

Rwandan fight against malaria shows results

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

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

Belgium supports successful battle against malaria in Vietnam

Institute for Tropical Medicine (ITM)

Vietnam has successfully reduced the incidence of malaria quite considerably, thanks to the political will and insight to integrate malaria prevention into basic healthcare. Excellent results have been achieved with the speedy diagnosis and treatment of malaria patients, plus preventive use of impregnated mosquito nets and spraying the interiors of houses with insecticides.

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

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

River blindness in Africa reduced

At the end of 2007 the 13th Joint Action Forum of the African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) was held in the Egmont Palace in Brussels. The participants, including thirteen African ministers for healthcare, expressed their satisfaction with actions that are successfully combating the disease. Belgium is part of that success as we have



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contributed to this programme against river blindness in 19 West and Central African countries for the last thirty years.

RIVER BLINDNESS

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

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

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

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHCARE IN BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

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

Sexual and reproductive healthcare in Belgian development policy

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Better approach needed to deal with domestic and sexual violence in Peru

Since 2003 the Belgian development cooperation in Peru has supported the national government programme for the prevention of domestic and sexual violence. An evaluation of the initial phase shows that the project's subsidiary activities were the most successful. Many of the women who received assistance in the reception centres as victims of sexual violence have been able to earn a small basic income by selling their handiwork. In the second phase, the evaluation shows, the project will have to put much more effort into obtaining effective protection for women from the Peruvian government. The National Plan for the prevention of violence against women is still not adequately implemented.

Certaines mutilations se voient... D'autres ne se voient pas !

Le 6 février, Journée internationale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines (MGF)

Aujourd'hui encore les Mutilations Génitales Féminines* sont pratiquées dans 40 pays et concernent plus de 130 millions de femmes.

Ces pratiques nient les droits les plus fondamentaux de la femme. Et même si elles ne sont transmises que par des coutumes ancestrales, 3 millions de petites filles en sont encore victimes chaque année.

* Les mutilations génitales féminines désignent toutes les interventions aboutissant à une ablation partielle ou totale des organes génitaux externes de la femme ou toute autre mutilation de ces organes pratiquée pour des raisons culturelles ou autres et non à des fins thérapeutiques (OMS 1997).

Les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement englobent la lutte contre les MGF.

Objectif 3 : Promouvoir l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes

Objectif 4 : Réduire la mortalité des enfants de moins de 5 ans

Objectif 5 : Améliorer la santé maternelle

Objectif 6 : Combattre le VIH/sida, le paludisme et d'autres maladies

La Belgique soutient les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement

Pour plus d'infos sur les MGF www.gams.be

Le pont de la solidarité
Construisons un avenir pour tous

Les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement
2000 - 2015

Informations des autorités belges www.dgcd.be



5. Ensuring environmental sustainability

Support for the water sector is one of Belgium's development priorities in our partner countries Morocco and Algeria. In Senegal, too, where Belgium has more than twenty years' experience on the ground in the provision of drinking water and water purification, our support is guaranteed until 2012. In 2007 a budget of 11 million euros was set aside for work on the infrastructure that will provide almost half a million Senegalese with access to potable water. This Belgian aid certainly contributes towards the seventh millennium goal.

MILLENNIUM GOAL 7:

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

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

Belgium speeds up protection of Congolese rainforest

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

In order to speed up protection of this area of natural importance, DGDC and its development partners organised a first international conference on sustainable management of the Congo basin. The result was the Brussels Declaration, which was a milestone for the protection of the Congo rainforest. For the first time specific mention was made of the value and importance of non-destructive use of forests, so-called 'avoided deforestation'. Using forests is fine, but they should no longer be reduced to the economic value of their wood. The vital contribution they make to the environment, such as easing the effects of climate change, should also be taken into account. From 2012 the concept of 'avoided deforestation' will be included in the Kyoto II agreement, so that preservation of the forests is included in the global battle against CO₂ emissions agreed on at the international climate summit in Bali.



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As a follow-up to the conference Belgium was also instrumental in setting up two new funds, to finance the management of the Congolese rainforest and a network of nature reserves. In 2007, in a further effort to protect the rainforest, Belgium also started a project in cooperation with the Congolese government to tighten up control over the exploitation of the Congolese forest via the European action plan against illegal logging, FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade).

Belgian support for identification of African mushrooms

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

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



6. Global partnership for development

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

IN 2015

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

EU publishes first report on policy coherence for development

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

The report charts the interaction and complementarity between European development policy and twelve other policy domains, and describes what impact this has on developing countries. It covers European

policy in the areas of trade, the environment, climate change, security, agriculture, fisheries, the social dimension of globalisation, employment and decent work, migration, research and innovation, the information society, transport and, finally, energy. EU directives in these twelve policy domains have consequences for the economic, social, environmental and political situation in developing countries. European directives also determine, to a large extent, Belgian policy in all of these domains.

