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PROGRESS REPORT
ON THE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS
WITH MEMBER GOVERNMENTS
THE IFAD JOINT PROGRAMME WITH THE BELGIAN SURVIVAL FUND



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BADC	Belgian Administration for Development and Co-operation
BEF	Belgian Franc
BSF	Belgian Survival Fund for the Third World
BSF.JP	BSF Joint Programme
CHW	Community Health Worker
CPPE	Comprehensive Participatory Planning and Evaluation
HFNS	Household Food and Nutritional Security
ITM	Institute of Tropical Medicine
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NWICDP	Northwestern Integrated Community Development Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SPA	Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UWESO	Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans
WHO	World Health Organization
WUA	Water Users' Association



I. BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

1. In response to serious public concern in Belgium regarding the magnitude of drought-inflicted mortalities in Ethiopia and sub-Saharan Africa in the early eighties, and in line with a greater commitment to the cause of underdeveloped countries, in October 1983 the Belgian Parliament created the Belgian Survival Fund for the Third World (BSF), with an initial endowment of 10 billion Belgian francs (BEF) (equivalent to USD 280 million), for the purpose of combating hunger and deprivation. Given the global nature of the BSF mandate, a major role was envisaged for the specialized agencies of the United Nations, whose experience and knowledge were deemed indispensable. The Belgian Government requested four United Nations agencies to coordinate its efforts to “ensure the survival of populations threatened by famine, malnutrition and underdevelopment in those third-world areas having the greatest mortality rates from these causes”. It mobilized the services of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and IFAD to develop multisectoral interventions, with Belgium being the sole donor. IFAD was nominated as the lead coordinating agency.

2. Thus the Belgian Survival Fund Joint Programme (BSF.JP) was established as the main channel for BSF development assistance. Its mandate was to ensure the survival of persons threatened by hunger, malnutrition and underdevelopment in the regions of the developing world where the highest mortality rates from these causes are registered. Although it was recognized that Asia contained the greatest number of poor people, the incidence of these phenomena was highest in the African continent. Consequently, it was decided to limit BSF.JP interventions to sub-Saharan Africa.

3. IFAD was the first institution to respond positively to the challenge of BSF through strong dedication and a major allocation of its own resources, particularly human resources. The Fund spared no effort in promoting the principles of this initiative and in building up a well-tested institutional arrangement, setting the course for future BSF activities. Capitalizing on IFAD’s rich operational experience was the most efficient way of making a head start on poverty-focused activities. Given the close link and associated synergy between BSF and IFAD constitutions, this partnership has paid rich dividends. The Secretariat of the Belgian Survival Fund Joint Programme is housed in the Economic Policy and Resource Strategy Department of IFAD.

4. Other BSF partners played their respective roles. Past activities of the BSF comprised five programmes based on the single objective of improving food and nutritional security for households, but with approaches defined by the collaborating institutions:

- joint programme with IFAD and the other partner agencies: UNICEF, UNDP and WHO;
- IFAD Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification (SPA), Phases I and II;
- programme in conjunction with international organizations: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and UNICEF;
- non-governmental organization (NGO) programme; and
- bilateral programme, now through the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC).

5. The first phase of the programme was devoted to financing stand-alone health and water-supply projects that largely complemented ongoing IFAD-financed agricultural and rural development projects in a number of key countries. During this period, 19 grants for a total of BEF 2 679.80 million (approximately USD 72.33 million) served to establish BSF projects in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.



6. The year 1995 was a milestone in the evolution of BSF; it marked the end of the first phase and saw the signing of the supplementary agreement: Belgium-IFAD Second Phase of the Belgian Survival Fund for the Third World. BSF subsequently decided to commit a sum of BEF 300-350 million (USD 5-6 million) per year to the BSF.JP for the next five years. A coupling arrangement between IFAD agricultural and rural development loans and BSF social development grants strengthened the incremental income benefits from increased agricultural production, translating these into household food and nutrition security.

7. To build upon and replicate positive experiences, two strategy seminars were held, one in Nairobi (29-30 May 1996) and the other in Rome (20-21 June 1996). Convening all actors, the ultimate objective was to recommend revised policy directives and a *modus operandi*, with a view to consolidating a successful development model for the transition into the next century. Thus the result of this participatory bottom-up exercise was a new BSF.JP strategy paper, finalized in 1997.

8. The second phase was characterized by an extension of the BSF.JP target area beyond the Greater Horn of Africa to the Great Lakes Region, the Central Sahel countries and Angola. The Twelfth BSF.JP Steering Committee Meeting (24-25 June 1996) decided that the programme should operate in 12 countries during the second phase in order to consolidate its project portfolio: Angola, Burkina Faso, Chad, D.R. Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. As of September 2001, 14 grants had been approved under the second phase (two in Angola, two in Chad, two in Kenya, two in Uganda and one each in Burkina Faso, D.R. Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania) for a total of USD 47.55 million.

9. The ultimate objective continued to be focused on poverty alleviation through household food and nutritional security (HFNS) in the context of the rehabilitation-development continuum. HFNS is defined as ready access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. It is a multidimensional concept encompassing, among other things, production, marketing, access, entitlements, intra-household distribution and basic social services. The second phase was characterized by the following: (i) a comprehensive, integrated and multisectoral approach through new and additional components within IFAD projects and in targeting areas that are vulnerable to household food insecurity, offer prospects for decentralized governance and decision-making, and are prone to conflicts under post-war conditions; (ii) introduction of a new dimension into the Joint Programme, i.e. improvement of the human resource base through capacity-building for empowerment of the target group and improved local governance; (iii) geographic extension of the BSF.JP target area beyond the Greater Horn of Africa to the Great Lakes Region, the Central Sahel countries and Angola; and (iv) adoption of Comprehensive Participatory Planning and Evaluation (CPPE) within the context of the entire IFAD/BSF.JP project cycle.

10. During the second phase, the nature of interventions was tailored to certain specificities: (i) in countries prone to household food and nutrition insecurity, such as Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and some of the Sahel countries, the emphasis was on household coping and adjustment strategies; (ii) in countries registering positive experiences with decentralization, such as Uganda, the civil-society empowerment process was to be consolidated; and (iii) in crisis areas such as the Great Lakes Region, Angola and northern Mali, the focus was on conflict prevention and a peace consolidation process.

11. Over and above the 32 BSF grants that were approved, involving a total financial commitment of approximately USD 119.88 million, BSF.JP was well placed to attend promptly to ad hoc emerging needs through supplementary grants. As of 31 December 2000, ten such grants had been approved, with a total commitment of BEF 93.10 million. Activities took place in the areas of screwworm eradication, the Summit on Economic Advancement of Rural Women, the European Conference on Hunger and Poverty, a BSF.JP review workshop, a BSF liaison office, Rural Women in Economic Development, the IFAD 20th Anniversary, the International Steering Committee on Advancement of Rural Women, publication of the CPPE manual and the BSF.JP Rome strategy seminar.



Operations Research

12. It was also recognized that there was a long-term need for an operations research avenue within BSF.JP. In this connection, two in-depth studies were carried out in the United Republic of Tanzania by the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. The study on household food security in the United Republic of Tanzania's Kagera region sought to delineate the most food-insecure areas; detect the real causes of food insecurity, such as misguided policies; develop relevant indicators to monitor food insecurity at regional, village and family levels; and identify technological options for combating it. The study on poverty alleviation in Dodoma, the United Republic of Tanzania, in the context of the IFAD/BSF.JP-funded Water Supply and Health Project in Marginal Areas, aimed at assessing the impact of health interventions on poverty alleviation.

13. In Ethiopia, the BSF.JP-funded water supply, health and basic sanitation component of the Southern Region Cooperatives Development and Credit Project illustrates well the use of the project's nutrition assessments and actions in integrating the various components to promote enhanced HFNS for the target group. A comprehensive baseline and nutrition survey, based on participatory rural appraisals (PRAs), was executed in each of the eight project *woredas* (districts). The survey identified: the main causes of malnutrition and food insecurity, particularly among the women and children of the most vulnerable households; a nutrition-improvement action plan to improve the health and nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups; and benchmark indicators to monitor household-level impact at definite intervals.

II. BSF.JP GLOBAL EVALUATION

A. General

14. The new BSF.JP strategy laid special emphasis on evaluation, recognizing it as an important tool in refining operational strategy so as to enhance project impact. On that basis, it was agreed that a global evaluation of the BSF.JP portfolio would be undertaken by IFAD's Office of Evaluation and Studies in collaboration with the Belgian Administration for Development and Co-operation (BADC). As of 1998, a full-fledged evaluation programme was launched, and two projects are being evaluated each year until 2003.

15. The first project evaluated (in August 1996) was the Hoima and Kibaale Districts Integrated Community Development Project in Uganda. That evaluation commended the BSF.JP approach to social and community development, and concluded that the project was having a positive impact on the well-being and empowerment of the beneficiaries. The Dry Areas Smallholder and Community Services Development Project in Kenya, the UWESO¹ Development Project in Uganda Women's Efforts to Save Orphans and the Beyond Relief Programme in Somalia were evaluated in 1998. The Farmers' Group and Community Support Project in Kenya and the Water Supply and Health Project in Marginal Areas in the United Republic of Tanzania were assessed in 1999, followed in 2000 by the Masindi District Integrated Community Development Project in Uganda.

16. A special evaluator was nominated by the Belgian Parliament, with responsibility to undertake thematic and gender evaluations of a number of projects. Two such evaluations have been completed – of the Support Programme for Kenya Women's Finance Trust in Kenya and the Hoima and Kibaale Districts Integrated Community Development Project in Uganda.

17. The global evaluations undertaken made it possible to take stock of the impact on target groups and to improve the quality of new project proposals based on lessons learned. The evaluations clearly demonstrated that the BSF partnership with IFAD has had a multiplier impact on BSF activities: the purchasing power of individuals and communities was a prerequisite for access to basic, sustainable

¹ Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans



social services. At the same time, IFAD's collaboration with Belgium through the BSF.JP has been instrumental in the Fund's reaching the most marginalized and destitute rural populations in sub-Saharan Africa. It was well understood that the social conditions of the target group were so poor that it was almost impossible for a target population to embark on sustainable economic development in terms of enhanced income and household food security without an entry point first being created by meeting fundamental needs in health, water, sanitation and basic social services. Furthermore, the poorest are able and willing to participate in institution-building around social services, particularly water, sanitation, and primary health care. Developing community organizations at this level creates the foundation necessary to move towards higher-level economic organizations for sustainable development.

18. The interests and concerns of Belgium in the development sphere and IFAD's corporate strategy were clearly a close and fruitful match: the common goal of sustainable livelihood security was more easily attained by linking social services with the economic development of poor smallholders. This synergistic partnership of mutual interests has had greater impact than if BSF and IFAD projects had been implemented individually and has been uniquely successful in reducing the poverty and vulnerability of the poorest.

19. The following section provides a summary of the main findings of individual evaluations of BSF.JP projects.

B. Evaluations: Project-by-Project Results

Kenya – Dry Area Smallholder and Community Services Development Project

Project Data	January 1999 – December 2000
Grant No.	BG-006-KE
Project Type	Rural Development
Cooperating Institution	UNOPS*
	USD million
Total Project Cost	4.29
BSF Grant	3.50
Recipient (Government)	0.79
	BEF '000
BSF Grant	110 000
Disbursement (%) as at 1 October 2001	78.79
Approval	12-12-90
Agreement	29-05-91
Effectiveness	18-10-91
Original Closing	31-12-99
Extended Closing	31-12-01

* United Nations Office for Project Services

Project Description

20. This project's overall goal was to reduce mortality and morbidity and improve the well-being of the rural poor, particularly women in the Kieni divisions. Specific objectives included providing cost-effective primary health care and safe drinking water; increasing agricultural productivity of smallholdings in order to raise incomes; and strengthening the institutional capacity of districts to plan, implement and monitor demand-driven development.

21. The project catered to smallholder farmer households, with emphasis on women and children, and covered the Kieni East and Kieni West divisions of Nyeri District.

22. The objectives were pursued through five components: health, sanitation and water; agricultural and irrigation development; institutional support; group development; and a special financing facility (SFF).

Completion Evaluation Key Findings

23. The evaluation examined the rationale of project design, implementation strategy and financial allocations for different components and identified constraints to cost recovery and sustainability.

24. On the positive side, the project achieved success on three fronts: health, home economics and beneficiary participation. There was a marked improvement in the health status of the Kieni population thanks to: increased access to quality services and reduced incidence of disease (diarrhoeal, eye and skin infections); successful cost-sharing through elected management committees, even when the majority of the population lives below the poverty line; and sanitation education, leading to high pit-latrines coverage. In the Kienis, primary health care – perceived as a high priority by the local population – was approached in a holistic manner, with improved service delivery complemented by better health education in the villages, along with improved diet, domestic



water supply and sanitation. Following acceptance of the ideas of local management of health facilities and cost-sharing for maintaining improved services, the local population became actively responsible for their own health. As for home economics, the proportion of underweight children in the under-five category declined from 19.3% in 1990 to 5.3% in 1997, thanks to extension activities covering nutrition and kitchen gardens. As for beneficiary participation, the project generated the highest impact through 269 home economics groups (8 000 participants). Multipurpose water schemes benefited 7 700 individuals, and water users' associations (WUAs) were promoted and their members trained. The group approach helped disseminate project messages and facilitated beneficiary access to project resources.

