisations.

Annexe 2: ODA expenditures of the DGDC by country 2000-2004

Annexe 3: ODA expenditures of the DGDC by sector 2000-2004

Support to the private sector

In March 2004, the Council of Ministers approved the policy paper "Businesses against poverty and in favour of development" of then-Minister of Development Cooperation Marc Verwilghen. The paper proposed actions which should help to create a favourable investment climate for the economic development of the private sector in developing countries. Along with facilitating investments in the South, it is necessary that Belgian companies be made aware of their social responsibility as well as encouraged to invest in sustainable development. As a result of this policy paper, a new basic allocation was integrated into the DGDC budget for financing awareness-raising actions concerning businesses for development.

In 2004, the Belgian Investment Organization for Developing Countries (BIO), created a Support Fund from which loans can be granted under certain conditions to SMEs in the poorest countries, taking the principles of ethical and sustainable business into account. At the end of 2004, the total amount made available by the DGDC to BIO since its formation amounted to 134 million euros. BIO was set up in 2001 as a new form of public-private partnership between the Belgian State and the Belgian International Investment Society in order to support business and economic development in the South, especially via participations in local financial institutions. BIO must strictly follow the principle of untied aid that is prescribed by the 1999 law on international cooperation.

On 26 December 2004, Asia was hit by a devastating tsunami. The Belgian Development Cooperation reacted quickly: 30 million euros in emergency aid were made available on 7 January 2005.

Governmental cooperation

Concentration of resources and more

effective assistance



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In implementation of the government coalition agreement of 2003, Belgium is focusing its governmental cooperation on eighteen partner countries, thirteen of which are located in Africa. Ten of these countries belong to the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

As a result of this concentration policy, the DGDC has in the meantime withdrawn as a donor from a number of countries and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), but the bilateral commitments which were assumed are nevertheless being fulfilled. Thus in the non-partner countries eight new projects were still initiated in 2004 which fall within the DGDC budget. These projects are monitored by the competent embassies, more specifically by the attachés for development cooperation, while the execution is in the hands of the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC), the agency that carries out all governmental cooperation programmes.

www.btcctb.org

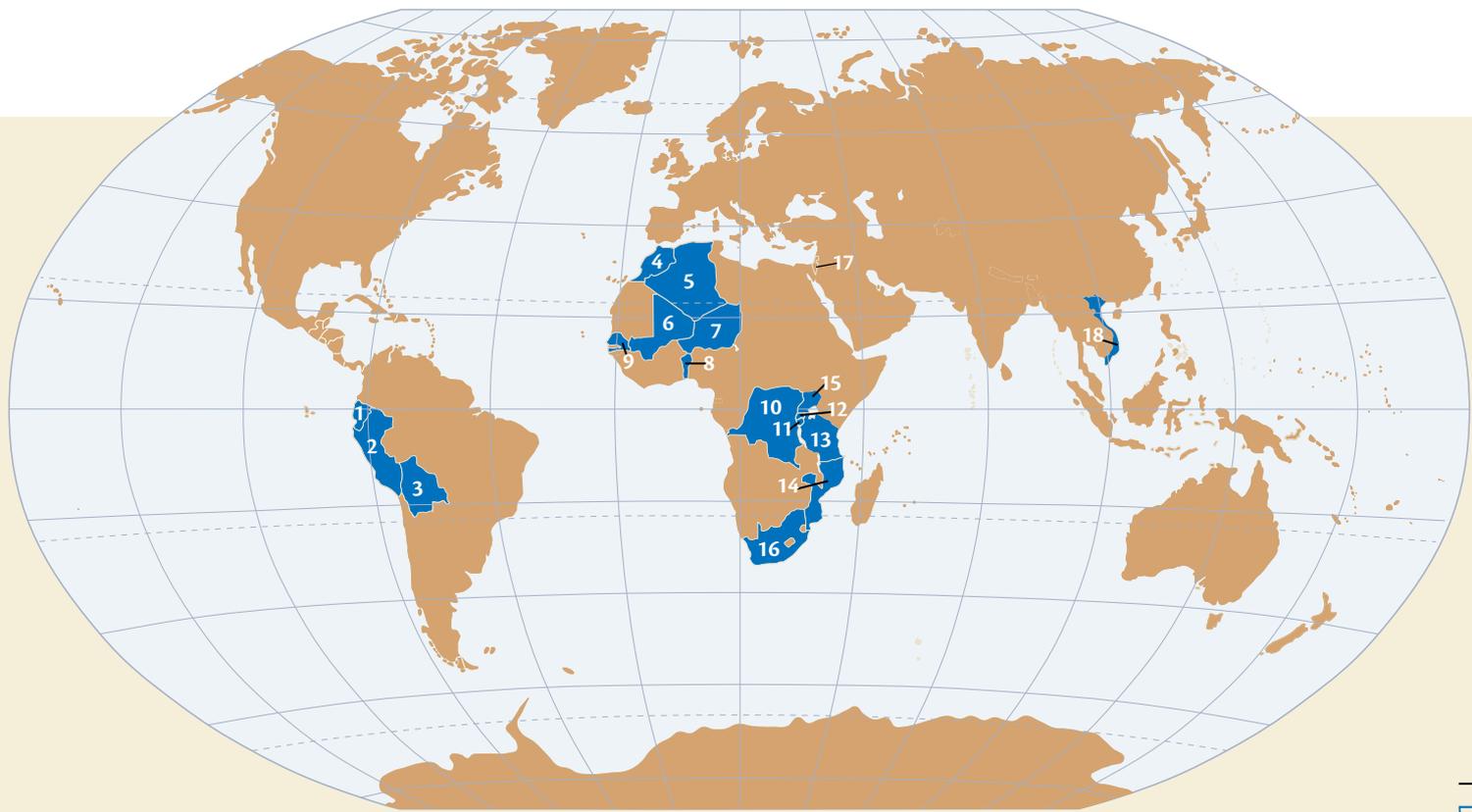
In 2004, Belgium concluded over sixty new financing agreements for almost 173 million euros to implement the multi-annual programmes within the framework of governmental cooperation. In addition, another six new agreements in the amount of 19.5 million euros were signed for financial aid either in the form of direct budgetary assistance or as a contribution to funds jointly managed by the donors for the benefit of the receiving countries.

Annexe 4: Overview of the new programmes and projects in 2004 in the partner countries

Eighteen partner countries

Algeria	5
Benin*	8
Bolivia	3
Burundi*	11
Democratic Republic of Congo*	10
Ecuador	1
Mali*	6
Marocco	4
Mozambique*	14
Niger*	7
Palestinian territories	17
Peru	2
Rwanda*	12
Senegal*	9
South Africa	16
Tanzania*	13
Uganda*	15
Vietnam	18

* Least Developed Countries



Concentration of aid in Central Africa

The largest share of the governmental aid goes to the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, more specifically Rwanda and Burundi, but above all to the Democratic Republic of Congo. In order to better attune the Belgian development cooperation to the real needs of the Congolese population, in 2004 the DGDC organized four Roundtables in consultation and cooperation with the Congolese partner. These conferences, to which all of the involved actors were invited, contributed to a better formulation of the poverty reduction strategies and the programmes in the sectors of public health, education, agriculture and basic infrastructure. On this occasion the importance of a transparent and responsible government apparatus and good governance was also stressed.

In 2004, an agreement was concluded between the FPS Finance, the National Delcredere Office and the Minister of Development Cooperation to increase the debt relief to the benefit of the Democratic Republic of Congo from 67% to 90% during the interim period, i.e. between 'decision point' and 'completion point' as established within the framework of the HIPC programme. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative is designed to relieve the debt burden of the neediest developing countries. This is an additional debt forgiveness in the amount of 192 million euros.

Sectoral concentration

In accordance with the law on international cooperation (1999), governmental cooperation must be focused on fighting poverty and sustainable human development in the sectors of healthcare, education, agriculture and food security, basic infrastructure and the strengthening of social structures. Equal opportunities for women, combating AIDS and the environment are cross-cutting themes which must be taken into account in all assistance programmes.

The programmes which were approved in 2004 relate primarily to healthcare and good governance. Around twenty percent of the current and new agreements with the partner countries are designed to improve the health condition of the population. Along with the programmes to control tropical diseases and HIV/AIDS, most projects also strive to improve basic facilities. Within the framework of support for decentralisation, assistance is increasingly devoted to the institutional capacity-building of local administrations in the field of healthcare. Approximately ten percent of the governmental assistance goes to programmes for

improving agricultural production and the commercialization of agricultural products. This support should not only contribute to greater food security, but can also ensure a higher income for the population. One of the focuses of the environmentally-oriented projects financed by the Belgian government is the waste problematic in the cities. Five projects explicitly deal with equal treatment of women.

For more information on the projects of the Belgian governmental cooperation, please consult the annual report of the BTC.



New instruments for more effective assistance

For the DGDC it is a daily challenge to follow the dynamics of the international cooperation agenda for better and more effective assistance. Within the donor community of the OECD/DAC, in 2004 the DGDC played an active role in the discussions within the 'harmonisation' working group, which studies how the procedures of all donors can be better streamlined and the assistance better attuned to the national policy of the developing countries.

Now that the partner countries are assuming greater policy responsibility for defining and implementing the poverty reduction programmes, the financial aid of the donors is being increasingly directed to the budget of the partner countries or to a fund jointly managed by the donors to support a particular policy sector. However, this demands that the partner country conduct a transparent financial and sectoral policy, if necessary by means of support from the donor com-

munity, and that it be prepared to engage in a policy dialogue with the donor community. Since 2003 Belgium has therefore made financial aid available for the education budgets of several partner countries, because free education for all children and improving the educational system are top priorities in the national poverty reduction strategies.

Within this context, at the end of 2004 the DGDC set up a special working group which gives internal advice concerning the allocation of these new forms of assistance. Since budget aid is based on a detailed analysis of the political, economic and financial policy of the partner country, it is coupled with a more intense policy dialogue between partner country and donors. This new approach thus gave the attachés for development cooperation in our embassies a new set of tasks and responsibilities.

Supporting democratisation and good governance

The execution of programmes is increasingly based on collaboration with local authorities, on the assumption that the latter have a better understanding of the needs of the population and are more easily approachable than the national government. Strong local administrations can also form the starting point for democratisation. Because the management capacities are often weak and insufficiently adapted to these

new responsibilities, Belgium is also investing more in the institutional strengthening of local administrations. Numerous projects in basic healthcare which are financed by the DGDC also support the districts or municipalities in the implementation of their new missions. For example, Belgium signed a new cooperation agreement for the benefit of three municipalities in the partner country Ecuador.

Cooperation with municipalities in Ecuador

The DGDC is financing development programmes in:

- Quito, the expansion of social security and healthcare (2003-2007);
- Esmeraldas, the organization of the municipal health policy (2005-2010);
- Ibarra, support for the municipal capacity with regard to, basic health, spatial planning, environment and tourism (2005-2007).

New commitments with partner countries

In 2004, three **Joint Committees** were organized with Rwanda, Benin and Mali. In the runup to the meetings, the DGDC extensively discussed with these three countries the programmes which Belgium will finance in the coming years. The basis of these discussions was firstly the national poverty reduction policy of the countries, and secondly the priorities defined by the law on Belgian international cooperation. The proposed programmes were also tested in the field for their complementarity with the programmes of other donors. The Joint Committees, which are convened every three or four years in alternation in the partner country or in Belgium, are at the Belgian side chaired by the Minister of Development Cooperation.

The first Joint Committee since 1991 with **Rwanda** (Kigali, 17-18 May 2004) led to a new general agreement that defines the framework of the cooperation, and to the signing of a programme for the period 2004-2006. Of the 75 million euros in commitments which are programmed, 35 million euros are going to development programmes in the agricultural sector, given that ninety percent of the Rwandan population is dependent on the agricultural production. 20 million euros are provided for financing health programmes, including institutional support for the Ministry of Public Health and the training of nurses. The Rwandan government has also asked Belgium to act as a leader of the donor community in the area of health programmes. Furthermore, Belgium will give the Ministry of Justice financial and technical support for institutional capacity-building, and more specifically support the network of the traditional people's courts, the "gacaca" which are adjudicating the genocide cases.

The Minister of Development Cooperation also chaired the Joint Committee with **Benin** (Brussels, 24-25 May 2004), where the cooperation programme for 2004 to 2007 was approved. The programme provides for 30 million euros to support public health, social development and agriculture, fishing and stock-breeding in the poorest departments of the country. At Benin's request, within the framework of its decentralisation policy, Belgium is financing two municipal development funds in the amount of 5.7 million euros

each. 3.6 million euros are allocated for supporting the Ministry of Justice, the institutional strengthening of the reconciliation courts and awareness raising with regard to women's and children's rights. Belgium is also giving 1.9 million euros of financial support for the creation of blood banks to guarantee safe blood transfusions.

During the third Joint Committee with **Mali** (Brussels, 29-30 June 2004) the major outlines of the new cooperation programme for 2004 to 2007 were also established. Belgium is providing a total of 30 million euros to finance new programmes on education, decentralisation and the prevention of violence, as well as for agriculture, stock-breeding and food security. For example, 2 million euros were promised for the second phase of the "Weapons for Development" programme in thirty villages of the Timbuktu region. In exchange for the surrendered weapons, the population (in particular women) receives financial support for small-scale projects which benefit the local economy. This programme is designed to contribute to restoring peace and security in a region which for years suffered under the separatist actions of Touareg rebels. Furthermore, 1 million euros have been allocated to the Consultancy Fund for institutional capacity-building and a half million euros to the Study and Consultancy Fund for the identification of new development projects.