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

The European Union recognises that this report is only the start of greater policy coherence in development cooperation. It admits that insufficient progress has been made and that the awareness and involvement of policy makers in other domains is still limited. In any case, the EU hopes that this report will demonstrate that a European partnership for sustainable development is under construction, which will bring it a step closer to the eighth millennium goal of 'global partnership'.



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BELGIUM ORGANISES FIRST WORLD FORUM FOR MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

From 9 to 11 July 2007 in Brussels

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

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

Belgium leads harmonisation and alignment in the healthcare sector in DR Congo

In 2001 the European Union took the initiative to improve the coordination of cooperation between all the European donors in the Congolese health sector.

This was later extended to all the multilateral donors and the UN agencies active in the health sector. This cooperation venture is called GIBS, Groupe Inter-Bailleurs Santé.

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

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

health sector based on the Congolese poverty reduction plan. From March 2007 GIBS acts as the contact for the new Congolese minister of health for consultations and the implementation of the joint health policy.

Belgium supports youth employment

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

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

"SHOWING RESULTS IS ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO CONVINCe PEOPLE OF THE BENEFITS OF OUR DEVELOPMENT AID".

DGDC'S AWARENESS TASK SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF
REINOUT VAN VAERENBERGH

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

What has he achieved in the last two years?

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

Did you work on anything special in 2007?

"The European working party for development education and awareness, in which I participated on behalf of DGDC, produced a first strategic framework for a European Union common awareness policy in 2007. It was presented on 9 November 2007 by Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Affairs, during the second edition of the European Development Days in Lisbon."

What are the challenges facing the awareness service?

"Strengthening public support for development co-operation is one of DGDC's priorities which we will have to deal with more in the future. In addition I have high hopes for the results-oriented approach being implemented within DGDC. Showing results is one of the best ways to convince people of the benefits of our development aid. The task will be to integrate the communications aspect during the formulation of a project and to systematically make that information available to both our own services and the wider public."

What have you learned from your contacts with the media?

"There, too, I see a lot of opportunities. Development cooperation still appeals to the media and the population. Look at Studio Brussel's benefit action for potable water, Music for Life. We must be alert and quick to take the necessary steps to adapt our awareness initiatives to the fast evolving media laws."

What developments do you see within the awareness service?

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

What added value can DGDC offer in terms of awareness?

"Strengthening the so-called fourth pillar – a wide variety of small-scale, mainly local initiatives that support concrete projects in the South. I think that

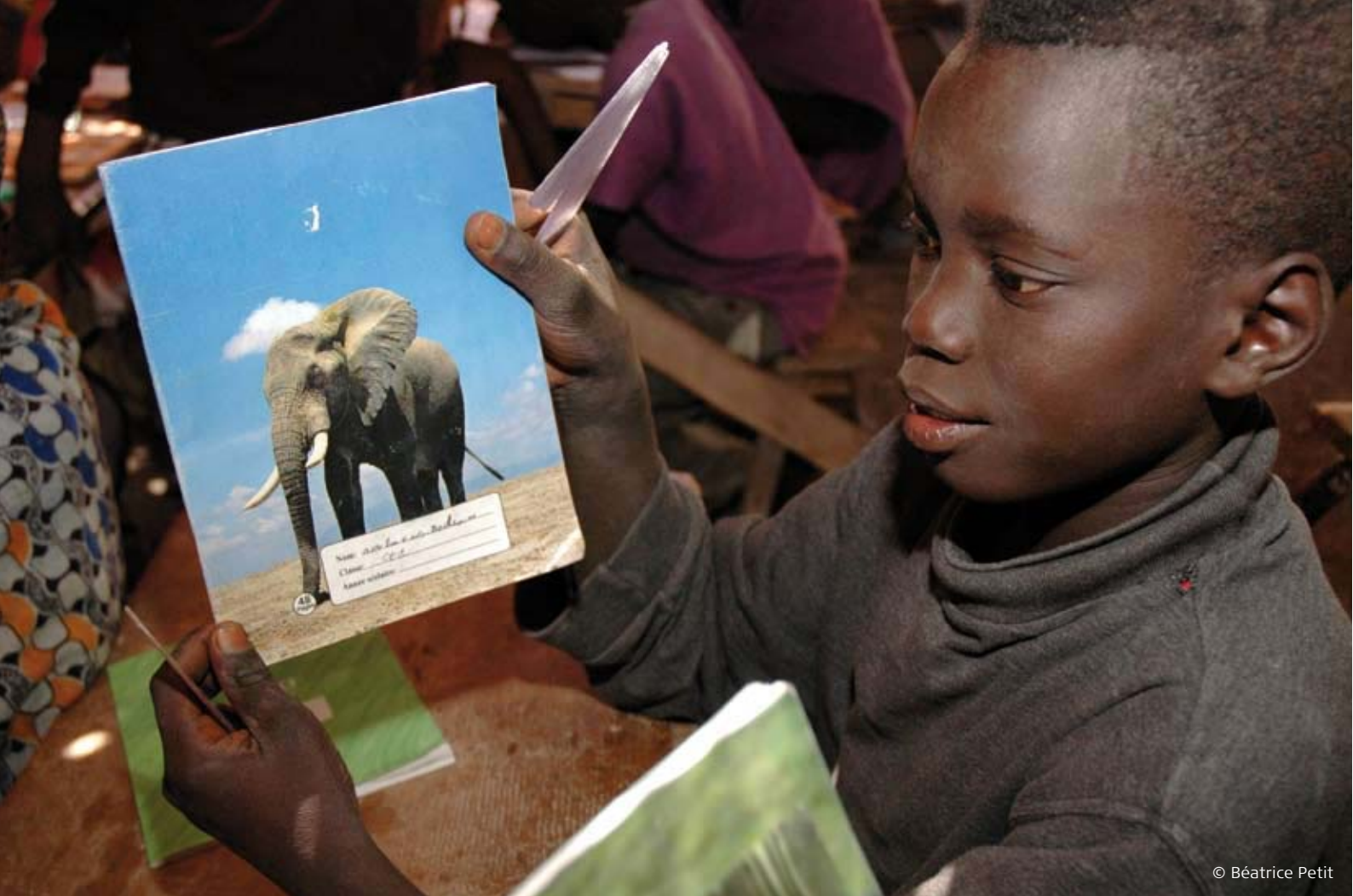
DGDC can also offer these projects the necessary guidance and training. If, for example, a group of friends with goodwill and energy builds a school in Uganda, but there is no money for teachers, no sustainable result has been achieved."







