

# The Flemish ODA Report 2008



2 March 2009  
Editor: Simon Calcoen  
Policy Division  
Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs  
Boudewijnlaan 30 | 1000 Brussels  
Tel +32 (0)2 553 60 45 | Fax +32 (0)2 553 60 37  
<http://www.vlaanderen.be/internationaal>

# Table of contents

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 International and historical context.....	5
1.2 European and national context.....	7
<b>2. Analysis of the Flemish ODA.....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Overview .....	9
2.2 Spending pattern of the Flemish ODA .....	11
2.3 Spending pattern of the Flemish Development Cooperation .....	15
2.4 The Flemish ODA seen in perspective.....	17
<b>3. Professionalization of the Flemish Development Assistance .....</b>	<b>20</b>
3.1 Operation of the Flemish Development Cooperation.....	21
3.2 Predictability and professionalization of the assistance .....	22
3.3 Coherence and geographic concentration .....	23
<b>4. Direct bilateral cooperation .....</b>	<b>25</b>
4.1 South Africa .....	27
4.2 Mozambique .....	33
4.3 Malawi .....	35
4.4 Other countries .....	35
<b>5. Multilateral cooperation.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>6. Indirect cooperation.....</b>	<b>49</b>
6.1 Municipal development cooperation.....	52
6.2 Raising awareness & education .....	53
6.3 Trade and development.....	56
6.4 Peace promoting initiatives .....	58
6.5 Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests .....	59
6.6 Flemish Partnership Water for Development .....	65
6.7 Scientific institutions.....	69
6.8 Scholarships .....	72
6.9 Support of NGOs and other indirect cooperation.....	73
<b>7. Emergency relief and humanitarian aid .....</b>	<b>77</b>

## Index of figures

<b>ODA figures OECD/DAC countries</b>	<b>p. 6</b>
<b>Flemish ODA as a percentage of the Belgian ODA</b>	<b>p. 8</b>
<b>Composition of the Flemish ODA 2008</b>	<b>p. 10</b>
<b>Classification of the Flemish ODA 2008 per actor</b>	<b>p. 11</b>
<b>Top 10 countries/regions receiving Flemish ODA 2008</b>	<b>p. 12</b>
<b>Composition of the ODA 2008 in the Flemish partner countries</b>	<b>p. 12</b>
<b>Classification of the Flemish ODA 2008 per OECD/DAC category</b>	<b>p. 13</b>
<b>Classification of the Flemish ODA 2008 per MDG</b>	<b>p. 14</b>
<b>Transversal topics</b>	<b>p. 14</b>
<b>Flemish ODA and the Development Aid budget</b>	<b>p. 15</b>
<b>Classification of the Flemish Development Cooperation per beneficiary actor</b>	<b>p. 16</b>
<b>Classification of the Flemish Development Cooperation per MDG</b>	<b>p. 16</b>
<b>Evolution of the Flemish ODA</b>	<b>p. 17</b>
<b>Composition of the Flemish ODA '04-'08</b>	<b>p. 18</b>
<b>Flemish and federal ODA in Flemish partner countries</b>	<b>p. 18</b>
<b>Small donors: classification per ODA contribution</b>	<b>p. 19</b>
<b>The Paris Declaration</b>	<b>p. 20</b>
<b>Evolution of the commitments</b>	<b>p. 22</b>
<b>Distribution of the ODA per department in percentages</b>	<b>p. 23</b>

# 1. Introduction

---

The Flemish ODA Report 2008 provides an overview of the Flemish government's *actual expenditures* on development assistance in 2008. These expenditures comply with ODA or *Official Development Assistance* criteria, internationally established by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Financial assistance may be qualified as ODA if it satisfies each of the following 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 (i.e. it is not a commercial transaction subject to market conditions)
4. The assistance goes to a country (or group of countries) or international institution on the DAC list.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to financial transfers, technical cooperation and loans with developmental purposes (which include a gift element of at least 25%) are categorised as ODA. Transfers through NGOs are classified as ODA if they are funded by recognised relief organisations. Military aid, on the other hand, ceased to be ODA since the end of the Cold War, whereas debt relief related to export credits indeed qualifies as ODA. As from 1979 and 1991, administrative costs in donor countries and costs for refugees and asylum seekers in the home country respectively, are categorised as ODA. We have noted that both small and large donors handle these rules creatively in order to increase their individual assistance-related figures.<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 pass on military operations or repatriation costs of refugees. Furthermore, via the Framework Decree (art. 5, par. 2), Flanders undertakes to offer strictly untied assistance. For this reason an amount totalling EUR 3,133,707 for trade-related support is not included in this ODA report. Finally, no concessional loans or debt cancellations were employed as an instrument for development in 2008.

Still, the OECD/DAC criteria for developmental relevance are fairly broad in practice. This is why Flanders, like all other governments, is able to report more than just the money spent by the minister for development cooperation. Thus, the total Flemish ODA does not solely consist of the Flemish Development Cooperation expenditures, i.e., the payments made from the budget for development cooperation. Several other policy domains also finance activities considered to be official development assistance by the OECD/DAC. Therefore, it is best not to confuse the Flemish ODA with the budget for development cooperation.

The Flemish ODA expenditures were originally collected at the request of the federal Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) who collects similar data from all Belgian authorities and sends them to the OECD Development Assistance Committee. The OECD/DAC oversees the world's largest bilateral donors and requests official annual development cooperation figures from all OECD member states. The classification according to GNI percentage spent on ODA by the donors in the preceding year is one of the best known analyses performed by this organisation.

With the acceptance 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 given 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 GNI 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, par. 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 domain 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 the European, Belgian and Flemish development cooperation.

## **1.1 International and historical context**

The official development assistance is traditionally measured according to the GNP (Gross National Product) of the donor countries. 1960 saw the first commitment of the international community within UN context to comply with a quantitative objective: the industrialised countries were to spend 1% of their GNP to development assistance. In 1969, the definition of development assistance was narrowed down to ODA – determined to this day by the member states of the OECD/DAC committee. This more stringent calculation was paired with a new objective: in future, the OECD/DAC countries would transfer 0.7% of their GNP to the developing countries. The standard proved too high for many donor countries. Between 1992 and 1997, a period that was marked by huge scepticism about the effectiveness of the development cooperation, the total ODA of the DAC donors decreased from 0.33% to 0.22% of GDP.<sup>4</sup>

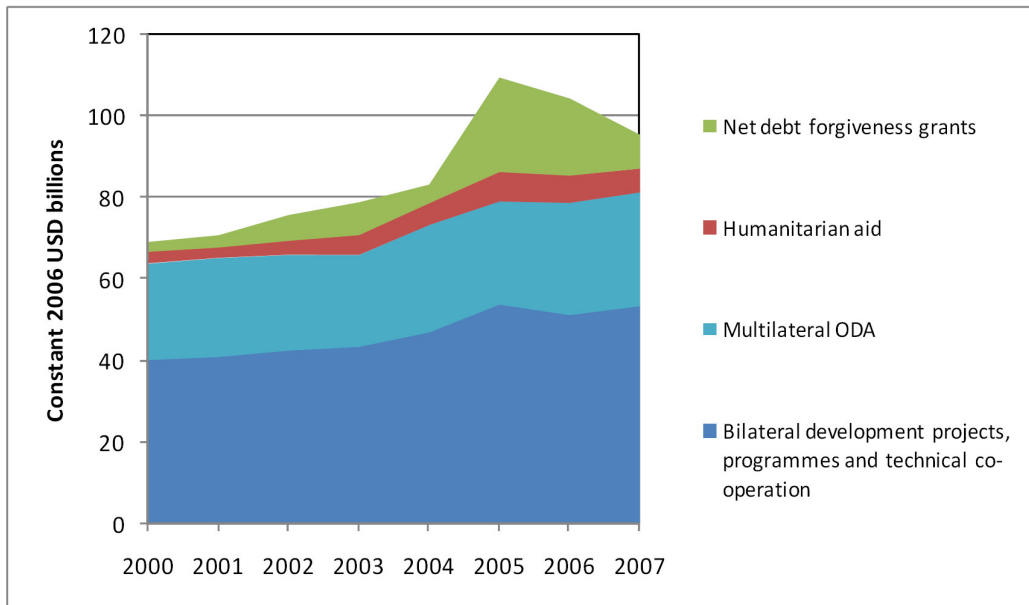
Forty years after that initial promise, there still seems to be a gap between intention and effective realisation. In recent years, again greater emphasis has been placed on the importance of these intentions. The eighth objective of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 2000, the global partnership, puts increased financing first. The 0.7% standard was again explicitly repeated at the UN Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey (2002), with the aim to cut absolute poverty in half by 2015. At the time the attention focused on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that would receive between 0.15% and 0.2% of the GDP. There is however no time table by which the donor communities must realise these standards. Many (groups of) countries like the European Union proceeded to formulate time tables.<sup>5</sup>

At the 2005 G8 top at Gleneagles the world leaders promised to almost double their development assistance. Worldwide the assistance should increase from USD 80 billion in 2004 to USD 130 billion by 2010: an increase of USD 50 billion, of which USD 25 billion is for Africa. At the same time the procedures for debt cancellation were opened for 20 countries that previously were not recognised as debt countries.<sup>6</sup> This caused an abrupt increase of debt reduction in 2005 (cf. graph on the next page).

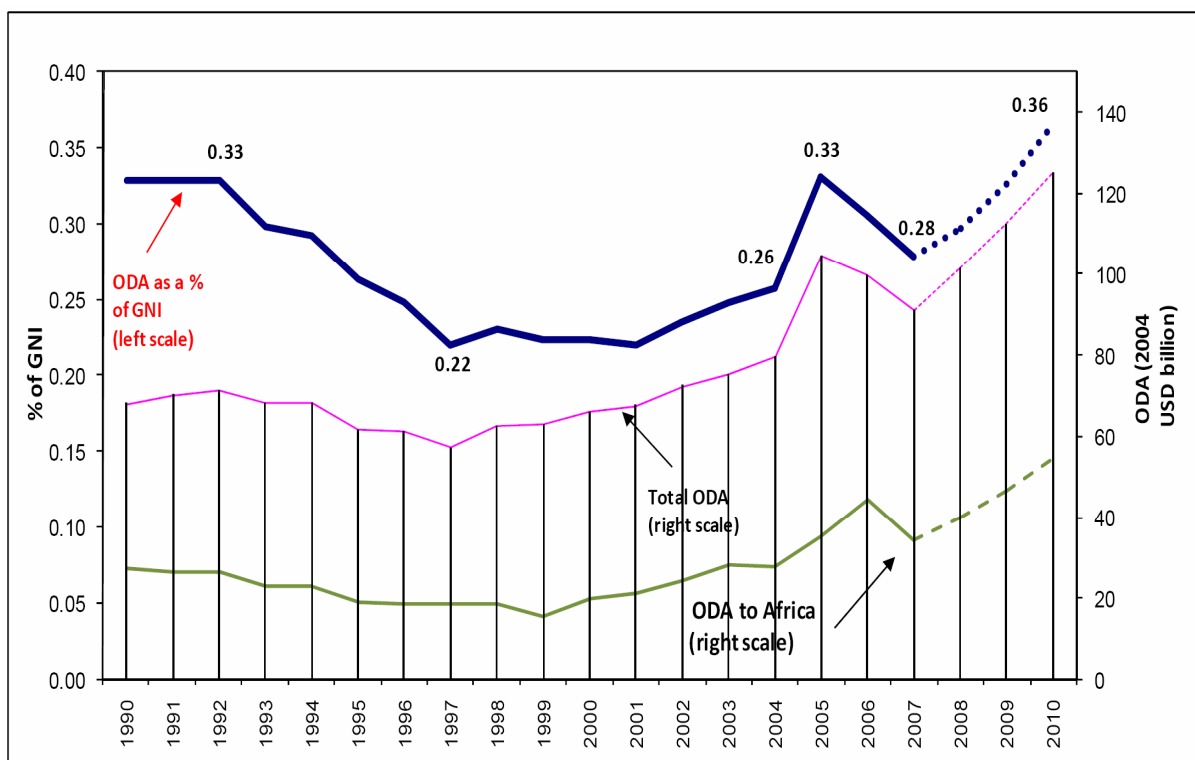
The increasing political support for development funding shows from the ODA figures. Between 2000 (origin of MDGs) and 2007, the assistance doubled in real terms. After deduction of the debt relief the increase amounts to 30%. Following that same calculation method, we note an increase of 50% compared to 1997.

## ODA figures OECD/DAC members

(in billion dollars, constant value 2006)



Still, the current expenditure is not in accordance with the repeatedly emphasised and confirmed commitments. In order to achieve the Gleneagles objective, the ODA must annually increase by USD 13 billion between 2008 and 2010.<sup>7</sup> A study into the expenditure intentions of the DAC members shows budget coverage of a mere USD 21 billion of the extra USD 50 billion promised in 2005 (by 2010).<sup>8</sup>



Analysts estimate that the recent financial crisis could diminish the development assistance efforts of the donors by about 30%; after all, they will prioritise domestic needs in times of crisis.<sup>9</sup> In that spirit, a Monterrey follow-up conference was held in Doha in December 2008. One of the important topics at the conference was that the developing countries annually miss out on an estimated \$350-\$500 million as a result of transfers of taxable money abroad by companies and rich citizens. Despite the imminent recession, billions of dollars could be freed to the advantage of developing countries, among others by putting restrictions on tax paradises in rich parts of the world. The conference, however, did not go further than to re-confirm the Monterrey Consensus.<sup>10</sup>

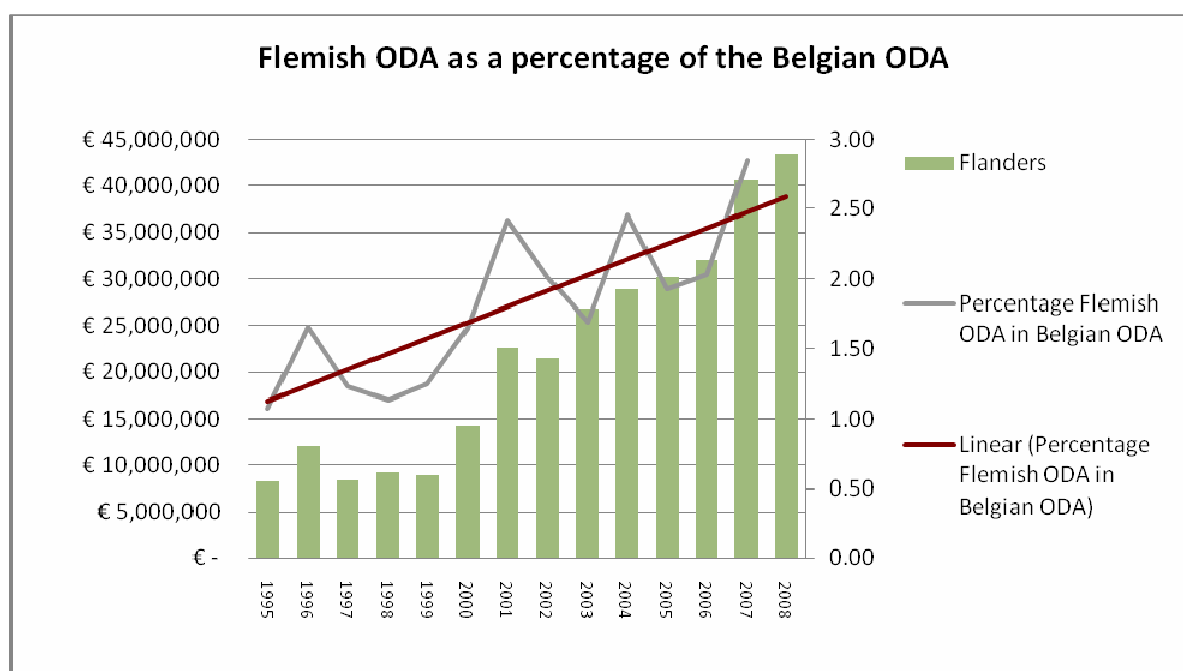
## **1.2 European and national context**

The Flemish ODA Reports are made available to the federal Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC). These records together with those from other decentralised governments are added to the domestic, federal means. Next, the total ODA for the country is calculated, resulting in a final, complete report to the OECD/DAC. Flanders thus contributes to the European, the DAC as well as the Belgian ODA figures.

60% of the worldwide Official Development Assistance (ODA) comes from The European Union. That makes her the world's largest donor community. Following the Monterrey Consensus, she formulated a concrete objective: 0.56% of GNI for EU-27 in 2010, of which at least 0.51% of GNI for long-standing member states and 0.17% of GNI for new member states. In a next step, by 2015, the EU must as a whole reach the 0.7% standard. We note that as a Union she takes a normative rather than a redistributive role. The common contribution, representing 20% of the total European ODA in 2006, will slowly diminish to 13% in 2013. The idea is for the member states to increase their financial contribution, while the European Union will intensify its supervision of the coordination and harmonisation between the individual European donors. According to the 2007 OECD/DAC Peer Review, this method has already helped the European Union to make progress in the fields of poverty reduction, policy coherence, effectiveness and deconcentration.<sup>11</sup>

In the Programme Act of December 2002, the federal government undertook a legal obligation to spend 0.7% of her GDP to development cooperation by 2010. This growth track was laid down in laws in 2002. According to the general policy note for development cooperation, the 2009 budget will increase by 57% compared to 2007, based on the ambition to achieve the 0.6% GDP target in that year.<sup>12</sup> The federal minister calls on the sub-state actors to maintain their contribution at a minimum of 5% of the full Belgian ODA.

In the coalition agreement 2004-2009 the Flemish Government committed to a substantial contribution of the 0.7% of GNP. In 2007, Flanders provided 2.85% of the federal ODA, making it the largest sub-state donor in Belgium. Together with the other federated entities and the decentralised governments, Flanders then supplied 5.2% of the total Belgian ODA.



(the 2008 federal ODA figures are not yet available; a 2008 comparison cannot be provided yet)

In the long-term strategy “Flanders in Action” (VIA), the Flemish Government already anticipates on a larger share of the budgets for Flemish development cooperation in relation to the Belgian ODA. The resulting “Pact 2020” contains 20 objectives that should enable Flanders to rank among Europe’s top five regions by 2020. It also includes an objective regarding the funding of the Flemish development cooperation:

“By 2020 the current Flemish contribution to development cooperation will be doubled. Together with all decentralised boards, the Flemish contribution will amount to at least 7% of all official Belgian development assistance.” (Pact 2020, p 22.)