Follow-up Committee with Algeria

In 2004, a first **follow-up committee** was held with **Algeria** (Brussels, 8-9 June 2004) in order to evaluate the execution of the multi-annual programme that was approved during the Joint Committee of 2002. The Follow-up Committee concluded that, viewed on the whole, the multi-annual programme still corresponded to the policy priorities of Algeria, and that there was no need to revise the earlier agreements. Besides the institutional support for the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry for Women's Rights and the Council of State, Belgium is also financing programmes for improving the water supply, healthcare facilities, public transportation as well as a project for processing medical wastes.

Ten years of the Commission on Women and Development (CWD)

This advisory body, created in 1994 and composed of women's organizations, NGOs, universities, the DGDC and the BTC, ensures that gender equality is taken in consideration in all Belgian development policies and programmes.

Most important recommendations:

- the integration of reproductive health into basic healthcare;
- a legal framework for the punishment of genital mutilation;
- more attention for the situation of women in armed conflicts;
- a greater role for women in conflict prevention and peace-building.

Major activities in 2004:

- the conference "Women, War and Peace" on UN Resolution 1325 (2000) for the protection of women in armed conflicts, as a policy instrument for peace-building, equality of rights for women and sustainable development;
- the publication of the proceedings of the conference "Women beyond the Millennium Goals" (Brussels, October 2003).

The recommendations of these conferences are available on the DGDC website:

http://www.dgdc.be/en/topics/gender/cwd_publications.html

Non- Governmental cooperation

Quality control





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The rise of civil society organizations is one of the most important trends in modern society, in both the North and the South. These organizations play an important role in our society, because they allow the voice of the citizens to be heard on decisions which affect everyone. The partnerships which are concluded between civil society and government, international organizations and companies from the public and pri-

vate sectors, also point to a common striving for sustainable human development. The social organizations in North and South also contribute to more effective development cooperation, good and transparent government administration, and they stimulate governments and politicians to be accountable for the policy to their population.

Partnership with Belgian civil society

The DGDC understands the need to build the capacity of both the social forces in the South and the non-governmental organizations in the North by transferring knowledge and know-how to the local development actors.

The DGDC is resolutely striving to strengthen the institutional capacities of the partner organizations in the South and to achieve better quality control on the basis of a systematic **programmatic approach**. The consultation between the DGDC and its non-governmental partners is based on multi-annual programmes whose duration varies from three years for new organizations to five years for organizations which have already acquired experience in this area.

In this multi-annual programme, the non-governmental partner develops, from its own vision of the development issues, a systematic intervention strategy in

response to a clearly formulated problem or a specific need. The action programme, which is drawn up in collaboration with various partners from the South on the basis of a specific methodology, mobilises all appropriate means necessary to achieve the objectives which were established for the benefit of the target groups. These multi-annual programmes are concretely elaborated in the form of annual action plans on the basis of which the grants are ultimately allocated.

During the course of 2004 the DGDC continued to support this policy process via a stronger financial and accounting control on the proper use of the grants and by harmonising its grant control practices. Furthermore, the number of field missions of the managers of the non-governmental cooperation programmes was increased, and geographic focal points were designated to strengthen the geographic coordination.

Cofinancing of more than a thousand actions of Belgian NGOs

In 2004, 95 million euros were allocated for cofinancing the action of the non-governmental partners. The DGDC works together with 135 recognised NGOs which vary widely in size, vision and dynamics. They submit a multi-annual programme with the accompanying annual action plans. During 2004, the DGDC evaluated a total of 87 action plans with more than 1500 development actions in 85 countries. The DGDC subsidises up to 85% of the activities of these NGOs in the field. The cofinancing also relates to educational and awareness-raising programmes which are aimed at the Belgian population.

The current regulations give the NGOs a high degree of autonomy in the definition of their actions. For example, they can receive cofinancing for assistance actions in most developing countries, while by law the Belgian governmental cooperation is limited to

18 partner countries. Moreover, the rules impose no limits whatsoever with regard to the sector concerned. In 2004 this approach was externally evaluated. Because the conclusions of the evaluation report indicated that there was a need for a more clearly defined cofinancing policy, guidelines were drafted for reforming the rules on cofinancing NGOs. This reform, which should better adapt the rules to the complex reality of the NGOs in Belgium, will be partially operational in 2006 and fully operational in 2007.

In 2004, within the framework of the current rules, the procedures for evaluating the action plans were revised, more specifically in order to satisfy two major requirements of the non-governmental development sector: a transparent grant policy and a faster payment of the first tranche of the grant.

Institutional university cooperation

The university cooperation is regulated by a general agreement between the Belgian government and the Flemish universities, represented in the Flemish Interuniversity Council (VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad), and another between the government and the French-language universities, represented in the Interuniversity Council of the French Community-University Development Commission, Conseil interuniversitaire de la communauté française – Commission universitaire pour le développement (CIUF-CUD). The VLIR and the CUD act as the contact points between the subsidising government and the subsidised universities.

The DGDC finances several forms of cooperation with the Belgian universities : institutional cooperation to support the universities in developing countries, the universities' own initiatives in the form of projects, international courses and training programmes for participants from developing countries, policy-supporting studies, study trips for Belgian students, scholarships for students from developing countries who are enrolled in Belgian universities.

In 2004, the DGDC allocated over 15 million euros for the Institutional University Cooperation (IUS) of the VLIR and CIUF-CUD with their university partners from the South.



Since 1997 the two Belgian university umbrellas have established cooperation programmes with twenty-seven universities from twenty developing countries. These five-year programmes are aimed at institutionally

strengthening the academic, scientific and administrative capacities of the partner universities. Special attention is paid to the social role of university institutions in the development of their country.

The 27 partner universities of the Institutional University Cooperation (IUS)

	Partner University	Supporting institution
Africa		
Benin	Université d'Abomey-Calavi	CIUF
Burkina Faso	Université de Ouagadougou	CIUF
Burundi	Université du Burundi	CIUF
Congo (DRC)	Université de Kinshasa (UNIKIN)	CIUF
	Université de Lubumbashi (UNILU)	CIUF
Ethiopia	Mekelle University	VLIR
Kenya	University of Nairobi	VLIR
Marocco	Université d'Oujda	CIUF
Rwanda	Université Nationale du Rwanda	CIUF
South Africa	University of the Western Cape	VLIR
Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture	VLIR
Zambia	University of Zambia	VLIR
Zimbabwe	University of Zimbabwe	VLIR
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Bolivia	Universidad Mayor de San Simon	CIUF + VLIR
Cuba	Universidad Central Marta Abreu de Las Villas	VLIR
Ecuador	Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral	VLIR
Haïti	Université d'Etat d'Haïti	CIUF
Peru	Pontifica Universidad Catolica del Peru	CIUF
	Universidad Peruviana Cayetano Heredia	CIUF
	Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina	CIUF
Asia		
Laos	Université National du Laos	CIUF
Philippines	Network of Saint Louis University and Benguet State University	VLIR
Vietnam	Université Agronomique n°1 de Hanoi	CIUF
	Centre Universitaire de Formation de personnels de Santé à HoChiMinh Ville	CIUF
	Hanoi University of Technology	VLIR
	Can Tho University	VLIR

Policy-supporting cooperation with Belgian universities

As a result of making the poverty reduction strategies the cornerstone of the development cooperation policy, the DGDC feels a stronger need for scientifically-based policy advice. In order to involve the academic world more closely in the policy of the Belgian development cooperation, in 2004 the DGDC began a new form of cooperation with the universities. While earlier the policy support was provided via temporary research of limited duration, the new approach strives for a sustainable and dynamic cooperation of the political authorities and the administration with the Belgian universities. Policy-supporting advice is henceforth prepared in university research groups which work for a longer period (four to five years) on specific development cooperation issues. The Policy-Supporting Cooperation (BOS, Beleidsondersteunde Samenwerking) with the VLIR and the Policy-

Supporting Research Groups (GRAP, Groupes de Recherche en Appui à la Politique) with the CUD receive appropriate financing for these new policy-supporting activities.

In 2004 the CIUF-CUD already set up three interuniversity research groups which prepare advice for the development cooperation policy with regard to health, peace policy and the organization of civil society in the South. In an initial phase, VLIR preferred to set up just a single BOS support point as a pilot project. This research group of the University of Antwerp prepares policy-advising work on poverty reduction strategies. Within the DGDC, for each of these research groups officials are designated who act as focal point and intermediary for all of the involved parties.

Policy-supporting interuniversity research groups

Policy-Supporting Research Groups (Groupes de Recherche en Appui à la Politique, GRAP)

- GRAP-SWAP: Modalités et instruments de coopération en appui aux politiques sectorielles. Le cas de la santé (Mechanisms and instruments of cooperation to support the sectoral policy. The problematic of healthcare) - Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL), Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Université de Liège (ULg);
- GRAPAX: Groupe de recherche en appui aux politiques de paix (Peace policy-supporting research group); Facultés universitaires Saint-Louis (FUSL), Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL), Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame-de-la-paix (FUNDP);
- GRAP-OSC: Organisations des sociétés civiles au Sud- développement, économie sociale et coopération (Civil society organizations in the South - development, social economy and cooperation) – Université de Liège (Ulg), Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL), Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) and Université Mons Hainaut (UMH).

Policy-Supporting Cooperation (Beleidsondersteunde Samenwerking, BOS)

- BOS – PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
Institute for Development Policy and Management of the University of Antwerp (IOB/UA)

Cooperation with scientific institutions

In order to be considered for grants, the cooperation programmes of the scientific institutions must contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development while at the same time being on a high scientific level. The DGDC must ensure that the financed programmes correspond to these objectives of development cooperation. This is not an easy task, given the diversity of scientific approaches, but also because the favourable effect of these actions on development is, at least in the short term, rather modest. The emphasis is primarily placed on the complementarity of the

actions which are financed within the same programme, in order thus to improve their impact on the scientific, financial and human capacities of the scientific institutions supported in the South.

In 2003, the DGDC signed new agreements for financing research and training activities for the benefit of the developing countries with the Institute of Tropical Medicine (ITM) in Antwerp, the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) in Tervuren and the Royal Institute for Natural Sciences (RINS) in Brussels.

Cooperation with other non-governmental partners

In 2004, the DGDC allocated over 25 million euros to a large number of Belgian non-profit associations which carry out development actions in the area of education, training and social action. In 2003, the Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB, Vlaamse Vereniging voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking en Technische Bijstand) and the Association for the Promotion of Education and Training Abroad (APEFE, Association pour la Promotion de l'Education et de la Formation à l'Etranger), established their actions to support technical, higher and university education in development countries in a five-year programme (2003-2007). In accordance with the Belgian development policy, both associations focus their cooperation programmes primarily on Sub-Saharan Africa and the Least Developed Countries. In 2004 the DGDC financed education and training projects of the VVOB and APEFE in thirteen countries.

The three major trade unions also received financial support for their development related programmes to promote union activities and social dialogue in the South.

In the meantime, synergies have been developed with Belgian NGOs which also support the development of the social sector.

Furthermore, the DGDC supports the cooperation programmes of the Belgian cities and municipalities with local authorities in developing countries. This cooperation, which goes further than city twinning programmes or small-scale actions, is primarily aimed at supporting the decentralisation process. By strengthening the institutional capacities and making municipal administration more efficient, the Belgian cities and municipalities want to contribute to a better provision of services to the population. The municipal cooperation, which was launched in 2001 by the Union of Belgian Cities and Municipalities and its three regional sections, got off to a rather difficult start due to limited knowledge of both the methodology and the field. The DGDC wishes to continue supporting the municipal cooperation, but also to make it more efficient by adapting its methods of implementation.

International Municipal Cooperation between Liège and Lubumbashi

Since 2001, Liège and Lubumbashi have been working together to improve the local administration and strengthen the rule of law in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The first concrete results relate to the registration of civil status and the composition of a population register:

- the organization of a general census;
- the design of a model birth certificate, marriage and death certificate, in accordance with the Congolese legislation;
- the development of software for managing the civil status and the refinement of the population software;
- the drafting and dissemination of a document for the family composition.

The international recognition achieved by this municipal cooperation has led the European Union, the United Nations and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie to call upon the expertise of the city of Liège in this area.

Multilateral cooperation

Concentration policy for

greater impact



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In 2004 the DGDC had a budget of 324 million euros for multilateral cooperation with the European Union, the organizations belonging to the United Nations and international financial institutions. The multilateral cooperation also finances a number of related environmental and agricultural programmes.

Over two-thirds of the multilateral budget consists of obligatory contributions, within the framework of international agreements to which Belgium has acceded. For the voluntary contributions allocated to international organizations which conduct activities relevant to development, the law on international

cooperation provides for a concentration policy designed to ensure a greater impact. To implement this law, 23 partner organizations were established in the Royal Decree of 2 April 2003.

In 2004 Minister Verwilghen designated 12 priority organizations from amongst these 23 partner organizations. In his policy paper, Minister De Decker also confirmed this concentration policy which, together with a greater financial contribution to the 12 priority organizations, also seeks a more active role for Belgium in their policy.

