



## **Climate Financing by Belgium<sup>1</sup>**

### **Contents**

1. Legislative and institutional framework of development cooperation policies and programmes.....	2
2. Belgian Official Development Assistance.....	3
2.1. Financial contributions to multilateral institutions and programmes.....	4
2.2. Belgian bilateral ODA.....	8
2.3. Flemish development cooperation.....	10
2.4. Walloon government.....	11
3. Activities related to technology transfer and capacity building.....	12
3.1. Forestry.....	12
3.2. Agriculture.....	12
3.3. Water.....	13
3.4. Energy.....	13
3.5. Environment.....	13
3.6. Cooperation with universities and scientific institutions.....	13

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<sup>1</sup> Belgium (2009). Belgium's Fifth National Communication, Climate Change Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 206 pp.

## **1. Legislative and institutional framework of development cooperation policies and programmes**

The Law of 25 May 1999 on international cooperation is the reference for Belgium's development cooperation policy. The most important goal is sustainable human development, to be achieved by combating poverty on the basis of partnership and in compliance with the criteria of relevance to development, as defined by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC). The law introduced the principle of geographical and sectoral concentration of aid.

In implementation of the federal government coalition agreement of 2003, Belgium's direct bilateral ODA targets 18 countries, 13 of which are located in Africa. Ten of these countries belong to the group of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Five sectors are given priority: i) basic health care; ii) education and training; iii) agriculture and food security; iv) basic infrastructure; and v) conflict prevention and the consolidation of society. On top of these priorities four cross-sector themes relate to gender, environment, children's rights and welfare economics. In addition, the commitment made in Monterrey to increase Belgium's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) by 2010 was confirmed by law in 2002. The promotion to ministerial rank in 2003 of the member of the government responsible for development cooperation is indicative of the importance the latter has acquired in government policy.

In November 2008 the Minister for Development Cooperation confirmed in a memorandum that Belgium would fully support the goals of the international community to realise the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with a catch-up action for Africa and special attention to fragile states. One of the priorities is the fight against climate change, with a focus on adaptation to climate change of the LDCs.

The Belgian parliament monitors cooperation policy, and helps to shape policy through its legislative function. Following the 1999 reform of the federal administration, Belgium consolidated new institutional structures and took measures to adapt these to the new international context of development cooperation. As a result of this reform, in 2003 development cooperation was incorporated into the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (FPS FA) as the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC). Development cooperation is primarily the responsibility of the federal government at present.

However, the principle of transferring certain aspects of development cooperation to the federated entities (Regions and Communities), on the basis of responsibilities allocated to these entities internally, is embodied in the special Law of 13 July 2001 transferring various competencies to the federated

entities, and was confirmed in a government statement of July 2003. This implies increasing the share of the budgets allocated to the regions and communities, keeping the overall budget target of 0.7%.

This process is still under discussion. The priorities remain the development of synergy between federal and federated entities, which can carry out development cooperation activities based on their own competencies, as well as overall policy coherence.

Moreover, the bodies involved in indirect cooperation, particularly non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and universities, also play an important role in terms of specific types of development, supplying information to the public and raising awareness. They receive substantial support from the DGDC.

## **2. Belgian Official Development Assistance**

The Belgian promise to meet the standards for development cooperation of the United Nations by 2010 was made in 2000. This standard determines that industrial nations must spend 0.7 % of their gross national product (GNP) on development cooperation.

Following the example of leading donor nations, Belgium decided to go further than the other EU member states, who set 2015 as a target date for this goal. A growth path was incorporated into legislation in 2002 and Belgium intends to reach the 0.7% by 2010.

In 2008 the growth path needed to be adjusted, after official development aid in the years 2006 – 2007 decreased to just 0.43 % of the GNP, which is the same percentage as in 2002 when the growth path was incorporated into legislation. Whilst drawing up the budget for 2008, the government estimated a total ODA effort of 0.5 %. In contrast to 2006 and 2007, when the actual spending was only approximately 90 % of the approved budget, the budget for 2008 will be completely spent. Despite this, the target figure of 0.5 % for 2008 will not be achieved. The DGDC budget represents 60 % of the total Official Belgian Development Aid effort, with the other 40 % coming from other government departments and boards.