On 20 January 2009, the Pact 2020 was signed in Hasselt by the Flemish social coalition, the organised civil society of the United Associations, the Flemish government and a representative of the Flemish administration.<sup>13</sup>



## 2. Analysis of the Flemish ODA

---

### 2.1 Overview

The total Flemish ODA was EUR 43,400,308 in 2008. 20% of this amount, EUR 8.9 million, went to **bilateral cooperation**, i.e. *forms of cooperation based on an agreement between the Flemish Government and a partner country of the Flemish Development Cooperation*. 57% of the 2008 bilateral cooperation expenditures went to programmes and projects in Mozambique. South Africa received EUR 3.4 million. EUR 144,241 was spent on cooperation with Malawi. Chapter 4 contains the exact composition of the expenditures for bilateral assistance.

**Multilateral cooperation** amounted to EUR 9.3 million, or 21%, of the Flemish ODA in 2008. Flanders has developed relations with a number of international organisations, such as UNESCO, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC). Various contributions to these UN organisations are earmarked for South Africa (sub-regional) or the Flemish Development Cooperation partner countries. Chapter 5 deals with the distribution of the expenditures for multilateral assistance.

**Indirect cooperation** accounted for EUR 21.3 million, or 49%, of the 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. These can be non-governmental organisations, universities and scientific institutions, unions, private institutions, and municipal and provincial governments. The main share of the indirect cooperation, EUR 13.3 million, went towards the structural funding of scientific institutions, such as the Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp (ITG) and the Institute of Development Policy and Management (IOB). Other major expenditures in 2008 included raising awareness and development education (EUR 1.7 million), municipal covenants on development cooperation (EUR 1.3 million), trade and development initiatives (EUR 1 million), and peace promoting initiatives (EUR 0.5 million). The distribution of the expenditures for the indirect cooperation is explained in chapter 6.

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 2 million or 5% of the 2008 ODA expenditure. The aid intervention distribution is laid down in chapter 7.

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

The next page contains a table of the Flemish ODA expenditure in 2008.

Composition of the Flemish ODA 2008	
<b>Direct bilateral cooperation</b>	<b>8,909,496</b>
South Africa	3,428,285
Mozambique	5,102,488
Malawi	144,241
Other	234,482
<b>Multilateral cooperation</b>	<b>9,309,812</b>
UNESCO	3,126,988
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,153,024
United Nations University (UNU-CRIS)	1,014,000
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	900,000
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC)	800,000
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	800,000
World Health Organisation (WHO)	448,800
UN Convention for Biological Diversity	27,000
OECD	20,000
World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)	20,000
<b>Indirect cooperation</b>	<b>21,280,679</b>
Raising awareness and education	1,714,095
Municipal covenants on development cooperation	1,270,531
Trade and development	1,021,958
Peace promoting initiatives	509,245
Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests	445,379
Flemish Partnership Water for Development	384,859
Scientific institutions	13,357,556
Scholarships	710,993
Other	1,866,063
<b>Emergency relief and humanitarian aid</b>	<b>2,065,203</b>
<b>Administrative and operational costs</b>	<b>1,835,120</b>
Flemish International Cooperation Agency (FICA)	1,608,351
Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs	226,769
<b>Total Flemish ODA</b>	<b>43,400,308</b>

## 2.2 Spending pattern of the Flemish ODA

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

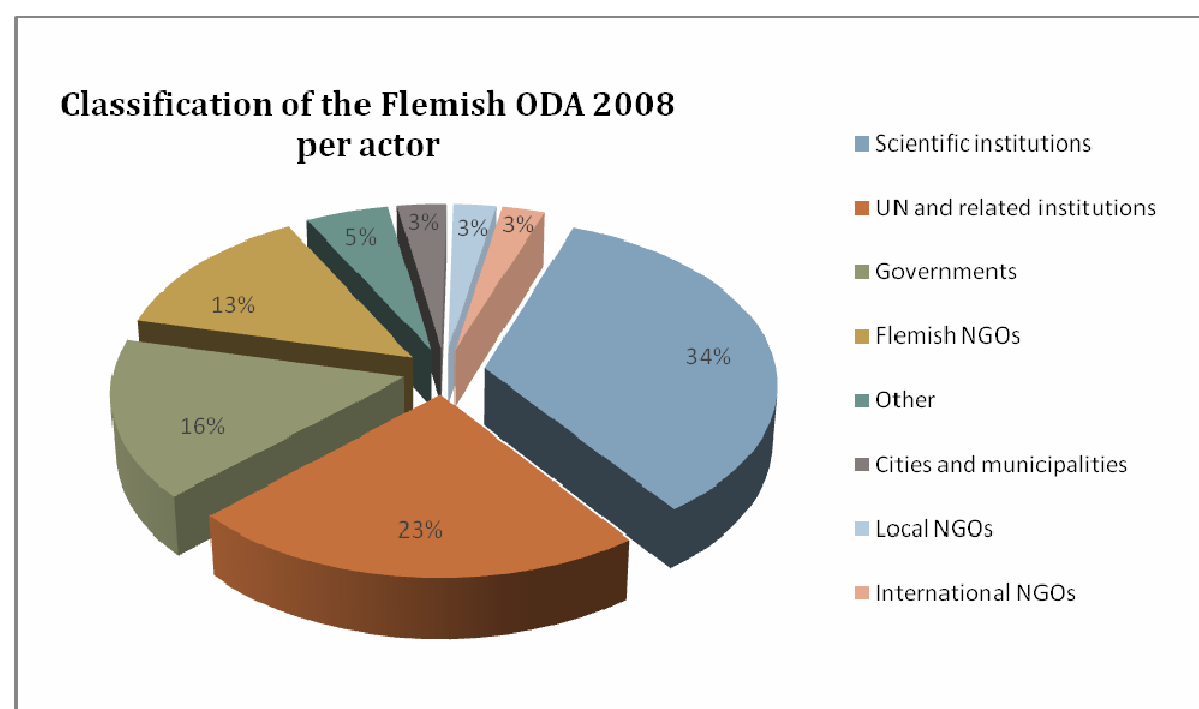
### 2.2.1. Beneficiaries

In 2008, 34% of Flemish ODA was paid to scientific institutions and universities. This is not confined to support for research relevant for development and educating students from the South; scientific institutions, such as the Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp (ITG) and the International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH/Ghent University) were also involved in bilateral development cooperation in Mozambique.

The United Nations and related organisations account for 23% of the Flemish ODA. 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 the bilateral development cooperation with Malawi. Furthermore, several UN organisations receive funding to provide humanitarian aid.

Sixteen percent of the Flemish ODA was paid out directly to the governments of South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) received 19%. This percentage is the sum of the shares of the Flemish and national NGOs (13%), international NGOs (3%) and local NGOs in the South (3%).

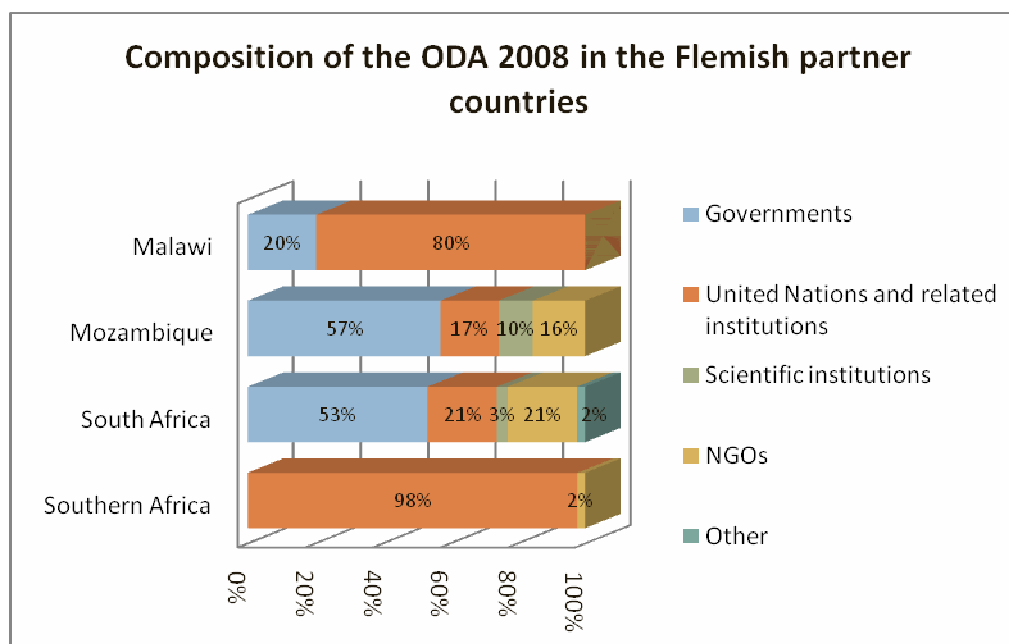
Finally, 3% of ODA goes to Flemish towns and municipalities. These funds originate exclusively from the Development Cooperation budget.



Most contributions are targeted at development assistance in a group of countries or one single specific country. The table below shows the total 2008 financial aid for the ten largest receivers, regardless of the type of assistance involved, be it multilateral assistance, bilateral assistance or emergency relief.

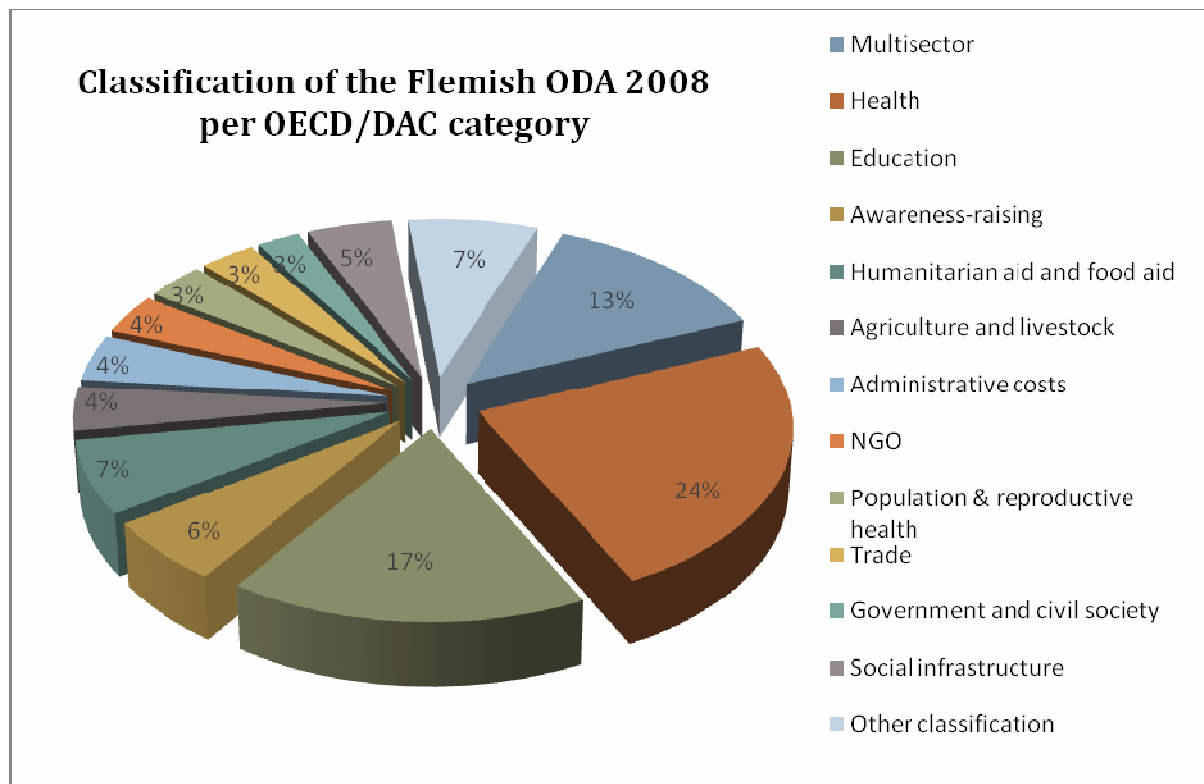
Top 10 countries/regions receiving Flemish ODA 2008	
<b>Mozambique</b>	6,996,654
<b>South Africa</b>	4,508,559
<b>Southern Africa (sub-regional)</b>	1,938,550
<b>Malawi</b>	710,510
<b>India</b>	603,563
<b>Palestinian Territories</b>	534,245
<b>Ecuador</b>	323,305
<b>Bangladesh</b>	260,224
<b>Colombia</b>	226,425
<b>Chile</b>	214,841

The prioritised partner countries or regions were the largest recipients of ODA in 2008. This ODA can be subdivided according to beneficiary actor. Bilateral assistance is not applicable in the Southern African region. Here, the operation is strictly run via international institutions or NGOs. In Malawi, 80% of the 2008 expenditure went to the UNICEF project for child-friendly schools. In Mozambique and South Africa more than half of the ODA is paid directly to the individual governments. The remainder of the expenditure runs mainly through United Nations' institutions and NGOs.



### **2.2.2. Sectors**

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



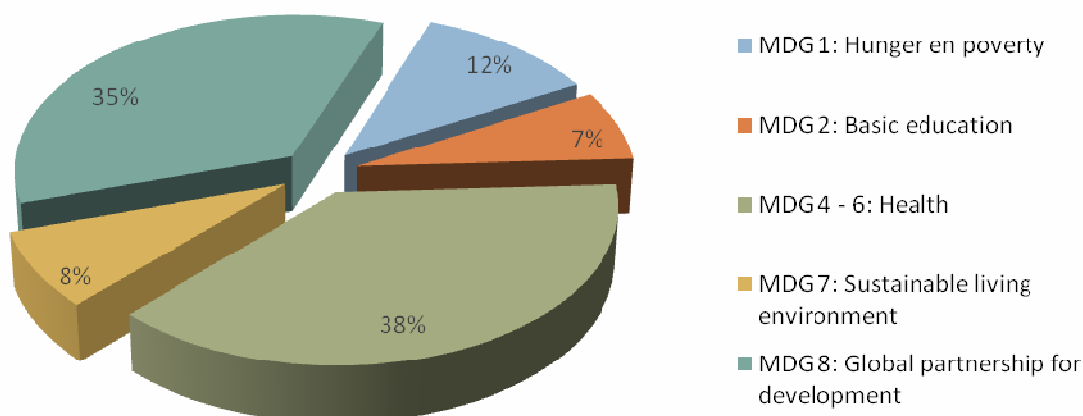
In the South, Flanders mainly focuses on the sectors Health (24%) and Education (17%). The Multisector initiatives (13%), involving various sectors, is still an important category as well. And finally, food and humanitarian aid (7%), awareness-raising (6%) and social infrastructure (5%) are relatively important sectors in the Flemish cooperation.

The main sector 'Multisector' is largely equivalent to code '43082 – Scientific and research institutions'. These involve, among others: the UNESCO Science Fund, the Institute of Development Policy and Management (IOB), the Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp (ITG)... The remaining category "Other classification" includes smaller payments in the sectors Transport and Storage, Industry, Water Supply, Forestry, Tourism, Environmental Protection,...

### **2.2.3 Millennium Development Goals**

In a similar way, the 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 (12%), MDGs 4 - 6 (38%) and MDG 8 (35%).

### Classification of the Flemish ODA 2008 per MDG



#### 2.2.4. Transversal themes

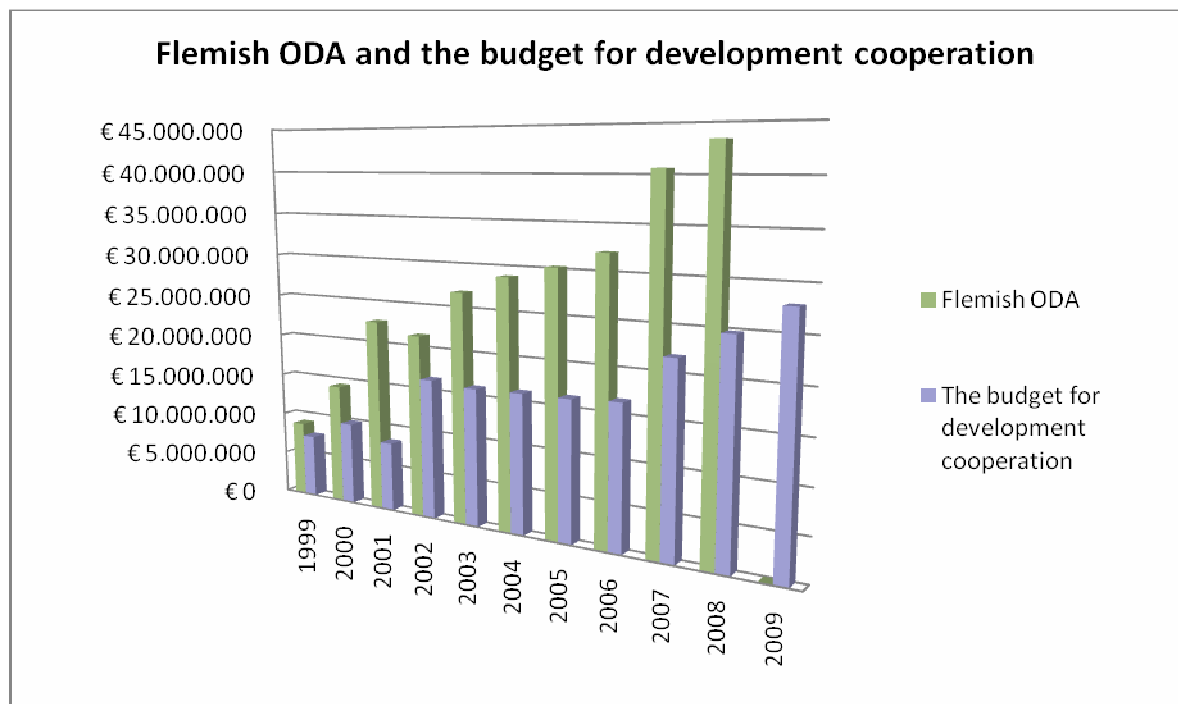
The Framework Decree (art. 10) ordains that within the scope of activities and policy initiatives of the Flemish Development Cooperation, special attention must be paid to transversal themes. The topics *gender*, *HIV/AIDS*, *children's rights*, *good governance* and *sustainable development* were explicitly incorporated in the Decree. Some topics are already systematically integrated in the programmes of the strategy notes with the partner countries. In the cooperation with South Africa (2005-2009) and Mozambique (2006-2010), the topics are *gender*, *sustainable development* and the *battle against HIV/AIDS*. The most recent strategy note with Malawi (2009-2013) also includes the themes good governance, children's rights and climate change.