25. A 1996 country portfolio review recommended that the financing agreement be amended to eliminate the agricultural production and SFF components in order to concentrate exclusively on health, sanitation and water; institutional support; and group development. However, the agricultural production component's home economics activities were retained due to nutritional improvement considerations. Cancellation of the two components reduced project support for some of the poorest groups, scaling down the number of potential beneficiaries. A year's suspension also lowered potential project impact. The lesson was learned that before proposing cancellations and reallocations, it is necessary to consider overall design implications fully.

26. An inadequate flow of funds undermined the viability of the district focus for rural development (DFRD) mechanism (the national decentralization policy in Kenya). Sanitation design targets were not met, while the incentive system for volunteer health workers turned out to be non-functional. As for sharing of water, failure to enforce WUA by-laws and low farmer membership in WUAs at the initial stage of construction were responsible for the concentration of irrigation income in the hands of a few WUA members. Consequently, the number of planned beneficiaries was not reached. Furthermore, many of the poorest beneficiaries were deprived of domestic water, since the same pipe network was used. The Ministry of Water Resources failed to realize the district water development plan. Thus the group approach exhibited three shortcomings: it was centred on a single development aspect while the project design had been integrated; participation was misperceived by the implementing agencies to mean merely the provision by beneficiaries of labour and cash; and women were not able to exercise their rightful role in groups. A decentralization strategy does not guarantee participatory project implementation: resources had to be made available at the local level, and potential beneficiaries had to be aware of and secure control over resource allocation for local-level projects. A project management unit could have been established in the district to receive funds, which then could have been allocated to pay for government services.

27. It was recommended that a two-year extension be granted – to consolidate achievements in the two divisions of Nyeri District and utilize the outstanding balance – and that the case for project follow-up be examined, contingent on a sustainable improvement in the flow of funds. Accordingly, the second phase was subsequently extended, based on participatory needs assessment, a holistic approach and new funding-flow arrangements.

28. The Central Kenya Dry Area Smallholder and Community Services Development Project, which started 27 June 2001, is taking into account all the lessons learned from this project evaluation, particularly the need for a holistic approach; decentralized implementation; and an adequate flow of funds to the district level.

Kenya – Farmers’ Group and Community Support Project

Project Data	December 1999
Grant No.	BG-007-KE
Project Type	Rural Development
Cooperating Institution	UNOPS
	USD million
Total Project Cost	16.24
IFAD Loan	6.50
BSF Grant	6.50
Recipient (Government)	3.24
	BEF '000
BSF Grant	205 000
Disbursement (%) as at 22 October 2001	89
Approval	29-05-1991
Agreement	29-05-1991
Effectiveness	18-10-1991
Closing	31-12-1999

Project Description

29. The project was the second phase of the pilot Farmer’s Group and Community Support Project, Siaya District, the first under the BSF.JP portfolio. It aimed to: improve the health of the target population through primary health care, safe drinking water and an improved diet; raise income and well-being through increased agricultural productivity; and strengthen district-level institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor development.

30. The target area was made up of the following districts of the Lake Victoria Basin in Western Kenya: Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kisii, Kuria, Migori, Siaya and Suba. The beneficiaries consisted of 460 000 smallholder families, more than half headed by women, cultivating a maximum plot size of 2 hectares (ha) and with incomes 35% below the poverty line.

31. To further the above objectives, the following components were designed: health, sanitation and water supply; mobilization and training of water users’ groups; institutional support; and promotion of a local initiatives fund.

Completion Evaluation Key Findings

32. The completion evaluation assessed project impact on women and children in terms of community participation and performance of district institutions and examined the sustainability of project benefits.

33. The evaluation report confirmed that social activities met the fundamental needs of the poorest groups and, as intended, served as entry points for economic activities. The construction of health facilities and the supply of drugs and equipment resulted in significantly increased access to and use of both curative and preventive health services. The evaluation mission estimated the outreach to be over 400 000 people. The population living more than 5 km from a health facility was reduced by more than half in many project areas, and the quality of health care provided in the health facilities was enhanced by a sustained supply of drugs and other medical equipment from the Ministry of



Health, supplemented by purchases by the health facility management committees (HFMCs). Similarly, the construction of 286 water points and training of water users' groups contributed to improved access to water for some 81 600 people. Prospects were good for project sustainability, in particular for the water and health groups. The DFRD mechanism benefited from training and from district information and documentation centres in all districts covered.

34. Improved access to water was provided to about 81 600 people, exceeding the design target of 70 800. All districts reported a reduction in the time spent collecting water, particularly for women. It should be noted, however, that district water development plans were not prepared.

35. The mission estimated that about 7 000 groups were mobilized. However, participatory community planning was weak. Group formation failed to promote a participatory approach within integrated rural development. There was a lack of common purpose between management committees and the communities served, and the perception developed of lack of ownership of facilities. In addition, the project was missing an overall management function. There was little management information to guide decision-making due to the low priority assigned to monitoring and evaluation (M&E), possibly because of lack of incentives.

36. The variable flow of funds was attributed to the Government's playing multiple roles: contractor as well as facilitator and supervisor. The Government's best role needs to be reassessed in the light of the growing capacities of community-based organizations and the private sector. It could create the enabling environment for projects in terms of articulating community priorities and of M&E activities.

37. The expected mutual reinforcement of social and economic activities was prevented by the lack of proper targeting of economic activities: consequently, the poorer beneficiaries, with the greatest need for access to social facilities, could not engage in cost-sharing to sustain them. Conversely, cultivating the requisite financial and managerial skills within social groups could have enabled social developments to serve as entry points for economic activities, over and above their meeting very fundamental needs.

38. Thanks to cost-sharing, the operation and maintenance of created facilities improved considerably. However, a lack of discretion in its application could sow divisiveness within a community. There is need for: (i) promoting community-wide acceptance of the cost-sharing principle; and (ii) a transparent mechanism for determining the acceptable and feasible level of user fees, while exempting poorer segments of the community so as not to deny them access and provoke alienation.

39. The enabling of access to health services suffered from certain flawed assumptions: (i) communities did not pay voluntary health workers in cash or kind; (ii) funds emanating from the sale of community pharmacies' initial stock of drugs and bed nets were not revolved. Here again, monitoring and supervision of community-based primary health care was not underscored. The community health workers (CHWs) and, above all, the committees managing the community facilities had to be supported and supervised.

40. Based on these observations, and although the project was completed at end-1999 as planned, it was recommended that continued interventions and further consolidation in certain locations were justified, applying a new implementation model. To ensure sustainability of investments already made, sector-specific recommendations were offered.

Somalia – Beyond Relief Programme

Project Data	January 1999 – December 2000
Grant No.	BG-008-SO BG-012-SO BG-016-SO
Project Type	Rehabilitation
Cooperating Institution	UNOPS
	USD million
Total Project Cost	4.24
BSF Grant	4.24
	BEF '000
BSF Grant	144 000
Disbursement % as at December 2000	100 % for BG-008-SO 100 % for BG-016-SO
Approval	10-05-93
Agreement	15-12-93 for 8-SO (07-01-1994 for 12-SO-LGS)
Effectiveness	15-12-93 for 8-SO (07-04-1994 for 12-SO-LGS)
Grant Closing	31-12-96 for 8-SO & 12-SO
Grant Extension	Extension for BG-008-SO five times to 30 June 2001

Components

41. The programme had three components: agriculture and fisheries; water and sanitation; and health.

Completion Evaluation Key Findings

42. Lessons learned from evaluation of the Beyond Relief Programme in Somaliland (north-west Somalia) were applied to the appraisal of a new phase entitled the Northwestern Integrated Community Development Programme (NWICDP). The main lesson learned from programme implementation was the real need to increase the Somaliland people's access to basic minimum necessities; the programme had reached a stage where more guidance, motivation, technical support and managerial skills were needed. The new phase, now operational, envisages adopting a multisectoral and integrated approach to consolidate the achievements of the earlier phase. A strategy for district- and village-level capacity-building has been clearly mapped out, and technical and managerial support have been reinforced. The aim is to improve the skills and knowledge of local institutions for stronger leadership within a fast-changing political and social environment.

43. Direct beneficiaries appreciate the value of participatory approaches and are eager to participate in demand-driven development. Communities have contributed fully (in kind or cash) to such different activities as water supply facilities, *balley* (surface dams) construction/rehabilitation, pest control, drug facilities, feeder roads and revolving funds. Drawing on the high level of success achieved in participatory grass-roots development – and with the aim of ensuring cost-effectiveness, sustainability and replicability – infrastructure investments are to be identified, implemented and evaluated by local development committees through extended PRA and beneficiary-identified M&E indicators. The shortage of financial and human resources at both central and district levels prevents the hand-over of programme activities to the ministries for long-term sustainable management.



44. The presence of multiple donors, each with its own agenda and management technique, and the absence of national guidelines have caused an unequal distribution of resources, duplication of activities and, often, contradictory development approaches. There is a need for strengthened coordination among the donors themselves and between donors and the responsible ministries.

45. Programme activities succeeded mainly because of the willingness of communities to contribute in cash and manpower through water and agricultural credit committees towards construction/rehabilitation of water facilities. Repayment rates for credit were high. Revolving funds have undoubtedly allowed farmers to increase the area ploughed and to increase production both in rainfed and irrigated areas.

Objectives of the Northwestern Integrated Community Development Programme (NWICDP)

46. All the lessons of the Beyond Relief Programme are being taken into consideration in implementing the NWICDP, which was approved and begun in April 2001. Its overall objective is to improve the access of the population of the Awdal and West Galbeed regions to basic minimum needs: food, health, water and household income.

47. The components are: agriculture and livestock support, rural water facilities, rural health services, rural financial services and local capacity-building. Agriculture and livestock support engages in demonstration trials, in line with identified household needs and the training of community agricultural workers. Soil erosion control, in terms of watershed management and bunding construction, will enable protection of about 4 000 ha of cultivable land. A revolving fund will provide draught oxen and tractor ploughing time, and small-scale irrigation credit is envisaged. Livestock development will build capacity to set up a private, sustainable animal health service. Feeder-road rehabilitation will improve access to markets and social services.

48. The rural water facilities component supports the construction of balleys and shallow wells within the programme area. Each beneficiary community will have trained members in user-fee collection, maintenance and management.

49. The rural health services component improves the health-service delivery capacity of CHWs, TBAs and nurses. Trainers will be trained in safe water supply and sanitation, and TBAs in improved maternal and child care and nutrition. A reliable health information system (HIS) will be set up. A drug cost-recovery system will generate revolving funds, with community members trained in finance and revolving-fund management.

50. Rural financial-services credit associations will be trained in credit management, and will be accompanied by social mobilization and small-scale business establishment among women's self-help groups in urban and peri-urban areas.

51. Local capacity-building aims to train village development committees and district development councils in good governance and the establishment of a village community action plan or a district development plan, respectively.

52. There is a lack of basic data for the key sectors of health, agriculture and livestock, for example the number of villages in the programme area, health maps and statistics, water and sanitation facilities, livestock population, and displaced people/returnees. Consequently, a one-year inception phase is being implemented. It will involve: (i) detailed situation analysis (baseline survey, nutritional assessment, veterinary associations assessment, PRAs); (ii) mobilization, sensitization and training of beneficiaries; (iii) training of district development council members; and (iv) participatory planning towards a well-defined strategy with a work plan and budget to be presented at an annual workshop. In the past, the dearth of data has hampered the formulation of national policies and a plan of intervention appropriate to the community's needs.



53. The selection of beneficiaries and interventions is to be seen in the context of the high level of community ownership, as manifested by the capacity to organize, fully participate and contribute towards cost recovery and sustainability.

54. Given the very low water coverage, there is a need for appropriate user-fee collection systems and improved maintenance, backed up by assistance to water committees, with due representation of women. Increased training in balley management by communities should be followed up with regular supervision. The water facilities and health services components should be coordinated.

55. Women's groups could serve as a valuable delivery channel for messages about women-only activities, e.g. primary health care and nutrition. Links will be established between nutrition activities and farm demonstrations involving women's groups. Nurses, TBAs and mothers will receive training in growth monitoring. TBAs, in turn, will train pregnant mothers in nutritionally-balanced diets to overcome anaemia, based on locally available foods.