DGDC'S AWARENESS ACTIVITIES



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DGDC'S AWARENESS ACTIVITIES



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



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



In 2007, the DGDC subsidized numerous audiovisual productions on the theme of development cooperation, e.g. the film "Accoucheuses nomades, racines du désert".



The stand of the Belgian development cooperation at the Brussels Holiday Fair (from 8 to 12 February 2007).



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



On 8 November 2007, the Belgian development cooperation organized a side event on the forests in the Democratic Republic of Congo during the European Development Days in Lisbon.



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APPENDICES



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1. Belgian Official Development Assistance (ODA) 2003-2007
2. Agreements signed in 2007
3. Budgetary Aid 2007
4. New state-to-state loans 2007

APPENDICES

1. Belgian Official Development Assistance (ODA) 2003-2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC)					
Governmental cooperation					
Technical cooperation and scholarships	88,304,907	81,452,446	114,375,451	119,628,789	129,340,915
Financial cooperation and budget support	19,276,637	20,820,769	17,678,154	29,072,049	31,351,646
Special emergency aid for Central Africa (launched in 2006)				10,000,000	5,000,000
Micro-projects	551,106	2,862,112	2,507,411	2,427,191	2,486,964
Operation costs BTC	18,747,193	9,472,500	23,029,208	19,053,589	20,306,000
Contribution to debt cancellations		13,634,000	20,208,491		
State-to-state loans		22,706,038	20,226,866	26,767,703	25,559,245
Subtotal Governmental cooperation	126,879,844	150,947,864	198,025,580	206,949,321	214,044,770
Non-Governmental cooperation					
NGO project system (payments terminated in 2006)	1,373,480	1,214,058	235,699		
NGO programme financing - excl. awareness raising	79,915,647	77,564,700	81,396,949	84,509,394	87,042,241
Awareness raising in Belgium by NGOs	11,751,952	11,785,366	11,652,053	11,654,976	12,107,802
VVOB	7,660,102	7,875,062	8,028,469	8,400,000	8,596,316
APEFE	8,100,000	7,905,188	7,725,953	7,234,846	8,524,332
VLIR - Flemish Interuniversity Council	24,920,957	24,160,539	26,805,442	28,327,157	26,607,871
CIUF/CUD - Interuniversitair centrum van CFWB	22,197,643	22,858,533	21,070,392	24,927,496	23,910,341
CIUF/CUD - Interuniversity centre of CFWB	9,000,507	11,249,727	11,795,108	12,977,337	12,977,960
Social costs of refugees and payments to FEDASIL	71,475,305	958,608	10,873,852	591,487	434,670
Other non-governmental	10,369,000	8,345,019	7,788,230	8,458,050	7,594,561
Subtotal Non-governmental cooperation	246,764,592	173,916,799	187,372,146	187,080,742	187,796,094

