The DGDC 2007 annual report is a publication of the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. It is available free of charge in French, Dutch and English. The DGDC 2007 annual report can be consulted on www.dgdc.be.

List of abbreviations
APEFE  Association pour la promotion de l'éducation et de la formation à l'étranger
APOC  African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC)
BETT  Basic Education and Teacher Training (Cambodia)
BIO  Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries
BSF  Belgian Survival Fund
BTC Belgian Technical Cooperation
CIALCA Consortium for Improving Agriculture-based Livelihoods in Central Africa
DG Director General
DGDC  Directorate-General for Development Cooperation
DFID  Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DRC  Democratic Republic of Congo
EU  European Union
FLEGT  Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
FPS Federal Public Service
GIBS  Groupe Inter-Bailleurs Santé (DRC)
GNI  Gross national income
GTI  Global Taxonomy Initiative
HIV-AIDS  Human immunodeficiency virus - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IPS  Inter Press Service
ITM  Institute for Tropical Medicine
JESS  Joint Education Sector Support (Rwanda)
MDG  Millennium development goals
NGO  Non-Governmental Organisation
NIMPE  National Institute for Malaria, Parasitology and Entomology (Vietnam)
OECD  Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RBINS  Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
SES  Belgian Foreign Affairs' Special Evaluation Service
SIS  Seguro Integral de Salud (Peru)
TBC  Tuberculosis
UN  United Nations
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
VVOB  Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance
WFP  World Food Programme
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Foreword

It is an unusual opportunity for a new minister of development cooperation to be able to write the foreword to the DGDC Annual Report 2007, which was nearing completion as he took office. Moreover, it is a pleasure to be able to contribute to an annual report that has undergone a radical change in terms of perspective compared to previous activity reports. That is to say, it is focussed more on results and less on input. This new approach is completely in keeping with what I said in my first public statement, the quantitative goal of 0.7% of GNI is important and will be achieved in the medium term. But just as important, if not more important, is the goal I have set myself to improve the quality of Belgian development aid in the short term. Development cooperation is paid for by tax payers in the North and should make a difference to people in the South. As a politician I want to be able to answer to both that these government resources have been well spent. A sentiment of solidarity is essential, but it should not under any circumstances become an alibi for wastefulness.

Central to this report are the millennium goals, a roadmap with 8 main goals, 15 objectives and 48 indicators. It is not necessary to have a PhD in development economics to understand the messages behind these simple diagrams. One, there is something fundamentally wrong in this world when approximately 1 billion people continue to live in absolute poverty. And two, North and South will have to roll up their sleeves and work together to change this. So I hope that this annual report will serve to make the reader even more aware of the importance of development cooperation. I am very conscious that we politicians should not just assume that Belgian public opinion subscribes unquestioningly to that importance. So it is up to us, too, to work hard year in year out to ensure that Belgian development aid can make a difference.

However, the millennium goals are more than just a vigorous call to action. The various indicators make it possible to chart the progress and setbacks, and thereby to impose accountability - accountability on the part of the donor to public opinion in his country, but also accountability on the part of the partner country to its population. Standardisation of
the indicators makes it possible to compare the situations of the various donors and, just as importantly, of the partners and, at the level of the partner countries, of regions, towns and population groups. Therein lies perhaps the greatest potential of the millennium goals, a potential which has unfortunately borne very little fruit since 2000, that is the potential to be a political instrument that gives men, women and children who have to live on less than one dollar a day a voice with which to address their own governments, an instrument that allows them to take their future into their own hands, be they Latin American slum dwellers or impoverished farmers in a remote area of Africa.

For donors and their partner countries the millennium goals embody the will to work together in partnership to create a better world, to work together in partnership to achieve seven major goals in the partner countries. But it is also a contract with mutual obligations which are set out in the eighth millennium goal. Donors commit themselves, it is true, to make more and better resources available, but the partner countries must also commit themselves to good governance. The change from input-oriented to results-oriented reporting will allow us to make a better assessment of the end-result of development cooperation. In its new form then, this annual report is not only a call for further goal-oriented action, nor just a means of demonstrating accountability, but a document that invites the actors of Belgian development cooperation to question what they are doing and demonstrate their added value on an ongoing basis. I am sure that this DGDC Annual Report 2007 will satisfy all these expectations.

Charles Michel
Minister of Development Cooperation
BELGIAN POLICY FRAMEWORK

1. Focus on results
2. Focus on the millennium goals
3. Evaluations for better results
4. Belgian action plan for effective development aid
5. Reform of the Belgian NGO sector
1. Focus on results*

As the minister for development cooperation indicated, this DGDC Annual Report 2007 is somewhat different from our usual activity report. The DGDC report used to concentrate on providing an overview of the resources the Belgian government had deployed and the actions it had taken each year to combat poverty and foster sustainable development. Obviously, as an administration, DGDC must account for what it does with government resources. Henceforth, DGDC wants to be better able to assess and measure the effects of Belgian development cooperation. That is why we have shifted the focus of this annual report from the input to the results of Belgian development policy.

What sort of results can we expect from our development programmes? When we talk of the product, or output, we mean material achievements, like a school building, a hospital, a water pump or roads, or intangible changes like better knowledge of new agricultural methods or structural improvements in the organisation of the health sector. There are short- and medium-term results which show the immediate effects our development projects or programmes have achieved, i.e. the outcome. The long-term result or the impact on the development of the country is more difficult to measure or to attribute. Usually it is the result of a combination of many factors. In addition to the efforts of the partner country concerned and the combined contributions of the various donors, contextual factors like the climate, politics, conflict situations and economic shocks play just as important a role.

Systematic attention to results is fairly recent in development cooperation. For DGDC, too, this is a new approach and therefore a somewhat awkward exercise. The structure of the annual report is no longer determined by the various channels of Belgian development cooperation. What counts is how all the channels together contribute to the end result. Looking at the results we will also go back a bit further than this work year. This time we devote more attention to the evaluations of our development programmes. They are very useful, because lessons can be drawn from the conclusions and recommendations for better and more effective development policy. Above all, however, development cooperation is the result of the combined efforts of many people. That is why we are delighted to let our colleagues here and in the field speak in this annual report. Their personal testimony or experience on the ground often says more about the impact of our aid than hard figures.

The Directorate-General for Development Cooperation considers this edition of the annual report to be the start of a more representative presentation of its work. After all, a results-oriented annual report fits the results-oriented policy we are striving for and, in addition, it fully complies with our obligation to demonstrate our accountability regarding the government resources deployed. As usual, you will find the financial report and the statistical information for 2007 in the appendices, or at least the figures that apply to DGDC. The contributions from the other departments were not all available when this report went to press.

* For a more detailed overview of governmental development cooperation see the annual report of the Belgian Technical Cooperation, which is responsible for implementing bilateral programmes and projects (wwwbtcctb.org).
2. Focus on the millennium goals

As we examine the results of Belgian development policy in this annual report, we will keep the eight millennium goals in mind. They are strong signals of what the international community has resolved to do to halve poverty in the world and ensure a genuine improvement in living standards for millions of poor families, by 2015. Uniting all our energies in a global partnership to combat poverty is a splendid commitment. But at the same time, it is an immense task that presents Belgian development cooperation with big challenges, too. Because the millennium goals stimulate DGDC’s ambitions to continue to work towards a results-oriented policy, they will also form the thread of our work in this annual report. Especially as the millennium goals correspond pretty much to the development goals, themes and domains set out in the Belgian law on international cooperation (25 May 1999).

Measuring progress and international efforts to combat poverty using the 48 indicators set out for that purpose is not easy. The economic and institutional context of a developing country must also be taken into consideration and it is difficult to determine the individual contribution per donor country. The Belgian government is obliged by parliament to report annually on the results of Belgian efforts towards the millennium goals (law of 14 June 2005). The second Belgian Millennium Report was presented to the Belgian parliament in October 2007. It can be consulted on our website: www.dgcd.be/documents/fr/themes/omd/rapport_parlement_omd_2007.doc (not available in English).
DGDC’s millennium campaign is a success

The millennium goals not only give a strong signal to Belgian policymakers, the positive message of international solidarity obviously also appeals to public opinion. According to a survey by the European Commission in all the EU member states, the so-called Eurobarometer, the percentage of Belgians that had heard of the millennium goals rose from 11% in 2004 to 30% in 2007. We like to think that the national millennium campaign which DGDC launched in 2005 has contributed to better awareness of the millennium goals. Meanwhile our mobile information exhibition, The Bridge of Solidarity, which is the showpiece of our awareness campaign, after all, has been seen all over the country at the request of more than a hundred schools and associations. In 2007 the Bridge of Solidarity was one of the attractions at the scouts’ centenary celebration at the Cinquantenaire Park in Brussels. Combining forces the scouts lashed together a two hundred metre long Bridge of Solidarity as a symbolic gesture of solidarity with the South. Our millennium campaign is still running. See www.dgdc.be.
Peter Moors was appointed as the new Director-General DGDC on 1 June 2007. He has worked for the FPS Foreign Affairs as a diplomat since 1988.