In a difficult economic context, the government decided in its budget for 2009 to maintain its promise to spend 0.7% of the gross national product on development cooperation. In line with the agreed growth path, the government will already realise 0.6% in 2009. This translates to an increase of 252 million EUR for the development cooperation budget in 2009, which is an increase in the budget of 23% compared to 2008. This increase is in addition to the increase already realised in the 2008 budget and means a total increase of 42 % compared to the 2007 budget and an increase of 57 % compared to the realisations in 2007.

The Federal Public Service for Finance also plays a key role, managing country-to-country loans and contributions to international organisations, i.e. 10% of ODA. In addition to DGDC, other directorates general of the FPS Foreign Affairs play an important role, since the Foreign Ministry is in charge of conflict prevention and part of humanitarian aid (i.e. 5% of the ODA budget). Measures are also taken by the regions and communities, the provinces and a large number of municipalities (5% of ODA), and

depending on the year of debt relief, a variable share is managed by the National Delcredere Office (Belgian's leading overseas export credit insurer).

Belgium uses the Rio markers to report to the OECD-DAC about the official development aid that has been spent on activities to support the goals of the United Nations treaties on biodiversity, climate change and desertification (respectively UNCBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD). However, the climate marker reflects only activities aimed at mitigation (renewable energy, reforestation, energy efficiency,...).

Belgium is cooperating in the statistical working group of OECD DAC ENVIRONET (network for environmental experts) to develop an adaptation marker, to enable better reporting on the efforts to support developing countries in the adaptation to climate change.

For the fifth communication to UNFCCC, the data for the calculations on expenditure concerning climate change were obtained from the ODA databank of DGDC. A sectoral analysis was performed, in which the following sectors were evaluated in their totality: environmental protection, water supply and sewage, agriculture and stock farming, forestry, energy and fishery/aquaculture. Other sectors were partially included: humanitarian aid (sub sectors: coordination, prevention and reconstruction), industry (sub sectors: administration, research, agricultural industry, forestry industry) and multi-sectorial (sub sectors: general, alternative development, research, urban development, education and rural development).

A weighing factor was applied to each subsector to estimate the contribution to the fight against climate change, in accordance with the weighing factors used by the "Bonn Declaration" (during COP-7 (decision 7/CP.7) it was decided that the EU and its member states, together with Canada, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland would collectively provide 450 million US\$ for climate change for the benefit of developing countries from 2005. This amount was due to be revised in 2008.) for the Belgian contribution.

For each sub sector, it was also arbitrarily assumed that the projects within these sectors all aimed to achieve increased adaptation to climate change or increased mitigation of climate change. In addition, the subdivision was selected as bilateral (between Belgium or Communities/Regions and the partner country), indirect (NGOs, universities, research institutions...) and multilateral.

Three double graphs for bilateral, indirect and multilateral, each for adaptation and mitigation, give an insight into the spending structure of the Belgian development cooperation as a whole for climate-related programmes and projects.

### **2.1. Financial contributions to multilateral institutions and programmes**

From 2009, Belgium will resolutely opt for a rationalization of the cooperation with multilateral organizations, in line with the Declaration of Paris and the principles of «Good multilateral donorship». In this context, Belgium will aim for maximum core funding of its multilateral partners from 2009 onwards and will limit earmarked contributions to programmes conducted by a multilateral partner organization at a regional or country level at the request of the partner country.

Via the multilateral budget the DGDC finances a number of environment-related programmes that deal with climate change, biodiversity and actions to combat desertification (Rio Conventions). The main contributions to multilateral institutions and programmes are listed below.

## **GEF**

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), established in 1991, helps developing countries fund projects and programmes that protect global environment. This international cooperation mechanism collects new and additional funds, which can be grants or soft loans to combat global deterioration of the environment.

