

# The Flemish ODA Report 2009



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# 1. Introduction

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The Flemish ODA Report 2009 provides an overview of the Flemish government's *actual expenditures* on development assistance in 2009. These expenditures comply with the official criteria for development cooperation (*Official Development Assistance* or ODA), which have been laid down internationally for the 23 members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. Financial assistance may qualify as ODA if it meets each of the following four conditions :

1. **Official:** the expenditure comes strictly from government funds
2. **Development:** the main objective is economic and social development
3. **Assistance:** it is concessional in nature (i.e., it is not a commercial transaction subject to market conditions)
4. The assistance is going to a country (or group of countries) or an international institution on the DAC list.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to financial transfers, technical cooperation and development-oriented loans (with a gift element of minimum 25%) are also considered ODA. Transfers through NGOs are considered to be ODA if these are funded through recognised aid organisations. Military aid, in contrast, is no longer considered ODA since the end of the Cold War. Debt relief associated with export credits on the other hand are recorded as ODA. From 1979 and 1991, administration costs in donor countries and costs in one's own country associated with refugees and asylum seekers are registered as ODA.<sup>2</sup>

In view of this international reporting practice, Flanders strives to keep this exercise as transparent and honest as possible. For a sub-state donor, it is indeed impossible to charge on military operations or the repatriation costs of refugees. Under the Framework Decree (Art. 5, par. 2) Flanders undertakes to offer strictly untied assistance. For this reason an amount totalling EUR 4,312,930 for mostly trade-related support is not included in this ODA report. Finally, no concessional loans or debt relief were employed as an instrument for development in 2009.

Still, the OECD/DAC criteria for developmental relevance seem to be formulated quite broadly. Like all other governments, Flanders can report more than just the expenditures of the Minister for Development Cooperation. Thus, total Flemish ODA does not solely consist of Flemish development cooperation expenditures, i.e. the payments made from the actual budget for development cooperation. Several other policy areas also fund activities considered to be official development assistance according to the OECD/DAC. Therefore, it is best not to confuse Flemish ODA with the budget for development cooperation.

The Flemish ODA expenditures were originally gathered at the request of the federal Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC). This administrative body collects similar data from all Belgian authorities, adds them up and subsequently sends them to the OECD Development Assistance Committee in Paris. The OECD/DAC groups the world's most important bilateral donors and every year it requests the figures for official development cooperation from all the OECD Member States. The ranking according to the percentage of GDI spent on ODA by the donors in the preceding year is one of the best known analyses carried out by this organisation.

With the advent of the Framework Decree on development cooperation of 22 June 2007, the ODA report has become a mandatory tool under the Decree for reporting to the Flemish Parliament. Furthermore, the ODA report is allocated a dual role under the Decree. On the one hand, it is a report about the measures taken by the Flemish Government to directly contribute to the internationally accepted objective of

spending the equivalent of at least 0.7% of the GDI on ODA (Art. 23, 24). On the other hand, the Flemish ODA report constitutes a policy instrument to test the objective of coherent development policy (art. 3 §1).

In addition, these figures shall be incorporated into the next edition of the Flemish Regional Indicators (Vlaamse Regionale Indicatoren - VRIND), which contains a number of quantitative and qualitative measurements for each policy area of the Flemish government.<sup>3</sup> Many civil society organisations, however, show an interest in the figures as well. 11.11.11 (the NGO umbrella organisation) for example, studies the report in preparation of its annual report regarding European, Belgian and Flemish development cooperation.

## **1.1 International context: the 0.7% target**

Official development assistance is traditionally measured as a proportional part of the GDI (Gross Domestic Income) of the donor countries. In the 1960s, the international community for the first time ever committed to complying with a quantitative objective.

In September 1969, the former Prime Minister of Canada, Lester B. Pearson, presented the World Bank report, "Partners in Development". The document was the outcome of the work of a commission which had examined the past 20 years of development cooperation and which formulated recommendations. It concluded that it was highly necessary to expand the resources for development cooperation to 0.7% of Gross Domestic Income. At the General Meeting of the UN in October 1970 the Member States adopted Resolution 2626, in which the industrialised countries committed to achieving this 0.7% goal by 1975. In order to objectively monitor the resolution's implementation the 'Official Development Assistance' measurement unit or ODA was created in 1969. Over the years, the definition of ODA was fine-tuned and laid down in the current 74-page Directive.

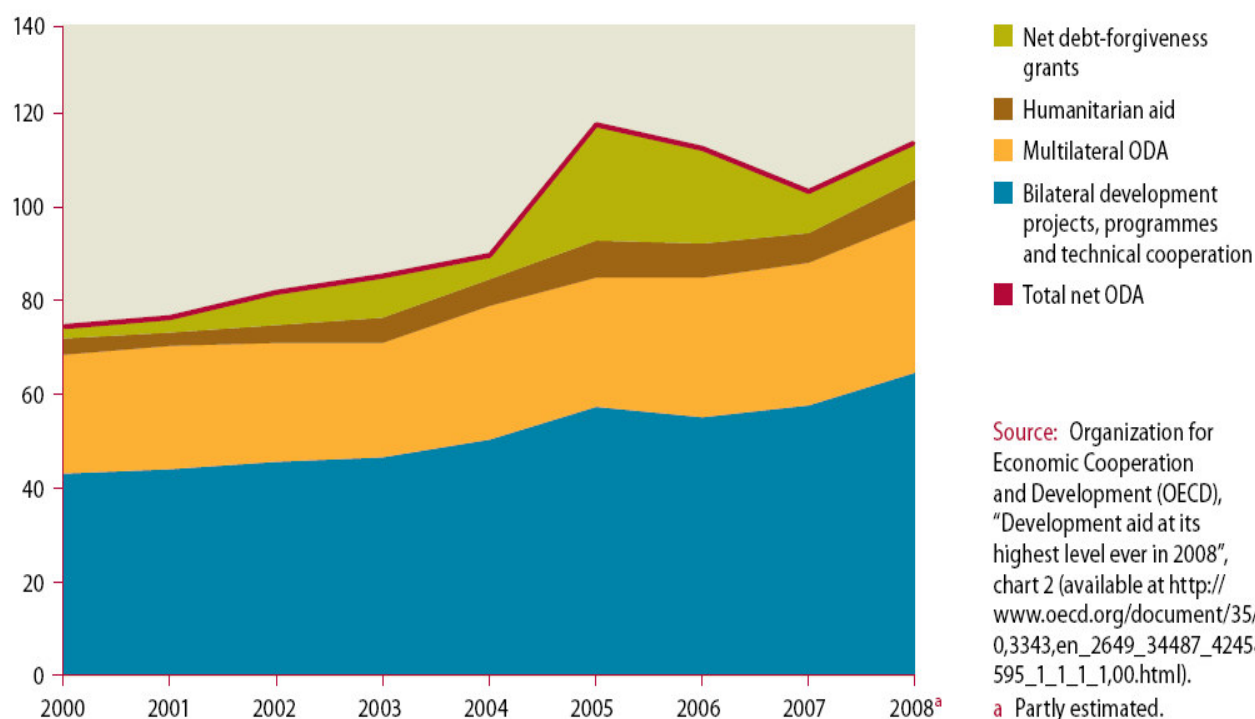
Forty years after that initial 0.7% promise a gap still seems to exist between intention and effective realisation. In recent years again greater emphasis has been placed on the importance of these intentions. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the year 2000 placed an emphasis on increased funding in the eighth goal: the global partnership. There was a relevant increase of ODA between 2000 and 2008 (see illustration 2).

Since the Monterrey Financing for Development Conference in 2002 and the G8 summit in Gleneagles and the UN summits of 2005 the donors have committed to increasing their aid to developing countries (and Africa especially). Globally aid should increase from USD 80 billion in 2004 to USD 130 billion in 2010 (in 2004 monetary value). This means an additional USD 50 billion - of which USD 25 billion for Africa. In that scenario ODA would have increased from 0.26% of GDI in 2004 to 0.36% of GDI in 2010.

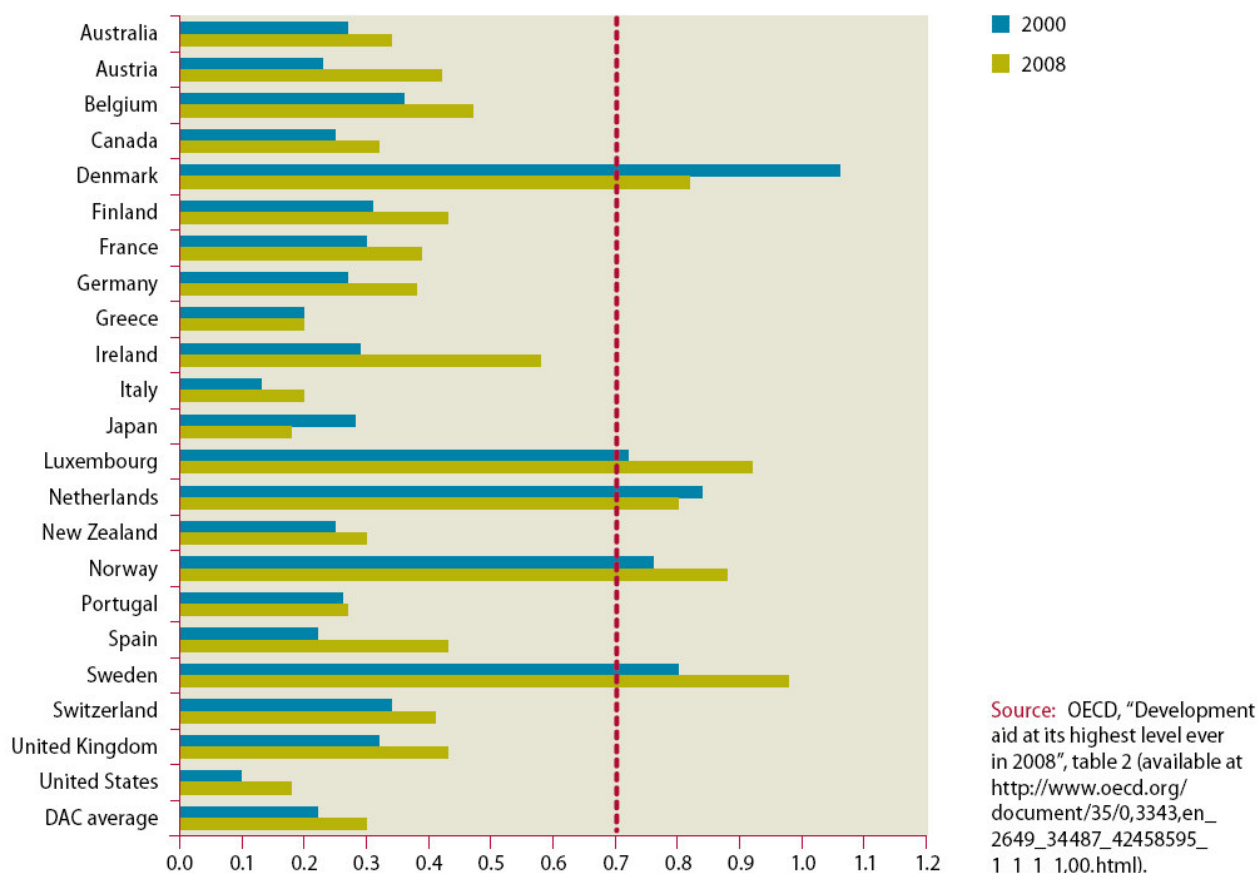
A special survey among OECD-DAC members shows that, although several countries comply with their obligations, some countries - including major donors - do not deliver on their commitment.

- The expected level of ODA for 2010 is USD 107 billion (in 2004 monetary value), an increase of USD 27 billion compared with the level in 2004 – or 35% in effective terms. In comparison with the GDI this represents an increase of 0.26% in 2004 to 0.34% in 2010
- The total promise gap amounts to USD 17 billion (in 2004 monetary value).
- USD 12 billion or approximately half of the promised additional ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa is thus raised <sup>4</sup>

**Illustration 1: Total ODA in the period 2000-2008 by spending channel (ct price 2007, billions USD)**



**Illustration 2: ODA in relation to GDI in 2000 and 2008**



Sources : see end note 5

## 1.2 European context

60% of worldwide Official Development Assistance (ODA) comes from the European Union, making it the world's largest donor community. Following the Monterrey Consensus, it formulated a concrete objective: 0.56% of GDI in 2010 for EU-27, of which at least 0.51% of GDI for long-standing Member States and 0.17% of GDI for new Member States. In a next phase, by 2015, the EU as a whole has to achieve the 0.7% standard.

Although the ODA registration of the EU Member States has not yet been completed, the general trend points towards an increase (from 0.40% to 0.44% of GDI). Still, the level of increase will be insufficient to keep up with the national targets by 2010. The Commission calculated that the EU will have to spend approximately EUR 67 billion on ODA in 2010 to arrive at 0.56% of GDI. Projections for the time being point towards a difference of EUR 12 to 13 billion compared to this target.

In 2008, four EU Member States – Sweden, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Denmark – spent 0.8% (or more) of their GDI on development. The two latter countries are planning to maintain this level. Luxembourg and Sweden wish to extend their contribution even more.

Some Member States (the UK, Cyprus, Ireland and Belgium) plan more ambitious national goals than the goals that have been laid down in the European promise. Although there is less political certainty since 2009 about whether these target figures can be achieved it is certain that the European goal for these countries will be achieved. The same applies to Finland.

Although they remain quite far removed from the agreed goals, Greece and Portugal have undertaken important steps to increase their ODA. Italy is the only EU country that plans a significant reduction (of EUR 1 billion) by 2010.

In spite of the increase in aid in 2002 Germany - the biggest donor in the EU - is not on the right course, with an ODA (in comparison with its GDI) that is lower than the EU average. The same applies to France which is making a lower, more volatile contribution.

The EU-12 is doing relatively well. Cyprus has already achieved the 0.17% norm and Slovakia, Lithuania, Malta and Poland plan to achieve the norm in 2010. Four other Member States (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary and Latvia) have experienced a rise in their development budget but do not plan to achieve the goal for 2010. Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria remain under 0.10% of GDI.<sup>6</sup>

## 1.3 National context

Belgian ODA consists of contributions from the budget of the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and of other federal public services (foreign affairs, finance, fedasil, etc.); the contributions by the regions, municipalities and provinces; debt relief; voluntary and compulsory contributions to international institutions, etc ...

The Belgian Government has set itself the legal obligation to spend at least 0.7% of GDI on development assistance by 2010. According to a recent estimate by the European Commission the Government is only EUR 41 million short of achieving this target.<sup>7</sup>

## 2. The financial crisis

### 2.1 Impact of the crisis on ODA

As a result of the global economic downturn public tax resources are decreasing while higher spending is necessary to stabilise the economy and to provide a social safety net for many newly unemployed. As a result there is a danger that external policy will be considered a less urgent priority by decision-makers.

The crisis led to a decrease of GDI in the Member States of the OECD/DAC. Donors who set targets in proportion to their GDI will be left with a smaller development assistance budget. Moreover the poor currency exchange rates can affect the value of this assistance because ODA commitments are only expressed in national currencies. This applied among others to British ODA, which experienced a real downturn of its assistance to certain partner countries as a result of a currency depreciation.

The financial crisis as a result may have a greater impact on ODA to the south. These countries now see a source of income evaporate; meanwhile the current needs are higher. Many countries have had to tap their reserve currency during the food crisis. At this stage they no longer dispose of adequate resources to protect themselves against the economic downturn. A reduction of development assistance would mainly affect Sub-Saharan Africa, because two thirds of the net capital flows consist of development assistance.

Average percentage of net capital flows (2000-2006)	developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Private flows	84.9 %	38.4 %
Development cooperation	19.5 %	65.4 %
Other official flows	-4.4 %	-3.9 %
total	100 %	100 %

(Source: Institute of Development Studies, The impact of the Global Financial crisis on developing countries, November 2008, p. 6)

In the partner countries of Flemish development cooperation the crisis will have an impact on the total country programmable aid (CPA) in Mozambique and Malawi. In South Africa the contribution continues to increase considerably but the impact on GDI is rather limited.

Partner/Region	CPA	planned CPA			Change		CPA/GDI		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010
	(in million USD)				(Index: 2008 =100%)		(in %)		
Malawi	822	743	808	851	98 %	104 %	19.1 %	16.5 %	16.6 %
Mozambique	1,750	1,664	1,739	1,775	99 %	101 %	21.3 %	19.3 %	18.9 %
South Africa	989	1,111	1,157	1,234	117 %	125 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %

(Source: OECD-DAC, 2009 DAC Report on Aid Predictability, survey on donors' forward spending plans 2009-2011, Paris, 2009, p. 36-37)

## 2.2 Impact of the crisis on the developing countries

The developing countries will only be affected by the financial downturn in the third wave (after the industrialised countries and the emerging industrialised countries). Below are the effects of the downturn on economies in the South.

- The **global economic downturn** can be felt in the developing countries. In its annual Global Development Finance Report the World Bank assumed that the economy in Sub-Saharan Africa would only grow 1.0% in 2009 compared with 4.8% in 2008 and 6.4% in 2007. GDP per capita has dropped by -0.9%.<sup>1</sup>
- The **private capital flow** (investments and loans) to developing countries decreased from approximately USD 1,000 billion in 2007 to 165 billion in 2009. This is an obstacle to further economic integration in the regional and global economy. According to the World Bank, private investments in infrastructure in February 2009 were approximately 40 percent lower than in November 2008.
- As a result of the global drop in the demand for raw materials **export profits are decreasing** for net exporters of raw materials. This has implications for the current account (i.e., the balance of payments, which includes imports and exports, payments of interest, incoming savings of migrants and development assistance). In 2009 for Southern Africa a deficit of 6 percent of the regional GDP was factored in, while in 2007 there was still a surplus of 3.8 percent. According to the World Bank developing countries in 2009 will be confronted with a funding gap of USD 270 to 700 million.
- The governments thus have **insufficient budgetary margin** to stimulate the economy with higher government expenditure or to implement a social policy to reduce the impact of the crisis. The shortage of foreign reserves is also an alarming aspect for food-importing countries because they lack the resources to purchase food during the aftershocks of the food crisis.
- The crisis can also have **considerable political and safety implications**. Increased poverty and social unrest can change latent political differences into serious unrest. When wages in the public sector, e.g., police or army, cannot be paid as a consequence of budgetary problems then unrest may be fuelled and military coups even become a possibility.
- The World Bank expects a **strong decrease of the monetary flows from OECD countries to developing countries**. Migrants in industrialised countries work in sectors that are highly susceptible to financial turbulence. In 2008 remittances peaked with an amount of USD 305 billion. In 2009 the flow of migrant money decreased by -5 to -8 percent.<sup>2</sup>
- Again according to the World Bank worldwide another **55 to 90 million people will end up under the extreme poverty threshold** of USD 1.25 a day. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) **the number of hungry people worldwide has risen to one billion**. Moreover, **an additional 200,000 to 400,000 children will die** under these conditions than would be the case if the trends from the years 1990-2007 were to continue. In many countries, it will be extremely difficult, or even impossible, to realize the Millennium Goals by the year 2015.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, Global Development Finance 2009, p.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank, Remittances expected to fall by 5 to 8 percent in 2009, Migration and Development Brief 9, 23 March 2009

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009, 6 July 2009.

## **2.3 Impact of the crisis on the partner countries of Flemish development cooperation**

In the partner countries of Flemish development cooperation the financial-economic crisis also has an impact on prosperity and development. As is the case in other developing countries reduced exports and economic growth are the first consequences. The downturn of the economic figures has consequences on various development aspects (food security, employment, healthcare, etc.). It is much harder to quantify this impact in Mozambique and Malawi as these economies are mainly based on small-scale informal agriculture.

### **2.3.1 Mozambique**

As one of the poorest countries in the world, Mozambique is ranked in 172nd place in the Human Development ranking. In comparison with other African countries the country would be hit less by the crisis, because of strong growth in the agricultural sector (by 9%), donor support and continuous inflows of direct foreign investments. Nevertheless economic growth was adjusted from 6.8% in 2008 to 4.3% in 2009 - a reduction of 2 to 3%. In 2010 a 5.2% growth is expected.<sup>8</sup>

More than 75% of Mozambique's population is active in the (largely small-scale) agricultural sector. Rural households were affected in two ways. First and foremost a lower price will be offered for cashew nuts and cotton as a result of reduced demand. These are the main export products of the agricultural sector. Cashew nuts exports dropped by two thirds, while cotton exports dropped by 48%. Secondly tourism, which provided considerable employment in rural coastal areas, is also declining.

Raw materials exports are also being influenced by the drop in demand. The profits as a result of aluminium exports - representing 70% of total Mozambique's exports - also dropped. By the end of 2009 the price gradually recovered. In October the aluminium price was USD 1.876 per ton, or 22% more than in the beginning of the year (but still less compared with USD 2.5 per ton in 2008).

A slowdown has a negative impact on education and healthcare. Life expectancy and the degree of primary school enrolments will diminish in countries that are experiencing a slowdown. Both sectors represent 30% of government expenditure in Mozambique. The Government has said that it would not economise on this expenditure in 2009 and 2010. Public investments in healthcare and education have significant effects when it comes to reducing poverty.

The international reserves have increased to USD 1.85 billion in September 2009, enough to afford seven months of imports of goods and services. This is higher than the government goal of USD 1.49 billion.<sup>9</sup>

### **2.3.2 Malawi**

Since 2006, Malawi has experienced considerable economic growth (6.7% in 2006; 8.6% in 2007, 9.7% in 2008), thanks to improved agricultural output, a stable macro-economic climate and increased development assistance. Real GDP growth in 2009 however fell by almost 4% to 5.9%.

A study by Ali & Elbadawi shows that there is an elasticity of poverty and average incomes of -0,74.<sup>10</sup> This means that a 1% growth reduction leads to an increase in poverty by 0.74 percentage points. Before the crisis 65.3% of the population lived under the poverty threshold.<sup>11</sup> As a consequence of the crisis, this would mean that the percentage of the population under the poverty threshold would be about 68,3%. Malawi is a

country that has a high Human Development Indicator (which also takes income and the enrolment rate into account) in comparison with its national income.

The country's main primary raw material for export is uranium, which is responsible for 20% of export earnings for Malawi. The world market price experienced a spectacular price drop from USD 130 to 48 per unit.

Currently 88% of the population works in the agriculture sector, which accounts for 90% of all exports. Malawi thus is highly dependent on the world market for traditional crops. Tobacco makes up 50 to 60% of all exports - together with tea and sugar this product even represents 75% of all exports. In 2009 the tobacco price fell sharply to USD 1.9 per kilo (from USD 2.5 in 2008). Cotton prices dropped from USD 0.88 to 0.47 per kilo. Tea and sugar decreased from USD 2.1 to 0.29 per kg. Tea and sugar decreased from USD 2.1 to USD 0.29 per kg.

The national grain marketer, Agriculture Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) failed to export the 2007-2008 crop, resulting in a shortage of storage and funds for the 2008-2009 season to buy new harvests. In view of the fact that the Malawian main buyer is not buying harvests, the probability of harvests being bought at a minimum price by private buyers increases.

Malawi's agricultural production relies on imported fertilisers. During the oil price boom of 2008 the government of Malawi expanded its contribution to the Fertilizers Subsidy Programme. The price of fertiliser was reduced for 1.8 million households from USD 6.4 to USD 3.6 per bag of 50 kg. The cost of the fertiliser subsidy is estimated at 1.4% of GDP. Although oil prices fell again in 2009 the programme affected government finances considerably.

As a result Malawi is facing an acute shortage of foreign currency. The national press also mentions a loan to Zimbabwe that has not been repaid (of USD 100 million). The lack of financial reserves escalated at the end of 2009 when the country no longer proved capable of importing oil, which led to an oil crisis.

### **2.3.3 South Africa**

Unlike Malawi and Mozambique, South Africa is characterised by a strong presence of private investments, which increases the measurability of the impact significantly. In 2008 exports amounted to 35.4% of GDP. South Africa on its own is responsible for 16% of all African exports to the rest of the world.<sup>12</sup> As a result the country is most vulnerable to reduced demand in the global market.

For the first time since 1992 South Africa experienced negative economic growth in 2009. A contraction of -2.2% is equivalent to a decline of approximately 6% compared with the average growth during the period 2001 until 2008. Very modest economic growth is expected in coming years. The IMF expects 1.7% growth in 2010 and 3.8% growth in 2011.<sup>13</sup>

Two thirds of the reduction of the GDP can be explained based on the most profitable sectors, i.e., trade, mining, industry and agriculture. Mining and industry experienced a decline of respectively 32.8% and 22.1% during Q1 2009. Agriculture dropped by 2.9% due to the decreased demand for luxury products, wine and fruit in the European Union - South Africa's key trade partner.

Poor and small enterprises now experience problems when it comes to borrowing capital because banks will impose more conditions and guarantees on their loans. This can further increase income inequality in the country.

As a consequence of the recession unemployment in the formal sector increased to 23.5%. If the informal sector is included in these figures, then it is estimated that 40% of the active population is affected. The public works in the frame of the World Cup on the other hand will have a counter-cyclical effect on employment, generating estimated additional employment for 150,000 persons.

Increased unemployment leads to a lower national income product. In combination with the high food prices, malnutrition and famine will probably increase. At present 13 million South Africans receive benefits; for the period 2004-2005 7.87 million people received such benefits. This exerts considerable pressure on public spending.

In budget year 2009 a 1.2% budget deficit of GDP was established, mainly as a result of weak domestic demand and the impact of the economic crisis on tax revenue. The additional funding of public works (in the frame of the football world cup) and social safety nets will further increase the tax deficit to 6 to 8% of GDP.<sup>14</sup> As a result of high imports in function of infrastructure works for the World Cup (basic materials such as cement, steel, plastic, etc.) the trade deficit will increase to 5% of GDP. On the other hand the World Cup will probably yield an economic growth of 0.2% to 0.5% of GDP.