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

Belgian Survival Fund					
Governmental/management/awareness raising	1,877,886	2,290,174	2,166,659	6,568,713	4,620,058
Via NGOs	8,173,757	8,728,110	9,142,301	12,584,625	13,363,246
Via multilateral institutions	4,403,473	8,981,241	8,690,648	8,346,622	12,014,882
Subtotal Belgian Survival Fund	14,455,116	19,999,526	19,999,608	27,499,960	29,998,186

Humanitarian and reconstruction aid (excl, food aid)	16,017,256	9,453,147	4,473,442	14,612,381	14,784,474
Humanitarian food aid	15,133,278	14,858,849	17,355,827	15,359,000	14,525,000
Local NGOs in the South	110,008	715,896	3,985,539	6,890,296	5,007,409
Support to the private sector (BIO,....)	24,790,000	30,592,014	27,895,000	19,248,381	28,138,365
Interest subsidies (DGDC budget since 2004)		6,468,051	8,192,718	11,409,718	10,945,476
Awareness raising en education in Belgium (excl, NGOs)	5,486,163	7,186,849	7,217,783	8,834,032	9,254,171
Administration, consultation structures, other	37,773,107	3,479,719	1,931,831	2,047,566	1,958,388

TOTAL DGDC	683,839,237	720,909,966	847,579,639	834,628,186	845,793,813
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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Foreign Affairs (excl. DGDC)					
B-Fast and humanitarian aid (DGDC prior to 2004)	480,051	21,495,011	17,275,155	20,561,647	23,366,713 (*)
Conflict prevention, diplomatic prevention	9,534,467	21,107,991	27,091,582	25,147,924	21,719,839 (*)
Contributions to international institutions	10,044,031	6,056,820	6,761,183	8,053,751	8,322,358
Interest subsidies (DGDC budget since 2004)	5,971,767				
Press and communication and Special Evaluator		77,133	334,762	663,277	846,952
Administration costs (transferred from DGDC since 2004)	4,140,000	30,728,615	33,766,528	36,577,709	36,799,266
TOTAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS (EXCL. DGDC)	30,170,316	79,465,570	85,229,210	91,004,307	91,055,128 (*)

Other official sources					
FPS Finance - Administrative costs	443,887	637,192	741,692	813,253	943,366
FPS Finance - State-to-state loans (DGDC since 2004)	4,870,257				
FPS Finance - Repayment state-to-state loans	-25,276,133	-59,879,870	-31,797,501	-30,153,646	-42,634,607
FPS Finance - Debt cancellations	1,021,527				63,759,105
FPS Finance - Multilateral	6,385,920	818,797	1,366,317	630,906	1,046,256
FPS Finance - Other	4,030,806	4,531,857	3,643,447	34,553,104	2,088,000
Belgian aid via European Commission (excl. EDF)	164,991,491	184,286,617	202,125,078	220,526,563	225,970,000
Debt cancellation via National Delcredere Office	664,790,000	148,850,000	358,387,736	284,800,000	71,310,000
Other Federal Public Services	2,424,438	38,108,046	43,234,094	74,052,243	92,447,272 (*)
Regions, communities, provinces and municipalities	53,577,800	58,283,719	63,463,259	64,865,430	75,083,390 (*)
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL SOURCES	877,259,993	375,636,359	641,164,121	650,087,853	490,012,783 (*)

TOTAL BELGIAN ODA	1,591,269,546	1,176,011,895	1,573,972,971	1,575,720,347	(*) 1,426,861,724
% Total Belgian ODA / Gross National Income	0.60%	0.41%	0.53%	0.50%	0.43%

(*) estimation



2. Agreements signed in 2007 (in euros)

Benin	Support for development of Benin fishing industry (ADEFIH)	2,500,000.00
Bolivia	Public ombudsman - extension	1,600,000.00
Burundi	Support for the restoration and extension of Prince Regent Charles Hospital	3,000,000.00
Burundi	Support for the organisation of communications at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,500,000.00
Burundi	Support for healthcare in Kirundo province	5,000,000.00
Burundi	Institutional support for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Burundi	1,000,000.00
Cambodia	Primary education and teacher training project in Siem Reap, Otdar Meanchy and Kampong Cham - extension	4,700,000.00
DR Congo	Support for PNLIS - National HIV/AIDS Control Programme - extension	800,000.00
DR Congo	Support for reform of the administrative authorities - extension	1,000,000.00
DR Congo	Support programme for community development initiatives in Kindu	2,500,000.00
DR Congo	Support for ASSNIP (Support for the healthcare system at intermediary and peripheral level), part 3: Kisantu, Nselo, Ngidinga health zones in the La Lukaya district of Lower Congo	5,400,000.00
DR Congo	Pilot programme for the rehabilitation and development of systems of drinking water conveyance and purification in DRC - phase II	2,000,000.00
DR Congo	Support for legislative system in DRC: provincial assemblies	1,600,000.00
DR Congo	Support for the implementation of the plan to restructure the central and regional services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock in DRC	2,500,000.00
DR Congo	Programme for the restoration of justice in the east of RD Congo (REJUSCO)	2,400,000.00
DR Congo	Programme for the maintenance and rehabilitation of roads to agricultural areas	8,400,000.00
DR Congo	Support for the supply of electricity to the city of Kisangani (AFEK)	8,000,000.00
DR Congo	Programme of assistance to community development initiatives Tshopo	10,000,000.00
DR Congo	Restoration of the urban railway and improvement of mobility in Kinshasa	7,000,000.00
DR Congo	Programme of assistance to community development initiatives Uvira	2,500,000.00