List of the international partner organizations

BOAD • CGIAR* • FAO* • Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria* • HABITAT • ICRC* • IDEA • ILO • IOM • OCHA* • OHCHR • UNAIDS* • UNCDF • UNCTAD • UNDP* • UNEP* • UNESCO • UNFPA* • UNHCR • UNICEF* • UNIFEM • WHO* • World Bank*

** is a priority partner organization*

Better follow-up for better results

Aiming a greater involvement in the strategic policy of the partner organizations, the DGDC is working progressively on better control and follow-up of the cooperation programmes. For example, at the beginning of 2004 guidelines were sent to the Permanent Representations and Belgian embassies for defining a coherent Belgian position in the multilateral management boards in which they sit. During the annual consultation with the international partners one also strives to make a coherent policy choice for the Belgian contributions to the multilateral programmes. In 2004, the DGDC held around fifteen "annual consultations", which were also attended by other interested Belgian partners, at which new multi-annual programmes were established and strategy papers approved, for the cooperation with the FAO and the World Health Organization. The cooperation programmes in the Belgian partner countries, and particularly the Great Lakes region, are influential in orienting the allocation of the voluntary contributions.

In April 2004, eleven principles were proposed for generally improving the preparation, reporting and follow-up of the multilateral cooperation. An experimental quality control system for following up its activities was also tried out.

The DGDC may also take pride in the good results of its strategy of using earmarked funds for innovative interventions and pilot programmes of partner organizations. Thanks to the Belgian financing, UNICEF's pilot project to reduce maternal and child mortality in three West African countries has been integrated into the national health policy of Guinea. The country received a loan from the World Bank to finance this national programme. The UNICEF project began on a small scale in Guinea, Burkina Faso and Benin by improving transportation to the medical centre, better training of the personnel and the creation of solidarity funds.

Strategic role in the humanitarian aid policy

Within the framework of the concentration policy, Belgium has recently played a greater strategic role in the programme policy of the humanitarian organizations. In 2004 our country, as one of the 14 largest donors, for the first time joined the "Donor Support Group" of the **International Red Cross (ICRC)**. Belgium already sits in the policy group of the **UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** and is also a member of the Executive Committee of the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**. Active participation in these international forums is important for consulting with the other donors on policy, themes and challenges. Following up the programmes in the field is also very important. In 2004, the DGDC participated in the mission with the International Red Cross to Sudan and with OCHA to northern Uganda.

As of 2004 the DGDC is actively applying the principles of "**Good Humanitarian Donorship**" for more effective humanitarian assistance.

Financial support for the humanitarian organizations is henceforth established for a period of four years. The contribution of the DGDC to the International Red Cross was raised substantially for 2004-2007 to almost 5 million euros per year for two multilateral programmes. The first focuses on the protection of

victims in the African conflict regions of Burundi, Rwanda and D.R. Congo. The second programme supports the "Mines Programme" that contributes to the physical rehabilitation of land mine victims throughout the world.

The **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** received 3 million euros per year for the refugee assistance programmes in Central Africa.

Along with the contribution of 300,000 euros per year to the general funds of the **UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**, 500,000 euros is being allocated to the coordination in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Belgium is also playing a leading role in the OCHA pilot project Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) in the D.R. Congo. Together with the United States, our country organizes the consultation with all partners to better harmonise with one another the humanitarian actions from an accurate assessment of the needs of the population in a conflict zone. The DGDC is continuing to follow up this project in 2005.

ochaonline.un.org

www.unhcr.ch

www.icrc.org

Good Humanitarian Donorship

The principles of a good humanitarian donor policy, which were approved by the donors in Stockholm in 2003, are designed to ensure a better international response in the event of humanitarian crises.

The emphasis is placed on:

- respect for the principles of humanitarian action: humanity impartiality, neutrality and independence;
- a coherent and coordinated approach to the crisis;
- a planned, flexible and timely financing attuned to the needs;
- involving the beneficiaries in the assistance as early as possible.

The full text of the principles is available on the site www.reliefweb.org.

Multilateral cooperation with the United Nations

An important moment in the cooperation with the United Nations was the official presentation of the UNDP annual report "Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World" in July 2004 in the Brussels Egmont Palace. Belgium is also playing a pioneering role in the quest for more effective operational cooperation between the UN organizations, together with the UN Development Group which is leading the reform in this area. Thus in 2004 the DGDC proceeded with the financing of a joint UN programme for the "reduction of sexual violence" in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In 2004, the DGDC earmarked 11 million euros to second Belgian experts to the UN: 52 associate experts and 22 senior experts and 43 volunteers for the UN volunteers programme. A number of associate experts from the South were also financed (Junior programme).

The Belgian contributions to the United Nations fit within the new multi-annual agreements which were concluded for the period 2004-2007 with the various organizations and relate to sustainable development in the following priority sectors.

Social development

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

This priority UN partner of the Belgian multilateral cooperation in countries in a transition and reconstruction period, received over 20 million euros from the DGDC in 2004, three-fourths of which are going to support the general poverty reduction policy.

The Belgian government also renewed its engagement in the ambitious UNDP programme to support parliamentary democracy and the political participation of women, with a commitment of 6 million euros for the second phase (2004-2007). The Belgian contribution goes very specifically to institutional support for the parliaments of Algeria, Morocco, Niger and Benin. In addition, 5 million euros were once again allocated from the DGDC budget for the reconstruction of Afghanistan and Iraq.

www.undp.org

Strengthening of parliamentary capacities

This UNDP programme was launched in 2000 to support the members of Parliament of fifteen African and Asian countries in the exercise of their legislative and supervisory mandate. Only an international organization mandated by the members of the United Nations can guarantee the impartiality and neutrality of such an ambitious initiative. The programme organizes:

- at the national level, training courses in activities which have a direct impact on the development of the country, such as the preparation and discussion of the national budget;
- at the regional level, workshops for exchanging experiences and good practices;
- at the global level, the development of communication and training resources to support the democratisation process.

Agricultural production and food security

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

The new strategy paper for the cooperation of 2004-2007 was approved at the annual consultation meeting of the DGDC with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. One-half of the 12 million euros which were earmarked for the FAO is intended for reforming the national agricultural policy in the Democratic Republic of Congo. That was also agreed during the Roundtable on agriculture which was jointly organized in March 2004 by Belgium, the FAO and the D.R. Congo. Belgium continues to support the current FAO programmes for the development of market-garden production in the Congolese cities of Kinshasa and Lubumbashi and the capacity-building of local agricultural organizations in our partner countries Bolivia, Senegal and Niger.

The cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which finances loans on favourable terms for rural development, was established for 2004-2007 in a new strategy paper. Among other things, it recommended revision of the strategic framework, a strengthening of the political dialogue, better use of the budgets and greater synergy among the multilateral partners.

www.fao.org
www.ifad.org

Protection of children's rights

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
ILO International Labour Organization

The Belgian contribution of 12 million euros for the period 2004-2007 to the Children's Fund of the United Nations goes largely to the general funds, but contributions were also earmarked for specific programmes. For example, Belgium promised 4 million euros for the UNICEF programme to combat trafficking in children in West Africa (2004-2007), which is executed in collaboration with the national governments and the civil society of Mali, Niger, Ghana and Togo.

In 2004, the DGDC paid the 1 million euros it had promised to UNICEF for a children's protection pro-

gramme in Iraq. Further, the DGDC granted financial support to the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the International Labour Organization, which is being implemented in Marrakech in the partner country Morocco.

www.unicef.org
www.ilo.org

Women's rights

UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women

The DGDC may properly take pride in the ever greater international recognition of Belgium's support for innovative projects. Thanks to its financial support starting in 2001 to Gender Responsive Budgeting of the Development Fund for Women, this pilot programme has contributed to ensuring that the interests and rights of women are genuinely taken into account in the national budgets. The UNIFEM programme ran in twenty developing countries and was primarily aimed at raising the awareness of governments for the theme of gender in poverty reduction strategies. The success of this new budgetary instrument in assuring equality of rights for women and poverty reduction has attracted new financial backers and the programme was also extended. For the second phase (2004-2007), the DGDC has committed a significant annual contribution of 620,000 euros. In this phase, the Gender Responsive Budgeting programme is being followed up in the countries Mozambique, Senegal, Ecuador and Morocco. The intention is to link it even more tightly with the poverty reduction programmes and to collaborate more closely with the national ministries and multilateral development banks.

In 2004 it was also decided to further contribute to the UNIFEM programme in Afghanistan which since 2002 finances the capacity-building of the Ministry of Women's Affairs. Belgium has earmarked 500,000 euros per year for this. The money also goes to reinforcing six women's centres where rural women receive educational opportunities and appropriate services.

www.unifem.org



Fighting sexual violence

UNFPA United Nations Fund for Population Activities

In 2004, Belgium undertook to make an annual contribution of almost 2 million euros for the multilateral cooperation programme to fight sexual violence in three provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo. This comprehensive programme covers several action areas, ranging from prevention and care to the legal protection and reintegration of victims. Headed by UNFPA, it is jointly implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and Congolese NGOs.

www.unfpa.org

www.ohchr.org

Social protection

ILO International Labour Organization

As a member of the International Labour Organization, Belgium contributes to the latter's normal budget. 2004 was the first time that this obligatory contribution was paid by the DGDC (earlier it was paid by FPS Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue).

Belgium once again allocated support to the innovative and successful ILO programme "Strategies and Tools against Social Exclusion and Poverty" (STEP), that supports the extension of social security, above all with respect to healthcare, in developing countries. The activities of STEP, as the evaluation of the first phase (1998-2003) made clear, led to the formation of numerous mutual insurance companies and reinforced the capacity of the socially vulnerable groups. Thanks to international recognition of its impact, this programme has acquired a permanent place within the organization. The Belgian contribution to the second phase (2004-2007), in the amount of 1.2 million euros per year, is primarily intended for the implementation of the social protection programme in the field in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin, Morocco, D.R. Congo and Rwanda.

An additional financing of a half million euros was earmarked for PRODIAP, the programme for the promotion of social dialogue between governments, employers and employees' organizations in French-speaking Africa. In order to reach the poorest population groups, special attention is devoted to a greater representation of the agricultural sector and the informal sector in the social consultation.

www.ilo.org

Healthcare

UNAIDS United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
WHO World Health Organization

In 2004, the health working group of the DGDC together with the consultative body AIDS Platform worked on a new strategy paper for AIDS control. The Belgian contribution to UNAIDS was also substantially increased to an overall amount of 14 million euros for 2004-2007, of which 10 million for the general funds. Four million euros goes to the UNAIDS programme in the Great Lakes region, which gives technical assistance to the African countries which are hardest hit by HIV/AIDS. The contribution of the DGDC goes specifically to the preparation of the projects which are financed by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Belgium has no specific agreement with this Fund, but it is a priority partner organization for which the contribution was significantly increased to more than 20 million euros for the period 2004-2007.

The DGDC allocated a further 2.5 million euros to certain programmes of the World Health Organization (WHO) which coincide with the Belgian priorities concerning healthcare. This financing supports capacity-building of the healthcare structures in the least developed countries, research on tropical diseases, and improvement of access to generic drugs.

www.unaids.org

www.who.int

www.theglobalfund.org



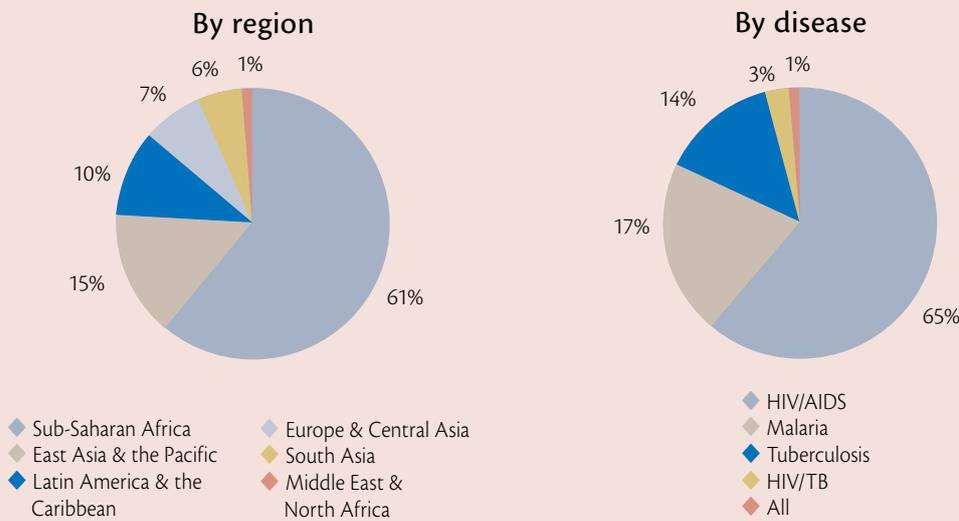
Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The Global Fund is an international partnership that was created in 2002 in order to mobilise additional financial resources to halt the spread of these diseases.

The fund finances programmes in every part of the world, but most of the resources are devoted to Sub-Saharan Africa.

Around two-thirds of the grants go to the fight against AIDS, but the funds are also used to purchase impregnated mosquito nets and to train health workers. The Global Fund also finances preventive actions and awareness-raising campaigns.

Division of the funds



Environment

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

In 2004, the DGDC drafted a strategy paper establishing the main outlines of the cooperation with the Environment Programme of the United Nations for the following four years. Belgium continues to work to strengthen scientific cooperation and technological transfer both between the donors and between North and South, supports developing countries in the elaboration of an environmental policy in conformity with international environmental agreements, and strives for greater synergy among all actors of the multilateral environment programmes.

The DGDC's financial commitment to the UN Environment Programme for 2004-2007 amounts to 12 million euros. The contributions are intended for

three priority policy actions: maintenance and management of water quality, scientific support for more effective environmental protection, integration of sustainable environment into the national action plans to reduce poverty. The contributions go in priority to UNEP programmes in the Belgian partner countries.