In Belgium only DGDC contributes to GEF. During the negotiations for these funds for the period 2003-2006, Belgium pleaded for a significant increase in the GEF funds. Since 2003, the Belgian contribution has been substantially increased, to over 10 million EUR a year.

The negotiations about the composition of the means for the period 2006 – 2010, based on the “Overall Performance Study” (OPS-3) were completed in August 2006. Even though GEF-4, at 3.10 billion US\$, is the highest configuration to date, the U.S.A. has decreased its share by 26% and Japan by 31%. In order to save the budget, most of the other donors decided to increase their contribution, assisted by a favourable exchange rate compared to 4 years ago. Belgium was one of these donors, committing 46.18 million EUR for the period, to be paid in annual instalments of 11,545 million EUR and increasing its share from 1.55 % to 2.71%.

For the period 2004-2005, Belgium was again Council Member for its countries group. In 2006-2007, Belgium was an advisory member and became a Council Member again for two years in 2008. It is important that the GEF council members participate in the COPs of the treaties for which the GEF is the financial mechanism, in order to optimally facilitate the creation of guidelines towards the GEF.

## **UNEP**

The DGDC's financial commitment to the UN Environment Programme for 2004-2008 amounts to 14.5 million EUR. The contributions are intended for three policy areas: maintenance and management of water quality, evaluation of the state of the environment and integration of sustainable environment into the national action plans to reduce poverty. From 2009, the Belgian contributions to UNEP will be destined for the general budget of the organization and no longer for specific programmes and projects. This core financing is aimed at increasing the efficiency of the multilateral organizations and creating greater predictability of the assistance. UNEP is one of the 10 executive agencies of the GEF.

## **World Bank**

The World Bank Group is a major partner of Belgian development cooperation, given the volume of Belgium's obligatory contribution, which in 2009 amounted to more than 98.4 million EUR. The DGDC also works closely with the World Bank on a voluntary basis. The World Bank is also one of the 10 executive agencies of the GEF.

It should be noted that the higher contributions in 2005 and 2008 can be explained by double payments made by Belgium in both years to catch up on arrears over the normal payment periods.

Table 1. ODA contributions by Belgium to the international financial institutions (2004-2008 in million EUR – rounded figures)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
International Development Association (IDA)	74	148	74	74	171
Other contributions to World Bank	10	8	9	8	6
Regional & subregional development contribution	21	19	31	29	31
Multilateral debt cancellation			7	12	19
IMF	5				
TOTAL IFIs	110	175	121	123	237

In keeping with the concentration policy, moreover, in 2004 it was decided to allocate the voluntary contributions to only three programmes focused on the Millennium Goals. Thus for the period 2004-2006, 6 million EUR were earmarked for the new phase of the ‘Belgian Partnership for Poverty Reduction’. Through this World Bank programme, Belgium supports the preparation and implementation of poverty reduction plans in the six African partner countries: Mali, Niger, Mozambique, Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo. Belgium also participates in the ‘Clean Air Initiative’ (CAI), part of the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Programme (SSATP), which concentrates on air pollution problems in urban regions in Africa (Cotonou and Ouagadougou). The Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), more specifically the collaboration with the Regional Water Sanitation Group in East and Southern Africa, has also received support from the Belgian government. In 2004, all efforts under this programme were concentrated in DRC.

### European Development Aid

European Development Aid (EDA) is governed by the Cotonou Agreements between 77 of the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries and the European Council and EU in 2000. The financial arrangements are registered by the Protocol of the Ninth European Development Fund (EDF) for the period 2000-2007, in the amount of 13.5 billion EUR. The tenth European development fund that runs from 2008-2013 contains 22,682 billion EUR. 90% of these resources are used to combat poverty in LDCs. The main goal of EDA is economic sustainable development with a long term perspective, using the partners’ Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). The Belgian contributions to the EDF and to the European Development Bank (EBRD) are listed in table 2. It is currently not feasible to provide an analysis of the allocation of these amounts to environment issues. A specific effort for climate change (mitigation or adaptation) cannot be identified.

### Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol

Although ozone-depleting substances (ODS) make up a fair share of the greenhouse effect, the direct results of financial contributions to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund on the mitigation of climate change are difficult to assess. Yet payments to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund may be

indicative of a country's commitment to international cooperation on sustainable development. The Belgian federal government's contributions to the current replenishment period of the Multilateral Fund amounted to 2.03 million EUR in 2003 and 1.7 million EUR in 2004. This amount will remain stable for the new replenishment period 2006-2008.

### **Special programme for Africa – IFAD**

For the last few years the Belgian federal government has supported the Special Programme for Africa under the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Field projects comprise rural development, water management, forestation and soil deterioration in those areas of sub-Saharan Africa that are especially vulnerable to climate change. These programmes, implemented by the Belgian Survival Fund (BSF), were reduced to 727,587 EUR in 2003 and 1,467,600 EUR in 2004. For the period 2005-2008 the contribution by BOF to IFAD was 25.4 million EUR.

### **Rio Conventions**

The Belgian contributions to the core budget of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) amounts to 70,000 EUR annually. The contribution to the core budget of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in the amount of 190,175 EUR in 2003 was divided in 2004 between the federal level (30% for DGCD) and the federated entities (70%). For the period 2005-2008 the DGDC contribution to UNCBD was 101,949 EUR and the contribution of the federated entities 251,311 EUR.

Table 2. Belgian ODA attributable contributions to the European institutions (2004-2008 in million EUR- Rounded figures)

-	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU budget (excl. EDF)	184	202	221	226	248
European Development Fund (EDF)	87	91	98	97	123
European Investment Bank (EIB)	6	13	7	10	10
Other contributions		1			
Total European Institutions	276	307	326	333	381

Belgium contributed 273,371 EUR to the core budget of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol in 2003. In 2004, the total amount of 212,234 EUR was divided between the federal level (30% for DGCD) and the regions and communities (70%).

For the period 2004-2008 DGDC contributed 238,788 EUR to the budget of the UNFCCC secretariat and 97,031 EUR to the Kyoto protocol. The total Belgian contribution was 477,228 EUR to the UNFCCC and 307,418 to the Kyoto-Protocol. In 2008 the Flemish government paid a voluntary contribution of 68,000 EUR to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities and the Trust Fund for Facilitating Participation of Parties.

### **Other programmes**

To a certain extent, other programmes not directly focused on climate change have benefits in term of mitigation or adaptation. Certain actions of the multilateral programme of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) contribute to mitigation:

urban and pre-urban agriculture in RDC, Ivory Coast, Bolivia and Namibia; and participatory management of land use in Cambodia, Senegal, Niger and Burkina Faso. The UN Development Programme (UNDP), one of the 10 executive agencies of the GEF, is involved in a project for the rehabilitation of part of the electricity network in Iraq (ENRP).

Among the actions under the framework of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), some are directly related to sustainable agriculture and are aimed at adaptation to climate change. These include actions by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) for the improvement of the management of grasslands, and the introduction of new agricultural products by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). Belgium gives more than 6 million EUR annually to the centres of the CGIAR.

## 2.2. Belgian bilateral ODA

Belgian bilateral ODA is delivered through two channels. There is the direct bilateral cooperation (or government cooperation), which is made up of the different forms of aid managed at federal level or by regions / communities. There is also the indirect bilateral cooperation, which consists of the programmes co-financed by the DGDC, but prepared and implemented by so-called indirect players, mainly recognized NGOs, Belgian universities and scientific establishments and associations specialised in training human resources in the developing countries.

There are also special programmes relating to humanitarian aid and conflict prevention, as well as the Belgian Survival Fund (BSF). Indirect cooperation is steadily increasing and in 2008 it accounted for 193 million EUR. An increase to 244 million EUR is envisaged for 2009, which is 18% of Belgium's overall ODA. The geographical concentration of bilateral cooperation is increasing significantly: the three main recipients of bilateral aid (Congo DR, Rwanda and Burundi) accounted for an average of 51% of total bilateral aid in 2008. This figure demonstrates that LDCs and Central Africa are given clear priority.