What is his vision of development cooperation?
“The Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom are known to be effective donors. They give much of the decision-making power to the people on the ground and spend 0.7% of their GNI on development aid. If our aim is to provide modern assistance, we must go about it differently – do more thorough policy preparation, become more predictable in our spending, react faster and think less bureaucratically.”

Can we help a country out of poverty with our development aid?
“We know there is still an enormous amount of work to be done in a great many developing countries. Development aid alone will never be enough to get a country out of underdevelopment. Much more is necessary for that - economic growth, a strong private sector, effective and transparent fiscal administration and good governance. Perhaps we paid too little attention to that in the past and barriers have gone up between our development policy and those other areas. We must dare to make more demands on our partner countries. Development cooperation represents a lot of money, but also easy money. Certainly towards our former colonies we are all too often rather embarrassed to put conditions regarding good governance”.

Which themes do you consider important?
“During my mission to Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo, with our new minister for development cooperation, we were confronted with the consequences of sexual violence against women in war situations. It made me even more aware that we must pay attention to human rights, and especially to women’s rights. Gender is an important factor in development cooperation because women are the motor of development.”

How do you see the role of Belgian development cooperation at the international level?
“Twenty years experience in European dossiers has taught me that our country can punch above its weight by acting within a European context. We need to work harder at that in development cooperation. Belgium is by no means such a small donor, but it is not big enough either to be able to do everything everywhere. So we have to suppress the urge to be everywhere. The future is in better division of labour and coordination between European donor countries”.

“I SEE IT AS A CHALLENGE TO TRY TO JOIN IN WITH THOSE DONOR COUNTRIES MOST ADVANCED IN THE NEW APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

PETER MOORS, DIRECTOR-GENERAL DGDC
3. Evaluations for better results

In order to know whether Belgian development aid is well spent and does actually help combat poverty in the world, evaluations of our development programmes are very useful. Giving feedback on the evaluation results of development policy is also indispensable if it is going to be dynamic and results-oriented.

In 2007 Foreign Affairs’ Special Evaluation Service (SES) and DGDC’s own evaluation service organised special work sessions to give feedback on the results and recommendations of the evaluations to the staff of the services concerned. The evaluation reports of the Special Evaluation Service and its parliamentary report 2006-2007, are available for everyone to read on the website of Foreign Affairs, www.diplomatie.be. The reports of the sectoral and thematic evaluations which DGDC’s own evaluation service carried out, can be found at www.dgdc.be, but they are also discussed in Dimension 3 and the magazine Mo*.

What lessons has DGDC drawn from the evaluations?

Governmental development cooperation

The evaluation of the development cooperation with our 18 partner countries has helped shape DGDC’s third management agreement with the agency that carries out the work, the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC). The roles and division of labour of both organisations have been more clearly defined – the task of policy preparation belongs to DGDC, whilst the BTC gets more autonomy in the implementation of governmental programmes. The aim is for new dossiers to be dealt with faster by DGDC and BTC.
BIO
As a result of the evaluation of the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO), completed in 2007, recommendations were made about its remit, and the reorganisation and policy of the institution. New regulations are necessary for the operation of the funds the organisation uses for its investments. Coordination with DGDC must be improved.

Healthcare
The recommendations of the evaluation of Belgian development policy in the field of public health, which was carried out in 2005, have been incorporated into a new policy strategy. In future this will be the policy framework for all Belgian partners involved in improving basic healthcare in developing countries. The aim is to achieve greater impact on the ground by ensuring all Belgian healthcare programmes are better coordinated and more complementary.

Decentralisation
A similar policy exercise is underway with regard to Belgian support for the decentralisation of government apparatus and the strengthening of local government capacity. A committee of the partners concerned is working on a strategic policy framework that should result in these programmes being better positioned.

Education
The evaluation of Belgian development aid for education, carried out in 2007, pointed out that Belgium should step up its efforts in this sector to help achieve the millennium goal of universal primary education. The recommendations will be used to bring the strategic note on education up to date.

BELGIUM PLAYS AN ACTIVE ROLE IN DONOR COORDINATION FOR BUDGETARY SUPPORT
The evaluation of Belgian budgetary support in 2007 shows that direct financial support of the budget definitely has added value for the development of the partner country, especially since we link our financial aid to playing an active role in the coordination of the programmes.

Belgium was the coordinator of the education programme in Tanzania and chaired the healthcare donor group in Uganda. Belgium also heads the donor group for education in Niger and for healthcare in Rwanda.

The evaluation underlines the importance of a well thought-out strategic vision on the use of budgetary support. It needs to be more predictable. In 2008 there will be a new handbook of procedures for allocating budgetary support.

In 2007 DGDC took on 31 million euros worth of new commitments for budgetary support, of which approximately two thirds were for education and one third for the health sector.
DGDC must also adapt its development policy to fit the new rules of conduct for effective aid prescribed by the Paris Declaration (2005). That means harmonising procedures and making more effort to align Belgian development policy with the partner country’s policy.

The model for this exercise is the European Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy. This code of conduct puts the case for a greater geographic and sectoral concentration of development aid, as well as stronger partnership between the donors. Concrete agreements should be made to enable greater use of delegated cooperation. Administrative reforms should be implemented to make aid more effective and easier for developing countries to manage. Donors and their partner countries draw up their own action plan to keep the cooperation on the right track. The action plan that DGDC drew up in 2007, in line with the European code of conduct, commits Belgium to the following policy formulations amongst others:

**Programming of development cooperation**
This means tailoring long-term programmes to align with partner countries’ policies for combating poverty, including coordinating objectives and strategic choices, and the organisation and timing of follow-up missions. As far as possible local implementation modalities will be used, in addition to the national procedures and institutions of the partner country.

**Division of labour and complementarity between donors**
In principle Belgian governmental development cooperation concentrates on a maximum of two sectors per country in new programmes, to ensure the best use of resources. The package of single projects should be reduced by two thirds between 2005 and 2010. In the other sectors we are looking for forms of delegated cooperation, whereby Belgium acts as a “silent partner” and is only responsible for co-financing projects. The results can be considerably improved if donor expertise is concentrated in one sector or another. From 2008 Belgium will hold consultations with each partner country about the policy choices which need to be made in this respect.

**Role of technical assistance**
Belgian development cooperation will take into account the partner country’s national policy regarding capacity development. Belgium supports pooled fund mechanisms, i.e. donor funds managed jointly with the partner country for the recruitment of international technical assistance. In as far as possible Belgium aims to recruit people for the posts locally and to give them professional training. Care is taken to ensure that this does not lead to a weakening of the partner country’s national institutions due, for example, to a brain drain of qualified personnel.
Alignment of implementation modalities
Belgium tries, as far as possible, to hand over the implementation of development programmes to the partner country’s institutions, taking into consideration its institutional capacity. In order to support ‘national implementation’ more efforts will have to be made to avoid parallel follow-up systems and to leave follow-up to the developing country.

Predictability of development aid
We endeavour to carry out planned payments within the time span planned. If changes to the payment schedule are unavoidable, they should be signalled to the partner country in time and transparently. For budgetary support, whereby long term engagements are necessary, the timetable for the financing will be set down in the cooperation programme.

“DONORS SHOULD HARMONISE THEIR POLICIES INSTEAD OF BEHAVING LIKE COMPETITORS”
The Paris Declaration through the eyes of Louis Callewaert

Louis Callewaert ended his 37 year career with the DGDC at the end of 2007. His long service record makes him a privileged witness of the evolution within both international and Belgian development cooperation. As head of the Policy Support Service, he was closely involved in the preparation of the Paris Declaration. Louis was a man with sharp insights and never minced his words. Here are some of the striking things he had to say, first about the “mistakes”:

“After 1991 Mali was awash with development money. But this massive aid produced no results worth mentioning. So what was the problem? The government institutions in Mali were in no state at all to manage the anarchy amongst the short-tempered donors. It became clear that there was something wrong... with the donors! The mistake was finally corrected with the Paris Declaration in 2005.”

About the Paris Declaration:
“More aid makes little sense if the efficiency of the aid is not increased. Donors should tailor their policy to suit the partner’s development policy.

They should focus on the quality and the predictability of their financing. And before this the donors should harmonise their policy amongst themselves instead of behaving like competitors. The Paris Declaration is an essential step on the way to achieving the eighth millennium goal.”

About the lessons that the donors have learned from their mistakes:
“The framework for achieving results is ready. Partner countries make their own policy and carry it out themselves. Donors should align with it and concentrate on strengthening the partner institutions, because it is their institutions and not the donors who provide the population with the necessary services. Donors must help the governments of the partner countries with institutional strengthening, with capacity development, by working with the partner institutions and by giving them more resources such as budgetary support.”