The DGDC also gives financial support to two environment programmes of UNESCO in the Democratic Republic of Congo. A multi-annual programme (2004-2007) for the protection of biodiversity in the Congolese sites which belong to the World Natural Heritage and a programme to support the Regional Post-graduate Training School on Integrated Management of Tropical Forests in Kinshasa (2004-2007). Moreover, these are the only UNESCO programmes which are financed within the framework of the concentration policy.

www.unep.org

www.unesco.org

Cooperation with international financial institutions

Although the Federal Public Service Finance bears the primary responsibility for relations with the international financial institutions (IFI), since 2002 the DGDC has been given a steadily growing role for the budgetary management of virtually all obligatory contributions to the IFIs. Since 2003, the DGDC has also become more closely involved in the formal meetings of the World Bank. In 2004, the Minister of Development Cooperation for the first time participated in the Development Committee of the World Bank and the IMF. Regular consultations are now organized between the two government departments.

The World Bank Group is a major partner of the Belgian development cooperation, given the volume of Belgium's obligatory contribution, which in 2004 amounted to more than 74 million euros. The DGDC also works together closely with the World Bank on a voluntary basis. In the spirit of the concentration policy, moreover, in 2004 it was decided to allocate the voluntary contributions to only three programmes which are focused on the Millennium Goals. Thus for the period 2004-2006 a total of 6 million euros were

earmarked for the new phase of the so-called "Belgian Partnership for Poverty Reduction". Via this World Bank programme, Belgium supports the preparation and implementation of the poverty reduction plans in the six African partner countries Mali, Niger, Mozambique, Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo.

Since 2003 Belgium has substantially increased its financial aid to primary education via governmental programmes and budget assistance to the national education budgets of our partner countries. But our country is also actively participating in the Fast Track Initiative that is being used for the Millennium Goal "free primary education for all boys and girls". On its multilateral cooperation budget the DGDC has committed an annual contribution of 1 million euros for 2004 to 2007 in order to finance the educational policy of the countries which are not getting adequate support via the customary channels of assistance.

Since 2004, Belgium's contribution to the World Bank's Water Supply and Sanitation Programme for providing clean water in peri-urban and rural areas has been limited to the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Fast Track Initiative – Education for All

The "Fast Track Initiative - Education for All" was launched in 2002, at the prompting of the G8 and the Development Committee, by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in order to mobilise the international community to make primary education accessible for all, and particularly girls by 2015.

This global partnership between developing countries and twenty-five donors is based on shared responsibilities:

Donor

- Give more aid to primary education
- Attune aid to priority educational needs
- Coordinate support to the national educational policy

Partner country

- Develop a credible educational policy
- Provide proof of the results
- Take the lead in implementing the educational policy

Related environmental and agricultural programmes

The water issue is one of the traditional environmental themes which has received greater attention since the Belgian development cooperation began to conduct a structured policy in the area of sustainable environment in developing countries. Via the multilateral budget the DGDC finances a number of related environmental programmes which deal with climate change and biodiversity.

For the period 2004-2005 Belgium is once again a Board member of the multilateral environmental fund **Global Environment Facility** (GEF), which makes funds available to the developing countries in order to fulfill their environmental obligations. Since 2003, the Belgian contribution - which is borne exclusively by the DGDC - has been substantially increased to over 10 million euros a year. In this way Belgium is also meeting its obligations deriving from the international environmental treaties.

In 2004, the Belgian Expert Group on Desertification organized a colloquium on desertification. This **Negotiating Committee for the Desertification Convention** was set up to define Belgian policy concerning the fight against land degradation in countries subject to drought. The DGDC also closely follows the activities of the Biodiversity Treaty and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Further, substantive guidance for the Biodiversity and Development cooperation project is provided to the Royal Belgian Institute for

Natural Sciences (RBINS), which plays a pioneering role in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism in the least developed countries. The contribution for 2004 in the amount of 375,000 euros fits within the general agreement which the DGDC and the RBINS concluded for the financing of the new four-year programme until 2007.

Since 1971, the **Consultative Group On International Agricultural Research** (CGIAR) has been a priority and loyal partner of the Belgian multilateral cooperation. This "Group" of fifteen agricultural research centres with labs and test fields in over one hundred countries wants to stimulate food production and increase food security in developing countries via support to agronomic research. From 1999 on the DGDC has contributed almost 6 million euros each year to the CGIAR and financed, via various cooperation channels, Belgian agricultural research projects and expertise, in order to (among other things) improve the quality of cereal crops and bananas. Within the framework of the Belgian concentration policy, in 2004 it was decided to no longer divide up the DGDC contributions over all of the CGIAR research centres, but instead to concentrate them on a limited number, with priority being given to research that is relevant for the agriculture development of Central Africa.

www.gefweb.org

www.cgiar.org

Migration and Development

Belgium has long recognised that immigrants can make a significant contribution to the development of their country of origin. Therefore 1 million euros of financial support was allocated to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the MIDA programme (Migration and Development for Africa), under which

Africans from Rwanda, Burundi and D.R. Congo who are residing legally in Europe receive money and resources to invest their knowledge and experience in the socio-economic development of their country of origin.

www.iom.int



Cooperation with the European Union

In 2004, the Belgian contribution to the European Development Fund (9th EDF 2002-2007) amounted to almost 92 million euros, around one-third of the multilateral cooperation budget. This fund finances the poverty reduction programmes of the ACP countries (Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific), in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement which, after approval by the Member States, entered into force in 2003.

During the course of 2004, DGDC worked hard to systematically prepare and monitor the many meetings of the various policy committees and working groups which approve the European cooperation programmes. The DGDC forms part of the **European Development Fund committee** for the cooperation with the 78 ACP countries, the MED committee which monitors the cooperation with the partner countries around the Mediterranean, and the ALA committee for the cooperation in Asia and Latin America. In each case special attention is devoted to the eighteen Belgian partner countries and to priority programmes such as the Peace Facility for Africa, with which the African Union can conduct peace-keeping operations in close cooperation with the European Union.

The DGDC is also actively involved in the working groups which prepare the decisions of the European Councils of Ministers. Within the **ACP working group** the DGDC took part inter alia in the preparation of the revision of the Cotonou Agreement and follows the negotiations on the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with the six regions of the ACP countries. The 'road map' for these negotiations was approved in 2004. This working group also prepares the decisions of the Council on the suspension or resumption of aid to certain ACP countries (Zimbabwe, Togo, Haiti, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, etc.).

The **Development Cooperation working group** worked on harmonising the procedures, with a view to the High-Level Forum of the DAC in Paris (March 2005). In the debate on integrating the European Development Fund into the EU budget, Belgium recognised the advantages with regard to flexibility and transparency in the management of the funds, but our country did recommend guaranteeing the funds intended for Africa. After discussion in the Development Cooperation working group, the Council in November 2004 accepted a Commission Communication on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and sleeping sickness. The Communication urged that concrete measures be taken concerning investment in the local production of drugs, a reduction of prices, and support for scientific research on new vaccines. In the run-up to the UN Summit on the Millennium Goals, five years after the Millennium Declaration, in 2004 the working group began preparing the European progress report on the contributions of the Member States to the achievement of the eight Millennium Goals. That report was approved in May 2005 by the Council of Ministers.

When preparing the activities in these committees and working groups, consultation with all involved Belgian parties is crucial - both internally with other DGDC directorates and in the field with the attachés for development cooperation, with the Belgian Permanent Representation to the European Union, the Directorate-General European Affairs and Coordination and the Policy Group of the Minister of Development Cooperation. To increase the coherence of European action there is also regular informal consultation of the Directors-General for Development Cooperation of the 25 European Member States. The DGDC also participates in the committee Cofinancing with European Development NGOs, where microfinancing is one of the themes to which attention is paid.

Within the framework of the cooperation with the European Union, the Belgian development cooperation is one of the most important promoters of support to parliamentary democracy in the ACP countries. The **Parliamentary Capacity-Building for ACP Countries** programme, which was launched under the Belgian presidency of the EU, is receiving European financing for the second phase. From 2002 the DGDC, in collaboration with the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) in Maastricht, financed a series of information seminars in ten African countries on the new role and powers of the national parliaments in implementing the Cotonou Agreement. In 2004, such information seminars were organized in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda. Moreover, Belgium's efforts on behalf of this educational programme, which was highly appreciated by the fifteen hundred participants, were expressly acknowledged in the first phase evaluation report.

The Yellow Book and the Green Book

These two DGDC reference documents contain all of the activities of the Belgian multilateral cooperation:

- the Yellow Book gives an overview of DGDC's contributions to the international organizations, a concise description of its partners and the mechanisms which involve the Belgian cooperation in the policy.
- the Green Book gives figures on the financial contributions of all Belgian authorities to the multilateral development organizations.

Both publications can be consulted and downloaded at www.dgdc.be and/or ordered from the FBS Foreign Affairs.



The Belgian Survival Fund

For greater food security

in Africa



4

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The DGDC is the manager of the Belgian Survival Fund (BSF), which was created in 1983 at the initiative of the Belgian Parliament as the "Survival Fund for the Third World" in order to improve food security in African countries with chronic food shortages or where the population is threatened by hunger and undernourishment. When the first allocation of 248 million euros was exhausted, in 1999 the Fund was transformed by law into the Belgian Survival Fund and was allocated new resources in the amount of 250 million euros. These funds come directly from the National Lottery.

In 2004, the **Belgian Survival Fund Working Group**, which was set up in 1999 as an advisory body, met for the first time in a new composition. The Parliamentary

representation in the Fund was expanded by the Royal Decree of 19 January 2004 to include all of the political groups in the Chamber. Henceforth seven members of Parliament instead of six sit in this advisory body that formulates recommendations for the Minister of Development Cooperation. However, the other members of the joint working group remain unchanged, these being three representatives from the DGDC, one representative from the four international partner organizations UNICEF, FAO, UNCDF, IFAD and from the two Belgian federations of non-governmental organizations COPROGRAM and ACODEV. Among other things, a follow-up mission to Niger was prepared at the first meeting of the expanded working group. The trip itself was postponed until 2005.

Multisectoral programmes aimed at the entire food chain

The law establishing the Belgian Survival Fund opted for an integrated multisectoral approach of the programmes. The strategy paper for the period 2000-2010, which was drafted after extensive consultation with the various partner organizations, elaborated this approach in greater detail. This means that the Fund does not provide food or emergency aid, but rather serves to finance long-term projects which address food security problems at their roots. The programmes

are thus firstly aimed at rural development via support for actions to improve agricultural and food production, but also to support basic infrastructure relating to healthcare, drinking water supply, primary education and other social facilities. One also monitors that the priorities established by the working group are respected: an improvement of the position of women and children, reduction of poverty in urban areas, and assistance to the poorest population groups.

More attention for Central Africa

At the end of 2004, the Belgian Survival Fund was active in twenty-one African countries. Around three-fourths of all projects are carried out in ten Belgian partner countries: Benin, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda. In the past, the Belgian Survival Fund had only a modest presence in Central Africa. Given that conflicts have sharply reduced food security in this region, in recent years the Fund has

financed more projects in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda. The BSF is thus following the efforts of the Belgian development cooperation for the region. In 2004, around seventy percent of the promised budget for new projects was utilised for Central Africa. That is a striking difference compared to 2000, when not a single new project was financed in this region.

Current state of implementation

From the available resources which the National Lottery has provided since 1999, an amount of 152.5 million euros has effectively been allocated to 65 projects. Added to this are another ten projects in progress which were financed via the first Survival Fund of 1983. Customarily, each year around thirteen to fifteen new projects are approved, but in 2004 this figure was only eleven, because the preparation of several bilateral projects was not sufficiently advanced. These projects have been included in the 2005 programme. Consequently, fewer resources

were allocated in 2004 than in previous years, the total being 27 million euros.

By contrast, the actual spending of the Belgian Survival Fund rose significantly compared to the period 2000-2003. In 2003, expenditures fell to a very low level of 14.5 million euros, due to the slow start-up and/or execution of projects in the field. In 2004, however, the programme reached full cruising speed, with spending rising to 20 million euros.

Coalition of partners for the execution

The programmes financed by the Fund are carried out by a network of four international partner organizations and sixteen Belgian partners, i.e. the Belgian Technical Cooperation and fifteen NGOs. Each organization has developed a specific strategic framework or programme for the partnership with the BSF, in which they set their own emphases and within which all of the individual projects must fit.

The distribution of the programmes by partners has remained virtually identical over the years. From 1999 to 2004, 44.4% of the funds were allocated to projects of multilateral organizations, 42.7% to projects of the NGOs, and 11.3% to bilateral projects with the BTC.

Eleven new BSF projects approved or started in 2004

Country	Project	Partner
Benin	Support to manioc cultivation in the department of Zou (2005-2009)	Vredeseilanden
Burkina Faso	Support of local development dynamics in Diapangou (2004-2007)	Iles de Paix
	Support to stock-breeding in the Sahel (2005-2008)	Veterinarians without Borders
DR Congo	Food security in the region of Kananga (2004-2009)	Caritas
	Integrated rural development in Lubero (2005-2009)	VIC
	Food security in the region of Beni and Lubero (2005-2009)	Vredeseilanden
	Restarting the agricultural sector in the Equator Province (2004-2009)	IFAD
Mali	Building sowing seed circuits in rural areas (2005-2008)	OXFAM
Mozambique	Livelihood security and health in the context of HIV/AIDS (2005-2008)	FAO
Rwanda	Support to the decentralised financial sector (2004-2009)	Aquadev
	Community development in Byumba (2004-2009)	UNCDF



4

Special programmes

Contributions to post-crisis recovery

and reconstruction



■ Food aid	40
■ Emergency aid and short-term rehabilitation assistance	43
■ Conflict prevention and Peace Building	43
■ Transitional assistance	44
■ Cooperation with local non-governmental organizations	44

The DGDC finances a series of actions which are not directly connected with the objectives and the logic of development assistance. These are programmes which make a contribution to strategies which, after a crisis, offer solutions and prospects for reconstruction. Food

aid and emergency aid help in the short term to relieve the suffering of victims of a natural disaster or conflict. But programmes to support local NGOs, conflict prevention and transitional assistance generally involve more complex and widely divergent objectives.