The total ODA for the period 2005-2008 given via direct and indirect cooperation was approximately 1.6 billion EUR. The main bilateral aid programmes related directly or indirectly to climate change issues are listed in table 3. These programmes or projects are to be found in the sectors of forestry, agriculture, fishery, water (supply and treatment of wastewater), energy, environmental protection, humanitarian aid, industry and integrated development.

Table 3. Belgian bilateral ODA (direct and indirect) for the sectors forestry, agriculture, fishery, water, energy, environmental protection, humanitarian assistance, industry and integrated development

-	Total 2005-2008 (eur)	Climate-related (eur)	Mitigation (eur)	Adaptation (eur)
Direct	348,347,953	115,603,236	70,965,222	44,638,015
Indirect	235,558,321	45,178,859	18,506,434	26,672,425
Total bilateral	583,906,274	160,782,095	89,471,656	71,310,440



Approximately 584 million EUR was given to these sectors in 2005-2008 via the bilateral channels. All actions taken into account are Official Development Assistance (ODA) and have been reported by Belgium to the OECD-DAC (Development Assistance Committee). As a whole, in these sectors, 161 million EUR has been allocated for climate change via the bilateral cooperation for the period 2005-2008. Of these amounts, 45% concerned adaptation to climate change and 55% mitigation.

### **Forestry**

In the period 2005-2008 almost 7.5 million EUR was invested in forestry and these funds were obtained from bilateral sources. This was spent mainly on activities for sustainable forest management in Bolivia, Peru and Congo DR (via delegated cooperation with the World Bank).

### **Agriculture and fishery**

In the period 2005-2008 a total of 48.7 million EUR was spent on tangible initiatives in agriculture via direct bilateral cooperation. Approximately 21 % of the activities can be considered climate-related. NGOs, universities and specialised institutions play an important role at the level of sustainable agriculture. More than 100 million EUR was invested via indirect cooperation in developing the agricultural sector, of which we consider approximately 19 % as climate-related.

In the fishery sector (fishing and aquaculture) 1.7 million EUR was spent via direct bilateral cooperation in the period 2005-2008 and 292,213 EUR via indirect cooperation. Of this, we consider 3 % as climate-related.

### **Water**

On the whole Belgium spent 118.7 million EUR on water supply and treatment in 2005-2008 via direct bilateral cooperation and 16.8 million EUR via indirect cooperation. The management of water systems took up some 4 % of all efforts over the period 2005-2008 and can be counted 50% as adaptation to climate change. Most projects and programmes in this sector consisted of the following activities: the protection of rivers, water basins and resources, the production of drinking water, and the construction of water supply and treatment plants. We consider just over half of the 74 million EUR of the Belgian bilateral efforts in the water sector as climate related.

### **Energy**

The amounts delivered by Belgium in the energy sector for the period 2005-2008 were 13.9 million EUR via the bilateral cooperation. More than half of the resources were allocated to energy transmission and the rehabilitation of existing networks. These efforts are counted 50% for mitigation of climate change. Efforts in nonrenewable energy and nuclear energy are counted 20% for mitigation, whereas wind and solar energy have been taken fully into account for mitigation. In Rwanda, an important activity can be reported for the recovery of mini water power plants as a function of rural development. Activities are also being planned to harness the benefits of solar energy. A study is currently being conducted into the possibilities of wind energy in Rwanda.

## **Environment**

During the examined period, Belgium spent 78 million EUR on activities in the sector environmental protection. The greatest portion of this was destined for multilateral organisations. In 2005-2008 Belgium made 5.8 million EUR available for environmental programmes via direct bilateral cooperation and 4.4 million EUR for indirect cooperation. Most projects/programmes concerning biodiversity also contain a climate change component and are counted 50 % for mitigation.