About what Belgium must do:
“For Belgium this means decentralisation of the decision-making power to our people on the ground, a change of culture amongst the diplomatic personnel, greater specialisation in Belgian development organisations and reducing the number of themes and sectors.”
5. Reform of the Belgian NGO sector

In the first instance, the Paris Declaration is aimed at better cooperation between the authorities of the donor country and those of the partner country. But greater cooperation is also needed between the other players in the field of development cooperation. The reform of Belgian co-financing of the NGO sector, which should contribute to this, was rounded off in 2007. Following intense talks between Belgian NGOs and DGDC, the foundations have been laid for more flexible and results-oriented cooperation that will address the most serious complaints of both the administration and the NGOs.

The reforms are intended to strengthen the programme approach, improve the way projects work, provide more financial security for the NGOs, smoother procedures and less complicated administration. In future NGOs will be able to obtain financing for their activities either via three year programmes or via projects lasting two years. In a programme the activities, such as strengthening the partner’s capacity, may be in the South and the development education in the North, whereas a project must be implemented either in the South or in the North. Only those NGOs that have received special programme recognition may submit a programme application. This programme recognition actually constitutes the final part of the reform.

In 2007, 76 NGOs applied for recognition and were screened for their management capacities. Besides an investigation of their accounting and financial capacity, their professional experience in preparing, implementing and following up development projects was also examined, as well as the efficiency of their actions on the ground. The 58 NGOs whose programmes were eventually recognised will be able to implement their first programmes starting in 2008. NGOs who have not received programme recognition will only be eligible for the co-financing of smaller-scale projects.

NGOs now have more financial security. Indeed, after a programme has been approved they can count on a pre-arranged amount for three years, or two years in the case of a project. This eliminates the annual action plans which were a heavy administrative burden for both DGDC and the NGOs. At the same time this reform encourages development organisations to take a more results-oriented approach. Each NGO must indicate what results it expects and demonstrate at the conclusion of its intervention, using clear indicators, to what extent the expected results have been achieved. In addition, DGDC evaluates in advance whether the action satisfies international norms with regard to relevance, efficiency, appropriateness and sustainability. Crucial to this is whether the development programme is tailored to fit the country’s poverty eradication policy.
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Equal opportunities for women
4. Structural support for healthcare
5. Ensure environmental sustainability
6. Develop a global partnership for development
Belgian Contributions to the Millennium Goals

1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger

In 1990 1.2 billion people worldwide had to survive with less than one dollar a day. In twenty five years time that number should be reduced to 600 million people.

**Millennium Goal 1:**
By 2015 the number of people that must live on less than one dollar a day should be reduced by half.

Characteristic of the Belgian approach to eradicating poverty is the undiminished effort to improve agricultural production and food security. Poverty is often greatest in the countryside where the paltry yield of animal husbandry and agricultural production is usually insufficient to keep large families alive. For twenty five years the Belgian Survival Fund (BSF) has financed programmes that safeguard food security for the population in the poorest African countries. To achieve this, sustainable development of all the sectors is kept in mind, which is why these programmes concentrate particularly on strengthening the capacity of the local community. This has emerged as one of the strong points in the evaluation of the Belgian Survival Fund that is currently underway. A good example is the manner in which water management has been institutionally anchored in the project run by the NGO Protos in the Niger Delta in Mali. Thanks to good agreements and division of labour the whole community has been made responsible for the water supply and maintenance of the wells. Another typical example of the Belgian Survival Fund’s particular approach to working in various sectors simultaneously and contributing to food security in an integrated manner is the following animal husbandry project in Niger.

**Healthy livestock for food security in Niger**
Belgian Survival Fund Project – Veterinarians Without Borders
In Niger, in the Sahel, where 88% of the population lives from animal husbandry, healthy livestock is crucial. That is why the Belgian Survival Fund finances the Veterinarians Without Borders’ network, Neighbourhood Veterinary Services, in cooperation with the Niger NGO, Karkara. Thanks to the project’s preventive vaccination programme the health of livestock in the area has improved considerably. In 2004 a total of 25 000 animals were vaccinated, but...
in 2007 the number increased tenfold to 250,000 vaccinated animals. In addition, the majority of cattle farmers in the region have joined the network. By building up grain banks and animal fodder banks, the farmers are better able to tide themselves over the period of scarcity till the new harvest. The network teaches farmers new husbandry techniques to improve production and the quality of their stock. The women learn to breed chickens and to produce cheese, so that they can earn a basic income. The project also teaches farmers to read, write and do arithmetic in their local language, which certainly contributes to their emancipation.

Improvement of the banana crop in Central Africa

One of the most relevant programmes for food security financed by Belgium is undoubtedly CIALCA’s (Consortium for Improving Agriculture-based Livelihoods in Central Africa) banana production programme in the Great lakes area, certainly if one considers that bananas are the fourth largest food crop in the world and the staple food for 400 million people in Central Africa. Banana production makes up approximately one quarter of the total agricultural acreage in Central Africa. This international agricultural consortium provides technical support for producers of quality bananas and plantains in the Great Lakes region by helping them, for example, to improve their existing production system and management of their natural wealth, so that they can keep their most important staple crop going. CIALCA also assists the farmers to rebuild banana production in some regions.

Belgian support for banana research has always been substantial, thanks to the scientific knowledge built up during the colonial period. The largest collection of bananas - 1,100 different species - is at the Catholic University in Leuven, which is responsible for managing the world’s banana patrimony. So Belgium is also recognised internationally as an authority in the field of banana research. In mid-2007 there was a joint follow-up mission to the banana production programme, which expressed its appreciation of the multidisciplinary approach and the coordination of the activities initiated by DGDC.

CIALCA is a collaboration between three international agricultural centres, the KU Leuven, UCL Louvain-la-Neuve and FSA Gembloux, as well as African agricultural research centres and grassroots organisations, and partners from the private sector.
IMPORTANT BELGIAN SUPPORT FOR LAND REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Since 1998 Belgian governmental development cooperation has supported the land reform and restitution programme, one of the South African government’s development priorities. Many blacks were robbed of their land, first during colonisation and later by the apartheid regime. Partly because of this, around 3 million people in rural areas live below the poverty line today.

According to Jean-Jacques Waelput, Attaché-Assistant international cooperation in Pretoria, Belgium has shown how it can make a significant contribution with modest resources:

“Belgium contributes a mere 1% of total development aid in South Africa. But we are the only bilateral donor that gives direct aid to the programme for land reform. The carefully considered decision to be active in this difficult but crucial sector, as well as Belgium’s proven expertise, ensures that the impact of Belgian aid clearly outweighs its financial contribution.”

In a first phase Belgium gave the South African government support to expand the institutions that have to investigate and validate the claims submitted, so that the slow and arduous process of land restitution could be accelerated. In a second phase the authorities received the training and education necessary to help the new landowners use their land sustainably. In 2007 Belgium provided the Department of Land Affairs with logistical and methodological support for developing the Settlement Implementation Support Strategy. This is the land reform strategy used to organise and implement land distribution. Belgium also supports the South African NGOs that are active in the process of land restitution.

It is a difficult task, but the results are very positive:

“At the moment about 95% of the claims lodged have resulted in the original owners having their rights restored. The large majority concerned the so-called “urban claims” which could be compensated financially. The remaining claims are mostly “rural claims” for larger pieces of land and are harder to deal with. On the whole these cases are very complex. For example, when a factory has been built on former agricultural land in the meantime, or when several people without demonstrable proof lay claim to the same piece of land.”

This programme goes beyond land restitution:

“The programme plays an important role at the political and social level. The open and democratic procedure for land restitution has contributed to a large extent to the fact that what was a potentially explosive transition period has passed off peacefully. Agricultural reform has had an important impact on agricultural production in South Africa.”

Belgian expertise concerning land reform is certainly appreciated by the international donor community. The British Department for International Development (DFID) has asked Belgium to carry out the land reform programme financed by British funds.
Corn purchased locally in the Democratic Republic of Congo

World Food Programme of the United Nations (WFP)

For several years Belgium has been an advocate at the World Food Programme of relieving famine in crisis situations with food aid purchased on local markets, thereby also encouraging and strengthening the local agricultural market. All too often the dumping of western food surpluses upsets local markets. This is why Belgium champions untied food aid at the World Food Programme, which is responsible for food procurement in crisis situations. Since 2004 DGDC has financed conferences and studies for the WFP to investigate how local farmers can gain access to local markets. An initial local market study in DR Congo was tasked with seeing which procurement procedures this required. Thanks to Belgian efforts the World Food Programme has drawn up new guidelines for procuring local food. With support from the Belgian NGO ‘Vredeseilanden’ (Islands of Peace), Congolese farmers’ organisations have been trained in the application of WFP procurement procedures.

In 2007 the first local purchases of corn and beans were successfully concluded in North Kivu and Ituri in Eastern Congo – a remarkable achievement considering the deadly conflict and the inadequate road network in the area. The food was distributed to the starving population of Eastern Congo.

Muhindi Bunambo, the director of the Congolese farmers’ organisation, Coocenki, is really delighted about the local purchases: “Thanks to WFP’s purchase of local food at our markets our farmers will carry more weight socially and economically. Organising the delivery of 150 tons of cornmeal was a big challenge. Getting the corn from the many small farmers to a storage place was one thing, but grinding it into cornmeal posed a bigger problem. There are hardly any good, large machines to be found in the area.”

