Introduction

After a year in the course of which the international community, with the active participation of Belgium, had been elaborating the major development objectives for the years to come, we started redirecting our own cooperation in the context of this new paradigm in 2016. Harmonizing our various intervention channels with the SDGs, opening new doors and closing old ones, rolling out more and more rigorous result frameworks... are just a few examples of the challenges the donors are facing right now.

Last year, the Belgian Development Cooperation has succeeded in developing a first series of new approaches that are meant to make us “fit for purpose” given this SDG agenda.

Thus the NGO reform was successfully concluded in close consultation with the sector, new framework agreements with the multilateral partner organisations were signed, the management contract with BIO (Belgian Investment Company for Developing countries) was revised, representing further steps towards an even stronger involvement of the private sector in the achievement of the development goals. Moreover, with respect to governmental cooperation a start was made to transform BTC (Belgian Technical Cooperation) into Enabel. Also on the budgetary side some good results were achieved, in spite of the difficult situation: a global increase of ODA to 0.49% as well as an increase of our humanitarian budget to the highest level ever.

Besides rendering account with regard to the accomplishments, this report aims at reflecting the enthusiastic and professional commitment of the staff of the Directorate-General Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD). I am convinced that this report will pass on this message and I wish you a pleasant reading.

Bruno van der Pluijm
Director-General DGD

Colophon

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CREATION AND REALISATION
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Cover photo: © European Union/Sean Smith
The Belgian international development policy is undergoing a complete transformation. Under the impulse of the Sustainable Development Goals we opt in many different fields for a new approach and for international leadership. Innovation is the key word in this context.

Belgium is one of the pioneers in the field of digitalisation and development. Encouraged by Belgium, the European Union decided to give a much more significant role to digital technology in the European development policy. Belgium became a member of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, an alliance of countries, companies and NGOs using data to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In September we adopted in Belgium the strategy note Digital for Development that opens up new digital horizons for our development policy. Besides, in November the prize Digital for Development was awarded for the first time to promising digital development projects.

Moreover the link between the private sector and the developing world was strengthened in 2016. This is an important fact as the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is comprehensive to such an extent that the involvement of the private sector is a critical success factor. In July the Chamber of Representatives adopted the draft law opening up the capital of BIO to private investors, enabling them to join forces and support the investments of BIO aimed as always at stimulating sustainable local economic growth and at creating important social added value in developing countries.

In the autumn more than 80 partners signed the Belgian SDG Charter. It is worth noting that private companies, government organisations and civil society find each other in embracing the Sustainable Development Goals. In the following years we need to make this partnership concrete in areas such as digitalisation, healthcare and sustainable entrepreneurship.

In the course of the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Belgium and the International Committee of the Red Cross worked together to develop an innovative financing tool, namely the very first Humanitarian Impact Bond (HIB) bringing together classic donors and private investors for the construction of centres for physical rehabilitation in regions affected by conflicts and violence.

Also the non-governmental cooperation was innovated. The new law on the Belgian Development Cooperation that entered into force by the end of June 2016, has a much sharper geographical focus, aims for a better cooperation and engages in administrative simplification. This innovation must act as a lever in order to gain more impact in the field and to achieve better results.

Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower, as Steve Jobs once said. It is clear that Belgium is determined more than ever to show that leadership. The only way to be effective in meeting this objective is to continue innovation in the following years.

Alexander De Croo
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Development Cooperation
PART 1

Focus of the Belgian Development Cooperation in 2016
Focus of the Belgian Development Cooperation in 2016

New accents of the Belgian development policy

Non-governmental cooperation innovates
On 30 June 2016, a new law on the Belgian Development Cooperation entered into force. This mainly entails changes to the non-governmental cooperation.

At almost EUR 250 million per year, non-governmental cooperation represents a significant part of the Belgian Development Cooperation, in addition to governmental (government-to-government) and multilateral cooperation (through international organisations such as the UN and the EU). It is implemented by members of civil society, including NGOs and trade unions (Civil Society Organisations), and by para-public institutions such as universities (Institutional Actors). Its added value is primarily based on the ‘autonomous right of initiative’.

This innovation should make the non-governmental cooperation more efficient, which is all the more important in times of budget austerity.

Focus on fewer countries
From 2017, the non-governmental cooperation needs to concentrate 90% of its operations in 33 countries instead of the current 52. The 14 partner countries of the governmental cooperation (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Uganda, Palestine, Rwanda, Senegal and Tanzania) are included on the list of 33 countries.

More effective cooperation
The development of synergies between organisations will be strongly encouraged, as well as greater participation on the part of local partners.

Administrative simplification
16 June 2016 - Law amending the law of 19 March 2013 on the Belgian Development Cooperation

Belgian SDG Charter
To promote and fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) together. That is the ambition of the more than 80 Belgian companies, civil society organisations and representatives from the public sector who signed the Belgian SDG Charter for International Development on 18 October 2016 in Brussels.

The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by the United Nations last year, and are very ambitious: eradicate extreme poverty by 2030, protect our planet and foster human development. For the first time, the SDGs explicitly recognise the important role played by the private sector in the field of international development.

Alexander De Croo: “The Belgian SDG Charter wants to increase awareness of the ambitious sustainable development agenda within the Belgian private sector. This is essential, as governments, NGOs and civil society cannot fulfil the SDGs on their own. We need the private sector.”

Shared commitment
The Belgian SDG Charter outlines the commitment of the Belgian private sector, civil society, and the public sector, based on the 5 ‘P’s of the Sustainable Development Goals: People, Planet, Profit, Peace and Partnerships. Cooperation based on 5 specific themes is key: (1) health, (2) renewable energy, (3) digitisation, (4) agriculture and nutrition, and (5) sustainable enterprise.

The aim is that Belgian companies, development actors from civil society and the public sector ultimately mutually reinforce each other for the benefit of sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development, in our country but also in the partner countries of the Belgian Development Cooperation. In order to actually achieve the SDGs.

Praise from the World Bank
World Bank President Jim Kim has praised the Belgian initiative in a video message. “We need to boost inclusive economic growth, and invest more in human beings. Partnerships such as Belgium’s SDG Charter will play an important role in bringing together all of society around a common purpose. It helps keep our plans and ambitions on track. I thank you for your commitment.”

Digitisation for development
Digitisation offers enormous opportunities for development cooperation. Through new technologies and big data analysis, development cooperation can have a greater effect in the field.

The Digital for Development (D4D) strategy paper was approved in September 2016 and sets out this vision, as well as three strategic priorities:

- Better use of data: precise and accessible data form the basis of any development intervention. This priority was already reflected in Belgium’s recent accession to the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data.
PART 1 - FOCUS OF THE BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN 2016

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA

At the end of September 2016, Belgium became a member of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), a global alliance of governments, private companies and NGOs. The objective: use data as an instrument to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Belgium is committed within the GPSDD to, inter alia, support its partner countries in the collection and analysis of relevant data, and provide the necessary infrastructure and skills. Data can be collected via GSMS, social media, drones, satellites, etc. Any citizen can supply data. As such, an effective policy for sustainable development can be pursued, in which the privacy of citizens is protected at the same time.

www.data4sdgs.org

• The importance of digital inclusion: via Digital for inclusive societies, research is conducted into how the advantages of digitisation can benefit as many people as possible, and not just an elite.
• Digitisation as an economic lever: via Digital for inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the government focuses on interventions which result in more employment and socially responsible entrepreneurship.

Prize D4D

On 30 November, Alexander De Croo awarded the very first ‘Prize Digital for Development’, an initiative by the Royal Museum for Central Africa. The Prize D4D awards initiatives which use digitisation as a lever for development. Eligible projects harness the potential of new technologies in an innovative way, based on the Sustainable Development Goals.

The three winners in 2016 each make a difference for people, in their own way: better education opportunities for young people in the Palestinian Territories, saving lives in the fight against counterfeit medicines, and solar energy for families in Cameroon.

iStandout category (success story): e-learning in the Palestinian Territories

This BTC project (Belgian Technical Cooperation) and the competent Palestinian ministry introduced ICT in 288 schools in the Palestinian Territories. The objective: to strengthen student-centred learning, and enable students to acquire digital skills. More than 1,200 teachers have been trained, a digital schooleacher portal has been extended, and around 500 students have developed their own mobile applications.

iStartUp category (innovative idea/start-up): AksantiMed (e-health)

AksantiMed, a cooperation project by the ULB, the University of Liege, the University of Kinshasa and SOS Médecins de Nuit, is committed to the fight against counterfeit medicines in Africa. Every year, around 120,000 Africans die from using counterfeit medicines. AksantiMed is a mobile application which enables patients to check the authenticity of medicines.

iChoose category (public prize): Solarly

Two in every three families, or around 635 million people, currently have no access to electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Solarly project develops and installs solar stations in Cameroon which give access to electricity for families in rural areas. Thanks to adapted repayment plans, people can purchase a solar station, and can also become owners at the end of the repayment term. In addition, Solarly provides guarantee and maintenance services.