DR Congo	Programme of assistance to community development initiatives Kamina	2,000,000.00
DR Congo	Programme of assistance to community development Kikwit	2,000,000.00
DR Congo	Support for infrastructures and activities benefitting the Bobozo and Kammayi camps and neighbouring communities	1,500,000.00
Ecuador	Rural development of northern Ecuador	14,000,000
Haiti	Contribution to the settlement of arrears of civil servants' salaries – reallocation of the balance available from the Cayes III social housing project	93,930
Morocco	Support fund for the promotion of triangular cooperation	120,000
Morocco	Programme for the supply of drinking water to the rural environment	16,500,000
Niger	Project to combat food insecurity by the development of irrigation in the Tillaberi region	4,000,000
Peru	Programme for the prevention of drug use and rehabilitation of addicts, phase II	2,300,000
Peru	Programme of non-financial services centres for businesses in the economic corridor of Ayacucho, Apurimac and Huancavelica	3,550,000
Peru	Comprehensive programme for the prevention of domestic and sexual violence in Ayacucho, phase II	1,850,000
Rwanda	Support for capacity development in Rwanda	5,000,000
Rwanda	Support for crime investigations, fair administration of justice and good governance	4,000,000
Rwanda	Access to electricity for rural populations through renewable energy sources (EPRER)	15,000,000
Rwanda	Support for strategic plan for agricultural transformation through support for horticultural industry in Rwanda	4,000,000
Rwanda	Support programme for carrying out studies and evaluations - increase	500,000
Senegal	Institutional and technical support for macro- and medium-sized structures in the micro-finance sector in Senegal	1,600,000
Senegal	Millennium subprogramme for the supply and purification of water in the Arachidier Basin (Diourbel, Fatick and Kaolack regions) "PEPAM-BA"	11,000,000
Tanzania	Support for the STD component of the National Aids Control Programme	355,616.74
Vietnam	Public administration reform and roll out of the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS) in Hau Giand Province	2,500,000
Vietnam	Improvement of sanitation and environmental protection in Tuy Hoa (budget increase)	1,464,106
Vietnam	Improvement of general living standards in Phu My town through access to running water	100,000
Vietnam	Strengthening the Textile and Research Institute's capacity to conduct research, training and experimental development of textile techniques, phase II	1,000,000
Vietnam	Strengthening of planning reform at central and decentralized level	3,000,000
Vietnam	Capacity building in assessing and managing water resources	4,000,000
Total		174,833,652.74



3. Budgetary Aid 2007

Country	Type	Project	Commitment
Rwanda	Donation	Contribution to JHSS (healthcare)	8,000,000.00
Rwanda	Expertise	Contribution to JHSS	1,022,129.00
Rwanda	Donation	Contribution to JESS II (education)	8,000,000.00
Rwanda	Expertise	Contribution to JESS II	375,720.00
Mali	Donation	PRODEC - PISE 2 (education)	8,000,000.00
Mali	Expertise	PRODEC - PISE 2	393,910.00
Ethiopia	Donation	Teacher Development Programme (TDP)	6,000,000.00
Ethiopia	Expertise	Teacher Development Programme (TDP) - Extension	63,640.00
Uganda	Follow-up	Health Sector Budget Support	2,745.49
Tanzania	Follow-up	LGCDGS (local government)	2,888.07
Vietnam	Follow-up	Education for All	2,326.65
			31,863,359.21