Food aid

Belgium gives food aid to countries which call for outside assistance in order to overcome their temporary food shortages, to support food security and to help manage post-crisis situations. This programme thus encompasses much more than food aid in the narrow

sense of the term. Food aid is allocated in the form of monetary gifts and is untied. The purchase of products containing GMOs is prohibited. Most food purchases financed by Belgium are local or regional purchases.

Food insecurity and food aid

Food insecurity can be due to insufficient food availability, inadequate purchasing power, distribution problems or an unbalanced nutrition pattern within the families.

Food aid, the objective of which to increase food security, can be divided into **three categories**:

- **Emergency food aid** is provided in unpredictable crisis situations which are the result of natural or human disasters. Free food is distributed to those who are suffering most from food insecurity;
- **Rehabilitation food aid** helps to increase food production by restoring agricultural production systems and the distribution of seeds, fertilisers and small agricultural equipment;
- **Structural food aid** supports the food security policy of a partner country.

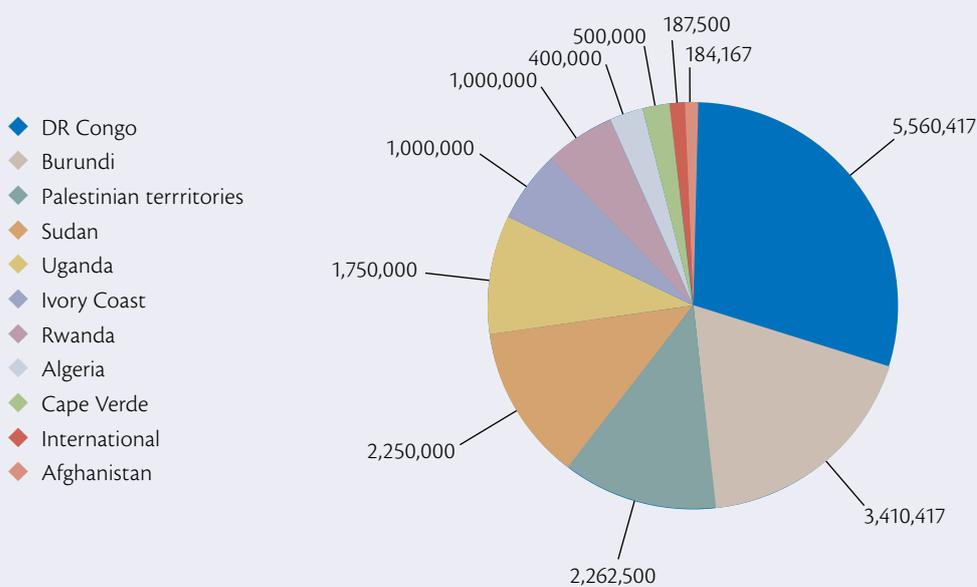


In 2004, the DGDC financed food aid projects for 18.5 million euros. That amount is higher than what Belgium had promised within the framework of the agreements in the European Union. These provide that Belgium must annually deliver at least 30,000 tonnes grain equivalent, the standard unit for food aid, to the developing countries and regions which are included by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD in the list of beneficiaries of official development assistance.

The geographic distribution of the food aid is concentrated on Africa (86%) and the Middle East (12%). The first beneficiaries of the food aid financed by Belgium are the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Sudan and the Palestinian territories.

Annex 5 : Overview of the food aid projects financed in 2004

Distribution of the food aid by beneficiary country in 2004 (amounts in euro)



Partners

The most important partners of the DGDC for **emergency food aid** are the specialised institutions of the United Nations, the NGOs and the BTC. The UNRWA received around 2 million euros for the distribution of food in the Palestinian refugee camps. The International Red Cross and Oxfam-Solidarity received financial support for food projects in Rwanda and Algeria.

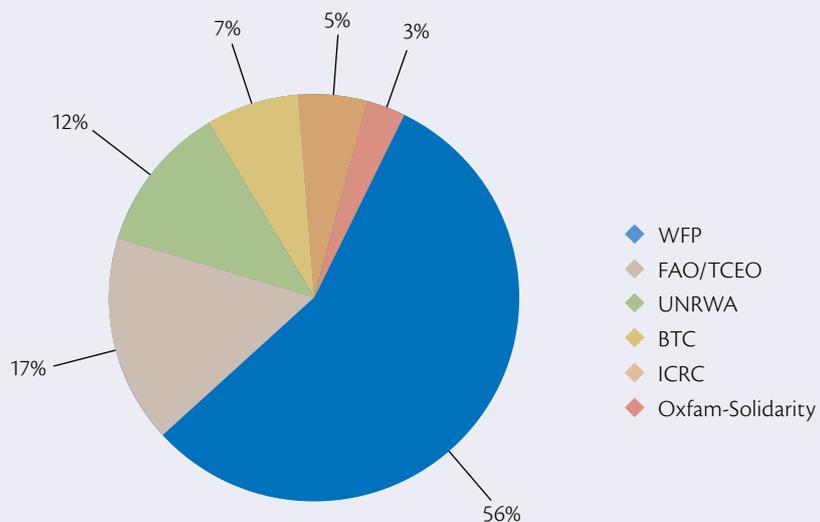
Food aid for reconstruction projects is given via the emergency operations service of the FAO (TCEO), in collaboration with local NGOs. In 2004 this service received slightly more than 3 million euros, primarily for the distribution of sowing seed to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

When the DGDC allocates **structural food aid**, it does so via the integrated programmes for school cafeterias of the World Food Programme (WFP), DGDC's most important partner in 2004. WFP received somewhat more than 10 million euros for its food aid programmes.

A say in the strategy policy

DGDC's role is no longer limited to financing projects which are carried out by its partners. As a result of the increased contributions to the budgets of various organizations, Belgium now also has a greater say in the policy strategies. Thus in the World Food Programme the DGDC argued for the purchase of foodstuffs on the local markets and against buying foodstuffs containing GMOs, as agreed in the Cartagena Protocol. The DGDC also participates in several working groups within the European Union which study how emergency aid and development assistance can be better harmonised with one another. The determination to anchor emergency aid in a process of post-crisis reconstruction and development has in the meantime been illustrated by the agreement between the DGDC and the FAO which provides that the humanitarian operations which are financed by Belgium must fit within a long-term perspective.

Distribution of the food aid by partner organization in 2004





Emergency aid and short-term rehabilitation assistance

The DGDC allocated 22 million euros in subsidies within the framework of emergency aid and short-term rehabilitation assistance. Two-thirds of that amount went to Africa, primarily to the Great Lakes region, more specifically to the Democratic Republic of Congo (25%), Burundi (18%) and Uganda (8%). One third was distributed across the Middle East, particularly Iran (8%) and the Palestinian territories (7%), and the Americas, especially Haiti (7%) and Cuba (5%).

Emergency aid includes widely divergent interventions in order to meet the vital needs of the victims of a crisis. Hygiene is a crucial survival factor in crisis situations, as illustrated by the "Water and Sanitation" project in Uganda, which is being financed by the DGDC and executed by UNICEF. In the event of an impending disaster, emergency aid can also help to better prepare the exposed population for the shock. An example of this is the project "Creating a strategic stock for human-

itarian medical assistance", carried out by the NGO Memisa in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

After the emergency period, short-term rehabilitation assistance can prevent the consequences of the crisis from worsening. The assistance programmes, which vary rather widely from one another, not only help to relieve the physical and psychosocial suffering of the victims as a result of the crisis, they also provide for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons to the country of origin and the start of rehabilitation and reconstruction works. Actions such as UNICEF's awareness-raising campaign on unexploded munitions in the Palestinian areas can also help restore the social and political stability of conflict countries.

Annex 6 : Overview of the emergency aid projects in 2004

Conflict prevention and Peace Building

Conflict prevention and peace building are absolute priorities in the Belgian development cooperation policy. In 2004 the DGDC financed a total of 34 projects for an amount of 22.4 million euros, 80% of which was allocated to 22 projects in Africa. Belgian support goes to organizing elections in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Iraq, to strengthening the rule of law in the Great Lakes region, demining operations in Mozambique, and sheltering children in the conflict countries of the Great Lakes. Most of the subsidies are allocated to Belgian and international development assistance organizations, above all the UNDP.

Three draft agreements were also concluded with the Ministry of Defence for demining operations in Laos and Cambodia and for a commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the genocide in Rwanda. With respect to the latter, after a public call for tenders a contractor was selected to provide a memorial column in Rwanda.

Annex 7 : Overview of the conflict prevention projects in 2004

Transitional assistance

Transitional assistance makes it possible to finance interventions which no longer fall under emergency aid or short-term rehabilitation assistance but during the period when the structural assistance still has not resumed.

In 2004, the DGDC financed a 5 million-euro project in the Democratic Republic of Congo via a fund managed by the United Nations to support the electoral process. In addition, the DGDC is financing the technical study for reconstruction of the Nyemba railway bridge in the D.R. Congo. In Congo-Brazzaville, Belgium is investing over half a million euros for the training of television technicians in digital video technologies.

Cooperation with local non-governmental organizations

In 2004, the DGDC gave 5.5 million euros in financial support to almost one hundred projects which were carried out by a wide range of local organizations: NGOs, women's and youth associations, trade unions, employers' organizations, religious organizations and media. This support of civil society constitutes a major contribution to the democratisation process, above all in conflict countries or countries which have recently emerged from a period of conflict.

In an initial phase, subsidies were allocated to local non-governmental organizations in the Great Lakes region (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda) and in South Africa. The programme was then expanded to non-governmental organizations established in Ethiopia, Senegal and the Palestinian territories. In 2004 the support was further expanded to Benin, Bolivia, Morocco and Peru. The financed projects are highly diverse and depend on the strategy adopted in each country for strengthening civil society.

The cooperation with local non-governmental organizations in the eleven countries participating in this programme is decentralised in form. It is the Belgian embassies which set up a multi-annual programme with the objectives and priority intervention sectors. The local NGOs can then receive financial support within the annually established budgetary limits. The embassies are also responsible for following up and financial auditing the allocated subsidies.



5

Public awareness raising

For greater participation of

civil society



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Along with poverty eradication and sustainable development, informing and raising awareness of the Belgian public opinion about development cooperation is one of the major missions which have been assigned to the DGDC. Broadening the support of civil society and promoting the partnership with public opinion occupy a high position in the management plans of the chairman of the FPS and the Director General of the DGDC.

In order to increase the visibility of the Belgian development cooperation actions among the public, a new logo was created in 2004. It was inspired by "equality, dialogue and dynamism", three essential values of the Belgian development cooperation. This logo henceforth appears on all of DGDC's information and promotional material (publications, ballpoint pens, bookmarks, banners, calendars, posters, etc.), and obviously also on the promotional material for the events and audiovisual exhibits which are subsidised by the DGDC. The logo should also contribute to increasing the visibility of the Belgian development cooperation in our partner countries.

In 2004, DGDC had a budget of 7 million euros for financing its own educational activities and subsidising the educational activities of third parties. In addition to raising awareness of public opinion DGDC is also responsible for organizing international congresses and events. The most important events in 2004 were undoubtedly: the world premiere of the UNDP annual report in the Brussels Egmont Palace and the Fair Trade Week, devoted to the theme "Producing and consuming while respecting human beings and the environment". DGDC also organized the international donor conference on Burundi, the 10-year commemoration of the genocide in Rwanda and the World Bank's seminar on an international demobilisation and reintegration programme. The successful colloquium on the water problematic which was held in the Senate, was organized in collaboration with the Federal Parliament's Globalisation Committee.

Opinion poll on development cooperation

In 2004, the DGDC, in order to prepare its national awareness campaigns on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), had an opinion poll conducted on the knowledge and attitudes of the Belgian public with regard to development cooperation. From that study it appeared that a large proportion of Belgians, around two-thirds, are interested in development cooperation, but also that the public's knowledge about the Belgian development sector is extremely limited. Although thirty percent of the Belgians interviewed

are familiar with the 'NGO' concept, the role of the federal government and of the DGDC in the Belgian development cooperation are virtually unknown. Scarcely three percent of the Belgians interviewed spontaneously mentioned the government as the competent authority for development cooperation. Only thirteen percent of the Belgians interviewed knew that the DGDC is the administrative structure of the Belgian federal development cooperation.



The Millennium campaign

This opinion poll also made clear that very few people are yet familiar with the Millennium Development Goals. Therefore during the course of 2004 the DGDC organized several awareness-raising actions in order to make the so-called MDG's more widely known. For example, ten thousand mini-leaflets with the text "The Belgian development cooperation supports the Millennium Goals of the United Nations" were distributed. Dimension 3, which received a makeover in 2004, devoted a special issue to the Millennium Goals. And ever since the Millennium Declaration in 2000

the newsletters DGOS-Info and DGCD-Contacts have published regular contributions on the MDGs. The DGDC information stand at the Book Fair in Brussels and the Film Festivals of Namur and Mons, which are financed by the DGDC, also highlighted the Millennium Goals. The two travelling photo exhibitions on the water problematic and the life of street children in Burkina Faso visited more than twenty schools, associations and municipalities.