Starting from 2008, Flanders files reports on the transversal topics. Below is an analysis of the incorporation of the 11 topics established by the OECD/DAC. From a total of 276, 84 transfers did not qualify for analyses on transversal topics, such as administrative costs and most emergency relief projects. From the projects identified as transversal, 'good governance' and 'gender' occur most frequently (with 62% and 47% respectively), followed by social economics (34%) and the environment (33%). Weighed according to financial volume of the projects (in relation to the total ODA), the main distinctly integrated topics are HIV/AIDS (54%), good governance (42%) and gender (34%). Weighing the integration of the transversal themes according to their budgetary project volume is, however, quite a rudimentary approach. It is mainly inspired by the obligation to report to the OECD/DAC. Ideally a qualitative estimate is made at project or strategy note level.

	Gender	Environment	Good governance	Trade assistance	Biodiversity	Climate	Desert formation	Social economics	Children's rights	Urban environment	HIV/AIDS
No. of projects	90	64	119	32	30	47	32	66	35	55	26
Project share	47%	33%	62%	17%	16%	25%	17%	34%	18%	29%	14%
ODA weight	34%	14%	42%	17%	7%	11%	11%	25%	21%	16%	54%

## 2.3 Spending pattern of the Flemish Development Cooperation

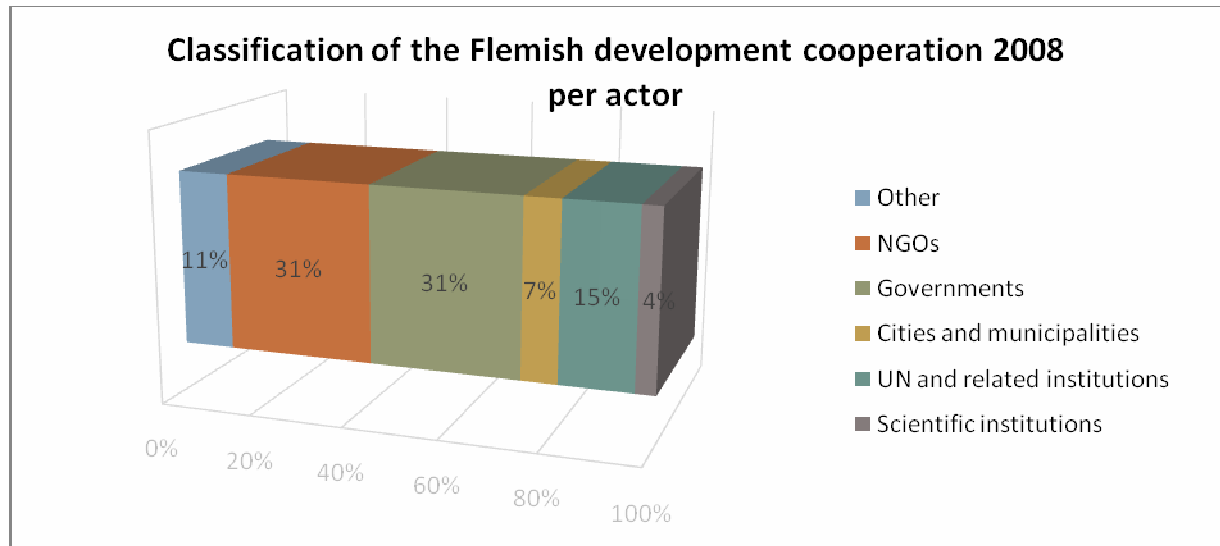
The ODA figures should not be confused with the budget for development cooperation. As mentioned in the introduction, the expenditure of the Flemish Development Cooperation forms part of the total Flemish ODA. For indeed the Flemish ODA includes expenditure from various policy domains of the Flemish Government that, according to the OECD/DAC rules, are relevant for development. Moreover, the budget reflects the funds available for *commitments*, whereas the ODA figure relates to real *payments* only. The distinction between the Flemish ODA and the budget for Development Cooperation is illustrated below.



We note a budget increase from EUR 15.7 million in 2004 to EUR 27.8 million in 2009. The budget for Development Cooperation included a commitment appropriation of EUR 24.8 million in 2008.

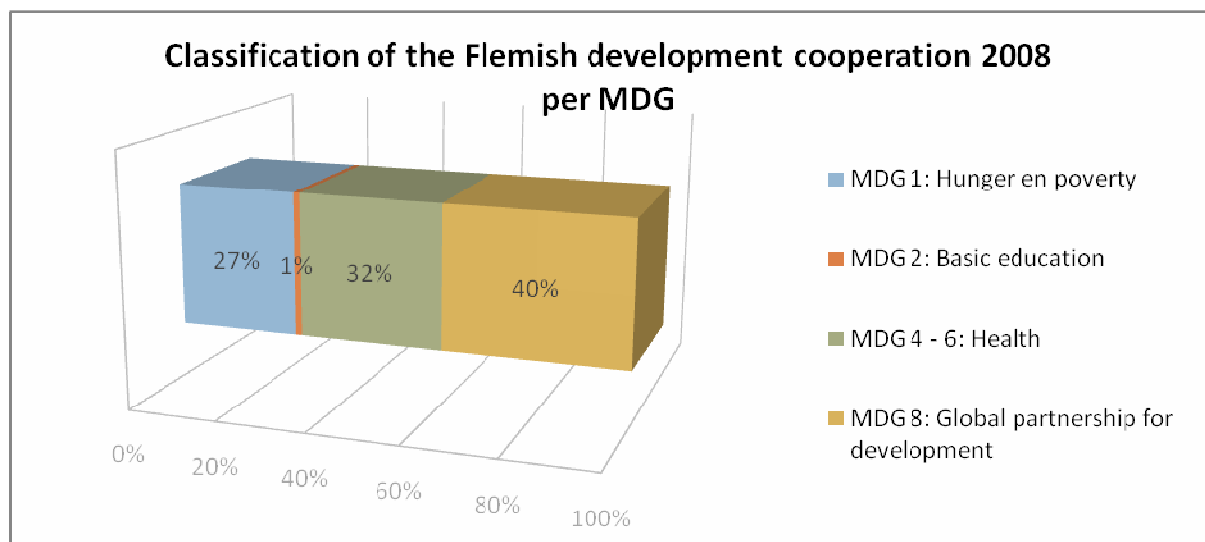
### **2.3.1. Beneficiaries**

Governments in South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi claim the largest part of the expenditure in the budget for Development Cooperation. NGOs take an almost equal part, followed by UN institutions, where the expenditures are allocated mainly but not exclusively to humanitarian aid. Cities and towns received 7% of the expenditure.



### **2.3.2. Millennium Development Goals**

The budget for Development Cooperation has a bigger focus on MDGs than the total ODA. The contributions can be deduced to MDG 1 (27%), MDGs 4-6 (32%) and MDG 8 (40%).



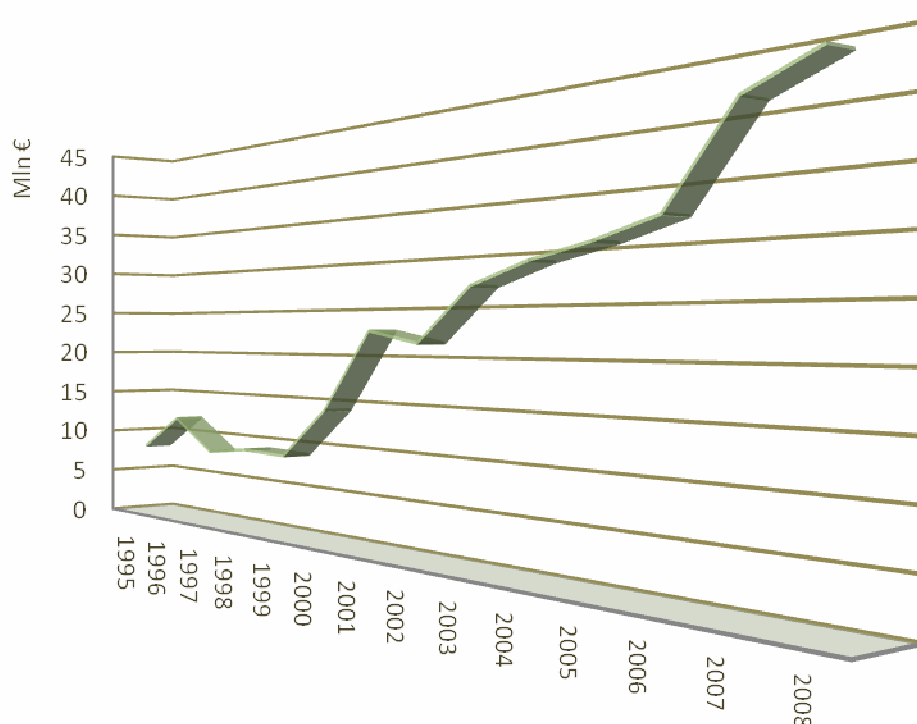


## 2.4 The Flemish ODA seen in perspective

### 2.4.1. Evolution of the Flemish ODA

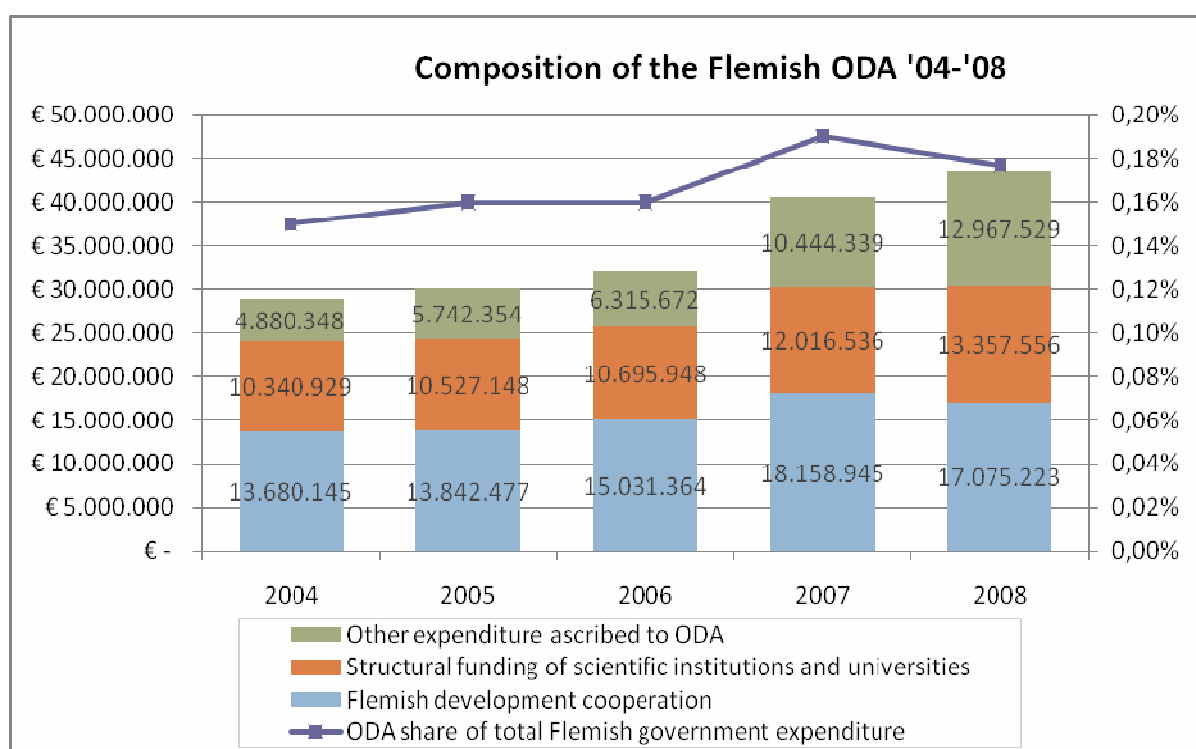
The Flemish government keeps statistics on the official development assistance since 1995. In the initial period until 2000 the budget stagnated below the EUR 10 million line. We note a sharp rise of the ODA between 1999 and 2001: from EUR 8.9 million to EUR 22.6 million. After a minor decrease in 2001, the ODA grew again to EUR 32 million in 2006. Another abrupt increase of the ODA to EUR 40.6 million followed between 2006 and 2007. This one can be ascribed to a budget increase on the one hand and improved reporting methods on the other. Finally in 2008 the ODA augmented by 6.85% to EUR 43.4 million.

**Evolution of the Flemish ODA**



### 2.4.2. Development of the ODA in the 2004-2008 term

During the past term, the total ODA showed an upward trend. The ODA increased by 50% in the period 2004-2008, from EUR 28.9 million to EUR 43.4 million. Over the same period we mark a 25% increase of the payments from the budget for Development Cooperation (from EUR 13.7 to EUR 17.1 million). From 2002-2007, the proportion of the Flemish ODA in the total Flemish Government expenditure grew from 0.154% to 0.185%. In 2008 the percentage amounted to 0.177 of the government expenditure.



### **2.4.3. The Flemish contribution in the Belgian context**

We already outlined the Flemish ODA share in the total Belgian ODA in the introduction. On average it amounted to 2.31% during the period 2004-2007. The Flemish share in the total Belgian ODA for South Africa dropped from more than 45% in 2002 to 24% in 2007. The Mozambique percentage fluctuates between 23% and 49%. The Flemish share in the Belgian ODA for Malawi, a partner country of the Flemish Development Cooperation since 2006, increased to 41% in 2007. Belgium does not rank among the top ten largest donors for these three countries.

Flemish and federal ODA in Flemish partner countries						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>South Africa</b>						
<b>Flemish ODA</b>	4,348,109	4,708,354	6,285,623	4,465,683	6,501,692	3,361,431
<b>Federal ODA</b>	4,835,726	4,338,120	5,711,103	9,690,745	12,757,449	10,773,629
<b>Mozambique</b>						
<b>Flemish ODA</b>	-	1,777,422	1,285,573	4,787,008	2,821,004	5,572,563
<b>Federal ODA</b>	2,876,285	5,872,126	7,323,611	4,979,880	7,349,544	17,026,165
<b>Malawi</b>						
<b>Flemish ODA</b>	-	-	-	45,000	750,000	1,640,000
<b>Federal ODA</b>	66,251	1,748,963	119,449	534,581	1,271,142	2,394,450

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

In the UNAIDS donor ranking for the year 2007, Flanders occupied 19<sup>th</sup> place with USD 1,106,195, situated between France and Italy. The federal government was in 13<sup>th</sup> place with USD 5,994,538. With a contribution of USD 4,602,397 in the period 2003-2007, Flanders occupies the 20<sup>th</sup> position on the donor ranking of the International Labour Organisation. The federal government takes 11<sup>th</sup> place.

Furthermore, the Flemish government was among UNESCO's top 10 largest bilateral donors in 2008 in terms of contributions to extra-budgetary trust funds. These are the UNESCO/Flanders Funds in Trust for the promotion of science (FUST) and the general UNESCO/Flanders Funds in Trust, with a combined contribution of EUR 3,048,000.

Flanders ranks 32<sup>nd</sup> on the World Health Organisation's donor list of voluntary contributions.

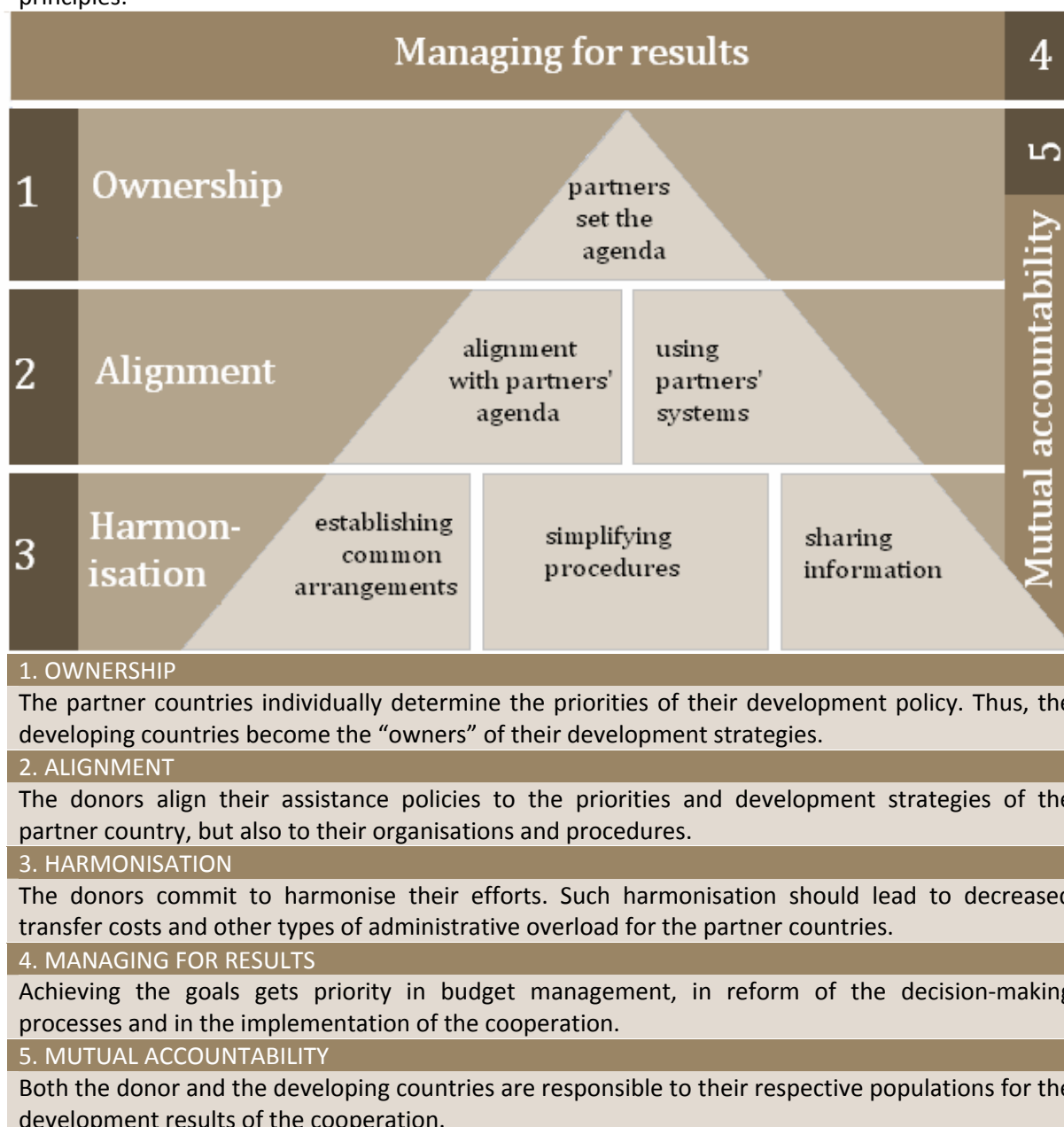
The comparison below shows that from a nominal point of view, Flanders has the size of an average new EU member state. Compared to the traditional EU member states, Flanders proves to be a very modest donor. The smaller state Luxemburg, for example, contributed six times the Flemish ODA amount in 2007.