## 3. Methodological notes

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Before giving an overview of all development-relevant contributions we wish to ensure the necessary transparency as regards the methodology adopted.

During the registration of all development-relevant expenditure we contacted the Federal Public Service for Development Cooperation (DGDC) at an early stage. Together with the federal representative of the OECD-DAC Working Group on Statistics each subsidy was comprehensively screened for conformity with the OECD-DAC Reporting Directive.

### 3.1. Contributions that do not conform with the OECD-DAC Directive

The following contributions were not included in the calculation of Flemish ODA because they are contrary to the OECD-DAC Reporting Directive:

- Every year EUR 248,000 is paid into the microfinancing guarantee fund. As long as the amount remains in the fund and no transfer takes place between North and South this amount cannot be recorded as ODA. In 2010 an effectively paid amount of EUR 300,000 will be recorded for small Haitian entrepreneurs who are no longer able to repay their loans following the earthquake.
- In 2009 an envelope of EUR 65,000 was paid for the organisation of an international WHO congress for peer associations for the relatives of traffic victims. The contribution was not retained because it was a global congress (i.e., not limited to countries from the OECD-DAC list of recipient countries).
- The contributions to EMEP, LRTAP, Aarhus and Bonn follow from the Flemish ratification of (UNECE) environment treaties. According to the OECD-DAC only extra-budgetary contributions to UNECE can be recorded.
- A contribution of EUR 9,564 to UNESCO does not meet the definition of ODA. Either non-earmarked budget support to UNESCO can be registered, or in the case of earmarking it is necessary to show that the contributions give rise to ODA-recordable projects. Because the contribution consists of general budget support and is earmarked it cannot be registered.
- A number of cultural contributions were not retained. These include, among others, the PARTS scholarships. With regard to subsidies to the cultural sector the OECD-DAC distinguishes between once-off interventions (non-ODA-eligible) and capacity building in developing countries (ODA- eligible).

## **3.2 Contributions that do conform with the OECD-DAC Directive**

The following contributions are in compliance with ODA criteria, but were deliberately not included in the reporting because they assume a purchase obligation (Flemish consultants or companies). Flemish development cooperation has to be strictly untied under the Framework Decree.

As a result of the application of the Framework Decree in the ODA report total Flemish ODA in 2009 was reduced by EUR 4,312,930. This reduction applies to the following contributions.

### 1. Subsidy for capital goods

The Decree of the Flemish Government of 11 February 2000 establishing the criteria, the conditions and other arrangements concerning the supply of Flemish capital goods to promote exports shows that capital goods cannot comprise more than 30% goods of foreign origin. This presupposes a specific purchase requirement so the subsidy meets the definition of tied aid.

For this reason EUR 2,738,177 in subsidies for capital goods were not counted as ODA in 2009.

### 2. Subsidy for feasibility studies

The Decree of the Flemish Government to award grants for feasibility studies regarding construction and environmental projects with Flemish involvement abroad of 31 March 2006 shows that the feasibility study has to be carried out by the operating headquarters of a company located in the Flemish Region. This presupposes a specific purchase requirement so the subsidy meets the definition of tied aid.

For this reason EUR 771,031 in subsidies for capital goods were not counted as ODA in 2009.

### 3. Programme for Central and Eastern Europe

The exclusion criteria of the Central and Eastern Europe Programme shows that the partnership of a Flemish organisation is necessary to qualify for the co-funding of projects. This presupposes a specific purchase requirement so the subsidy meets the definition of tied aid.

A total of EUR 803,722 for projects in Central and Eastern Europe were not counted as ODA in 2009.

The projects can be consulted online.

(<http://iv.vlaanderen.be/nlapps/docs/default.asp?fid=96>)

### 3.3. Breakdown by bilateral, multilateral and indirect cooperation

An intervention is transferred to the OECD-DAC as **'bilateral aid'** in the following cases:

- It concerns a financial transaction by the Flemish Government to a government of a country on the OECD-DAC list of recipient countries.
- It concerns direct, indirect or multilateral development assistance as the concrete implementation of the strategy notes approved by both governments.
- The project is addressed in the annual consultation with the partner country.

An intervention is transferred to the OECD-DAC as **'multilateral aid'** in the following cases:

- Core funding to an international organisation (in this case UN institutions or the OECD)
- Earmarked support to an international organisation, of which the geographical focus has not been laid down (cf. projects of UNESCO and the International Labour Organisation)
- Support through a multilateral organisation to a partner country of Flemish development cooperation, without the project being a concrete implementation of the mutually agreed strategy notes or reviewed during the annual consultation with the partner
- Support to an organisation (indirect assistance) involving more than one beneficiary country

An intervention is transferred to the OECD-DAC as **'indirect aid'** in the following cases:

- the Flemish Government provides funding or co-funding of activities on behalf of the development cooperation of an indirect actor (an NGO, a non-profit association, a municipality or another organisation)
- A financial transaction to an indirect actor, linked to the concrete implementation of a given policy objective of Flemish development cooperation (in casu mainly applicable to sensitization in the north)
- Support granted through an NGO, a non-profit organisation or another organisation to a partner country of Flemish development cooperation, without the project being a concrete implementation of the mutually agreed strategy notes or reviewed during the annual consultation with the partner

#### => Examples from the ODA report 2009 to illustrate the effective application:

- In 2008 half a million euros went to peace-promoting initiatives. The overview table in this ODA report seems to indicate that the contribution for peace-building has been halved in 2009. But in fact another channel was used. This is due to the policy choice to grant the UN Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) a non-earmarked general budget contribution of EUR 300,000 (of which EUR 250,000 was paid in 2009). Because this is a multilateral institution and because of the lack of earmark, this contribution is not considered 'indirect assistance', but 'multilateral assistance'.

- The Institute for Tropical Health Antwerp (ITG) receives a subsidy for general personnel costs and operational and equipment expenses. According to the cooperation agreement, 40% thereof is intended for Higher Technical Education and 40% goes to scientific research. The remaining 20% goes to social services for the benefit of poor target groups in developing countries. This subsidy is considered 'indirect assistance'.

However the ITG is also used in the integrated network to reduce HIV/AIDS/STDs in the Province of Tete (Mozambique). This is a concrete implementation of the mutually agreed strategy notes and was laid down in consultation with the partner. This contribution is thus classified as 'bilateral assistance'.

## 4. Analysis of Flemish ODA in 2009

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### 4.1 Overview

Flemish ODA for 2009 amounts to EUR 49,544,245. 24% of this ODA or 12.1 million euro's is spent within the scope of **bilateral cooperation**, i.e., forms of cooperation based on *an agreement between the Flemish Government and a partner country of the Flemish development cooperation*. 40% of the 2009 bilateral cooperation expenditures went to programmes and projects in Malawi. South-Africa received EUR 3.6 million. This year EUR 3.5 million was paid for the cooperation with Mozambique. Chapter 5 contains the exact composition of the expenditures for bilateral assistance.

**Multilateral cooperation** represents EUR 11.1 million or 22% of Flemish ODA in 2009. Flanders has developed relations with a number of international organisations, such as UNESCO, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Joint UN Programme for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF),... Several contributions to these institutions have been earmarked for Southern Africa (subregional) or the partner countries of Flemish development cooperation. Chapter 6 deals with the distribution of the expenditures for multilateral assistance.

**Indirect cooperation** accounted for EUR 22.6 million, or 45% of Flemish ODA. *This involves forms of cooperation in which the Flemish Government funds or co-funds activities in the context of the development policy of an indirect actor.* This can include non-governmental organisations, universities and scientific institutions, unions, private institutions, and municipal and provincial governments. The main share of indirect cooperation, EUR 14.5 million, went towards the structural funding of scientific institutions, such as the Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp (ITG) and the Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM). Other major expenditures in 2009 included awareness and development education (EUR 1.4 million), municipal covenants on development cooperation (EUR 1.3 million), trade and development initiatives (EUR 710,643), and peace-promoting initiatives (EUR 280,188). The distribution of the expenditures of indirect cooperation is explained in chapter 7.

In the context of international cooperation, Flanders also provides assistance for areas affected by natural or man-made disasters. **Emergency relief and humanitarian aid** represented EUR 1.2 million or 2.4% of ODA expenditure for 2009. The aid intervention distribution is laid down in chapter 7.

Finally the Department as well as the Agency recorded **administrative costs** that are necessary to establish the policy and implementation of the development cooperation. They account for 4% of total ODA, the same as last year.

The attribution by category (multilateral, bilateral and indirect support) has been explained in the aforementioned methodological chapter.

The next page contains a table of Flemish ODA expenditure in 2009.

Composition of Flemish ODA in 2009 (in Euros)	
<b>Direct bilateral cooperation</b>	<b>12,144,898</b>
South Africa	3,646,056
Mozambique	3,522,359
Malawi	4,765,634
Other	210,849
<b>Multilateral cooperation</b>	<b>11,154,406</b>
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	3,184,011
UNESCO	2,853,449
World Health Organisation (WHO)	1,185,267
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	1,120,000
United Nations University (UNU-CRIS)	1,039,000
UN Programme for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	1,000,000
UN agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNWRA)	250,000
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	123,807
Climate Treaty (UNFCCC)	119,685
OECD	175,000
Other	104,487
<b>Indirect cooperation</b>	<b>22,648,972</b>
Scientific institutions	14,463,756
Support to NGOs and/or npos	1,620,628
Municipal covenants on development cooperation	1,347,059
Scholarships	1,159,417
Awareness and development education	1,417,117
Peace-promoting initiatives	280,188
Trade and development	710,643
Flemish Partnership Water for Development	471,566
Flemish Fund for Tropical Forest	414,167
Other	764,431
<b>Emergency Relief and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,213,591</b>
<b>Administrative and operational costs</b>	<b>2,382,377</b>
Flanders International Cooperation Agency	2,201,602
Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs	180,775
<b>Total Flemish ODA</b>	<b>49,544,245</b>

## 4.2 Spending pattern of Flemish ODA

Flemish ODA can furthermore be subdivided according to beneficiary actor, receiving country, sector, and Millennium Development Goals.

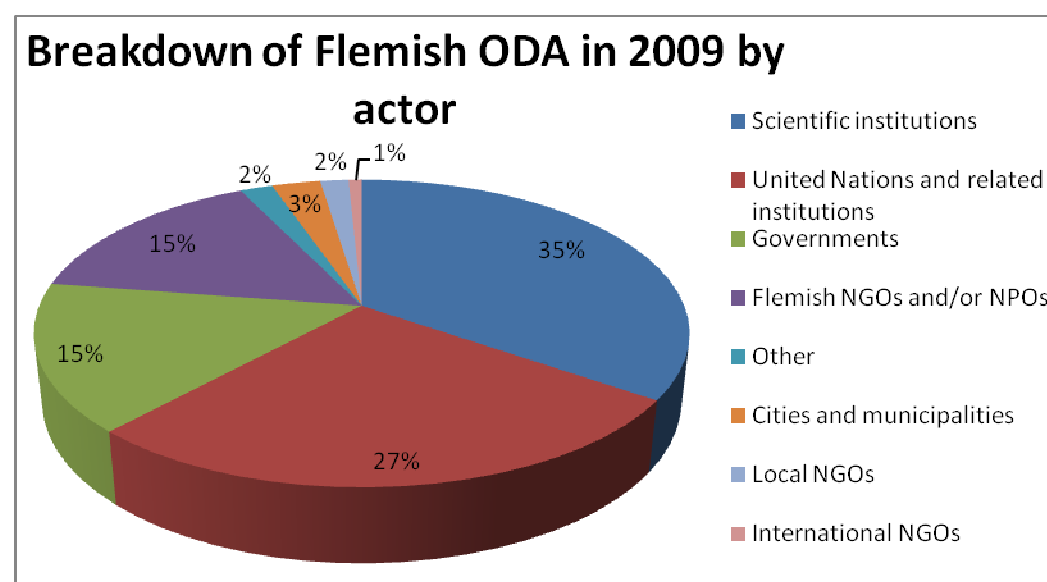
### 4.2.1. Beneficiaries

In 2009, 35% of Flemish ODA was spent on scientific institutions and universities. This does not only concern support for development-relevant research. Scientific institutions such as the Institute for Tropical Health (ITG) and the International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH/UGent) are also partners in bilateral development cooperation in Mozambique.

The United Nations and related organisations account for 27% of Flemish ODA in 2009. This does not relate solely to contributions in the context of multilateral cooperation. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), for example, is also one of the actors involved in bilateral development cooperation with Malawi. Furthermore, several UN organisations receive funding to provide humanitarian assistance.

In total fifteen percent of Flemish ODA was paid out directly to the governments of South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) received 18%. This percentage is the sum of the share of Flemish and national NGOs (15%), international NGOs (1%), and local NGOs in the South (2%).

Finally, 3% of ODA goes to Flemish towns and municipalities. These subsidies come from the development cooperation budget.



Most contributions are targeted at relief efforts in a group of countries or one single specific country. The table below shows the total ODA of all payment interventions in 2009 for the ten biggest receivers, regardless of the type of assistance involved, be it multilateral assistance, bilateral assistance or emergency relief.

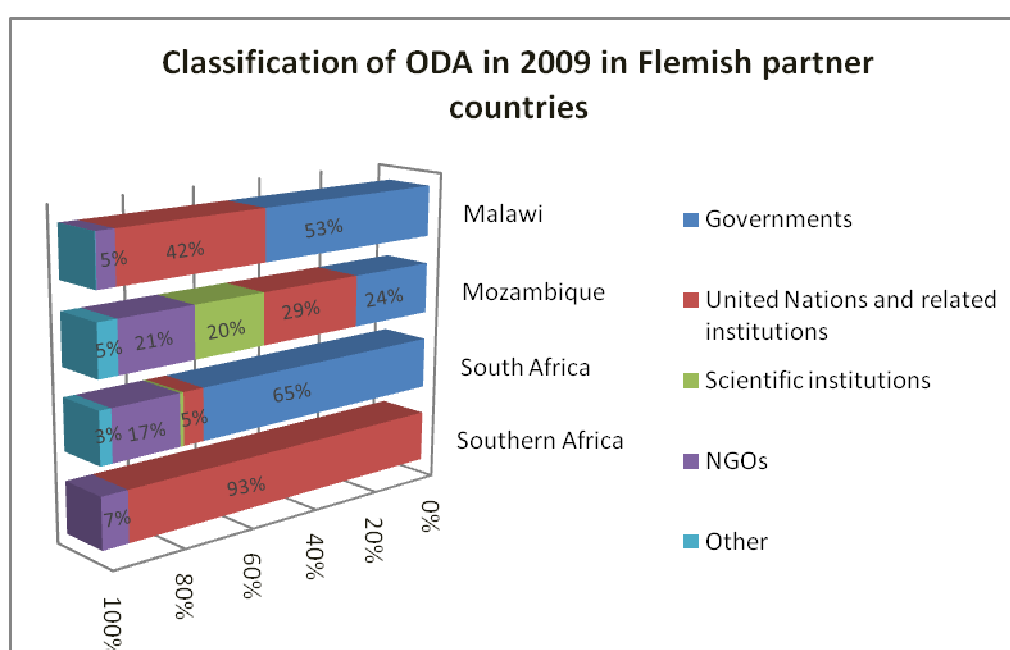
Top 10 countries/regions receiving Flemish ODA 2009	
<b>Malawi</b>	5,572,745
<b>Mozambique</b>	5,325,919
<b>South Africa</b>	3,921,056
<b>Southern Africa (sub-regional)</b>	3,320,913
<b>India</b>	1,421,053
<b>Palestinian Territories</b>	530,188
<b>Chile</b>	507,451
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	347,876
<b>Pakistan</b>	270,000
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	206,630

The priority partner countries or regions were the biggest recipients of ODA in 2009. This ODA can be subdivided according to beneficiary actor. Bilateral assistance is not applicable in the Southern African region. Here, all assistance or cooperation is strictly implemented via international institutions or NGOs.

In Malawi 53% of the payments were from government to government. Next to this, 42% was transferred through the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN programme for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). 5% of payments were carried out through NGOs.

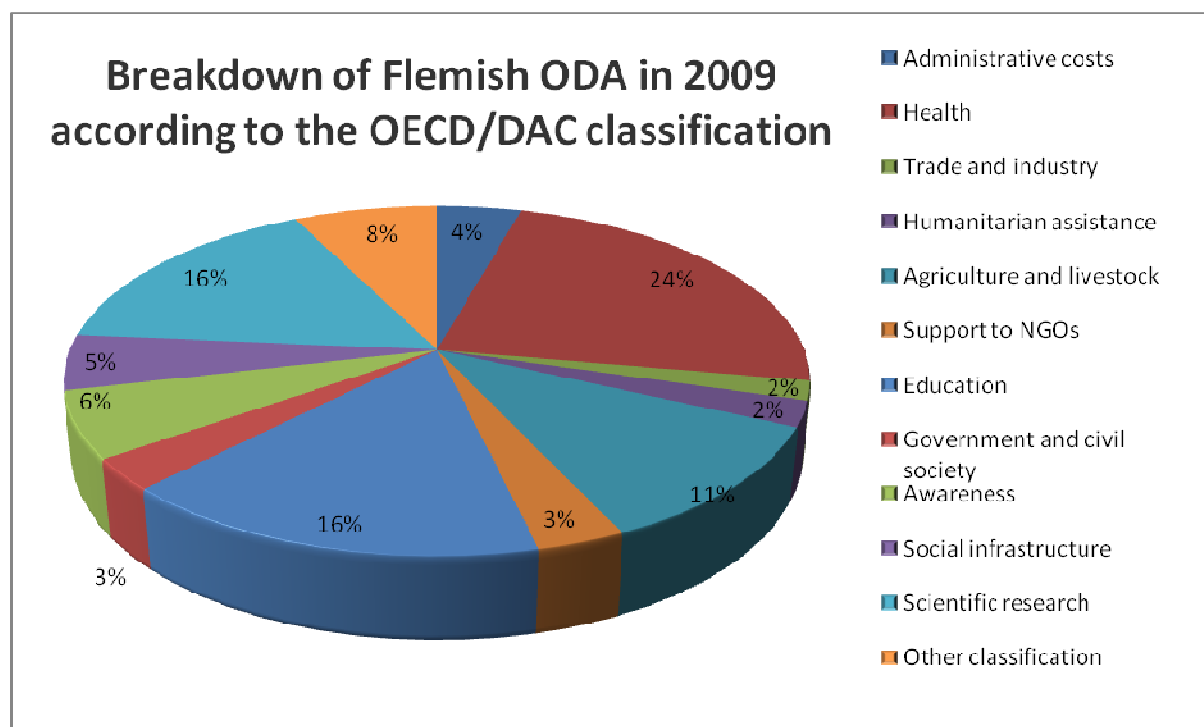
The distribution of the spending channels shows that in Mozambique a portfolio approach is used, with an equivalent distribution between transfers via the government, multilateral institutions, scientific institutions and NGOs.

In South Africa 65% of ODA is paid directly from government to government. All other expenditure mainly takes place through NGOs.



#### **4.2.2. Sectors**

Below is the expenditure of Flemish ODA per sector. The sector coding system was developed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee and allows for comparisons between the sectoral information of all donors. A sector describes the economic or social structure of the development that the transfer intends to foster.



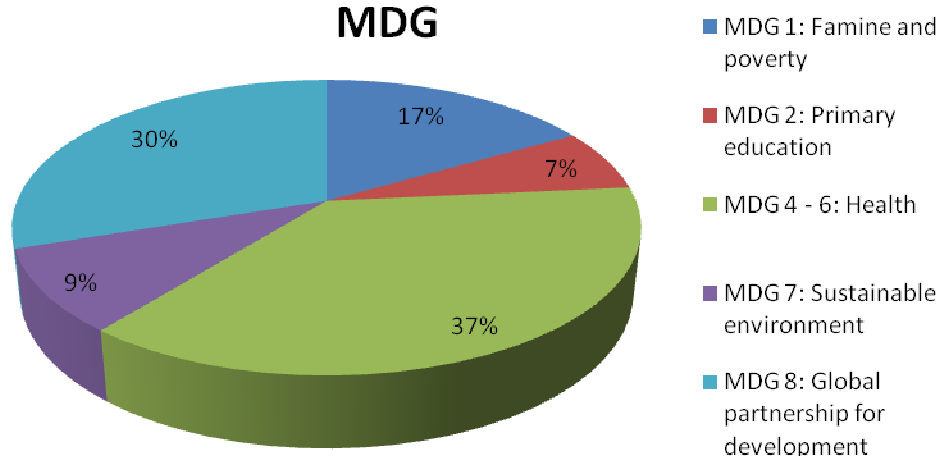
Flemish ODA is concentrated around the sectors of health (24%, of which one third has to be attributed to the reproductive health subsector), agriculture and food security (11%) and education (16%). The support for scientific research (16%) is also always an important category. Development education and awareness (6%) and social infrastructure (5%) are also relatively important sectors in terms of ODA.

The remaining category 'Other classification' (8%) comprises smaller expenditures in the sectors of Transport and Storage, Water supply, Forestry, Tourism, Environment Protection and so on.

#### **4.2.3 Millennium Development Goals**

Similarly, Flemish ODA can be broken down in terms of contribution towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). All ODA expenditures that do not specifically relate to any of these MDGs are placed under MDG 1 or MDG 8. The idea behind the system is that, theoretically, all expenditures that qualify as ODA should contribute to the reduction of poverty. As the graph shows, Flanders concentrates its efforts on MDG 1 (17%), MDGs 4 - 6 (37%) and MDG 8 (30%).

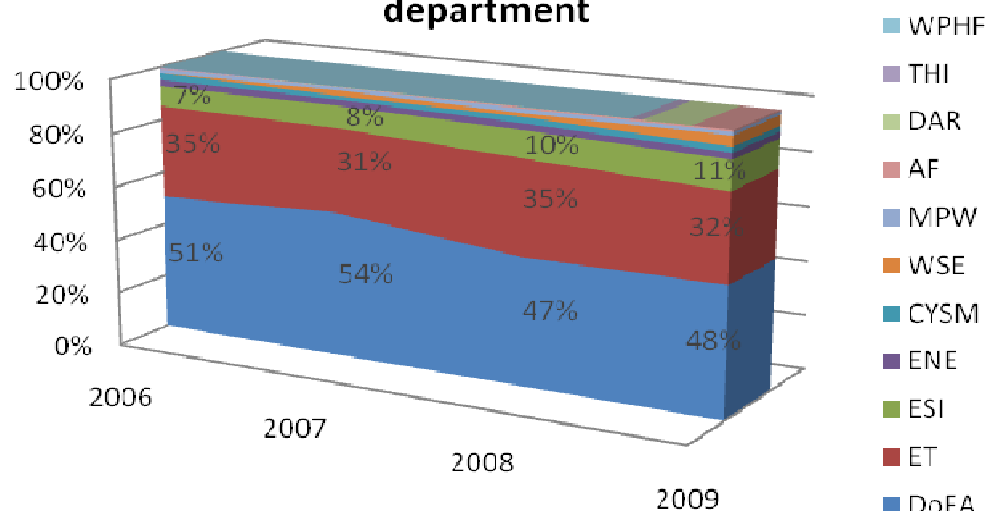
### Breakdown of Flemish ODA in 2009 by MDG



#### 4.2.4 Origin of the Flemish ODA contribution

In 2009 eight departments contributed to Flemish ODA – three departments less than in 2008. Since 2006 on average more than 90% of all ODA comes from three policy areas: Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs (Internationaal Vlaanderen or DiV), Education and Training (Onderwijs en Vorming - OV), and Economy, Science and Innovation (Economie, Wetenschap en Innovatie - EWI).

#### Percentage-wise distribution of ODA by department

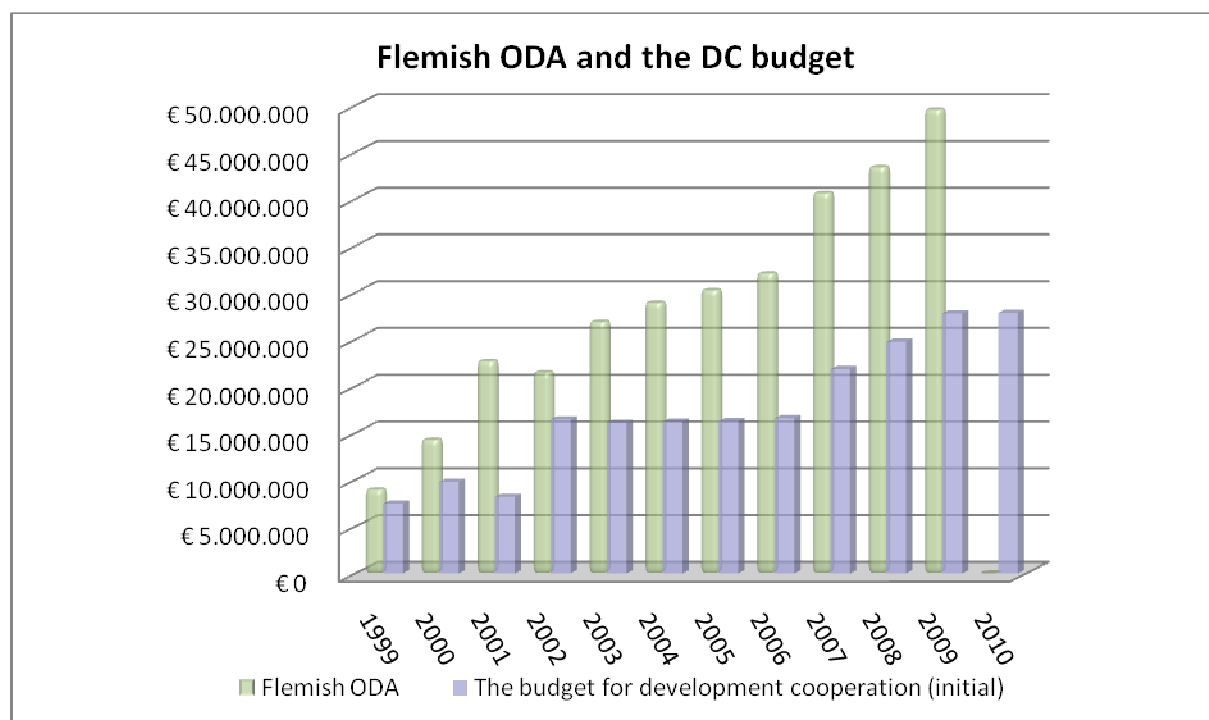


#### 4.2.5 Geographic concentration of Flemish ODA 2009

With respect to bilateral and multilateral assistance we note that, in those cases where the receiving country is stipulated, the concentration on priority countries or regions (South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Southern Africa) is equal to 89%. Budget spending for development cooperation in both categories is 100% focussed on the priority partner countries.