**Tanzania, United Republic of – Water Supply and Health Project in Marginal Areas**

Project Data	January 1999 – December 2000
Grant No.	BG-011-TZ
Project Type	Health Care and Water Supply
Cooperating Institution	UNOPS
	USD million
Total Project Cost	11.21
BSF Grant	8.59
Recipient (Government)	1.34
Beneficiaries	1.28
	BEF '000
BSF Grant	300 000
Disbursement (%) as at 1 October 2001	78.14
Approval	1-12-1993
Agreement	10-11-1994
Effectiveness	15-03-1995
Original Grant Closing	30-06-2001
Last Closing	31-12-2002

Project Description

56. The project seeks to: provide the rural population with better access to clean drinking water so as to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases and the time spent in collecting water; support malaria and schistosomiasis control; set up a community health-care delivery system to complement the district health system; and reinforce local government capacity to plan and implement a water and sanitation programme.

57. The project area covers Dodoma Rural and Kondoa Districts, which the Government categorized as being threatened by famine and which are receiving World Food Programme (WFP) food aid. The target group includes women-headed households, those facing chronic malnutrition and poor health, and villagers lacking a safe and reliable water supply.

58. The components consist of: health and sanitation; water supply; coordination and management; M&E and beneficiary participation.

Mid-Term Evaluation Key Findings

59. The two main components, health and sanitation and water supply, have performed well. The project created a participatory mechanism to provide community-based health care and water supply through WUAs. It developed a coherent strategic framework for sustainability of the services and infrastructure developed, based on intense community mobilization, participation, and ownership and maintenance of facilities.

60. Under the health and sanitation component, the project improved 25 rural health centres and dispensaries. It has also established cost-sharing for managing health centres and dispensaries. For malaria and schistosomiasis control, bed nets and drugs were procured and distributed according to appraisal targets. There has been good progress in establishing a health-information management system (HIMS). The radio links set up in remote areas markedly improved the health referral system. Concerning sanitation, the project constructed latrines at schools and health units. Increased training is



needed of traditional birth attendants (TBAs), health-unit management committees and village health workers. It was felt that it would be worth extending coverage of the radio-based health referral system and of malaria and schistosomiasis control beyond areas adjoining irrigation schemes.

61. Progress on the water-supply component was largely attributed to private-sector involvement in project activities and to the WAMMA² community mobilization and empowerment approach, which developed community commitment and participation. Rehabilitation and construction of shallow wells have progressed well, far exceeding established targets, thanks to high community demand and beneficiary contributions; this work has facilitated access to potable water. Rainwater harvesting systems were set up in rural health centres, dispensaries and in 23 schools. A new dam was built in Kondo District. The WAMMA teams have fostered a genuine social cohesiveness around project activities and set in place mechanisms for the viability of the implemented schemes through: promotion of sensitization and community participation in planning and design; community contributions of finance and labour; training of hand-pump attendants, village water committees and district-based mechanics; and fundraising for operation and maintenance.

62. The less-encouraging aspects were: unclear targeting focus; ill-defined project management procedures; weak government participation in project financing, combined with inadequate flow of funds and accounting practices; and weak M&E. Although a database was developed that recorded geological and chemical characteristics and yield potential of boreholes, the regional water development plan had yet to be formulated. This shortcoming, together with delays in procurement, resulted in a lack of water pumps. The demand for pit latrines remained low, preventing replication at the household level.

63. Certain recommendations have been proposed: the reform and streamlining of the project's management and organization should reflect the devolution of authority from the central Government to the district level. Village action plans should be systematically integrated into the district planning cycle. Such streamlining, backed up by social mobilization and training, would automatically address sustainability.

64. Targeting should be improved so as to reach out to the most disadvantaged people and villages. This would require a baseline map on the distribution of poor people and the intensity of poverty.

65. Regarding the integrated water strategy, a long-overdue regional water development plan needed to be completed quickly. Phase II should continue drilling wells to provide villages with safe and reliable water. Reticulated distribution schemes for new boreholes could improve safe water access. In line with community demand, shallow-well rehabilitation should replace dam rehabilitation. It would be worthwhile to explore spring and gravity-scheme possibilities in Kondo District.

66. Smooth and timely implementation and sustainability depend on prompt delegation of authority to the district steering committees, backed by the transfer of earmarked funds to the districts based on an annual work plan and budget. Accordingly, the remaining project funds were to be devoted to district-level capacity-building. The project coordination unit (PCU) would be responsible and would devise a comprehensive training programme in close collaboration with the WAMMA teams.

67. IFAD should involve beneficiaries more proactively in redesigning M&E along the lines of the CPPE and should consider alternatives to UNOPS as the supervising institution.

68. A delayed project start, along with budgetary and logistical constraints, dictated that activities should be consolidated in the existing project areas rather than extending them elsewhere.

² Water Aid Maji Maendeleo Afya: *maji*, *maendeleo* and *afya*: words in dialect for water, development and health.



Follow-Up

69. The status of follow-up to the mid-term evaluation recommendations is as follows: the regional water development plan was completed in February 2000. The contract of the water advisor ended in mid-January 2000 and was not renewed. Regarding provision of safe and reliable water to waterless villages, drilling activities were to be continued, together with bulk procurement of pumps and engines. Out of a target of 40 boreholes, 32 had been completed by 31 October 2000. Procurement has been completed for the establishment of a small water laboratory in Dodoma District.

70. Concerning the recommendation to redesign M&E using CPPE methodology, an IFAD consultant worked with the M&E officer to fine tune the M&E system, which is now operational. A village profile has been developed, and progress reports are regularly prepared.

71. The community-level planning process needed to be improved to strengthen participation, with more involvement of the WAMMA teams. They are now participating and receiving transport support from the project and the district councils.

72. As recommended, the project is being consolidated in the two districts, with a focus on completing planned civil works and on grass-roots mobilization and capacity-building. In view of the critical financial situation caused by shortfalls in counterpart funding, communities and, to a lesser extent, district councils have been contributing in kind, cash and labour. To meet cost overruns in civil works, the Government has requested that IFAD reallocate grant resources and approve a one-year extension of the project closing date. The Government is gradually beginning to pay its due.

Uganda – UWESO Development Project

Project Data	December 2000
Grant No.	BG-009-UG
Project Type	Community Development
Cooperating Institution	UNOPS
	USD million
Total Project Cost	1.85
BSF Grant	1.45
Recipient (UWESO)	0.40
Start-up Facility (Grant BG-UG-SUP-003)	0.01
	BEF '000
BSF Grant	50 000
Disbursement (%) as at 22 October 2001	100
Approval	09-06-1994
Agreement	17-06-1994
Effectiveness	06-02-1995
Closing	30-06-1999

Project Description

73. The project objectives were to improve the well-being of orphans through institutional reinforcement of an existing NGO, the Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO), and to lay the groundwork within the NGO for broad-based development of resource-poor rural foster families through family nutrition, primary health care, community services and small-firm and off-farm income-generating activities.

74. The project area encompassed five non-contiguous districts: Kumi, Lira, Masaka, Mbarara and Soroti. The target group comprised some 247 000 resource-poor orphans and a large number of orphan foster families in rural areas.

75. The three components were: institutional support for UWESO National Headquarters; support for UWESO branches in the five districts; and support for orphan families.

Completion Evaluation Key Findings

76. The project had a major impact on orphans and foster families as well as on UWESO as an institution, enabling it to graduate from a localized, welfare-oriented NGO into a diversified provider of development services. Direct assistance to orphans was replaced by a "whole-family" approach. Thanks to a savings and credit scheme, one-time grant assistance for school and vocational training for orphans was replaced by pilot activities in capacity-building/empowerment of disadvantaged guardian families. Their household incomes kept pace with those of the wider village community. The project cultivated a management culture towards operating the NGO as a learning organization, emphasizing in-service training for the structured training of village groups, thereby generating income and employment capacity, empowerment and better medium-term livelihood prospects. The achievements displayed the potential of volunteer rural women and made the project a model for replication.



77. The successes were tempered by: a lack of strategic vision for institutional development; non-sustainability of the savings and credit scheme and welfare activities, even with the high interest rates on loans; and weak evaluation capacity. The empowerment of project clients, although encouraging, needed to be improved. The evaluation report made a number of recommendations.

78. A coherent vision and a focused strategic planning process were needed in order to pursue more aggressive short- and medium-term resource-mobilization strategies, drawing on civic organizations and the private sector.

79. The sustainability of the UWESO savings and credit scheme had to be ensured. Terms and conditions for savings and loans should have been tailored to district realities, for example, pastoral and more arid agricultural production systems in the case of Lira District. Branch financial reporting needed to be based on a simple, low-cost database containing basic data on loan clients such as loan use and changes in their assets and liabilities. Reporting should keep better track of overdue, doubtful and irrecoverable loans, and distinguish between voluntary and obligatory savings. There was a need for follow-up procedures for overdue loans at different levels of non-repayment. Groups that successfully borrowed for three consecutive loan cycles should be graduated to other semi-formal or formal financial institutions (credit unions or commercial banks).

80. Primary and vocational school sponsorship should not be continued in the project's second phase.

81. Given that the shortcoming in impact assessment was attributed to a lack of M&E expertise, Phase II effectiveness should be contingent on filling the vacancy for this position. Project planners and implementing agents should relate objectives to measurable indicators. M&E should be rendered more participatory through decentralized evaluation workshops and the training of resource persons within groups.

82. The internationally renowned Iranian filmmaker Abbas Kiarostami, who visited Uganda at the invitation of IFAD and BSF in April 2000, produced a documentary on UWESO. It was shown at the 54th Cannes Film Festival in the Films Out of Competition category, and was Kiarostami's first film outside his home country.

Uganda – Masindi District Integrated Community Development Project

Project Data	December 1998
Grant No.	BG-015-UG
Project Type	Community Development
Cooperating Institution	UNOPS
	USD million
Total Project Cost	6.36
BSF Grant	5.00
Recipient (Government)	0.85
Beneficiaries	0.51
	BEF '000
BSF Grant	150 000
Disbursement (%) as at 1 October, 2001	100
Approval	19-10-1995
Agreement	17-01-1996
Effectiveness	28-03-1996
Last Closing	30-06-2000

Project Description

83. The objectives of the project were to: reduce mortality and morbidity among the most vulnerable segments of the rural population in Masindi District, particularly infants and child-bearing women; improve health and nutritional status and introduce a sustainable system of water supply and rural infrastructure with a view to replicability; strengthen the capacity of local administrations to provide support services; and increase both farm and off-farm income.

84. The target group comprised 80% of the population of the district, amounting to 44 000 rural households or 200 000 people, with particular focus on women.

85. To attain the above objectives, the following components were designed: support to health management systems, involving support to district administrations and to development of a community-based health-care network; water and sanitation, entailing the drilling of boreholes to provide drinking water and latrine construction; agricultural production support, including training and on-farm demonstrations; community development services for literacy training; community-built rural roads; and project coordination and management, overseeing district administration and M&E.

Completion Evaluation Key Findings

86. The evaluation presented the following key lessons/recommendations.

87. In the face of external and internal disruptive factors during the first two years, prompt follow-up on recommendations was vital in terms of decisive, corrective action by the Government, district, BSF/IFAD and UNOPS. Future project design should seek to avoid or mitigate complexity, inadequate duration, and unrealistic phasing and targeting.

88. Regarding design centred on local initiatives, project appraisal should clearly specify the management of community development funds. Eligibility criteria for access to such funds should be established through a consultative and participatory process involving different beneficiary categories at an early stage of implementation.



89. Any future intervention should clearly spell out, in the form of a logical framework, the purpose of the intervention, indicators of success and means of verification. Needs identification and prioritization should follow a participatory process involving beneficiaries and implementers.

90. Agricultural activities and service provision, if retained as key features of district development, should be accompanied by savings and credit with a view to their progressive commercialization. Social development should emphasize water supply, which consistently figures as the communities' first priority.

91. The integrated, participatory community-based approach has been effective in the face of complex, multisectoral interventions: health, water and sanitation, roads, and agriculture. Achieving the desired impact requires coordinated planning across the various sectors as well as associated activities to create synergies. An integrated multicomponent programme also requires a longer implementation time frame.

92. Implementation through the existing, decentralized district planning and administrative framework is more cost-effective and sustainable than a separate project structure: complementarity with other government and donor initiatives fosters sustainability. However, a key determinant of success is the project's incorporation of a sound phase-out plan, ensuring that recurrent costs are borne by local, guaranteed revenue sources.

93. While local government should draw on community potential to provide CHWs, water-source pump mechanics and change agents to minimize recurrent costs, their services should be compensated, backed up by suitable incentives. Such incentives are particularly critical to strengthening the network of change agents. The utility and cost-effectiveness of the private sector and NGOs, demonstrated in borehole drilling and culvert construction, should be applied to the ongoing training of committees for health-unit management and water-source and subcounty development.

94. Targeting, phasing and budgeting should be based on the pre-project level of district and community development. Prior to embarking on 'hard' investments, a two-year period is necessary to lay the groundwork in terms of building up staff and resources, carrying out needed studies and spurring beneficiary interest.

95. As regards short-term technical assistance for institutional capacity-building in implementing agencies, prudence was necessary, accompanied by close monitoring. In Masindi this technical assistance was excessively costly and of little impact.