#### **Small donors: classification according to ODA contribution**

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	million Euros	% GDP	million Euros	% GDP	million Euros	% GDP	million Euros	% GDP
Romania	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0	80	0.07
Hungary	56	0.07	80	0.1	119	0.13	66	0.07
Slovakia	23	0.07	45	0.12	44	0.1	49	0.09
<b>Flanders</b>	29		30		32		41	
Slovenia	25	0.1	29	0.1	35	0.12	40	0.12
Lithuania	8	0.04	12	0.06	18	0.06	30	0.11
Cyprus	4	0.03	12	0.09	21	0.15	18	0.12
Estonia	4	0.04	8	0.07	12	0.09	17	0.12
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	16	0.06
Lithuania	7	0.06	8	0.07	10	0.06	12	0.06
Malta	8	0.18	8	0.18	7	0.15	8	0.15

# 3. Professionalization of the Flemish Development Assistance

From the year 2000, encouraged by The Millennium Goals and the Monterrey Consensus, more resources were created for Development Cooperation throughout the world (see 1. Introduction). Both donors and developing countries realised, however, that more expenditure did not automatically warrant more effective development assistance. At the same time, the international community concluded that the assistance is still very unpredictable, nontransparent, uncoordinated and donor-driven. Reinforced by findings of the OECD working group regarding effectiveness of assistance established in 2003, an international consensus grew that development assistance must be implemented more efficiently. As a result, the donor community signed the 2005 Paris Declaration. The Declaration states that the development assistance management reform will lead to a more effective method of development cooperation. Such management complies with a few principles:



In addition to these five main principles the Declaration contains 56 concrete commitments to reinforce the operation of the partnerships. 12 indicators enable measurement of the progress with respect to the implementation of the Declaration in the individual countries.<sup>14</sup>

In 2008, the OECD published a Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration.<sup>15</sup> Although the survey shows progress in all indicators, it is still slow and irregular. Many countries have not established any progress since 2005. And still too few donors are willing to indicate a few years in advance how much money they will dedicate to development assistance. Tender and management systems of the partner countries are not widely applied yet. There are big differences between the countries, however. In general, for reasons of a better structured financial management, budget support is more widely applied to middle-income countries.

An Action Agenda was established at the follow-up conference in Accra in September 2008. It was approved by 130 donor countries and developing countries. In the Action Agenda the donors confirmed the Paris Declaration principles, with particular attention for fragile and island states, but also for local and non-state development actors.<sup>16</sup>

An effective expenditure of the budget, carrying a maximum effect on the development in the South, has explicit priority for a small donor like Flanders and therefore, the Paris Declaration has already found implementation in its policy. The Framework Decree (2007) imposes a number of conditions on the Flemish Development Cooperation: the cooperation must be result-oriented, long term and untied; it must be coordinated and harmonised with the development assistance of other donors and furthermore, a topical, sectoral and geographic concentration is required. Finally, the assistance must be 100% untied. These conditions refer explicitly to the principles and indicators of the Paris Declaration.<sup>17</sup> Efforts to reinforce the effectiveness of the assistance are also made through the operation of the Flemish Development Cooperation. This will be explained in this chapter.

### **3.1 Operation of the Flemish Development Cooperation**

2006 saw the launch of "Beter Bestuurlijk Beleid" - *Improved Administrative Policy*, the innovative administrative process of the Flemish Government, which puts policy support and implementation into separate entities. The following task allocation applies to the administration for Development Cooperation:

The *Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs* (DIV) is responsible for the preparation, support and assessment of the Flemish policy for Development Cooperation. In addition, it assists the Minister in the control and support of the actual policy implementation.

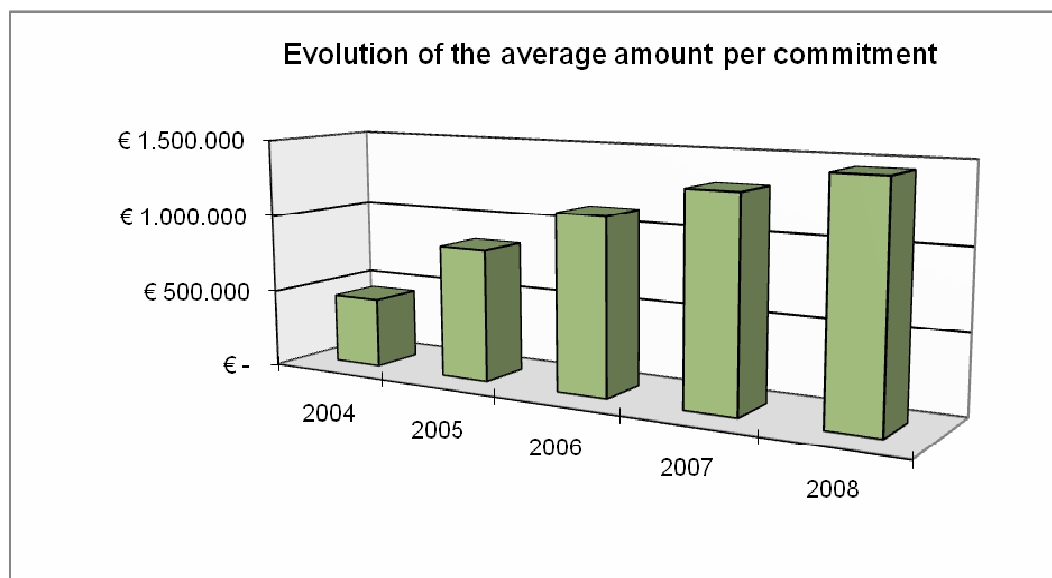
The implementation of the Flemish Development Cooperation policy is the task of the Flemish International Cooperation Agency (FICA). Its mission is to contribute to poverty reduction in the South and to create a broader platform for Development Cooperation in Flanders. Its tasks and powers are to:

1. cooperate bilaterally with government institutions in the South;
2. supply financial support to Flemish and/or local non-governmental organisations, to the municipal development cooperation and to micro-funding institutions; to cooperate with multilateral organisations such as the UNAIDS and the World Health Organisation;
3. raise awareness for the North-South relations among the Flemish people, create a broader platform for it; and to
4. finance various emergency relief projects and humanitarian aid.

The FICA and the Flemish Government signed a cooperation agreement that stipulates the mutual rights and obligations. This allows for effective follow-up and control of the policy implementation. By order of the Minister, the Department assesses the execution of the cooperation agreement. The administrative separation of Department and Agency permits the Minister for Development Cooperation a more independent, hence faster, implementation, (re)direction and control of the policy. The duality forms the guideline in the further explanation about the development initiatives instigated by Flanders.

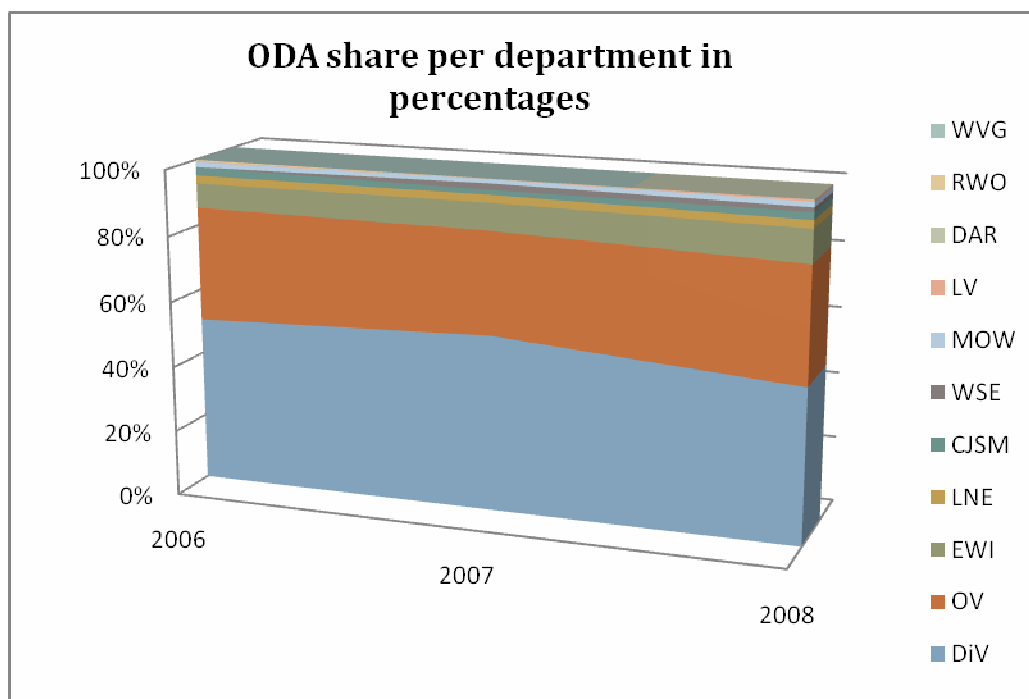
### 3.2 Predictability and professionalization of the assistance

The evolution of the commitment credits for the cooperation with developing countries (BA 35.02) shows an increase of the average transaction volume. Flanders adopts since 2005 a long term approach in the development cooperation policy. Instruments in this cooperation are the mutually agreed strategy notes with a five-year duration, that provide the partner countries with a long-term cooperation perspective. This approach adds to the predictability of the assistance and counteracts fragmentation of the assistance. It also reduces transaction and overhead costs per realised outcome, which in turn increases the effectiveness of the assistance.



### 3.3 Coherence and geographic concentration

The Framework Decree describes the Flemish Development Cooperation as “the combination of policy and all activities of the Flemish Government in the context of development cooperation (...)” This definition suggests that in theory, each department can contribute to the Flemish ODA. It seems that since 2006 an average **92%** of the total ODA originates from three policy domains: Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs (*Departement Internationaal Vlaanderen - DiV*), Education and Training (*Onderwijs en Vorming - OV*), and Economy, Science and Innovation (*Economie, Wetenschap en Innovatie - EWI*). The share is as much as **97%** if we add Environment, Nature and Energy (*Leefmilieu, Natuur en Energie - LNE*) and Culture, Youth, Sports and Media (*Cultuur, Jeugd, Sport en Media - CISM*) to the equation.



Aiming at coherence with the development policy is laid down as an objective of the Flemish Development Cooperation in the 2007 Framework Decree. Only one year after approval of the decree, progress is already noticeable in the 2008 ODA figures.

With respect to bilateral and multilateral assistance we note that, in those cases where the recipient country is stipulated, the concentration on priority countries or regions (South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi and Southern Africa) increased from 78% in 2004 to 90% in 2008. Further to the ODA figures, the increased concentration and coherence also shows from the planned 2009 payments. An overview follows below.

- In 2008 the Flemish Foreign Affairs Policy domain keeps a 95% concentration on the partner countries for geographically earmarked programmes. The Northern operation and humanitarian aid were not included in this calculation, because these expenditures don't carry a geographic marking. The FICA expenditures for the Southern operation are focused exclusively on the partner countries, with the exception of one single general contribution to the UN Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNWRA). Via the International Labour Organisation the *Department* finances two projects in South Africa on employment and social dialogue. Via the UNESCO General Fund in Trust projects are supported in South Africa, Mozambique and one in Surinam. These projects focus mainly on the protection of

cultural heritage. The “tourism” cell directs its development programmes explicitly at the partner countries, where it stimulates capacity building for sustainable tourism. In 2008, it cooperated with the South African department for Environment and Tourism.

- As for the Department for Education and Training, we note that the focus on priority countries (in the expenditure with a geographic specification) grew from 62% in 2007 to 71% in 2008. Particularly the structural partnership with UNICEF regarding child-friendly schools in India was largely reoriented to the partner countries Mozambique and Malawi. The 2008 bilateral projects of this department are concentrated exclusively in South Africa and followed up by the FICA. The project “Early Childhood Education” in the Free State province is a follow-up project that in its first phase (2004-2008) was mainly financed by the budget for Development Cooperation. In collaboration with the University of Maputo (Mozambique), a project directed at the improvement of medical training will commence in 2009.
- The geographically specified projects of the department of Economy, Science and Innovation are part of the bilateral cooperation agreement between Flanders and South Africa (2007-2009). The multilateral assistance is mainly focused on supporting research and other scientific activities in developing countries.
- The departments *Environment, Nature and Energy* and *Agriculture and Fisheries* jointly financed a sustainable agriculture project in KwaZulu Natal (South Africa). The work programme was decided at the Flanders – South Africa Mixed Committee. It is linked with the food safety programme of the Flemish Development Cooperation and provides environmentally friendly agricultural techniques and transfer of knowledge. FICA monitors the project.
- The Department for Agriculture and Fisheries will start a project in 2009 that aims at improving productivity in the livestock sector. Supporting the cattle sector forms part of the cooperation programme between Flanders and Malawi. Here, too, FICA is the controlling party.
- The Department for Culture, Youth, Sport and Media operates in existing cultural and cooperation agreements between Flanders and South Africa. The programmes are aimed at the development of community centres in South Africa.
- The Department of Mobility and Public Works and FICA jointly invest in a World Health Organisation project in relation with road traffic accidents involving children in Southern Africa.
- And finally, the policy domain Work and Social Economy decided in 2008 to support a programme of the International Labour Organisation for decent work and social dialogue in Mozambique. Job creation and decent work are priority topics in the Flemish Development Cooperation in Mozambique.



## 4. Direct bilateral cooperation

---

According to the definition from the Framework Decree on development cooperation, bilateral cooperation includes those forms of cooperation that are funded by the Flemish Government and 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 partner of the Flemish development cooperation. At present the Flemish development cooperation has three partner countries: South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi.

### *South Africa*

The Flemish Development Cooperation started out with South Africa as its first partner country in 1994. In the space of a decade, that cooperation has changed considerably: from mere support of 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. Presently the strategy note 2005 -2009 is in force; it was approved by the Flemish Government on 22 April 2005.

Each of the three provinces stated its priority sectors: in Kwazulu-Natal, they are agriculture and food security; in Limpopo, sustainable job creation and agrotourism; 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.

At the 2008 annual consultation between Flanders and South Africa the partners agreed that an interim assessment of the strategy note 2005-2009 will take place at the end of 2008. The report has been made public.

### *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 remains on health. On 18 July 2008, the Flemish Government approved the *Memorandum of Understanding* regarding the 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. 2008 also saw the first commitment of one million Euros for the *Human Resources Development Plan* that aims to tackle the lack of health workers in the sector. A total of EUR 4 million was transferred into the mutual fund in 2008, equalling 69% of the payments of the Development Cooperation budget in Mozambique.

As from 2008, the governments also cooperate in the field of technical and vocational training. This involves support to the improvement of training quality and more particularly that of teacher training in a number of selected educational institutions.

## Malawi

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

The explorative missions clearly showed that Malawi's priorities are agriculture and food security. At the request of the new partner, Flanders opted to cooperate in the agricultural sector.

Two pilot projects were launched in 2008. In the short term they must deal with the lack of veterinary surgeons, agricultural specialists and advisors in the districts of Kasungu and Mzimba by providing full-fledged, high quality veterinary education. Flanders will align its initiatives to the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP). This programme offers a framework for all donors, government instances and the civil sector within agriculture to aim for the same results and at the same time coordinate their activities. As such it can be regarded as the first step towards the establishment of a full-fledged SWAp.

Together with the Malawi Ministry of Agriculture a programme was identified in 2008 to reinforce the agricultural advisory 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 period of 3 three years.

Furthermore, a strategy note 2009-2013 was prepared in the course of 2008 and signed on 7 November of that year. In the development of new initiatives, Flanders will strive for donor coordination and seek to harmonise its efforts with those of other donors.

## Other countries

Between 1999 and 2004, Morocco was also a partner country of the Flemish Development Cooperation. The cooperation with Morocco was not extended. The FICA obviously continues to monitor projects that commenced before 2004. Finalised projects will receive a final tranche.

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 on several domains. At the fifth Flanders - Chile Permanent Mixed Committee in Brussels in June 2007, a work programme was established for the 2007-2009 period.

## 4.1 South Africa

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

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

Recipient	Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs (DAEA)				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	1,500,000€	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	600,000 €

The objective 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 thereof.

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.

### ***Agribusiness development academy programme***

Recipient	Limpopo Department of Agriculture				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	1,450,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	580,000 €

With this programme, the Limpopo government aims to support emerging black farmers and lead them away from survival agriculture. The main bottleneck for these farmers is a lack marketing and management experience. The programme is closely linked to other, complementary investments in the Limpopo agricultural sector. It is directed at capacity building of both farmers and service providers in the agricultural sector. Opportunities for improvement are investigated along the full production chain for all individual crops. The aim is to provide a higher income, secure employment and improved living conditions in the country. The programme operates from two former agricultural colleges that were transformed into training centres; it is primarily directed at the residents of the former homelands in Sekhukhune and Vhembe.

### ***Health care – working with persons with disabilities in Warmbad***

Recipient	Feniks Unite <i>npa</i>				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	371,840 €	Commitment year	2001	Payment in 2008	49,579 €

Development of a support system for mentally disabled adults. The project entails an in-service training for educators of mentally disabled adults in the Northern Province and the establishment of a coordinator for the day-care centre Re Amogetswe in Warmbad (period 2000-2003).

### ***Implementation of the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park Authority Tourism Skills Development Project***

Recipient	Greater St-Lucia Wetland Park Authority				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	449,720 €	Commitment year	2002	Payment in 2008	44,720 €

This is a programme for capacity building (training and permanent guidance) of unskilled unemployed people, within the scope of employment in the tourist sector.

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs

### ***Capacity building in the Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Park***

Recipient	South African Wildlife College				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	207,828 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	150,000 €

Three short training programmes will be arranged at the South African Wildlife College. This institute is well renowned for everything that has to do with management of nature reserves and education within the scope of nature management in South Africa. Hence it offers a unique opportunity for a bi-national programme including both South African and Mozambique participation. The programme encompasses the following courses, each with a runtime of 6 weeks:

- *Park guard*

The course is directed at understanding of and techniques for nature conservation, patrolling and crime fighting. 75 beneficiaries from Mozambique and South Africa are involved.

- *Labourer*

The course aims at technical skills in the field of maintenance, installation and construction of all kinds of infrastructures. 75 beneficiaries from Mozambique and South Africa are involved.

- *Tour guide*

The course targets the theory and practice for future nature tour guides, particularly their knowledge of guide techniques, flora, fauna, geography, safety and preservation of nature. 55 beneficiaries from Mozambique and South Africa are involved.