Support to development education

In order to get public opinion more involved in development cooperation, the DGDC sponsors a wide range of diverse informative and educational activities which are organized by Belgian non-governmental organizations and sociocultural institutions. For example, in 2004 artistic events were supported such as the exhibition of South African artists in Charleroi and the series of Ushaka concerts on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the abolition of apartheid. Such crowd-pullers as the World Music Festival Couleur Café in Brussels and the World Cultures Centre Zuiderspershuis in Antwerp also receive annual financial support. The DGDC also subsidises numerous film festivals which contribute to the promotion and distribution of film productions from the South such as Cinema Novo in Bruges, Open Doek in Turnhout, the Africa Film Festival in Leuven and Dilbeek, Cinéma Méditerranéen in Brussels.

In 2004, the DGDC allocated financial support to more than twenty audiovisual projects which deal with contemporary development issues and North-South relations. These films were created by the VRT programmes OverLeven, Kwesties, Vlaanderen Vakantieland and Karrewiet and the RTBF programme Planète en Question.

The DGDC also finances the educational programme Kleur Bekennen/Annoncer la Couleur (Speaking Out), which is designed to promote global education and active world citizenship in education, as well as the information course for candidate development aid workers and people who are interested in development cooperation. The coordination of both initiatives has been entrusted to the BTC.

www.kleurbekennen.be
www.annoncerlacouleur.be

Africalia

Each year the DGDC gives 2 million euros in financial support to the non-profit association Africalia, which was set up in 2001 to promote contemporary African culture in Belgium and Africa. In 2003, the Belgian public had a chance to become broadly familiar with African cultural riches thanks to the "Africalia Caravan", which crisscrossed the country with presentations, films and lectures. In 2004 the cultural offer in Belgium was more modest, with the launch of a new quarterly newsletter and the creation of a new website. By contrast, the activities to support cultural projects in Africa were quite extensive. Of the 225 projects which applied to Africalia for a grant in 2004, 75% received financial support.

A handful of the projects selected in 2004:

- the Desert Festival of traditional cultures from the Sahara in Mali,
- the 9th International Theatre Festival for Development in Burkina Faso,
- the Biennial of Contemporary African Art "Dak'Art" in Senegal,
- the 8th edition of the Festival "Ecrans Noirs" for the promotion of African film in Cameroon, DR Congo, Gabon and the Central African Republic,
- the development of a website for municipal radio stations in Kenya.

www.africalia.be

Revamped DGDC website www.dgdc.be

In 2004, the DGDC website, which provides information to the public about the Belgian development cooperation, received a more modern look, inspired by the new logo of the Belgian Development Cooperation.

The site continues to conform to the WAI standards (Web Accessibility Initiative), so that the blind and visually-impaired can also consult the site, which earned the DGDC website the BlindSurfer label.

The number of visitors has risen steadily since the website was launched in 2001. In December 2004 over 46,000 people visited www.dgdc.be.



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Annexe 1

Belgian Official Development Assistance (ODA) 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC)					
Technical Cooperation (including scholarships)	72,821,105	80,831,185	85,272,095	84,171,234	83,204,751
Sectoral and investments	30,373,755	28,449,775	23,533,444	29,535,768	24,288,827
Micro-projects	1,483,138	3,148,302	2,469,419	551,106	2,862,476
Operation costs BTC	8,651,484	13,944,011	16,451,564	18,747,194	9,472,500
Debt reduction	21,466,836	19,637,116	37,145,364	0	16,634,004
Total Governmental Cooperation	134,796,318	146,010,389	164,871,886	133,005,302	136,462,558
NGO projects and programme financing	78,623,626	80,676,656	80,265,333	83,812,958	80,116,058
NGO programme financing - awareness raising in Belgium	10,083,314	10,644,549	11,144,538	12,084,745	12,795,067
NGO emergency aid	13,416,989	18,939,044	14,510,621	12,738,859	2,074,129
NGO local	0	0	0	43,938	264,349
VVOB	6,702,792	7,151,272	7,567,881	7,660,102	7,875,062
APEFE	6,661,146	6,911,899	8,032,947	8,100,000	7,905,188
VLIR	21,775,709	16,987,592	25,454,669	24,916,413	23,683,804
CIUF/CUD	18,792,807	16,866,933	21,471,398	22,197,646	22,858,532
Scientific Institutions	5,308,144	6,886,793	10,181,882	9,015,951	11,249,727
Other	4,983,898	10,026,065	24,541,069	15,828,537	10,107,672
Total Non-Governmental Cooperation	166,348,425	175,090,803	203,170,338	196,399,149	178,929,588
Multilateral voluntary contributions - earmarked	70,994,223	52,047,845	60,954,758	65,593,499	63,125,926
Multilateral UN voluntary contributions - core	35,861,768	27,605,145	32,697,962	28,106,345	32,816,069
Multilateral UN obligatory contributions (% ODA)	0	0	3,493,791	2,762,320	5,614,040
European Development Fund (EDF)	73,120,657	30,878,268	58,610,692	86,257,918	91,771,261
World Bank Group	55,237,121	55,180,437	55,155,649	260,287	75,448,052
Multilateral debts (HIPC)	0	0	0	0	5,395,916
Regional development banks	0	0	20,235,665	20,570,631	19,710,918
Other financial and research institutions	12,105,738	15,889,201	16,413,108	13,092,754	30,492,829
Total Multilateral Cooperation	247,319,507	181,600,896	247,561,625	216,643,754	324,375,011
Belgian Survival Fund via government departments	127,913	264,186	187,175	187,421	596,016
Belgian Survival Fund via NGO	4,391,930	8,185,634	6,610,444	10,022,369	7,743,240
Belgian Survival Fund via multilateral institutions	12,248,418	9,151,522	8,712,711	4,447,267	6,365,365
Total Belgian Survival Fund	16,768,261	17,601,342	15,510,330	14,657,057	14,704,621
Awareness raising in Belgium by DGDC	3,897,877	3,542,568	2,446,266	5,013,526	6,956,617
State loans (DGDC as of 2004)	0	0	0	0	22,706,037
Interest subsidies (DGDC as of 2004)	0	0	0	0	6,992,181
BIO nv	0	18,592,014	24,398,365	24,266,325	29,796,925
Other	295,490	328,683	167,679	70,324,546	319,147
Total DGDC	569,425,878	542,766,695	658,126,489	660,309,659	721,242,685

Foreign Affairs (excl. DGDC)					
Emergency aid governmental via government departments	0	0	0	0	1,069,036
Emergency aid via NGO	694,102	694,102	704,000	704,000	9,578,383
Emergency aid via multilateral institutions	2,280,124	1,318,346	1,308,574	2,668,410	10,411,117
Conflict prevention, preventive diplomacy	4,904,821	7,722,965	10,892,617	12,063,359	24,265,315
Multilateral voluntary contributions - general	4,085,285	4,181,285	4,334,653	4,400,419	3,547,543
Multilateral UN obligatory contributions (% ODA)	3,316,072	3,612,730	3,918,137	3,549,627	1,448,321
Interest subsidies (DGDC as of 2004)	3,109,329	3,532,699	4,374,530	5,963,432	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1,325,768
Total Foreign Affairs (excl. DGDC)	18,389,733	21,062,127	25,532,511	29,349,247	51,645,483

Administrative costs Foreign Affairs (incl. DGDC)					
Administrative costs on budget DGDC	29,558,080	24,448,214	23,636,163	25,439,289	3,158,357
Administrative costs on budget Foreign Affairs	0	0	0	4,140,000	26,419,934
Total Foreign Affairs (excl. DGDC)	29,558,080	24,448,214	23,636,163	29,579,289	29,578,291

Government aid-Other sources					
FPS Finance	32,975,542	70,563,229	-11,322,080	-8,778,942	-54,210,063
Belgian contribution to ODA European Commission (excl. EDF)	133,153,280	180,909,874	161,519,244	164,618,276	184,352,790
National Delcredere Office / state guarantee	34,234,096	41,190,000	171,400,000	664,790,000	148,850,000
Other Federal Government departments	7,410,034	7,754,853	11,709,857	2,369,438	37,673,287
Regions and Communities	32,880,201	39,039,158	40,766,867	44,428,100	49,650,272
Provinces and municipalities	7,307,158	8,104,754	8,665,314	8,718,170	9,036,853
Total Government Aid - Other sources	247,960,311	347,561,868	382,739,202	876,145,042	375,353,139

Total Government Aid	865,334,002	935,838,904	1,090,034,365	1,595,383,237	1,177,819,598
% Total ODA / Gross National Income	0.36%	0.37%	0.43%	0.60%	0.41%

Annexe 2

Expenditures of the DGDC by country 2000-2004

	LDC	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Partner countries						
Dem. Rep. Congo	*	27,625,498	37,287,180	33,479,208	43,153,581	69,413,498
Ecuador		6,595,954	6,257,509	8,971,261	11,689,062	14,901,687
Burundi	*	9,541,008	7,947,347	17,435,507	13,962,340	13,663,622
Bolivia		9,343,847	10,219,074	8,638,532	13,856,368	13,448,046
Rwanda	*	16,505,989	12,042,998	22,249,655	17,363,598	13,305,514
Tanzania	*	7,794,600	9,889,842	31,983,381	8,595,741	10,816,413
Vietnam		17,048,877	9,408,841	10,887,649	9,909,393	9,452,551
Benin	*	4,861,933	4,539,640	8,503,730	7,884,728	9,007,773
Marocco		4,733,282	2,143,344	4,272,542	8,010,544	8,735,848
Palestinian territories		5,168,579	3,617,691	8,747,940	9,573,733	8,695,923
Peru		2,812,848	4,649,217	7,456,465	6,051,249	8,332,267
Mali	*	3,449,191	7,355,615	4,885,478	3,873,576	7,361,374
Mozambique	*	4,273,023	10,455,400	1,176,285	5,888,326	7,082,820
Niger	*	10,327,489	14,022,607	4,416,528	9,292,371	6,966,752
Senegal	*	4,843,836	6,863,892	6,755,536	10,786,598	6,461,823
South Africa		2,636,595	2,401,732	4,748,226	4,329,515	5,151,382
Uganda	*	7,355,002	3,743,154	2,222,041	5,916,420	4,397,990
Algeria		1,177,990	1,382,996	1,118,156	2,791,654	1,238,552
Other countries						
Burkina Faso	*	9,564,971	8,909,738	11,140,904	10,191,054	13,343,021
India		3,850,033	5,561,896	9,418,319	8,020,524	9,899,878
Ethiopia	*	3,620,980	6,728,956	1,771,921	7,054,133	7,577,281
Kenya		8,920,940	4,375,316	7,427,561	6,005,710	7,134,156
Ivory Coast		8,039,925	2,614,195	2,530,017	4,056,062	5,213,932
Philippines		7,148,258	8,555,078	5,623,566	5,668,207	4,667,376
Laos	*	1,683,940	2,198,735	3,362,822	3,552,507	4,248,726
Cambodia	*	3,660,643	2,927,940	3,307,769	4,635,438	4,168,696
Afghanistan	*	0	4,437,293	7,034,057	2,647,818	4,135,420
Brazil		4,949,441	2,856,573	2,840,513	3,757,541	3,682,862
Iraq		0	22,150	0	3,725,678	3,356,120
Guatemala		1,635,107	1,939,628	2,537,484	2,852,601	2,992,753
Cameroon		5,494,807	11,243,403	11,438,528	4,133,102	2,796,979
Zambia	*	3,325,739	2,968,095	2,779,289	3,028,418	2,782,050
Zimbabwe		3,789,795	2,491,727	3,097,321	6,936,393	2,771,552
Nicaragua		3,361,434	1,856,689	2,626,653	2,791,201	2,473,901
Colombia		1,435,798	1,433,886	1,808,215	1,970,319	2,360,168
Haiti	*	3,381,268	1,225,657	1,264,707	2,071,359	2,229,751
El Salvador		762,518	2,942,236	1,973,266	1,550,878	1,774,120
Cuba		1,478,438	2,233,813	2,957,503	2,089,551	1,707,912
Bangladesh	*	1,315,572	1,609,292	1,974,357	1,671,837	1,598,970
SADC	*	2,473,236	3,350,465	3,287,719	2,297,820	1,072,934
Chili		1,396,880	1,151,065	1,141,949	1,857,749	892,164
Iran		0	0	0	0	50,000
Jamaica		19,336	0	0	0	4,055
Turkey		609,074	4,168	4,251	0	0