96. As for M&E, the officer should possess the requisite qualifications and be granted the hierarchical authority to discharge his/her function. In Masindi, the statistician/M&E officer had lower status than the implementing heads of departments charged with applying M&E guidelines under the officer's supervision. The officer would best be placed under the district executive officer.

97. The central Government and Masindi local government needed to capitalize on and consolidate the results of past interventions and safeguard the development impetus in the district. Additional investment to build institutional capacity would pay rich dividends in the social, economic and local-governance areas.

Follow-Up

98. The Planning Unit and M&E have lately registered an improvement. It was concluded that a follow-up phase was necessary to consolidate achievements and capitalize on the potential for high returns.

III. THE NEW BSF ACT AND ROYAL DECREE

99. In the past history of BSF, resource-strategy development and fundraising have been a major activity. IFAD collaborated closely with the Belgian Government in sensitizing and building awareness among a group of Belgian parliamentarians towards extending BSF beyond the year 2000, and accordingly mobilizing appropriate financial resources.

Information Days

100. In April and May 1998, two information days were arranged in Brussels for a number of Belgian parliamentarians, main partners/stakeholders and decision-makers involved in BSF. These events provided IFAD with the opportunity to strengthen its collaboration with the Belgian authorities in implementing the second phase of BSF.JP.

101. On both occasions, there was a useful exchange of information among the various BSF partners, i.e. the Belgian Government, BADC, international organizations and NGOs. The exchange centred on the status of BSF.JP achievements to date, the strategy for the second phase and the advantages of coupling IFAD loans with BSF.JP grants. Consensus was reached among the parliamentarians that BSF should be renewed, replenished and strengthened beyond the year 2000 and that IFAD had a central lead role to play. In this context, it was agreed that more emphasis should be placed on: the evaluation of BSF interventions; strengthening capacity for project supervision and implementation follow-up; the use of media and communications to foster greater public awareness; closer working relations with the Belgian Development Cooperation; and special nutritional programmes for peri-urban areas.

102. Participants were also informed of the achievements of IFAD's SPA. As confirmed by the recent evaluation conducted by IFAD, the SPA was successful in laying the groundwork for future BSF projects in target countries of sub-Saharan Africa, e.g. the Zone Lacustre Development Project – Phase II in Mali and the Smallholder Development Project for Marginal Areas in the United Republic of Tanzania.

103. A comprehensive range of topics concerning BSF projects were also reviewed: the ratio of loans to grants in overall project funding; household food security for the most vulnerable segments of society; strengthening of local community capacity; the role of NGOs and farmers' organizations; debt servicing; cash crops versus food crops; desertification control technology; and the continuing use of and learning process regarding CPPE.

Visits of Belgian Parliamentarians

104. As part of the same sensitization and awareness-building process and at the invitation of the Belgian Secretary of State for Development Cooperation, in September 1998 six Belgian parliamentarians visited the IFAD-initiated and BSF-cofinanced Zone Lacustre Development Project – Phase II in Mali. The parliamentarians were accompanied by representatives of BADC, the Cabinet of the Belgian Secretary of State for Development Cooperation and IFAD. A similar visit was organized to BSF.JP projects in Uganda.

Drafting of a New BSF Act

105. On the basis of the public awareness campaign, a new BSF Act was drawn up in the latter part of 1998 for ratification by the Belgian Parliament. Ratification came on 9 February 1999, whereby it was decided to mobilize an additional BEF 10 billion at a minimum rhythm of BEF 750 million per annum. Article 6 of the new act provided guidance in defining the scope of intervention in that the execution of programmes mounted by the Fund under its mandate should conform to the following criteria: programmes should be executed in developing countries characterized by low-level indicators



appearing in the United Nations Development Programme annual Human Development Report, particularly where sub-Saharan Africa is concerned, preference being accorded to countries where Belgian bilateral cooperation is concentrated. The act thus maintained the same overall focus of BSF.JP to date, namely, improving household food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable population in chronic food-deficit countries in sub-Saharan Africa, in rural, semi-urban and urban contexts. Particular attention was attached to: sufficiency of food supply; means to secure access to food in terms of both adequate quantity and quality; and improved social infrastructure in terms of health care, potable water supply and basic education. BSF was also to strengthen the institutional capacity of national/local authorities as well as of beneficiary communities, empowering the latter so that they could take charge of the different stages of the entire development process. For such empowerment, participation was the key from project identification through to M&E. Women's participation in the community development process would receive priority.

106. The act also encouraged partnerships with United Nations or non-United Nations agencies, Belgian NGOs and those of the south, who can bring vision and technical expertise to the identification of enduring solutions with respect to poverty alleviation and household food security in the BSF.JP target group.

107. In the future, greater public awareness of poverty, marginalization, hunger and undernutrition was to be fostered through regular information campaigns concerning projects – both within Belgium and in partner countries – through a media/communications strategy to which 1% of the annual budget will be allocated. Two additional dimensions to the new act were: a strengthened capacity for project/programme supervision and monitoring/evaluation; and nutrition and poverty alleviation in peri-urban areas.

108. A BSF working group, comprising Parliamentarians and representatives of international partner organizations, federations of NGOs and the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIC), was appointed to recommend strategic approaches to be adopted by BSF on the basis of programme/project evaluations, for which at least 1% of the annual budget will be earmarked. Periodic consultations will provide a forum for the review of evaluation reports and are to be arranged by the working group, inviting participation of institutional and local partners. At the same time, the consultations will also recommend the evaluation of specific projects.

109. Thus IFAD, in close collaboration with the Belgian Government and participating agencies in BSF.JP, will cooperate through adequate resource usage in promoting BSF.JP objectives, in accordance with Articles 2, 5, and 6. A new partnership also was proposed involving the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO and the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty. Supplementary arrangements between IFAD and the new partners will stipulate partnership objectives, roles of partners in terms of areas of collaboration, and administrative and financial obligations.

110. The Act was made operational by Royal Decree. Article 4 of the decree prescribed the coupling arrangement for UN organizations operating through the granting of loans. This means, in the case of an IFAD/BSF.JP cofinanced project, a maximum level of 45% for a BSF/JP project. The loan-grant coupling offers leverage opportunities and sufficient critical mass so that grant-generated outputs translate income increments from IFAD's agricultural loans into improved food and nutrition security. The Decree also stipulated that the project proposals submitted for cofinancing out of the current year's budget be presented not later than 31 July.



IV. PROPOSED IFAD/BSF.JP STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2001-2011

111. In the wake of the new law and decree, a new strategic framework for 2001-2011 was proposed by IFAD and approved by the Belgian Government on 27 October 2000. Its three major planks are: increased emphasis on project supervision; greater attention to inter-agency collaboration; and compatibility with IFAD's project cycle. IFAD hopes that the latest proposed strategy can be further refined through reflection and debate involving the entire spectrum of stakeholders, as was done during finalization of the second-phase strategy.

A. Geographical Spread

112. In May 2000, the Belgian Government approved the final list of 25 partner countries, territories and regions in which Belgian bilateral cooperation will be concentrated. These were: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, D.R. Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gaza and the West Bank, Laos, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Southern African Development Community (SADC), the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Viet Nam. However, in the light of this policy of concentration and of the previous BSF.JP target country policy, focus on a limited geographic subregion was still deemed necessary for the programme approach to be most successful. Thus ongoing operations in the current 12 BSF.JP target countries were to be consolidated, while expanding the BSF.JP target area to include three additional countries, namely Burundi, Mozambique and Niger. The 15-country proposal is based upon the BSF.JP eligibility ranking using different combinations of indicators.

113. Countries eligible for BSF.JP cofinancing during the period 2001-2011 are:

Angola
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Chad
D.R. Congo
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Mali
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Somalia
Tanzania, United Republic of
Uganda

B. Target Group and Targeting

114. Within the 15 countries listed above, BSF.JP projects are specifically targeted at the poorest subregions, and within these, at the highly food-insecure and marginalized rural dwellers who have minimal access to means of production, including farmland and technology, off-farm income-generating activities, and financial or social services. These comprise: land-poor smallholders, landless people and female-headed households. The IFAD/BSF.JP target group is thus to be defined first through selection of the agro-ecological zone and then by socio-economic condition, following a thorough situation analysis (baseline survey and continuous analysis during the preplanning phase). A demand-driven,



integrated, multisectoral and participatory approach and self-targeting will be adopted (e.g. the selection of activities that are only suitable or of interest to rural women vis-à-vis expressly excluding men).

115. Self-targeting became significant after it was apparent that women's health, education and social status were the key to achieving food and nutritional security and economic resilience of the entire household. Attaining the requisite status, in turn, required women's access to assets, services, knowledge and technologies and their active role in decision-making. Thus women and children will continue to constitute the main thrust of BSF interventions. Although IFAD/BSF.JP target groups should preferably converge, BSF.JP components may extend to more economically and socially marginalized beneficiaries within the same communities.

C. Participation, Empowerment and Ownership

116. The participatory thrust from design through implementation will: facilitate accurate targeting; ensure compatibility with the coping or survival strategies of beneficiaries; strengthen civil-society capacity-building and local governance; and promote project sustainability. In pursuit of greater government accountability to civil society, initiated during Phase II, shared responsibilities between local government and communities would be built up in a progressive manner.

D. Integrated Programme Approach: Social Versus Economic

117. A widely accepted definition of food security is access by all people at all times to the food required for a healthy life. In pursuit of this over-arching objective, BSF, within IFAD/BSF.JP projects, supports capacity-building of communities through primary health care, sanitation and domestic water supply components. Increasing food availability at the national, regional or local village level, although facilitating food access at the household level, provides no such guarantee: a key determinant is the household's ability either to produce the food itself or to gain the purchasing power to acquire it through markets.

118. There is a compelling need for strong intersectoral integration, facilitated not only by the coupling of IFAD loans and BSF.JP grants but also by inter-agency and NGO collaboration from the perspective of each of their respective mandates and fields of expertise. Innovative solutions found outside the geographical focus of BSF could be transferred and replicated successfully within the target area. By the same token, experiences and knowledge gained under BSF could be of value in areas outside its geographic scope. In this manner, complementarities and synergies among all donor-funded activities in BSF.JP target countries can be sought.

E. Population and Reproductive Health

119. The 2001-2011 strategy would further strengthen the integration of a reproductive health package for human-resource-base improvement, introduced as a new dimension from 1995 onwards. In this context, the entry of UNFPA as a new BSF.JP partner is particularly significant.

F. AIDS and Poverty Linkages

120. AIDS aggravates poverty and poverty accentuates the complications of the disease, since poor sanitation and water supply and chronic malnutrition undermine the resilience of people's immune systems. Sub-Saharan Africa is the most affected, with about 25 million being subject to the disease. Premature deaths of people in their 30s and 40s from AIDS are altering the demographics in sub-Saharan Africa: wiping out one third of the young men and women; and bringing the loss of one or both parents to a large number of children under age 15. Within extended family systems, it is the rural women or female heads of households that are the primary care-givers for child relatives orphaned by HIV/AIDS. As IFAD is without a special mechanism for financing HIV/AIDS support



activities, its partnership with BSF is particularly significant. However, the gravity of the issue would warrant a separate allocation of BSF resources outside the regular programme.

V. MODUS OPERANDI

121. Regarding operations, the IFAD loan/BSF.JP grant coupling implies: joint project/programme design; compliance with IFAD policies, rules and regulations in terms of corporate strategy; Country Strategic Opportunities Papers (COSOPs) for target countries; application of IFAD's general lending conditions; participation in IFAD's internal review process (Technical Review Committee, Operations and Strategy Committee); and IFAD supervision through cooperating institutions or, in a limited number of cases, direct supervision.

122. It is expected that a *convention cadre* (framework agreement) with IFAD will be based on the first agreement and the English supplementary agreement between the Fund and the Government of Belgium. It will embody the following principles: the need to apply IFAD policies and procedures for project and programme implementation; the ultimate responsibility for the administration, supervision, and evaluation of the projects will rest with IFAD, avoiding dual responsibility.

A. Project Design

123. The following should be seen in the context of IFAD's project cycle.

124. The BSF.JP project cycle, in line with the new IFAD project cycle, will follow a participatory approach, with target communities assuming full responsibility from diagnosis, design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. To facilitate such an approach, during a one-year inception phase, the project cycle will provide for: (i) training government and NGO staff; (ii) mobilizing, sensitizing and training beneficiaries; (iii) performing detailed situation analysis through sample surveys, needs assessments and PRAs; and, (iv) formulating a well-defined strategy and detailed action plan with budget, which will be presented at an annual workshop.

125. Drawing lessons from the past, more emphasis will be placed on evolving towards a process approach with built-in flexibility and continuity. Thus annual work plans and budgets will periodically prioritize demand-driven activities that have the greatest impact on HFNS and that lead to higher disposable income levels. They will be adapted to changing circumstances promptly, irrespective of original project objectives. However, managing such flexibility demands efficient monitoring and supervision.