Federal government opens up BIO to private investors

On 14 July 2016, the Chamber of Representatives voted on a draft law by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Development Cooperation Alexander De Croo concerning the reform of the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO). The intention is to open up BIO to private investors so that the Belgian private sector can also invest in the development of a strong local economy in the partner countries of the Belgian Development Cooperation. The reform ties in with the approach of Minister De Croo to involve the private sector more intensely in international development policy.

The government explicitly wishes to focus on developing the private sector in countries in the South. These countries need economic growth which is both inclusive and sustainable. The potential of the private sector to achieve such growth is enormous.

According to the Development Cooperation Report 2015 by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the private sector in developing countries is the most important vector for progress. It accounts for 60% of Gross National Income, 80% of international inward capital flows, and 90% of employment. Businesses provide economic growth and help in the fight against poverty.

The reform of BIO is intended to open up its capital to private investors who are not only looking for a return, but are also concerned about the social and environmental impact of the projects in which they invest.

The previous law authorised BIO to take shareholdings in investment funds, but did not explicitly provide for the possibility to set up and manage similar funds. The new law allows BIO to set up investment funds, which primarily attract their operating resources from investors from the private sector, and which are managed by BIO. Consequently, BIO will only be able to take minority shareholdings. There can be no question of tied aid at any point,
recently, Belgium only managed an extremely low score (18.8%) for its Aid Transparency Index. In April 2016, Belgium was one of the strongest climbers in the 2016 national and regional NGOs and private organisations. The investigating countries see the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the new compass for the world. However, the implementation of the goals is not always straightforward. To address this, GENE and colleagues from the Belgian Development Cooperation, NGOs, university researchers, the community administrations in charge of education, colleagues from BTC and representatives from the provinces, cities and municipalities, experts met our colleagues from the Belgian Development Cooperation, ministries which are competent at the national level for global citizenship education, and long-term loans, BIO also provides technical assistance to strengthen local capacities. As such, BIO focuses on micro, small and medium sized enterprises which foster innovation, create prosperity, incomes and employment, and mobilise tax resources which in turn can be used to reduce poverty.

GENE evaluates development education

GENE – Global Education Network Europe – is a network of agencies and ministries which are competent at the national level for global citizenship education in European countries. The participating bodies contribute expertise, share strategies, and learn new ideas thanks to the mutual exchanges. GENE currently has 40 members from 25 countries, including Belgium. Between 17 and 20 May, GENE held a peer review on development education in Belgium. Various exchanges took place between German and Swiss experts, and the Belgian actors, in the area of global citizenship education. The experts met our colleagues from the Belgian Development Cooperation, NGOs, university researchers, the community administrations in charge of education, colleagues from BTC and representatives from the provinces, cities and municipalities.

Given the complexity of the Belgian education system, the peer review calls for a well-functioning network which shares experience, especially now that there are new opportunities such as the philosophy and global citizenship courses on the Walloon side, and the examination reform on the Flemish side. The investigating countries see the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the digital era as an opportunity, especially with regard to general education. GENE encourages Belgium to remain a leader in this area.

Belgium a strong climber in the 2016 Aid Transparency Index

In 2012, Belgium acceded to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and committed itself to more transparent aid. Since then, the initiative has grown to 350 publishing members, including research centres, philanthropic organisations, governments, international NGOs, multilateral organisations, national and regional NGOs and private organisations.

In April 2016, Belgium was one of the strongest climbers in the 2016 Aid Transparency Index, which charts the transparency of aid flows. Until recently, Belgium only managed an extremely low score (18.8%) for its aid transparency with regard to international development. Since 2016, Belgium has belonged to the middle group, and with 47.7%, it scores better than organisations including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation or countries such as Switzerland, France and Norway. In the coming years, the government intends to make further efforts in order to join the global top tier of aid flow transparency.

"Citizens have the right to know where their tax money ends up and which results are achieved with it. This transparency helps increase aid effectiveness and it is necessary to increase public support for international development,” said Alexander De Croo.

http://ati.publishwhatyoufund.org

ODA database becomes Prisma

In September 2016, the Directorate-General Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD) commissioned a new internal database: Prisma. Prisma creates significantly more data management possibilities for DGD. For example, DGD will automatically, and therefore almost in real-time, publish its data in the international IATI standard. This standard allows the data from the Belgium Development Cooperation to be processed automatically by interactive applications, websites, and other databases including those in partner countries. Furthermore, Prisma makes it possible to carry out a more effective monitoring and evaluation, since the results are saved in a structured manner going forward, in other words via indicators, and objectively verifiable values.

In 2016, DGD also started to work on a new public data portal, which will operate on the basis of the data in Prisma. That way, we can enhance our transparency, and citizens, researchers and NGOs can critically monitor all the data from projects and programmes of the Belgian Development Cooperation.

Evaluation of policy support

In 2016, 8 instruments for policy support, which are funded by the Belgian Development Cooperation, were assessed. The conclusion: despite a modest budget, the various instruments achieve good results and contribute to the international debate on development cooperation. Less positive results were achieved regarding knowledge consolidation, especially where other development actors are concerned. Moreover, the assessment revealed that the various evaluated instruments do not form a cohesive and narrowly defined and managed whole. At the same time, the added value of the diversity which characterises the current policy support was highlighted. Among other things, this means that the relevant institutions and researchers can address specific questions from the Belgian Development Cooperation in a sufficiently flexible and focused manner, and achieve results which are adapted to the target audience.

The assessment advocates retaining the existing diversity, but urges the Belgian Development Cooperation to make a serious effort to create a more tightly defined framework for policy support. This entails a more specific definition of policy support, a common core of objectives, and additional steps to foster the uptake and proliferation of the results of the policy support. In addition, the relevant institutions are encouraged to make a firmer commitment to a network logic.
B. Belgian development assistance budget

The budget for development cooperation and development assistance in 2016

In the 1970s, it was internationally accepted that official development assistance (ODA) from rich countries should amount to at least 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI). Belgium also set itself the legal obligation to achieve this standard from 2010 onwards. However, due to the financial crisis and the difficult budgetary circumstances, this goal is not yet within immediate reach. After a strong growth in the period 2008-2010 (0.64% of GNI in 2010 - the highest ODA figure ever), Belgian development assistance gradually fell back to 0.42% in 2015.

In 2016, total Belgian development assistance accounted for approximately 0.49% of GNI, an increase of 0.07% and already closer to the individual target of 0.51% for EU-15 Member States (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

The budget for development cooperation 2016

In 2016, the budget for development cooperation was set at EUR 1,271 million (settlement loans), broken down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement loans adjusted budget 2016</th>
<th>In thousand EUR</th>
<th>In percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. Livelihoods programme</td>
<td>3,424</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Country programmes</td>
<td>361,637</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Civil society initiatives</td>
<td>263,967</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Multilateral cooperation</td>
<td>385,170</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Private sector programmes</td>
<td>54,093</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Humanitarian programmes</td>
<td>177,399</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. International funding climate policy (*)</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,270,690</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to the strict measures to keep the government budget balance under control, a block amounting to EUR 125 million was imposed. Nonetheless, EUR 1,160 million was settled, compared to EUR 1,023 million in 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement loans realisations 2016</th>
<th>In thousand EUR</th>
<th>In percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. Livelihoods programme</td>
<td>1,889</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Country programmes</td>
<td>332,350</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Civil society initiatives</td>
<td>252,768</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Multilateral cooperation</td>
<td>349,878</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Private sector programmes</td>
<td>46,176</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Humanitarian programmes</td>
<td>177,140</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. International funding climate policy (*)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,160,201</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Loans in this programme were administratively blocked, due to a lack of legal basis for the Climate Burden Sharing. Climate funding was realised via multilateral cooperation.
## The Belgian development assistance in the current context

Overview of DGD aid per channel (in EUR million)