### 4.3 The Flemish Development Cooperation spending pattern

ODA figures and the development cooperation budget should not be confused with one another. As mentioned above the expenditures of Flemish development cooperation are part of total Flemish ODA. Flemish ODA also comprises expenditures from several policy areas of the Flemish Government – transfers that are relevant for poverty reduction according to the rules of the OECD/DAC. Moreover, the budget reflects the funds available for commitments, whereas the ODA figure only takes effective payments into account. The distinction between Flemish ODA and the budget for development cooperation is illustrated below.

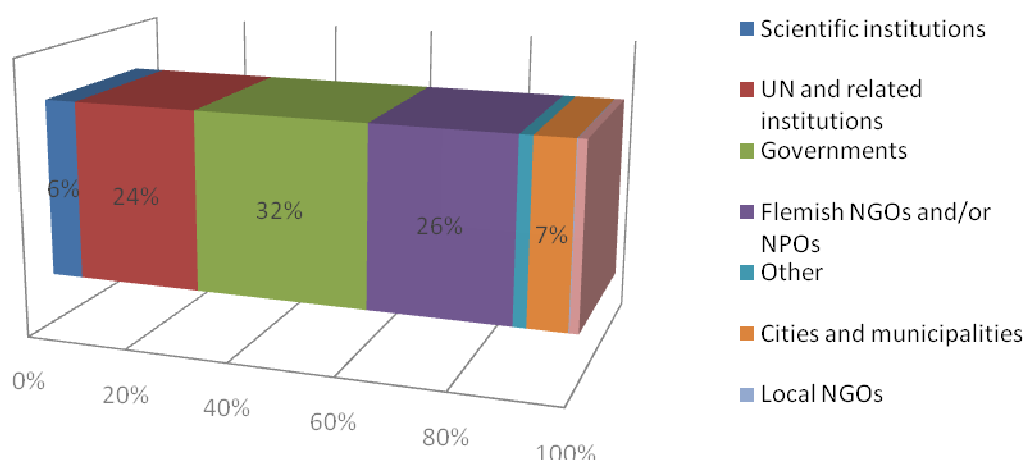


We conclude that the budget grew from EUR 15.7 million in 2004 to EUR 27.9 million in 2010. In this section (4.3) we will examine the effective payments in this budget.

#### **4.3.1. Beneficiaries**

Governments in South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi claim one third of the expenditure in the budget for development cooperation. NGOs and UN institutions each receive one fourth of the expenditures of the total amount. It is worth noting the evolution of the contribution to the UN's Children's Fund (UNICEF), which tripled (from EUR 335,224 in 2008 to EUR 1,142,001 in 2009). Cities and municipalities receive 7% of the expenditures of the budget for development cooperation. The low share of the scientific institutions (6%) contrasts with their large share within total ODA (35%). Institutions that carry out development-relevant research thus mainly receive support from the specific departments.

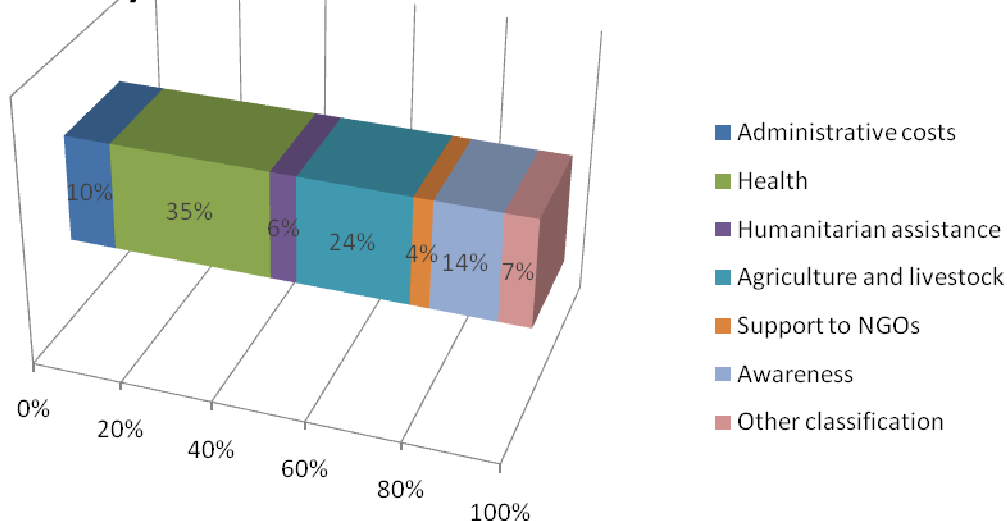
### Breakdown of Flemish development cooperation in 2009 by actor



#### 4.3.2. Sectors

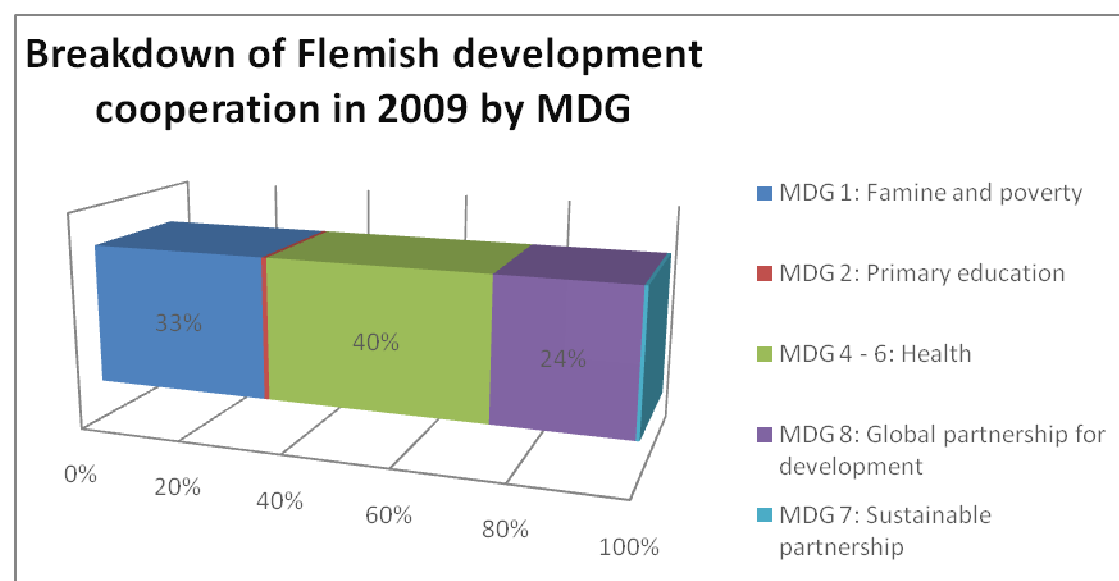
In comparison with total Flemish ODA there is a higher sectoral concentration in the expenditures of Flemish development cooperation. The focal sectors of health (35%, of which 43% has to be attributed to the reproductive health subsector) and agriculture & food security (24%) can be linked to the effective payments. Next to this there are also a number of core tasks of the Flanders International Cooperation Agency, i.e., awareness (14%), dossier processing as regards humanitarian assistance (6%), support of NGOs (4%), among others by means of the subsidies for wage costs of personnel members under the former DAC status. The total administrative costs represent 10% of the expenditures.

### Breakdown of Flemish development cooperation in 2009 according to the OECD/DAC classification



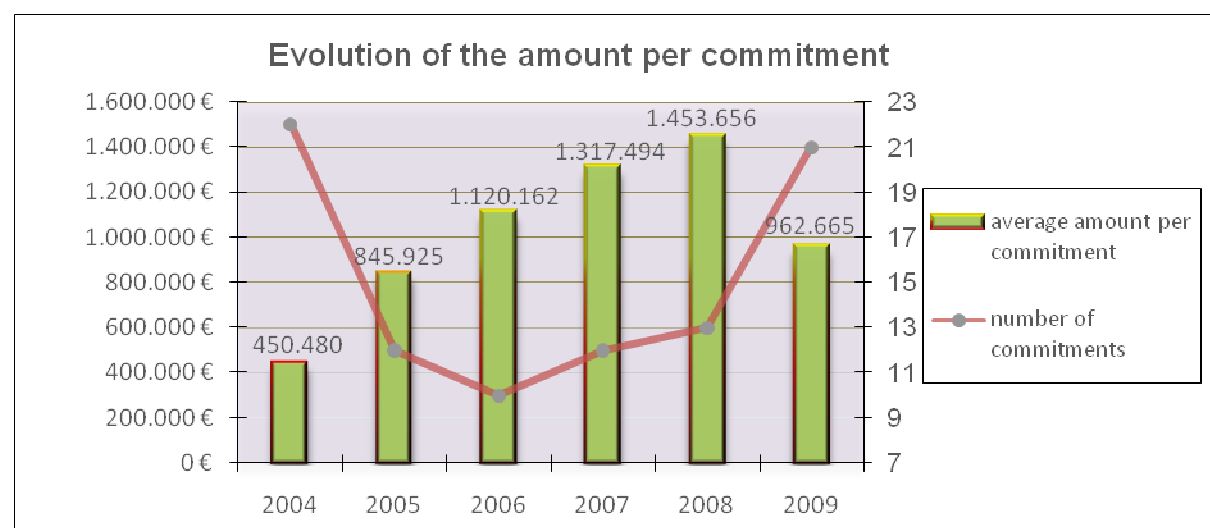
#### 4.3.3 Millennium Development Goals

The development cooperation budget has a higher concentration for MDGs than is the case for total ODA. The contributions can be reduced to MDG 1 (34%), MDGs 4-6 (41%) and MDG 8 (25%)



#### 4.3.4. Evolution of the commitment credits on the basic allocation for southern projects

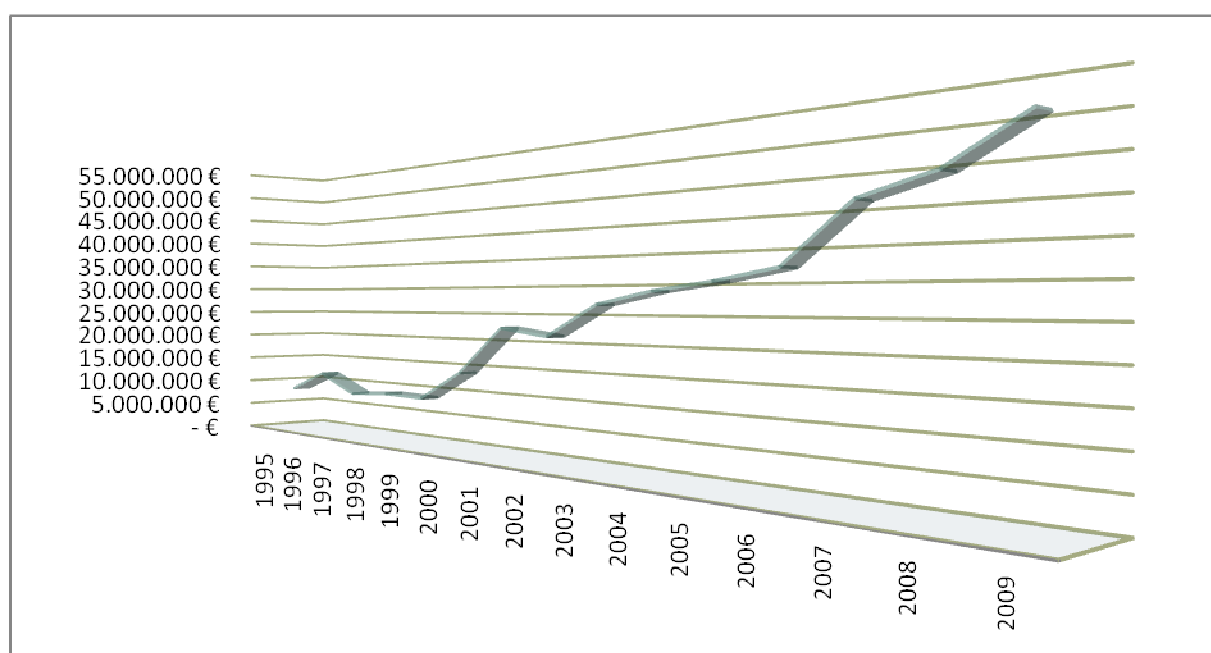
The evolution of the commitments of the 2009 credits for Southern projects within the development cooperation budget (BA 35.02), shows that the average budgetary size of the funded interventions is dropping again, after a period of constant increases since 2004. Twenty-one commitments were made on a total amount of EUR 20,215,959. As a result this seems to mark the end of the evolution, started in 2005, to opt in favour of support of less but bigger programmes in the long term, and whereby a more project-based approach to development cooperation has been abandoned.



## 4.4 Flemish ODA in perspective

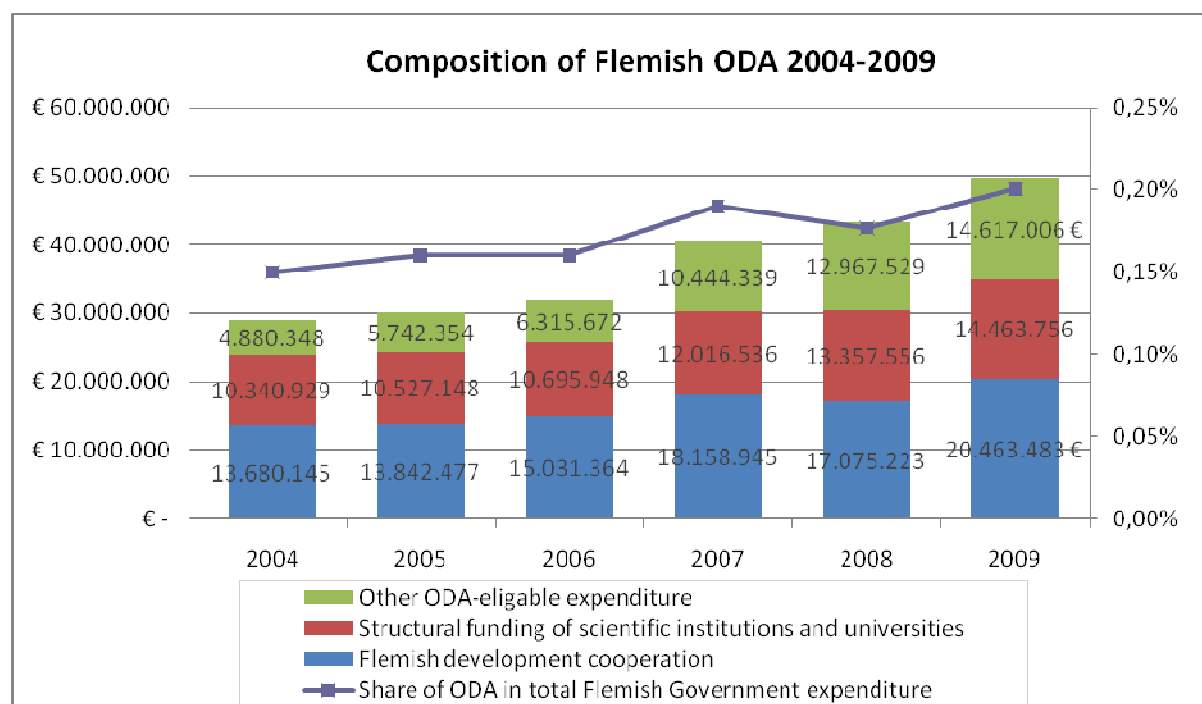
### 4.4.1. Historical development of Flemish ODA

The Flemish Government has been keeping statistics on official development assistance since 1995. In the initial period until 2000 the budget stagnated below the EUR 10 million line. We note a sharp rise of ODA between 1999 and 2001: from EUR 8.9 million to EUR 22.6 million. After a minor decrease in 2002, ODA grew once again to EUR 32 million in 2006. Another abrupt increase of the ODA to EUR 40.6 million followed between 2006 and 2007. This was partly due to a budget increase on the one hand and improved reporting methods on the other. In 2008 ODA increased by 6.85% to EUR 43.4 million. Finally in 2009 there was once again an increase by 14.2% to EUR 49.5 million. In 2009 Flemish ODA was not subject to the effects of the financial economic crisis because the majority of the payments in 2009 came from projects that had been established in previous years.



### 4.4.2. Development of ODA during the 2004-2009 term

During the past term, total ODA showed an upward trend. ODA increased by 70% in the period 2004-2009, from EUR 28.9 million to EUR 49.5 million respectively. In that same period expenditure in the development cooperation budget rose by 50% (from EUR 13.7 million to 20.5 million). Flemish ODA in comparison with total Flemish Government expenditure rose from 0.15% to 0.20% in the period 2004-2009.



#### **4.4.3. The position of Flanders as a donor in an international context**

The contribution of Flemish ODA within the partner countries of Flemish development cooperation can be compared with that of other donors. In view of the fact that ODA by other donors for 2009 was not available at the time this report was drafted, the comparison runs until 2008.

Flemish ODA in the partner countries					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>South Africa</b>					
<b>Flemish ODA</b>	6,285,623	4,465,683	6,501,692	3,361,431	4,508,559
Place donor ranking	13	16	14	16	16
% of total ODA	1.37%	0.86%	1.26%	0.57%	0.55%
<b>Mozambique</b>					
<b>Flemish ODA</b>	1,285,573	4,787,008	2,821,004	5,572,563	6,996,654
Place donor ranking	21	18	20	19	20
% of total ODA	0.14%	0.51%	0.24%	0.43%	0.48%
<b>Malawi</b>					
<b>Flemish ODA</b>	-	45,000	750,000	1,640,000	710,510
Place donor ranking	N/A	16	17	13	16
% of total ODA	0	0.11%	0.15%	0.30%	0.11%

In South Africa Flanders is ranked sixteenth on the ranking of bilateral donors for development assistance (ODA) in 2008, representing 0.55% of total ODA to this country (including debt relief operations). Flanders is followed by Japan, Australia and Greece.

In Mozambique Flanders is ranked in twentieth place, or 0.48% of total ODA to this country (including debt relief operations). Flanders is followed by Iceland, Australia and New Zealand.

In Malawi finally, Flanders was ranked sixteenth, representing 0.11% of total ODA to this country (including debt relief operations). Flanders was followed by France, Italy and Luxembourg.

#### **4.4.4. Flemish ODA in comparison with new European donors.**

The comparison below shows that from a nominal point of view, Flanders has the size of an average new EU Member State.

	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	million Euros	% GDI	million Euros	% GDI	million Euros	% GDI	million Euros	% GDI
Romania	N/A	N/A	3	0	80	0.07	94	0.07
Hungary	80	0.1	119	0.13	66	0.07	72	0.07
Slovakia	45	0.12	44	0.1	49	0.09	65	0.10
Slovenia	29	0.1	35	0.12	40	0.12	51	0.15
<b>Flanders</b>	30		32		41		43	
Lithuania	12	0.06	18	0.06	30	0.11	41	0.13
Cyprus	12	0.09	21	0.15	18	0.12	27	0.17
Estonia	8	0.07	12	0.09	17	0.12	14	0.09
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A	1	0	16	0.06	13	0.04
Latvia	8	0.07	10	0.06	12	0.06	15	0.07
Malta	8	0.18	7	0.15	8	0.15	6	0.11

It is impossible to calculate statistics about Flemish GDI, for example due to federal income tax. This makes it impossible to establish a comparison with the GDI of new EU Member States. It is however possible to refer to the share of Flemish ODA in total Flemish Government expenditures (0.20% in 2009). Based on the knowledge that approximately half of GDI in Belgium is government-derived, it is possible to establish a comparable estimate in this manner (approximately 0.10% in 2009). It is worth noting that every Flemish inhabitant already contributes to the funding of the federal development policy through taxation. The above figures pertaining to Flemish ODA thus merely concern resources that are strictly additional.

## 5. Bilateral Cooperation

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According to the definition in the Framework Decree on development cooperation, bilateral cooperation includes those forms of cooperation that are funded by the Flemish Government and that are based on an agreement between the Flemish Government and a partner country of the Flemish development cooperation. These are countries from the South, represented by their governments, which are considered a priority for the Flemish Development Cooperation. Apart from its central government, sub-states and regional authorities of a partner country can, in so far as permitted by their country's legislation or central government, also be a partner of the Flemish development cooperation.

At present Flemish Development Cooperation has three partner countries: South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi.

### South Africa

Flemish development cooperation started out with South Africa as its first partner country in 1994. In the space of a decade, this cooperation has changed considerably: from merely support to NGOs operating in South Africa to direct cooperation with the South African authorities.

The development cooperation between Flanders and South Africa is laid down in a bilateral agreement, a *Memorandum of Understanding* (MOU) and a strategy note stipulating the collaboration priorities for a period of five years. Currently the 2005-2009 strategy note is applicable, approved by the Flemish Government on 22 April 2005. Based on the results of the mid term evaluation Flanders and South Africa approved the extension of the current strategy note by two years. The evaluation report was made available to the Flemish Parliament in accordance with the Framework Decree.

Each of the three provinces stated its priority sectors in the strategy note: In Kwazulu-Natal, they are agriculture and food security; in Limpopo, sustainable job creation and agritourism; and in the Free State, AIDS prevention and sustainable job creation in the social economy. Each year an amount of EUR 1.5 million is released for each of the three provinces.

### Mozambique

The Development Cooperation between Flanders and Mozambique started in 2002. In 2004, Flanders and Mozambique signed a *Memorandum of Understanding* (MOU) on health. The MOU aims to intensify the fight against HIV/AIDS.

The strategy note (2006-2010) confirms that the main focus of the cooperation continues to be health. On 18 July 2008, the Flemish Government approved the *Memorandum of Understanding* regarding sector-specific budget support to Mozambique (PROSAUDE II). It replaces the *Memorandum* of 12 November 2003 that created a unified financing mechanism for assistance to the health sector. The fund spends an annual EUR 2 million on the Social Economic Health Care Plan of the Mozambique government. In 2009 a total of EUR 1 million was transferred to the joint fund. In total EUR 1,576,800 went to the health sector. Next to this EUR 1,306,330 went to the main sector, population & reproductive health.

Since 2008, the governments also cooperate in the field of technical and vocational training. This involves support for improving training quality and more particularly teacher training in a number of selected educational institutions. In 2009 two envelopes amounting to a total of EUR 365,450 euro were transferred.

## Malawi

On 28 April 2006, the Flemish Government chose Malawi as the third partner country for Flemish Development Cooperation. A *Memorandum of Understanding* was subsequently signed in 2007 offering a framework for support of the development plans of the Malawi government, aiming to realise reduced poverty and economic growth, as described in the Malawi Growth & Development Strategy.

The fact-finding missions clearly showed that Malawi's priorities are agriculture and food security. At the request of its partner Flanders has chosen to cooperate in the agriculture and health sectors. On 7 November 2008 a strategy note for 2009-2013 was drawn up and approved. When developing new initiatives Flanders will strive for donor coordination and seek to harmonise with the actions of other donors.

Two pilot projects were launched in 2008. In the short term they must deal with the lack of veterinary surgeons, agricultural specialists and advisers in the districts of Kasungu and Mzimba by providing full-fledged, high quality veterinary education. Based on the results of these pilot projects a programme has been identified, in consultation with the Malawi Ministry of Agriculture, in order to consolidate the agricultural advice services. It involves cooperation with a number of agricultural colleges, the livestock department and a Malawi NGO. An amount of EUR 4.5 million will be invested in the programme over a three-year period. One and a half million euros were paid to the programme in 2009.

Flanders will fine-tune its initiatives in line with the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP). This programme offers a framework for all donors and the civil sector within agriculture to aim for the same results and at the same time align their activities. As such it can be regarded as the first step towards the establishment of a full-fledged SWAp.

## Other countries

Flanders signed a cooperation treaty with Chile in 1995. Within the general Flemish foreign policy, Chile is the only Latin-American partner with whom Flanders enjoys structural cooperation in several domains. During the fifth Flanders - Chile Permanent Mixed Committee in Brussels in June 2007, a work programme was established for the 2007-2009 period.

## 5.1 South Africa

Policy area	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency

### ***Empowerment for food security programme 2005-2009***

Recipient	Department of Agriculture and environmental Affairs (DAEA)				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 1,500,000	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 1,500,000

The aim of the project is to improve the living conditions of poor households by increasing food security in four KwaZulu Natal districts and to ensure access to a varied food supply on a household level, as well as an adequate use and assimilation. Expected results:

1. Sustainable improvement of agricultural production, storage and safeguarding;
2. Increased crop diversification and diversification of livestock production;
3. Increased household income;
4. Improved food distribution;
5. Improved food usage and general health levels;
6. Establishment of organisational and institutional structures for implementation of the programme.

### ***Traditional food promotion project - Agricultural Information Centres***

Recipient	Department of Agriculture and environmental Affairs (DAEA)				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 79,695	Commitment year	2002	Payment in 2009	€ 23,905

This project is aimed at providing in the upkeep of emerging commercial and small farmers in Kwazulu Natal. In doing so improved access to scientific information as regards land use and improved agricultural production - which is both economic and ecologically sustainable - is provided. This is achieved based on the consolidation and improvement of the capacity of extension workers in order to make scientific information accessible to farmers and to assist them in increasing their agricultural crops. This in turn leads to a dissemination of the custom and distribution of Agricultural Information Centres.