Via ‘Vredeseilanden’ DGDC financed the purchase of two new mills in North Kivu, so that the cost of grinding corn in the province could be reduced and as a result the sales price of cornmeal at the local markets. That is very important, as cornmeal is the staple food with which the population of Congo make foufou.
Education is a fundamental right. Nonetheless, 104 million children worldwide do not go to school and one in six people is illiterate. That must change drastically.

**MILLENNIUM GOAL 2:**
In 2015 all boys and girls will go to primary school.

**Evaluation of Belgian efforts in the education sector**
Everybody knows that education and training are vitally important in the battle against poverty. However, it appears from the evaluation of Belgian development programmes in the education sector that our commitment weakened considerably between 2001 and 2005. Expenditure on governmental education programmes in 2001 amounted to only 10% of the total budget. Furthermore, analysis of the financial contributions shows that half of the education budget went to higher education, whereas the priority was on primary education. DGDC recognises the contradictions between the political will to support the sector and the budgetary inconsistencies. If Belgium wants to make good its commitment to this millennium goal it will have to make more effort where primary education is concerned. The revision of the policy strategy for education will be rounded off in 2008, in consultation with all the Belgian partners, with a new policy framework.

Here are some experiences with education programmes from which DGDC has drawn important lessons.

**Support for education in Tanzania**
The Belgian contribution to education in Tanzania in the evaluation period 2001-2005 amounted to a good 16 million euros. Half of it consisted of budgetary support that was paid into the special donor fund for financing primary education in Tanzania. Besides Belgium the partnership consisted of the European Commission, Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Ireland and France. Out of a total of 400 million euros the Belgian contribution of 8 million euros was rather modest. But because of the quality of the technical expertise that Belgium supplied, our country played an important role in the coordination of the partners with the national
authorities. Because of the sometimes difficult political dialogue between the Tanzanian government and the donors, this was not always easy. The common fund was considered by some donors as a parallel structure beside the national structure. This caused tensions between the donor coordination and the Tanzanian authorities. In practice the donor fund was far removed from the ideal of tailoring donor contributions to suit the partner country.

It was Belgium’s first experience with budgetary support for education and DGDC has learned important lessons from it: that a difference must be made between political deals and technical support; that there should be more decision-making power on the ground; and that there should be more cooperation with other Belgian development organisations with a view to a joint, strong education strategy in a particular partner country. According to the European evaluation of the education programme in Tanzania, the joint donor programme clearly had an added value, in terms of improved reporting, for example. Financing of the education sector has also become more predictable. It has certainly contributed to the large majority of Tanzanian children finding their way back into primary education.

Budgetary support for education in Rwanda

In 2003 the Rwandan government designed an ambitious policy plan for education. All children, including the most vulnerable groups such as girls and orphans, should go to primary school by 2015. Rwanda asked donors for budgetary support to finance this education plan. In 2006 the donor fund for primary education, the Joint Education Sector Support (JESS), was set up. In 2007 Belgium also paid 3.5 million euros into this jointly managed fund. Rwanda had submitted a solid education plan which fulfilled the conditions for the allocation of Belgium budgetary support. The JESS donor fund finances a strengthening of the institutional capacities of the Rwandan Ministry of Education, which is responsible for the implementation of the action plan. Implementation of this education plan is evaluated annually by the donors. Various Rwandan and international evaluations have shown that Rwanda is well on the way to reaching its ambitious goals with this education plan. The rate of schooling in Rwandan primary education has risen from 73% in 2000 to 95% in 2006. However, the quality of that education continues to be an important focus of interest. Belgium has promised Rwanda to pay another 8 million euros into this donor fund by 2010.

BUDGETARY SUPPORT ENCOURAGES POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Budgetary support is not granted just like that. It is weighed up carefully by the governments of both the donor and the partner countries. Budgetary support requires political dialogue between the governments and indicates common responsibility for good development policy. This is sometimes an awkward exercise but has results:

In Niger the difficult negotiations between the government and the donors led to a better education strategy and transparent procedures, and corruption has also finally been tackled. In Mozambique the joint effort led to a more solid government budget. Partly due to pressure from donors, Uganda has changed the top of the Ministry of Health so as to ensure a more dynamic healthcare policy.
Cambodia improves access to primary education

Although Cambodia is no longer a partner country, Belgium did not want to stop aid to its national education plan immediately. Since 2001 our country has contributed 8.75 million euros to the project Basic Education and Teacher Training (BETT) for the structural improvement of primary education in three provinces. At the end of 2006 an interim evaluation produced very promising results. 266 of the 522 classes planned had already been built, or rebuilt, and were in use. All in all, 3,360 children from the poorest families had received a scholarship to pay for school. 60% of the scholarships were allocated to girls as stipulated by the project. Three lesson modules were developed for teacher training.

In 2007, encouraged by these results, the Belgian development cooperation decided to grant another 4.7 million euros for the consolidation phase of the BETT project. This will basically be used to finish off the teacher training properly. This will be the biggest challenge for a project which aims to offer quality education for everyone. In this phase a decision will also be taken on how the Cambodian government will take over the Belgian activities so that it can become the “owner” of its own project.
3. Equal opportunities for women

Men and women have the same rights - at least that is what was laid down in the International Convention on Human Rights. But the reality shows otherwise in every part of the world. For millions of women discrimination, oppression, exploitation and sexual violence are their daily lot. So there is a lot of work to be done to achieve the third Millennium goal.

MILLENIUM GOAL 3:
In 2015 women will have the same opportunities as men and their position will be strengthened.

Strengthening the socio-economic position of women in Niger
Professional training, decent work that provides a good income and childcare. Every woman in Niger dreams of it. In this Sahel country the days are much too short for all the work that women have had to do since time immemorial.

THE DAYS ARE MUCH TOO SHORT FOR THE WOMEN OF NIGER
Being a woman in Niger is a hard day’s work. 82% of women live in very difficult conditions in rural areas. In addition to the daily household tasks of washing, cleaning, fetching water, gathering wood and preparing food for the whole family, women must also work on the land. Tilling and harvesting, keeping sheep and goats, it is the women who have to do all the work. So for a woman in the Sahel a day is much too short. Even with sixteen to eighteen hours hard labour she often cannot make a decent income. The large majority of women from Niger, about 63%, live below the poverty line.

The government of Niger has understood that if the country is to develop socio-economically women must be given far more economic opportunities and scope to develop their abilities. In the framework of this action plan Belgium has contributed a good 6.7 million euros to support the socio-economic activities of rural women in the region of Dosso since 2003. Meanwhile the programme has a number of important results to show for it. For example, the fact that the women got foreign aid has added considerably to their social status in the villages. The men began to see the point of the project when their wives received small loans to purchase stocks of grain to help them over periods of scarcity. Via all sorts of training activities in the villages the project has been able to reach sixteen thousand women, i.e. 30% of all women in the villages who provide an income. Nearly four thousand women have received training in modern animal husbandry and agricultural techniques, and they have learned how to manage their money better. In total 272 action groups have been set up to give the women on-going training. They have begun to organise themselves better and their vision of the development of the village is taken into consideration.
Empowering women politically
UN Global Programme for Parliamentary Strengthening

Women should be more involved and get more decision-making power at a political level. But in reality women’s participation in politics continues to be nothing less than inadequate. Despite a slight rise in the number of women parliamentarians in the last ten years, even in 2006 barely 17% of members of parliaments worldwide were women.

Via its financial support for the multilateral UN programme for parliamentary capacity strengthening, Belgium contributes in particular to capacity strengthening for female members of parliament in its partner countries. Partly thanks to our support female members of parliament in Niger have received decent training to enable them to carry out their legislative task better. The Forum of Women Parliamentarians (FFRP) set up in Niger and Algeria foresees technical and legal aid to improve follow-up of the millennium goals. In Benin a study of the legal framework showed up the gaps in the legislation for the protection of women and children. The programme for the support of parliamentary work in conflict zones requires members of parliament to pay more attention to the needs and rights of women in their role as legislators. In order to encourage cooperation and communication between women politicians worldwide, the programme has created the network ‘iKnow Politics’ (International Knowledge Network on Women in Politics, www.iknowpolitics.org).
Three of the eight millennium goals are aimed at healthcare. Because Belgian policy is also targeted at improving basic healthcare for the entire population, we have grouped Belgian contributions towards these three millennium goals.

**MILLENNIUM GOAL 4:**
*Reduce child mortality*
In 2015 the mortality rate of children under 5 will have been reduced by two thirds.

**MILLENNIUM GOAL 5:**
*Improve maternal health*
In 2015 maternal mortality will have been reduced by three quarters.

**MILLENNIUM GOAL 6:**
*Concerns HIV/AIDS, TBC, malaria and other deadly diseases*
In 2015 the spread of AIDS, malaria and other deadly diseases will have been stopped.