Annexe 3

Expenditures of the DGDC by sector 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Education/training	67,876,711	67,166,729	87,524,999	77,132,267	98,963,254
Healthcare	53,243,409	54,080,800	51,240,948	45,910,094	42,451,996
Population/fertility	17,772,227	17,324,198	23,721,393	18,666,245	30,577,815
Water and sanitation	9,729,323	9,161,078	12,520,918	18,774,173	14,940,916
Civil society	26,562,778	27,450,637	44,202,023	43,105,692	33,333,755
Social services	35,685,753	32,747,652	29,097,723	31,705,489	36,580,826
Transport and storage	3,934,072	13,469,466	3,741,358	4,803,833	5,697,308
Communication	874,568	1,859,239	1,315,597	504,697	122,530
Energy	640,555	736,973	803,990	2,577,549	2,029,637
Formal banking sector	55,415,854	54,920,150	75,801,602	21,066,418	95,734,585
Informal banking sector/microcredit	3,380,523	23,358,545	29,193,439	27,697,999	23,140,073
Companies	582,552	635,278	781,563	360,281	315,462
Agriculture, stock-breeding, fishing	53,308,909	50,681,760	48,100,037	46,519,304	44,241,368
Industries	6,439,777	4,628,259	5,567,858	4,623,142	11,745,010
Trade and tourism	1,454,144	1,955,808	1,804,678	1,415,517	890,688
Multisector environment	11,393,293	10,671,138	11,202,318	14,770,481	15,082,521
Multisector rural development	11,102,406	13,864,661	10,385,658	11,938,731	12,631,263
Multisector other	11,381,040	9,448,645	10,128,764	14,041,348	14,013,973
Emergency aid (without emergency food aid)	33,851,099	27,169,637	30,858,650	92,924,133	12,077,161
Food security (emergency and programme)	10,193,629	8,264,229	12,432,075	13,949,951	15,286,482
... of which food security programmes	10,193,629	7,024,762	8,458,073	8,312,503	2,638,771
... of which emergency food aidp	0	1,239,467	3,974,002	5,637,448	12,647,711
Programme aid (without food aid)	10,171,816	7,618,276	13,070,730	16,114,303	5,775,178
Debt reduction	21,466,836	19,637,116	37,145,364	0	22,029,920
NGO (not specified)	10,113,311	11,041,808	11,241,193	16,289,328	21,530,245
Awareness raising of Belgian population	13,981,191	16,024,299	14,694,976	19,462,080	20,027,405
Not specified	98,870,102	58,850,314	91,548,635	115,956,604	112,325,096
Loans from State to State and interest subsidies					29,698,218
TOTAL SECTOR TABLE	569,425,878	542,766,695	658,126,489	660,309,659	721,242,685

Annexe 4

Overview of the new programmes and projects in the partner countries in 2004

Country	Sector	Title	Project aid	Financial aid
Algeria	Good governance	Strengthening of training on knowledge of the court system	750,000	
		Institutional support to the Council of State	165,255	
	Water	Institutional support to the "Algérienne des Eaux"	578,125	
		Technical support for basic and advanced training centres for water-related professions	2,789,858	
		Integrated management of the water resources in the coastal hydrographic basin 2A - Oued Mazafran	4,780,793	
Health	Integrated project for public health in Tamanrasset	2,778,211		
Benin	Good governance	Support to the Justice system in 2 departments	3,597,370	
	Health	Project for improving transfusion safety in 4 departments (PASTAM)	1,918,323	
Burundi	Good governance	Trust funds Debt relief		3,000,004
		2nd replenishment FBBR (Fonds belgo-burundais de réemploi, Belgian-Burundese Fund for Re-employment)		4,000,009
		Support to the second edition of the Burundese legal codes	1,428,382	
	Education	Support for secondary technical and vocational training	10,840,941	
		Study fund	500,000	
D.R. Congo	Health	Support to the Study and Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Public Health (extension)	576,851	
		National Tuberculosis Control Programme	2,636,707	
		Support to the regional centres for the distribution of generic basic medicines - RDC	6,694,266	
	Education	Support for technical and vocational training	4,100,000	
	Agriculture	Support to the INERA (Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomique, National Institute for Agricultural Research)	3,009,070	
	Basic infrastructure	Reconstruction of the secondary roads in the region "Bas Fleuve"	8,000,000	
Mali	Health	Combating Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)	380,865	
		Consultancy Fund	1,000,000	
		Support programme for the implementation of Studies and Consultations	500,000	
	Good governance / decentralisation	Support to local committees for the surrender of light weapons in the region of Timbuktu - Phase III	2,045,527	
Morocco		ONEP - Technical assistance	130,000	
Mozambique	Poverty-fighting	General budget assistance		2,000,000
	Good governance	SISTAFE		1,500,000
	Health	Technical assistance to GACOPI (Investment unit of the Ministry of Public Health)	400,000	
Niger	Health	Support for the implementation of the Sanitary Development Plan	11,114,085	
Rwanda	Health	Support to the mental health programme in Rwanda (extension)	127,000	
		Institutional support for the Ministry of Public Health	4,478,214	
		School of nursing sciences	703,521	
		Mental health	2,710,575	
	Agriculture	Support to the sowing seed sector in Rwanda	6,592,230	
	Good governance	Support for strengthening the rule of law and the court system in Rwanda: "Cour suprême"	1,698,357	
Tanzania	Environment	Community-based sustainable management of natural resources in selected villages of the "Selous Game Reserve"	1,352,112	
	Environment	Development and implementation of an integrated management plan for the "Kilombero Valley Flood Plain Ramsar Site"	2,001,487	
	Infrastructure	Technical assistance to the Tanzanian Railway Company	84,000	

Country	Sector	Title	Project aid	Financial aid
South Africa	Health	Capacity-building in the Department of Public Health	3,535,000	
		Speeding up the Land Restitution C84Commission	6,050,000	
Bolivia	Agriculture	Sustainable agricultural development project in the province of Chayanta- Department of Potosi	4,550,000	
		Integrated rural development of the floodplains of the Cordillera Tunari - PROMIC	3,800,000	
		Project for integrated, sustainable exploitation of forestry resources in the Tropic of Cochabamba (CHAPARE)	3,720,000	
	Health	Project to extend coverage and improve the quality of the care provided by the health services network in the municipality of El Alto	6,050,000	
		Indigenous fund	200,728.20	
Ecuador	Good governance / decentralisation	Participatory management, decentralisation and development in the areas of the environment, health and tourism for the municipality of San Miguel de Ibarra	3,000,000	
	Agriculture	Social and productive infrastructure programme for the provinces of Loja and Zamora Chinchipe	7,500,000	
		Development of meat production in the North	4,000,000	
	Social economy	Project for strengthening, rehabilitating and promoting traditional crafts	599,352	
		Support to families of small coffee farmers in Manabi	4,187,886	
Peru	Environment	Programme to support sustainable development in the National Sanctuary	7,500,000	
	Good governance	Institutional strengthening of the "Defensoria del Pueblo" - Phase II	3,000,000	
	Agriculture	Programme to develop plantations in Cajamarca and in the Sierra Norte of Peru	3,222,615	
Vietnam	Agriculture	Development and extension of the dairy activities around Hanoi - second phase	2,000,000	
	Education	Teacher training colleges in the northern Highlands	4,000,000	
Palestinian territories	Infrastructure	Low-Cost Sanitation Technologies in Artas	404,910	
TOTAL			157,782,616.20	10,500,013

Overview of the new programmes and projects in non-partner countries in 2004

Country	Sector	Title	Project aid	Financial aid
Bangladesh	Health	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research (ICDDR,B) - extension	44,900	
Burkina Faso	Health	Support to the DAF of the Ministry of Public Health	521,318	
		Support to the National Multisectoral Plan for HIV and AIDS Control	5,000,000	
		Support to the health districts (PPOKK - Phase II)	4,500,000	
	Education	Support to the Ten-year Plan for Education		5,000,000
Ethiopia	Education	Teacher Development Programme		4,000,000
Cameroon		Economic and social development of the pygmy community of Baka	800,000	
	Health	Support to 7 health districts in the province "Extrême Nord"	1,940,424	
	Water	Restoration of the water sector in Maroua	304,898	
Laos	Water	Strengthening of the national potable water and sanitation strategies for Champone	300,000	
	Education	Strengthening of Vocational Training Potential in Champasak province	1,750,000	
TOTAL			15,161,540	9,000,000

GENERAL TOTAL			172,944,156	19,500,013
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Annexe 5

Overview of the food aid projects in 2004

Beneficiary contry	Title of the project	Executing partner	Amount of the DGDC support
Africa			
Algeria	unspecified	Oxfam-Solidarity	500,000 €
Burundi	All types of sowing seed	FAO/TCEO	580,000 €
	Vegetable seed	FAO/TCEO	370,000 €
	Bean seed	FAO/TCEO	350,000 €
	Maze, beans	WFP	1,100,000 €
	unspecified	WFP	833,333 €
Cape Verde	unspecified	WFP	400,000 €
Ivory Coast	Salt, sorghum, cereals, CSB (corn-soy blend)	WFP	1,000,000 €
Uganda	Corn	WFP	500,000 €
	Corn	WFP	1,250,000 €
DR Congo	Corn	BTC	1,143,500 €
	Surplus project 2002	BTC	244,128 €
	Sowing seed/corn/rice/beans/soy	FAO/TCEO	725,000 €
	Basic seed/vegetable seed	FAO/TCEO	975,000 €
	Corn, etc.	WFP	1,462,372 €
	Corn	WFP	833,333 €
Rwanda	Peas	ICRC	1,000,000 €
Sudan	Coordination	FAO/TCEO	62,500 €
	Logistics	WFP	1,000,000 €
	Sorghum	WFP	1,000,000 €
	Humanitarian flight / C130 Belgian Army	WFP	200,000 €
Middle East			
Afghanistan	Local purchase of wheat	WFP	184,167 €
Palestinian territories	Rice and lentils	UNRWA	1,250,000 €
	Flour	UNRWA	1,000,000 €
Global			
	Study - unspecified	WFP	187,500 €
	Study DRC - Burundi	WFP	354,167 €
Total			18,505,000 €

Annexe 6

Overview of the emergency aid and reconstruction projects in 2004

Beneficiary country	Title of the project	Executing partner	Amount of the DGDC support
Africa			
Burkina Faso	Emergency aid for the prevention of yellow fever epidemics	WHO	50,000 €
Burundi	Construction of houses for the affected, displaced and repatriated population in the provinces of Ruyigi and Cankuso	Caritas	642,231 €
	Agricultural rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools in Makamba	Solidarité protestante	501,175 €
	Residential construction and agricultural rehabilitation in Nyanza Lac, Makamba	TEARFUND	403,903 €
	Voluntary return and reintegration of Burundese refugees from camps in Tanzania	UNHCR	500,000 €
	Relief for new Congolese refugees (Banyamulenge)	UNHCR	541,033 €
	Aid to supply textbooks to primary education teachers and pupils	UNICEF	580,000 €
	Rehabilitation of the water supply infrastructure, awareness-raising about hygiene and promotion of basic sanitation in the schools and communities in the provinces of Rutana, Bururi, Ruyigi and Cankuzo	UNICEF	420,000 €
	Supply of non-food aid to the displaced population in the Bujumbura countryside	UNICEF	393,133 €
Chad	Relief for Sudanese refugees in Chad: transport and purchase of drugs and medical equipment	MSF	600,000 €
Eritrea	Distribution of food to 50,000 vulnerable persons in the province of Anseba	RKV	300,000 €
Ivory Coast	Healthcare in the Man region	MSF	350,000 €
	Transport of medical kits from Brindisi to Abidjan	WHO	60,800 €
Morocco	Reconstruction after the earthquake in the region of Al Hoceima	CRB	7,333 €
Uganda	Combating malnutrition in northern Uganda	FAO	387,534 €
	Delivery of essential agricultural inputs to 48,000 displaced persons in northern and eastern Uganda	FAO	425,258 €
	International protection of and humanitarian assistance to refugees	UNCHR	500,000 €
	Water and sanitation in northern Uganda	UNICEF	525,000 €
DR Congo	Restoration and equipping of the healthcare and school infrastructure in the region of Mahagi, Ituri	Caritas	579,900 €
	Restoration of the healthcare, water and food infrastructure in the health zone of Kasongo, Maniema	FOMETRO	500,000 €
	Restoration of the medical infrastructure in the city of Bukavu	Louvain Dév.	658,511 €
	Malaria programme: prevention and curative treatment in Ituri	Memisa	500,000 €
	Creation of a strategic stock for humanitarian medical assistance	Memisa	499,000 €
	Construction of 1,500 houses and restoration of 4 primary schools in Fizi in Uvira, South Kivu	Solidarité Protestante	820,103 €
	Programme for the repatriation of refugees	UNRWA	950,000 €
	School aid to children in Ituri and South Kivu	UNICEF	81,553 €
	Drugs, medical equipment and vaccines for basic healthcare in Kasai and South Kivu	UNICEF	800,000 €
Sahel	Help in combating locusts	FAO	436,475 €
	Transport of pesticides by C-130	FAO	83,519 €
Sudan	Transport by C-130 of the humanitarian UN aid for the crisis in Darfur	National Defence	500,000 €
	Healthcare, logistics and water supply for the refugees in North Darfur	MSF	429,000 €
Tanzania	Humanitarian assistance to refugees (from Burundi and the DRC) in the camps in Tanzania	UNRWA	500,000 €

Annexe 6 - continuation

Beneficiary country	Title of the project	Executing partner	Amount of the DGDC support
Latin America			
Cuba	Emergency aid against the drought in the province of Las Tunas	Oxfam	600,000 €
	Reconstruction of houses and agricultural infrastructure after Hurricanes Ivan and Charly	Oxfam/FOS	500,000 €
Haiti	Emergency aid after the hurricanes - drugs, tents and kits	CRB	297,898 €
	Medical assistance to the victims	Oxfam	500,000 €
	Floods in Haiti and the Dominican Republic	RKV	150,000 €
	Emergency aid after Hurricane Jeanne: school aid to children	UNICEF	500,000 €
Asia			
Bangladesh	Distribution of kits to 18,000 families (floods)	RKV	300,000 €
Indonesia	Extraordinary emergency aid to the victims of the tsunami	RKV	110,000 €
Philippines	Purchase and delivery of construction material and equipment for 1,400 emergency accomodation after the Luzon typhoon	RKV	346,500 €
Sri Lanka	Extraordinary emergency aid to the victims of the tsunami	RKV	247,188 €
Middle East			
Afghanistan	Fight against the leishmaniasis epidemic in Kabul	WHO	200,000 €
Iraq	Rehabilitation for the handicapped in Northern Iraq	Handicap International	330,630 €
Iran	Restoration of the healthcare infrastructure in Bam	WHO	1,250,000 €
	Water supply in Bam	UNICEF	507,606 €
Palestinian territories	Family assistance in Rafah	FCD	125,050 €
	Mobile clinics for the Palestinian population in rural villages west of Ramallah	Oxfam	108,700 €
	Gaza Crisis Appeal: protection of children and awareness-raising concerning unexploded munition	UNICEF	95,000 €
	Creation of jobs	UNRWA	1,000,000 €
	Additional call	UNRWA	300,000 €
Total			21,994,033 €