### ***Establishing an accessible ICT centre for persons with disabilities in a developing world context***

Recipient	Platform Handicap and Development Cooperation (PHOS)				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	70,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	15,000 €

PHOS guides a study about establishment of accessible ICT centres in the Limpopo province in South Africa, implemented by the Meraka Institute in Pretoria. The study proposal includes the following components:

- determining the users of the centres (establishing user profiles);
- development of scenarios for selection of locations and design of the centres;
- description of modifications that guarantee accessibility and easy use of the centres and the technology therein for disabled people
- process description of a centre's exploitation including the training of the personnel necessary for its operation;
- development of (operational, technical, financial) management models; identification of possible partners for the realisation of the centres.

### ***Skills Revolution Business Plan***

Recipient	Progressive Women's Movement of Southern Africa				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	200,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	16,000 €

Support of a women's organisation that provides training for 20 emerging female entrepreneurs, with the aim of developing a long term business.

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

Recipient	South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	45,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	30,000 €

This large scale capacity building project seeks to reach communities in the protected transnational park Great Limpopo, with the objective to involve them more closely in this trans-frontier nature reserve. The education 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 set within 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).

**Policy domain Education and Training**

**Entity** Department of Education and Training

**Educational Support to develop environmental management in primary schools in S-Africa**

Recipient	Free University Brussels				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	149,956 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	67,480 €

The aim of the project is to establish an environmental care system at 60 schools in North Gauteng, Limpopo and the Free State. It is a follow-up project of two previous projects, subsidised by the Department for the Environment, Nature and Energy (LNE).

**Early Childhood Development in the Free State**

Recipient	Department of Education of the Free State				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	425,947 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	170,379 €

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

Recipient	K.U. Leuven [Katholic University Leuven]				
Grant	120,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	72,000 €

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

**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				
Grant	418,130 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	125,439 €

The project aims to improve the knowledge (subject matter) and skills of mathematics, science and language teachers. For teachers giving 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 professional 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).

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

Recipient	The Culture of Learning Association				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	138,834 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	83,300 €

This project is linked with the LoLT project below. 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 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				
Grant	326,695 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	98,008 €

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.

Policy domains	Agriculture and Fisheries & Environment, Nature and Energy
Entity	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Department of Environment, Nature and Energy

**Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

Recipient	Department of Agriculture and environmental Affairs (DAEA)				
Country	South Africa				138,706 € (LNE)
Grant	924,708 €	Commitment year	2003	Payment in 2008	138,706 € (LV)

The projects aims to realise sustainable use and management of land and natural sources in two pilot areas by means of improved environment-friendly agricultural techniques, training and the accomplishment of a policy that supports sustainable land management. A second objective is the realisation of agricultural information support centres, offering local farmers access to scientific information regarding sustainable land use.

Policy domain	Culture, Youth, Sport and Media
Entity	Department of Culture, Youth, Sport and Media

**Theatre Workshops for adolescents**

Recipient	Corban vzw ( <i>Corban npo</i> )				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	10,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	8,000 €

## Fostering Community Centres 2007-2009

Recipient	<b>Vlaams Instituut voor Sportbeheer en Recreatiebeleid vzw (Buurtsport)</b> [Flemish Institute for Sports management and Recreation policy npo (Neighbourhood Sports)]				
Grant	20,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	4,000 €
Grant	40,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	32,000 €
Neighbourhood Sports is a Flemish campaign conducted by the Flemish Institute for Sports management and Recreation policy and falls under the authority of the Flemish Minister for Culture, Youth and Sport. Neighbourhood Sport 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.					
Recipient	<b>Dunia Globe npo</b>				
Grant	20,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	4,000 €
Grant	40,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	32,000 €
The band "Internationals" falls under this non-profit organisation. They sought to open 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 speech, with the aim to stimulate a positive "community feeling".					
Recipient	<b>Poppunt (Pop point)</b>				
Grant	20,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	4,000 €
Grant	40,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	32,000 €
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.					
Recipient	<b>Danspunt (Dance point)</b>				
Grant	20,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	4,000 €
Grant	40,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	32,000 €
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.					
Recipient	<b>Vlaamse Amateurmuziekorganisatie VLAMO (Flemish Amateur Musicians Organisation)</b>				
Grant	20,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	4,000 €
Grant	27,750 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	22,200 €
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 for the trainers. The Field Bands are a vehicle for developing "life skills" and discussing subjects such as AIDS.					
Recipient	<b>Archidee npo</b>				
Grant	71,200 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	10,200 €
Grant	65,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	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.					



## Fostering Community Centres 2007-2009

Recipient	<b>Crossroads npo</b>				
Grant	70,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	8,000 €
Grant	40,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	32,000 €
<p>This organisation supports the activities of the Flemish - South African “Zuiderwind” (Southern Wind) 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 support to musical performances, mainly for girls now belonging to the “positively discriminated” in SA.</p>					
Recipient	<b>National Youth Commission</b>				
Grant	196,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	145,000 €
Grant	139,695 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	106,716 €
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>					
Recipient	<b>4 South African community centres</b>				
Grant	360,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	198,000 €
Grant	440,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	99,000 €
<p>The Flemish Government seeks to develop local cultural policy by “fostering” four local community centres. The projects targets young people and will involve priority fields on the arts, heritage, socio-cultural activities and sports.</p> <p>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.</p>					
Recipient	<b>FARO</b>				
Grant	20,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	4,000 €
Grant	40,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	32,000 €
<p>The VCV (Flemish Centre for the Study of Popular Culture) aims to develop interactive play with intangible heritage, based on the results of the UNESCO convention. The interplay seeks not only to establish a verbal history around apartheid, but also to promote capacity development in the sector and to stimulate intergenerational contact. The outcome of the workshops should then provide the basis for an interactive theatre performance.</p>					



Policy domain	Economy, Science and Innovation
Entity	Agency for Economy

### ***Plato South Africa***

Recipient	VOKA Antwerp Waasland				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	222,500 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	89,000 €

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 godparent 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.

### ***SAPLATO: Sharing SMME Development Experience***

Recipient	VOKA Antwerpen Waasland				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	237,130 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	94,852 €

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).

## **4.2 Mozambique**

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

### ***Contribution to the Joint Support Fund for the Health and Pro-Health Sectors***

Recipient	Ministério da Saúde (MISAU)				
Country	Mozambique				
Grant	3,000,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	2,000,000 €

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

Grant	2,000,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	2,000,000 €
-------	-------------	-----------------	------	-----------------	-------------

Contribution to the communal fund for support of the health sector, in the framework of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) for implementation of the Socio-Economic Plan, Health Sector, 2007, of the Mozambique Government.

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

Recipient	<b>Institute for Tropical Medicine, Antwerp (ITG)</b>				
Grant	1,353,551 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	266,113 €
Recipient	<b>Artsen zonder grenzen - Doctors Without Borders (MSF)</b>				
Grant	1,575,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	296,008 €
Recipient	<b>International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH/Ghent University)</b>				
Grant	1,356,600 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	275,685 €

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 - 2008) 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/Ghent University. The project will run for three years.

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

Recipient	Red Cross Flanders				
Country	Mozambique				
Grant	740,086 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	264,682 €

Objectives: 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.

### 4.3 Malawi

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

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

Recipient	Bunda College of Agriculture				
Grant	90,111 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	72,089 €
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 terrain 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.					
Recipient	Natural Resources College				
Grant	90,189 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	72,152 €
The aim is to improve the capacity of personnel working in the field of animal health and in line therewith, the capacity of the students. The project entails restoration of the school's laboratories to provide an adequate working and learning environment for students and teachers (Lilongwe).					

### 4.4 Other countries

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs

#### **CROW (Croatian Concept of Reporting on Water)**

Recipient	Croatian Environment Agency				
Country	Croatie				
Grant	90,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	27,000 €
Integration of water-related instruments and concepts in a Croatian report structure of the National Environment Information System.					

#### **Capacity building for young, local leaders of the indigenous communities in order to strengthen democracy in Chile, 2nd stage**

Recipient	Corporación Justicia y Democracia				
Country	Chile				
Grant	95,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	45,000 €
An education and training project for the leaders of indigenous peoples in order to develop their individual capacities and opportunities.					

#### **Production project regarding honey and strawberries**

Recipient	NEMEC vzw				
Country	Chile				
Grant	75,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	50,000 €
Beekeepers are trained to use better production techniques. The production has already doubled since the start of this programme, and the quality increased considerably. For this reason it was decided to offer equal support to strawberry growers.					

**Business Cooperation Project Chili**

Recipient	VOKA Antwerp Waasland				
Country	Chile				
Grant	40,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	30,000 €
Grant	50,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	7,841 €

Provides training for the development of chambers of commerce and improvement of access to the European market.

**Policy domain** Flemish Foreign Affairs

**Entity** Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

**Adult and youth education for equality and citizenship**

Recipient	LDDF-Ligue Démocratique pour les Droits de la Femme [Democratic League for Women's Rights]				
Country	Morocco				
Grant	220,000 €	Commitment year	2003	Payment in 2008	155 €

A better life for women through knowledge acquisition and awareness building; the fight against discrimination against women; to create a culture of tolerance.

**Policy domain** Culture, Youth, Sport and Media

**Entity** Department of Culture, Youth, Sport and Media

**Technical theatre education**

Recipient	TEAD vzw ( <i>TEAD npo</i> )				
Country	Morocco				
Grant	19,355 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	15,484 €

The TEAD not for profit organisation organised a technical theatre education in the Moroccan region Nador-Berkane-Oujda.

**Rollerskate park**

Recipient	Essaouira				
Country	Morocco				
Grant	47,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	47,000 €

Creation of a roller-skate track in Essaouira for the local youth.

## 5. Multilateral cooperation

---

The Framework Decree on development cooperation defines multilateral cooperation as forms of cooperation whereby 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 finance 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 financed. These recommendations form the basis for the decision of the Flemish government. Themes given the highest priority are:

- 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);
- furthering equality between men and women in the workplace.

The projects supported in 2008 are related with 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.

In 2008 the Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs financed a study on vaccination against cervical cancer in developing countries. The study investigates the impact of providing a total health package for adolescents combined with a HPV vaccination. Sensoa and the Universities of Ghent and Antwerp cooperated in this research. Furthermore the Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs invested in the meetings on cervical cancer and prevention. These meetings promote a better informed policy on a regional and global level in the fight against cervical cancer and the use of HPV vaccinations.

FICA and the Department of Mobility and Public Works decided to support a WHO project on the subject of road traffic accidents involving children in South Africa. The capacity building of the regional WHO office plays an important part in this as well.

## 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 future structural cooperation between Flanders and UNAIDS. In this framework, the geographical focus lies on southern Africa, more particularly, on the SADC region (Southern African Development Community). Flanders makes a contribution of EUR 3 million. This support will run over the 2006 - 2009 period and is earmarked to fund action in three of the sixteen UNAIDS result areas:

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).

However, no payment was made to UNAIDS in 2008.

## UNESCO

On 6 March 1998 the Flemish government and UNESCO signed a cooperation treaty that forms the basis of the Flemish financial support to research projects. These projects are set in the framework of the openly defined 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 Funds in Trust is supported as well. Contributions from this Funds in Trust 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 idea behind it is to further 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.

The programme "Aid for Trade", financed in 2008, is specifically directed at industry development and improvement of the policy framework with regard to small and micro enterprises. The goal is to reinforce the local markets for fresh fruit and vegetables in eight countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The programme strives for improvement of quality, the cooling chain and the knowledge of product standards and logistics. It explicitly seeks to increase involvement of small farmers in the production chain of agricultural products.

## 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 deserves mention. At the end of 2007 UNICEF Belgium and the Minister of Education Mr. Vandenbroucke signed a Letter of Intent with respect to a structural cooperation for the period 2008-2010, 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 say in the implementation of the projects: participation of children - even the youngest - is an important element in the UNICEF strategy.

## WFP

The World Food Programme fights world hunger. It offers assistance in case of disasters and its programmes help with reconstruction. Furthermore, it runs several development projects and special operations.

In January 2008 the FAO food price index had increased by 60% compared to January 2006, which led to a food crisis in large parts of the world. Not only did the WFP face growing needs, it also met with an internal budget shortage of USD 500 million as a result of the rising prices. Given the severity of the situation an international call for urgent provision of those funds to the WFP was launched at the annual spring meeting of the World Bank and the IMF. Flanders decided to free EUR one million for general budget support to the organisation in 2008.

## Other

2008 also saw smaller payments to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the Secretariat of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

### ***The ITC supply chain and logistics programme for Africa's SADC region***

Recipient	International Trade Centre				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Grant	1,000,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	800,000 €

The programme is directed specifically at development of the business industry and improvement of the policy framework regarding small and micro enterprises. It aims to reinforce the local markets for fresh fruit and vegetables in eight countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The focus is on the fresh fruit and vegetable trade with a strive for improvement of the quality, the cooling chain and the knowledge of product standards and logistics. The programme explicitly seeks to increase involvement of small farmers in the production chain of agricultural products.

**Capacity building for health promotion in Sub-Saharan Africa**

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Grant	100,000 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	50,000 €

This research programme provides the products and methods in the area of sexual and reproductive health that meet the needs of the developing countries and that are not supplied by the pharmaceutical industry because of low returns. The programme supports the research capacity in the developing countries, closely cooperates with UNFPA and coordinates research on prevention of HIV/AIDS in the context of sexual health within the WHO; after all, 85% of HIV infection occurs through sexual transmission.

**Building Child Maltreatment Prevention Capacity In Selected African Countries**

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	15,000 €

The project aims to encourage and support local capacity and local preventive action against the maltreatment of children in Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa. To achieve this, the project will:

- provide training for government personnel with key positions in the ministry competent for public health. It also involves related ministries and/or services with authority in the fields of welfare and children's and human rights;
- include the WHO's ISPCAN document "Preventing child maltreatment: a guide to taking action and generating evidence" in the training;
- provide training in WHO's TEACH-VIP;
- support the production of a child maltreatment and sexual abuse situation analysis for the region and per country;
- start up and develop a support network to follow-up the violence and injury prevention curriculum (specific course).

This project is a new initiative (pilot project) for the WHO and fits within a broader programme on child maltreatment and abuse prevention. The aim is to turn it into a full-fledged regional programme as of 2009.

**Building Capacity for Child Road Traffic Injury Prevention in Southern Africa**

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	65,000 €

Objectives:

- preparation and implementation of measures to diminish road traffic accidents involving children near highways, schools and residential areas in Malawi and Mozambique;
- to provide national and local decision makers and executors with necessary knowledge and skills of road traffic safety planning in Malawi and Mozambique;
- Support and development of national strategic road traffic safety plans in Malawi and Mozambique.
- Increase capacity for the road traffic safety at the WHO Regional Office in Africa.



**Response to high food prices**

Recipient	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Grant	1,000,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	900,000 €

Fight the world food crisis by means of structural and specific interventions aimed at vulnerable population groups (including women, children, HIV/AIDS sufferers).

**Policy domain** Flemish Foreign Affairs**Entity** Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs**HPV Vaccines Project: Study of Effective Delivery Strategies for Adolescents**

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Meerdere				
Grant	67,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	60,000 €

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 a HPV vaccination. External partners are Sensoa and the Universities of Ghent and Antwerp.

**Regional Meetings on Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control**

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Meerdere				
Grant	73,800 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	73,800 €

The WHO organises a series of regional meetings on cervical cancer and prevention. The meetings satisfy the following objectives: 1. To stimulate a better informed policy on HPV vaccinations within the scope of the fight against cervical cancer on a regional and global level. 2. To perform research to feed the information basis for policy. 3. To facilitate informed decisions on HPV vaccination on a country level. 4. To ensure that the clinical research, necessary for the introduction of HPV vaccines on a country level, is carried out. The grant will also contribute to the materialisation of the publication "Cervical cancer, HPV and HPV vaccines: key points for policy makers and health professionals".

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

Recipient	University of Ghent				
Country	Chile				
Grant	99,275 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	70,000 €

This project fits in 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.

## International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The Flemish Government gives biennial support to the ILO Funds in Trust. Project assignment occurs in consultation with the Flemish Government.

Each year, a committee of representatives from the Flemish Government and the ILO formulates recommendations on the activities to be funded, on the basis on which the Flemish Government takes 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);
- furthering equality between men and women in the workplace.

### **SAY-JUMP**

#### **(South African Youth – Jobs for the Unemployed and Marginalised to Escape from Poverty)**

The project aims to promote the creation of youth employment in marginalised rural and urban areas. Local communities will be given support to create 2,000 jobs in cooperation with employer and employee organisations. The strategy used is made up of four components: (1) training in cooperative enterprise and SME development for young men and women; (2) fighting poverty through the creation of sustainable employment in rural and urban areas; and (3) emancipation of young women to allow them to become sustainably economically independent.

Country	South Africa	Amount	189,650 €
---------	--------------	--------	-----------

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

The ILO proposes to encourage small companies with a social objective 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 concept "social economy" has not been tested enough in South Africa and that 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.

Country	South Africa	Amount	610,350 €
---------	--------------	--------	-----------

## Flanders UNESCO Trust Fund (FUST)

The Flanders UNESCO Trust Fund (approved by the Flemish Government on 5 October 2007) provides for a biennial contribution by the Flemish Government into the General Flemish UNESCO Fund. The first contribution covers the period 2007-2008, over which an amount of EUR 1 million was paid out to the fund. Project allocation occurs in consultation with the Flemish Government. Although not all means were assigned to projects yet, according to the OECD/DAC rules the date of ordinance counts for registration of the ODA figures. An overview of the projects financed in the period 2007-2008 follows below.

Article 2, par. 7 of the Funds in trust 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.