**New policy framework for healthcare**
In 2007 the platform of Belgian partners in healthcare ‘Because Health’ ([www.itg.be/becausehealth.be](http://www.itg.be/becausehealth.be)) drew up a new policy framework for the improvement of public healthcare in our partner countries. The evaluation of Belgian assistance in the healthcare sector showed that we had definitely helped to make basic healthcare accessible to the whole population with our local approach in the sanitary districts. To guarantee sustainable improvements, however, we need to offer structural support for national health policy and the health system, in addition to the local project approach. This could be done via budgetary support for the national public health budget, for example, or by institutional capacity strengthening of the healthcare services. In future, then, healthcare projects in all of the Belgian development partner countries will be orientated mainly towards achieving structural and sustainable qualitative improvements in the healthcare systems, especially in the field of reproductive health. That means providing good education and training for personnel, working towards preventive healthcare with vaccination campaigns, sexual education for young people, etc. Combating deadly and “neglected” tropical diseases continues to be one of Belgium’s priorities.

**Support for public health insurance in Peru**
In 2002 the Peruvian government created a health insurance system to provide free healthcare and treatment in the event of sickness or accident for twelve million poverty-stricken Peruvians. The Seguro Integral de Salud (SIS) takes care of all the medical expenses. This means that the government bears the cost of medical treatment, medication and hospitalisation, as well as obstetrics. Preventive care such as vaccinations, medical examinations and HIV/AIDS tests are also free. Belgium began to finance this unique healthcare fund in 2005, with six million euros in budgetary support. The agreement was that these resources should be used to repay the medical treatment and medication of the quarter of a million Peruvians enrolled in this public health insurance. According to recent evaluations the number of poor people who have joined the SIS has risen.
This encouraging result has led to Belgium pledging another 3 million euros to the SIS.

**Free medical care for pregnant women in Algeria**

Since 2004 Belgian governmental development cooperation has supported the Algerian government project for the qualitative improvement of maternal and child health, an absolute priority for the partner country. The government takes complete charge of all medical expenses during pregnancy. Public health takes care of 90% of the cost of childbirth. Tests for cervical cancer are carried out free of charge. The government takes care of training programmes on family planning and sex education for young people. In a second phase this healthcare programme will be extended to more sanitary districts in the region, which is why Belgium has pledged 2.7 million, prolonging its support till 2010.

**Better training for midwives in Rwanda**

**Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB)**

Between 2003 and 2005 the number of births in Rwanda attended by trained medical personnel rose from 35% to 38.6%. Good healthcare before, during and after the birth is crucial to reducing infant and maternal mortality. The VVOB hopes that its skills lab project will contribute to better care during childbirth. To do this the VVOB works closely with APEFE, its French-speaking sister organisation. Skills lab is a pedagogical method whereby medical and communicative skills are taught using medical simulation exercises and virtual interaction. This Belgian methodology was first used successfully to train nursing staff in Kenya. Since the project started in Rwanda in 2003, the skills lab has become a concept in the paramedical sector. Meanwhile the methodology has been recognised by the Rwandan Centre for Curriculum Development and has been integrated into the official education plans for paramedical training. It is now taught in the five regional paramedical colleges.
in Rwanda, by the 28 new teachers who were the first to learn the skills lab methodology. In the meantime, a good 1200 medical students have received training with the simulation exercises.

MALARIA IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF DEATH IN CHILDREN

Malaria is caused by a parasite that is transmitted to people via the sting of the malaria mosquito.

1.2 million people die annually as a result of malarial infections, 90% of them in Africa. Malaria affects mainly children under 5 and pregnant women.

Malaria is an expensive disease. Treatment of it costs Africa 12 billion dollars.
Rwandan fight against malaria shows results
Thanks to its undiminished efforts in the fight against malaria Rwanda managed to reduce the death rate from 4.6% to 2% in the space of just one year in 2006. During the national vaccination campaign against measles that year, 1.4 million mosquito nets were also distributed free to children under five. They reached 90% of all Rwandan children in that age group, which was a spectacular increase from the 17.4% reached in 2005. Pregnant women, in particular, are targeted for treatment. Medication based on the drug artemisinine is distributed nationally via government channels, the private sector and grass roots communities.

Belgian aid goes to capacity strengthening for the malaria service at the Rwandan Ministry of Health. Belgium assists with the coordination and decentralisation of the actions to the sanitary districts.

Belgium supports successful battle against malaria in Vietnam
Institute for Tropical Medicine (ITM)
Vietnam has successfully reduced the incidence of malaria quite considerably, thanks to the political will and insight to integrate malaria prevention into basic healthcare. Excellent results have been achieved with the speedy diagnosis and treatment of malaria patients, plus preventive use of impregnated mosquito nets and spraying the interiors of houses with insecticides.

DGDC has supported the Vietnamese struggle against malaria since the nineties, by co-financing the Institute for Tropical Medicine’s five year programmes. ITM still plays an important role in the institutional and scientific capacity strengthening of the Vietnamese partner, the National Institute for Malaria, Parasitology and Entomology. In the meantime, NIMPE has become a regional authority in the field of malaria prevention in the Mekong area of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. In 2007 ITM organised an international colloquium in Hanoi with its Vietnamese partner. More than 250 national and international experts put their heads together to find solutions for reducing malaria in isolated and forested border areas, and preventing the spread of resistant malaria parasites.

Cooperation with the Vietnamese coordination organ will continue in a new ITM five year programme starting in 2008. The goal is to at least perpetuate the achievements of the last 10 years. That means keeping up preventive measures and fast intervention in the event of malaria infection.

River blindness in Africa reduced
At the end of 2007 the 13th Joint Action Forum of the African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) was held in the Egmont Palace in Brussels. The participants, including thirteen African ministers for healthcare, expressed their satisfaction with actions that are successfully combating the disease. Belgium is part of that success as we have
contributed to this programme against river blindness in 19 West and Central African countries for the last thirty years.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHCARE IN BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY
As an international protagonist for women’s rights Belgium is particularly concerned to provide women and girls the necessary protection against all forms of violence. Protection of sexual integrity is a fundamental human right and of vital importance for a country’s sustainable development. This is why, in its policy note, the Belgian government reasserted its political commitment to maintaining efforts to combat sexual cruelty against women in conflict situations and war, as well as every other sexual practice that threatens or damages women’s health. Belgium finances several development programmes that meet these needs.

RIVER BLINDNESS
Onchocerciasis, or river blindness, is one of the major causes of blindness in the world. Spread to humans by a parasite transmitted via the sting of a small fly, the disease is found mainly on the continent of Africa, where it affects the population in around thirty countries.

The results of the disease are disastrous for the community in every respect. Left untreated a person loses most of his sight. Sometimes whole villages affected by the disease are unable to cultivate their agricultural land and must it leave fallow.

Thanks to the APOC programme river blindness is currently under control. Every year fifty million people living in areas that are difficult to reach receive free treatment with the medicine ivermectine. This has stopped the cycle of infection. As a result six hundred thousand cases of blindness have been prevented and 18 million children protected from the disease. The parasite has been eradicated in an area of 250 000 km² (close to 100 000 square miles). The land made available for agriculture and habitation as a result of this operation ensures food production for 17 million people.

Sexual and reproductive healthcare in Belgian development policy
As an international protagonist for women’s rights Belgium is particularly concerned to provide women and girls the necessary protection against all forms of violence. Protection of sexual integrity is a fundamental human right and of vital importance for a country’s sustainable development. This is why, in its policy note, the Belgian government reasserted its political commitment to maintaining efforts to combat sexual cruelty against women in conflict situations and war, as well as every other sexual practice that threatens or damages women’s health. Belgium finances several development programmes that meet these needs.
Better approach needed to deal with domestic and sexual violence in Peru

Since 2003 the Belgian development cooperation in Peru has supported the national government programme for the prevention of domestic and sexual violence. An evaluation of the initial phase shows that the project’s subsidiary activities were the most successful. Many of the women who received assistance in the reception centres as victims of sexual violence have been able to earn a small basic income by selling their handiwork. In the second phase, the evaluation shows, the project will have to put much more effort into obtaining effective protection for women from the Peruvian government. The National Plan for the prevention of violence against women is still not adequately implemented.
Support for the water sector is one of Belgium’s development priorities in our partner countries Morocco and Algeria. In Senegal, too, where Belgium has more than twenty years’ experience on the ground in the provision of drinking water and water purification, our support is guaranteed until 2012. In 2007 a budget of 11 million euros was set aside for work on the infrastructure that will provide almost half a million Senegalese with access to potable water. This Belgian aid certainly contributes towards the seventh millennium goal.

**MILLENNIUM GOAL 7:**
In 2015 environmental sustainability will be integrated into national policy and the number of people without access to safe drinking water will be halved.

In 2020 the living conditions of at least 140 million slum-dwellers will have improved considerably.

Belgium speeds up protection of Congolese rainforest

In 2007 Belgium undertook a variety of initiatives, which got noticed, to keep the protection of the Congolese rainforest on the international environmental agenda. The rainforest of the Congo basin is the second largest tropical forest in the world. It is indispensable for our planet because of its climate regulating effect, it is unique for its extraordinarily rich biodiversity and it is of vital importance to 40 million Congolese.