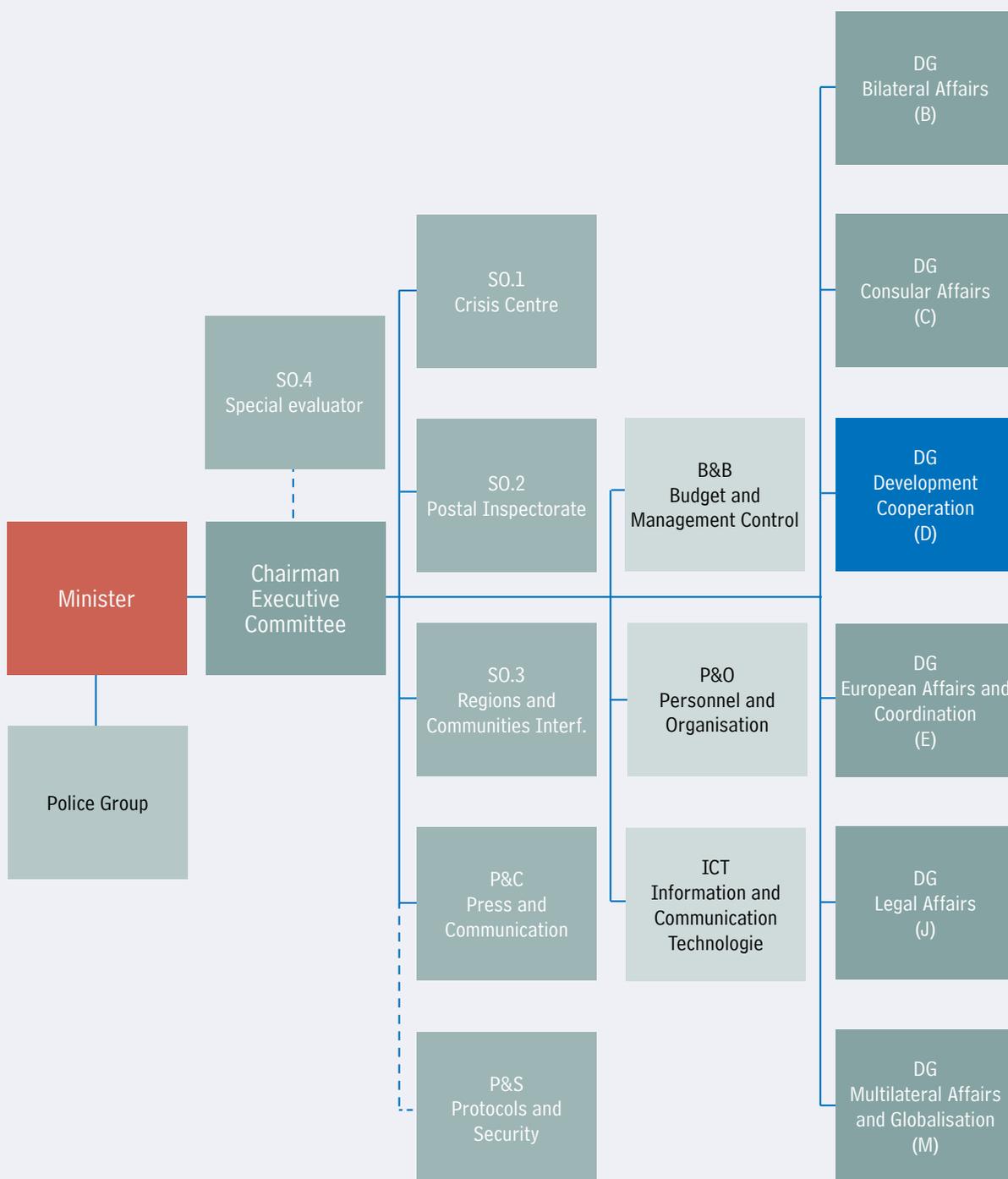
Annexe 7

Overview of the conflict prevention in 2004

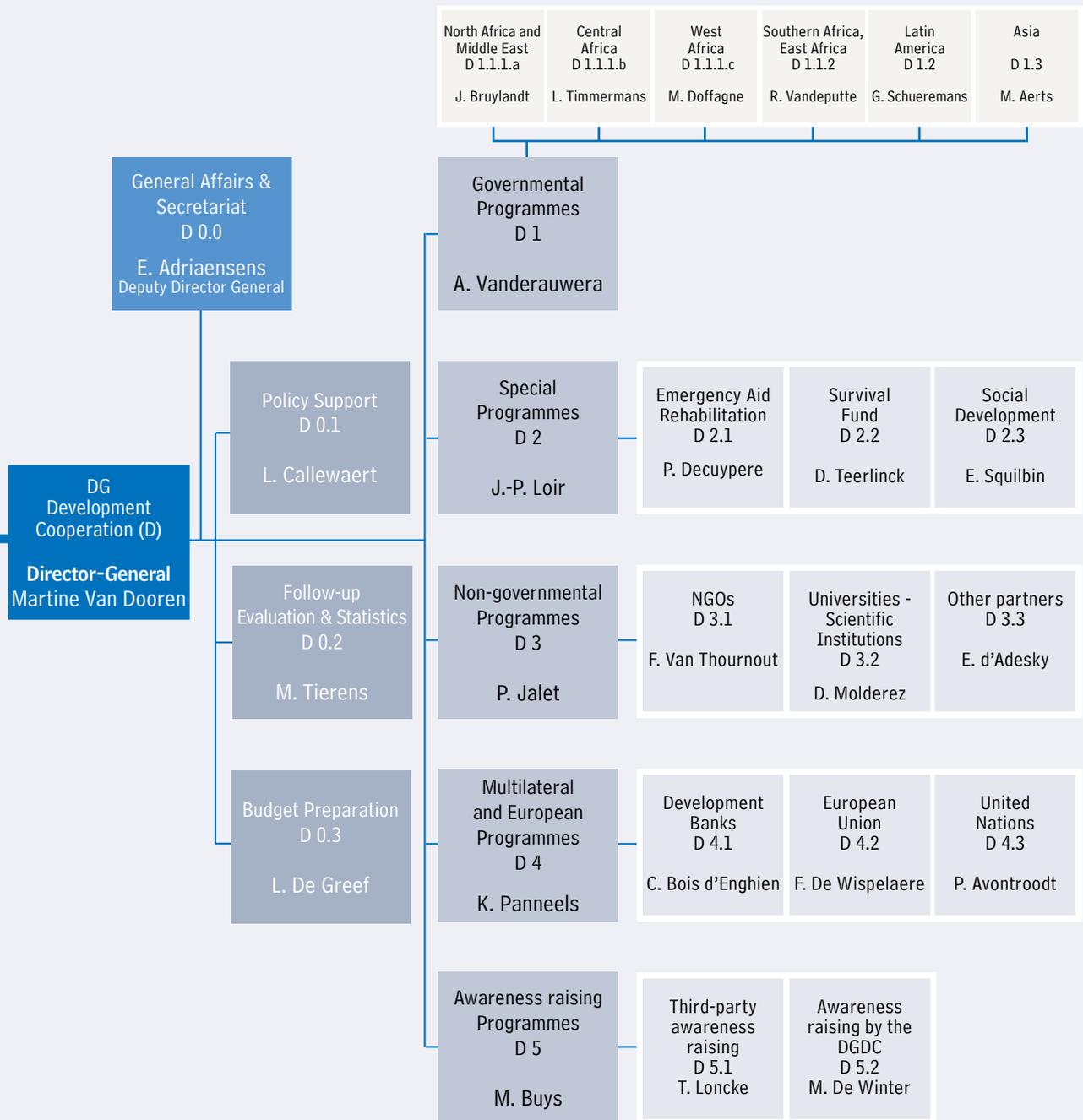
Beneficiary country	Title of the project	Executing partner	Amount of the DGDC support
Africa			
South Africa	Regularisation of the "Center for conflict prevention"	CCR	26,940 €
Burundi	Support to the Burundese National Radio and Television	Non-profit assoc. "Kabondo"	526,107 €
	Awareness raising about the risks of anti-personnel mines	Handicap International	400,000 €
	Support for the organization of elections	UNDP	2,000,000 €
	Women and Governance	Search for Common Ground	652,000 €
DR Congo	Support for the organization of elections	UNDP	5,000,000 €
Mozambique	Support to the "Accelerated Demining Programme"	UNDP	800,000 €
Uganda	Regularisation	miscellaneous	361,768 €
Rwanda	Construction of the camp in Kigali	National Defence and INIG	138,478 €
	Ceremony on 2 April 2004 to commemorate the genocide	miscellaneous	5,700 €
	Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the genocide	Rwanda-Genocide 10	1,350,220 €
	Provision of memorial column in Belgium	Tom Franzen	127,000 €
Tanzania	Use of rats for APM detection	APOPO	500,000 €
	"ESPERER III" programme - Secondary schools for peace	RET	500,000 €
Great Lakes region	Support for the Justice system	RCN	750,000 €
	Justice for all in Central Africa	Lawyer without borders	750,000 €
	Support for strengthening the Parliament and the electoral processes in the DRC, Burundi and Rwanda	AWEPA	500,000 €
	Support for the Ibrahim Fall conference on the Great Lakes region	UNDP Nairobi	1,200,000 €
	Support programme for Burundese, Congolese and Rwandan teachers	Non-profit association "Partenaire"	300,000 €
	Regional programme for children affected by armed conflicts	UNICEF	900,000 €
	Support for reform of the criminal law and penitentiary law	Penal Reform International	576,071 €
	Programme for the protection of victims of armed conflicts	ICRC	500,000 €
	Nairobi Summit for a world without weapons	Nairobi Summit	50,000 €
Latin America			
Cuba	Conflict prevention by strengthening production capacity in the Velasco area	FOS	960,000 €
Asia			
Cambodia	Secondment of 4 military demining experts	National Defence	400,000 €
Laos	Secondment of 4 military demining experts and UXO	National Defence	220,000 €
Middle East			
Palestinian territories	Operating expenses for the Palestinian general delegation in Brussels	General delegation	50,000 €
Iraq	Post-conflict journalism: training for journalists	Internews Europe	108,064 €
	Support for the organization of elections	UNDP	1,000,000 €
	Reconstruction assistance	UNODC	500,000 €
Yemen	Support for the programme "Strengthening National Capacity for Mine Action" phase II	UNDP	500,000 €
Central and Eastern Europe			717,098 €
Total			22,369,446 €

Organisation chart

FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation



Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC)



List of abbreviations

ACODEV	Action Concertée pour le Développement [Concerted Action for Development]
ACP	Africa, Caribbean & Pacific
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ALA	Asia & Latin America
APEFE	Association pour la Promotion de l'Éducation et de la Formation à l'Étranger [Association for the Promotion of Education and Training Abroad]
BOARD	Banque Ouest-Africaine de Développement [West African Development Bank]
BOS	Beleidsondersteunde samenwerking [Policy-supporting cooperation]
BSF	Belgian Survival Fund
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIUF	Conseil Interuniversitaire de la Communauté Française [Interuniversity Council of the French Community]
COPROGRAM	Flemish federation of NGOs for development cooperation
CSB	Protein-rich food based on corn and soy
CUD	Commission Universitaire pour le Développement [University Development Commission]
CWD	Commission on Women and Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DGDC	Directorate-General for Development Cooperation
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECDPM	European Centre for Development Policy Management
EDF	European Development Fund
EPA	European Partnership Agreements
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPS	Federal Public Service
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM	Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GMO	Genetically-modified organism
GNP	Gross National Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GRAP	Groupes de Recherche en Appui à la Politique [Policy-Supporting Research Groups]
HABITAT	see UNCHS
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDEA	Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IUS	Institutionele Universitaire Samenwerking [International University Cooperation]
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MEDA	European aid programme for countries around the Mediterranean
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONEP	Office National de l'Eau Potable [National Potable Water Office]
PRODIAF	Programme Régional de Promotion du Dialogue Social en Afrique Francophone [Regional Programme for the Promotion of Social Dialogue in French-speaking Africa]
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RTBF	Radio-Télévision Belge de la communauté française [Belgian Radio and Television Broadcaster of the French Community]
SADC	Southern African Development Community
STEP	Strategies and Tools against social Exclusion and Poverty
TCEO	FAO's Emergency Operations Service
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
VIC	Vlaams Internationaal Centrum [Flemish International Centre]
VLIR	Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad [Flemish Interuniversity Council]
VRT	Vlaamse Radio- en Televisieomroep Flemish Radio and Television Broadcaster]
VVOB	Vlaamse Vereniging voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking en Technische Bijstand [Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance]
WAI	Web Accessibility Initiative
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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