### ***Voluntary counselling and testing project in Limpopo province***

Recipient	Limpopo Department Of Health And Welfare				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 837,115	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2009	€ 273,706

The objective of this project is to track down HIV/AIDS in time in order to prevent further dissemination

Policy area	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs

#### **Capacity building in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park**

Recipient	South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism				
Country	South Africa and Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 207,828	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 49,830

Three short training programmes will be arranged at the South African Wildlife College. This institute is well renowned for all matters pertaining to the management of nature reserves and education in the scope of nature management in South Africa. In the scope of the Master Plan, 'The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area Capacity Building Programme' 109 'Field Rangers', 29 'General Workers' and 53 'Field Rangers' were trained.

The South African candidates who attended trainings were selected from two communities which recovered property in parts of nature conservation areas after a court procedure. Furthermore, gender will be taken into consideration when selecting candidate course participants.

#### **Development and supporting Emerging Tourism Small Medium and Micro Enterprise**

Recipient	South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 45,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 9,330

This large-scale capacity building project seeks to reach communities in the protected transnational park Great Limpopo, with the objective of involving them more closely in this trans-frontier nature reserve. The training involves hospitality, environmental management, tour guide training, and teaching skills and knowledge with respect to setting up new small and medium-sized enterprises. Flanders financed the aforementioned training 'Development and supporting Emerging Tourism SMME'. The project is part of the large-scale *Capacity Building Master Plan for the Great Limpopo Trans-Frontier*, an initiative of DEAT, the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, and the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC). Twenty-two 'Field Rangers' and 21 'General Workers' were trained.

#### **South Africa Provincial Legislatures Support Programme**

Recipient	Vrije Universiteit Brussel				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 100,000	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2009	€ 80,000
	€ 300,000		2008		€ 140,000

The South Africa Provincial Legislatures (SAPL) Programme is a capacity building programme for nine provincial governments as regards their legislative tasks, the government structure and their function as representatives of the people. The emphasis is on assisting the provincial government to develop an HIV/AIDS policy, consolidate the cooperation between local and provincial governments, the training of Provincial Legislature Members, Chief Whips and staff as regards legislation and financial management, assisting the provincial government in the institutionalisation of a gender agenda.

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Education and training</b>
<b>Entity</b>	Department of Education and Training

#### ***Early Childhood Development in the Free State***

Recipient	Free State Department of Education				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 407,993	Commitment year	2003	Payment in 2009	€ 40,799

The objective of this project is to improve primary education and health conditions for young students in the province of Free State. The specific objective is to improve training quality (both for grade R as pre-grade R) and health development (including preparing student teachers to deal with HIV/AIDS infected and ill students) in 100 community schools in the Free State.

Recipient	Free State Department of Education				
Subsidy	€ 425,947	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 127,784

This is a follow-up of a project that in its initial phase (2004-2008) was mainly funded by the policy area for development cooperation. The second phase, the implementation phase, includes substantive and scientific deepening of several topics.

Recipient	K.U. Leuven				
Subsidy	€ 120,000	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 36,000

The Centre for experience-based Teaching (K.U. Leuven) supervises the Early Childhood Development project on a substantive-scientific level.

#### ***Support for Free State Foundation Phase Educators to manage the First Additional Language and the Language of Learning and Teaching effectively***

Recipient	The Culture of Learning Association				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 326,695	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 32,669

The project aims to achieve high quality education in a multilingual context (where the language of learning usually differs from the mother tongue of the pupils and teachers). We aim to have maximum and sustainable impact with this far-ranging and coherent intervention. Teachers in the *Foundation Phase* are the primary target group. Other educational actors are also involved, such as provincial education specialists, teacher coaches (experts in a particular level of education who support the teachers in a district), and *Cluster Coordinating Teachers* (teachers with a coordinating role in a cluster or "school community"). Networks of teachers and officials (in schools, clusters and districts) offer support to individual teachers.

#### ***Support for FS Foundation Phase learners with barriers to Language Learning***

Recipient	The Culture of Learning Association				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 138,834	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 41,650

This project ties in with the Language-of-Learning-and-Teaching-project. More than the LoLT project, however, it emphasises effective teaching of languages for children with learning difficulties and offers a relevant specialised support programme.

**Support for Educator Development Programmes in Language, Mathematics and Science in the Othukela District in KwaZulu-Natal**

Recipient	The Culture of Learning Association				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 418,130	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 23,000

The project aims to improve the knowledge (subject matter) and skills of mathematics, science and language teachers. For teachers teaching classes in the first years of primary school, the focus lies on improving literacy and numeracy among pupils; for teachers in secondary education, the accent lies on technical content and teaching methods. The issues of dealing with concrete class practices and school management are also offered to both groups. The main method used is that of setting up Professional Working Groups (subject-related groups).

**Policy area** Economy, Science and Innovation

**Entity** Agency for Economy

**Total waste costs and waste minimisation in SMEs**

Recipient	Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs (DAEA), Arcadis Ecolas NV				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 193,657	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2009	€ 38,731

The main objective of this project is to build capacity with regard to waste reduction and the economic benefits this brings to the South African partner organisations. Small businesses will be encouraged to optimise their waste policy by gaining an understanding of the overall cost of waste production. By making companies aware of the actual cost of waste, they can be encouraged to put waste reduction measures in place that yield financial benefits. The competitiveness of these businesses will increase as a result of (1) the financial benefits, (2) increased awareness of the productiveness of the resources and (3) compliance with the environmental legislation. The project will focus on the food and metal processing sectors in KwaZulu-Natal. Capacity building will be aimed at the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment, and Trade and Industry for KwaZulu-Natal, the South African Metal Processing Association and the South African partners. To enhance the project results, the knowledge acquired will be disseminated via workshops in which a broad group of companies can take part. The MAMBO method and tools will be handed over to the South African partners, who will be in a position to apply them autonomously.

**Plato South-Africa**

Recipient	Bloemfontein Chamber of Commerce and Industry, VOKA Antwerpen Waasland				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 222,500	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 44,500

PLATO is an intensive guidance and support project for SME-managers, based on the principle of mentorship. Large companies become the godparent of smaller ones, transferring knowledge and offering support in all aspects of company management. Exchange of experience and networking between individual SMEs, the core members at the mentor companies and guest speakers are tackled at the same time. This programme is a part of the cooperation programme between South Africa and Flanders (200, 2008 and 2009). Plato South Africa's objective is to transfer the Voka Chamber of Commerce to the South African partners. The project partners, as well as the regional and national authorities, are of the opinion that the implementation of a sustainable Plato network is the answer to the needs of small and medium sized companies in South Africa. The project is in line with the South African economic policy.

**Ntataise project - hand holding of SMMEs in South Africa**

Recipient	Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA), Unizo Internationaal npo				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 238,517	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 95,407

This project entails the transfer of know-how from UNIZO to the SEDA network through the introduction, implementation and dissemination of Flemish expertise with the following goal: 1/ Capacity building of the SEDA network so that it can count on qualified executors and a technical staff that is capable of responding to economic developments (specifically targeting small enterprises). 2/ Promotion of entrepreneurship in South Africa, through the implementation of pilot projects for the creation of business-oriented support services for SMEs. 3/ Creation of bilateral contacts concerning SM(M)E support.

**SAPLATO: Sharing SMME Development Experience**

Recipient	SEDA Small Enterprise Development Agency, VOKA Antwerpen Waasland				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 237,130	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 28,215

The objective is sustainable economic capacity building and development of the South African SMEs. The exchange of Flemish experience in developing SMEs and the Plato membership concept enhance a reinforcement of entrepreneurship. This project matches the South African needs as established in national and regional policy documents. The programme forms part of the cooperation programme between South Africa and Flanders (2007, 2008 and 2009).

**Entrepreneurship training for prospective entrepreneurs in Kwazulu-Natal**

Recipient	Department of Education of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, Umgungundlovu FET college and KZN FET College, Syntra Midden-Vlaanderen npo				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 105,000	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 42,000

The aim of this project is to translate the Flemish model for entrepreneurial training to the South African situation. This is organised by Syntra Midden-Vlaanderen npo and the Department of Education of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, Umgungundlovu FET college and KZN FET College. Institutional and structural: The project develops a structure within which trainings can be organised in the existing institutions of the department of education of KwaZulu-Natal. Educational programmes and syllabuses are provided for two types of training: the train-the-trainer course and the entrepreneurial training. The project creates the educational environment and offers possibilities to train future entrepreneurs in Kwazulu Natal. As a result of the integration within existing institutional frames the results will be present for the long term.

Policy area	Culture, Youth, Sports and Media
Entity	Department of Culture, Youth, Sports and Media

**Fostering Community Centers 2007-2009**

Recipient	Vlaams Instituut voor Sportbeheer en Recreatiebeleid vzw (Buurtsport) (Flemish Institute for Sports management and Recreation policy npo (Neighbourhood Sports))				
Subsidy	€ 40,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 8,000
	€ 40,000		2009		€ 32,000

<p>BuurtSport (Neighbourhood Sports) is a Flemish campaign implemented by the Vlaams Instituut voor Sportbeheer en Recreatiebeleid (Flemish Institute for Sports management and Recreation policy) and falls under the authority of the Flemish Minister for Culture, Youth and Sport. Buurtsport has developed a project with the promotion of exercise and sports as focal points. A number of possible initiatives have been proposed and these will be further developed in consultation with the community centres and in light of local needs. The goal is to set up a programme enabling the local population to independently set up sports programmes from premises provided by the sports equipment lending service. This service can be linked to an existing initiative.</p>				
Recipient	<b>Dunia Globe vzw (Dunia Globe npo)</b>			
Subsidy	€ 40,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in
	€ 40,000		2009	2009
				€ 8,000
				€ 32,000
<p>The band "Internationals" falls under this non-profit organisation. They sought to start a new chapter based on the experience they gained and contacts they made during their successful tour of South Africa. They are now setting up a project on <i>murga</i>, a type of fanfare involving music, dance and words. In this way they hope to stimulate positive 'neighbourhood feelings'.</p>				
Recipient	<b>Poppunt</b>			
Subsidy	€ 40,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in
	€ 40,000		2009	2009
				€ 8,000
				€ 32,000
<p>This project focuses on the intermediaries in the field of South African music. The aim is to increase the capacity of local musicians through a type of low threshold "train the trainer" courses and through distribution of a publication in the community centres. Other aims are to improve the music recording facilities and to organise workshops for DJs and other musicians.</p>				
Recipient	<b>Danspunt</b>			
Subsidy	€ 40,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in
	€ 40,000		2009	2009
				€ 8,000
				€ 32,000
<p>Analogous with its intercultural activities for amateur dancers, Danspunt aims to provide support for local dancers in South Africa, focusing mainly on "urban dance". It also aims to set up opportunities for exchange with Flemish dancers and companies and to work towards giving a performance.</p>				
Recipient	<b>Vlaamse Amateurmuziekorganisatie VLAMO (Flemish Amateur Musicians Organisation)</b>			
Subsidy	€ 27,750	Commitment year	2008	Payment in
	€ 40,000		2009	2009
				€ 5,550
				€ 32,000
<p>In cooperation with the National Field Band Foundation, VLAMO (the Flemish Amateur Music Organisation) works to set up local Field Bands for young people. VLAMO's main contribution is to provide expertise to the trainers. The Field Bands are a vehicle for developing "life skills" and discussing subjects such as AIDS.</p>				
Recipient	<b>FARO</b>			
Subsidy	€ 40,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in
	€ 40,000		2009	2009
				€ 8,000
				€ 32,000
<p>The VCV (Flemish Centre for the Study of Popular Culture) aims to develop an interactive game involving intangible heritage, based on the results of the UNESCO convention. The game seeks not only to establish a verbal history of Apartheid, but also to promote capacity development in the sector and to stimulate intergenerational contact. The outcome of the workshops should provide the basis for an interactive theatre performance.</p>				

Fostering Community Centers 2007-2009					
Recipient	Archidee vzw (Archidee npo)				
Subsidy	€ 65,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 13,000
	€ 65,000		2009		€ 52,000
This organisation has a long history in South Africa and has very close links with one of the selected community centres. Above all, the project seeks to develop locally oriented dance theatre in the community centres.					
Recipient	Crossroads npo				
Subsidy	€ 40,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 8,000
	€ 40,000		2009		€ 32,000
This organisation supports the activities of the Flemish - South African “Zuiderwind” music project. The community centres seek to offer greater logistic support in order to create opportunities for local singing talent. There are also apprenticeships for singers and the main idea is to provide technical training for more professional accompaniment during musical performances, mainly for girls now belonging to the “positively discriminated” in SA.					
Recipient	National Youth Commission				
Subsidy	€ 139,695	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 32,979
	€ 114,000		2009		€ 91,200
The Flemish minister for Culture, Youth, Sport and Media will provide the NYC with an annual grant to manage cooperation, the annual activities of the four centres, and the capacity development courses. The NYC will appoint a Flemish Project Coordinator to carry out these tasks.					
The NYC built its strategy around the government’s ASGISA/JIPSA development plans. These plans are designed to promote the economic development of young people in the communities. Therefore, they will focus on addressing the shortage of skills, the high unemployment rate and the poverty affecting the country’s young people. The focus is on developing “life skills” in young people (up to the age of 35) and this objective will be included in the programmes run at the community centres.					
Recipient	4 South African community centres				
Subsidy	€ 440,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 242,000
	€ 440,000		2009		€ 198,000
The Flemish Government seeks to develop local cultural policy by “fostering” four local community centres. The project targets young people and will involve priority fields around the arts, heritage, socio-cultural activities and sports.					
The core idea of this project is that the local community centres will build the capacities needed to carry out their activities. The aim is that by the end of the project, the four centres selected will serve as an example of integrated and successful community centres. Moreover, the trainees can function as multipliers, as it were, in promoting capacity development among the players involved in the community centres. This is because the players involved in local youth policy can be informed and made aware of the issues through the activities at the community centres and the capacity development course. The selected centres should also function as a link in local cultural and youth policy, and thus, the competencies and involvement of the local players can be increased.					

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Employment and Social Economy</b>
<b>Subsidizing entity:</b>	Flemish Subsidy Agency for Work and Social Economy
<b>Spending and monitoring:</b>	(Flanders International Cooperation Agency (IAA))

#### ***Consolidation of the social economy in Kwazulu Natal (South Africa)***

Recipient	Department of Education of the Province of Kwazulu Natal				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 126,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 100,800

Economic development is being localized in two municipalities of the Province of Kwazulu Natal by means of a school food programme in a sustainable and socially acceptable manner. At least 60 (=2x30) people in the two participating municipalities earn their own income in the scope of this project and the project also offers good practical examples and successful models as regards the local economy. These people are trained in 30 schools that are involved in the Food Security Programme. They are the contacts for the communities around the schools. The training focuses on the skilled cultivation of the crops, a balanced composition of meals, and their preparation and storage.

<b>Policy domains</b>	<b>Environment, Nature and Energy</b>
<b>Entity</b>	<b>Department of Energy, Nature and Energy</b>

#### ***Advances on the 'Sustainable Natural Resource Management' project***

Recipient	Department of Agriculture and environmental Affairs (DAEA)				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 17,532	Commitment year	2003	Payment in 2009	€ 11,000

This entails a reimbursement of an amount advanced to the Flanders International Cooperation Agency in the frame of the 'Sustainable Natural Resource Management' bilateral project. This amount has already been paid to the South African authorities, hence the careful check to see whether this amount had not been previously recorded.

## **5.2 Mozambique**

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Flemish Foreign Affairs</b>
<b>Entity</b>	<b>Flanders International Cooperation Agency</b>

#### ***Construcao das oficinas de mecanica e electricidade do isdb***

Recipient	Sociedade Salesiana Mocambique				
Country	Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 1,851,195	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 281,450

Objectives:

- \* Achieve the conditions for the practical component of the electricity and mechanics training courses
- \* Contribute to improving the quality of technical and vocational education and assure qualified manpower\*
- Improve the pedagogical quality of student teachers of technical-practical knowledge in the field of mechanics and electricity\*
- Acquire the necessary competences as regards the monitoring of construction work and the maintenance of buildings

**Contribution to the Fondo Comun de Apoio ao Sector da Saude Prosaude**

Recipient	Ministério da Saúde (MISAU)				
Country	Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 3,000,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 1,000,000

Contribution to the joint fund for support of the health sector, in the framework of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) for the implementation of the Socio-Economic Plan, Health Sector, 2009, of the Mozambique Government. The plan stipulates six priorities for the health sector: environmental hygiene, local participation, capacity building management and infrastructural support.

**Contribution to FUNDEC (fundo de desenvolvimento de competencias)**

Recipient	<i>fundo de desenvolvimento de competencias</i>				
Country	Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 150,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 75,000

Contribution to the Competitive Fund for the Development of Professional Skills (FUNDEC). In the frame of PIREP FUNDEC develops initiatives to fund those institutions that do not take part in the test programme. As a result it also reaches young people who do not/no longer go to school and rural inhabitants. FUNDEC wants to fund fifteen to twenty projects in every province, or the equivalent of USD 2 million per province. FUNDEC has already paid approximately USD 1.3 million, or the equivalent of five projects per province. With the Flemish contribution it mainly wishes to fund projects in the provinces of Tete and Manica, where there is a shortage of trained labour. Moreover the rural areas also suffer from a structural lack of extracurricular training. And yet demand is latent among the villagers for such training. FUNDEC hopes to change this by offering financial support. At the same time the project supports Mozambique's government in its ambition to reduce poverty in rural areas.

**Human Resources for Health**

Recipient	<b>Institute for Tropical Medicine, Antwerp</b>				
Subsidy	€ 499,200	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2009	€ 162,450
Recipient	Ministerio Da Saude (MISAU)				
Subsidy	€ 564,400	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2009	€ 214,350

Objective : the project endeavours to improve the situation of the health workers in Mozambique, aiming to provide health care and to tackle serious health problems such as the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The working conditions of healthcare staffers in Tete is improved and valorised. A suitable environment is created for them so that they can work in the frame of a serious HIV/AIDS epidemic.

**Basic health care and capacity building in Tete, Mozambique**

Recipient	Red Cross - Flanders				
Country	Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 740,086	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 200,000

Objective: 1. to improve the health situation in the target communities in the districts Chiuta, Chifunde, Changara, Mutarara and Moatize in the province of Tete. 2. To increase the capacity of the Red Cross division on a provincial and district level.

### ***Integrated network for combating HIV/AIDS/STDs in the Tete Province***

Recipient	<b>Institute for Tropical Medicine, Antwerp</b>				
Subsidy	€ 1,353,551	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 233,961
Recipient	<b>Doctors Without Borders</b>				
Subsidy	€ 1,575,000	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 593,094
Recipient	<b>International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH/Ghent University)</b>				
Subsidy	€ 1,356,600	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 479,275

The general goal of the project is to improve the capacity of the Provincial Healthcare Services in the Tete Province (DPS Tete) with respect to high quality treatment for HIV/AIDS/STDs. The “integrated network” model for HIV/AIDS-related services, described in the HIV/AIDS/STD (2004 - 2009) Strategic Plan for the health sector remains in place, but has been reinterpreted. The emphasis has now shifted towards the inclusion of HIV/AIDS services in the general health services. In December 2006, the Tete Province started decentralising its antiretroviral therapy treatment services to all districts.

In the first phase of the project, it had been decided to give support to HIV/AIDS services provided by the health services and less direct support for activities aimed at the population. Other assistance and organisations operated in a complementary way. In the second phase, it was decided to pursue this strategy further, but with the addition of looking at decentralising the support given to an integrated course in the healthcare training centre and at capacity building within the provincial and district health services in the area of service coordination, monitoring and supervision. The aim of the project is to transfer the entirety of the HIV/AIDS/STD services to the Tete provincial hospital by the end of the first year. Activities geared towards preventing vertical transmission will be intensified and decentralised to enable them to reach the whole of the province. The provincial hospital will keep its status as a reference hospital.

The project is coordinated by the Provincial Health Services of the Tete Province (DPS Tete) and implemented by MSF, ITG and ICRH/UG. The project will run for three years.

### ***Mine action plan Mozambique Gaza Province 2009-2010***

Recipient	Apopo npo				
Country	Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 1,199,858	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 282,779

The “Mine Action Plan Mozambique Gaza Province” runs from 2009 until 2013. The Flemish Government will grant EUR 1.2 million in aid to Apopo npo for demining work in Gaza Province. The National Demining Institute (IND) has asked Apopo to take responsibility for demining Gaza Province. Apopo has elaborated a programme to ensure that all mines have been removed in this province by 2013. The npo will work district by district. Every district will undergo a ‘Mine Free District Evaluation’ before being declared safe. This concerns a total surface area of approx. 3.8 million m<sup>2</sup>. APOPO will do this for a price that is considerably lower (USD 1.3 per m<sup>2</sup>) than the internationally accepted standard of USD 2 per square metre. Next to the tracking and clearing of mines APOPO will also apply the land release principles. The aim of land release is to avoid the use of expensive mine removal instruments in places where there are probably no mines.

### 5.3 Malawi

Policy area	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency

#### ***HIV prevention programmes “Children affected by HIV/AIDS” and “Capacity development to tackle the vulnerability of women and girls with regard to HIV/AIDS”***

Recipient	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)				
Country	Malawi				
Subsidy	€ 2,000,000	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 250,000

The project develops and realises a national action plan for women and young adults. To this end Malawi works with the National AIDS Commission, the Ministry for Gender, Child Welfare and Social Development and a number of NGOs. The project helps the institutions with the implementation of the national action plan. It learns to recognize and combat the risks and dangerous practices to which women and young girls are exposed. The aim is to make this target group less vulnerable for infection and to give it better access to healthcare services, social-economic assistance and the legal system. The aim is to consolidate capacity at national and community level in order to achieve the implementation of the National Action Plan.

#### ***Support to agricultural extension training and services***

Recipient	Small Scale Livestock Promotion Programme				
Subsidy	€ 694,906	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 208,000
Recipient	Bunda College Of Agriculture				
Subsidy	€ 1,359,143	Commitment year	2008	Subsidy	€ 638,000
Recipient	Natural Resources College				
Subsidy	€ 695,700	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 208,700
Recipient	Department Of Animal Health And Livestock Development				
Subsidy	€ 989,200	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 296,760
Recipient	Department Of Agricultural Extension Services				
Subsidy	€ 752,990	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 225,897

The general objective is to support the extension services to farmers so that their activities are improved, i.e., farming itself and the small economic activities that they carry out. That is why the competences of extension workers are improved. To this end the capacity of the three agricultural schools, the two departments involved, namely Animal Health and Livestock and an NGO which already has good experience in this area, will first be increased. Moreover the training materials for the extension workers in schools and in training institutes for farmers will be upgraded. Then these institutions will once again be capable of offering farmers a more holistic package of extension services. Key figures in the farmers' community will be equipped with the necessary material as well as farmer technicians, so that they can ensure the knowledge transfer to farmers within a given community. Thanks to this knowledge these farmers will be able to achieve higher food production and improve their living conditions. Each actor will make his specific contribution to the success of this programme.

**Support to agricultural extension training and services [pilot project]**

Recipient	Bunda College Of Agriculture				
Subsidy	€ 90,111	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 18,022

The aim of this pilot project is to increase the number of extension workers and veterinary surgeons and their capacity in the short term. After a study into the needs, two groups of extension workers and veterinary surgeons will be trained in Kasungu and Mzimba; the training will focus on techniques to cooperate with extension workers on community level, who have direct access to the farmers. 60 field workers will be trained, and each extension worker will supervise five community groups. Each group has about 20 active members, bringing the total number of farmers reached to 6,000.

**Rehabilitation and management of irrigation schemes in the presidential greenbelt initiative**

Recipient	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security				
Country	Malawi				
Subsidy	€ 300,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 300,000

In the frame of this intervention the emphasis is on three objectives: institutional development, the recovery and reconstruction of irrigation schemes and the development of environment care systems. The Green Belt stretches from Karonga in the north to Nsanje in the south. This proposal wishes to inject new life into a number of old and/or new underappreciated irrigation schemes. The proposal wishes to contribute to the reconstruction of 3 irrigation schemes in Nkhosha and is part of a bigger project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.

**Contribution to an improved food security and food situation in Malawi**

Recipient	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)				
Country	Malawi				
Subsidy	€ 4,100,000	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 1,450,000

Flanders has been working with the Malawian government and the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) to set up an integrated food security programme. Small farmers are central to this. Their needs and requirements make up the core of the programme. Micro-projects are being set up with the purpose of improving food security through crop diversification. Currently, most of the Malawian people are highly dependent on maize production, which partly explains the high degree of malnutrition. Therefore, small farmers should be less dependent on subsistence farming. The integrated approach focuses not only on crop production, but also on the commercialisation process: processing, storage and searching for agricultural produce markets. Less obvious aspects to improve the general domestic food situation are covered as well: potable water, sanitation, food lessons and social care. Finally, government capacity will be built up in order to develop and implement a strong food security policy.

**Support for HIV/AIDS diagnosis in the dream centres in Malawi**

Recipient	Viva Africa npo				
Country	Malawi				
Subsidy	€ 146,775	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 102,745

Improvement of the diagnosis for monitoring purposes of the HIV/AIDS infection. In practice 7,500 analyses for viral loads are carried out.

**Contribution to the joint support fund for the healthcare sector in Malawi**

Recipient	Ministry Of Health Malawi				
Country	Malawi				
Subsidy	€ 2,000,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 1,000,000

All inhabitants of Malawi will be offered a minimum basic healthcare service. The Programme of Work is being carried out at national and district level since 2004 together with donors. This entails a minimum service which is offered free of charge to the entire population. The Programme of Work is being carried out at national and district level since 2004 together with donors.