In order to speed up protection of this area of natural importance, DGDC and its development partners organised a first international conference on sustainable management of the Congo basin. The result was the Brussels Declaration, which was a milestone for the protection of the Congo rainforest. For the first time specific mention was made of the value and importance of non-destructive use of forests, so-called ‘avoided deforestation’. Using forests is fine, but they should no longer be reduced to the economic value of their wood. The vital contribution they make to the environment, such as easing the effects of climate change, should also be taken into account. From 2012 the concept of ‘avoided deforestation’ will be included in the Kyoto II agreement, so that preservation of the forests is included in the global battle against CO₂ emissions agreed on at the international climate summit in Bali.
As a follow-up to the conference Belgium was also instrumental in setting up two new funds, to finance the management of the Congolese rainforest and a network of nature reserves. In 2007, in a further effort to protect the rainforest, Belgium also started a project in cooperation with the Congolese government to tighten up control over the exploitation of the Congolese forest via the European action plan against illegal logging, FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade).

Belgian support for identification of African mushrooms

Many people rely on what they can find in the wild for their sustenance and health. As a result, any adverse effects on biodiversity and natural resources are extremely harmful to the food supply. To help ensure the preservation of biodiversity in developing countries, Belgian development cooperation supports the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI), an international cooperation venture that aims to document all living organisms. The Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, which acts as the national coordination body for research in the South, receives financial support for this from development cooperation.

In 2007 the Belgian GTI coordination responded to a request from the University of Lomé, in Togo, to put Belgian expertise at its disposal to find, describe and name its native mushroom species. In tropical Africa edible mushrooms constitute an important source of food and income for communities living close to the forest. The majority of mushroom types grow in specific conditions, on clearly defined trees, for example, or in interaction with termites. Belgium is going to help Togolese scientists with identifying the various types of mushroom using, amongst other things, the local population's extensive knowledge. The University of Lomé currently has a collection of 52 types of edible mushrooms. If Togolese scientists can expand their collection and knowledge, they will also have a strong economic argument up their sleeve to use against logging in the forest, the feeding ground for mushrooms.
6. Global partnership for development

The eighth millennium goal - global partnership - consists of a series of very different points of interest. These often go beyond development cooperation in the strictest sense, but in one way or another they contribute to sustainable development. The eighth millennium goal states mainly what wealthy countries should do to realise the seven other goals.

IN 2015
- there will be a fair system of trade
- a solution will have been found for debt burden
- there will be more decent, reasonably paid jobs for young people
- medication will be available in developing countries at affordable prices
- the advantages of new technologies will be within everyone’s reach
- there will be good governance

EU publishes first report on policy coherence for development
In 2007 the European Union published its first report on coherence in development policy at the European level. Belgium made an important contribution to the report via its reporting on our own procedures and efforts towards coherent development policy, as did the other European member states.

The report charts the interaction and complementarity between European development policy and twelve other policy domains, and describes what impact this has on developing countries. It covers European policy in the areas of trade, the environment, climate change, security, agriculture, fisheries, the social dimension of globalisation, employment and decent work, migration, research and innovation, the information society, transport and, finally, energy. EU directives in these twelve policy domains have consequences for the economic, social, environmental and political situation in developing countries. European directives also determine, to a large extent, Belgian policy in all of these domains.

These consequences can be positive as well as negative. On the one hand, for example, a well-considered migration policy is necessary to counteract the brain drain from developing countries but, on the other, the flow of money sent back by migrants to their own countries brings in more foreign funds than official development aid, taken globally.

The European Union recognises that this report is only the start of greater policy coherence in development cooperation. It admits that insufficient progress has been made and that the awareness and involvement of policy makers in other domains is still limited. In any case, the EU hopes that this report will demonstrate that a European partnership for sustainable development is under construction, which will bring it a step closer to the eighth millennium goal of ‘global partnership’.
BELGIUM ORGANISES FIRST WORLD FORUM FOR MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
From 9 to 11 July 2007 in Brussels

At the suggestion of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Belgium organised the first World Forum for Migration and Development. 156 countries and more than 200 representatives from civil society organisations participated in these informal consultations.

The Forum accomplished pioneering work because it put development at the centre of the migration debate for the first time. In this new approach migration is no longer seen as a threat, but as an opportunity for sustainable development in the country of origin as well as the destination country. Another important result was the creation of national focal points. They should ensure greater policy coherence in the field of migration and development as well as in relation to other policy domains, at a national level.

Belgium leads harmonisation and alignment in the healthcare sector in DR Congo
In 2001 the European Union took the initiative to improve the coordination of cooperation between all the European donors in the Congolese health sector. This was later extended to all the multilateral donors and the UN agencies active in the health sector. This cooperation venture is called GiBS, Groupe Inter-Bailleurs Santé.

Started as a thematic health group for the exchange of information, GiBS was given the task of improving cooperation and complementarity between the various donors and aligning it with Congolese health policy in 2005. Belgium was appointed to preside this new partnership and was re-elected for a second year in 2007. Belgium proposes two principals to make the partnership successful. One, each donor will subordinate part of its own visibility to the joint visibility of the interventions. Two, all members must make a definite effort to achieve joint results by harmonising concrete dossiers and actions.

From the official launch of GiBS, in 2006, it was clear that mutual harmonisation of aid procedures could only be successful if this exercise was tailored to fit Congolese health policy. The members promised their commitment in a joint declaration when the Congolese presented their new health policy in February 2006. GiBS undertook to work on mutual complementarity regarding operational interventions, as well as on joint fundraising such as the Global Fund for the prevention of HIV, Malaria and TBC. Furthermore, the GiBS draws up a joint policy document on support for healthcare personnel and a strategy note is in preparation for the Congolese
health sector based on the Congolese poverty reduction plan. From March 2007 GIBS acts as the contact for the new Congolese minister of health for consultations and the implementation of the joint health policy.

Belgium supports youth employment

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), by the end of 2005 more than 85 million young people were out of work. 300 million young people had to work in difficult and degrading circumstances and 20 million young people had given up looking for work. Poor social protection and exploitation of labour is a painful reality for one third of the more than 1 billion young people on this planet. Working does not represent a way out of poverty for them. To build a future for themselves and their community young people need training, the opportunity to develop their own abilities, good jobs and social protection. In 2007 Belgian development cooperation made 1.5 million euros available for job creation in the Palestinian territories, aid which was given within the framework of the employment programme of the UN relief agency for Palestinian refugees. Approximately a hundred thousand refugees found employment through this programme.

Via its governmental and multilateral programmes Belgian development cooperation also supports professional education and technical training that can open up more perspectives for young people in our partner countries. The availability of microcredit gives young entrepreneurs the financial support to start up and develop an economic activity. As a protagonist for the social protection of labour, Belgium supports the implementation of the ILO conventions on the elimination of child labour, the promotion of social dialogue and the establishment of health insurance funds, via its multilateral treaties.

“Showing results is one of the best ways to convince people of the benefits of our development aid”.

DGDC’s Awareness Task Seen through the Eyes of Reinout Van Vaerenbergh

Reinout Van Vaerenbergh has worked with DGDC’s awareness programmes service since February 2006. He edits DGDC’s monthly newsletter, DGOS-Info, and writes contributions for www.dgdc.be and Dimension 3, the bi-monthly Belgian development cooperation paper. Reinout keeps in touch with the media and deals with European dossiers that concern the service.

What has he achieved in the last two years?

“Through my editorial work I follow what is going on in development cooperation very closely and I have picked up a lot. I have had the opportunity to get to know the service’s various activities on the job. As part of the allocation of subsidies for audiovisual productions, for example, I dealt with an application for “Afghanistan, le choix des femmes”, by Hadja Lahbib, a gripping documentary about two exceptional women in Afghanistan. I also follow the subsidy dossier of the news agency, IPS Flanders. Any financial support for this alternative source of news about the South is important, as it is a means of getting significantly more news from developing countries into the Belgian press. In the framework of the NGO reform I collaborated with our NGO service on a handbook and evaluation form for NGO’s awareness projects.”

Did you work on anything special in 2007?

“The European working party for development education and awareness, in which I participated on behalf of DGDC, produced a first strategic framework for a European Union common awareness policy in 2007. It was presented on 9 November 2007 by Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Affairs, during the second edition of the European Development Days in Lisbon.”
What are the challenges facing the awareness service?
“Strengthening public support for development cooperation is one of DGDC’s priorities which we will have to deal with more in the future. In addition I have high hopes for the results-oriented approach being implemented within DGDC. Showing results is one of the best ways to convince people of the benefits of our development aid. The task will be to integrate the communications aspect during the formulation of a project and to systematically make that information available to both our own services and the wider public.”

What have you learned from your contacts with the media?
“There, too, I see a lot of opportunities. Development cooperation still appeals to the media and the population. Look at Studio Brussel’s benefit action for potable water, Music for Life. We must be alert and quick to take the necessary steps to adapt our awareness initiatives to the fast evolving media laws.”