### ADMINISTRATION, EVALUATION, OTHERS

### GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical cooperation (BTC)</td>
<td>184.01</td>
<td>186.39</td>
<td>153.62</td>
<td>182.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions NGAs in synergy</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society building and good governance</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>68.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegated cooperation</td>
<td>14.03</td>
<td>24.11</td>
<td>9.54</td>
<td>14.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional cooperation</td>
<td>9.85</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and sectoral budget support</td>
<td>25.67</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>16.88</td>
<td>13.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local civil society (from 2012 onwards)</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management costs BTC</td>
<td>22.13</td>
<td>22.42</td>
<td>22.67</td>
<td>22.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-to-state loans</td>
<td>13.06</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>19.92</td>
<td>14.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgian Fund for Food Security</td>
<td>20.52</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>12.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal governmental cooperation</strong></td>
<td><strong>297.37</strong></td>
<td><strong>291.78</strong></td>
<td><strong>239.80</strong></td>
<td><strong>331.80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO programme funding</td>
<td>116.16</td>
<td>135.06</td>
<td>122.46</td>
<td>129.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOB</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>8.28</td>
<td>10.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEFE</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLIR - Flemish Interuniversity Council</td>
<td>31.71</td>
<td>33.45</td>
<td>32.78</td>
<td>32.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIUF/CUD - Interuniversity centre of the CFWB</td>
<td>28.33</td>
<td>27.87</td>
<td>25.56</td>
<td>28.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific institutions</td>
<td>17.37</td>
<td>19.46</td>
<td>20.10</td>
<td>20.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africalia</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-governmental</td>
<td>13.87</td>
<td>11.83</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>13.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal non-governmental cooperation</strong></td>
<td><strong>228.62</strong></td>
<td><strong>248.86</strong></td>
<td><strong>228.68</strong></td>
<td><strong>246.30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory multilateral contributions</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>10.03</td>
<td>10.96</td>
<td>10.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary multilateral contributions</td>
<td>92.18</td>
<td>120.58</td>
<td>115.79</td>
<td>100.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Development Fund and Bank</td>
<td>113.95</td>
<td>115.16</td>
<td>120.02</td>
<td>95.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank group</td>
<td>130.05</td>
<td>128.05</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>13.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional development banks</td>
<td>50.04</td>
<td>50.15</td>
<td>48.47</td>
<td>47.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental conventions</td>
<td>48.49</td>
<td>72.09</td>
<td>20.24</td>
<td>45.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral debt waiver</td>
<td>21.97</td>
<td>20.96</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>17.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal multilateral cooperation</strong></td>
<td><strong>467.14</strong></td>
<td><strong>517.03</strong></td>
<td><strong>344.49</strong></td>
<td><strong>329.18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to the private sector, Bio</td>
<td>129.86</td>
<td>102.03</td>
<td>149.49</td>
<td>177.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness-raising in Belgium (excl. NGOs)</td>
<td>25.98</td>
<td>54.93</td>
<td>42.23</td>
<td>46.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, evaluation, others</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>4.18</td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total DGD</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,156.85</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,221.57</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,010.56</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,137.55</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DGD aid per sector (in EUR million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Amount (EUR million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector: scholarships and training</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>115.6 (including basic nutrition 2.0 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and reproductive healthcare</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and civil society</td>
<td>94.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict, peace and security</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social services</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and storage, communication</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks and financial sector</td>
<td>1.1 (including microcredits 0.4 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprises</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fisheries</td>
<td>96.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry, mining and engineering</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and tourism</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental protection</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector excl. scholarships and training</td>
<td>38.5 (including rural development 16.1 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian aid</td>
<td>243.4 (including emergency food aid 56.5 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food aid</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General budget support</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt relief</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness-raising in Belgium</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration costs</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector not specified</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 1,137.6 million
DGD aid per channel

- Governmental cooperation: 29.1%
- Non-governmental cooperation: 21.6%
- Multilateral cooperation: 28.9%
- Humanitarian programmes: 15.5%
- Support to the private sector, BIO: 4.0%
- Awareness-raising in Belgium (excl. NGOs): 0.4%
- Administration, evaluation, others: 0.1%

DGD aid per continent in function of the programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>DGD (in EUR million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>366.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which Sub-Saharan</td>
<td>301.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>95.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>62.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe ODA</td>
<td>62.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal / undetermined / Belgium*</td>
<td>550.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,137.55</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Of which non-earmarked multilateral contributions
PART 1 - FOCUS OF THE BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN 2016

DGD governmental cooperation (in EUR million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount (EUR million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>197.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which Sub-Saharan</td>
<td>175.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>17.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>22.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe ODA</td>
<td>57.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal / undetermined / Belgium</td>
<td>36.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>331.80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGD non-governmental cooperation (in EUR million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount (EUR million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>101.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which Sub-Saharan</td>
<td>99.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>18.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>38.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe ODA</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal / undetermined / Belgium</td>
<td>87.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>246.30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Policy coherence for development

The law of 19 March 2013 on development cooperation, which covers policy coherence for development, formed the basis for the elaboration of a number of instruments, in order to deal with the incoherence in national policy that can have an impact on developing countries. What is the state of play after 3 years, and what is the impact of the Agenda 2030?

Instruments and results

The Inter-departmental commission (ICBO) which is made up of 16 representatives from the FPS and the federal state authorities, makes recommendations to the ministers, but also draws attention to the impact which a given decision can have on developing countries. One meeting was held in 2016 in which the members decided to divide the activities into sub-workgroups which would work on the priority themes of the Inter-departmental Commission for Policy Coherence: peace and security, migration and development, trade and finance.

The Advisory Council consists of 8 representatives from the NGO umbrella organisations, the academic world and trade unions. The task of the Advisory Council consists of providing advice and responding to questions from ministers relating to the measures which could have an impact on policy coherence for development. The Council held 7 meetings in 2016 and formulated 5 recommendations, 2 of which were at the request of the Minister for Development Cooperation on the themes of ‘peace and security’ and ‘migration and development’.

A third instrument in the context of policy coherence is the regulation impact analysis which consists of a prior examination of the draft regulations presented to the Ministerial Council. In 2016, 144 texts, which were announced in the Belgian Official Journal, were subject to an impact analysis.

Greater emphasis on coherence

The ‘CoorMulti’ meetings also contribute towards policy coherence. In these meetings, federal departments consult with the federal state authorities on multilateral issues, and they coordinate their actions.

Another example is the introduction of a comprehensive approach in the various programmes and projects, also known as 3D-LO/RL (Diplomacy, Development, Defence – Law and Order/Rule of Law). This approach aims for international stability by harmonising the political decisions and actions in the various countries. To this end, workgroups have already been set up, and information is shared between the federal police, the judiciary, and defence. Joint projects have developed as a result. For example, 2 joint missions took place in the Sahel region in 2016.

Agenda 2030

In 2016, the Agenda 2030 redefined, along with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the context of development cooperation, and consequently also policy coherence.

Alexander de Croo: “In line with the reflections made within the OECD, the concept has evolved towards Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development, whereby all policy areas and actors are involved.”

2017 will be a transitional year in which the foundations will be laid for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD).
D. Result-oriented development assistance

Support for the private sector in the South forms one of the priorities of the Belgian Development Cooperation. As such, the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO) is an important actor. BIO primarily invests in businesses in developing countries. In 2015, BIO withdrew around 13 investments. We analyse the results achieved.

BIO invests in two ways: an entrepreneur either receives direct funding (direct investments), or indirect funding (indirect investments) via investment funds, or by providing funds from financial institutions. In the case of direct investments, BIO can indicate what should be done differently, but for indirect investments the line of communication is longer.

Successful direct investments can play a key role 1) in the development of value chains between, for example, small-scale farmers and processing businesses (cfr. the tea from Rwanda Mountain Tea and the cocoa from Grand Place Vietnam), 2) in creating employment, 3) in the development of expertise at the local level and 4) in strengthening environmental standards. However, direct investments are also more sensitive to economic problems which can completely counteract the advantages (see the example GoCongo below).

In the case of indirect investments, BIO intervenes via a fund or a financial institution. This ensures a broader shared impact with other investment partners. For example, BIO reached 45 micro-finance institutions (MFIs) in 13 countries by investing in Locfund. In turn, these MFIs granted smaller loans (1000 US dollars on average) to more than 1.8 million local entrepreneurs, of whom 60% were women and 40% lived in rural areas.

The investments made by BIO also attract other financiers and economic actors. In the case of the Banco Financiero del Peru, BIO was the first development bank (so-called “DFI”) which provided a loan, quickly followed by other DFIs. Another example is Grand Place Vietnam, for which the investment made by BIO facilitated the further development of the business, which attracted a highly-experienced strategic shareholder, who in turn helped to transform the business into one of the most important cocoa processors in Vietnam.

The results of BIO are therefore demonstrable and varied. As a direct, driving force, but also as a lever. In this way, the investments made by BIO equate to a helping hand for entrepreneurs who require funds to improve their own lives and the lives of others.

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**BFP - Peru**

Since 2004, the Banco Financiero del Peru has provided small loans to its customers. In 2008, these micro-loans were offered in all the bank’s branches. In 2009, BIO loaned EUR 3,594,000 to BFP, and was the first development bank (so-called “DFI”) to work with BFP. The loans provided by BFP grew by 143% over the period 2009-2014, and their network expanded from 48 to 71 branches, of which almost half were situated outside the capital Lima.

However, the budget for micro-loans decreased, and was worst affected by the slowdown in economic growth experienced in Peru. Moreover, potential customers of the financial institutions were inclined to borrow too much, with the subsequent greater risk that they would be unable to repay the loans (with all the associated consequences for the financial institutions). During the cooperation with BIO however the environmental and social policy of BFP progressed, and was further developed in a checklist and assessment which was part of the standard investment approach.

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**GoCongo - DRC**

In 2008, BIO made a direct investment of EUR 3,120,845 in GoCongo Enterprise Limited SPRL, an agricultural business that wanted to grow vegetables on a large scale for the population of Katanga province in the Democratic Republic of Congo. By cultivating potatoes, tomatoes and onions domestically, the idea was to reduce imports.

Unfortunately the plan failed, partly due to chaotic management and the impact of the Mai-Mai rebels in the region. However, lessons were learned: a new investor was attracted and the business reoriented itself.