Only 1% of all projects are 100% focused on mitigation to climate change. In the area of land use and soil deterioration, 75 % of the projects can be considered as being related to mitigation to climate change.

## **Industry**

Projects and programmes worth 5.5 million EUR were realised in the period 2005-2008 in the industry sector via bilateral cooperation, mainly via the indirect route. The following activities were taken into account: activities in the wood processing industry, projects and programmes in the agro-industry, policy activities and investments in research for industrial applications. We consider approximately 12% as climate-related.

## **Multisectorial**

This group of projects and programmes cover several sectors and aim for an integrated approach from, for example, rural development, urban development and education and formation. Approximately 200 million EUR was invested via the bilateral channels in this method of cooperation in the period 2005-2008, of which 30 million EUR was climate-related. These climate related activities are primarily targeted at adaptation.

### **2.3. Flemish development cooperation**

In the legislature 2004-2009, the budget for Flemish development cooperation increased by 70 percent. The ODA increased by 50 percent (from 28.9 million in 2004 to 43.4 million EUR in 2008). The bilateral development cooperation is concentrated in southern Africa, more specifically the countries South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi.

The efforts of the Flemish development cooperation for climate change focus on sustainable water management and water supply, forestry, agriculture and management of natural resources.

## **Water**

Projects concerning water management and management of natural resources in developing countries are financed within the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP). For the period 2006-2010 this involved a contribution of 3,522,330 USD, equivalent to 42.2 % of the total funds for the IHP. Since 2003 there has been a large-scale water and sanitation programme in the district of Sekhukhune in South Africa.

The Flemish Partnership Water for Development was launched on World Water Day 2004 and is a cooperation by Flemish NGOs, companies, (educational) institutions and the Flemish government. Flanders has committed to providing water and/or sanitation for an equal number of people in developing countries as there are inhabitants in Flanders by 2015. The Partnership intends to achieve this goal via the implementation of projects in developing countries, the expansion of the support base, study work, the bundling of knowledge and expertise, the mobilization and the increase of the financial means and the optimal application of knowledge and means.

### **Forestry**

In 2002 the Flemish Government set up a Flemish fund for the conservation of the Tropical Forest. This was set up as implementation of international engagements on biodiversity and sustainable forestry. The projects supported by the Flemish Tropical Forest Fund are small-scale projects that are anchored by the local population. The projects aim to protect the biodiversity in nature parks and tropical forests, the fight against illegal logging, the promotion of sustainable logging to bring certified wood to our markets, the promotion of ecotourism and support of reforestation of degraded areas and agroforestry. In 2006 the operation of the Flemish Tropical Forest Fund was evaluated. The action of the Flemish Tropical Forest Fund will in future better meet the challenge of climate change. The Fund wants to invest more in forestation and reforestation projects in the context of the Kyoto protocol and simultaneously strive to ensure that such projects make a real contribution to maintenance of biodiversity and the social development of the population groups that are involved.

### **Integration in the Flemish policy for development cooperation**

In Malawi and South Africa the Flemish development cooperation is thematically concentrated on agriculture and food security. The results of the development projects are affected directly by the far-reaching impact of climate change on agriculture (the dwindling availability of irrigation water, the decrease in fertile soil, the shorter growing season,...). In the strategy note with Malawi (2009-2013), climate change was included as a transversal theme within the cooperation. In the strategy note with Mozambique (2006-2010), 'sustainable development' was included as a transversal theme.

## **2.4. Walloon government**

During the Ministerial Conference of French-speakers (CMF) held in Antananarivo on 22 and 23 November 2005, the Walloon Region assumed the commitment to involve itself in carrying out assignments during the four year period 2006-2009 relating to diversity, support, training and research, as well as in development of cooperation for the promotion of sustainable development and solidarity.

This translates into, among other things, a support of 765,000 EUR to the "institute for energy and environment of the francophonie" (IEPF). The IEPF programme includes:

- Support for the development of national strategies for sustainable development in developing countries

- Formation of experts in the maintenance of natural resources
- Support for developing countries belonging to the francophonie, to prepare for climate negotiations.