What developments do you see within the awareness service?
“Obviously our service evolves with international changes in the field of development cooperation. For example, DGDC will streamline its awareness activities much more in future, with a main theme that will be used for a longer period. The theme for 2008-2009 is ensuring environmental sustainability. Biodiversity, potable water supplies and the effects of climate change on development will receive particular attention. We want to collaborate more with the other players, such as the NGOs, on awareness. We have agreed with the two NGO umbrella organisations to hold regular consultations so that we can harmonise awareness actions better.”

What added value can DGDC offer in terms of awareness?
“Strengthening the so-called fourth pillar – a wide variety of small-scale, mainly local initiatives that support concrete projects in the South. I think that
DGDC’S AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
DGDC'S AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

In 2007, the educational programme Kleur Bekennen/Annoncer la couleur ("Speaking out") celebrated its tenth anniversary.

In 2007, five issues of Dimensie 3/Dimension 3, the magazine of the Belgian development cooperation, were published.

In 2007, the DGDC subsidized numerous audiovisual productions on the theme of development cooperation, e.g. the film “Accoucheuses nomades, racines du désert”.
On 8 November 2007, the Belgian development cooperation organized a side event on the forests in the Democratic Republic of Congo during the European Development Days in Lisbon.

To mark the centenary of the scout movement, some 200 scouts built the longest “Bridge of solidarity” in the Brussels Cinquantenaire Park on 29 April 2007.

The stand of the Belgian development cooperation at the Brussels Holiday Fair (from 8 to 12 February 2007).
2. Agreements signed in 2007
3. Budgetary Aid 2007

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<td>Subtotal Governmental cooperation</td>
<td>126,879,844</td>
<td>150,947,864</td>
<td>198,025,580</td>
<td>206,949,321</td>
<td>214,044,770</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Governmental cooperation</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO project system (payments terminated in 2006)</td>
<td>1,373,480</td>
<td>1,214,058</td>
<td></td>
<td>235,699</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO programme financing excl. awareness raising</td>
<td>79,915,647</td>
<td>77,564,700</td>
<td>81,396,949</td>
<td>84,509,394</td>
<td>87,042,241</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awareness raising in Belgium by NGOs</td>
<td>11,751,952</td>
<td>11,785,366</td>
<td>11,652,053</td>
<td>11,654,976</td>
<td>12,107,802</td>
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<tr>
<td>VVOB</td>
<td>7,660,102</td>
<td>7,875,062</td>
<td>8,028,469</td>
<td>8,400,000</td>
<td>8,596,316</td>
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<tr>
<td>APEFE</td>
<td>8,100,000</td>
<td>7,905,188</td>
<td>7,725,953</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,234,846</td>
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<tr>
<td>VLIR - Flemish Interuniversity Council</td>
<td>24,920,957</td>
<td>24,160,539</td>
<td>26,805,442</td>
<td>28,327,157</td>
<td>26,607,871</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIUF/CUD - Interuniversitair centrum van CFWB</td>
<td>22,197,643</td>
<td>22,858,533</td>
<td>21,070,392</td>
<td>24,927,496</td>
<td>23,910,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIUF/CUD - Interuniversity centre of CFWB</td>
<td>9,000,507</td>
<td>11,249,727</td>
<td>11,795,108</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,977,960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social costs of refugees and payments to FEDASIL</td>
<td>71,475,305</td>
<td>958,608</td>
<td>10,873,852</td>
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<td>434,670</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other non-governmental</td>
<td>10,369,000</td>
<td>8,345,019</td>
<td>7,788,230</td>
<td>8,458,050</td>
<td>7,594,561</td>
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### Multilateral cooperation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary multilateral contributions</td>
<td>23,072,769</td>
<td>30,624,373</td>
<td>29,918,341</td>
<td>39,570,075</td>
<td>43,098,763</td>
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<td>Voluntary general contributions to the United Nations</td>
<td>26,838,808</td>
<td>28,979,015</td>
<td>29,187,246</td>
<td>29,744,881</td>
<td>35,393,752</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obligatory contributions to the United Nations</td>
<td>3,441,524</td>
<td>6,855,079</td>
<td>6,634,830</td>
<td>6,834,270</td>
<td>6,422,346</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Development Fund and Bank</td>
<td>86,257,918</td>
<td>91,771,261</td>
<td>103,496,574</td>
<td>104,669,938</td>
<td>104,860,013</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
<td>12,676,147</td>
<td>82,722,583</td>
<td>152,333,333</td>
<td>78,325,000</td>
<td>76,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Development Banks</td>
<td>20,570,631</td>
<td>19,710,918</td>
<td>18,379,920</td>
<td>30,870,124</td>
<td>28,538,910</td>
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<td>Multilateral debt cancellation</td>
<td>7,230,000</td>
<td>11,560,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>International NGOs</td>
<td>3,764,805</td>
<td>5,954,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>5,384,466</td>
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<tr>
<td>International research institutions, environmental treaties</td>
<td>19,807,272</td>
<td>36,674,021</td>
<td>26,179,921</td>
<td>31,452,504</td>
<td>18,083,229</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal multilateral cooperation</td>
<td>196,429,874</td>
<td>303,291,251</td>
<td>371,130,165</td>
<td>334,696,791</td>
<td>329,341,479</td>
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### Belgian Survival Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>2004</th>
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<th>2007</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governmental/management/awareness raising</td>
<td>1,877,886</td>
<td>2,290,174</td>
<td>2,166,659</td>
<td>6,568,713</td>
<td>4,620,058</td>
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<tr>
<td>Via NGOs</td>
<td>8,173,757</td>
<td>8,728,110</td>
<td>9,142,301</td>
<td>12,584,625</td>
<td>13,363,246</td>
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<tr>
<td>Via multilateral institutions</td>
<td>4,403,473</td>
<td>8,981,241</td>
<td>8,690,648</td>
<td>8,346,622</td>
<td>12,014,882</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal Belgian Survival Fund</td>
<td>14,455,116</td>
<td>19,999,526</td>
<td>19,999,608</td>
<td>27,499,960</td>
<td>29,998,186</td>
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### Humanitarian and reconstruction aid (excl, food aid)

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
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<th>2004</th>
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<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian food aid</td>
<td>15,133,278</td>
<td>14,858,849</td>
<td>17,355,827</td>
<td>15,359,000</td>
<td>14,525,000</td>
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<td>Local NGOs in the South</td>
<td>110,008</td>
<td>715,896</td>
<td>3,985,539</td>
<td>6,890,296</td>
<td>5,007,409</td>
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<td>Support to the private sector (BIO,...)</td>
<td>24,790,000</td>
<td>30,592,014</td>
<td>27,895,000</td>
<td>19,248,381</td>
<td>28,138,365</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest subsidies (DGDC budget since 2004)</td>
<td>6,468,051</td>
<td>8,192,718</td>
<td>11,409,718</td>
<td>10,945,476</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awareness raising en education in Belgium (excl, NGOs)</td>
<td>5,486,163</td>
<td>7,186,849</td>
<td>7,217,783</td>
<td>8,834,032</td>
<td>9,254,171</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration, consultation structures, other</td>
<td>37,773,107</td>
<td>3,479,719</td>
<td>1,931,831</td>
<td>2,047,566</td>
<td>1,958,388</td>
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### TOTAL DGDC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2004</th>
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<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL DGDC</td>
<td>683,839,237</td>
<td>720,909,966</td>
<td>847,579,639</td>
<td>834,628,186</td>
<td>845,793,813</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Affairs (excl. DGDC)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>B-Fast and humanitarian aid (DGDC prior to 2004)</td>
<td>480,051</td>
<td>21,495,011</td>
<td>17,275,155</td>
<td>20,561,647</td>
<td>23,366,713 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conflict prevention, diplomatic prevention</td>
<td>9,534,467</td>
<td>21,107,991</td>
<td>27,091,582</td>
<td>25,147,924</td>
<td>21,719,839 (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to international institutions</td>
<td>10,044,031</td>
<td>6,056,820</td>
<td>6,761,183</td>
<td>8,053,751</td>
<td>8,322,358</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest subsidies (DGDC budget since 2004)</td>
<td>5,971,767</td>
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<tr>
<td>Press and communication and Special Evaluator</td>
<td></td>
<td>77,133</td>
<td>334,762</td>
<td>663,277</td>
<td>846,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration costs (transferred from DGDC since 2004)</td>
<td>4,140,000</td>
<td>30,728,615</td>
<td>33,766,528</td>
<td>36,577,709</td>
<td>36,799,266</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS (EXCL. DGDC)</strong></td>
<td>30,170,316</td>
<td>79,465,570</td>
<td>85,229,210</td>
<td>91,004,307</td>
<td>91,055,128 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other official sources</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FPS Finance - Administrative costs</td>
<td>443,887</td>
<td>637,192</td>
<td>741,692</td>
<td>813,253</td>
<td>943,366</td>
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<tr>
<td>FPS Finance - State-to-state loans (DGDC since 2004)</td>
<td>4,870,257</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FPS Finance - Debt cancellations</td>
<td>1,021,527</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>63,759,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPS Finance - Multilateral</td>
<td>6,385,920</td>
<td>818,797</td>
<td>1,366,317</td>
<td>630,906</td>
<td>1,046,256</td>
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<tr>
<td>FPS Finance - Other</td>
<td>4,030,806</td>
<td>4,531,857</td>
<td>3,643,447</td>
<td>34,553,104</td>
<td>2,088,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgian aid via European Commission (excl. EDF)</td>
<td>164,991,491</td>
<td>184,286,617</td>
<td>202,125,078</td>
<td>220,526,563</td>
<td>225,970,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debt cancellation via National Delcredere Office</td>
<td>664,790,000</td>
<td>148,850,000</td>
<td>358,387,736</td>
<td>284,800,000</td>
<td>71,310,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Federal Public Services</td>
<td>2,424,438</td>
<td>38,108,046</td>
<td>43,234,094</td>
<td>74,052,243</td>
<td>92,447,272 (*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regions, communities, provinces and municipalities</td>
<td>53,577,800</td>
<td>58,283,719</td>
<td>63,463,259</td>
<td>64,865,430</td>
<td>75,083,390 (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL SOURCES</strong></td>
<td>877,259,993</td>
<td>375,636,359</td>
<td>641,164,121</td>
<td>650,087,853</td>
<td>490,012,783 (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL BELGIAN ODA</td>
<td>1,591,269,546</td>
<td>1,176,011,895</td>
<td>1,573,972,971</td>
<td>1,575,720,347</td>
<td>(e) 1,426,861,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Total Belgian ODA / Gross National Income</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
<td>0.53%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
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</table>