From then on, only maize was grown, which was safer and easier to manage. Nonetheless, BIO was unable to recover the full amount invested: it waived a portion of the investment so as not to jeopardise the future of the business.
Grand Place – Vietnam

Grand Place Vietnam (GPV) produces and markets chocolate for companies (B2B). It is the first B2B chocolate producer in Vietnam which offers a broad range of products. In 2007, GPV received a loan of EUR 650,000 from BIO for a new factory with the accompanying new production lines. With this total investment of EUR 1.25 million, GPV was able to increase capacity and ramp up production.

The company extended both its number of suppliers and customer base, and it produced a variety of products. Moreover, it tripled its number of full-time employees from 31 to 100. The involvement of BIO also attracted a new investor: Puratos. Finally in December 2015, the loan was fully repaid to BIO.

Rubaya & Nyabihu Tea Company (RNTC) – Rwanda

RNTC is part of Rwanda Mountain Tea (RMT), a successful customer of BIO. In addition to production, processing, sales and distribution of tea, RMT also has a small hydroelectric plant.

BIO provided a loan to RNTC in 2007 to increase the quality and quantity of the tea produced in the plantations of Rubaya and Nyabihu. The project has created 5,000 jobs in a structurally weak region. 45% of these jobs are done by women. Moreover, there is growing respect for the environment, and RNTC now grows its own wood to dry the tea.
Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals
Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2015, all UN Member States agreed to an ambitious “Agenda 2030 for sustainable development”. With 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN intends to make a comprehensive effort towards a better world. Among other things, this means a world which is ‘free from poverty, hunger, disease, in which every individual can lead a fulfilling life’. The Agenda 2030 is based on 5 pillars: people (living with dignity), planet (protecting our planet), prosperity (a life which offers development possibilities), peace (free from fear and violence) and partnership (a renewed global solidarity where everyone contributes so that no-one is left behind). The 17 SDGs are defined more precisely in 169 targets.

The focus on fragile situations is a conscious choice by the government, now more than ever. The government wants to concentrate the available resources more, with the intention of making a bigger impact. For example, the number of partner countries of the governmental cooperation was reduced from 18 to 14 - including 13 in Africa, 12 Least Developed Countries, and 8 fragile states. Indeed, the Least Developed Countries (LDC) have little access to other financing possibilities (such as trade and investment, their own tax resources, remittances sent home by migrants) compared with official development assistance. The government undertook to spend at least 50% of the official development assistance on the Least Developed Countries by the end of the legislature. Belgium, which along with Turkey chairs the Friends of LDCs Group in the UN, also encourages other donors to increase their official assistance to the LDCs.

LDCs are the most vulnerable countries. 46% of their populations live in extreme poverty. These countries are threatened more than other countries by issues such as the environment and healthcare, natural disasters, poverty and hunger, and youth unemployment. But it is not only these challenges which are typical for the Least Developed Countries. Alexander De Croo: “They represent enormous reservoirs of untapped potential. We have to unlock this potential and create chances for the benefit of the more than 880 million who live in the 48 countries that are classified as LDCs.”
The food of the future: 2016 – International Year of Pulses

The United Nations proclaimed 2016 as the International Year of Pulses. The objective: to stimulate consumption of pulses around the world. Worldwide, around 800 million people suffer from acute or chronic malnourishment. There are also an increasing number of health problems as a consequence of poor eating habits. Pulses such as beans, peas and lentils are an essential source of proteins. Moreover, they capture nitrogen, meaning that soil quality improves, which is an undeniable advantage for developing countries.

The Belgian Development Cooperation supports the production and consumption of pulses in various ways. Through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Belgium contributes to agricultural research into these crops. One of the research programmes improves the technique of mixed cropping of beans with maize, potatoes and cassava in the humid regions of Central Africa. Another programme successfully developed heat-resistant bean varieties, and in so-doing, provided a solution to the challenges of climate change.

In the Kigoma region of Tanzania, BTC is currently running a programme which will improve their entire value chain for beans, which will help contribute to the food security and incomes of the local producers.

Rapid and dependable assistance for farmers

The Belgian Development Cooperation has long supported the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) to help farmers make a fresh start after natural disasters, armed conflicts, long-term crisis situations and crises which threaten the food chain. The Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA), which was established in 2004, ensures that the FAO can react quickly in emergency situations. Since its establishment, the SFERA has received a total of 193 million USD, of which 134.7 million came from Member State contributions. Belgium set aside 36.6 million USD, and in so-doing, made the largest contribution to the SFERA to date.

Through the SFERA, Belgium helps farming families affected by crises to grow their own food as quickly as possible, and rebuild their lives and livelihoods, thereby increasing their resilience. For the period 2015-2016, our country pledged 6.8 million USD.

The field is the school and the plant is the teacher

An agricultural project of the Belgian Development Cooperation in Rwanda ended up in the top 10 of an international competition organised by the OECD ‘Taking development innovation to scale’. The prize was awarded by an international jury in Paris on 9 March 2016.

The OECD intends to use this prize to highlight the importance of good practice. Innovation is crucial. But you must apply it to a larger scale. This is precisely what BTC’s Rwandan agricultural project has achieved.

A number of farmers were initially trained to become effective and motivated coaches, so that they could subsequently train other farmers. They learn by observing and experimenting in the field. The great strength of the field schools is that farmers gain the confidence to look for solutions to their problems themselves.

In the first phase of the project (2009-2011), 25,000 Rwandan farmers were trained. In the meantime, five years later, more than 200,000 farmers have attended the field schools. The Rwandan government wants to have trained 1.7 million farmers by 2020.

Three quarters of the coached farmers groups (53% of which are made up of women) have confirmed that production and incomes have risen by at least 50%. The farmers also use fewer pesticides, they organise savings banks to pay for healthcare, and they discuss issues such as AIDS and family planning.

FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Farming is the primary economic activity in Rwanda (especially for women), and the main source of income for most families in rural areas. Farming accounts for 90% of national food requirements, and provides more than 70% of export income.

Each family only has half a hectare of agricultural land in this densely-populated Central African country. It is therefore essential to optimise the cultivation of crops, and boost productivity. That is why BTC joined forces with the Rwandan government in 2009 to draw up an educational system for Rwandan farmers. To this end, they incorporated the so-called ‘Farmer Field Schools’, a methodology which was developed by the FAO in the 1980s.
1.3 billion people do not have access to high-quality and affordable healthcare. They do not have a doctor, pharmacy or hospital in their area. Let alone being able to pay for them. Nonetheless, healthcare is a human right.

**QUAMED monitors the quality of medicines**

According to the World Health Organisation, up to 25% of the medicines which are consumed in poor countries are counterfeit or of inferior quality, with all the associated disastrous consequences. That is why the Belgian Development Cooperation has placed special emphasis on this problem. It has developed a policy which urges the actors involved in the implementation to guarantee the quality of the medicines which they purchase with Belgian support.

QUAMED, a Belgian initiative which is unique in the world, has the objective to contribute towards improving access to quality medicines by raising awareness among the key players involved in the pharmaceutical supply system and by reinforcing the quality assurance systems and supply procedures of its partners. The project was set up through the cooperation between the Institute for Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, and the Belgian Development Cooperation. QUAMED derives its strength from its network of purchasers and distributors of medicines, both in the North and the South, and from the highly focused and unique expertise of its pharmacists.

According to their estimates, the NGOs which are affiliated with the QUAMED network purchase more than EUR 200 million worth of medicines every year, and around 15 million people benefit from their activities in low or middle-income countries.

Belgium supports the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

In June 2016, Belgium pledged EUR 4 million to UNAIDS, the UN programme dedicated to combating AIDS. As such, the total Belgian contribution for the period 2013-2016 amounts to EUR 18.5 million. This makes Belgium the tenth largest donor to UNAIDS.

For the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, EUR 19 million was set aside. The total Belgian contribution to the Global Fund since its founding in 2002 amounts to EUR 202 million. Both organisations are extremely successful. Since 2002, UNAIDS has managed to avoid 30 million new HIV infections and 8 million deaths from AIDS. The Global Fund has saved 17 million human lives by distributing 600 million mosquito nets, it has provided access to anti-retroviral therapy for 8.6 million people, and has tested and treated 15 million people for TB.

**Alexander De Croo:** “Belgium has been an active partner of the Global Fund since its inception. Together with the Global Fund, our country strives to put an end to AIDS, malaria and TB. The objective of the Global Fund is aligned with the priorities of the Belgian development cooperation: to build resilient systems for health and to promote human rights and gender equality.”
In March 2016, the Belgian Development Cooperation presented its strategy paper on gender. The systematic inclusion of the gender dimension forms an essential cornerstone of the Belgian development policy.

Four areas of action take priority:

• health and sexual and reproductive rights;
• the implementation of resolution 1325 ‘women, peace and security’ of the United Nations Security Council, including the fight against sexual violence against women;
• education for girls and training for women (literacy, vocational education);
• economic emancipation for women.