The PoW comprises the following pillars:

- Development of human capital in the sector
- Medicine and medical necessities
- Essential/basic health facilities
- Infrastructure
- Routine work at service level
- Central activities including policy and system development

**Policy area** Agriculture and Fisheries**Entity** Department of Agriculture and Fisheries**Support of the cattle sector in Malawi: investment in artificial insemination**

Recipient	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development of Malawi				
Country	Malawi				
Subsidy	€ 75,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 67,500

The aim of this Flemish investment is to step up the productivity and production of dairy cattle in order to increase the consumption of milk and dairy products by improving artificial insemination services. In practice the following actions are undertaken:

- the renovation of the existing liquid nitrogen installation;
- the construction of a cold room;
- investment in microscopes, straw filler, freezing machine, semen bank, AI kits,...

## 5.4 Other countries

**Policy area** Environment, Nature and Energy**Entity** Flemish Environment Agency (VMM)**CROW (Croatian Concept of Reporting on Water)**

Recipient	Croatian Environment Agency				
Country	Croatia				
Subsidy	€ 90,000	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 19,849

Integration of water-related instruments and concepts in a Croatian reporting structure of the National Environment Information System. The project provided for a number of meetings (in Belgium and in Croatia) and workshops (in Croatia); during the last meeting in Belgium a Croatian partner worked at the VMM (Flemish Environment Agency) in the frame of a work placement. The meetings, the workshops and the work placement were all aimed at promoting the integration of CROW tools in their methods and IT applications.

Policy area	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs

***Formación de capital humano para la actividad exportadora de los pequeños medianos agricultores de Chile phase II***

Recipient	Instituto de Promoción Agraria				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 98,000	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 23,000

The starting point is that indigenous leaders need to be trained better in order to enforce higher and better levels of representation, participation and organisation of indigenous representation. This capacity building will enable them to carry out their leadership more efficiently at all levels up to and including public office. But this initial starting point is now being completed with a training in the productive, economic sector thus enabling the poorest communities to produce and market primary products and traditional products themselves.

The project has five specific objectives:

- 1° Acquiring conceptual and practical insights as regards the efficient and effective exercise of the leadership role and developing the necessary personal skills to be able to exercise this role.
- 2° Inform oneself about the key elements of good citizenship, which at the same will enable participants to understand the political system and the democratic process in Chile.
- 3° Establishing a network of indigenous persons and organisations from selected regions for a permanent exchange of capacity-building experiences and processes.
- 4° Offering information as regards the offer (private and public) related to various initiatives for the development of indigenous populations.
- 5° Implementing capacity building and training in the field of economic and productive activities as practical instruments which will enable the poorest communities to produce and market primary products and traditional products themselves.

***Mesa de Dialogo Social Región de la Araucanía. Hacia una Región Sostenible y Socialmente Responsable***

Recipient	Corporación de Justicia y Democracia				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 50,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 50,000

- The aim of this project is to consult with all the sectors of the Ninth Region (social, economic, political) on the priorities that need to be given precedence at policy level. The aim is to turn the Ninth Region into a social and economically sustainable region.
- The conclusions and results of the ten different working groups will form the cornerstone of and result in a strategic regional development plan, "Plan de Desarrollo Regional (EDR) 2010-2020" but also give rise to concrete recommendations in order to ensure that the low social and economic indicators of the Ninth Region turn positive.
- All the political decision-makers of the Ninth Region will take part in this consultation: the Intendant, directors and advisers of all the government agencies in the Ninth Region, elected deputies and senators for the Ninth Region, mayors, governors. Interest organisations and NGOs will also take part in this consultation.

**Rüpü Pewen - El sendero de las Araucarias**

Recipient	Universidad de la Frontera (UFRO)				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 145,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 75,000

The starting point of this project is the development of rural ecotourism with maximum participation of the communities, both Mapuche and non-Mapuche, in the municipalities of Lonquimay and Curacautín and with respect for Pewenche culture. Up until now the development of rural tourism in the Ninth Region has barely taken into account the cultural individuality of the Pewenche. The project "Rüpü Pewen – El sendero de las Araucarias" (the route of the Araucaria trees) uses this cultural individuality as its starting point. Objectives:

1. The elaboration of a development model of cultural and "community" tourism by Pewenche entrepreneurs in the Andes Zone of the Araucanía Region.
2. Offer and develop an economically complementary alternative which reactivates the productivity of urban and rural communities and promotes quality of life.
3. The third main objective is to set up a model that can be ratified for other areas with the option of arriving at integration in the medium-long and long term.

**Development of an innovative environmental monitoring network for the Sustainable Development of the Chilean fjords**

Recipient	Flanders Marine Institute (Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee (VLIZ))				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 50,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 43,000

The project encompasses the sustainable management of the southern waters in the Chilean archipelago. The fjord zone stretches from Puerto Montt (10th Region) to Terra del Fuego (13th Region) and is 2,000 km long. In recent years this region in the south of Chile has experienced explosive growth as regards aquaculture and tourism. In other words the human activities in this zone have increased considerably. This human intervention, however, takes place without the necessary scientific foundation as regards the ecological capacity of this zone. At present there is no long-term vision for this area.

The project forms the cornerstone of a scientifically underpinned approach in the long term by regularly monitoring the entire zone. This monitoring network will be launched in cooperation with six ships that constantly sail this region. This will have to result in:

- the permanent availability of (near real time) high resolution images of a number of environment parameters which can be immediately viewed on the Internet.
- an early warning system to warn all the parties concerned about hazardous conditions related to a lack of oxygen and the presence of toxic (or harmful) algae
- the availability of web publications and "best estimate" maps of the current conditions
- the creation, promotion and dissemination of quality-controlled multi-varied datasets based on observations

## 6. Multilateral cooperation

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The Framework Decree on development cooperation defines multilateral cooperation as forms of cooperation by which the Flemish government funds or co-funds activities in the framework of the development policy of a multilateral organisation. These are intergovernmental organisations, including European institutions and international organisations for regional cooperation in the countries of the South.

Flanders has developed structural relations with a number of international organisations, such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Contributions towards these UN organisations are largely earmarked for Southern Africa, i.e., the Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) or the Flemish Development Cooperation partner countries.

### International Labour Organisation (ILO)

In October 1997, the Flemish government concluded a general cooperation agreement with the ILO, and in 2001, a fund was set up to facilitate technical cooperation. This trust fund can be used to fund projects run by the ILO and the ILO training centre in Turin. Each year, a committee of representatives of the Flemish Government and the ILO formulates recommendations regarding the activities that may be funded. Based on this, the Flemish Government makes a decision. The following are considered to be thematic priority areas:

- stimulating employment for young people and vulnerable groups;
- promotion of social dialogue and tripartite consultation, the reinforcement of the organisations of the social partners;
- health and safety on the work floor (maritime sector and port sector included);
- promoting equality between men and women in the workplace.

The projects supported in 2009 are related to the creation of youth employment and social dialogue in South Africa.

### World Health Organisation (WHO)

The Flemish Government is involved in the WHO's activities in several ways. Each year delegates participate in the institutional meetings of the organisation. Flemish healthcare objectives are based on the WHO "Health for All" strategy.

The Flemish Government supports the technical cooperation of the WHO since 2001. On 9 April 2008 a cooperation agreement with the organisation was signed to provide a structural policy framework for the cooperation. It entered into force on 1 August 2008.

### UNAIDS

The global fight against HIV/AIDS has been one of the horizontal priorities in the Flemish Development Cooperation since 2002. Flanders and UNAIDS signed a cooperation agreement in 2006 which sets out a policy framework for current structural cooperation between Flanders and UNAIDS. In this framework, the geographical focus is on southern Africa, more particularly, on the SADC region (Southern African Development Community). Flanders makes a contribution of EUR 3 million. Currently the continuation of this structural cooperation is being assessed based on an external and an internal evaluation and in case of continuation, in which form.

1. result area 6: HIV prevention programmes (focus on SADC countries);

2. result area 8: children affected by HIV and AIDS (focus on SADC countries);
3. result area 7: women and young adult girls (Malawi and Mozambique).

## UNESCO

On 6 March 1998 the Flemish government and UNESCO signed a cooperation treaty that forms the basis of Flemish financial support to research projects. These projects are set in the framework of the publicly determined UNESCO research strategy. Flanders can introduce its own (international) expertise in this cooperation. In 1999, in implementation of this agreement, the UNESCO/Flanders Funds in Trust for the promotion of science (FUST) was set up to further UNESCO's scientific activity. In addition, the general Flemish UNESCO Trust Fund is supported as well. Contributions from this fund occur in consultation with the Flemish Government. The Flemish Government also funds accommodation and support of the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) Project Office of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC).

## International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC)

The International Trade Centre (ITC), established in 1964, is the technical cooperation agency for operational entrepreneurial aspects of trade of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The ITC supports developing and transition economies, and more particularly their enterprises, in their pursuit of full development of exports and improvement of imports. The organisation is active in fields such as trade promotion, building production capacity and institutional reinforcement of the private sector. The underlying idea is to promote the sustainable economic growth of these countries by improving their exports. The Flemish Government confirmed the Framework agreement on 18 July 2008 in order to structure the support between the ITC and Flanders.

## UNICEF

The cooperation between the international organisation UNICEF and Flanders is mainly directed at financial project support. Apart from the emergency relief provided through UNICEF, the aid of the Department of Education also deserves to be mentioned. At the end of 2007 UNICEF Belgium and the Minister of Education, Mr. Frank Vandenbroucke signed a Letter of Intent with respect to a structural cooperation for the period 2008-2011, whereby the Flemish Minister of Education granted a subsidy of about EUR 2.5 million per year for three educational projects in Malawi, Mozambique and India.

The projects aim to reform all elementary schools in the target regions into "child-friendly" schools. These "child-friendly" schools should be the result of a quality impulse at several levels: the government, the school environment (materials and infrastructure) and the teachers. A child-friendly school aims to create a healthy, physically and emotionally safe, and psychologically stimulating environment for every child, with a focus on girls and vulnerable children. The children are given an explicit share in the implementation of the projects: participation of children - even the youngest - is an important element in the UNICEF strategy.

## Other

In 2009 there were also some smaller payments to the OECD and core contributions to international treaties and institutions such as e.g., the International Seed Testing Organisation (ISTA) and the Montreal Protocol.

Policy area	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency

**WHO initiative for healthy pregnancy: introducing the WHO antenatal care model in Southern Africa**

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Subsidy	€ 1,000,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 900,000

The present programme specifically focuses on the priorities formulated by Flanders in these three countries, namely :

- improved mother and child care;
- The fight against AIDS/HIV, malaria and other life-threatening diseases;
- Capacity building of local health systems, including the training of health workers and increased access to healthcare services;

The outcome is reduced mortality among pregnant women and young children, before, during and after birth evoked by better care and specific attention for pregnancy care.

**Contribution in the fight against HIV/AIDS in the SADC countries: women, young people and children**

Recipient	The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Subsidy	€ 1,000,000	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2009	€ 1,000,000

The programme wishes to contribute to the realisation of national action plans for women and girls as regards HIV/AIDS and to prevent infection by mobilising sufficient resources and increase the capacity to encourage a preventative policy.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene as a tool in the struggle for survival of children**

Recipient	UNICEF (through its Belgian committee)				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Subsidy	€ 632,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 632,000

The aim is to improve conditions as regards water and sanitation in Mozambique with the aim of reducing child mortality. In order to underpin its campaign, the Flemish Government will support UNICEF Belgium to: 1. to realise the campaign towards the general public through press events, publications and studies; 2. set up structural actions as regards water, sanitation and hygiene, among others in Malawi and Mozambique, partner countries of Flemish development cooperation.

**Child maltreatment prevention project 2009-2010**

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Subsidy	€ 149,700	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 134,700

The aim of the present project proposal on child maltreatment is to build on the previous project that was endorsed by Flanders as regards the prevention of child maltreatment. The project entailed the drawing up of country reports in order to chart the situation as regards child maltreatment in Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa. The present project wishes to convert the recommendations of the country reports for Malawi and South Africa in practice so that both countries can develop the capacity for a good prevention strategy as regards child maltreatment. The WHO raises awareness among governments and elites in the South to pay more policy attention for child maltreatment. Trainings of government personnel and the further development of a support network in various SADC countries also receive support.

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Flemish Foreign Affairs</b>
<b>Entity</b>	<b>Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs</b>

#### ***HPV Vaccines Project: Study of Effective Delivery Strategies for Adolescents***

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Several developing countries				
Subsidy	€ 67,000	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 7,000

The WHO is developing research into HPV vaccination (against cervical cancer) in the developing countries. The study investigates the impact of providing a total health package for adolescents combined with an HPV vaccination. External partners are Sensoa and the Universities of Ghent and Antwerp.

#### ***LEEP Training Workshop***

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Nigeria, Zambia, Madagascar				
Subsidy	€ 78,567	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 78,567

The aim of this project is local capacity building to benefit the (preventative) treatment of cervical cancer, according to a “see and treat” approach. The project follows from a previously implemented pilot project as regards cervical cancer prevention in 6 African countries.

A study has shown that the lack of knowledge and human resources among healthcare personnel constitutes an important obstacle for the improvement and prevention of cervical cancer. That is why a train-the-trainer programme is required to train healthcare personnel and consolidate local capacity.

Surgeons of the six participating WHO project countries (Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Nigeria, Zambia, Madagascar) and 2 surgeons of the PATH vaccine and the START UP project in Uganda have taken part in the training. The workshop makes training and equipment available to every participant so s/he can organise trainings in his/her country of origin.

#### ***Investment Compact Programme of the OECD***

Recipient	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)				
Country	Several				
Subsidy	€ 100,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 90,000
	€ 100,000		2007		€ 10,000

The vision of the Investment Compact Programme is that the recovery of peace, stability and welfare in South-Eastern Europe is only feasible if the economic, institutional and administrative organisation of the states inspire general confidence that decisions are taken in accordance with rules and regulations and that the decision-making process is transparent and controllable. The ICP aims at a solid foundation of sustainable growth and development in the area. The ICP is based on the understanding that foreign and domestic investments are the foundation of a successful recovery and growth policy. This implies that the countries must attract investments by means of a diversified economic approach. (The programme not only addresses economic aspects, but also subjects such as judicial moderation, skills gaps between education and industry, etc.)

### **Organisational support and capacity building of the water management strategy CAZALAC**

Recipient	University of Ghent				
Country	various Latin American and Caribbean countries				
Subsidy	€ 328,100	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 155,618

This project is part of the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme. It contributes to the establishment of a water centre for arid and semi-arid regions in Latin-America and the Caribbean area in La Serena, Chile.

### **Budget support to the UN agency for Palestinian Refugees UNWRA**

Recipient	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Subsidy	€ 300,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 250,000

UNWRA is a UN Agency focusing mainly on providing humanitarian assistance to Palestinian refugees in the Middle-East, and providing food, shelter and clothing distribution as well as education, health care, employment and other services.

### **International Labour Organisation (ILO)**

The Flemish Government gives biennial support to the ILO's Trust Fund. Project allocation occurs in consultation with the Flemish Government.

Each year, a committee made up of representatives from the Flemish Government and the ILO formulates recommendations on the activities to be funded, on the basis of which the Flemish Government makes a decision. The following are considered to be thematic priority areas:

- stimulating employment for young people and vulnerable groups;
- promotion of the social dialogue and tripartite consultation, the reinforcement of the organisations of the social partners;
- **health and safety on the work floor (maritime sector and port sector included);**
- **promoting equality between men and women in the workplace.**

#### **Social Entrepreneurship Targeting Youth in South Africa (SETYSA)**

	Country	South Africa	Amount	€ 200,000
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The ILO proposes to encourage small enterprises with a social purpose as an instrument for job creation in the townships. The proposal links to the running project "SAY-JUMP!" that promotes the establishment of cooperatives in three deprived districts as a means of job creation for adolescents. The starting point of the new programme is that the "social economy" concept has not been tested sufficiently in South Africa and that the improvement of social enterprises could meet several societal needs: additional job creation for young people and the development of welfare services for the local community.

The final project proposal must be in accordance with the South African Decent Work Programme, developed on a tripartite basis, whereby job creation for adolescents is one of the top priorities. The Flemish Service for Employment and Vocational Training (VDAB) has been asked to take a coordinating role. VDAB can involve other Flemish actors in the implementation (SYNTRA, the coalition partners...). The Higher Institute for Labour Studies (HIVA) will be involved in monitoring, analysing, stocktaking and wider publication of the programme.

### General Flemish UNESCO Trust Fund

The Trust Fund agreement (approved by the Flemish Government on 5 October 2007) provides for a biennial contribution by the Flemish Government into the General Flemish UNESCO Trust Fund. The first period for the allocation of the contribution is the period 2007-2009. Project allocation occurs in consultation with the Flemish Government. The registration of these projects is based on the expenditure figures supplied to us by UNESCO. The dollar/euro conversion is based on the day rate of the day of payment.

Article 2, par. 7 of the Trust Fund Agreement stipulates that activities in the following sectors be given priority:

- education for all and the implementation of the Dakar framework;
- education about and cultural approach to prevention and care of AIDS/HIV;
- cultural diversity and the intercultural dialogue;
- protection and preservation of cultural heritage;
- communication and media.

### Network for the Dissemination of indigenous Cinema: Cameras for Diversity

Countries	Latin America	Amount	€ 156,043
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This regional project was drawn up to protect and promote the most important and prevalent aspects of intangible heritage of the Latin American indigenous tradition through the promotion of knowledge of these traditions and access to communication and technological resources. The use of ICT aims to contribute to the revival of the identity of the indigenous population and to regain their dignity.

One of the objectives of this project consists of integrating plans and strategies to preserve this heritage by allowing native film makers to disseminate and promote audiovisual work on native topics. At the same time, this project aims to give indigenous cultures access to the media. Another important aspect of this project is the reinforcement of ties between indigenous organisations, film producers, etc., who are interested in indigenous subjects in Latin America and the Caribbean.

### A series of pilot projects in community-based intangible heritage inventorying on a grassroots-level in six selected SADC countries: Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia

Country	(see title)	Amount	€ 195,225
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With this project UNESCO wishes to complete a series of pilot inventory exercises at grassroots level (basic level of society) in six Southern African countries. Six pilot communities (one in each country) will be selected in a question-oriented manner. The project itself consists of four phases. An initial training workshop will be followed by a number of months of field work. The communities and their cultural officials will carry out this inventory. Follow-up sessions will be organised to evaluate the quality of the exercise and to improve the methodology used.

UNESCO expects that the national authorities and the communities will be able to list profitable resources and methods as a result of this project in order to make an inventory of intangible cultural heritage. The pilot project can be subsequently used as a model for a national inventory exercise for intangible cultural heritage. The project will thus assist the countries concerned in order to protect their intangible cultural heritage as described in the convention.

<b>Preserving Natural World Heritage and Cultural Landscapes in South-Eastern Europe: capacity building in tourism planning and management</b>				
	Countries	South-Eastern Europe	Amount	€ 113,131
<p>The project has three objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the management capacity of World Heritage sites for planning and managing tourism;</li> <li>- Facilitating the gathering and development of regional educational material;</li> <li>- Developing an action plan for a regional learning platform for South-Eastern Europe and sharing the learnings within the region and with other world heritage sites.</li> </ul>				
<b>Health Education through training in photo romance books (Photo novels)</b>				
	Countries	SADC	Amount	€ 155,432
<p>In the framework of this project actors, script writers, photographers and editors from SADC countries will be gathered. The project's aim is to facilitate the creation of new HIV/AIDS sensitive and qualitative story collections in the African market by offering professional training. The beneficiary editors will be selected in consultation with the national editors' associations. Only editors who are active in the field of 'edutainment' and illustrated publications are eligible.</p> <p>The stories, which are written in good local language, shall be culturally adapted, based on gender equality and human rights, and will also be correct from a scientific and pedagogical point of view and written in an entertaining manner. If the publishers are capable of producing their own HIV/AIDS sensitive photo story collection, these publishers will be capable of presenting educational projects that can provide an answer to HIV and AIDS.</p>				

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Agriculture and Fisheries</b>
<b>Entity</b>	Agency for Agriculture and Fisheries

<b>Core contributions to international organisations</b>		<b>Payment in 2009</b>
	International Seed Testing Organisation (ISTA)	€ 4,187

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Environment, Nature and Energy</b>
<b>Entity</b>	Department of Environment, Nature and Energy

<b>Core contributions to international organisations</b>		<b>Payment in 2009</b>
UNEP	African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement	€ 9,596
UNEP	Vienna Treaty for the protection of the ozone layer	€ 2,247
UNEP	The Montreal Protocol	€ 15,423
UNEP	Convention on biological diversity	€ 46,779
UNEP	The Cartagena Protocol	€ 10,030
UNEP	Basel Convention on cross-border transfers of hazardous waste	€ 18,962
UNEP	Stockholm Treaty - POPs	€ 20,771
UNFCCC	Climate Framework Treaty	€ 54,692
UNFCCC	The Kyoto Protocol	€ 41,077
UNFCCC	Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities (TFSA) and Trust Fund for Facilitation Participation of Parties (TFP)	€ 23,915

Policy area	Education and training
Entity	Department of Education and Training

***Towards child-friendly schools in Koraput District (State of Orissa, India)***

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	India				
Subsidy	€ 250,560	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2009	€ 25,056

This educational project focuses on children, mostly girls, from the underprivileged castes and tribes of the Indian state of Orissa. These Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are the poorest and most underprivileged groups in Indian society. Most of the children from these groups do not attend school or they drop out at an early age. Through specific actions aimed at schools, the local community and parents, this project aims to improve the quality of education, and to ensure that more children participate in education. The project is implemented in the Pottangi and Dasmantpur Blocks in the Koraput district.

***Review on Higher Education in Regional and City Development (Free State) - Programme on Institutional Management in Higher Education (IMHE)***

Recipient	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)				
Country	South Africa				
Subsidy	€ 90,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 75,000

The aim of this study is to analyse how the Higher Education system has an impact or can have an impact on regional developments and how these developments can be accelerated. Higher Education makes a contribution to human capital, the development of skills, technology transfer and innovation in entrepreneurship, but also to social, cultural and environment developments. As a result of the collaboration in the frame of this study Higher Education institutions, public and private actors are gathered and partnerships formed.

***Quality Elementary Education through social inclusion in Orissa (India)***

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	India				
Subsidy	€ 1,470,127	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 1,323,114
	€ 629,188		2008		€ 62,919

This project is linked with the smaller project in Korapu, but its set-up is much broader. The activities in the scope of this project target 3 dimensions: creating communal awareness about the importance of education for indigenous girls, social inclusion (better access to high quality education for all), capacity building in federated entities and districts in terms planning and monitoring of initiatives regarding education for girls.

***Child Friendly Schools in Malawi***

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	Malawi				
Subsidy	€ 629,188	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 111,259
	€ 629,188		2009		€ 511,230

The many educational needs in Malawi will be alleviated by interventions in the districts of Mwanza, Neno, Blantyre Rural, Dedza, Kasungu, Nsanje and Thyolo. The capacity of 150 schools will be reinforced to enable children, and girls in particular, to enrol and finish elementary school. A child-friendly environment will be created in 20 schools by providing educative materials for pupils and teachers, classrooms, school desks, latrines and water wells. The "Child-Friendly Schools" model will be institutionalised in all elementary schools.

**Child friendly schools for Africa (Mozambique)**

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 1,112,592	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 62,263
	€ 1,112,592		2009		€ 481,226

The objective is to turn all elementary schools in Changara (about 100 in total) into "Child-Friendly Schools". All schools must have adequate basic infrastructure to provide quality education to all children from the district (about 45,000 children), including orphans and other vulnerable children. To achieve this goal, the schools will receive a "minimum quality package", containing components such as training in child-oriented teaching, renovation of damaged classrooms, development of separate sanitary facilities for boys and girls, a focus on learning life skills, social mobilisation to promote education for girls and HIV prevention and the health screening of children at schools. The Changara communities are actively involved in school management.

**Policy area** Employment and Social Economy**Subsidizing entity:** Flemish Subsidy Agency for Work and Social Economy**Spending and monitoring:** (Flanders International Cooperation Agency (ICA))**Decent work country programme support project - improving social dialogue in Mozambique**

Recipient	International Labour Organisation (ILO)				
Country	Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 778,394	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 600,000
	€ 991,325		2007		€ 420,000

The Improving Social Dialogue (ISD) project's objective is to enable employees and employer organisations to adequately defend the interests of their members and to have more of an impact on agenda-determining forums and activities. To this end an attempt is made to consolidate employee and employer organisations and to make them more accessible, transparent and representative. The emphasis is on the capacity building of the employee and employer organisations to effectively defend the interests of their members with specific attention for female employees.

**Policy area** Department of Mobility and Public Works**Entity** Department of Mobility and Public Works**Building capacity in road traffic safety**

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Subsidy	€ 150,000	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 65,000

Road traffic accidents are an important cause of youth and adolescent deaths in Africa and also the main reason for medical care to young people. Most developing countries lack adequate planning capacity for preventive action, both on a level of physical measures (e.g., speed limits near schools) and behavioural measures (wearing safety helmets, visibility in traffic, etc.). The WHO takes action to tackle the problem of young casualties through the installation of a special unit, the "Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention". Together with the "World report for road traffic injury prevention" this plan is a framework wherein specific programmes and projects are initiated which are directed towards the casualties and children in traffic.

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Economy, Science and Innovation</b>
<b>Entity</b>	Department of Economics, Science and Innovation

#### **UNESCO-IODE Project Office**

#### **United Nations University - Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS)**

Subsidy	€ 1,039,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 1,039,000
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The United Nations University was founded in 1972, after a recommendation by the United Nations that a new type of university was needed to advance international academic cooperation, undertake problem-oriented multi-disciplinary research on urgent world problems and stimulate research and training in the countries of the South. The UNU studies world problems that fall within the United Nations' sphere of interest: peace and government, development, environment, science and technology. The UNU is headquartered in Tokyo. The UN has set up research and training facilities in several parts of the world in order to concentrate on particular problems and forge links with existing universities, national research centres, etc.

Since the operating year 2001, the United Nations University (UNU) has received an annual grant from the Flemish Community to carry out the "Comparative Regional Integration Studies" training and research programme (CRIS). The conditions for awarding this grant in the 2005 - 2009 operating period are stipulated in the fourth "Memorandum of Understanding" of 6 July 2005 between the Flemish Government, the United Nations University and the College of Europe.