(*) estimation
2. Agreements signed in 2007 (in euros)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Support for development of Benin fishing industry (ADEFIH)</td>
<td>2,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Public ombudsman - extension</td>
<td>1,600,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Support for the restoration and extension of Prince Regent Charles Hospital</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Support for the organisation of communications at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>1,500,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Support for healthcare in Kirundo province</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Institutional support for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Burundi</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Primary education and teacher training project in Siem Reap, Otdar Meanchy and Kampong Cham - extension</td>
<td>4,700,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Support for PNLS - National HIV/AIDS Control Programme - extension</td>
<td>800,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Support for reform of the administrative authorities - extension</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Support programme for community development initiatives in Kindu</td>
<td>2,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Support for ASSNIP (Support for the healthcare system at intermedial and peripheral level), part 3: Kisantu, Nselo, Ngingida health zones in the La Lukaya district of Lower Congo</td>
<td>5,400,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Pilot programme for the rehabilitation and development of systems of drinking water conveyance and purification in DRC - phase II</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Support for legislative system in DRC: provincial assemblies</td>
<td>1,600,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Support for the implementation of the plan to restructure the central and regional services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock in DRC</td>
<td>2,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Programme for the restoration of justice in the east of RD Congo (REUSCO)</td>
<td>2,400,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Programme for the maintenance and rehabilitation of roads to agricultural areas</td>
<td>8,400,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Support for the supply of electricity to the city of Kisangani (AFEK)</td>
<td>8,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Programme of assistance to community development initiatives Tshopo</td>
<td>10,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Restoration of the urban railway and improvement of mobility in Kinshasa</td>
<td>7,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Programme of assistance to community development initiatives Uvira</td>
<td>2,500,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Programme of assistance to community development initiatives Kamina</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Programme of assistance to community development Kikwit</td>
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<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Support for infrastructures and activities benefitting the Bobozo and Kammayi camps and neighbouring communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Rural development of northern Ecuador</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Contribution to the settlement of arrears of civil servants' salaries – reallocation of the balance available from the Cayes III social housing project</td>
<td>93,930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Support fund for the promotion of triangular cooperation</td>
<td>120,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Programme for the supply of drinking water to the rural environment</td>
<td>16,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Project to combat food insecurity by the development of irrigation in the Tillaberi region</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Programme for the prevention of drug use and rehabilitation of addicts, phase II</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Programme of non-financial services centres for businesses in the economic corridor of Ayacucho, Apurimac and Huancavelica</td>
<td>3,550,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Comprehensive programme for the prevention of domestic and sexual violence in Ayacucho, phase II</td>
<td>1,850,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Support for capacity development in Rwanda</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Support for crime investigations, fair administration of justice and good governance</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Access to electricity for rural populations through renewable energy sources (EPRER)</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Support for strategic plan for agricultural transformation through support for horticultural industry in Rwanda</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Support programme for carrying out studies and evaluations - increase</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Institutional and technical support for macro- and medium-sized structures in the micro-finance sector in Senegal</td>
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<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Millennium subprogramme for the supply and purification of water in the Arachidier Basin (Diourbel, Fatick and Kaolack regions) “PEPAM-BA”</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Support for the STD component of the National Aids Control Programme</td>
<td>355,616.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Public administration reform and roll out of the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Stategy (CPRGS) in Hau Giand Province</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Improvement of sanitation and environmental protection in Tuy Hoa (budget increase)</td>
<td>1,464,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Improvement of general living standards in Phu My town through access to running water</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Strengthening the Textile and Research Institute's capacity to conduct research, training and experimental development of textile techniques, phase II</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Strengthening of planning reform at central and decentralized level</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Capacity building in assessing and managing water resources</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>174,833,652.74</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Budgetary Aid 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>Contribution to JHSS (healthcare)</td>
<td>8,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Expertise</td>
<td>Contribution to JHSS</td>
<td>1,022,129.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>Contribution to JESS II (education)</td>
<td>8,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Expertise</td>
<td>Contribution to JESS II</td>
<td>375,720.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>PRODEC - PISE 2 (education)</td>
<td>8,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Expertise</td>
<td>PRODEC - PISE 2</td>
<td>393,910.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>Teacher Development Programme (TDP)</td>
<td>6,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Expertise</td>
<td>Teacher Development Programme (TDP) - Extension</td>
<td>63,640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Health Sector Budget Support</td>
<td>2,745.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>LGCDGS (local government)</td>
<td>2,888.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>Education for All</td>
<td>2,326.65</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total Commitment:** 31,863,359.21
### 4. New state-to-state loans 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial amount</td>
<td>37,394,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - programme 2006</td>
<td>423,633.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMEROUN - programme 2007</td>
<td>4,712,975.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHANA - programme 2007</td>
<td>8,790,063.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALGERIA - programme 2007</td>
<td>4,563,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENYA - programme 2007</td>
<td>4,653,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOZAMBIQUE - programme 2006</td>
<td>747,360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUINEA - programme 2007</td>
<td>802,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHANA - programme 2007</td>
<td>2,668,360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - programme 2007</td>
<td>550,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC – untied aid 2007</td>
<td>7,987,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,495,758.71</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORGANIZATION CHART

The FPS Foreign Affairs
Foreign Trade
and Development Cooperation

So.4
Special Evaluator

So.1
Crisis Centre

So.3
Regions and Communities Interface

So.6
Modernisation and Management Support

P&C
Press and Communication

So.2
Missions Inspectorate

So.5
Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

So.7
Security

P&S
Protocol and Security
De miDDelen of Organisatie Chart

Foreign affairs
Foreign trade
and Development Cooperation

Minister
Chairman
Executive Committee

DG Development Cooperation (D)
DG Consular Affairs (C)
DG Bilateral Affairs (B)
DG Legal Affairs (J)
DG European Affairs and Coordination (E)
DG Multilateral Affairs and Globalisation (M)

B&B Budget and Management Control
P&O Personnel and Organisation
ICT Information and Communication Technology

Policy Unit

ICT Information and Communication Technology

B&B Budget and Management Control
P&O Personnel and Organisation

Chairman
Executive Committee

Minister
List of abbreviations

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APOC  African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC)
BETT  Basic Education and Teacher Training (Cambodia)
BIO  Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries
BSF  Belgian Survival Fund
BTC  Belgian Technical Cooperation
CIALCA  Consortium for Improving Agriculture-based Livelihoods in Central Africa
DG  Director General
DGDC  Directorate-General for Development Cooperation
DFID  Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DRC  Democratic Republic of Congo
EU  European Union
FLEGT  Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
FPS  Federal Public Service
GIBS  Groupe Inter-Bailleurs Santé (DRC)
GNI  Gross national income
GTI  Global Taxonomy Initiative
HIV-AIDS  Human immunodeficiency virus - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IPS  Inter Press Service
ITM  Institute for Tropical Medicine
JESS  Joint Education Sector Support (Rwanda)
MDG  Millennium development goals
NGO  Non-Governmental Organisation
NIMPE  National Institute for Malaria, Parasitology and Entomology (Vietnam)
OECD  Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RBINS  Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
SES  Belgian Foreign Affairs’ Special Evaluation Service
SIS  Seguro Integral de Salud (Peru)
TBC  Tuberculosis
UN  United Nations
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
VVOB  Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance
WFP  World Food Programme
The DGDC 2007 annual report is a publication of the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. It is available free of charge in French, Dutch and English.

The DGDC 2007 annual report can be consulted on www.dgdc.be.

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