Belgium ratifies the Convention against violence against women

On 14 March 2016, Belgium deposited its ratification instrument of the Istanbul Convention with the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. In so doing, our country has fully adopted this convention, whose full title is the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence is a legally-binding convention. It contains a series of provisions to more easily prevent these forms of violence, protect the victims more effectively, and prosecute the perpetrators.

Belgium has combated gender-related violence for many years. Our country recently approved a fifth national action plan to combat all forms of gender-related violence (NAP) 2015-2019, which is fully in line with the Istanbul Convention. The plan targets a coherent and coordinated policy, for which the federal government and the communities and regions will work together closely to implement 235 new measures.

Belgium condemns all forms of gender-related violence, and has aligned its policy with the commitments made at the international level. Our country currently has a seat in the UN Human Rights Council, for 3 years.

Quality education for everyone

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) is a multilateral mechanism for the financing of primary and secondary education. It includes more than 65 developing countries, and more than 30 bilateral, regional and international institutions, as well as development banks, private businesses and teachers. It is the intention to provide these countries with technical and financial support in setting up national education systems. Since January 2015, Belgium is an alternate member of the Executive Board of the GPE, and made a financial contribution of EUR 6.25 million in 2016. In addition, Minister De Croo signed a framework agreement with the GPE in September 2016.

The GPE is the only multilateral organisation which works towards ensuring all children attend school, and that they can benefit from high-quality education. Like Belgium, GPE places special emphasis on fragile states. As such, GPE has contributed to funding the education sector in the following partner countries of the Belgian governmental cooperation: Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger, Senegal, Mali, Rwanda, DRC, Vietnam and Burundi.
In Vietnam, Belgium funds a partnership between WWF Belgium, WWF Vietnam, Vietnam’s River network and the People’s Aid-Coordinating Committee. The objective: to strengthen civil society and increase their involvement in water management in the Mekong Delta. The 18 million inhabitants of the Mekong Delta are highly dependent on the Mekong River for their livelihoods and well-being: agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, habitat, etc. Strengthening civil society will enable inhabitants to enforce their right to sustainable management of the natural resources, and a healthy environment.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES ENSURE A PROSPEROUS AFRICA

Unequal opportunities cost Sub-Saharan Africa 95 billion dollars per year on average, or 6% of Gross Domestic Product. That is the conclusion of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in its African Human Development Report 2016. For every 1 dollar earned by men in trade, production or services, women earn only 70 cents. Only 7-30% of the companies are run by a woman.

Women remain stuck with various time-consuming household tasks such as collecting water. As a result, they have less time to spend on schooling and paid work. Women often do not have a bank account, and have more difficulty in applying for a loan, or owning a piece of land. Moreover, their health suffers as a consequence of child marriage, maternal mortality and sexual violence.

Genuine equal opportunities for men and women would not only give a boost to the African economy, but are also essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Among other things, the report calls for the establishment of an African Investment Bank for Women, and for a ‘gender certificate’, to promote equality on the workfloor.
Economic growth is central to the Belgian development policy. Only economic growth can ensure strong, innovative businesses which create employment, incomes and prosperity. This economic growth must be sustainable and inclusive. Sustainable to conserve the environment, climate and the planet, and inclusive to benefit the broader population. The cooperation programme with Morocco provides for a programme which supports entrepreneurship among women and young people. In Mali and Niger, Belgian development policy focuses on cattle farming as an important factor for food security, but also has the clear ambition of fostering entrepreneurship, promoting employment, and increasing productivity and profit margins. In addition, the government places firm emphasis on the central role of the private sector as a driver for development.

Growing more and better cocoa in Peru
Demand for chocolate containing at least 70% cocoa is growing in Europe. Good news for small-scale cocoa farmers in Peru who grow a refined and tasty cocoa variety using traditional methods. As such, the Trade for Development Centre (TDC), an initiative of the Belgian Development Cooperation, decided to support a number of Peruvian cocoa operations in order to improve the quality of their production. The objective: to make Peru the supplier par excellence of premium cocoa.

Thanks to the sustainable and equitable certificates, beans can easily be traced. The certificates also ensure that the producers receive an acceptable return. The global price for cocoa is above the minimum price for fair trade, and that is how things should remain.

No development without energy
Poorly maintained networks mean that the Democratic Republic of Congo regularly has to contend with power cuts. The unstable power grid has an impact on the living conditions of the ever-growing population. In Lubumbashi, the second largest city in the DR Congo, only one quarter of families have electricity supply. That is why the Belgian Development Cooperation has invested in reinforcing the electricity network in the city of Lubumbashi.

The project targets better quality, and increased electricity supply. In addition, it intends to guarantee a number of essential services for the inhabitants of the city and the suburbs: living conditions, hygiene and health, drinking water production, health centres, schools (especially technical institutes and vocational education), public lighting, the productivity of the population, protection of the environment, etc.

WHAT IS FAIR TRADE?
Fair trade is a type of trade which gives the opportunity to disadvantaged producers, predominantly from the South, to benefit from sustainable development. Fair trade provides these producers with the opportunity to build a dignified existence for themselves and their families. Producers then receive a fair price for their products, which is immediately one of the most important principles of fair trade.

But that is not all; fair trade also represents a series of considerable commercial conditions, respect for the rights of employees and the environment, better market access, and a strengthening of producer organisations and their networks. Through fair trade, consumers have the opportunity to make responsible and economically useful choices, which actually make a difference for producers in the South.
No matter where you live, without social protection, life is a lottery, as it were. Getting ill and not being able to buy medicine. That is the reality for ¾ of humanity. For two years (2015-2016) 20 organisations conducted a campaign for effective social protection around the world.

A closing seminar was held in Brussels on 13 December 2016 for the two year-long campaign ‘Social protection for all’. In total, 90,000 people supported the campaign, and more than 3,000 actions in 20 countries were launched. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) picked up the campaign, and, moreover, demonstrated that worldwide social protection is both feasible and affordable.

In May 2016, an important resolution on social protection was approved in the Chamber. The resolution has already resulted in an initial concrete result: the government department Social Security now works closely with BTC. A great example of sharing expertise. The government has also undertaken to anchor social protection in its foreign policy.

The Belgian Development Cooperation funds aspects of social protection via numerous projects in the area of public health. For example, it supports initiatives for universal access to healthcare in Senegal.

The conference Migration in the 21st century: reflections and prospects for 2050 was held in the Egmont Palace (Brussels) on 17 May 2016. The objective: to achieve a more balanced and accurate understanding of the complex and multi-faceted phenomenon of migration.

Alexander De Croo underlined the fact that there had never been so many refugees since the Second World War. To enable the long term reception and integration of refugees in neighbouring countries, the Belgian Development Cooperation is working together with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Our country was one of the founding members of the IOM in 1951. The Belgian Development Cooperation gives EUR 4 million to the IOM every year, thus making it the second largest donor for non-earmarked contributions (‘core funding”).

In 2016, Belgium chaired the Executive Committee of the IOM.
Through a call for projects, the Belgian Development Cooperation selected a number of projects in 2016 which incorporate digital technologies to improve the human rights situation. One example is the cooperation with UN Women and UN Habitat in Gaza: Safetipin is an application for mobile telephones. With this app, women out and about in the city can post photos and comments on a map: a broken street lamp which gives a feeling of insecurity, places where they were threatened or harassed, etc. Other women can take the information into account, municipal administrations receive tips on making the neighbourhoods safer, and NGOs obtain additional data for their lobbying work.

Belgium and the environment

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) is a vitally important partner in the Belgian multilateral cooperation. Over the period 2013-2016, our country contributed more than EUR 16 million to the organisation. In 2016 alone, it received EUR 4 million. Belgium was the 8th largest donor to the UN Environment Fund in 2015.

The protection of biodiversity is essential to safeguard the right to a healthy environment. Its loss constitutes a threat for the future of humanity. Indeed, biodiversity provides basic resources such as food, water, soil, climate, health, etc. CEBioS (Building capacities for biodiversity and development – a programme of the Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Science) is building capacity in developing countries to protect biodiversity and foster sustainable development, in order to contribute towards poverty reduction.

The Belgian Development Cooperation also funds a project of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in the north of Mali. The degradation of natural resources have detrimental consequences for the chances of survival and way of life of local shepherds and farmers (sustainable pastoralism). The project contributes towards poverty reduction and security in the region.

“...The UN Environment Programme plays an essential role in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which Belgium supports. “The SDGs are an unprecedented opportunity for change. If we want to eradicate poverty by 2030 and preserve our natural capital, we have to build strong partnerships with the private sector, bolster innovation and invest in green economy. The new framework agreement with the UN Environment Programme strengthens our commitment on sustainable development and environment”, said Minister De Croo.
At the end of September 2016, Belgium signed 9 framework agreements with multilateral partner organisations:

- the UN Development Programme (UNDP);
- the International Labour Organisation (ILO);
- UN Women, the UN entity which works in the area of women and gender;
- the International Organisation for Migration (IOM);
- the Global Partnership for Education, the fund for education managed by the World Bank;
- the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF);
- the World Health Organisation (WHO);
- the UN Population Fund (UNFPA);
- the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

In 2016, all the cooperation agreements were signed with the 15 partner organisations of the multilateral cooperation, who were selected in 2015 by the Minister of Development Cooperation. These were: the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) / the Tax Policy and Administration Topical Trust Fund (TPA TTF). The new agreements are clearly in line with the philosophy of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With these framework agreements, Belgium reaffirms its preference for the core funding of partner organisations, rather than the so-called “earmarked” amounts. This approach is an expression of confidence in the organisations and their mandates. Our country has also opted for multi-annual funding, which gives the partner organisations additional predictability in terms of their operating resources. With these two approaches, Belgium remains a leader in terms of exemplary donor practice.