#### **Flanders UNESCO Science Trust Fund (FUST)**

Subsidy	€ 1,481,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 1,481,000
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Five (water-related) projects were funded during phase I of the FUST (2000 - 2004). On 3 April 2003, the cooperation agreement between the Flemish Government and UNESCO was extended for a new five-year period. The Flemish Government approved the first series of six projects to be funded in phase II of the FUST (2004 - 2009) on 30 April 2004 and then approved the second series of another five projects on 28 April 2006. The website, <http://www.iode.org/fust/>, provides an overview of the activities carried out under the FUST.

Pursuant to article 2, par. 6 of the 2004 - 2009 cooperation agreement between the Flemish Government and UNESCO, all of these projects fall within the action radius of the UNESCO's specific Sciences, Environment and Sustainable Development programme. The Flemish Government approved the financing of the FUST at the rate of EUR 1,421,000, a sum that will increase annually in line with the prevailing health index in each of the years to come under the current cooperation agreement.

## 7. Indirect cooperation

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The Framework Decree on development cooperation defines indirect cooperation as forms of cooperation in which the Flemish Government funds or co-funds activities in the framework of the development policy of an indirect actor, with the exception of emergency relief and humanitarian aid. These are institutions and organisations such as non-governmental organisations, universities and scientific institutions, unions, private institutions, and local and provincial governments. The following categories are classified as indirect cooperation.

### Municipal Development Cooperation

The Flemish municipal development cooperation covenants started in 2001 as a three-year pilot project. Local authorities were encouraged to develop their own development cooperation policies via annual agreements. In 2004, this policy was formalised by Decree. Since then, cities and municipalities have been able to conclude three-year covenants. There are two types: there is the general covenant, which focuses on local development cooperation policy, and then there is the direct cooperation covenant, which supports a city's link to a municipality in the South. In 2008, by order of the FICA, the Higher Institute for Labour (HIVA), prepared the first assessment of the decree regarding the policy on municipal development cooperation covenants.

### Raising awareness and development education

The Flemish Government wants to contribute to the creation of a platform for international cooperation and the development of an attitude of international solidarity in the context of a sustainable global society. In 2004, the policy on development education was formalised by Decree. The Decree interprets development education as an activity directed toward developing people's understanding, attitudes and behaviours in order to enable them to help bring about a more unified and sustainable global society. This involves both individual and collective action. Every year, the FICA calls for organisations to submit development education projects.

In addition, the FICA stimulates the attention of the media for the South by providing structural support for IPS and Mo\* Magazine and presenting the annual North-South press award. The Flemish Government entered into a cooperation agreement with Wereldmediahuis vzw (World Mediahouse npo, the publisher of Mo\*Magazine) and Inter press Service (IPS) in 2008. In view of the parties' many common objectives it was decided to enter into a mutual cooperation agreement for the implementation of three subsidies.

### Trade and development

Flanders funds the non-profit organisation Ex-Change, an international posting platform for business leaders and other experts who voluntarily and temporarily go to the South to provide consultancy services. There they use management training and guidance to promote a productive enterprise climate. Flanders funds the npo under the mutual agreement that 30% of Ex-Change's activities take place in either of the three partner countries.

The Vlaams Waarborgfonds (Flemish Venture Capital Guarantee Fund), set up in 2005, supports Flemish development funds that lend money to micro-financing organisations in the South. With the help of small-scale loans, local farmers, market women and young adults are given the opportunity to set up a trade or a one-man business. Therefore, micro-financing is a powerful means of generating *pro-poor* growth. In 2009 EUR 248,000 was transferred to the fund but there were no transfers by the fund to the South; as a result this contribution cannot be recorded according to the OECD.

Furthermore, the Flanders Import Helpdesk helps companies in our partner countries to export their products. It devotes most of its attention to local SMEs because these organisations are most likely to bring about stable employment and welfare. The Government decided to extend the **Go North** project in 2008; a long-term vision must be prepared in the meantime. Finally, the Flemish development cooperation is also active in the area of sustainable trade, particularly Fair Trade and the *Common Code for the Coffee Community* (4C).

### Flemish Fund for Tropical Forest

In 2002, the Flemish Government set up a Flemish fund to help conserve the Tropical Forests. This fund is an example of how Flanders translates some of its international commitments in the area of biodiversity and sustainable forest management into actions. The fund is managed by the Agency for Nature and Forests and the Flemish non-profit organisation, Groenhart.

In the interim, an assessment has been made of the activities of the Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests. The report commended the set-up, objectives and results of the Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests. It was noted, however, that the preparatory work involved in selecting projects could be more efficiently approached. Therefore, the public call for projects will be dispensed while the organisation will use the broad network it has since developed to actively prospect for interesting projects. Additionally, the activities of the Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests will bear greater relation in the future to the challenge of climate change. The Fund aims to concentrate more of its resources on forestation and reforestation projects in the context of the Kyoto protocol, and at the same time, to work harder to ensure that projects of this type make a real contribution toward conserving biodiversity and the social development of the population groups involved.

### Flemish Partnership Water for Development

The Flemish Partnership Water for Development was launched on World Water Day 2004 as a cooperative link between several Flemish NGOs, companies, (educational) institutions and the Flemish government. Flanders has committed to help halve the number of people who are denied access to pure water, by 2015. This commitment arises from the Millennium Development Goals (New York, 2000) and agreements reached at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002). The clear and concrete goal of the Partnership is to supply a number of people in the Third World equivalent to that of the Flemish population with water and sanitation by 2015. The Flemish Minister for Environment and Nature launches an annual call for proposals on water and sanitation projects for the South.

### Scientific institutions

Science and innovation play an important role in capacity building in developing countries. In its support of scientific cooperation with developing countries, the Flemish government has always preferred initiatives linked to the activities of multilateral organisations such as UNESCO, UNIDO or the WHO. In this way, it can achieve maximum impact with a relatively limited budget.

In addition to funding the UNESCO/Flanders Funds in Trust for the promotion of science, the Flemish government has recently awarded short-term funding to the Institute for Plant Biotechnology for Developing Countries (IPBO) and the International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH). On 6 July 2007, the Flemish Government approved the 2007 - 2011 management agreements with the IPBO and ICRH. Structural funding is provided from the Education and Training policy area to finance the activities of the Institute for Tropical Medicine in Antwerp and the Institute of Development Policy and Management.

### Scholarships

The Flemish government annually awards a number of scholarships to enable students from developing countries to attend seminars, courses and programmes in Flanders. Among others, the Antwerp/Flanders

Port Training Centre (APEC) and the Institute of Transport and Maritime Management Antwerp (ITMMA) contribute to the transfer of port and transport-related knowledge from Flanders to the South. Scholarship students who follow training in Flanders receive a visa for the duration of their degree. This is a guarantee that the acquired know-how will be used again in the developing country of origin.

Flanders also funds the non-profit organisation WES in its organisation of the “Sustainable Tourism Destination Management” course, which is aimed at professionals from Southern Africa.

### Peace promoting initiatives

The general foreign policy budget sets aside an annual sum to support peace-promoting initiatives. Due to the modest size of these resources, they are concentrated on projects in the Palestinian Territories. One of the 2009 contributions was an amount of EUR 300,000 to the UN aid organisation for Palestinian Refugees (UNWRA).

### Support to NGOs and/or NPOs

The Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB) receives structural funding from the Flemish government to support its registered office. A number of other Flemish NGOs also receive wage subsidies in the framework of the Flemish Intersectoral Agreement for the Social Profit Sector or DAC & Gesco employment programmes.

## 7.1 Municipal Development Cooperation

Policy area	Flemish Foreign Affairs				
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency				
<b><i>Support, training and guidance programme under the municipal covenant policy on development cooperation</i></b>					
Recipient	Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities (Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten VVSG)				
Subsidy	€ 28,333	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 26,010
	€ 173,748		2009		€ 130,311

Municipality/City	City to city cooperation with	Commitment	Payment in 2009
Aalst	-	€ 70,500	€ 18,930
Bierbeek	San Felipe de Oña (Ecuador)	€ 141,000	€ 39,231
Bornem	Nquthu (South Africa)	€ 110,150	€ 18,233
Brasschaat	Tarija (Bolivia)	€ 141,000	€ 41,268
Brussels	Kinshasa (DR Congo)	€ 141,000	€ 40,445
Dilbeek	Stellenbosch (South Africa)	€ 153,300	€ 49,445
Edegem	San Jeronimo (Peru)	€ 118,500	€ 34,784
Essen	Witzenberg (South Africa)	€ 111,500	€ 38,432
Etterbeek	Essaouira (Morocco)	€ 141,000	€ 25,327
Evergem	Guaranda (Ecuador)	€ 140,800	€ 45,547
Geel	-	€ 70,500	€ 15,578
Genk	Francistown (Botswana)	€ 153,000	€ 56,570
Ghent	Mangaung (South Africa)	€ 156,000	€ 45,879
Harelbeke	-	€ 83,281	€ 32,528
Hasselt	Outat-Ouad-El-Hadj (Morocco)	€ 141,000	€ 44,202
Herent	Sahakok Region (Guatemala)	€ 141,000	€ 41,541
Hoogstraten	-	€ 70,500	€ 22,113
Ypres	Wa (Ghana)	€ 141,000	€ 42,858
Koksijde	Albina (Suriname)	€ 116,800	€ 30,590
Kortrijk	Cebu-City (Philippines)	€ 141,000	€ 46,659
Leuven	-	€ 125,000	€ 19,570
Lommel	Ongwediva (Namibia), Ciudad Dario (Nicaragua)	€ 133,500	€ 36,005
Maaseik	-	€ 59,250	€ 18,494
Maasmechelen	-	€ 120,000	€ 27,103
Mechelen	Sucre (Bolivia)	€ 141,000	€ 38,000
Mol	Santo Tomás (Nicaragua)	€ 117,000	€ 41,840
Olen	Ixcán (Guatemala)	€ 141,000	€ 26,408
Ostend	Banjul (Gambia)	€ 138,000	€ 45,000
Roeselare	-	€ 59,250	€ 12,710
Sint-Niklaas	Tambacounda (Senegal)	€ 48,615	€ 15,000
Sint-Truiden	Nueva Guinea (Nicaragua)	€ 114,750	€ 28,500
Turnhout	Hanzhong (China)	€ 113,796	€ 29,473
Waregem	Ngarama (Rwanda)	€ 111,500	€ 33,830
Westerlo	-	€ 70,500	€ 17,521
Zemst	Sonkone (Senegal)	€ 84,558	€ 29,624
Zoersel	-	€ 63,000	€ 21,500

Policy area	Culture, Youth, Sports and Media
Entity	Department of Culture, Youth, Sports and Media

City	Cooperation with	Commitment	Payment in 2009
Mechelen	Nador (Morocco)	20,000	20,000

## 7.2 Raising awareness & education

Policy area		Flemish Foreign Affairs			
Entity		Flanders International Cooperation Agency			
<b>Postgraduate programme North-South</b>					
Recipient	Katholieke Hogeschool Zuid-West Vlaanderen				
Subsidy	(contract)	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 17,000
<b>Development of an illustrated book which portrays the 15 years of cooperation between Flanders and South Africa</b>					
Recipient	Annemie Struyf				
Subsidy	(contract)	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 72,600
<b>2015: de Milleniumdoelstellingen. (2015: The Millennium Goals) De tijd loopt! (The clock is ticking)</b>					
Recipient	11.11.11 npo				
Subsidy	€ 175,220	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2009	€ 35,044
<b>"It's a little more, is that ok?!"</b>					
Recipient	"De vieze gasten", working group for educational theatre				
Subsidy	€ 112,125	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2009	€ 22,425
<b>"Respect for human rights and environment deserves a bunch of flowers"</b>					
Recipient	Netwerk Bewust Verbruiken (Réseau Éco-consommation) npo				
Subsidy	€ 124,960	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 24,992
<b>Give us a minute</b>					
Recipient	Plan Belgium npo				
Subsidy	€ 128,200	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 25,640
<b>Behind the Reflections</b>					
Recipient	World support centre global education in East-Flanders npo				
Subsidy	€ 104,352	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 20,870
<b>FAQTOR 4</b>					
Recipient	Globe link npo				
Subsidy	€ 60,450	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 12,090
<b>Diversity training with a view to employment in a poly-ethnic society</b>					
Recipient	Kwasa Kwasa npo				
Subsidy	€ 80,103	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 16,020
<b>Jongeren tegen onaanvaardbare kinderarbeid (Young people against unacceptable child labour)</b>					
Recipient	Kinderrechtenhuis npo				
Subsidy	€ 182,495	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 36,499
<b>Southern Africa Tourism as a lever for development in South Africa and Mozambique</b>					
Recipient	Wegwijzer npo				
Subsidy	€ 122.500	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 46,500
<b>A day's work for the South</b>					
Recipient	Zuiddag vzw (South Day npo)				
Subsidy	€ 137,111	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 27,422
<b>Als de wapens zwijgen (When arms remain silent)</b>					
Recipient	Handicap International				
Subsidy	€ 68,860	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 27,544

<b>Bespiegelingen (Reflections)</b>					
Recipient	Djapo npo				
Subsidy	€ 165,151	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 66,060
<b>My netlog, your netlog, our rights!</b>					
Recipient	Vormen npo				
Subsidy	€ 180,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 72,000
<b>Sexual health and young people: A tale of all or nothing?</b>					
Recipient	Sensoa Npo				
Subsidy	€ 149,995	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 59,998
<b>Jongerenforum over de klimaatverandering (Young People's Forum on climate change)</b>					
Recipient	Globelink npo				
Subsidy	€ 46,925	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 32,848
<b>Youth movements and development cooperation: An educational offer based on reporting projects</b>					
Recipient	Trias npo				
Subsidy	€ 25,500	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 10,200
<b>"geef ons een doel" ("give us a goal")</b>					
Recipient	Plan Belgium npo				
Subsidy	€ 138,874	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 55,550
<b>North-South Press Award: Globalisation in your shopping cart</b>					
Recipient	Nico Schoofs				
Subsidy	€ 5,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 5,000

<b>Help desk Fourth Pillar</b>					
Recipient	11.11.11. npo				
Subsidy	€ 330,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 110,000
<p>The 4th pillar is a collective noun for all initiatives in development cooperation that do not originate from the government (1st pillar), international organisations (2nd pillar) or non-governmental organisations (3rd pillar). At the request of the sector, 11.11.11, the umbrella organisation of the Flemish North-South movement, is working on a Support Policy for the organisations of the 4th pillar. 11.11.11 will realise the Support Policy for the help desk with this subsidy.</p>					
<b>Realisation of a website for the 4th pillar of Flemish development cooperation</b>					
Recipient	DUO NV				
Subsidy	(contract)	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 5,475

<b>The programme "Scholenbanden / School ties"</b>					
Recipient	Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB)				
Subsidy	€ 379,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 118,000
<p>In recent years as a result of the growing globalisation, there was an increased interest for cooperation between schools in the North (the countries of great material welfare) and schools in the South (countries with less material welfare). As a development organisation specializing in education VVOB wants to help schools to qualitatively build their international cooperation. The initiative and how the international cooperation is formed remains with the schools.</p>					

Contribution towards the costs for editorial support of Mo* Magazine					
Recipient	Wereldmediahuis npo				
Subsidy	€ 141,831	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 113,465
	€ 20,000		2008		€ 20,000
Contribution towards the operational costs of the news service and the costs of the ezine's production and distribution					
Recipient	Interpress Service Flanders				
Subsidy	€ 141,831	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 113,465
	€ 20,000		2008		€ 20,000
Contribution towards the costs for editorial support of www.mo.be					
Recipient	Interpress Service Flanders				
Subsidy	€ 88,992	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 71,194

<b>Policy area</b>	Education and Training
<b>Entity</b>	Department of Education and Training

School partnerships between Flemish and Moroccan schools					
Recipient	Several Flemish and Moroccan schools				
Country	Morocco				
Subsidy	€ 112,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 7,113
	€ 126,000		2009		€ 113,400
The aim of this project is to achieve an intercultural exchange between Flemish and Moroccan schools based on cross-subject work, in which identity and development of tolerance are key and contribute to the creation of critical social awareness based on respect, equality and diversity. All participating schools receive a grant of EUR 7,000 to implement the project.					

### 7.3 Trade and development

<b>Policy area</b>	Flemish Foreign Affairs
<b>Entity</b>	Flanders International Cooperation Agency

Ex-Change, Flemish platform for posting experts abroad					
Recipient	Ex-Change vzw (Ex-Change npo)				
Subsidy	€ 329,441	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 89,848
	€ 24,269		2009		€ 24,269
	€ 370,036		2009		€ 269,117
Ex-Change supports SMEs in more than 20 developing countries. The service extension applies in seven sectors from tourism and agriculture to energy and water management. In its position as a local organisation, Ex-Change also has an important network in the Flemish SME environment. This was recently formalised through cooperation agreements with the Farmers' Union, VKW, VOKA and Unizo. The focus is on quality care in order to improve market access of developing countries as well as good marketing knowledge and various export possibilities to certain countries and regions. It comes as no surprise that the majority of the requests by SMEs in the South are aimed at improving the quality of their products and their internal operations. At least 30% of all missions are carried out in Malawi, Mozambique or South Africa.					

**Go North – Flanders Import Helpdesk**

Recipient	Unizo International npo				
Country	Partner countries of Flemish Development Cooperation				
Subsidy	€ 16,273	Commitment	2008	Payment in	€ 16,273
	€ 300,000	year	2009	2009	€ 225,000

Unizo International was selected to set up the Flanders Import Helpdesk. Unizo will establish a network of contact centres in the three Flemish partner countries (South Africa, Malawi and Mozambique). A team of specialists will be selected and trained for each country and each province in South Africa. In turn, they are required to further distribute their knowledge and skills through training sessions for local SMEs. They will also effectively assist these companies in their export activities.

**Fair-trade municipalities 2004-2007**

Recipient	Max Havelaar				
Subsidy	€ 70,630	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2009	€ 21,190

**Fair-trade municipalities 2009-2010**

Recipient	Max Havelaar				
Subsidy	€ 92,779	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 64,946

Various local actors (citizens, authorities, organisations, companies, schools, etc.) choosing fair trade on the occasion of the FTG campaign

## 7.4 Peace promoting initiatives

Policy area	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs

**The right wavelengths for peace**

Recipient	Pax Christi Vlaanderen				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Subsidy	€ 117,200	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 42,696

Through this project, Pax Christi aims to bring Flemish peace promoting initiatives for young people closer to the public and improve their allure in an original way. More specifically, the organisation seeks to set up a massive exchange between Flemish young adults and adolescents from a number of conflict areas. The aim is to enable various cultural communities to get to know each other in an atmosphere of openness and positive understanding. Preparatory weekends are organised to this end. A ten-day exchange was planned for August 2007. Reflections on this exchange are committed to a brochure, a section in the Vredesweekkrant (Peace Week Newspaper). The project is assessed with the help of an academic peace researcher.

**Strawberry Fields for Peace**

Recipient	The Peres Centre for Peace				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Subsidy	€ 150,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 120,000

The aim is to improve the living conditions of citizens in the Palestinian territories by introducing lucrative strawberry cultivation in the region. Cross-border communication was facilitated by means of parts of the research, knowledge and skills as regards this crop - which was developed in Israel. This benefits the Palestinians and the Israelis.

**One Message, on two channels to two societies**

Recipient	All for Peace Radio				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Subsidy	€ 200,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 50,000

The project applicants have established that the attention of the regular media mainly focuses on the violence and attacks of the other party. With this project the station mainly seeks to provide objective information about the conflict in the Middle-East with attention for the needs and claims of the "other party". Specific objectives are:

- to increase the number of regular listeners to 70,000 per day;
- to offer a platform to target groups that are otherwise hardly heard in dialogue-oriented programmes;
- the further professionalization of the radio station and its employees;
- to attract sponsors for further funding of the radio operation.

**Peace building through exchanges for young people in conflict situations**

Recipient	Pax Christi Vlaanderen				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Subsidy	€ 70,330	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 50,000

The general objective of the project is the durable consolidation of young people and their peace initiatives in Flanders, Chechnya/Russian Federation and Israel. The emphasis is on art and culture methods as a source for social change. The exchange among young people in conflict areas will consolidate the local capacity for peace. To this end three leadership trainings are organised. The project follows from the peace-promoting project, "Vredesopbouw door middel van uitwisseling van jongeren in conflictsituaties wereldwijd" (Peace-building by means of an exchange of young people in conflict situations worldwide), carried out in 2006-2007 and the project "De juiste golflengte voor vrede" (the right wavelengths for peace), which is ongoing.

**The European Role in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Perceptions and Future Possibilities**

Recipient	Dialogue lab				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Subsidy	€ 60,000	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 1,493

The aim of the project is to strengthen the role of young leaders in the peace process. Participants work on a solution for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict with an emphasis on Europe's role in the process. The target group is young adults between the ages of 21 and 35, students, and the currently employed. To demonstrate the complexity of the conflict, the group is composed of young Jewish colonials as well as Hamas sympathisers. The full project consists of three phases:

1. a "domestic" preparatory meeting;
2. a trilateral conference in Brussels of one week;
3. a follow-up meeting in the Palestinian Territories.

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Culture, Sport, Youth and Media</b>
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<b>Entity</b>	<b>Culture, Sport, Youth and Media</b>
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**Summer Camps**

Recipient	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Subsidy	€ 20,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 16,000

Support to UNRWA (UN agency) for the organisation of youth camps in the Gaza strip (among others purchase of sport and didactic equipment)

## 7.5 Flemish Fund for Tropical Forest

Policy area	Environment, Nature and Energy
Entity	Nature and Forest Agency

### ***Sustainable forest management and group certification of natural forest, Southern Chile***

Recipient	Comité Nacional Pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora (CODEFF)				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 66,728	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2009	€ 13,346

This FFTF project is run by the NGO CODEFF, an organisation with a great deal of experience in forest management. The project is part of a broader CODEFF programme co-funded by, among others, the DED (the German volunteer organisation). The project area is a 10,000-hectare natural forest of Nothofagus and Araucaria, for which management plans have been drawn up (including stock taking, land register, consultation with the forestry services, logging plans, etc.) and work will be done to certify a part of the forest. The forests lie in Southern Chile, and belong to several owners; therefore, group certification will be highly recommended. The project will also deal with marketing aspects relating to the certified timber.

### ***Strategic connecting reforestation between two protected areas and eco-tourism***

Recipient	Mindo Cloud Forest Foundation				
Country	Ecuador				
Subsidy	€ 23,489	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 4,698

Not only will the reforestation create the connection between the two most important protected zones, and thus enable migration of threatened and endemic species; it also has large potential for the local population and the environment in a broader context. In order to maximise these additional advantages, the project is developed according to CCB standards ([www.climate-standards.org](http://www.climate-standards.org)). Development of the project according to ENCOFOR modules ([www.joanneum.at/encofor/](http://www.joanneum.at/encofor/)) provides for a participatory process.

### ***Sustainable forestry in three indigenous communities in the Amazon Forest***

Recipient	Aider				
Country	Peru				
Subsidy	€ 55,540	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 16,662

The AIDER project seeks to strengthen the sustainable forestry by three indigenous Shipibo-Konibo communities in the Ucayali region, in order to prevent deforestation and forest degradation and to create a basis for the formulation of a REDD project. REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) projects aim to prevent deforestation and forest degradation via a payment mechanism for "environmental services". Forest preservation prevents greenhouse gas emissions (environmental service) and thus the climate change.

### ***Participatory development and implementation of a green buffer zone for Cubilán at Biblián***

Recipient	Ecohomode				
Country	Ecuador				
Subsidy	€ 78,398	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 31,359

The project wishes to contribute to the protection of the remaining Andean vegetation of the water basins of two local rivers. This will be done by developing a green belt for the District of Biblián in cooperation with the local population. The green belt will connect the protection forest Cubilán with the protection forest Machangará Tomebamba. The project provides in a land use plan and zoning, improvement of grazing pastures by applying sylvopastoral and other systems (grazing and trees) and the cooperation between individual farmers organisations, communities and the local government.

***Reforestation and recovery of important water catchment areas in the buffer zone of the Tabaconas Namballe Sanctuary, Northern Peru, Phase II***

Recipient	WWF-Peru				
Country	Peru				
Subsidy	€ 70,000	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 14,000

The Tabaconas Namballe National Sanctuary (TNNS) lies in the extreme south of the Northern Andes Ecoregio Complex, a complex extending across the ridge of the Andes from Venezuela to Northern Peru, characterised by exceptional biodiversity and also under severe threat. The WWF project aims to contribute towards the restoration of the forest landscape in two priority hydrographic basins in and around the TNNS, and towards consolidation and extension of the reforestation already established in the first phase. It intends to adopt an integral approach, covering the poverty reduction, ecological recovery, maintenance of the critical functions of the hydrographic basins, conservation of the biodiversity and sustainable exploitation of timber and forest products, and involving TNNS personnel, private companies and the local administration along with the local communities.

The work will concretely focus on: (1) promoting the diversification of livelihoods in rural areas by supporting reforestation and agroforestry plots, such as biological coffee and fruit production, which have a huge marketing potential in the buffer zones of the TNNS; and (2) restoration of the TNNS's nature conservation values through restoration of the natural forest on degraded land in the sanctuary.

***Sustainable management of the natural resources in the zones influencing the Anmi Madidi National Park and the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve, Beni-La Paz***

Recipient	Fundación Centro Técnico Forestal (CETEFOR), Prisa				
Country	Bolivia				
Subsidy	€ 69,995	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 9,392

The tropical zone in the Bolivian departments of Beni and La Paz is a region where a great many colonials from the higher valleys and plateaus have settled since the 1970s. This colonising trend has actually increased in the last 20 years because of intensified poverty and deteriorating mining and farming conditions in the Andes and has brought immense pressure to bear on the tropical forests in this area. The use of traditional farming methods, in which forests are cut down and burned to make way for monocultures of crops such as rice, corn, cassava and bananas has led to the deforestation of gigantic tracts, and even incursions into protected areas.