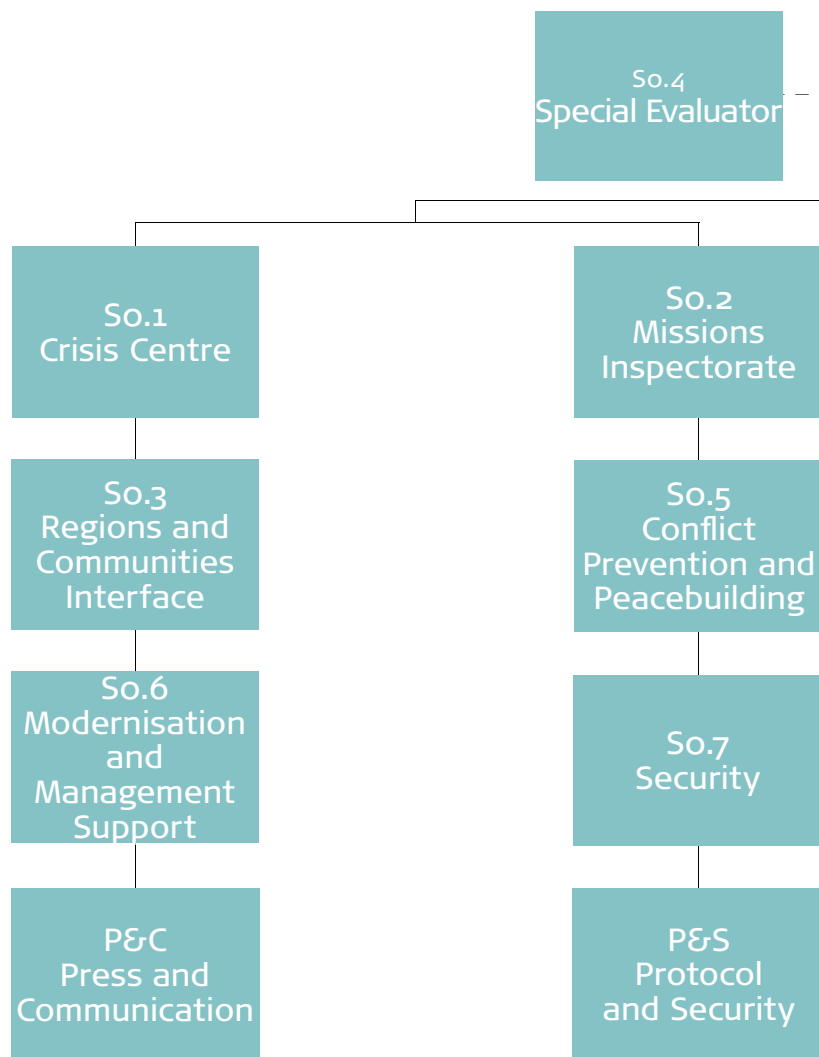


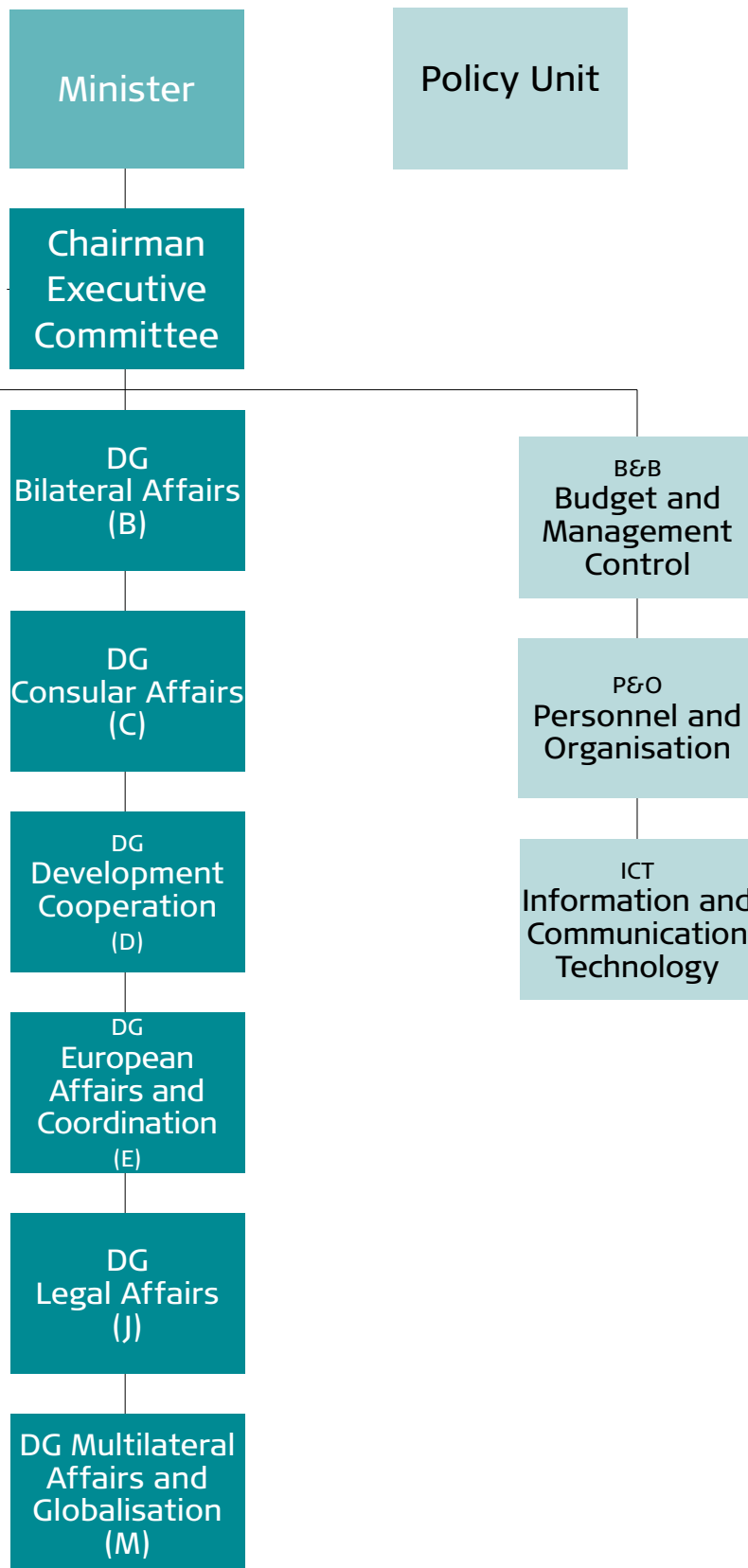
4. New state-to-state loans 2007

Country	Commitment
Initial amount	37,394,000.00
DRC - programme 2006	423,633.29
CAMEROON - programme 2007	4,712,975.00
GHANA - programme 2007	8,790,063.00
ALGERIA - programme 2007	4,563,000.00
KENYA - programme 2007	4,653,550.00
MOZAMBIQUE - programme 2006	747,360.00
GUINEA - programme 2007	802,200.00
GHANA - programme 2007	2,668,360.00
DRC - programme 2007	550,000.00
DRC - untied aid 2007	7,987,100.00
	35,898,241.29
Balance	1,495,758.71