The Belgian Development Cooperation presupposes a rights-based approach. If there is a deterioration in the areas of democratisation, respect for human rights and good governance in the partner countries, the Belgian Development Cooperation can suspend, terminate or reorient its interventions.

However, the rights-based approach pertains to specific rights, such as those of women and children, sexual and reproductive rights, rights for LGB and transgender people. As such, the new cooperation programmes with Mali and Niger contain a section on human rights and institutional reforms for more effective local governance. The emphasis here is on the participation of traditional chiefs and representatives of civil society in dialogue with local authorities. The objective: enforce more transparency in the collection and spending of local taxes and hold administrations accountable with regard to the provision of services to the population. In the context of the cooperation with Niger, Belgium supports a project of the United Nations Population Fund, which combats child marriages and teenage pregnancies.

The new cooperation programme with Morocco includes a programme to combat violence against women and children.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FORUM 2016

The Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) was held from 6 to 8 April in the Egmont Palace in Brussels. With the theme “Rethinking development cooperation for the SDGs: country-level perspectives and lessons”, the Forum explored how development cooperation can be adapted in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The participants, representatives of governments and organisations from the North and South, exchanged views on the opportunities and threats of the Agenda 2030 for development cooperation. They could draw on these experiences to map out concrete policy lines, and ensure implementation of development cooperation in the most vulnerable poor countries. Queen Mathilde - in her capacity as an advocate of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals - and Minister of Development Cooperation Alexander De Croo, gave an opening speech.

Video: https://vimeo.com/162049871
PART 3

The Belgian Development Cooperation in the field
The Belgian Development Cooperation in the field

A. Focus on the partner countries

On 21 May 2015, the federal Ministerial Council adopted a new list of partner countries. Latin American and Asian states are no longer on the list (except for the Palestinian Territories). However, exit programmes were envisaged for the countries with middle-incomes. The emphasis will now be placed on fragile states in North and West Africa and the Great Lakes region. The complete list of partner countries is as follows: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Uganda, the Palestinian Territories, Rwanda, Senegal and Tanzania.

Jobs for young people in Katanga province (DR Congo)

Since 2008-2010, Katanga province has been confronted by a faltering economy. The region could therefore benefit from a solution which fostered sustainable growth, while simultaneously helping young and unemployed people find employment.

That is why the International Labour Organisation (ILO) set up a project, with Belgian support, to fight poverty, by giving the young people the chance to work. It encompasses 1) a better matching of vocational training courses with the private sector; 2) raising awareness of entrepreneurship among young people; 3) support for the start-up and strengthening of micro and small enterprises.

Our country has contributed more than EUR 4 million for the implementation of the project.

Video: [https://youtu.be/aTXz1ocOK7k](https://youtu.be/aTXz1ocOK7k)

From manure to renewable energy in Rwanda

Thanks to the Belgian Development Cooperation, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières has built biogas installations in southern Rwanda. Thanks to biogas, rural families can cook more quickly, cheaply, and healthily. The underground biogas installations extract methane gas from excrement from cows and humans. By mixing it with water, methane gas is produced, which then passes through pipes to a gas oven in the kitchen.

The 63 cattle-farming families using biogas already say that the most important benefit for them is the money they save on firewood. They can save EUR 14 every month, or EUR 165 per year. This is a saving of 76% in the monthly budget, which went to firewood. In addition, women and children have more time, as they have to gather less firewood, but preparing meals also goes faster. Thanks to this freed-up time, women can take care of other tasks and even set up economic activities, so that they can make a financial contribution to the well-being and development of their family. Children have time to go to school. In some families, even the men have started cooking on biogas. This green energy therefore also has a positive impact on man-woman relations within the family.

EXIT PROGRAMMES

The six countries exiting the governmental cooperation are: Algeria, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Vietnam and South Africa. Without exception, all projects must be wound down by 30 June 2019 at the latest.

The 6 exit countries have all been classed as a ‘Middle Income Country’ (MIC) in the OECD ranking. The exit only relates to the governmental cooperation programmes which up until now have been negotiated in a mixed commission. Other forms of development cooperation via non-governmental actors, BIO, universities, multilateral core funding (EU, UN, etc.), or support via Finexpo, will remain in place.
Belgium renews cooperation with Guinea, Niger, Mali and Morocco

Belgium signed new cooperation agreements in January, May and June 2016, with four partner countries.

Guinea
The cooperation agreement includes a start-up programme which runs through 2016-2017, and envisages a budget of EUR 15 million. The actual cooperation programme will run from 2017 to 2020 and will be approved at the start of 2017.

The start-up programme envisages:
• Development of agriculture and strengthening of food security;
• Access to drinking water and awareness-raising among the local population in terms of water management, maintenance and hygiene;
• Capacity development via a grants programme and a training and expertise fund;
• The economic reintegration of Ebola survivors. Belgium was one of the Western countries to have allocated significant resources during the Ebola crisis, both governmental funds and funds originating from NGOs and the private sector. Via UNDP, our country targets psychosocial support and economic reintegration for Ebola survivors in their local community.
• Promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights for women, including the issue of female circumcision.

Niger
Sahel country Niger is confronted by an enormous population growth. Half of Niger’s inhabitants are younger than 14, and 7 in 10 people are younger than 25. Among other things, this puts great pressure on healthcare and education. In addition, climate change results in major problems such as failed harvests and loss of livestock. 1 in 3 Nigeriens currently live with food insecurity. Moreover, the country forms a transit route for thousands of African migrants heading to North Africa.

The new cooperation programme amounts to EUR 33 million, and will run for 4 years (2017-2020). The focus will be on:
• Healthcare (EUR 14 million): improve access to high-quality first-line healthcare via universal cover;
• Cattle farming and food security (EUR 14 million): support family cattle farming;
• Capacity development (EUR 3 million);
• Counteract child marriage and teenage pregnancies (EUR 2 million) via the UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

Mali
The Belgian Development Cooperation has been active in Mali for around 20 years. Belgium is the 14th largest donor of Mali and the 11th largest bilateral donor (OECD data, 2014).

Despite a peace agreement in 2015, the situation remains fragile in Mali, partly due to extremist groups in the north. Belgium remains strongly committed at the diplomatic level, and in the area of security. For example, our country took command of the European Training Mission in Mali for one year in July 2016 (with 175 soldiers temporarily instead of 90).

The new cooperation programme will run for four years (2016-2019) and amounts to EUR 31.5 million. It includes:
• Good governance (EUR 11.5 million): improve local administrations by reforming institutions, from the perspective of human and women’s rights;
• Sustainable, inclusive growth (EUR 16 million): foster local entrepreneurship in rural areas, and boost food security;
• Capacity development and innovation (EUR 3.5 million): more competent institutions and actors in the Koulikoro region and at the central level.

Morocco
Belgium will contribute a total of EUR 16.85 million to this new cooperation programme over the period 2016-2020. It covers the following areas:
• The fight against violence against women and children, inter alia via the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Children’s Fund UNICEF;
• Training on migration and the economic integration of regularised refugees and migrants (for NGOs and national and local governments);
• Support for Belgian-Moroccans and associations of the Moroccan diaspora in Belgium for economic investments in Morocco;
• Fostering entrepreneurship among women and young people;
• Continuing training of civil servants (national, local) and the modernisation of the public sector (e-governance, administrative simplification, the fight against corruption, ethics).
Sexual rights for young people in Burkina Faso

Together with the UNFPA, Belgium wants to improve access for young people to information and services in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights. An interactive platform, with mobile telephone and internet integration, will enable girls and boys to ask questions and find answers on unwanted pregnancy, AIDS, and other sexually-transmitted diseases. This can have a far-reaching impact on their future, as well as their contribution to their country's development. Videos will also be available on the platform, and quizzes and surveys will also be organised. In addition, the possibility will also be tested of registering births via mobile telephones.

The Belgian contribution to the UNFPA project amounts to EUR 5 million for a period of 24 months (2016-2018).

Fair trade label for Ugandan goldmine

The mine association Sama was the first to receive a fair trade label in Uganda. As such, the mine site guarantees that it mines gold in an equitable manner. The Trade for Development Centre (TDC) – an initiative of the Belgian Development Cooperation - supports the mine so that it can gain more benefit from the label. In order to acquire the label, Sama needed to drastically reduce the amount of mercury, among other things. This toxic substance is used to isolate gold from gold ore. TDC wants to partly finance special machines which will make the use of mercury unnecessary. In addition, TDC helps Sama in its search for new customers, as well as with awareness-raising and lobbying work. As such, local communities and governments need to be informed about the ecological, social and economic benefits of the fair trade label.