The project focuses on distributing information and providing education on sustainable (agro)forestry practices among both the colonials and the indigenous population groups in an area of land between two nature reserves. The sustainable management of the natural resources envisaged by the project should stop the advancing deforestation front from encroaching on these protected reserves.

***Management plan for natural forest North of Mato Grosso***

Recipient	Fundacao Ecologica Cristalino (FEC)				
Country	Brazil				
Subsidy	€ 30,460	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2009	€ 5,789

Supported by VFTB, FEC is implementing a number of applied ecological studies, that tie in with the preparation of a management plan for 6,476 hectares of tropical forest in North Mato Grosso (Amazon area). The studies provide accurate maps which serve as the basis of a proposal for zoning the region into management areas. The ultimate goal of the project is the development of a management plan, prepared and approved in a workshop, and thereafter submitted for approval to the IBAMA (Forestry Service), with a view to the transformation of the region into an official RPPN (Private Nature Reserve).

***Sustainable harvesting and commercialisation of the Brazil nut from the forests of the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park, Madre de Dios***

Recipient	Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica (ACCA)				
Country	Peru				
Subsidy	€ 60,775	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 24,310

The Brazil nut forests are natural forests containing non-timber produce, which extend only over specific parts of the Peruvian (Madre de Dios), Brazilian and Bolivian Amazon. The nuts produced by these trees have a very high nutritional value and enjoy a stable international market. The Brazil nut forests cover a total area of about 2.5 million hectares and provide a habitat for lots of endemic species, and which are also under severe threat.

The project aims to help protect the forests of the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park and preserve their huge biodiversity through sustainable management. Activities designed to lead to improved yield systems have been set up and 27 women will be given training in the production of certified shelled nuts, whereas these were formerly sold unshelled. Certifying the whole of the marketing chain will make these products more competitive in both the local and international markets. An improvement that not only impacts the conservation of the forest and its biodiversity directly, but can also serve as a clear example of how the sound management of natural resources can lead to better economic returns.

***Study of the potential of the sustainable exploitation of epiphytes in NP Cotapata, La Paz***

Recipient	Universidad MSA				
Country	Bolivia				
Subsidy	€ 69,833	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2009	€ 10,410

The UMSA project is a pilot project whereby local communities living in the Nature Preservation Area of Integrated Management Cotapata, (PN-ANMI), are trained in the sustainable exploitation of epiphytes (orchids, bromeliaceae and araceae). The area is part of the most bio-diverse region worldwide as regards epiphytes. An "epiphitarium" will be built, as well as walking paths that have to give an idea of the most important epiphytes in the area. The aim is to further propagate commercial species through in vitro culture, which can be commercialised in a subsequent phase. The most important activities are the inventory of the present species of epiphytes (with collection of information about ecology, biology and economic potential); the development of vegetative and in vitro propagation techniques for the most interesting species; the development of ecotourism infrastructure (epiphitarium and epiphyte path, training of local people as a guide and manager of the epiphitarium); market survey for the commercialisation of the epiphytes. The target group of this pilot project is one local community;

***Integral management for the protection of the Shuar Territory Arutam at Macas***

Recipient	Fundación Natura				
Country	Ecuador				
Subsidy	€ 98,277	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 39,311

The project seeks implementation of an integrated system of good management and recovery of the forest, afforestation, sylvopastoral and agroforestry systems, and the appreciation and recuperation of traditional sustainable agricultural practices in four communities within the Cordillera del Cóndor territory: Tiwintza, San Juan Bosco, Limón and Gualaquiza. The following results will be targeted: reduction of deforestation by one sixth; management of 80 ha under traditional aja-systems (200 families in combination with tree species for timber usage; the implementation of 40 ha agroforestry (80 families) and 50 ha sylvopastoral systems and the afforestation of 80 ha small plots with tree species for timber use.

**Environmental education centre and forest conservation in Sui**

Recipient	Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)				
Country	Ghana				
Subsidy	€ 70,000	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2009	€ 14,000

This project has grown through years of cooperation between the VUB's faculty of Human Ecology and the Ghanaian NGO ICED. The project region lies in the Sefwi Wiaswo district, a fairly heavily deforested region of Ghana. For years, the population has had a specific relationship with the "forest" and environment, partly through the logging activities of industrial companies and partly through slash-and-burn agriculture and other activities. The project concentrates on reducing poverty, forest management and agroforestry.

The aim is to educate farmers, women and teachers about the importance of the forest and its functions, alternative land use, 'Non Timber Forest Products', etc. The aim is also to set up an environmental education centre. Among other things, the project will include a permanent exhibition explaining themes such as the forest, the environment and the interaction between humans and the forest. The second component of the eco-tourism infrastructure will consist of 2 educational footpaths through an area of felled forest. There will also be plenty of other workshops on eco-tourism and forest protection for the local population. This should increase the income of the local population in the long term.

**Reforestation and management of primary forest to restore degraded land in Chiloë, Chile**

Recipient	PROLIM				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 70,195	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 35,098

The proposed project is situated in the sector of Coipomó, Ancud community on the Island of Chiloë. Logging for firewood and charcoal makes up more than 80% of the income of the local farmer's families, another part of their income is derived from livestock (milk/meat). This logging endangers the present natural forest and the big share of this activity in the families' total income makes them very vulnerable.

The project wishes to give an impulse to the economic and social development of 20 poor peasant families and at the same time protect biodiversity. To this end small firewood plantations with eucalyptus will be set up. At the same time the aim is to ensure sustainable management of the natural forest and the improvement of meadows. Generally the existing forest of 20x 10ha will be managed in a sustainable manner, 20 x 2 ha per family will be planted and 20x 4 ha meadows will be improved. The project plays the role of pilot project for small forest owners in order to help shape the national plans as regards reforestation within the CDM. (Capacity building for CDM is ODA-recordable but the projects themselves which generate emission rights are not)

**Alternative forest production systems and land use planning to reduce deforestation of Tumbesino Forest**

Recipient	NCI				
Country	Ecuador				
Subsidy	€ 36,913	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 18,457

The price increase of several food crops as a result of the rising demand for biofuels is causing a series of problems worldwide of an ecological and social-economic nature. In Latin America the price increase of maize has contributed to several coffee farmers logging their shadow coffee plantations and other forests for these lucrative unsustainable practices. In the south of Ecuador the maize did not yield the expected harvest as a result of climatological conditions. The consequence is thus deforestation, but without additional income and the continuation of unsustainable practices. The

project wants to work on an alternative management for the Papalongo micro-basin (2,100 hectares), where the farmer communities and the municipality are working on safeguarding their water supply. There are two parts to this project:

- 1) The zonification and participatory land use planning of the micro-basin in order to identify the various remaining natural forests and to contribute to avoiding their deforestation; and
- 2) The reforestation with indigenous species, including Tara (*Caesalpinia spinosa*), agroforestry systems with coffee and fruit-bearing trees in order to increase and diversify the sources of income of the local communities. The proposed alternatives can compete with maize.

The proposed alternatives will contribute to harnessing carbon, to avoid deforestation and to protect the water supply.

#### **Ecological recovery and protection of three micro-basins of the Gualupe River**

Recipient	Mindo Cloud Forest Foundation				
Country	Ecuador (Mira Basin)				
Subsidy	€ 34,840	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 27,872

Thanks to the PDD to be developed in the frame of the project it will be possible to restore degraded sites by planting forests. The plantings are carried out on private land and will contribute to the protection of microbasins in the subtropical area of the Province of Imbabura. At the same time the plantings contribute to an interconnectivity between four important areas for the protection of birds in the bioregion of Chocó Andino. Today they are characterised by unproductive meadows which exhaust the soil even more and which do not generate much income for the population. The funding that can be found through a qualitative PDD will supply the families concerned with alternative sources of income, fertile soil, guaranteed water supply and in the longer term timber.

#### **Agroforestry to prevent the deforestation of tropical rainforest in the region of Ixiamas, La Paz**

Recipient	Fun Ecología de la Tierra				
Country	Bolivia				
Subsidy	€ 46,977	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 23,488

In the north of the Department of La Paz, in the Province of Abel Iturralde migratory agriculture is customary. After a first deforestation and a few years of crop harvests, the land is usually left to its own resources due to a lack of fertility and new land is found where the same system is applied. The project wishes to annually set up 20 hectares of agroforestry systems on 600 hectares of land, made up of small parcels of local farmers, and show how, in addition to improving the living conditions of these local communities, these systems can contribute to reducing deforestation and generate sustainable development processes.

The project combines REDD and A/R in one project and the requested budget will be used for the development of a PDD for this project and the planting of the first 20 hectares.

#### **Reforestation and remediation of the degraded buffer zone around the Villarica national reserve**

Recipient	Corporación Mapuche Lonko Kilapang				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 69,975	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 27,990

The objective of this project is to develop a process of sustainable reforestation, recuperation and protection of deforested and now degraded land in the buffer zone of the Villarica National Reserve with the help of a contribution from the FTF and the grants available from the Chilean Government for forest recuperation. The activities largely consist of starting and drafting contracts, capacity building, storage of plant material, installing fencing, fertilisation, protecting surface streams and monitoring the survival chances of the introduced plants. The target group consists of small land owners, "Mapuches", from the Curarrehue community, one of the poorest communities in Chile, where half of the population lives below the poverty line.

***Small rural land owners for the mitigation of climate change, Región de la Araucanía***

Recipient	CODEFF Chile				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 75,889	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 37,945

The development of a PDD for small afforestation/reforestation activities in the frame of the CDM will enable small rural land owners (300 families, chiefly of Mapuche origin) to restore the river banks of the basin of the Toltén River in the region of de la Araucanía by planting indigenous species over the total length of 150 km along the degraded banks. Next to this the aim is also to work on dendro-energetic plantings (pine, eucalyptus and other indigenous species such as Nothofagus). All the plantings are carried out on the land of small land owners. The income generated through CO2 credits can assure the necessary management of the plantings. At the same time plantings can supply firewood in the medium to long term and construction timber in the long term. There is no danger of non-permanence thanks to the legal frame (Ley 701). This obliges owners to replant logged sections; moreover they receive subsidies for this.

***Introducing social-ecological measures for the sustainable management of natural raw materials and water in Pastaza***

Recipient	CODEAMA				
Country	Ecuador				
Subsidy	€ 60,480	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 30,240

The proposed project wishes to contribute to the protection and sustainable management of the present primary and secondary forests in the Ecuadorian Amazon, in the 5,000-hectare area between the two National Parks (PN Sangay and PN Llangates), in the region around Puyo. The activities that have to contribute to a more sustainable use of natural raw materials are: participatory land use planning, capacity building in alternative production systems and raising awareness as regards water supply in the cities, theoretical and practical capacity building as regards forest management, forest exploitation, forest legislation and reforestation. In practice the acquired knowledge and capacities will be used to restore degraded land (50 hectares) and critical water supply zones (21 hectares) and 18 small model agroforestry systems will be set up. Next to this a rolling incentive fund will be developed as a well as a future system for payment for environmental services.

***Sustainable management of the natural forest's raw materials under the REDD scheme in the Shuar community Shaime, Bosque protector Alto Nangaritzza, Zamora Chichipe, Ecuador***

Recipient	PROFAFOR				
Country	Ecuador				
Subsidy	€ 74,500	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 29,800

The integrity of the Bosque Protector Nangaritzza, situated in the south of Ecuador (mountain and pre-mountain forests), in the buffer zone of the National Podocarpus Park is affected by various types of threats (infrastructure, illegal logging, mining and social land right conflicts).

The objective of this project is to set up a pilot REDD project for the voluntary carbon market in accordance with ENCOFOR procedures, under the Voluntary Carbon Standard scheme and the CBB standards for sustainable project design. The project incorporates sustainable forestry management activities, combats illegal logging and improves agroforestry practices in the territory of the Shuar community Shaime (7,600 hectares).

## 7.6 Flemish Partnership Water for Development

Policy area	Environment, Nature and Energy
Entity	Department of Environment, Nature and Energy

### ***“Ma belle campagne” (My beautiful countryside): Water and education for all. Supply of potable water and sanitation in Talha, Morocco***

Recipient	Green Belgium				
Country	Morocco				
Subsidy	€ 25,000	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 10,000

This GREEN Belgium project aims at improving access to potable water and sanitation for the 4,000 people in the rural community of Talha (Morocco). The project provides the village with individual connections to the public potable water mains and improved sanitation facilities. In addition, the local association will be supported and assisted by new participation, education and awareness processes.

Special attention will be given to the position of the women actively involved in drawing up a local Agenda 21. An attempt is also made to give every family, and the school, access to potable water, thereby putting an end to the children’s “water chores”. Talha will be the first rural community in this area to be given individual water mains connections and sanitation facilities, and therefore serves as an important example for the rest of the region.

This project is analogous with a project in Zaouit, for which GREEN received a Flemish government grant in 2006. GREEN will use the experience of other *douars* (including Zaouit) when carrying out this project. The partners are also more or less the same: the Moroccan public water company ONEP, local authorities, GREEN Morocco, Rotary and the KOGKA schools group. Co-funding is provided by the province of West Flanders, the King Baudouin Foundation and the Flemish government’s Department of Environment, Nature and Energy. The project has a duration of 24 months and will provide 4,000 people with water and sanitation.

### ***Support for local integral water management initiatives in Benin***

Recipient	PROTOS				
Country	Benin				
Subsidy	€ 45,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 18,000

This project envisages the consolidation of local management structures on water and sanitation supplies in 22 communities in Benin, in the scope of a programme of Integraal Waterbeheer IWB (Integral Water Management). 75% will be funded by the European Commission.

### ***Water carriers in Morocco Sustainable, participatory, democratic and solidary water management in Zaouit.***

Recipient	Green Belgium				
Country	Morocco				
Subsidy	€ 21,000	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 4,220

This project aims to improve access to drinking water and sanitation for the people of the rural village Zaouit. The project provides the village with individual connections to the public drinking water mains and studies sanitation facilities. Local stakeholders will be supported and guided in the establishment of a local social fund and in the start up of participation, education and awareness building processes. The public water company will execute the works.

***Sustainable water management in the watershed of Lake George***

Recipient	PROTOS				
Country	Uganda				
Subsidy	€ 75,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 30,000

This project seeks to sustainably improve the access to drinking water and sanitation for at least 12,000 members of the rural population in two sub-counties of the Kamwenge district in the Lake George watershed in Western Uganda, in accordance with the principles of integral water management.

***Integral water management in the Inner Niger Delta***

Recipient	PROTOS				
Country	Mali				
Subsidy	€ 50,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 20,000

The project aims to improve the living conditions of the residents of the 14 communities for whom a water centre or sanitary infrastructure will be constructed. The project also focuses on the better use of these facilities, as well as on the reinforcement of the management capacities of the individual stakeholders (drinking water committees, municipalities, technical deconcentrated government services, NGOs).

***Drinking water supply and hygiene improvement and waste treatment in Oyarifa in the Ga West district in the Greater Accra Region and Akim Gyadam in the Eastern Ghana region.***

Recipient	FOS				
Country	Ghana				
Subsidy	€ 138,700	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 50,000

The aim of this project is to provide the inhabitants and students of Oyarifa and Akim Gyadam in Ghana with drinking water and to improve hygiene and waste processing in Oyarifa. This will have to result in a decrease in the number of water-borne illnesses.

***Installation of water pumps and a control system***

Recipient	Friends of Burkina Faso				
Country	Burkina Faso				
Subsidy	€ 52,503	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 3,166

The goal of the project is to install hand water pumps for the people who currently have no nearby access to potable water. Aside from the fact that drinking water is provided, it also creates the opportunity for many other activities such as agriculture, cattle breeding, industry and local education. To increase sustainability, a control and intervention system will be set up to closely monitor and where necessary support the technical operation of the pumps and management by the local community.

***Water and sanitation project Bonkougou-Niger***

Recipient	Ninafri				
Country	Niger				
Subsidy	€ 45,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 18,000

This project seeks to drill a water well, to place an accompanying pump and to renovate the existing sanitary provisions of the CSI (centre de santé intégré – centre for integrated health) in the Bonkougou village in Niger. Given the exemplary position of the CSI regarding hygiene and sanitation, awareness courses on the subject are arranged regularly.

**Potable water and sanitary facilities in the eastern DR of Congo**

Recipient	Protos npo				
Country	Democratic Republic of Congo				
Subsidy	€ 60,000	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 24,000

This PROTOS project aims to improve the living conditions of the rural population in the eastern part of the DR of Congo by increasing long-term access to potable water and sanitary facilities.

The first target group is the population of 30,000 people living in villages in the inland areas of North and South Kivu and Ituri, through which an estimated 10,000 people will also have access to sanitary facilities. The second target group consists of 25 local development organisations in the three provinces in question, which are also operational partners in the project. They will set up management structures with the recipient population (water committees and waterworks committees), which, together with the local authorities, will be responsible for servicing and repairing the infrastructure. Everyone will pay a small monthly fee for the service and training will be provided to local maintenance technicians.

The local partner NGOs are supported and strengthened by the Flemish partners, partly through advice given remotely and in the field, and by PROTOS staff in the field in the DRC and in Rwanda. Cooperation between the NGOs themselves and between these NGOs and the authorities will be stimulated. The idea will be to work toward collective consultation and planning. The intervention capacity of the partner NGOs will be strengthened technically and socially. The project will last 36 months. It is part of a larger programme funded by the DGDC. This project will provide 30,000 people with potable water and 10,000 people with sanitation facilities. It will indirectly affect 50,00 and 30,000 people, respectively.

**“Clean water, clean hands”: Water supply project for the people of Mateko**

Recipient	Caritas International				
Country	Democratic Republic of Congo				
Subsidy	€ 28,800	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 11,070

The Caritas International project is located in the province of Bandundu, Congo. The general objective of the project is to improve the level of health of the local population by providing safe potable water, sanitation infrastructure and education on hygiene. This will happen by boring 10 wells, the construction of a sanitation block and hygiene education at the training centre. The project's newly bored wells will reach 3,000 families in 10 villages (15,000 people), representing 50% of the population in the region in question, i.e., Mateko-Kalo-Mangai. The “training” part will be aimed at 1,000 people. The training mainly targets women, who will apply the knowledge they have learned at home with their families. The impact will be greatest on the health of the children. The local population is closely involved in the planning and location of the wells and will be trained and employed to construct and maintain these wells. The project duration is 18 months and provides 15,000 people with water and educates 1,500 people as regards sanitation and hygiene.

**Water for development: Capacity extension of drinking water supply in Chile**

Recipient	Vlaamse maatschappij voor Watervoorziening (Flemish Water Supply Company)				
Country	Chile (Punto Choros, Coquimbo)				
Subsidy	€ 49,700	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 19,880

This project wants to double the drinking water supply capacity in the coastal municipality of Punta Choros, install a drinking water production facility and sanitation on the Island of Damas and give an impetus for the collection and treatment of household waste water.

***Drinking water supply and sanitation for the village of Kunkudjang and monitoring of water committees***

Recipient	Non-profit organisation Bevrijde Wereld (Emancipated World)				
Country	Gambia (the villages of Kunkudjang, Galoya, Kubariko and Makumbaya, South Bank)				
Subsidy	€ 29,750	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 5,750

This project involves the construction of a reticulation system in the village of Kunkudjang, installation of improved privies in the nursery school in Kunkudjang and monitoring of the water committees in the villages of Kunkudjang, Galoya, Makumbaya, Baflooto and Kubariko. The main results anticipated are access to potable water for 670 people, reduced workload for women and children, improved sanitation for 84 children and properly functioning and sustainable water committees who are capable of managing the water supply to 4,500 people. This project will benefit from the support of Ingenieurs zonder Grenzen (Engineers without Borders), the local population and the Flemish government's Department of Environment, Nature and Energy and is monitored by Bevrijde Wereld for a period of two years.

***Drinking water supply and improvement of hygiene and sanitation in North and West Ghana***

Recipient	FOS Socialist Solidarity				
Country	Ghana (Laribanga, Ahwia and Wiawso Township)				
Subsidy	€ 98,795	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 39,520

This project by the Fonds voor Ontwikkelingsamenwerking (FOS npo) (Development Cooperation Fund) aims, on the one hand, to give the village communities of Laribanga and Ahwia access to water and, on the other, to improve sanitation and hygiene in Wiawso Township by means of a reliable waste collection and management system in the north and west of Ghana. The two areas lie in rural regions where there is a lack of access to water and good sanitation.

The activities to be developed in order to improve the situation are: digging wells, constructing aboveground reservoirs, laying pipes to distribute water to 10 suitable locations, organising training in water management and improved sanitation, supply of rubbish bins and waste collection.

The project involves the local water companies, the local authorities (Sefwi Wiawso District Council), village chiefs and committee members. Technical expertise is given by the TMVW and the assessment is carried out by the VUB's Department of Human Ecology. The project has a duration of 24 months and will supply 3,500 people with potable water and 7,500 people with improved sanitation. It will indirectly affect 6,500 and 15,000 people, respectively.

***Supply of potable water for 16 villages in the east of Guinea-Bissau***

Recipient	Non-profit organisation Bevrijde Wereld (Emancipated World)				
Country	Guinea-Bissau				
Subsidy	€ 99,780	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 39,920

This project is part of a bigger programme on food security and water supply which Bevrijde Wereld will implement in Guinea-Bissau, together with its partner organisation APRODEL in 2008-2010. In the frame of this programme Bevrijde Wereld cooperates with Engineers without Borders npo, the City of Sint-Niklaas and the Department of Environment, Nature and Energy of the Flemish Government for the component covering increased access to drinking water. The main target group for this project is made up of the women and children whose job it is to carry water. The selected villages are among the poorest in the country. The project is attempting to give residents access to potable water by installing water infrastructure and giving courses on hygiene and on how to set up and train members of a water committee in Mamporu. This would enable women to spend less time fetching potable water. Furthermore, the water committees can ensure good management of the infrastructure and the population can be made aware of the importance of good hygiene. The project will have duration of 36 months. The broader programme is co-funded by the DGDC. 7,900 inhabitants will have direct access to potable water and sanitation (+ 32,000 people indirectly).

**Water Supply Project "Help the Wodaabe have Water"**

Recipient	Ninafri				
Country	Niger				
Subsidy	€ 50,000	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 10,000
	€ 47,500		2007		18.000

The NGO Ninafri aims to fund the boring of wells into the deeper fossil aquifers for a mixed ethnic community consisting chiefly of Wodaabe Peul, in Belen Tanfirgan, Nigeria. The boring of this well has to enable the mixed Wodaabe-Touareg community of Belen Tanfirgan to have access to safe, clean drinking water for everyone, agricultural activities, reforestation campaigns, healthy and sufficient water for livestock, time savings for water carriers, higher chances of survival for the recently opened school, the development of a health centre and the independence of water wells and bores at great distance.

The project is made up of three parts, of which part 1 (the bore to 250 metres) was realised in June 2007 with support of VPWvO after agreements with local and centralised authorities. Now part 2 - installation of a pump and generator - and part 3 - installation of peripheral equipment such as a water tower, pipelines, taps, sanitation spots, etc. - still have to be realised.

It has been agreed that the well is open to all ethnic groups and after the property is released that it will become the property of the Nigerian State and will be managed by a committee with representation of all population groups. All the water is paid to the committee; the prices are the same throughout the region. Ten percent of the investment is borne by the local community. The project also provides for investments in sanitation facilities near the well. The awareness programme will take place before, during and after the boring of the well based on visual material.

**Drinking water and sanitation in the popular neighbourhoods of the District of Bamako**

Recipient	Protos npo				
Country	Mali				
Subsidy	€ 150,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 60,000

The aim of this project is to improve the living conditions of the population in underprivileged neighbourhoods of two municipalities in the district of Bamako whereby 12,000 people will acquire access to potable water and 8,000 to basic sanitation, and whereby the foundation is laid for an extension to approx. 100,000 people. The project will last 36 months.

**Durable access to potable water, sanitary facilities and hygiene for the most vulnerable communities in the Mopti Region**

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	Mali				
Subsidy	€ 144,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 57,600

This project wants to contribute to the water supply in Mali, to raise awareness among the populations as regards hygiene and the necessary change in behaviour whilst creating broad support in Flanders for the right of children to access to water, sanitation and hygiene.

**Improved access to natural resources, especially clean water, in Karamoja**

Recipient	Vets Without Borders				
Country	Uganda				
Subsidy	€ 54,844	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 21,940

This project strives to improve access to water for household use and livestock breeding for semi-mobile and established agro-livestock breeders in Moroto District, Karamoja, Uganda and lasts 18 months.

## 7.7 Scientific institutions

Policy area	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency

### ***Development of an upscaling platform for diversification in the frame of food security in rural households***

Recipient	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Catholic University of Leuven)				
Country	Malawi and Mozambique				
Subsidy	(contract)	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 163,540

The general aim is to improve the general living conditions of the communities in Malawi and Mozambique, by promoting community seed banks and setting up a platform for an integrated agroforestry system. The platform has the following functions: bringing about a sustainable supply of germ plasm based on the CATS banks (community agroforestry tree seeds banks), needed to support the development of organisations involved in large-scale promotion of demonstrated innovations for agroforestry. The following ambitions are set out : 1. Application of a procedure for agroforestry for generating several possibilities as regards the upkeep of small farmers ; 2. Application of the approach of the CATS Bank for the development of stronger platforms for testing and upgrading proven agroforestry systems adapted for use by NGOs, international and governmental organisations in test locations; 3. Capacity building of communities in tree production, tree management and tree planting, and the facilitation of access for community groups from test locations to rely on the CATS banks.