### Rehabilitation of the Palm Garden in Surinam

The historical City centre of Paramaribo, Surinam, was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2002. The Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science supports the development of a conservation management plan for this World Heritage. The project, rehabilitation of the Palm Garden in Paramaribo, fits in this broader conservation management plan. Together with the vegetation of Fort Zeelandia the palm garden contributes to a green and well-shaded area in the old monumental part of the city. In view of these qualities this environment is an area attracting many of the city's inhabitants and visitors. The palm garden is the location for all kinds of public festivities. It is the setting for various activities organised on important national holidays such as the "Emancipation/Day of Freedom" (1 July) and Independence Day (25 November), as well as on the International Day of the World's Indigenous People. The Flemish Heritage Institute and an expert from the National Botanic Garden are involved in the implementation of this project.	Country	Surinam	Amount	183,902 €
---	---------	---------	--------	-----------

### Capacity Building in educational planning and administration

The Funds in Trust supports four students who receive an education at the UNESCO 'International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)' in Paris. The project offers a long term education of 10 months in all fields related to educational planning and management. The project covers three large components: after a preparatory phase in the home country, the student receives intensive training in Paris, and in addition has to write a research paper on the specific needs in his country. The training always runs from 30 September until June of the following year.	Country	Several	Amount	94,354 €
---	---------	---------	--------	----------

### Improvement of the state of conservation of 'Île de Mozambique'

The project aims to improve the state of conservation of 'Île de Mozambique' in Mozambique, added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1991. Restoration of part of the fort as an administrative and interpretation centre is important for two reasons: first, it provides the fort with the necessary facilities to receive visitors and to present the site's importance and history. Secondly, it puts the required and available renovation techniques to the test and serves to determine the restoration standards for the restoration of other buildings and the remainder of the island. The restoration will also provide an estimate of the costs and time required for the renovation of one single building.	Country	Mozambique	Amount	185,416 €
--	---------	------------	--------	-----------

### Safeguarding Nelson Mandela's documentary memory

The main objective of this project is to safeguard Nelson Mandela's documentary heritage as a source of information. The project	Country	South Africa	Amount	130,926 €
--	---------	--------------	--------	-----------

seeks to ensure the broadest possible access to this heritage. It involves his personal archives, photographs, his prison files, his speeches and documents and his donations to the Foundation. Not only does the project contribute to the preservation of very sensitive documents of extreme historical importance, it also brings them within public reach. Furthermore it contributes to the local management skills and safeguarding techniques of sensitive collections. The project also reinforces the capacity of the two partners in this project, the 'Nelson Mandela Foundation' and the 'Centre for Memory and Dialogue'.

#### **OECD Investment Compact Programme**

Recipient	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development				
Country	Several				
Grant	100,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	20,000 €

The Investment Compact Programme envisages 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 like judicial moderation, skills gaps between education and industry, etc.)

#### **Community Based Lodges Consolidation Program**

Recipient	United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)				
Country	Mozambique				
Grant	100,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	20,000 €

One of the goals of the World Tourism Organisation, a specialist UN agency, is to contribute in an economically, ecologically and socio-culturally sustainable manner towards poverty reduction in the least developed countries through tourism. To this end, it identifies, plans and funds projects in the framework of the Sustainable Tourism Eliminating Poverty or STEP programme.

In essence, this Flemish funded project involves offering teaching packages in three Community-based Lodges. Together, the lodges provide direct employment for 90 people. The three communities consist of about 1,700 residents. The training courses are geared to suit all personnel levels. They are designed to bring about better service and good, autonomous management of the lodges by the communities involved. In addition, micro-grants of no more than USD 2,000 will be provided for local entrepreneurs wishing to capitalise on the influx of tourists.

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

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

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	India				
Grant	622,630 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	560,367 €

This project is linked with the smaller project in Korapu, but its setup is much broader. The activities within 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 the area of planning and follow-up of initiatives regarding education for girls.

**Child Friendly Schools in Malawi**

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	Malawi				
Grant	629,188 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	566,269 €

The many educational needs in Malawi will be alleviated by interventions in the districts of Mwanza, Neno, Blantyre Rural, Dedza, Kasungu, Nsanje and Thyolo. 150 schools' capacity will be reinforced to enable children and girls in particular, to enrol in 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				
Grant	1,112,592 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	1,001,332 €

The objective is to turn all elementary schools in Changara (about 100 in total) into "Child-Friendly Schools". All schools must avail of 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 provisions 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.

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

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	India				
Grant	250,560 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	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 on the one hand, and to ensure that more children participate in education on the other. The project is implemented in the Pottangi and Dasmantpur Blocks in the Koraput district.

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

**Organisation of the "Ad Hoc Technical Experts Group (AHTEG) on Climate Change and Biodiversity" within the scope of the follow-up on COP Decision IX/16.**

Recipient	Secretariat of the UN Convention for Biological Diversity				
Country	Several				
Grant	30,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	27,000 €

Travel costs of the participants from developing countries are the major expense of these expert meetings. This subsidy ensures participation of experts from the developing countries.

<b>Policy domain</b>	Department of Town and Country Planning, Housing Policy and Immovable Heritage
<b>Entity</b>	Department of Town and Country Planning, Housing Policy and Immovable Heritage

### ***Support of UNESCO World Heritage Centre***

Grant	8,988 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	8,988 €
-------	---------	-----------------	------	-----------------	---------

The fund is used for international support to countries for: preparation of nominations for the World Heritage List; care of training programmes for management and care of the sites; technical cooperation, help in case of emergencies; promotional and educative activities.

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

### ***The organisation of an international congress for associations of fellow-sufferers of (close) relatives of road casualties.***

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	120,000 €

One of the elements pushed forward by the WHO to increase the road traffic safety, is the organisation of a global network of associations of fellow-sufferers of (close) relatives of road casualties. On a domestic level, these associations can fulfil an important role in creating a platform for the topic traffic safety, and in placing the topic on the political agenda. However, it appears from the contacts between the WHO and these organisations that they lack the experience and funds to implement this role.

The WHO therefore proposes to organise a global congress in 2009, where these organisations could then exchange experience and knowledge. The congress would also serve as the starting point for a guiding process by the WHO (including financial support) to improve the organisation's operation.

### ***Building capacity in road traffic safety***

Recipient	World Health Organisation				
Country	Southern Africa (sub-regional)				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	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. An estimated 875,000 children die as a result of road traffic accidents each year. 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 focus on casualties and children in traffic.

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

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

Grant	589,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	589,000 €
-------	-----------	-----------------	------	-----------------	-----------

A grant to the Flemish Marine Institute (VLIZ) to fund accommodation and support of the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) Project Office of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). The IOC, formed in 1960, is the most important body in the United Nations to concentrate on the study of the seas and oceans. There are currently 130 member countries of the IOC, of which Belgium is one. The aim of the IOC is to promote international cooperation and coordinate programmes in the field of oceanographic and marine scientific research. Through its activities, the IOC aims to increase understanding of the marine system and to use this to improve the management, sustainable development and protection of the marine environment.

One of the IOC's most important programmes is the International Ocean Data and Information Exchange programme (IODE). The IODE was set up in 1961 and has attracted increasing interest ever since. The IODE was designed with the purpose of providing and exchanging oceanographic data and information in a standardised manner around the world, and thereby contributing toward the stimulation of marine scientific research. Several Flemish institutions actively cooperate within the IOC structures. The Flemish Marine Institute (VLIZ) and the Management Unit of the Mathematical Model of the North Sea (BMM) are the regional and national data centres, respectively, in the IODE programme. The VLIZ also cooperates actively in the development of new software relating to the gathering, management and provision of oceanographic data within the various IOC workgroups. And just about every Flemish university (VUB, LUC, UA, RUG and KUL) is involved in "coaching" activities and special training programmes within the IOC.

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

Grant	1,000.000	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	1,014,000 €
-------	-----------	-----------------	------	-----------------	-------------

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-disciplinarian 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.



**UNESCO/Flanders Funds in Trust for the promotion of science (FUST)**

Grant	1,459.000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	1,459,000 €
-------	-------------	-----------------	------	-----------------	-------------

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 - 2008) 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 - 2008 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.



## 6. Indirect cooperation

---

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.

### Municipal Development Cooperation

The Flemish municipal development cooperation covenants started in 2001 as a three-year pilot project. Local authorities were encouraged to build 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 toward 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 Media house npo) 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 organisation 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. 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 the most likely to bring about stable employment and welfare. The Government decided to extend the project **Go North** 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 Forests

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 concrete 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 with and 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 undertaken to reduce by half the number of people who do not have access to clean 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. Until now, the partnership provided direct access to potable water for 352,805 people and indirect access for 3,120,500 people. Sanitary provisions were provided to 192,927 people directly, and 2,791,500 indirectly. 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 domain 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) play an important role in the transfer of port and transport-related knowledge from Flanders to the South. 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 2008 contributions was an amount of EUR 300,000 to the UN aid organisation for Palestinian Refugees (UNWRA).

### Other

The Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB) receives structural funding from the Flemish government to support its registered office. Several other NGOs also receive salary funds within the scope of the Flemish Intersectoral Agreement Social Profit or the DAC & Gesco employment programmes. The Department of Mobility and Social Works funds several projects in South-Eastern Asia in the framework of harbour-related cooperation.

## 6.1 Municipal development cooperation

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

Municipality/ City	City to city cooperation with	Commitment	Payment in 2008
Bierbeek	San Felipe de Oña (Ecuador)	112,500 €	38,814 €
Brasschaat	Tarija (Bolivië)	118,500 €	29,176 €
Brussels	Kinshasa (DR Congo)	141,000 €	48,000 €
Dilbeek	Stellenbosch (South Africa)	125,200 €	36,135 €
Edegem	San Jeronimo (Peru)	87,324 €	29,250 €
Essen	-	111,500 €	39,288 €
Etterbeek	Essaouira (Marokko)	141,000 €	24,801 €
Evergem	Guaranda (Ecuador)	95,000 €	29,527 €
Geel	-	70,500 €	14,602 €
Genk	Francistown (Botswana)	153,000 €	47,878 €
Gent	Mangaung (South Africa)	156,000 €	44,900 €
Harelbeke	-	83,281 €	19,276 €
Hasselt	Outat-Ouad-El-Hadj (Morocco)	141,000 €	37,691 €
Herent	Regio Sahakok (Guatemala)	181,500 €	38,944 €
Hoogstraten	-	70,500 €	16,001 €
Ieper	Wa (Ghana)	108,500 €	24,115 €
Koksijde	-	84,470 €	19,691 €
Kortrijk	Cebu-City (Philippines)	141,000 €	37,136 €
Leuven	-	141,000 €	24,878 €
Lommel	Ongwediva (Namibia), Ciudad Dario (Nicaragua)	126,000 €	39,000 €
Maaseik	-	59,250 €	18,002 €
Maasmechelen	-	120,000 €	33,954 €
Mechelen	Sucre (Bolivia)	141,000 €	48,500 €
Merelbeke	-	57,500 €	16,392 €
Middelkerke	-	93,000 €	22,185 €
Mol	Santo Tomás (Nicaragua)	117,000 €	38,738 €
Olen	Ixcán (Guatemala)	141,000 €	41,139 €
Oostende	Banjul (Gambia)	141,000 €	40,999 €
Roeselare	-	59,250 €	16,362 €
Sint-Niklaas	Tambacounda (Senegal)	48,615 €	18,019 €
Sint-Truiden	Nueva Guinea (Nicaragua)	114,750 €	46,600 €
Turnhout	Hanzhong (China)	113,796 €	30,371 €
Waregem	Ngarama (Rwanda)	111,500 €	31,800 €
Westerlo	-	70,500 €	19,274 €
Zemst	-	84,558 €	25,212 €
Zoersel	-	63,000 €	17,750 €

### *Support, training and guidance programme under the municipal covenant policy on development cooperation*

Recipient	Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities				
Grant	170,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	166,129 €

## 6.2 Raising awareness & education

Policy domain		Flemish Foreign Affairs			
Entity		Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)			
Fiesta Latina					
Recipient	Djapo npo				
Grant	79,788 €	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2008	15,958 €
Encourage regional interaction between groups of disabled people and North-South groups.					
Recipient	Platform Handicap and Development Cooperation				
Grant	175,664 €	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2008	35,132 €
Fair-trade municipalities 2004-2007					
Recipient	Max Havelaar				
Grant	142,000 €	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2008	22,000 €
Learn about Children's Rights through the internet					
Recipient	Flemish Organisation for Human Rights Education				
Grant	185,000 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	74,000 €
"It's a little more, is that ok?!"					
Recipient	"De vieze gasten", working group for educational theatre				
Grant	112,125 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	22,425 €
Professionalization of children's rights education in North-South perspective for teachers of children aged 4-10.					
Recipient	Wereldwerkplaats vzw (World workshop npo)				
Grant	182,402 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	36,480 €
Fair trade schools in municipal/urban education					
Recipient	Advies en vormingscentrum van steden en gemeenten (Consultation and training centre of cities and municipalities)				
Grant	185,000 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	64,538 €
Beyond Soy, an exchange between farmers via modern communication tools.					
Recipient	Werkgroep voor een rechtvaardige en verantwoorde landbouw vzw (Working group for just and responsible agriculture npo)				
Grant	185,000 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	74,000 €
Behind the Reflections					
Recipient	Wereldcentrum Steunpunt mondiale vorming in Oost-Vlaanderen vzw (World support centre global education in East-Flanders npo)				
Grant	104,352 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	20,870 €
Alcantara					
Recipient	De pianofabriek (The piano factory)				
Grant	115,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	23,000 €
"Respect for human rights and environment deserves a bunch of flowers"					
Recipient	Netwerk Bewust Verbruiken ("Use consciously" network)				
Grant	124,960 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	49,984 €
Give us a minute					
Recipient	Plan België vzw (Plan Belgium npo)				
Grant	128,200 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	25,640 €

<b>Mano-Mundo festival, culture as the drive behind economic development</b>					
Recipient	Mundiaal vzw				
Grant	60,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	18,000 €
<b>Lumbumbosco</b>					
Recipient	Don Bosco onderwijscentrum (Don Bosco education centre)				
Grant	25,900 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	5,180 €
<b>Southern Africa Tourism as a lever for development in South Africa and Mozambique</b>					
Recipient	Wegwijzen vzw ("Show directions" npo)				
Grant	122,500 €	Commitment year	200	Payment in 2008	24,500 €
<b>Diversity training with a view to working within a poly-ethnic society</b>					
Recipient	Mundiaal vzw				
Grant	80,103 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	16,020 €
<b>Cyber street</b>					
Recipient	Vlaams Internationaal Centrum (Flemish International Centre)				
Grant	177,052 €	Commitment year	2003	Payment in 2008	35,886 €
<b>2015 I run along</b>					
Recipient	Djapo vzw				
Grant	182,500 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	73,000 €
<b>Voor-beelden uit het Zuiden (Examples (and images) from the South)</b>					
Recipient	Wereldwerkplaats vzw (World workshop npo)				
Grant	182,500 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	73,000 €
<b>Around the world with fair trade</b>					
Recipient	Kidscam				
Grant	17,288 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	12,101 €
<b>A day's work for the South</b>					
Recipient	Zuiddag vzw (South Day npo)				
Grant	137,111 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	54,844 €
<b>DVD "the world tells a tale"</b>					
Recipient	Natuurpunt Educatie (Nature centre Education)				
Grant	28,642 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	11,457 €
<b>FAQTOR 4</b>					
Recipient	Globelink vzw				
Grant	60,450 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	12,090 €

### **The programme "School ties"**

Recipient	Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB)				
Grant	379,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	96,000 €

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). In her position of development organisation specialised in education, VVOB seeks to support school ties. VVOB wants to help schools to qualitatively build their international cooperation. The initiative and how the international cooperation is formed stays with the schools.

### **Help desk Fourth Pillar**

Recipient	11.11.11.				
Grant	330,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	110,000 €

The 4th pillar is a collective noun for all initiatives in cooperation development 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 4<sup>th</sup> pillar. 11.11.11 will realise the Support Policy for the help desk with this subsidy.

### **Organisation of Fair Trade exhibition and conference on sustainable trade**

Recipient	Kauri & Fair Trade				
		Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	125,136 €

In view of the motto "are you a multi marketer", in cooperation with the City of Ghent the FICA organised an "alternative" Christmas fair on December 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> 2008. It was a platform where both distributors of fair and ethical products and 4<sup>th</sup> pillar organisations were able to offer their merchandise to the broad public.

### **Implementation of the common code for the coffee community: for the acquisition of a verified 4C Coffee volume in the coffee zone of the department**

Recipient	Federación Nacional De Cafeteros de Colombia (FNCC)				
Country	Colombia				
Grant	224,898 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	224,325 €

This pilot project within the scope of the Common Code for the Coffee Community (4C) entails a public/private cooperation (PPS) with a budget of EUR 400,000 for a period of 24 months. Partners in the project are the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, the Federación Nacional De Cafeteros de Colombia (FNCC), the Flemish Government and Efico Foundation. The Common Code for the Coffee Community (4C) (cf. [www.sustainable-coffee.net](http://www.sustainable-coffee.net)) is a joint initiative of coffee producers, traders and industry, unions and both social and ecological NGOs to establish a worldwide behavioural code for social, ecological and economic sustainability in the production, processing and marketing of mainstream green coffee. 4C is supported by the 4C Group of the European Coffee Federation, by SECO (Swiss Government), GTZ (German government), the Dutch government and others. The Flemish Government supports the PPS pilot project.

### **Certified organic cacao**

Recipient	San José de Apartado Peace Community				
Country	Colombia				
Grant	7,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	2,100 €

Infrastructure for the cultivation of certified organic cacao.

### **Contribution towards the costs for editorial support of the Mo\* Magazine**

Recipient	World media house npo				
Grant	120,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	120,000 €

### **Contribution towards the operational costs of the news service and the costs of the ezine's production and distribution**

Recipient	Inter Press Service Flanders				
Grant	200,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	36,000 €

### **Contribution towards the costs for further development of the Mo\*IPS news site**

Recipient	Inter Press Service Flanders				
Grant	110,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	18,000 €



Policy domain	Education and Training
Entity	Department of Education and Training

### ***School partnerships between Flemish and Moroccan schools***

Recipient	Several Flemish and Moroccan schools				
Country	Morocco				
Grant	77,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	4,489 €
Grant	98,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	7,011 €
Grant	112,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	100,800 €

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.

Policy domain	Agriculture and Fisheries
Entity	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

### ***Agricultural trade between Belgium and developing countries; test for sustainability.***

Recipient	Institute for Economy and Agriculture				
Grant	80,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	70,129 €

When participating in social debates about trade relations between European countries and developing countries, the Flemish Government wants to base itself on impartial facts and information. This programme studies the impact trade between developing countries and Belgium has on the producing countries. Exporting agricultural products can be an important drive behind development and thus fight poverty. Trade conditions like the ones established within the WTO and bilateral agreements between the EU and developing countries, are subject to change. This study gives an impartial insight in the economic, social and ecological consequences of importing agricultural products from developing countries into Belgium for the producing countries. The results of the study were presented at a "Knowledge Market on Sustainable Trade in Agricultural Products".

## **6.3 Trade and development**

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

### ***Dotation to the DAB Micro-financing Venture Capital Guarantee Fund***

Recipient	DAB Micro-financing Venture Capital Guarantee Fund				
Grant	248,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	248,000 €

The poorer population of the South is extremely inventive when it comes to developing economic activities. The daily pressures of making a living for themselves and their families leads to a gigantic and blossoming informal economy. From market stalls, they sell home-made home and garden products. There are plenty of inventive initiatives, which, with a little investment and guidance, could grow into successful small businesses. The Flemish micro-financing makes an important contribution to this. The Flemish Venture Capital Guarantee Fund, established in 2005, aims to help protect Flemish development funds, which grant micro-loans or provide funds for these small entrepreneurs in the South, from possible financial and political risk. In 2008 the fund held EUR 744,000.