126. The design document will include the following: indicators for impact assessment, policy/institutional issues, partnership development and project replication potential.

Integration and Participation

127. By definition, integration is a central feature of BSF.JP projects, aiming for symbiosis and mutual reinforcement of the different components. A decentralized and participatory approach to project implementation calls for the upgrading of planning, management and supervision capacity at local-government and community levels, side-by-side with the channeling of grant funds through local-government and civil-society institutions.

128. Such management will be based on establishing coordination mechanisms, through existing institutions, among the project components and among and within sectors, each falling under the responsibility of a sector manager. Although intersectoral collaboration is crucial, there is a need to identify a sector manager and lead ministry for each sector.



129. An M&E system that is based on the input-output-outcome relationship is a key management tool for project staff and beneficiaries. The quality of data collection and analysis concerning allocation of resources, consequent output and the resulting impact in terms of cost-effectiveness, sustainability and replicability is fundamental to timely management decisions.

130. The M&E system of a BSF.JP project should integrate beneficiary participation not just in data collection, but also in the identification and development of simple key indicators at the earliest stage of project identification.

131. HFNS surveillance, an integral part of monitoring, calls for continual information gathering using an easy, inexpensive method. The primary aim is to determine the extent of enhancement of the status of HFNS within the target group. This determination is based on key anthropometric indicators of childhood malnutrition at the project baseline, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation, with these indicators being compiled into a health information system. Developing such a system calls for training and capacity-building. The emerging impact scenario would dictate specific intervention adjustments.

B. Programme and Project Supervision

132. Supervision by cooperating institutions is a characteristic of the BSF.JP programme approach, the majority being supervised by UNOPS. The quality of this supervision has been excellent, and UNOPS has, in the process, built up a comprehensive and extensive knowledge base of operational history, policy and strategy. Sensitization of new cooperating institutions, such as the World Bank, is foreseen in operationalizing the BSF.JP strategy.

133. The special emphasis on evaluation, initiated during the second phase, will be continued, making use of a selection of tools.

C. Operational Tools

134. The proposed IFAD/BSF.JP partnership takes IFAD's project cycle and related tools as a basic premise. It should, however, be stated that IFAD considers BSF.JP resources as being complementary to regular resources and that for the approval of BSF.JP grant cofinancing on a project-by-project basis, Belgian Government procedures are followed, in line with the new BSF Act. Given the specificity of this integrated programme, the following tools, *inter alia*, deserve special attention.

Logical Framework

135. The logical framework, adopted by IFAD as a standard project management tool throughout the Fund's portfolio, is essentially a cause-and-effect model of how project interventions will affect beneficiaries. Constructed at the design stage, it clearly defines a project's output (the goods and services the project will deliver), activities (how the goods and services will be delivered, e.g. through technical assistance, physical infrastructure) and, above all, the expected impact of that output on the beneficiary (the project's purpose), based on certain conditionalities and critical assumptions. The logical framework also identifies fundamental criteria and indicators for monitoring project impact. The tool's utility depends on the degree of participation and the incorporation of the perceptions of all project stakeholders; it is a team exercise requiring good leadership and facilitation skills.

Comprehensive Participatory Planning and Evaluation (CPPE)

136. CPPE, an approach to assessing, planning and evaluating complex development projects, has been systematically adopted throughout the project cycle in BSF.JP; it has been applied by IFAD in the planning of seven projects, co-funded by BSF.JP. These are:

- Chad: (i) Ouadis of Kanem Agricultural Development Project; and
 (ii) formulation/appraisal of the socio-health component in the Food Security Project in the Northern Guéra Region.
- Ethiopia: (i) Rehabilitation Programme for Drought-Affected Areas; and
 (ii) the baseline survey of the Southern Region Cooperatives Development and Credit Project (water supply, health and basic sanitation component);
- Kenya: Farmers' Group and Community Support Project;
- Uganda: (i) Hoima and Kibaale Districts Integrated Community Development Project; and
 (ii) Masindi District Integrated Community Development Project.

137. Originally known as Inputs Processes Outputs Outcomes (HIPPOPOC), CPPE was put into practice in Africa and Asia from 1989 onwards by different organizations, including UNICEF, the Save the Children Fund, Medical Mission Action (MEMISA – a Netherlands medical NGO) and the Institute of Tropical Medicine (ITM) of Belgium.

138. To promote CPPE operationalization on a larger scale, BSF.JP commissioned ITM to prepare a training manual, *Comprehensive and Participatory Planning and Evaluation*, which is now made available to all partner organizations and field staff.

Operations Research

139. Just as it is reinforcing the evaluation process, the new BSF.JP strategy will also seek to strengthen the operations research avenue, initiated during the second phase. Its main objective is to improve project performance on issues that are beyond the scope of project management staff, as identified through the M&E system.

Auditing

140. The Statement of Funds Available is audited by an external auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers. This report is produced at the end of each year and details the resources available for commitment and grants. In addition, periodic internal audits are undertaken by IFAD's Office of Internal Audit to assess:

- compliance with established BSF objectives, policies, regulations, agreements and procedures;
- the efficiency with which BSF operations and funds are administered; and
- the reliability and integrity of BSF financial information.

Knowledge Development and Management

141. BSF.JP presents special requirements in terms of accountability and reporting: for instance, regular annual reporting to the Belgian Parliament through the Belgian administration. Strengthening of the knowledge management avenue would entail:



- dissemination and exchange of knowledge about BSF.JP's mandate of poverty alleviation through an integrated, multisectoral approach, improving project and programme performance through assimilated experience and cross-fertilization;
- annual or periodic BSF.JP review seminars/workshops with the participation of beneficiaries, project staff and partners (UNFPA, WHO and the Popular Coalition), offering a forum for impact analysis and exchange of operations research results, e.g. the workshop held in Kampala, Uganda, 17-21 June 1994. These could possibly be synchronized with UNOPS annual review meetings;
- dissemination of the findings of the BSF.JP strategy-development seminars in Nairobi (29-30 May 1996) and Rome (20-21 June 1996);
- operations research focusing on HFNS;
- active involvement of the programme support unit in BSF working group sessions in Brussels and visits of Belgian parliamentarians to project areas to gain first-hand insight into project impact; and
- creation of public awareness of impact in terms of HFNS, capacity-building and empowerment, and sustainability, with a view to moulding Belgian public opinion, through the use of radio, TV and print media.

D. Resource Allocation

142. Following negotiations and discussions with the Belgian Government, it was decided that allocation of resources for the future programme will remain largely unchanged, taking due account of the magnitude of the existing portfolio and the level of human resources mobilized by IFAD. However, the same amount of resources will be distributed among a larger number of BSF partners (15). It is envisaged that Belgium's contribution to IFAD/BSF.JP, in the context of the Fifth Replenishment (three years), will be in the amount of USD 16.0 million, which is complementary to its USD 9.3 million contribution to IFAD's regular resources over the same period.

143. Assuming a total Belgian contribution to IFAD/BSF.JP in the area of USD 16.0 million over three years, it may be reasonably anticipated that the total number of ongoing projects in the portfolio will remain at 18-19 during the first five years of this new phase. It is expected that the total annual administrative budget covering the cost of project design (one to two new projects per year), project grant administration and supervision, partner-agency-related costs and general overhead will probably remain unchanged or may undergo a slight decrease from the past. Systematic budget monitoring will ensure maintenance of the 12% ceiling regarding the total cumulative administrative budget as a proportion of the total cumulative capital investment.

144. It is envisaged that this cofinancing amount of USD 16.0 million will play a catalytic role as part of a total project capital investment of approximately USD 50.0 million to ensure the requisite critical mass to translate income growth into greater household food security. Over the entire period 2001-2011, this partnership will reach out to a total number of from 1.5 to 2 million beneficiaries.

E. The Drive for Sustainability

145. The Royal Decree of April 2000 regarding BSF calls for project appraisals to take into account, *inter alia*, the likelihood of generating a lasting impact, i.e. project sustainability. The track record of IFAD/BSF project experience to date has highlighted a number of imperatives for improving sustainability of interventions, from economic, social, institutional and ecological perspectives.

146. Key initial concerns are to: adapt projects to the budgetary realities of the local government; and focus financing precisely on the individual coping and survival strategies of poor rural households and on the intrinsic participatory processes that underlie them.



147. For certain projects in which the original formulation has been proved valid, it may be strategically advisable to consolidate the progress made in the first six or seven years by a second phase, enlisting district social services in the client countries. A clear illustration is the Masindi District Integrated Community Development Project in Uganda, where it was essential to capitalize on and consolidate the achievements of the first phase so as to avoid a serious loss of development impetus.

148. Systematic participation of the target group in the operation and maintenance of project-built water and health facilities through users' associations holds the key to long-term sustainability of the community and the household. Accordingly, low-cost technological options with low operation and maintenance costs are necessary, backed up by appropriate skill and management training.

149. Of equal if not greater concern for project sustainability is the sustainability of the natural resource base, to which the very livelihoods of the rural poor are tied. The necessary safeguards include soil and water conservation programmes and other measures against degradation and desertification, for instance use of legumes and garden crops; drought-resistant cultivars of crops such as cassava, sweet potato, yam and cocoyam; the planting of multipurpose trees that provide fruit, fodder and fuel; and small-scale farmer-maintained gravity irrigation schemes that extend the growing and food supply season.

VI. JOINT PROGRAMME PARTNERS

A. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

150. UNFPA plays a special role in integrating the population dimension into sustainable development through policies and programmes in reproductive health, including family planning, and through improvement of the status of rural women and girls. Thus they address the key constraints faced by women as agricultural resource managers.

B. World Health Organization (WHO)

151. Collaboration with WHO dates back to the original agreement with participating agencies, and it improved markedly following the signing in December 1996 of a supplementary arrangement between IFAD and WHO. Information and sensitization meetings were held at the organization's headquarters in Geneva in February 1998. Past collaboration was handled by the Intensified Cooperation with Countries (ICO) Department. After restructuring, this coordinating role was taken on by the new Department of Health in Sustainable Development (HSD). One of the elements in the HSD Department's mandate relates to linkages between health and social, economic and environmental forces, and their implications for policy and planning. This partnership can capitalize on BSF's rich pool of experience as to the way in which production- and income-enhancing poverty-alleviation projects can provide a platform for health initiatives. Health, in turn, reinforces the development impact for beneficiaries. Nutrition programmes constitute yet another entry point for joint collaboration, and information/sensitization sessions will be organized in the regions.

C. Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty

152. BSF and the Popular Coalition offer significant potential for synergies in pursuit of a sustainable livelihoods approach based on access of vulnerable populations to assets, including land, and food and nutrition security. Such access also increases the resilience of the rural poor to agricultural shocks and emergencies as well as enabling producers to derive off-farm income through investing in post-production processing and microenterprise. This partnership promotes women's role as guardians of household food security, food preparation and food allocation. An integrated cluster approach, broken down into modules and aiming for impact at multiple levels, ties in well with the



BSF.JP programme approach. Four thematic clusters are envisaged, involving seven modules. The knowledge-based activities involved will be determined by household-level impact and replicability potential. One facet of implementation is the strengthening of alliances between governments and civil society, rendering the latter more efficient in self-help development.

D. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

153. BSF.JP will involve NGOs as full partners throughout the project cycle, from the very early stage of project identification. Regular contact and communication with Belgian NGOs (through the umbrella organizations) will be strengthened or revived. The successful IFAD/BSF/Fund for Development Cooperation (FOS) partnership in joint identification, formulation and implementation of a project in Angola has set a precedent to be followed.

E. Institute of Tropical Medicine (ITM)

154. ITM, Antwerp, has agreed to provide advisory services to BSF.JP projects. These include, *inter alia*, designing, planning and evaluating projects; making suggestions and revising project documents on the themes of nutrition, health, water and sanitation, and the participatory approach. ITM may also engage in preparing training manuals.