Fewer diseases thanks to clean drinking water for 10,000 Senegalese

The quality of drinking water leaves a lot to be desired in Senegal’s Groundnut Basin: it contains too much salt and fluoride. That is why the Belgian Development Cooperation installed water purification units in the regions of Kaolack, Fatick, Diourbel and Kafrine.

Thanks to these water purification installations, more than 10,000 inhabitants in Sibassor, a municipality in the Kaolack department, have access to good quality water for consumption. The unit is managed by an association of water well users. One litre of water is sold for 5 FCFA, which is affordable even for the poorest families in the municipality. The manager of the association also confirms that diseases such as osteoarthritis, linked to excessive fluoride in the water, have almost disappeared.

Digitisation and green electricity go hand in hand in Mozambique

Between 2010 and 2015, the ‘Sustainable Energy for Rural Development’ project of BTC was conducted in Mozambique. Hundreds of off-grid solar energy systems were installed in public buildings: health centres, schools, administrative buildings, etc. To keep all these systems stable, significant investments and maintenance efforts were required. Experts needed to closely monitor everything at regular intervals. But as a result, the costs in remote areas increased dramatically. The system broke down for the slightest technical problem.

Having identified this, the project set up an inexpensive monitoring system, in close collaboration with the Belgium Campus in South Africa. It sends vital parameters to a central unit, via a GSM network. From there, the teams in the field can be sent out cost-effectively. Remote support is also possible, which means problems can be solved much more cheaply.
The good life in Tanzania

In northern Tanzania, the Belgium Development Cooperation is funding a five-year programme (2015-2019) to improve food security. The ‘Maisha Bora’ programme, or ‘good life’ in Maasai, wants to reach 9,000 poor rural families in 15 villages in the districts of Simanjiro and Longido. Five international (BTC, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium, Vredeseilanden, Trias and the UN World Food Programme (WFP)) and ten local development partners are working together on water management, productivity and the health of the herd, spatial planning, micro-finance, entrepreneurship, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and nutrition.

BTC supports the coordination of the programme, in cooperation with the local and national authorities in Tanzania. Some of the results from 2016:

• Helping 102 women’s groups to start chicken breeding, to vary their diet and incomes (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium);
• Repairing 9 water facilities to improve access for cattle and human sanitation (Vredeseilanden);
• Promoting basic knowledge on micro-finance among 122 groups to help them develop new activities and improve their livelihoods (Trias);
• Building tanks to collect rainwater, planting vegetable gardens and introducing nutritional information and practices to make a positive change in 17 schools with regards to eating habits (WFP/Childreach).

During the basic research, tools were used to collect mobile data. This is part of a broader strategy to incorporate digital tools as a tool for monitoring, guiding and training.

www.maishabora-tz.org

Rebuilding Gaza with Minecraft

With the support of the Belgian Development Cooperation, the UN Habitat agency (urban housing) incorporates digital tools for the reconstruction of the stricken Gaza (Palestinian Territory). 70% of the Gazan population is between 0 and 29 years old. However, young people and women are rarely involved in urban planning for rebuilding after a conflict. At the least, they can provide valuable input regarding mobility and safety in public places.

With the popular video game Minecraft - a kind of digital Lego - players can build cities together as 3-dimensional models. Minecraft represents a powerful instrument to engage disadvantaged children around the world in the urban planning projects of their city. UN Habitat entered into a cooperation with studio Mojang, the makers of the video game, to create a platform for urban innovation, called Block by Block. As such, young people have the opportunity to demonstrate how they think cities should look. At the same time, they can increase their skills and learn how to network within their community.

http://blockbyblock.org/

Humanitarian crisis in Burundi

At the end of 2016, the humanitarian situation in Burundi became alarming: more than 141,000 internally displaced persons; more than 8 million cases of malaria with more than 3,700 deaths; 43% of the population living in food insecurity of which 8% (or 830,000 people) in serious food insecurity and almost 370,000 people who fled the country fled because of socio-political reasons (especially in the first half of the year) or natural disasters (from September onwards).

In 2016, Belgium supported the humanitarian action plan of Burundi with six new commitments for a total amount of EUR 6.3 million, through the World Food Program (WFP) for EUR 2 million; the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for EUR 200,000; the ‘Terre des Hommes’ organisation for EUR 635,000; the NGO Caritas for EUR 1.2 million; the Belgian Red Cross for EUR 776,000 and the Flemish Red Cross for EUR 1.5 million.

Improving food security in Benin

Food insecurity is a major problem in Benin. Around 55% of households are confronted with food insecurity. Especially in the Atakora department, significant local food insecurity prevails, as well as a high level of malnourishment. The situation is critical in rural areas, and the consequences are markedly visible among children aged between 0 and 5.

The Belgian Development Cooperation wants to change this. Via BTC, it supports a project in Atakora to improve food security. The focus is on 65 villages in four municipalities (Boukombé, Cobly, Matéri and Tanguéa). The aim is to safeguard the availability of agricultural and horticultural products for food, and to increase the resulting incomes. In addition, the programme envisages better prevention and treatment of malnourishment for around 8,000 families in the region.
B. Humanitarian aid

Almost 5 million Syrians have fled their country. But people have also fled in huge numbers from Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, as a result of conflicts. Not to mention the problems in Iraq, Yemen, Libya, the Central African Republic, and many other countries. Although there are fewer conflict deaths today than during the Cold War, conflicts now last considerably longer. Moreover, International Humanitarian law is trampled on: civilians are no longer protected, they are the target.

Climate is also exacerbating the situation. Although natural disasters cause fewer deaths than previously, the number of disasters has increased sharply. There is therefore a strong need for humanitarian aid. In 2003, 3.4 billion dollars was required, compared with around 20 billion dollars in 2016. In order to find a solution to the various needs, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon organised the first World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016, in Istanbul. One of the results of the Summit was the Grand Bargain, a 10-point agreement to make aid more efficient. This document is the result of a series of prior negotiations between the 15 largest donor countries, including Belgium, and the 15 largest international organisations. The Grand Bargain will result in at least 1 billion dollars in efficiency gains, which will benefit those most in need around the world. Belgium actively participated in the Summit. Our country positioned itself as a modern donor.

Alexander De Croo: “People with the prospect of a better life will enter into a conflict less quickly than people in a hopeless situation. The best humanitarian aid is to ensure that humanitarian aid is not necessary.”

Belgian humanitarian aid in figures

In 2016, the Belgian budget for humanitarian aid amounted to EUR 177.4 million. Four instruments ensured the realisation of the budget:

- **programmes** as a response to complex crises (12 new programmes were started in 2016);
- **core funding** or contributions to the general resources of international humanitarian organisations;
- **flexible funds** or rapidly deployable resources made available in advance, managed by international humanitarian organisations;
- **projects** as a response to sudden and forgotten crises (20 new projects were financed in 2016).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humanitarian aid</th>
<th>2016 Budget</th>
<th>Payments 2016</th>
<th>Achievement level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programmes</td>
<td>46,800,000</td>
<td>46,579,494</td>
<td>99.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds</td>
<td>61,500,000</td>
<td>61,500,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>49,099,000</td>
<td>49,060,637</td>
<td>99.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>177,399,000</td>
<td>177,140,131</td>
<td>99.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Belgium therefore positions itself as a modern donor with adapted instruments (in terms of visibility, duration and objective) in order to respond adequately to the current humanitarian challenges.
**Geographic distribution of the budget**

There are two stages to each funding decision. The starting point is a needs analysis carried out by specialised institutions such as OCHA, ECHO and ICRC, supplemented with information from the missions. On the basis of these - and with a view to proportionality with regards to the various crises - funding frameworks are established for the agreement in principle of the Minister of Development Cooperation. These frameworks are then presented to the NGOs and/or the international organisations before the submission of concrete dossiers. Finally, the concrete funding dossiers are presented by the administration to the minister for his final agreement.