Policy area	Education and training
Entity	Agency of Higher Education and Adult Education

### ***Grant for the Institute for Tropical Medicine, Antwerp***

Recipient	Institute for Tropical Medicine, Antwerp				
Subsidy	€ 10,151,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 10,151,000

The annual grant for the Prince Leopold Institute for Tropical Medicine in Antwerp (ITG) is safeguarded under the Decree of 18 May 1999 with respect to some institutions of post-initial education, scientific research and scientific service provision. This grant covers personnel expenses, operating expenses and equipment costs. The ITG provides post-initial education and scientific services and carries out scientific research in the field of tropical medicine. The management agreement between the ITG and the Flemish Ministry of Education lays down further conditions with regard to the activities of this institution. In 2009 the ITG benefited from an investment of EUR 10,151,00. According to the cooperation agreement, 40% thereof is intended for Higher Technical Education and 40% goes to scientific research. The remaining 20% goes to social services for the benefit of poor target groups in developing countries.

### ***Grant for the Institute of Development Policy and Management***

Recipient	Institute of Development Policy and Management				
Subsidy	€ 2,075,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 2,075,000

Based on Article 169, par. 4 of the Decree of 12 June 1991 regarding the universities in the Flemish Community, the Flemish Community contributes funding for the Institute of Development Policy and Management (IOB) set up at the University of Antwerp. The purpose of the IOB is to organise and provide post-initial education, carry out scientific research and provide scientific services relating to economic, political and social aspects of development policy and management. The management agreement that was concluded with the IOB describes the decretal obligations in greater detail and includes concrete methods of implementation.

Policy area	Economy, Science and Innovation
Entity	Department of Economics, Science and Innovation

#### Support to the IPBO

Recipient	Institute for Plant Biotechnology for Developing Countries (IPBO/Ghent University)				
Subsidy	€ 83,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 83,000

The Institute for Plant Biotechnology for Developing Countries (IPBO) was set up in 2000 at Ghent University on the initiative of Em. Prof. Marc Van Montagu. The purpose of the Institute is to carry out research on crops in developing countries, organise supply-driven technology transfer and respond to requests from developing countries to be put in contact with existing technological knowledge supply in the industrialised world. The activities relate to plant biotechnology and its application in the food supply system. Examples include the growing of traditional local crops which are more resistant to stress (dry and rough land, tolerance against a high aluminium level, etc.) or which contain high levels of certain ingredients which are lacking in local foods (vitamin A, medicinal ingredients, etc.).

The Flemish Community and the University of Ghent signed a first agreement concerning support for the IPBO on 10 June 2004. As a result, the Institute received funds to draw up a strategic and financial plan oriented towards structural cooperation between the IPBO and the *International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology* (ICGEB). The ICGEB was formed under the auspices of the *United Nations Industrial Development Organisation* (UNIDO). This organisation conducts and coordinates research and training in molecular biology and biotechnology, with particular attention given to the needs of developing countries.

In 2007, the IPBO received an operating grant of EUR 100,000. This figure will be reduced by EUR 10,000 annually until the end of 2011.

#### Support to the ICRH

Recipient	International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH/Ghent University)				
Subsidy	€ 72,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 72,000

The International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH) is a multi-disciplinarian centre operating from the faculty of medicine and health sciences at the University of Ghent. It was set up in 1994 as a result of the *International Conference on Population and Development* (ICPD, Cairo 1994). Since 2004, the ICRH has been recognised by the World Health Organisation as a *WHO Collaborating Centre for Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health*. In addition to research and training, ICRH also takes part in development projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and does so in cooperation with several other universities and international organisations, including the University of Antwerp, the Institute for Tropical Medicine (ITG), Doctors without Borders and Sensoa. ICRH seeks to have reproductive health for men and women recognised as a fundamental human right. The Centre gives technical assistance to national and international health and development administrations in the fields of HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, family planning and sexual and gender-related violence.

In 2007, 2008 and 2009, the ICRH received an annual operating grant of EUR 70,000. In 2010, this support will be reduced by EUR 10,000.

**Support to the CTU (ITG)**

Recipient	Institute for Tropical Medicine, Antwerp				
Subsidy	€ 1,750,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 1,750,000

The Clinical Trial Unit is an interdepartmental unit that aims to provide technical support to the departments of the Institute for Tropical Medicine in the design, implementation, coordination, monitoring, data management and statistical analyses of technical experiments and intervention research, in order to tackle health problems in developing countries.

**Policy area** Agriculture and Fisheries**Entity** Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO)**Strengthening the capacity of scientific institutions in developing countries.**

Recipient	Researchers and scientific institutions in developing countries				
Country	Several				
		Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 89,400

The ILVO (Institute for research in agriculture and fisheries) is regularly approached to carry out studies in developing countries. Very often it involves a mutual cooperation between scientists in Flanders and developing countries. Thus, ILVO contributes to strengthening the capacity of scientific institutions in the South. The following activities were supported or executed in 2009: 1. Food assessment of local industrial byproducts for small livestock (Algeria) 2. Supply of rabbits for breeding (Indonesia) 3. Molecular identification of *Heterodera filipjevi* (Turkey) 4. Various projects entomopathogenous insects with various countries 5. Food assessment cattle feeds (Ecuador) 6. Economic analysis of the value chains of certified organic agricultural and fair trade products in Mali 6. Wildlife Population Ecology and Human-Wildlife Interactions in and around Saadani National Park, Tanzania 7. Towards sustainable solutions for conflicts between local social actors and National Parks: Case study of Saadani National Park 8. Scientific support for the development of a honey analysis laboratory (Ethiopia)

**Policy area** Flemish Foreign Affairs**Entity** Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs**Personnel costs for the implementation of scientific research**

Recipient	The Flemish Support Centre for Foreign Policy, Tourism and Recreation				
		Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 79,816

This subsidy helped to realise three studies: 1. Considerations and recommendations for a policy frame for relief aid 2. Integration of the problem 'adaptation to climate change' in the programming of the cooperation with the partner countries. Next to this a workshop was organised: 'From programming to the identification/formulation of programmes for cooperation with the Flemish partner countries'

## 7.8 Scholarships

<b>Policy area</b>	Education and training
<b>Entity</b>	Agency of Higher Education and Adult Education

### **Scholarships and lecturer exchanges**

Payments in 2009	Lecturer exchange:	€ 40,100	Scholarships:	€ 169,692
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Scholarships in the context of bilateral agreements are awarded on the basis of the work programmes used to implement these agreements. They determine the number of scholarships to be awarded and the general and financial conditions under which this can take place. The general and financial conditions are the same for all countries and were established in the Decree of the Flemish Government of 27 March 1991. The number of scholarships to be awarded varies from country to country. Scholarships to students from the countries below qualify as ODA: China (9), Egypt (3), India (3), Morocco (2), Mexico (7). In 2009, payments were also made for a lecturer exchange programme to: China (2), India (1). China (2), India (1).

<b>Policy area</b>	Flemish Foreign Affairs
<b>Entity</b>	Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs

### **Development of the potential for cultural tourism in Croatia**

Recipient	WES npo				
Country	Croatia				
Subsidy	€ 74,994	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 71,680

Croatia is traditionally known as a sun and beach destination but also prides itself on a wealth of historic heritage. At the moment this heritage is being insufficiently valorised in tourism, at least in a number of Croatian regions. WES will provide support to project partners in the regions of Varazdin, Zagreb, Rijeka and Dubrovnik to design a cultural tourism strategy by establishing a tool kit. The knowledge transfer is carried out through training, workshops and mutual contacts in Croatia and Flanders. Cases and good practices, theory and practical information will be bundled in a handbook.

### **Human capital to support tourism in Malawi: three-track training program**

Recipient	Living Stone Dialog npo				
Country	Malawi				
Subsidy	€ 252,263	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 175,529

The project's aim is to give 3 different trainings according to the train-the-trainer principle (40 to 50 per training project):

#### *1. development of SMEs in the tourism sector*

a training course for starting and established tourism entrepreneurs

#### *2. Training for tour escorts and guides*

The Ministry of Tourism in Malawi wishes to make this course compulsory for travel guides to obtain official travel guide certification.

#### *3. Sustainable tourism product development*

The training of highly-educated people who can be used at strategic and supervisory level, in the public and private sectors.

Next to the trainings the project also wishes to give a number of existing local enterprises and/or key projects practical advice in the form of problem-specific workshops

### ***Sustainable Tourist Destination Management 2007 and 2009***

Recipient	WES npo				
Country	Southern Africa				
Subsidy	€ 117,937	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 100,000
	€ 124,614		2009		€ 100,000
Recipient	Vlaams-Nederlands Huis deBuren				
Subsidy	€ 36,500	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 32,000

The non-profit organisation WES operates in the field of regional and local economic development. WES acts as a specialised knowledge partner and carries out studies and makes recommendations to public administrations and private organisations at home and abroad. WES focuses on a number of select market niches such as tourism, environmental research, town and country planning and training.

The Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs subsidises WES in its organisation of the “Sustainable Tourism Destination Management” course. This is a six-week course in Bruges aimed at professionals from national tourism organisations and from local incoming tour operators from developing countries. The course is open to participants from six countries in southern Africa: South Africa, Mozambique, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. The objective is to build knowledge as regards the current approach of the management of tourist destinations and sustainable project development on the one hand, and foster exchanges of experience, new ideas and strategies between colleagues from other countries on the other. The course is part of the working programme to which South Africa and Flanders mutually agreed.

### ***Scholarships for APEC port-related short course***

Subsidy	€ 180,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 66,000
The standard programme comprises fifteen courses. The scholarship is made up of two parts: the enrolment fees on the one hand, and the accommodation costs on the other. Each scholarship has a value of EUR 3,000. ( 6,000 euros for China, 9,000 euros for Chile, 9,000 euros for South Africa, 12,000 for India, 3,000 euros for Mexico, 12,000 euros for Brazil, 8,400 euros for China, 12,000 euros for Ukraine, 3,000 euros for Tunisia)					
Subsidy	€ 168,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 44,800
The standard programme comprises fifteen courses. Each scholarship has a value of EUR 3,000. (2,800 euros for Chile; 22,400 euros for China, 8,400 euros for Jordan, 2,800 euros for Suriname, 2,800 euros for Honduras, 2,800 euros for Croatia and 2,800 euros for Ukraine)					

### ***Institute of Transport and Maritime Management (ITMMA)***

Subsidy	€ 110,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 73,120
Award of scholarships to foreign students for their participation in the master-after-master “Programme in Transport and Maritime Management” at the Antwerp Institute of Transport and Maritime Management (ITMMA). (9,140 euros for Indonesia, 9,140 euros for Panama, 18,280 euros for Cambodia, 18,280 euros for Vietnam, 9,140 euros for China and 9,140 euros for Brazil)					
Subsidy	€ 110,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 16,740
Award of scholarships to foreign students for their participation in the master-after-master “Programme in Transport and Maritime Management” at the Antwerp Institute of Transport and Maritime Management (ITMMA). (1,860 euros for Mexico, 1,860 euros for China, 1,860 euros for Panama, 1,860 euros for Cambodia, 1,860 euros for Vietnam and 7,440 euros for SAF)					

Policy area	Mobility and Public Works
Entity	Department of Mobility and Public Works

**Antwerp Port Training Centre**

Subsidy	€ 253,200	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 253,200
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In 2009, 80 scholarships were awarded for APEC port-related short courses to participants from Cambodia, Laos, Ghana, India, Brazil, China, Colombia, Morocco, Chile and South Africa.

**Fellowships for International PIANC – COPEDEC VIII Conference, Chennai India, February 2012**

Recipient	PIANC – World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure				
		Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 10,000

Flanders wishes to grant 50 fellowships to participants from developing countries at USD 2,500 / fellow, i.e., USD 125.000 or EUR 90,000 (1 USD = EUR 0.72).

## 7.9 Support to NGOs and other indirect cooperation

Policy area	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency

**Wage subsidies in the framework of the Flemish Intersectoral Agreement for the Social Profit Sector**

Subsidy	€ 813,100	Commitment year	2008-2009	Payment in 2009	€ 789,065
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Contribution towards the wage costs for personnel members under former DAC status for: Oxfam-Wereldwinkel Antwerp, Atol npo, Vredeseilanden, Solidariteitsfonds npo, Trias npo, Oxfam-Wereldwinkel Kortrijk, Oxfam-Wereldwinkel Hasselt npo, Broederlijk Delen, Oxfam-Wereldwinkel Sint-Truiden, Wereldsolidariteit Limburg, Oxfam-Wereldwinkel Tielt, International Peace Information Service, Geneeskunde Voor De Derde Wereld npo, Oxfam-Wereldwinkel Antwerp, Atol npo, Vredeseilanden, Solidariteitsfonds npo, Trias npo, Ucos, Oxfam Wereldwinkel Kortrijk npo, Oxfam-Wereldwinkel Hasselt npo, Broederlijk Delen, Oxfam-Wereldwinkel Sint-Truiden, Wereldsolidariteit Limburg, Oxfam-Wereldwinkel Tielt, IPIS npo

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

Subsidy	€ 250,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 50,000
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Contribution towards the operating expenses of the registered office.

Policy area	Employment and Social Economy
Entity	Flemish Subsidy Agency for Work and Social Economy

**Employment programmes (DAC & Gesco) in NGOs**

Payment in 2009	€ 781,563
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Wage subsidies to NGOs in the framework of the Derde Arbeidscircuit (DAC) (Third Employment Circuit) and Gesubsidieerde Contractuelen (Subsidised Contract Employees) in the generalised system (Gescos). NGOs: Fund for Development Cooperation Brussels, ATOS Hasselt, Catholic Youth Council Brussels, Oxfam Belgium Brussels, Oxfam Worldshop Brussels, GRESEA, Umbrella Organisation of the North-South Movement-11.11.11, Brussels, Latin-American Federation Antwerp, Oxfam Worldshop (Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges and Roesalare), Centrum Mundiale Vorming-De Zevende Wereld Alken (Centre for Global Training 'The Seventh World' Alken), DJAPO Leuven, Peace Islands Coopibo Leuven.

## 7.10 Miscellaneous

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Flemish Foreign Affairs</b>
<b>Entity</b>	Flanders International Cooperation Agency

### ***Payment of the balance of the subsidy for the Tirua project, a model municipality in the area of sustainable development***

Recipient	Instituto de Ecologia Politica				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 10,407	Commitment year	2000	Payment in 2009	€ 10,407

providing support to a local environmental organisation for the development of a pilot project in the 8th region on sustainability and the environment.

### ***Project for providing training on restoration techniques***

Recipient	Fundacion Cultural Amigos de las Iglesias de Chiloe				
Country	Chile				
Subsidy	€ 78,000	Commitment year	2001	Payment in 2009	€ 16,169

UNESCO heritage was restored in the process.

<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Mobility and Public Works</b>
<b>Entity</b>	Department of Mobility and Public Works

### ***Training of Trainers for Inland Waterway Colleges and Training Centres***

Recipient	Eigen Vermogen Flanders Hydraulics (EVFH)				
Country	Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam				
Subsidy	€ 51,344	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 51,344

Assistance is provided for training teachers and instructors and drawing up courses for existing "Inland Waterway Colleges and Training Centers" in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos or for centres that they wish to open.

### ***Establishment of a Cambodian Navigation Coordination Centre***

Recipient	Eigen Vermogen Flanders Hydraulics (EVFH)				
Country	Cambodia				
Subsidy	€ 90,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 90,000

A "Master Plan for Waterborne Transport on the Mekong River system in Cambodia" was drawn up with BTC support. Assistance is now being granted for the set-up of a coordination centre designed to manage the implementation of this Master Plan. The local partner is the Cambodian Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

### ***Capacity building Vietnam Inland Waterway Administration to protect the Environment***

Recipient	VUB - Human Ecology Department				
Country	Vietnam				
Subsidy	€ 25,770	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 25,770

Support for the preparation of 'Inland Waterway Transport' legislation for Cambodia (safety, security, environment, etc.). The local partner is the Cambodian Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

**Navigation Training and Research Centre, Vientiane, Lao PDR**

Recipient	Ministry of Public works and Transport, Lao PDR				
Country	Laos				
Subsidy	€ 25,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 25,000

Flanders is providing assistance for the start-up of a "Navigation Training and Research Centre" in Vientiane. In 2006 a formulation study (with establishment of reference terms) was carried out with Flemish funding.

**Establishment of a Maritime Institute**

Recipient	Higher Maritime Institute, Antwerp				
Country	Cambodia				
Subsidy	€ 40,000				

Grant for the establishment of a maritime institute in Phnom Penh.

**Policy area** Education and training

**Entity** Department of Education and Training

**Phase 2 of the pilot project aimed at elaborating and improving the Cuban model of school inclusion: Pinar del Río 2007 - 2009, rural areas**

Recipient	Handicap International				
Country	Cuba				
Subsidy	€ 140,229	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 14,023

This project carries on from the first pilot project on inclusive education in Havana. Now the project organisers wish to repeat the Havana exercise in other rural contexts. The goal is to optimise the existing special education offer and enable all disabled children to take part in education under the right conditions. Handicap International coordinates the project and is in charge of the implementation in close cooperation with the national department for special education.

**Support for aid activities to remediate the damage caused by hurricanes Gustav and Ike**

Recipient	Handicap International				
Country	Cuba				
Subsidy	€ 83,644	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 41,822

This project wishes to help meet the cost for the damage resulting from two hurricanes in Cuba (and more specifically in Pinar del Río). Several schools which are covered by the ongoing project in Pinar were destroyed as a result.

**Support for Basic Education in the Sui and Wli Communities in Sefwi Wiawso and Hohoe Districts**

Recipient	Fund for Development Cooperation				
Country	Ghana				
Subsidy	€ 60,000	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 20,000

The project aims to support the communities of Sui and Wli in providing unrestricted quality education.

**Support for Basic Education in Lambussie in the Upper West Region of Ghana.**

Recipient	Fund for Development Cooperation				
Country	Ghana				
Subsidy	€ 60,000	Subsidy	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 20,000

The project aims to support the communities of Lambussie in providing unrestricted quality education.

**Quality Improvement in Medicine Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), Maputo**

Recipient	VUB - Department of Human Ecology				
Country	Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 400,143	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 200,071

This project aims to improve medicine studies at the UEM by introducing a number of important principles such as student-oriented and problem-solving learning. In August 2008 the general frame for a new Curriculum for medical training was approved. This project wishes to underpin and consolidate the process of further curriculum development.

**Policy area** Agriculture and Fisheries**Entity** Department of Agriculture and Fisheries**Support for improving the quality and relevance of agricultural education**

Recipient	Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB)				
Country	DR Congo				
Subsidy	€ 99,739	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2009	€ 58,206

The poor quality of Congolese education is partly the result of outdated or often unavailable syllabuses and teaching materials. With support from the Curriculum and Teaching Material Services, with emphasis on secondary school level agricultural education, the VVOB is attempting to make this education more relevant and more qualitative so that it better reflects local realities and the labour market. More specifically, the project aims to improve the capacity of the 36 schools authorised to provide A3 agricultural studies among others in the field of school management, infrastructural redevelopment and enterprise.

**Improvement of access to and availability of quality learning courses on agroforestry**

Recipient	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)				
Country	Kenya				
Subsidy	€ 100,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 60,000

the project's main objective is to support a series of scientifically-based online introductory classes about agroforestry, with accompanying courses which can be used as a sustainable approach to land use by teachers and trainers interested in promoting agro-forestry. The project also provides for an introductory workshop for the national partners in the seven countries involved and the further monitoring thereof.

**Conpapa-Chimborazo project**

Recipient	Belgacom				
Country	Ecuador				
Subsidy	€ 25,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 20,000

unite small potato growers in order to

- ensure the recovery and preservation of local potato varieties, which offer a higher guarantee of food security in the Indian communities
- provide support to conpapa-chimborazo as it defends these interests with the authorities in order to promote these varieties
- development of new market strategies for alternative markets

**Water pumps in Burkina Faso**

Recipient	vzw Vrienden van Burkina Faso (Friends of Burkina Faso npo)				
Country	Burkina Faso				
Subsidy	€ 83,898	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2009	€ 23,148

Improvement of the local water supply through the installation and maintenance of water pumps (6), with a view to

- increasing the available amount of potable well water
- increasing the available amount of water for agricultural purposes

**Policy area** Culture, Youth, Sport and Media**Entity** Department of Culture, Youth, Sports and Media**Theatre-technical training**

Recipient	TEAD npo				
Country	Morocco				
Subsidy	€ 19,355	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 3,871

TEAD npo organised a technical theatre training session in the Moroccan region of Nador-Berkane-Oujda.

**Cooperation with Congo (KVS)**

Recipient	Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg (Royal Flemish Theatre)				
Country	Democratic Republic of Congo				
Subsidy	€ 123,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 24,600

A cooperation project set up and coordinated by Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg (Royal Flemish Theatre) gathers various Flemish and Congolese artists from various disciplines so that they can exchange experiences and work on capacity building. Trainings, workshops and joint productions are provided. The project also invests in material equipment.

**International solidarity project "Music Fund"**

Recipient	Music Fund npo				
Country	Democratic Republic of Congo and the Palestinian Territories				
Subsidy	€ 25,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 20,000

With this contribution instruments are collected, repaired and delivered on location.

## 8. Emergency relief and humanitarian aid

In the context of international cooperation, Flanders provides aid for areas affected by natural or man-made disasters. This can also relate to deteriorating structural problems as the result of war, famine, population displacement, refugees or epidemics. The local government or an international organisation should request help from the international community. The humanitarian work is carried out by NGOs or international organisations with experience in the area of emergency relief.

### ***Music for Life: Reuniting refugee families and mothers***

Recipient	Red Cross - Flanders International npo				
Country	undetermined				
Subsidy	€ 257,500	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 206,000

### ***Relief aid for the victims of cyclone Sidr***

Recipient	World Solidarity				
Country	Bangladesh				
Subsidy	€ 150,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 10,960

### ***Relief aid for the refugees in Kenya***

Recipient	UNHCR				
Country	Kenya				
Subsidy	€ 150,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 15,000

### ***Apopo Mozambique Mine Action Programme 2009 : humanitarian demining***

Recipient	APOPO				
Country	Mozambique				
Subsidy	€ 400,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 40,000

### ***Protection of victims of sexual violence***

Recipient	Red Cross - Flanders				
Country	Democratic Republic of Congo				
Subsidy	€ 300,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 30,000

### ***Direct protection for children in the areas hit by hurricane Nargis***

Recipient	UNICEF Belgium				
Country	Myanmar				
Subsidy	€ 100,045	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 10,001

### ***Relief aid for displaced persons in Georgia***

Recipient	UNHCR				
Country	Georgia				
Subsidy	€ 100,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 10,000

### ***Support to the health and food sector for the victims of the humanitarian crisis in East Congo***

Recipient	Belgian Committee for UNICEF				
Country	Democratic Republic of Congo				
Subsidy	€ 100,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 100,000

**Food programme for the benefit of children, pregnant women and breast-feeding women**

Recipient	Caritas International				
Country	Ethiopia				
Subsidy	€ 150,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 15,000

**Encouraging self-sufficiency among migrant families in Northern Kivu**

Recipient	Caritas International				
Country	Democratic Republic of Congo				
Subsidy	€ 100,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 100,000

**Support to the health and food sector for the victims of cyclones Ivan and Fame**

Recipient	Belgian Committee for UNICEF				
Country	Madagascar				
Subsidy	€ 150,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 30,000

**Relief aid for victims of the floods in Mongolia**

Recipient	Caritas International				
Country	Mongolia				
Subsidy	€ 50,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 45,000

**Expansion of the drinking water network of fattekone and connection of the health and disease unit to the drinking water**

Recipient	Support fund Myanmar npo				
Country	Myanmar				
Subsidy	€ 50,000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 35,000

**Aid to the victims of the flood in Namibia**

Recipient	Red Cross - Flanders International npo				
Country	Namibia				
Subsidy	€ 99,999	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 90,000

**Humanitarian aid to child refugees fleeing the fighting in the Swat Valley (Pakistan).**

Recipient	Belgian Committee for UNICEF				
Country	Pakistan				
Subsidy	€ 300,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 270,000

**Intervention in the frame of food insecurity in Zimbabwe**

Recipient	Red Cross - Flanders International npo				
Country	Zimbabwe				
Subsidy	€ 108,955	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2009	€ 106,630

**Support for combating cholera in Zimbabwe**

Recipient	Belgian Committee for UNICEF				
Country	Zimbabwe				
Subsidy	€ 100,000	Commitment year	2009	Payment in 2009	€ 100,000

Printed copies of the Flemish ODA report can be ordered from the Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs. The contact person within the Policy Department can be reached as follows:

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## End notes

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<sup>1</sup> The directives for ODA reporting can be found at

[www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/directives](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/directives)

<sup>2</sup> Walraet, A, Internationale ontwikkelingssamenwerking 2005-2006, Third World studies Department (lecture of 12 October 2005)

<sup>3</sup> VRIND publications are available online at

[http://aps.vlaanderen.be/statistiek/publicaties/stat\\_Publicaties\\_vrind.ht](http://aps.vlaanderen.be/statistiek/publicaties/stat_Publicaties_vrind.ht)

<sup>4</sup> OECD-DAC, DCD/DAC(2010)10, ODA VOLUME PROSPECTS IN 2010, 8 February 2010

<sup>5</sup> MDG Gap Task Force Report 2009: Strengthening the Global Partnership for Development in a Time of Crisis, United Nations, New York, 2009, p. 5

<sup>6</sup> SEC (2009) 444: Annual progress report 2009 on financing for development

<sup>7</sup> EU Commission, The EU ODA commitments: 2010 deadlines and beyond, November 2009

<sup>8</sup> International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook October 2009, p. 173

<sup>9</sup> AllAfrica.com, Mozambique: GDP Grows Despite International Crisis, 9 December 2009

<sup>10</sup> Ali, A.A.G., and I. Elbadawi, (2001), .Growth Could Be Good for the Poor.; unpublished paper.

<sup>11</sup> UNDP, Human Development Report, indicator human and income poverty

<sup>12</sup> UNCTAD, Economic Development in Africa Report 2009, 25 June 2009, p. 28

<sup>13</sup> Data can be consulted electronically at <http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/>

<sup>14</sup> US Department of State, background note: South Africa, November 2009

Available online on <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2898.htm>