GRANTS APPROVED DURING PHASE I

BSF.JP PHASE I	Project Name	Agreement	Effectiveness	Closing	BEF million	USD million
ERITREA	Eastern Lowlands Wadi Development Project	30.01.95	1.3.95	30.6.01	165.00	5.00
ETHIOPIA	Rehabilitation Programme for Drought-Affected Areas	4.1.85	4.1.85	30.6.95	320.00	5.00
KENYA	Farmers' Group and Community Support Project – Pilot Phase	4.1.85	4.1.85	14.1.92	103.00	1.86
	Farmers' Group and Community Support Project	29.5.91	18.10.91	31.12.99	205.00	6.50
	Dry Area Smallholder and Community Services Development Project	29.5.91	18.10.91	31.12.99	110.00	3.50
	Support Programme for Kenya Women's Finance Trust ¹	7.9.93	7.9.93	31.12.96	7.40	0.21
NAMIBIA	Northern Regions Livestock Development Project ¹	24.11.94	9.5.95	31.12.02	64.10	2.00
RWANDA	Socio-Health Programme	14.06.96	5.8.96	30.9.00	115.00	3.80
SOMALIA	Mahadday Weyne Integrated Development Project – Phase I	16.5.85	16.5.85	30.9.90	100.00	1.55
	Mahadday Weyne Integrated Development Project – Phase II ²	.	.	.	0	0
	Wanle Weyne Integrated Development Project	9.6.87	28.12.87	31.12.92	185.00	4.83
	Beyond Relief Programme	15.12.93	15.12.93	30.6.00	144.00	4.24
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	Water Supply and Health Project in Marginal Areas	10.11.94	15.3.95	31.12.02	300.00	8.59
	Mara Region Farmers' Initiative Project	19.1.96	25.6.96	30.6.03	65.70	2.19
	Special Emergency Assistance for Rwandese Refugees and Refugee-Affected Areas ¹	28.7.94	28.7.94	31.3.95	163.00	5.10
	Rehabilitation of Refugee-Affected Areas	13.9.94	13.9.94	30.6.97	102.60	3.23
UGANDA	Hoima and Kibaale Districts Integrated Community Development Project	20.9.90	11.10.91	31.12.98	330.00	8.28
	Masindi District Integrated Community Development Project	17.1.96	28.3.96	31.12.99	150.00	5.00
	UWESO Development Project	17.6.94	17.9.94	30.6.99	50.00	1.45
TOTAL	19 Grants				2 679.80	72.33

¹ BSF.JP Investment-Income project.

² IFAD and Belgium approved the project for BEF 200 million. Agreement with the Government was, however, not signed because of country conditions. No commitment is registered against this project.



GRANTS APPROVED DURING PHASE II

BSF.JP PHASE II	Project Name	Agreement	Effectiveness	Closing	BEF million	USD million
ANGOLA	Northern Region Foodcrops Development Project	24.4.96	2.1.97	30.6.04	86.70	3.00
	Northern Fishing Communities Development Programme ¹	5.6.98	15.2.99	30.6.02	37.50	1.00
BURKINA FASO	South West Rural Development Project	22.1.97	12.1.98	30.6.05	79.70	2.54
CHAD	Ouadis of Kanem Agricultural Development Project	22.1.97	22.10.97	31.12.02	84.50	2.67
	Food Security Project in the Northern Guéra Region ²	25.8.00	---	---	155.90	4.33
D. R. CONGO	Support to Women's Groups in North Kivu ¹	25.1.99	6.7.99	31.12.02	191.00	5.59
ETHIOPIA	Southern Region Cooperatives Development and Credit Project (Water Supply, Health and Basic Sanitation Component)	10.11.98	27.04.99	6.7.02	118.00	3.30
KENYA	Central Kenya Dry Area Smallholder and Community Services Development Project	27.2.01	27.6.01	30.9.08	185.00	4.10
	Support Programme for Kenya Women's Finance Trust – Phase II ¹	25.3.97	26.5.97	30.9.02	23.40	0.75
MALI	Zone Lacustre Development Project – Phase II	20.6.94	16.3.97	30.6.04	82.10	2.27
SOMALIA	Northwestern Integrated Community Development Programme	Not signed	4.01	10.06	235.00 ³	5.30
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	Agricultural and Environmental Management Project	20.2.97	10.9.97	31.12.03	78.35	2.50
UGANDA	District Development Support Programme (Hoima, Kibaale and Kabarole)	11.2.00	24.5.00	30.6.05	239.60	7.22
	UWESO Development Programme	3.7.00	31.8.00	31.3.05	123.00	2.98
TOTAL PHASE II	14 Grants				1759.75	47.55
TOTAL PHASES I and II	33 Grants				4439.55	119.88

¹ BSF.JP Investment-Income Project.

² Not yet effective.

³ The amount in BEF is still provisional. The exchange rate used is at September 2001 (1 USD = BEF 44.373).





THE BELGIAN SURVIVAL FUND ACT OF 1999

Albert II,
ROI DES BELGES,

A tous, présents et à venir,

SALUT.

Les Chambres ont adopté
et Nous sanctionnons ce qui suit :

Article 1^{er}

La présente loi règle une matière visée à l'article 78 de la Constitution.

Art. 2

Il est créé un fonds dénommé « Fonds belge de survie » destiné à améliorer la sécurité alimentaire des groupes de population les plus vulnérables dans les pays partenaires les plus pauvres.

Art. 3

Le ministre ou le secrétaire d'État qui a la Coopération au Développement dans ses attributions assume la responsabilité et la gestion du Fonds.

Art. 4

Sur proposition du ministre ou du secrétaire d'État qui a la Coopération au Développement dans ses attributions, le Roi fixe, par arrêté délibéré en conseil des ministres, les modalités de gestion et d'affectation du Fonds.

Art. 5

Le Fonds belge de survie finance des programmes visant à assurer les chances de survie de personnes menacées par la faim, la sous-alimentation, la pau-

Albert II,

KONING DER BELGEN,

Aan allen die nu zijn en hierna wezen zullen.

ONZE GROET.

De Kamers hebben aangenomen
en Wij bekrachtigen hetgeen volgt :

Artikel 1

Deze wet regelt een aangelegenheid als bedoeld in artikel 78 van de Grondwet.

Art. 2

Onder de benaming « Belgisch Overlevingsfonds » wordt een fonds opgericht, met het oog op de verbetering van de voedselzekerheid van de meest kwetsbare bevolkingsgroepen in de armste partnerlanden.

Art. 3

De minister of staatssecretaris die bevoegd is voor de Ontwikkelingssamenwerking neemt de verantwoordelijkheid en het beheer van het Fonds op zich.

Art. 4

Op voorstel van de minister of staatssecretaris die bevoegd is voor de Ontwikkelingssamenwerking, bepaalt de Koning, bij een in de Ministerraad overlegd besluit, de nadere regels inzake het beheer en de bestemming van het Fonds.

Art. 5

Het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds financiert programma's in landen die gebukt gaan onder een chronisch voedseldeficit, ter vrijwaring van de overle-



vreté et l'exclusion dans des pays confrontés, de manière chronique, à un déficit alimentaire. Les programmes privilégient à cet effet une approche intégrée en vue d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des familles ou des communautés locales dans un environnement rural, semi-urbain et urbain, en accordant une attention particulière aux quatre dimensions suivantes :

1° disponibilité suffisante des denrées alimentaires pour répondre aux besoins des familles dans le pays partenaire;

2° accès à une alimentation quantitativement et qualitativement adéquate en fournissant à la population concernée les moyens nécessaires pour assurer sa subsistance et en accordant une attention toute particulière aux groupes de population les plus vulnérables;

3° sécurité d'accès aux denrées alimentaires à tout moment et pour chacun;

4° amélioration de l'infrastructure de base en matière de soins de santé, d'eau potable, d'enseignement fondamental et d'équipements sociaux.

Le Fonds finance également des programmes visant à renforcer la capacité institutionnelle des autorités nationales et locales et des communautés bénéficiaires, de manière à ce que celles-ci deviennent entièrement responsables de leur processus de développement et de leur développement futur. À cet effet, ces programmes soutiennent, en collaboration avec les gouvernements locaux et les acteurs économiques et sociaux, les initiatives prises par les groupes de population les plus vulnérables des pays partenaires les plus pauvres au niveau local, régional, national ou international en vue d'obtenir des prix équitables et avantageux pour leurs produits ainsi qu'une répartition équitable de la production alimentaire.

Art. 6

L'exécution des programmes que le Fonds belge de survie met en oeuvre dans le cadre de son mandat doit répondre aux critères suivants :

1° les programmes doivent être exécutés dans des pays en développement caractérisés par des indicateurs peu élevés dans le rapport annuel sur le développement humain du Programme des Nations unies pour le développement, particulièrement en Afrique subsaharienne, de préférence dans les pays de concentration de la coopération bilatérale belge au développement;

2° les programmes doivent mettre en pratique les principes de développement durable, d'une part, en utilisant de façon durable les ressources naturelles et, d'autre part, en associant participativement les communautés locales à l'identification, en renforçant leur capacité d'autodéveloppement et en leur don-

vingskansen van personen die bedreigd worden door honger, ondervoeding, armoede en uitsluiting. Daartoe voorzien deze programma's in een geïntegreerde aanpak ter verbetering van de voedsel- en voedingszekerheid van gezinnen of lokale gemeenschappen in landelijke, halfstedelijke en stedelijke omgevingen, met bijzondere aandacht voor de volgende vier dimensies :

1° voldoende beschikbaarheid van voedingsmiddelen om te beantwoorden aan de noden van de gezinnen in het partnerland;

2° toegang tot kwantitatief en kwalitatief gepaste voeding door de betrokken bevolking voldoende middelen te verschaffen om in haar eigen onderhoud te voorzien, met bijzondere aandacht voor de meest kwetsbare bevolkingsgroepen;

3° zekerheid omtrent de toegang tot voedingsmiddelen op elk ogenblik en voor iedereen;

4° verbetering van de basisinfrastructuur inzake gezondheidszorg, drinkwatervoorziening, basisonderwijs en sociale voorzieningen.

Het Fonds financiert eveneens programma's die de institutionele capaciteit van de nationale en lokale overheden en van de begunstigde gemeenschappen versterken, zodat ze volledig verantwoordelijk gemaakt worden voor hun ontwikkeling. Daartoe ondersteunen deze programma's, in samenwerking met de lokale regeringen en de economische en sociale actoren, de initiatieven van de meest kwetsbare bevolkingsgroepen in de armste partnerlanden op lokaal, regionaal, nationaal en internationaal vlak, om eerlijke handelsprijzen voor hun producten en een rechtmatige verdeling van de voedselproductie te bekomen.

Art. 6

Bij de uitvoering van programma's in het kader van zijn mandaat houdt het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds rekening met de volgende bepalingen :

1° de programma's worden uitgevoerd in ontwikkelingslanden die gekenmerkt worden door lage indicatoren in het jaarlijks rapport van het *United Nations Development Program* over de menselijke ontwikkeling, en in het bijzonder in subsaharaans Afrika, bij voorkeur in de concentratielanden van de Belgische bilaterale ontwikkelingssamenwerking;

2° de programma's brengen de principes van duurzame ontwikkeling in de praktijk door, enerzijds, op duurzame wijze om te gaan met de natuurlijke hulpbronnen en, anderzijds, de lokale gemeenschappen participierend te betrekken bij de identificatie, hun capaciteit voor zelfontwikkeling te



nant la maîtrise des différentes étapes du processus de développement;

3° les programmes doivent accorder une attention particulière au renforcement des mouvements féminins et à toutes les actions soutenant la participation des femmes au processus de développement de leur communauté;

4° eu égard à l'approche intégrée déployée par le Fonds, les pays partenaires doivent consentir suffisamment d'efforts sur le plan social, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les soins de santé de base et l'enseignement fondamental. L'objectif doit être le respect de la clause 20/20 du Sommet social de Copenhague;

5° les actions du Fonds belge de survie seront réalisées dans le cadre de programmes de partenariat mis en oeuvre en collaboration avec des organisations internationales, des organisations non gouvernementales de Belgique et/ou de l'hémisphère sud, ainsi qu'avec les autorités nationales ou locales des pays bénéficiaires afin de contribuer à favoriser l'adoption de solutions structurelles et durables, à renforcer l'assise civile des programmes, à renforcer la maîtrise des programmes par les pays partenaires et à encourager une coopération sur le terrain entre les différents acteurs.

Art. 7

§ 1^{er}. Il est créé un groupe de travail « Fonds belge de survie » selon les modalités déterminées par le Roi.

Ce groupe de travail est composé de membres de la Chambre des représentants ainsi que de représentants de :

1° des organisations internationales partenaires dont la participation est significative;

2° de l'administration de la Coopération au Développement;

3° des fédérations d'organisations non gouvernementales.

§ 2. Le groupe de travail formule des recommandations en ce qui concerne les orientations stratégiques du Fonds. Il se fonde, à cet effet, sur l'étude des stratégies globales du Fonds et sur les rapports d'évaluation des projets et des programmes.

Art. 8

Afin d'assurer la bonne gestion du Fonds, le ministre ou le secrétaire d'État qui a la Coopération au Développement dans ses attributions prévoira dans son administration un personnel suffisant. Au maximum 1 % des moyens annuels disponibles du Fonds

versterken en hen zich meester te laten maken van de verschillende stappen van het ontwikkelingsproces;

3° de programma's besteden bijzondere aandacht aan de versterking van de vrouwenbewegingen en aan alle acties die de participatie van vrouwen in het ontwikkelingsproces van hun gemeenschap ondersteunen;

4° in het kader van de geïntegreerde benadering, worden van de partnerlanden voldoende inspanningen op sociaal vlak geeïst, in het bijzonder met betrekking tot de basisgezondheidszorg en het basisonderwijs, met als streefdoel de naleving van de 20/20-clausule van de Sociale Top van Kopenhagen;

5° door op te treden in het kader van partnerschapsprogramma's met internationale organisaties, niet-gouvernementele organisaties uit België of het Zuiden, alsook met de nationale of lokale overheden van de begunstigde partnerlanden, draagt het Fonds bij tot de bevordering van structurele en duurzame oplossingen, versterkt het het civiele draagvlak van de programma's en de mogelijkheid van de partners om zich meester te maken van die programma's en bevordert het de samenwerking op het terrein tussen de verschillende actoren.