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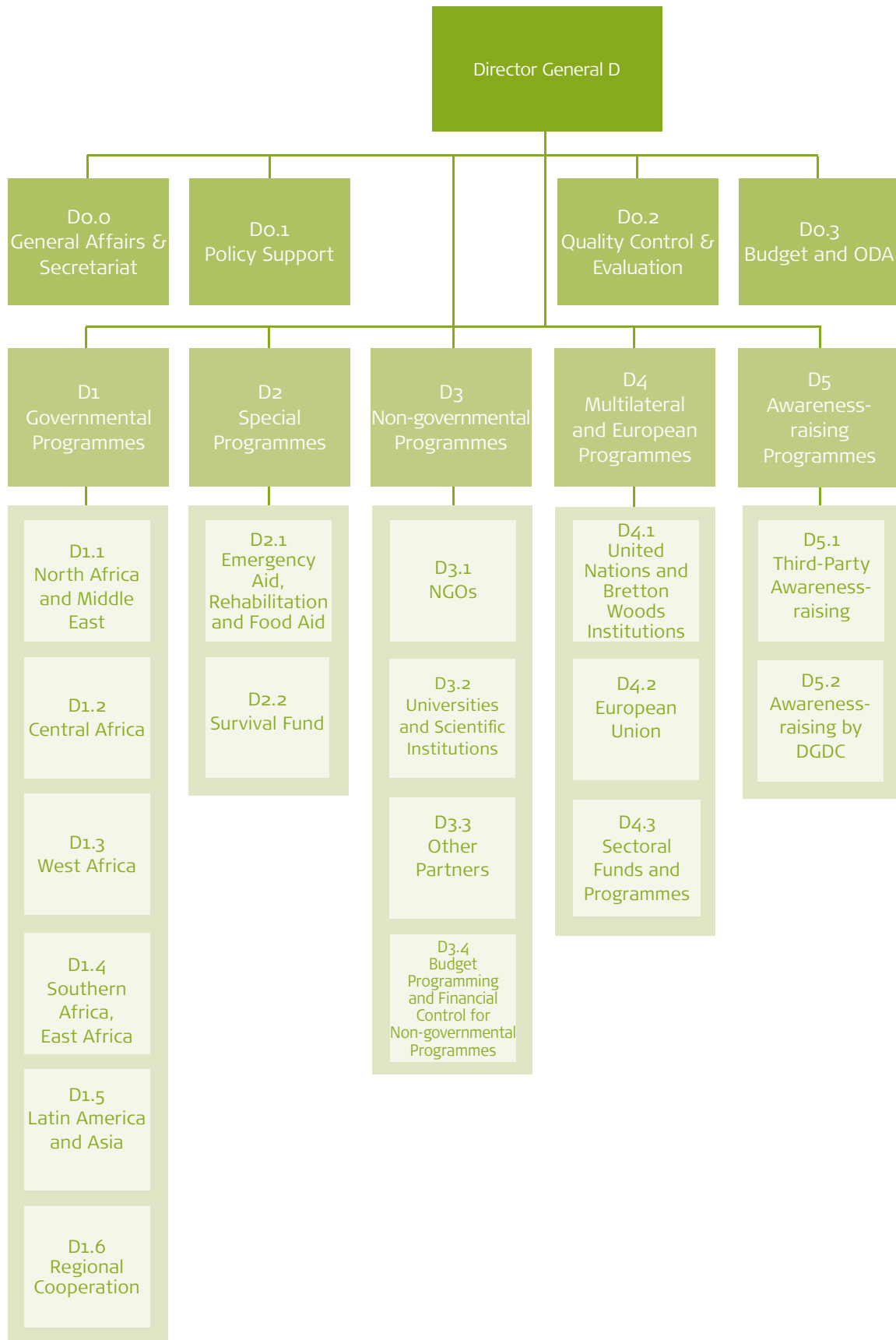
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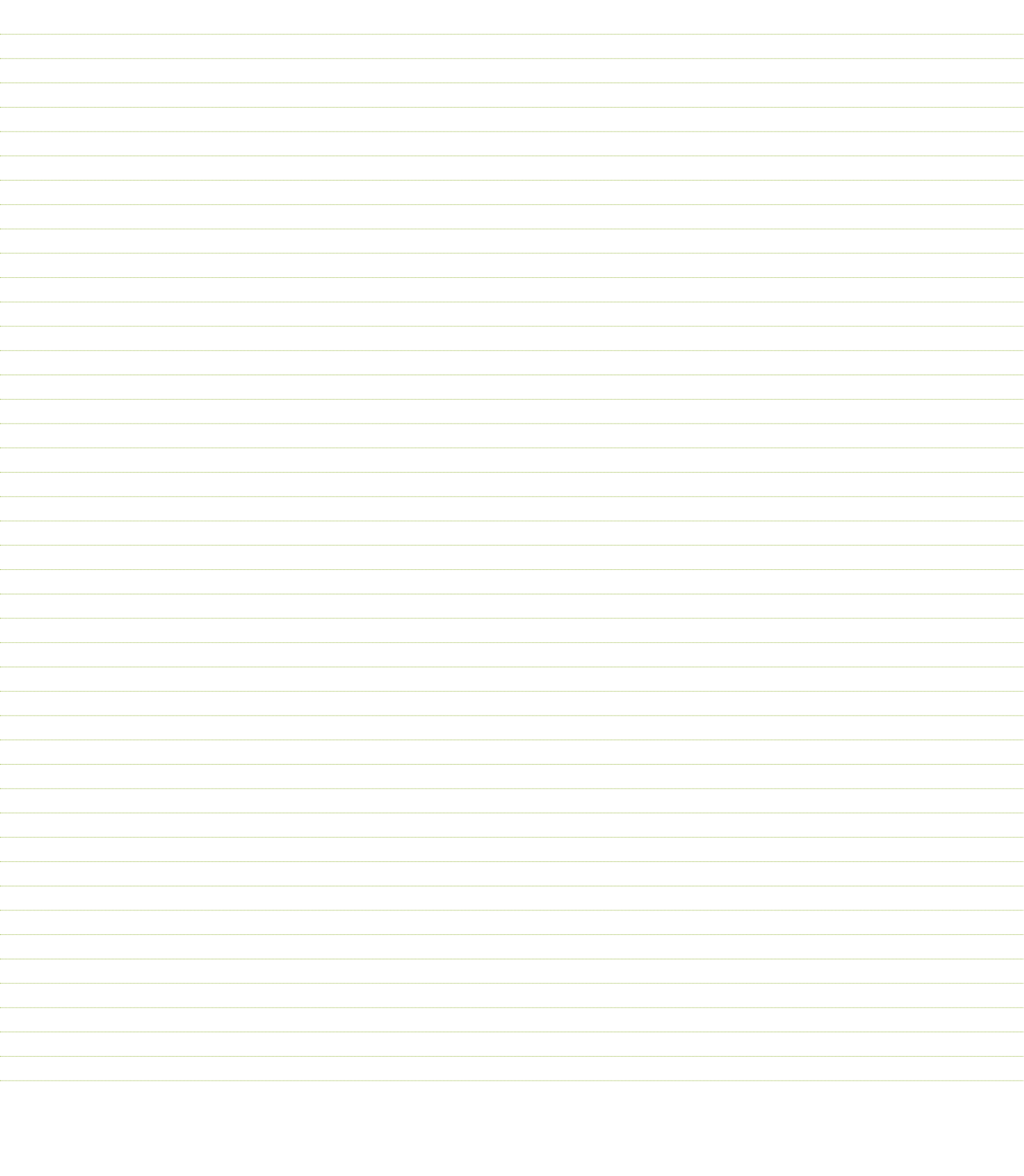
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Directorate-General for Development Cooperation





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List of abbreviations

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



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