In addition, the Walloon government supports the following via bilateral cooperation:

- Research in Bolivia (La Paz region) into the effects of climate change on glaciers and implications for the policy on water for drinking water and energy supply.
- Research on climate change and the effect of people on climate change in Patagonia (Chile)
- Research on the fuel Bioterre as an alternative to charcoal in Senegal. This research started in 2004 and will be supported until 2011.

### **3. Activities related to technology transfer and capacity building**

The DGDC as well as the federated entities have always included the aspects of technology transfer and capacity building in their bilateral agreements. The transfer of environmentally sound technology should allow rapid growth by the developing countries while safeguarding the general environment and natural resources. Capacity building serves the same purpose, as it prepares the individual countries for dealing with the wide array of international agreements, national plans, technology evolution, etc. Multilateral and indirect actors conduct most activities in the field of capacity building and technology transfer.

Although precise estimates of the share of the programmes and projects related to climate change are difficult to make, the following is an overview of the efforts dedicated to capacity building and technology transfer, based on the same methodology as that used for the bilateral analysis.

#### **3.1. Forestry**

In 2005-2008 the activities in the area of capacity building (CB) were mainly cofinanced and executed by the non-governmental organisations. For example, the association ADGembloux, which supports an education centre for rural development and forest management in Senegal.

#### **3.2. Agriculture**

Belgium spent 7.5 million EUR on capacity building and information on agriculture in the period 2005-2008. In addition, considerable expenditure was made for agricultural research, 26 million EUR, spent mainly on the Advisory Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad (VLIR) and the Conseil Interuniversitaire de la Communauté française (CIUF), with their annual scholarships for foreign students, contribute to a range of programmes. Sustainable agriculture and land management are important issues in these programmes and contribute to CB in climate change. It is estimated that 25 % of the research programmes and 15 % of the CB programmes include a climate change component.

### **3.3. Water**

Relatively limited amounts are earmarked for CB and TT in water management: 2.5 million EUR for the period 2005-2008. These efforts are divided equally among bilateral, indirect and regional co-operation (10%). For example, the Water Users Association Support Programme in Kenya that facilitates water management. Belgium does not support specific water research programmes, but does invest in broader research programmes on water. Examples are the contribution of DGDC towards water projects of the VLIR and the Flemish contribution to the Science Trust Fund of the UNESCO with water as its first priority. Half the other projects are related to CB in integrated water management.

### **3.4. Energy**

In the period 2005-2008 Belgium did not invest in specific activities for formation concerning energy. In 2004 a research programme on solar energy in Morocco was supported (via CIUF, 74000 EUR).

### **3.5. Environment**

Limited contributions are made to CB and TT in programmes exclusively aimed at formation concerning environmental protection. These are small-scale projects for a total of 290,000 EUR in 2005-2008. An example is the conference on desertification in 2008 and the conference “Climate and development cooperation”, organized by the minister for development cooperation.

### **3.6. Cooperation with universities and scientific institutions**

The institutional support to the Abomey Calavi University in Benin and the University of Kinshasa in Congo DR and to the specialised training at the Hassan II Ain Chock University in Morocco has a direct link to mitigation. These are education programmes concerning renewable energy and bio-fuels.

In addition, DGDC supports universities in Morocco, Ethiopia and Congo DR via CIUF and VLIR, who offer education programmes concerning management of natural resources, water management and land degradation and forest management. These activities are more closely related to the domain of adaptation to climate change.

There are also various initiatives for the study and tracking of the impact of climate change.

There is a subsidy for the Royal institute of sciences. This institution is responsible for the scientific management and the secretariat of the “national Belgian focal point for the biodiversity treaty”. It is setting up a programme for capacity building in our partner countries with the following goals:

- promoting the study of biodiversity
- data processing concerning biodiversity, including monitoring the impact of climate change.