Art. 7

§ 1. Volgens de modaliteiten bepaald door de Koning, wordt een werkgroep « Belgisch Overlevingsfonds » opgericht.

De werkgroep bestaat uit leden van de Kamer van vertegenwoordigers en vertegenwoordigers van:

1° de internationale partnerorganisaties met een significante inbreng;

2° de administratie van Ontwikkelingssamenwerking;

3° de federaties van de niet-gouvernementele organisaties.

§ 2. De werkgroep formuleert aanbevelingen wat betreft de strategische oriëntaties van het Fonds. Hij baseert zich hiervoor op de studie van globale strategieën van het Fonds en op de evaluatierapporten van projecten en programma's.

Art. 8

Om het goed beheer van het Fonds te verzekeren zal de minister of staatssecretaris bevoegd voor de ontwikkelingssamenwerking, in zijn administratie zorgen voor voldoende personeel. Maximum 1 % van de jaarlijks beschikbare middelen van het Fonds kan



peut être utilisé pour les frais relatifs au personnel chargé de la gestion du Fonds

Art. 9

Il est créé un fonds organique dans la section particulière du budget du ministère des Affaires étrangères, du Commerce extérieur et de la Coopération au Développement. Ce fonds dispose :

1° du solde du fonds organique créé par la loi du 3 octobre 1983 portant création d'un « Fonds de survie pour le Tiers Monde » en vue d'assurer l'exécution des résolutions du Sénat et de la Chambre des représentants sur le manifeste-appel des Prix Nobel contre l'extermination par la faim et sur la contribution que la Belgique doit apporter à cette action, appelé à disparaître;

2° d'une autorisation d'engagement de 10 milliards de francs; cette autorisation est libérée annuellement à concurrence d'au moins 750 millions de francs à partir de 1999.

L'engagement est effectif et ne peut dès lors être affecté qu'à la réalisation de projets et de programmes dans le cadre du Fonds belge de survie.

Dans la limite de la tranche libérée annuellement, l'autorisation est couverte par des moyens extra-budgétaires distincts du budget de la Coopération au Développement et provenant des bénéfices nets de la Loterie nationale.

Art. 10

Le ministre ou le secrétaire d'État qui a la Coopération au Développement dans ses attributions soumet annuellement à la Chambre des représentants un rapport sur le fonctionnement et les activités du Fonds belge de survie.

Ce rapport mentionne notamment l'affectation des crédits d'aide par pays et par secteur.

Art. 11

Le Fonds consacre annuellement 1 % au moins de son budget à l'évaluation des projets et des programmes.

Le roi fixe les modalités précises d'exécution de l'évaluation ainsi que les critères à utiliser dans ce cadre.

Le groupe de travail « Fonds belge de survie » formule des recommandations concernant l'évaluation des projets et des programmes du Fonds belge de Survie.

aangewend worden voor de personeelskosten voor het beheer van het Fonds

Art. 9

Er wordt een organiek fonds geopend op de afzonderlijke sectie van de begroting van het ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking. Dit fonds beschikt over :

1° het saldo van het ten einde lopende organieke fonds, opgericht bij de wet van 3 oktober 1983 houdende oprichting van een « Overlevingsfonds Derde Wereld » ter uitvoering van de resoluties van de Senaat en van de Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers over het manifest van de Nobelprijswinnaars tegen uitroeijing door honger en over de bijdrage die België aan die actie moet leveren;

2° een toelating tot vastlegging van 10 miljard frank; deze toelating wordt vanaf 1999 elk jaar vrijgemaakt tot een bedrag van minimum 750 miljoen frank.

De vastlegging is effectief en kan slechts worden gebruikt voor de realisatie van projecten en programma's in het kader van het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds.

Binnen de limiet van de jaarlijkse vrijgemaakte schijf, wordt de toelating gedekt door extra-budgetaire middelen onderscheiden van het budget Ontwikkelingssamenwerking, afkomstig van de nettowinsten van de Nationale Loterij.

Art. 10

De minister of staatssecretaris die bevoegd is voor de Ontwikkelingssamenwerking legt elk jaar een verslag over de werking en de activiteiten van het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds voor aan de Kamer van volksvertegenwoordigers.

Dit verslag vermeldt met name de toekenning van de kredieten per land en per sector van steunverlening.

Art. 11

Jaarlijks wordt minimaal 1 procent van het budget van het Fonds besteed aan de evaluatie van de projecten en de programma's.

De Koning bepaalt de nadere regels inzake de uitvoering van de evaluatie en de daarbij te hanteren criteria.

De werkgroep « Belgisch Overlevingsfonds » formuleert aanbevelingen betreffende de evaluatie van de projecten en programma's van het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds.



Art. 12

Le groupe de travail « Fonds belge de survie » détermine annuellement la date à laquelle a lieu une concertation sur l'exécution des projets et des programmes du Fonds belge de survie. Participent à cette concertation les partenaires institutionnels et locaux ainsi qu'une délégation parlementaire des pays partenaires.

Les rapports d'évaluation sur les programmes exécutés sont examinés au cours de cette concertation.

Le budget affecté à l'organisation de la concertation est à charge du Fonds belge de survie et ne peut excéder annuellement 2 % du budget prévu pour l'évaluation.

Art. 13

Un pour cent des crédits engagés du Fonds est affecté chaque année aux campagnes d'information sur les projets et programmes, organisées en Belgique et dans les pays partenaires. Les campagnes d'information visent à sensibiliser l'opinion publique au problème du sous-développement, de la faim et de la sous-alimentation.

Art. 14

La loi du 3 octobre 1983 portant création d'un « Fonds de survie pour le Tiers Monde » en vue d'assurer l'exécution des résolutions du Sénat et de la Chambre des représentants sur le manifeste-appel des Prix Nobel contre l'extermination par la faim et sur la contribution que la Belgique doit apporter à cette action, est abrogée.

Art. 12

De werkgroep « Belgisch Overlevingsfonds » bepaalt jaarlijks een datum waarop overleg gepleegd wordt over de tenuitvoerlegging van de projecten en de programma's van het Fonds. Aan dit overleg nemen de institutionele en lokale partners en een parlementaire delegatie uit de partnerlanden deel.

Tijdens het overleg worden de evaluatierapporten van uitgevoerde programma's besproken.

Het budget voor de organisatie van het overleg komt ten laste van het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds en mag per jaar niet hoger zijn dan 2 procent van het budget voor de evaluatie.

Art. 13

Jaarlijks wordt 1 procent van de vastgelegde kredieten van het Fonds gereserveerd voor informatiecampagnes in België en de partnerlanden over de projecten en programma's. De informatiecampagnes beogen tevens de sensibilisering van de publieke opinie voor de problematiek van de onderontwikkeling, de honger en de ondervoeding.

Art. 14

De wet van 3 oktober 1983 houdende oprichting van een « Overlevingsfonds Derde Wereld » ter uitvoering van de resoluties van de Senaat en van de Kamer van volksvertegenwoordigers over het manifest van de Nobelprijswinnaars tegen uitroeiing door honger en over de bijdrage die België aan die actie moet leveren, wordt opgeheven.



ANNEX III

Art. 15

La présente loi entre en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier 1999.
Bruxelles, le 17 décembre 1998.

*Le Président
de la Chambre des Représentants,*

*loco Le Greffier
de la Chambre des Représentants,*

Art. 15

Deze wet treedt in werking op 1 januari 1999.
Brussel, 17 december 1998.

*De Voorzitter van de
Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers,*

*loco De Griffier van de
Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers,*

ADOPTÉ PAR LE SÉNAT,

Bruxelles, le 19 janvier 1999.

Le Président du Sénat,

Le Greffier du Sénat,

AANGENOMEN DOOR DE SENAAAT,

Brussel, 19 januari 1999.

De Voorzitter van de Senaat,

De Griffier van de Senaat,



INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNEX III

PROMULGUONS LA PRÉSENTE LOI, ORDONNONS QU'ELLE SOIT
REVÊTUE DU SCEAU DE L'ÉTAT ET PUBLIÉE PAR LE
MONITEUR BELGE.

KONDIGEN DEZE WET AF, BEVELEN DAT ZIJ MET 'S LANDS
ZEGEL ZAL WORDEN BEKLEED EN DOOR HET *BELGISCH*
STAATSBLAD ZAL WORDEN BEKENDGEMAAKT.

DONNÉ A *Bruxelles, le 9 février 1999.*

GEGEVEN TE *Brussel, 9 februari 1999.*

Par le Roi :

Van Koningswege :

Le Premier Ministre,

De Eerste Minister,

J.-L. DEHAENE

Le Ministre du Budget,

De Minister van Begroting,

H. VAN ROMPUY

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,

E. DE RYCKE

Le Ministre des Finances,

De Minister van Financiën,

J.J. VISEUR

Le Secrétaire d'Etat à la
Coopération au Développement

De Staatssecretaris voor
Ontwikkelingssamenwerking

25 APRIL 2000 – CROWN ORDER FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT OF 9 FEBRUARY 1999 TO CREATE THE BELGIAN SURVIVAL FUND

18608

BELGISCH STAATSBLAD — 31.05.2000 — MONITEUR BELGE

WETTEN, DECRETEN, ORDONNANTIES EN VERORDENINGEN LOIS, DECRETS, ORDONNANCES ET REGLEMENTS

MINISTERIE VAN BUITENLANDSE ZAKEN,
BUITENLANDSE HANDEL
EN INTERNATIONALE SAMENWERKING
N. 2000 — 1305 [C - 2000/15062]
25 APRIL 2000. — Koninklijk besluit
tot uitvoering van de wet van 9 februari 1999
tot oprichting van het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds

ALBERT II, Koning der Belgen,
Aan allen die nu zijn en hierna wezen zullen, Onze Groot.

Gelet op de wet van 25 mei 1999 betreffende de Belgische Internationale Samenwerking, inzonderheid op artikel 5;

Gelet op de wet van 9 februari 1999 tot oprichting van het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds, inzonderheid op de artikelen 4, 7 en 11;

Gelet op het advies van de Inspecteur van Financiën, gegeven op 17 december 1999;

Gelet op het akkoord van de Minister van Begroting van 7 januari 2000;

Gelet op het akkoord van de Minister van Telecommunicatie, Overheidsbedrijven en Participaties van 17 december 1999;

Gelet op het besluit van de Ministerraad van 14 januari 2000 over het verzoek aan de Raad van State om advies te geven binnen een termijn van een maand;

Gelet op het advies van de Raad van State, gegeven op 10 februari 2000, met toepassing van art. 84, eerste lid, van de gecoördineerde wetten op de Raad van State;

Op de voordracht van Onze Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken en van Onze Staatssecretaris voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking en op het advies van Onze in Raad vergaderde Ministers,

Hebben Wij besloten en besluiten Wij :

Artikel 1. In dit besluit wordt verstaan onder :

1. "de wet": de wet van 9 februari 1999 tot oprichting van het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds;
2. "het Fonds": het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds, opgericht bij wet van 9 februari 1999;
3. "de Minister": de Minister of Staatssecretaris tot wiens bevoegdheden de Internationale Ontwikkelingssamenwerking behoort.

Art. 2. Wil er een financiële tegemoetkoming van het Fonds zijn, dan moeten de projecten deel uitmaken van programma's die er het strategisch uitvoeringskader van vormen.

De programma's en de projecten van de partners die ter goedkeuring aan de Minister worden voorgelegd, worden opgesteld overeenkomstig de schema's, opgenomen in bijlage 1 en 2, die integraal deel uitmaken van dit besluit.

De partners bedoeld in artikel 6, 5°, van de wet, worden in drie categorieën ingedeeld :

- 1° internationale organisaties die een significante strategische inbreng hebben in de interventiedomeinen van het Fonds zoals gedefinieerd in artikel 5 van de wet;
- 2° erkende Belgische niet-gouvernementele organisaties voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking;
- 3° nationale of plaatselijke overheden alsmede niet-gouvernementele organisaties van de begunstigde landen.

Termijnen moeten gerespecteerd worden zowel door de partners bij de voorstelling van de programma's en de projecten als door de Minister bij hun onderzoek :

- 1° het programma en de planning van de projecten moeten worden ingediend vóór 15 december van het jaar dat voorafgaat aan hun uitvoering;

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,
DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
ET DE LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE
F. 2000 — 1305 [C - 2000/15062]
25 AVRIL 2000. — Arrêté royal
portant exécution de la loi du 9 février 1999
créant le Fonds belge de survie

ALBERT II, Roi des Belges,
A tous, présents et à venir, Salut.