**Go North – Flanders Import Helpdesk**

Recipient	Unizo International npo				
Country	Partner countries of Flemish Development Cooperation				
Grant	300,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	290,475 €

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 of 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.

**Ex-Change, Flemish platform for posting experts abroad**

Recipient	Ex-Change vzw				
Grant	206,766 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	54,469 €
Grant	329,441 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	239,594 €
Bonus contribution for achieving the objective formulated in the 2007 cooperation agreement				Payment in 2008	9,294 €

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. Quality care is a focal point in order to improve market access of developing countries, as is solid knowledge of marketing and the variety of export possibilities to certain countries and regions. No wonder that a large part of the applications from SMEs in the South are directed towards quality improvement of their products and internal operation.

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders Investment & Trade

**Feasibility studies**

Recipient	Actors on the OECD/DAC list of developing countries				
Grant	785,371 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	180,126 €

This grant funds 50% of the costs for preparation of a feasibility study for an environmental or construction project in a developing country (OECD list). The project must be sustainable and has to contribute to the development progress of the country concerned. The studies are mainly ordered by governments.

## 6.4 Peace promoting initiatives

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs

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

Recipient	UNWRA				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Grant	300,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	300,000 €

UNWRA is a UN Agency focusing mainly on providing humanitarian aid to Palestinian refugees in the Middle-East, and stands for food, shelter and clothing distribution and the provision of education, health care, employment and other services.

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

Recipient	Dialogue lab				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Grant	60,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	55,000 €

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.

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

Recipient	All for Peace Radio				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Grant	200,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	150,000 €

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.

### **Creation workshop in the Occupied Territories**

Recipient	Royal Flemish Theatre				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Grant	11,405 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	4,245 €

The organisation intends to annually hold one 3 to 4 week workshop for a group of young Palestinian performing artists. The Palestinian partner will select about 15 Palestinian candidates. The workshop consists of three blocks: text and performance, movement and dance, and staging and dramaturgy.

## 6.5 Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests

Policy domain	Environment, Nature and Energy
Entity	Agency for Nature and Forests

### ***Strengthening protection of the Awacacchi corridor***

Recipient	Fundación Sirua				
Country	Ecuador				
Grant	66,942 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	13,338 €

The project is located in the ecologically important Awacachi corridor, which connects the reserves in the north of Ecuador. The corridor lies in the Choco, one of the richest areas in the world in terms of biodiversity. In the past, the Fundación Sirua has already purchased land in the corridor with a view to its protection. Now they intend to steer nature and forest conservation in this area even further via all manner of activities, including the recruitment, training and education of private park wardens and cooperation with the government to control private reserves. The Fundación Sirua also intends to devote its efforts towards gaining the status of a national park, legalising its grounds for owning the park and resolving conflicts over these grounds. The project also seeks to draw up a management plan for the corridor. Moreover, it aims to handle the necessary communication about the park. This mass of activities undoubtedly contributes to more and better nature conservation.

### ***Promotion and commercialisation of timber from the sustainably managed Pastaza forest***

Recipient	Fundación Servicio Forestal Amazónico (SFA)				
Country	Ecuador				
Grant	68,476 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	27,390 €

The project aims to promote sustainable forest management and the commercialisation of timber from sustainably managed forests by setting up a collection centre for timber sales (as a forerunner for forest certification at a later date) and training foresters to manage pioneer forests based on natural regeneration with a view to promoting these alternative regeneration methods in the region. The target group is that of small timber producers (both colonials and Indians), who receive help in managing their forests and for whom the opening of a collection centre means that they will be able to commercialise their products and get better prices for them. The main project activities consist of the creation of the collection centre, both in terms of infrastructure and capacity building, and extending the sustainable management of pioneer forests through natural regeneration.

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

Recipient	Mindo Cloud Forest Foundation				
Country	Ecuador				
Grant	23,489 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	18,791 €

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.

***Participatory mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable management of the Cubilan forest in the province of Azuay***

Recipient	ECOHOMODE				
Country	Ecuador				
Grant	69,890 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	13,978 €

In 2003 - 2004, a forest management plan was drafted as part of an earlier Ecohomode project relating to the Cubilan protected forest, an evergreen high mountain forest near Azogues, in the province of Cañar in the Andes. The forest is recognised as a protected area due to the generation of hydroelectric power.

This project goes a step further than the 2002 project. A couple of components of the management plan for the Cubilan protected forest will be implemented. Firstly, the project aims to establish an eco-tourism programme with an emphasis on a) the construction of appropriate infrastructure and b) research and set up of botanical and other collections. Secondly, it aims to draw adequate attention to the introduction of alternative and less destructive crops/cultures, such as apiculture and the breeding of llama instead of cattle. Thirdly, it aims to focus attention on reforestation around springs. Fourthly, it will work on organising and training the communities as well as the park wardens. The local population fully supports the conservation of the protected forest. After all, the forest is of capital importance for the water supply to lower-lying areas. The participatory approach envisaged in this project is therefore completely justified.

***Communal forest management with the Ayoreo in the TCO Zapocó***

Recipient	APCOB				
Country	Bolivia				
Grant	69,447 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	13,889 €

The project region lies in the department of Santa Cruz. The intention is to improve the standard of living of the Ayoreo Indian community by supporting them in the management of their territory. APCOB is a social NGO from Santa Cruz with more than 20 years of experience in the area. A management plan was drafted for this TCO in 2003 and is currently being implemented. There still appear to be many problems, partly due to the illiteracy of the Ayoreo in Zapoco. Therefore, this community will be supervised during their implementation of the management plan and commercialisation of timber and other forest products from the natural forest in their TCO. After all, there is a vast potential for marketing the timber, which is still their main source of income. In addition to marketing timber, the aim is to increase and improve the production and marketing of artesanate by planting garabatá, a local Bromelain species; its fibres are a perfect base for all kinds of useful and artesanal products. The project also makes a point of educating the Ayoreo in forest-related, social, administrative and organisational matters, alongside the training mentioned above.

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

Recipient	Aider				
Country	Peru				
Grant	55,540 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	27,770 €

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 forest management by the indigenous community of Moseten in the Alto Beni region***

Recipient	Organización del Pueblo Indígena del Moseten (OPIM)				
Country	Bolivia				
Grant	70,000 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	14,000 €

The Alto Beni region is one of the poorest regions in the Eastern Bolivia. The village of Moseten is no exception. The Indian community has no share in the profits generated by the exploiters of the forest. The territory of Moseten consists of 27% primary tropical forest (or 26,000 ha), which is actually the largest area of primary forest remaining in the region. Moseten is home to approximately 450 families living in 8 communities. Since 1994, these communities have been coordinated by the Organisation of the Indigenous Peoples of Moseten (OPIM) as well as the Organisation of the Indigenous Women of Moseten. Since it was started, OPIM has been fairly successful in safeguarding the communal forest from all manner of external threats (logging, mining and colonisation). The mechanisms used to control and protect this huge and valuable area are, however, weak. The project addresses this. Therefore, it is a good idea to set up a forestry committee in each community and to empower it both technically and administratively. Also, through extensive talks with the local population, the project will look at the forest management plan that best reconciles traditional knowledge and practices with modern management techniques. Local leaders will be trained so as to enable them to defend the conservation and sound management of their communal forest even at the highest levels.

### ***Adapted reforestation for specific areas in Entre Rios and Padcaya***

Recipient	CADEMA				
Country	Bolivia				
Grant	46,384 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	23,192 €

In this project a PDD will be prepared for reforestation of degraded terrains in the Subandine Bolivian region. Reforestation for wood supply will alleviate the pressure on the remaining forest in the region. At this moment the time span between initial investment in planting and the ultimate profit is the biggest obstacle for communities, organisations and local authorities to start planting. The carbon market can take away this barrier and ensure that for the duration of the rotation an income can still be generated in the short and medium term. Reforestation will positively influence the biodiversity and will call a halt to the existing erosion of the degraded soils.

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

Recipient	Fundación Natura				
Country	Ecuador				
Grant	98,277 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	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.

***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				
Grant	70,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	56,000 €

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 fight against poverty, 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.

***Forest management in the northern zone of the Cordillera del Cóndor***

Recipient	Fundación Ecuatoriana para la Protección y Conservación de la Naturaleza (NATURA)				
Country	Ecuador				
Grant	69,971 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	13,994 €

The project region lies in the province of Morona Santiago in South-East Ecuador. It is a richly forested area containing various types of mountain and Amazon rainforest. The region is home to indigenous communities (Shuar), who are dependent on the rainforest, and to a large number of colonials (Mestizos) who make a living by extracting timber and expanding the grasslands and arable lands.

The goals of the project address this situation directly. Attempts are being made to alleviate the pressure on the Shuar territory, of which 160,000 hectares are marked for protection and sustainable use. These involve activities relating to appropriate timber exploitation and commercialisation on the one hand, and managing the secondary forest on the other. It is also intended to reforest degraded pastureland beside secondary or primary forests by means of natural succession. This works to the benefit of conservation and even leads to increased carbon storage.

Remediation and strengthening of the original agroforestry systems will also get plenty of attention. After all, if the natural balance of the forests is to be conserved or restored, it is vitally important to offer the population alternative methods. The local population is actively involved in these activities.

***Sustainable management of natural rubber forests (Shiringa, Hevea brasiliensis) by indigenous communities in the Amazon Forest***

Recipient	Camera Nacional Forestal				
Country	Peru				
Grant	37,690 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	30,152 €

This project will implement the sustainable management of natural rubber forests (Hevea brasiliensis, Shiringa) in the indigenous community Sinchi Roca. The territory of this community of Cashibo Cacataibo Indians consists of about 50,000 ha, 30,000 of which is managed according to FSC standards. The objective is to sustainably manage another 10,000 ha of rubber forest for the production of high quality natural rubber.

***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				
Grant	69,995 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	27,998 €

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.

***Mixed reforestation for recovery of degraded soils at Nabón, Oña and Saraguro in Azuay and Loja***

Recipient	Profafor				
Country	Ecuador				
Grant	59,784 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	47,827 €

The project aims at implementation of three Project Design Documents (PDDs), according to the ENCOFOR modules, for small-sized reforestations in order to fight desertification and to promote sustainable development. The area destined for cultivation was abandoned and is subject to erosion due to a lack of vegetation. Agriculture is the main economic activity of the communities in the area, its productivity at a very low level. The proposed reforestation consists of a mixture of 30% indigenous plants (Acacia macracantha, Caesalpinia spinosa and Shinus molle) and 70% introduced species (Pinus patula, Casuarina equisetifolia en Acacia melanoxylon).

***Specific training courses for Kaiapo-adolescents***

Recipient	Raoni Institute				
Country	Brazil				
Grant	65,380 €	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2008	13,076 €

This is a new component of the larger programme of activities implemented by the Raoni Institute for and together with the Kaiapo Indians. The project entails the training of young Kaiapo men in two separate areas: better control of the reservation borders on the one hand and a practical training on maintenance of outboard motors on the other. After all, the motor boats are crucial for effective control of the borders of the huge Kaiapo territory. A motor boat was purchased within the scope of a previous project; now the Indians must be trained to maintain the boat themselves.



### ***Sustainable forestry Lecos***

Recipient	Bosque y Comunidad				
Country	Bolivia				
Grant	70,000 €	Commitment year	2003	Payment in 2008	7,851 €

This project entails the preparation of a forestry management plan, training and implementation of small-sized forest exploitation (through installation of a mobile sawmill) for the Lecos Indians in their territory in the mountain forests in the North of the Department La Paz, Bolivia. The region is rich in cedar and roble.

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

Recipient	Fundacao Ecologica Cristalino (FEC)				
Country	Brazil				
Grant	30,460 €	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2008	12,487 €

Supported by VFTB, FEC is implementing a number of applied ecological studies, fitting in the preparation of a management plan for 6,476 ha 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).

### ***Reforestation with noble wood species***

Recipient	Asociación Fincas Daular				
Country	Ecuador				
Grant	64,873 €	Commitment year	2004	Payment in 2008	12,975 €

This is a project of, by and for an agricultural cooperative focusing on sustainable agriculture, irrigation and commercialisation of their agricultural products. However, they also possess quite an area of unproductive terrain that can be used for reforestation. Funded by VFTB, the Asociación Fincas Daular will start reforestation activities over a 45 ha area, with two indigenous tree species: *Centrolobium* sp. and *Cordia alliodora*. These are two relatively fast growing tree species rendering a high quality timber.

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

Recipient	Ecohomode				
Country	Ecuador				
Grant	78,398 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	31,359 €

The project seeks to contribute to the protection of the remaining Andine vegetation of the water basins of two local rivers by setting up a green belt for the Biblián canton 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 the individual farmers organisations, communities and the local government.



## 6.6 Flemish Partnership Water for Development

Policy domain	Environment, Nature and Energy
Entity	Agency for Nature and Forests

### ***Drinking water supply in the village of Wélia Mbounka, rural community of Medina Yero Foulah, Kolda region***

Recipient	Free World				
Country	Senegal				
Grant	108,092 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	43,000 €

This project will realise access to drinking water in the village of Wélia Mbounka. Water will be made available to the entire community by realising a water well, a water tower and a water pipe network with tapping points. The project fits in a larger scale programme on food security and water supply which Free World, together with its partner organisations FODDE and GADEC, is implementing in the area over the period 2005-2010. Raising awareness for hygiene and sanitation is done through another programme by FODDE.

### ***Restoration of the supply and distribution network of running water in the pilot centre Bwamanda***

Recipient	CDI Bwamanda				
Country	Congo				
Grant	141,150 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	56,000 €

The water distribution network and the sanitary infrastructure in the pilot centre Bwamanda, which have been in place for 40 years but were severely damaged during the years of war, have not been restored until now. The proposed project aims at the installation of a modern drinking water supply and distribution network in Bwamanda.

### ***Water management in the Inner Niger Delta***

Recipient	PROTOS				
Country	Mali				
Grant	30,000 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	5,000 €

This project seeks the sustainable improvement of the living conditions of the Inner Niger Delta population in Mali by means of effective integral water management. To this effect sustainable systems for drinking water and sanitation, adapted to the conditions of the delta, will be installed in the communities Mopti, Socoura, Kewa and Soye. The project will concretely realise the construction of 12 to 15 water centres per year, technical support and encouragement awards for the construction of latrines and cesspools and, finally, the training of the water users, local NGOs and municipal boards.

### ***Sanitation and management of drinking water in the populated areas of Toomasina, Madagascar***

Recipient	PROTOS				
Country	Madagascar				
Grant	50,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	20,000 €

This pilot project aims at drinking water access for 2,000 people. It provides sanitary provisions for 300 families and the pupils of the areas concerned, as well as their training and raising awareness. Furthermore, it strengthens the local actors' involvement in drinking water and sanitation management. Finally, an action plan is prepared and submitted to financing organisations for larger scale extension of the practices.

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

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

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

**Water management in the watershed of Lake George**

Recipient	PROTOS				
Country	Oeganda				
Grant	75,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	30,000 €

This project seeks to sustainably improve the drinking water and sanitation access 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				
Grant	50,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	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. A better use of this by the population is also targeted, as well as reinforcement of the management capacities of the individual stakeholders (drinking water committees, municipalities, technical deconcentrated government services, NGOs).

**Water is life**

Recipient	Friends of Burkina Faso				
Country	Burkina Faso				
Grant	100,254 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	40,000 €

The npo Friends of Burkina Faso installs hand water pumps in Burkina Faso, with the necessary attention for hygiene. After 10 years of supervision coordinated by the NPO, the population should now avail of sufficient skills and knowledge for a full transfer via the establishment of a local committee and if possible by a small financial contribution of the local population.

**Supply of potable water for Wli and Sui communities in Ghana**

Recipient	VUB Free University of Brussels				
Country	Ghana				
Grant	33,165 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	11,055 €

This project aims to help create access to drinking water in two (sub)districts in Ghana, where the local population are now drinking polluted water. The objective is to improve the standard of living in these communities, more particularly of its women and children. Another target is to contribute to more general development goals of the regions concerned, such as the extension of tourism. Identification of the technical and financial needs and determination of the possible solutions and priorities will precede the realisation of drilling wells, construction of water tanks, and the installation of pipes and pumps.

**Support for local integral water management initiatives**

Recipient	PROTOS					
Country	Benin					
Grant	40,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	8,000 €	

The general goal of this project is to reduce the inconvenience caused by the shortage of potable water and inadequate access to sanitation infrastructure in the poorest areas of Benin. More particularly, the project aims to strengthen local management structures in relation to water and sanitation facilities as part of a vision of integral water management. The project fits in a broader programme that is also financed by the European Commission and the Belgian Survival Fund.

**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					
Grant	138,700 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	50,000 €	

The objective is to provide drinking water for residents and pupils of Oyarifa and Akim Gyadam in Ghana and to improve hygiene and waste treatment in Oyarifa, which should result in a reduction of water-borne diseases.

**Water and sanitation project Bonkougou-Niger**

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

This project seeks to realise a water well drilling, 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.

**Sustainable water provision in deprived areas of Ecuador**

Recipient	PROTOS					
Country	Ecuador					
Grant	90,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	36,000 €	

This PROTOS project ties in with a programme that sets out to improve the living conditions of rural communities by providing long-term access to drinking water and sanitation in six deprived cantons of Ecuador. During the period 2008-2010 the programme aims to focus on consolidation of the management structures in the Southern Sierra and at the same time expand these activities to two other regions in the country.

**Water management in the watershed of Lake George**

Recipient	PROTOS					
Country	Uganda					
Grant	40,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	8,000 €	

The concrete goal of this project is to achieve a sustainable improvement in the living conditions of the rural population through improved access to drinking water and sanitation. Another objective is to stimulate integrated management of the water reserves in the watershed of Lake George by actively involving and strengthening the population, civil society and local authorities. These water and sanitation activities are part of a broader PROTOS programme co-funded by DGDC.

***Drinking water supply and training on proper use of drinking water in the Mandori village on the Northern bank of the river Gambia***

Recipient	Emancipated World				
Country	Gambia				
Grant	25,000 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	5,000 €

With the installation of a water network (water well, pump system on solar panels, water tank, water pipes and 10 water distribution points with water discharge) this project sets out to increase access to drinking water and to decrease the women's work load in Mandori. The investment includes training and the establishment of a water committee for network maintenance.

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

Recipient	Friends of Burkina Faso				
Country	Burkina Faso				
Grant	52,503 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	8,364 €

The goal of the project is to place hand water pumps for the people who are now deprived of drinking water access. Providing drinking water aside, 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 follow and where necessary support the technical operation of the pumps and management by the local community.