**Geographically-attributable spending from the humanitarian budget (in EUR)**

1. **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**
   - **SAHEL**
     - Niger (incl. contribution for Lake Chad): €14,263,799
     - Mali: €4,717,867
     - Mauritania: €437,500
     - Region: €3,937,500
   - **GREAT LAKES + CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)**
     - Burundi: €5,010,716
     - DRC: €13,239,875
     - Rwanda: €1,845,185
     - Uganda: €1,894,842
     - Tanzania: €1,198,794
     - CAR: €8,019,920
   - **LAKE CHAD REGION**
     - Nigeria: €6,850,000
     - Chad: €2,750,000
     - Cameroon: €2,500,000
   - **SOUTH SUDAN**
     - €9,576,832
   - **EBOLA-AFFLICTED COUNTRIES**
     - €4,000,000

2. **THE MIDDLE EAST**
   - **SYRIAN CONFLICT + IRAQ**
     - Syria: €14,138,502
     - Lebanon: €6,121,819
     - Jordan: €9,723,540
     - Turkey: €5,125,000
     - Iraq: €12,235,300
   - **OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES**
     - €11,420,061
   - **YEMEN**
     - €2,399,253

3. **VARIOUS REGIONS**
   - **Ukraine**
     - €2,000,000
   - **Haiti**
     - €2,250,000
   - **Afghanistan**
     - €4,204,494

4. **NON-ATTRIBUTABLE**
   - €41,622,400

5. **TOTAL**
   - €177,140,131
HUMANITARIAN IMPACT BOND

In January 2016, Belgium and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) proposed the very first Humanitarian Impact Bond (HIB) during the annual assembly of the World Economic Forum in Davos. During the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul (end of May 2016), this innovative financing instrument was officially launched. This HIB targets cooperation between public and private funds and actors. The HIB needs to attract private investors who wish to invest in Red Cross rehabilitation centres in conflict countries such as Afghanistan and South Sudan. It involves a highly results-driven approach. If the results are achieved, the donor countries - such as Belgium, but also private funds or the World Bank - will pay back the private financiers with a reasonable profit. If the results are not achieved, the amount repaid is smaller. As such, the risk is spread whereas previously the risk was fully borne by donor countries. This approach encourages humanitarian organisations to generate a nice result. Belgium is playing a pioneering role in this respect.

Additional humanitarian expenditure via other budget lines (in EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYRIAN CONFLICT</th>
<th>60,644,021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Facility</td>
<td>57,644,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madad (regional fund for Syria)</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Slightly more than one third of the budget (EUR 66 million) went to various crises in Sub-Saharan Africa, including EUR 31 million for emergencies in the Great Lakes area. It is often the case that not only one crisis hotspot is identified, but several which impact on each other, and which often exacerbate each other. Furthermore, the Sahel region, the area around Lake Chad and South Sudan, have received considerable Belgian funds.

Syria and its neighbouring countries received (as a region) the most funds for humanitarian emergencies. In total, Belgium has spent EUR 108 million on the Syrian crisis, including Iraq. No other crisis in the world has had a greater humanitarian impact. The total number of people in need in the region is 23.5 million (13.5 million Syrians and 10 million Iraqis). Syria has been completely destabilised in the meantime, and the war in Iraq is far from resolved.

Funds were also set aside in the same region for the occupied Palestinian territories and Yemen. As a result, the total humanitarian contribution for the Middle East amounted to EUR 61 million. Finally, the continuing crises in Ukraine and Afghanistan were not overlooked, and funds were made available for Haiti, to provide farming families who had lost everything with a new future.

Distribution of the budget for humanitarian organisations

Three types of organisations can receive humanitarian aid:
1. Belgian and international NGOs;
2. International humanitarian organisations;
3. International humanitarian organisations that manage donor funds (the so-called flexible funds).

In 2016, the Belgian and international NGOs jointly received EUR 18.9 million. This represents about 10% of the total humanitarian aid. Together, the international humanitarian organisations received EUR 158 million (including the flexible funds they manage). This corresponds to 90% of the budget. Of all international humanitarian aid, 80% is spent on the consequences of conflicts, and the remaining 20% on natural disasters. The ratio in the Belgium spending in 2016 is basically the same.

The international organisation to receive the most earmarked support in 2016 was the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). It received more than EUR 25 million. ICRC is the leading organisation for humanitarian aid resulting from conflict. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) are next with respectively EUR 21 million and EUR 20 million.
C. Raising awareness in Belgium

All countries are becoming more and more dependent on each other. The global challenges (migration, pollution, climate change) therefore affect both developing and developed countries. That is why the Belgian Development Cooperation also has a role to play in its own country.

Development education contributes to solidarity and understanding.

Our policy and lifestyles have considerable impact around the world, especially in poor countries. Conversely, developments elsewhere in the world also have an impact on our country. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) clearly emphasise the mutual dependence and responsibility of all regions around the world. That is why the SDGs also envisage access for all citizens to development education, referred to as ‘global citizen education’. Its aim is to contribute to a more just and united world based on democratic values. For development education, North-South relations are central.

Citizens in our country are relatively well aware of the impact of their actions and their own choices. This was highlighted in the ‘Global citizenship barometer’, a survey carried out among 2,000 people in November 2015 on behalf of the Belgian Development Cooperation. The barometer investigated the behaviour of the Belgian population in their day-to-day lives, regarding specific aspects of sustainability and global citizenship (consumption, environment, citizen participation, volunteer work, diversity). Finally, the values or knowledge about global citizenship were also surveyed. The results were published in September 2016, and show a number of strengths on the part of Belgians (sorting waste, general awareness), but also the weaker aspects. Thanks to the barometer, the various development education partners can undertake their work in a more targeted manner.

The activities of development education in our country strive to:

• promote a global understanding of international issues and development issues and to encourage the forming of critical opinions,
• a change of values, attitudes and behaviour, on the individual and collective levels, in terms of e.g. consumer patterns.
• the active exercise of rights and obligations on the local and global level, for a more just and united world.

Development education makes use of both formal (for example in schools) and informal educational initiatives (via activities for a broad public such as films and festivals). Thanks to their diversity, the various actors can reach diverse target audiences (age, origins, beliefs, place of residence, etc.) in our country. Development cooperation strives to reach as many target groups as possible, even target groups which are less easy to reach. The barometer helps to chart the various target groups.

Flying Doctors Virunga

Following the success of the Belgian Channel One series ‘Flying doctors’, producers Geronimo released a second series in 2016: ‘Flying doctors: Virunga’. The series premiered on Wednesday 31 August on Channel One, and tells the story of five Flemish aid workers and a pilot working in East Congo. The aid workers - two doctors, two nurses and a midwife - support the residents of the park with humanitarian and medical aid. The mission of the pilot consists of protecting endangered animal species, and charting the park with his Cesna 206. Flying Doctors Virunga highlighted the selfless commitment and struggle for the Virunga National Park.

The Belgian Development Cooperation provided support for this production worth EUR 106,000.
Evaluation

An evaluation of development education also took place in 2016, via a so-called Peer Review by GENE (Global Education Network Europe - a network of European and national governments and institutions responsible for global citizenship education). The review highlighted Belgium’s pioneering role and encouraged our country to continue to work together with the actors, in all their diversity, to reach the diverse target groups.

Le Ring de l’Agro

By means of a musical theatre show, the non-profit organisation ‘Théâtre et Réconciliation’ raised awareness on the subject of food security among young people older than 12. The show was performed 39 times for 2,500 spectators in various places, including youth centres, local parties or festivals, museums, etc.

The show contrasted the problems confronted by farmers on the North and the South. Furthermore, the show also highlighted global challenges and issues such as pesticides, ‘organic’ products, the food industry, the planet, global warming, capitalism, the free movement of goods, multinationals, milk, junk food, obesity, hunger, wars, our diets, expropriation and slavery.

The Belgian Development Cooperation granted financial support worth EUR 65,040 to the non-profit organisation Théâtre et Réconciliation for this theatre show.

The Invisible City [Kakuma]

The documentary ‘The Invisible City – Kakuma’ highlighted the lives of young people in the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya. How do you build a house in a place called ‘nowhere’? Director Lieven Corthouts lived in the Kakuma refugee camp for more than 4 years, and discovered that ‘nowhere’ is also ‘invisible’ for the outside world. Against all expectations, the children in this camp seize every opportunity to build a new life. But can Kakuma really offer a genuine future?

The film was funded by the Belgian Development Cooperation for an amount of EUR 37,100.

Glo.be – the magazine of the Belgian Development Cooperation

Glo.be is the magazine of the Belgian Development Cooperation and its main calling card. It informs the public about the policy, activities and results of the Belgian Development Cooperation. At the same time, the magazine also raises awareness by succinctly explaining the various themes and challenges of development cooperation.

Glo.be has a message of solidarity, respect for other cultures, equal opportunities and caring for the environment (baseline “voor een duurzame wereld” (for a sustainable world)). These are key messages, which moreover are completely in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2016, Glo.be published three editions on the subject of decent work, humanitarian aid and digitisation. Three hot topics which more than ever are at the top of the agenda. Since Minister of Development Cooperation Alexander De Croo intends to also use his competence for ‘Digital Agenda’ for Development Cooperation, Glo.be will become digital from 2017 onwards.

The paper magazine will make way for a digital information website which will cover broader aspects than just Belgian Development Cooperation. Various services of Foreign Affairs, other FPSs and even organisations far beyond will also be featured. Compatriots who work towards reducing the gap between rich and poor, tell their stories in the new ‘Globetrotters’ section. In short, a vibrant new website that responds to current affairs.

At the end of 2016, Glo.be had 13,179 unique subscribers (14,620 copies) to the paper version. The magazine also has 2,810 digital subscribers in Belgium and another 493 abroad.
During the summer of 2017, a new evolution will take place: no more paper, Glo.be will become fully digital. On our digital platform, you will find background articles of Glo.be. You will receive a digital newsletter instead of the paper magazine.

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