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

Recipient	Green Belgium				
Country	Morocco				
Grant	21,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	8,440 €

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.

Policy domain	Services for the General Government Policy
Entity	Research Centre of the Flemish Government

***Installation of a water purification system in South Africa***

Recipient	Antwerp Provincial and Inter-communal Drinking water company per Province				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	27,939 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	27,939 €

The project entails the purchase and installation of a water purification installation to increase the potable water supply in the Van Wykdorp Village and therewith contribute to the general health of its population.

## 6.7 Scientific institutions

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

### **Human Resource for Health**

Recipient	Institute for Tropical Medicine, Antwerp				
Country	Mozambique				
Grant	499,200 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	162,450 €

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. A more specific goal herein is to create and validate a pilot project regarding health workers in Tete, and to create a proper environment for them in the context of a serious HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Policy domain	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	2008	Payment in 2008	115,000 €

This subsidy helped to realise three studies: 1. 'Flanders and the Paris Declaration'. 2. 'The MDG-oriented programming of the Flemish development cooperation with Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa: an exploratory assessment'. 3. 'The geo-political role of South Africa in Africa'.

Policy domain	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				
Grant	9,962.000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	9,962,000 €

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 service provisions and carries out scientific research in the field of tropical medicine. The cooperation agreement between the ITG and the Flemish Ministry of Education lays down finer conditions with regard to the activities of this institution. EUR 9,962,000 was invested in the ITG in 2008. According to the cooperation agreement, 40% of this amount 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				
Grant	2,034,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	2,034,000 €

Based on Article 169, par. 4 of the Decree of 12 June 1991 regarding the universities in the Flemish Community, the Flemish Community contributes to 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 concluded with the IOB describes the decretal obligations in greater detail and includes concrete methods of implementation.

Policy domain	Economy, Science and Innovation
---------------	---------------------------------

Entity	Department of Economy, Science and Innovation
--------	---

### **Steun aan het IPBO**

Recipient	Institute for Plant Biotechnology for Developing Countries (IPBO/Ghent University)				
Grant	91,000 €	Commitment year	2007-2008	Payment in 2007-2008	91,000 €

The Institute for Plant Biotechnology for Developing Countries (IPBO) was set up in 2000 at Ghent University on the initiative of Professor Emeritus Marc Van Montagu. The purpose of the Institute is to carry out research on crops in developing countries, organise supply-driven technology transfer and meet with 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 cultivation of traditional local crops that are more resistant to stress (dry and infertile land, tolerance of high aluminium content, etc.) or which have a high content of certain substances lacking in the local diet (vitamin A, medicinal substances, etc.).

The Flemish Community and Ghent University signed a first agreement on support for the IPBO on 10 June 2004. With this, the Institute received funds to set 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 reduce by EUR 10,000 annually until the end of 2011.

### **Support of CTU (ITG)**

Recipient	Institute for Tropical Medicine, Antwerp				
Grant	900,000 €	Commitment year	2007-2008	Payment in 2008	900,000 €

The Clinical Trial Unit is an interdepartmental unit that aims at providing 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.

### **Support of ICRH**

Recipient	International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH/Ghent University)				
Grant	71,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	71,000 €

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 receives an annual operating grant of EUR 70,000. In 2010, this support will be reduced by EUR 10,000.

Policy domain	Agriculture and Fisheries
Entity	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

### **Strengthening the capacity of scientific institutions in developing countries.**

Recipient	Researchers and scientific institutions in developing countries				
Country	Several				
		Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	22,106 €

The ILVO (Institute for research in agriculture and fisheries) is regularly approached to execute studies in developing countries. Very often it involves a mutual cooperation between scientists in Flanders and developing countries. Thus, the ILVO contributes to strengthening the capacity of scientific institutions in the South. The following activities were supported or executed in 2008: 1/ Distinction of real mildew (*Podosphaera Pannosa*) resistance in a diploid rose population (Iran). 2/ A rose cultivation programme (Serbia). 3/ Execution of molecular identification of grain cyst nematodes and a few resistance tests (Turkey). 4/ Detection of candidate genes for ramification, for which PCR primers are fabricated. These are subsequently tested on an Azalea mapping population (China). 5/ Research into the inducibility of 2n gametes in randomly selected Begonia genotypes (India) 6/ Isolate a natural selection of *Ralstonia Solanacearum* Race 3, biovar 2, from *Solanum dulcamara*. 7/ Research into protoplast isolation and regeneration of *S. Wallisii* and preparatory experiments for asymmetric fusion with *Zantedeschia* and *chrysanthemum* (India). 8/ Preparation of a transformation protocol of red clover and modification of the Isoflavon synthase gene expression in transgenic red clover plants (Iran). 9/ Analyses of the rDNA-ITS regions in rust fungus on chrysanthemum for use in selectivity tests of a real time PCR detection method (Iran). 10/ Research into the possibilities for specific crops (in this case cotton, sesame, phonio) in chains of biologically and/or fair trade labelled products (Mali). 11/ Processing a scientific basis for the agricultural impact study through multi-criteria analysis (Iran). 12/ Development of PCR based detection systems for plant species and genetically modified plants (Tunisia).



## 6.8 Scholarships

Policy domain	Flemish Foreign Affairs
Entity	Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs

### ***Sustainable Tourism Destination Management***

Recipient	World Education Services WES				
Country	Southern Africa				
Grant	112,943 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	19,050 €

The non-profit organisation WES operates in the field of regional and local economic development. WES acts as a specialised knowledge partner and undertakes studies and gives advice for public administrations and private organisations at home and abroad. WES hereby 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 designed for professionals from national tourist 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 of the current approach to the management of tourist destinations and sustainable project development on the one hand, and exchanges of experience, new ideas and strategies between colleagues from other countries on the other. The course is part of the working programme that South Africa and Flanders mutually agreed to.

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

Grant	140,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	11,200 €
-------	-----------	-----------------	------	-----------------	----------

Contribution towards the costs of 50 foreign participants in the field of maritime transport and transport, participating in fourteen courses organised by APEC in 2007. The support takes the form of two major components: the enrolment fees on the one hand, and the accommodation costs on the other. Scholarships to participants from the following countries qualify as ODA: Chile (EUR 2,800), China (EUR 5,600) and Ukraine (EUR 2,800).

Grant	168,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	53,200 €
-------	-----------	-----------------	------	-----------------	----------

The 2008 standard programme consisted of fourteen courses. Scholarships to participants from the following countries qualify as ODA: Colombia (EUR 2,800), Chile (EUR 16,800), Jordan (EUR 14,000), China (EUR 8,400), Ukraine (EUR 8,400) and Surinam (EUR 2,800).

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

Grant	110,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	16,740 €
-------	-----------	-----------------	------	-----------------	----------

Award of scholarships to foreign students to take part in the master-after-master “Programme in Transport and Maritime Management” at the Antwerp Institute of Transport and Maritime Management (ITMMA). Scholarships to students from the following countries qualify as ODA: Mexico (EUR 1,860), China (EUR 1,860), Cameroon (EUR 1,860), Ethiopia (EUR 1,860), Surinam (EUR 1,860), Vietnam (EUR 3,720) and South Africa (EUR 3,720).

Grant	110,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	82,260 €
-------	-----------	-----------------	------	-----------------	----------

Scholarships to students from the following countries qualify as ODA: South Africa (EUR 36,560), Mexico (EUR 9,140), Panama (EUR 9,140), Cambodia (EUR 9,140), Vietnam (EUR 9,140), China (EUR 9,140)



<b>Policy domain</b>	Culture, Youth, Sport and Media
<b>Entity</b>	Agency for Arts and Heritage

### ***PARTS scholarships***

Recipient	P.A.R.T.S. vzw (npo)				
Country	South Africa, Morocco and China				
Grant	13,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	10,400 €
Grant	20,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	16,000 €
Grant	7,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	5,600 €
Scholarships for dancers/choreographers from South Africa, Morocco and China to take part in training courses at the Performing Arts Research and Training Studios (PARTS).					

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

### ***Antwerp Port Training Centre***

Grant	314,200 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	314,200 €
In 2008, 104 scholarships were awarded for APEC port-related short courses to participants from Cambodia, Laos, Ghana, India, Brazil, China, Colombia, Morocco, Chile and South Africa.					

<b>Policy domain</b>	Education and Training
<b>Entity</b>	Agency of Higher Education and Adult Education

### ***Scholarships and lecturer exchanges***

				Payment in 2008	183,343 €
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 by which this can take place. The general and financial conditions are the same for all countries and were established in the Order 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) and Mexico (7). In 2008, payments were also made for a lecturer's exchange programme to: China (2), India (1).					

## **6.9 Support of NGOs and other indirect cooperation**

<b>Policy domain</b>	Flemish Foreign Affairs
<b>Entity</b>	Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

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

Grant	787,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	704,007 €
Contribution towards the wage costs for personnel members under former DAC status for: Oxfam-World Shop (Antwerp, Kortrijk, Hasselt, Sint-Truiden), Medicine for the Third World, atol npo, Solidarity Fund npo, UCOS npo, TRIAS npo, broederlijk delen (share fraternally), vredeseilanden (peace islands), wereldsolidariteit Limburg (world solidarity Limburg), International Peace Information Service.					

<b>Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB)</b>					
Grant	400,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	40,000 €
Grant	250,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	200,000 €
Contribution towards the operating expenses of the registered office.					

<b>Policy domain</b>	<b>Work and Social Economy</b>
<b>Entity</b>	Flemish Subsidy Agency for Work and Social Economy

<b>Employment programmes (DAC &amp; Gesco) in NGOs</b>		
	Payment in 2008	562,763 €
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) to: Fund for Development Cooperation Brussels, ATOS Hasselt, Catholic Youth Council Brussels, Oxfam Belgium Brussels, Oxfam World shop Brussels, GRESEA, Umbrella Organisation of the North-South Movement-11.11.11, Brussels, Latin-American Federation Antwerp, Oxfam World shop (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.		

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

<b>Establishment of a Cambodian Navigation Coordination Centre</b>					
Recipient	Own Power Flanders Hydraulics (EVFH) Country				
Country	Cambodia				
Grant	90,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	90,000 €
A "Master Plan for Waterborne Transport on the Mekong River system in Cambodia" was drawn up with BTC support. Assistance is now given to 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.					

<b>Establishment of a Maritime Institute</b>					
Recipient	Higher Maritime Institute, Antwerp				
Country	Cambodia				
Grant	90,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	90,000 €
Grant for the establishment of a maritime institute in Phnom Penh.					

<b>Capacity building Inland Waterway Transport Legislation Cambodia</b>					
Recipient	Own Power Flanders Hydraulics (EVFH) Country				
Country	Cambodia				
Grant	53,300 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	53,300 €
Support for preparation of 'Inland Waterway Transport' legislation for Cambodia (safety, security, environment, etc.). The local partner is the Cambodian Ministry of Public Works and Transport.					

Policy domain	Education and Training
Entity	Department of Education and Training

***Projet pilote d'approfondissement et d'amélioration du modèle cubain d'inclusion scolaire à Havana***

Recipient	Handicap International				
Country	Cuba				
Grant	121,699 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	12,170 €

The goal of this pilot project is to optimise the existing offer of special education in Havana and to enable all disabled children to take part in education under proper circumstances. 42 regular schools will participate in this project, and 123 disabled children and adolescents shall enrol in the inclusive education. The total number of pupils in these 42 schools is about 16,000.

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

Recipient	Handicap International				
Country	Cuba				
Grant	140,229 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	42,069 €

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 offer of special education and enable all disabled children to take part in education under the right conditions. Handicap International coordinates the project and also handles its implementation in close cooperation with the national department for special education.

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

Recipient	Fund for Development Cooperation				
Country	Ghana				
Grant	60,000 €	Commitment year	2006	Payment in 2008	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				
Grant	60,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	20,000 €

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

Policy domain	Department of Welfare, Public Health and Family
Entity	Child and Family Agency

***Contribution towards the action 'Mothers on the Run'***

Recipient	Red Cross Flanders			
			Payment in 2008	7,000 €

Policy domain	Environment, Nature and Energy
Entity	Agency for Nature and Forests

***Building capacity for sustainable living. Implementation of environmental management in primary schools***

Recipient	VUB				
Country	South Africa				
Grant	24,970 €	Commitment year	2005	Payment in 2008	4,994 €

The general focal points in this project are: environmental education in a number of elementary schools, capacity building and promotion of the children's environmental awareness. A monitoring system is being developed, along with a tool kit to support lesson-related activities. Finally, attention is given to the development of an eco-schools network, both in South Africa and internationally.

## 7. 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 relate to deteriorating structural problems as the result of war, famine, population displacement, floods of refugees or epidemics. An important condition is the request for help from the international community from the local government or an international organisation. The humanitarian work is preferably carried out by NGOs or international organisations with experience in the area of emergency relief. UN institutions received 22% of the relief aid contributions in 2008.

The Flemish government sets aside an annual budget of EUR 1.6 million for humanitarian aid. Compared to the previous year the expenditure for relief aid grew by 19% in 2008. In connection with the increased needs established for 2008, as from 2009 the budget for humanitarian aid will be augmented by EUR 1 million.

### ***Support of the health and food sector for the victims of hurricanes Ivan and Fame***

Recipient	UNICEF Belgium				
Country	Madagascar				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	120,000 €

### ***Relief aid for the victims of the floods***

Recipient	Red Cross Flanders				
Country	Southern Africa				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	150,000 €

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

Recipient	UNHCR				
Country	Kenya				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	135,000 €

### ***Apopo Mozambique Mine Action Programme 2008 : humanitarian mine clearance***

Recipient	APOPO				
Country	Mozambique				
Grant	400,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	360,000 €

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

Recipient	Red Cross Flanders				
Country	Democratic Republic Congo				
Grant	300,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	270,000 €

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

Recipient	World Solidarity				
Country	Bangladesh				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	135,000 €

**Help Myanmar: financing a medical emergency team led by Dr. Beaucourt**

Recipient	University of Antwerp				
Country	Myanmar				
Grant	50,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	50,000 €

**Direct protection for the children in the areas struck by hurricane Nargis**

Recipient	UNICEF Belgium				
Country	Myanmar				
Grant	100,045 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	90,000 €

**Support and sanitary provisions & hygiene in the aftermath of hurricane Sidr in Bangladesh**

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	Bangladesh				
Grant	632,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	112,700 €

**Immediate food assistance to flood affected people in Northern Togo**

Recipient	United Nations World Food Programme				
Country	Togo				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	149,498 €

**Relief aid for the homeless in Georgia**

Recipient	UNHCR				
Country	Georgia				
Grant	100,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	90,000 €

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

Recipient	Caritas International				
Country	Ethiopia				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2008	Payment in 2008	135,000 €

**Relief aid for the victims of the Mexico floods**

Recipient	Red Cross Flanders				
Country	Mexico				
Grant	133,711 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	125,199 €

**Aid for the victims of the hurricane in Central Mozambique**

Recipient	Red Cross Flanders				
Country	Mozambique				
Grant	149,968 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	14,968 €

**Aid for the victims of hurricane Inlada in Madagascar**

Recipient	Caritas International				
Country	Madagascar				
Grant	50,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	10,000 €

**Support and sanitary provisions & hygiene in the aftermath of hurricane Sidr in Bangladesh**

Recipient	UNICEF				
Country	Bangladesh				
Grant	125,224 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	12,524 €

**Primary education for Iraqi refugee children in Jordan**

Recipient	United Nations high Commissioner for Refugees				
Country	Jordan				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	15,000 €

**Relief aid and rehabilitation at the benefit of the Darfur refugees in Chad**

Recipient	United Nations high Commissioner for Refugees				
Country	Chad				
Grant	100,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	10,000 €

**The psycho-social programme in support of Palestinian refugees**

Recipient	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East				
Country	Palestinian Territories				
Grant	250,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	25,000 €

**Relief aid and rehabilitation for the benefit of victims of the food shortage**

Recipient	Caritas International				
Country	Lesotho				
Grant	100,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	6,531 €

**Aid for victims of anti-personnel mines**

Recipient	Red Cross Flanders				
Country	undetermined				
Grant	100,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	10,000 €

**Relief aid for the victims of food shortage in Swaziland**

Recipient	Caritas International				
Country	Swaziland				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	14,698 €

**Assistance to vulnerable families in Myanmar**

Recipient	United Nations World Food Programme				
Country	Myanmar				
Grant	150,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	14,085 €

**Protecting and creating livelihoods improving the nutritional status of the most vulnerable**

Recipient	United Nations World Food Programme				
Country	Burundi				
Grant	100,000 €	Commitment year	2007	Payment in 2008	10,000 €

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

- e-mail: [simon.calcoen@iv.vlaanderen.be](mailto:simon.calcoen@iv.vlaanderen.be)
- phone: 0032-2-553 60 45
- fax: 0032-2-553 51 01
- regular mail: Boudewijnlaan 30, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium

## End notes

---

<sup>1</sup> The guidelines for ODA reporting can be found on

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

<sup>2</sup> Walraet, A., International development cooperation 2005-2006, Department for Studies of the Third World (lecture on 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> The ODA history can be found on the website [www.oecd.org/dac/stats](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats)

<sup>5</sup> International Conference on Financing for Development adapts 'Monterrey Consensus' by acclamation, Department of Public Information - News and Media Services Division - New York, 18-22 March 2002

<sup>6</sup> G8 finance ministers' conclusions on development, London, 10-11 June 2005

<sup>7</sup> Both graphs in this page are taken from the document :

Aid targets slipping out of reach?, OESO, 24-Nov-2008 (electronically available on [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org))

<sup>8</sup> Delivering on the Global Partnership for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals, MDG Gap Task Force Report 2008, September 2008

<sup>9</sup> Views from the South: The Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Developing Countries, Institute of Development Studies, Great Britain, November 2008

<sup>10</sup> Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, Doha, Qatar, 29 November-2 December 2008

<sup>11</sup> OECD Review of European Community's Development Cooperation, OECD, July 2007

<sup>12</sup> General Policy Note of the Minister of Development Cooperation, 21 April 2008

<sup>13</sup> For more information visit <http://www.vlaandereninactie.be>

<sup>14</sup> The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2 March 2005.

Download from <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Making Aid More Effective by 2010, OESO, November 2008

<sup>16</sup> Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, 2-4 September 2008, Ghana.

For more information, visit <http://www.accrahlf.net/>

<sup>17</sup> In 11.11.11's annual report 2007, the umbrella NGO organisation reported on the execution of the Paris Declaration within the Flemish development cooperation. This report can be found on the website [www.11.be](http://www.11.be)