Vu la loi du 25 mai 1999 relative à la Coopération internationale belge, notamment l'article 5;

Vu la loi du 9 février 1999 créant le Fonds belge de survie, notamment les articles 4, 7 et 11;

Vu l'avis de l'Inspecteur des Finances, donné le 17 décembre 1999;

Vu l'accord du Ministre du Budget, donné le 7 janvier 2000;

Vu l'accord du Ministre des Télécommunications et des Entreprises et Participations publiques, donné le 17 décembre 1999;

Vu la délibération du Conseil des Ministres, le 14 janvier 2000, sur la demande d'avis à donner par le Conseil d'Etat dans un délai ne dépassant pas un mois;

Vu l'avis du Conseil d'Etat donné le 10 février 2000, en application de l'art. 84, alinéa 1^{er} des lois coordonnées sur le Conseil d'Etat;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de Notre Secrétaire d'Etat à la Coopération au Développement et de l'avis de Nos Ministres qui en ont délibéré en Conseil,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Article 1^{er}. Dans le présent arrêté, on entend par :

1. "la loi": la loi du 9 février 1999 créant le Fonds belge de survie;
2. "le Fonds": le Fonds belge de survie créé par la loi du 9 février 1999;
3. "le Ministre": le Ministre ou le Secrétaire d'Etat qui a la Coopération Internationale dans ses attributions.

Art. 2. Pour pouvoir bénéficier d'une intervention financière du Fonds, les projets devront s'inscrire dans des programmes qui en constitueront le cadre stratégique d'exécution.

Les programmes et les projets des partenaires, soumis à l'approbation du Ministre, seront présentés conformément aux schémas repris en annexes 1 et 2 qui font parties intégrantes du présent arrêté.

Les partenaires visés à l'article 6, 5°, de la loi, sont répartis en trois catégories :

- 1° les organisations internationales de développement ayant un apport stratégique significatif dans les domaines d'intervention du Fonds tels que définis par l'article 5 de la loi;
- 2° les organisations non-gouvernementales belges de coopération au développement agréées;
- 3° les autorités nationales ou locales ainsi que les organisations non-gouvernementales locales des pays bénéficiaires.

Des délais devront être respectés tant par les partenaires pour la présentation des programmes et des projets que par le Ministre pour l'examen de ceux-ci :

- 1° le programme et la planification des projets devront être introduits avant le 15 décembre de l'année qui précède celle de leur exécution;

2' de technische dossiers van de projecten die ingediend zijn voor cofinanciering op het budget van het lopende jaar, dienen ten laatste op 31 juli voorgelegd te zijn;

3' een eerste advies betreffende de ontvankelijkheid van de programma's en de projecten zal worden medegedeeld aan de partner binnen een termijn van drie maanden te rekenen vanaf hun indiening.

Art. 3. De werkgroep zoals bedoeld in artikel 7 van de wet wordt als volgt samengesteld :

1' zes leden van de Kamer van volksvertegenwoordigers;

2' een vertegenwoordiger van elk van de vier volgende internationale partnerorganisaties : het "International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD), het "United Nations Children's Fund" (UNICEF), het "United Nations Capital Development Fund" (UNCDF) en de "Food and Agriculture Organisation" (FAO);

3' twee vertegenwoordigers van elk van de twee Belgische federaties van niet-gouvernementele organisaties: de "Vlaamse federatie van NGO's voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking" (COPROGRAM) en de "Fédération francophone et germanophone des associations de coopération au développement" (ACODEV);

4' drie vertegenwoordigers van de Directie-Generaal voor Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS) aangeduid door de Minister.

De werkgroep komt minstens éénmaal per jaar samen, vóór 30 juni.

De Directie Generaal van de Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS) verzorgt het secretariaat van de werkgroep.

Art. 4. Ten minste 75 % van de uitgaven die jaarlijks op de begroting van het Fonds worden uitgetrokken, wordt bestemd voor de subsidiëring van projecten die door internationale ontwikkelingsorganisaties of door in België erkende niet-gouvernementele organisaties worden ingediend.

Het Fonds financiert de verschillende gekozen projecten naar rata van een percentage van hun totale budget, dat als volgt wordt vastgelegd :

1' 90 % voor de projecten voorgelegd door de nationale of lokale overheden of door NGO's van de begunstigde landen;

2' 85 % voor de projecten voorgelegd door de Belgische NGO's;

3' maximum 45 % voor de projecten voorgelegd door de organisaties van de Verenigde Naties die werken met leningen;

4' maximum 60 % voor de projecten voorgelegd door de "Fondsen van de Verenigde Naties" die werken met giften;

5' 85 % voor de projecten voorgelegd door andere internationale ontwikkelingsorganisaties die werken met giften.

De budgettaire middelen, toegekend door het Fonds, voor de realisatie van de projecten, ingediend door de Belgische NGO's, kunnen tot het beloop van 15 % van het totaalbudget gebruikt worden voor de betaling van de kosten voor NGO-coöperanten die in het kader van de projecten werken, met inachtneming van artikel 16, § 2, en artikel 17, van het koninklijk besluit van 18 juli 1997 betreffende de erkenning en subsidiëring van niet-gouvernementele ontwikkelingsorganisaties en van hun federaties.

Voor de uitvoering van de projecten toevertrouwd aan de "Belgische Technische Coöperatie" in het kader van de wet van 21 december 1998 tot oprichting van de "Belgische Technische Coöperatie" in de vorm van een vennootschap van publiek recht, gelden de beheersmodaliteiten zoals voorzien in het beheerscontract tussen de Belgische staat en de "Belgische Technische Coöperatie".

Art. 5. De maatregelen die getroffen worden om te zorgen voor een regelmatige, betrouwbare en controleerbare follow-up, worden vastgelegd in het programma en in de technische dossiers van de projecten.

De Minister bepaalt ieder jaar, vóór 31 augustus, de projecten en de programma's die voor evaluatie, in de loop van het volgende jaar, in aanmerking komen, zoals voorgeschreven in artikel 5 van de wet van 25 mei 1999 betreffende de Belgische internationale samenwerking.

De evaluatieverslagen van de projecten en programma's worden medegedeeld aan de werkgroep, zoals bedoeld in artikel 7 van de wet, met het oog op het formuleren door deze van aanbevelingen betreffende de strategische oriëntaties van het Fonds.

Art. 6. De Minister legt het programma van de in artikel 13 van de wet genoemde informatiecampagne vast, uiterlijk op 15 november van het jaar vóór dat waarin het programma gerealiseerd wordt.

2' les dossiers techniques des projets soumis pour leur cofinancement sur le budget de l'année en cours, devront être présentés au plus tard le 31 juillet;

3' un premier avis quant à la recevabilité des programmes et des projets, sera communiqué au partenaire dans un délai de trois mois à compter de leur présentation.

Art. 3. Le groupe de travail visé à l'article 7 de la loi sera composé comme suit :

1' six membres de la Chambre des représentants;

2' un représentant de chacune des quatre organisations internationales partenaires suivantes : le "Fonds International de Développement Agricole" (FIDA), le "Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance" (UNICEF), le "Fonds d'équipement des Nations Unies" (FENU) et "l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture" (FAO);

3' deux représentants désignés par chacune des deux fédérations belges d'organisations non-gouvernementales: la "Vlaamse federatie van NGO's voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking" (COPROGRAM) et la "Fédération francophone et germanophone des associations de coopération au développement" (ACODEV);

4' trois représentants de la Direction Générale de la Coopération Internationale (DGCI), désignés par le Ministre.

Le groupe de travail se réunira au moins une fois par an, avant le 30 juin.

La Direction Générale de la Coopération Internationale (DGCI) assurera le secrétariat du groupe de travail.

Art. 4. Au moins 75 % des dépenses inscrites annuellement au budget du Fonds seront réservés à la subvention de projets présentés par les organisations internationales de développement ou par les organisations non gouvernementales agréées en Belgique.

Le Fonds interviendra dans le financement des différents projets retenus à concurrence d'un pourcentage de leur budget total qui est fixé comme suit :

1' 90 % pour les projets présentés par les autorités nationales ou locales ou par les ONG des pays bénéficiaires;

2' 85 % pour les projets présentés par les ONG belges;

3' 45 % maximum pour les projets présentés par les organisations des Nations Unies opérant par des prêts;

4' 60 % maximum pour les projets présentés par les "Fonds des Nations Unies" opérant par des dons;

5' 85 % pour les projets présentés par d'autres organisations internationales de développement opérant par des dons.

Les moyens budgétaires accordés par le Fonds pour la réalisation des projets présentés par les ONG belges peuvent être utilisés, à concurrence de 15 % du budget total du projet, pour le paiement des frais relatifs aux coopérants ONG travaillant dans le cadre de ces projets, dans le respect des articles 16, § 2, et 17, de l'arrêté royal du 18 juillet 1997 relatif à l'agrément et à la subvention d'organisations non gouvernementales de développement et de leurs fédérations.

Pour l'exécution des projets confiés à la "Coopération Technique Belge" dans le cadre de la loi du 21 décembre 1998 portant création de la "Coopération Technique Belge" sous la forme d'une société de droit public, les modalités de gestion seront celles prévues par le contrat de gestion passé entre l'Etat belge et la "Coopération Technique Belge".

Art. 5. Les dispositions destinées à assurer un suivi régulier, fiable et contrôlable seront précisées au niveau du programme et des dossiers techniques des projets.

Le Ministre déterminera avant le 31 août de chaque année les projets et les programmes qui feront l'objet d'une évaluation au courant de l'année suivante, selon les modalités prévues par l'article 5 de la loi du 25 mai 1999 relative à la Coopération Internationale belge.

Les rapports d'évaluation des programmes et des projets seront communiqués au groupe de travail visé à l'article 7 de la loi, en vue de la formulation par celui-ci de recommandations relatives aux orientations stratégiques du Fonds.

Art. 6. Le Ministre arrête le programme de la campagne d'information prévue à l'article 13 de la loi, au plus tard le 15 novembre de l'année qui précède celle de sa réalisation.

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Art. 7. Dit besluit heeft uitwerking met ingang van 1 januari 1999.

Art. 8. Onze Minister bevoegd voor de Internationale Samenwerking is belast met de uitvoering van dit besluit.

Gegeven te Brussel, 25 april 2000.

ALBERT

Van Koningswege :

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,
L. MICHEL

De Staatssecretaris voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking,
E. BOUTMANS

Bijlage 1

Presentatieschema van een programma voor het verbeteren van de voedselzekerheid van de gezinnen, voorgesteld door een partnerorganisatie

Het voorgestelde schema moet duidelijk het strategische kader van het programma aangeven over een periode van een tiental jaren, in overeenstemming met de wet van 9 februari 1999 tot oprichting van het Belgisch Overlevingsfonds, en een coherent geheel van doelstellingen op korte en middellange termijn bevatten.

Bij de beoordeling van het programma zullen met name de volgende elementen in overweging worden genomen :

- 1° structuur, mandaat, strategische visie, capaciteit enz. van de organisatie;
- 2° doelstellingen van het programma in partnerschap met het Fonds;
- 3° landen waarvoor de interventie is bestemd;
- 4° begunstigde doelgroepen;
- 5° coherentie van de aanpak;
- 6° ontwikkelingsrelevantie;
- 7° duurzaamheid/ impact;
- 8° methodologische benadering;
- 9° visie van de partner met het oog op het versterken van de institutionele capaciteiten van de lokale partners en de begunstigde gemeenschappen (empowerment, ownership);
- 10° werkmethodes, en methodes voor opvolging en evaluatie;
- 11° indicatief budget voor het programma.

Bijlage 2

Presentatieschema van een project in uitvoering van het programma

Het presentatieschema dient de volgende elementen te bevatten :

- 1° een verantwoording van de interventie en zijn context (ontstaansgeschiedenis, geografisch kader en andere ontwikkelingsactoren in het interventiegebied, analyse van de problemen en van de voorgestelde oplossingen; analyse van de verschillende strategische opties; motivering van de gekozen strategieën; analyse van de verschillende institutionele opties voor de verwezenlijking; verantwoording van de gekozen optie; risicoanalyse; verwachte impact...);
- 2° een gedetailleerde voorstelling van de interventie (algemene doelstelling, specifieke doelstellingen, te behalen resultaten, activiteiten, coherentie tussen de doelstellingen en de activiteiten, analyse van de hypothesen en opgave van de indicatoren voor de opvolging en de impact...);
- 3° het institutionele kader van de interventie;
- 4° de uitvoeringsmodaliteiten en het tijdschema van de interventie;
- 5° de schikkingen inzake opvolging en evaluatie;
- 6° een halve-termijn bijsturing, samen met de administratie: de actoren van het project bereiden een verslag van zelfbeoordeling voor, met daarin een stand van zaken van de beoogde strategieën en de uitgevoerde activiteiten. Dit rapport wordt besproken en nagetrokken tijdens de opdracht voor tussentijdse evaluatie;

Art. 7. Le présent arrêté produit ses effets le 1^{er} janvier 1999.

Art. 8. Notre Ministre qui a la Coopération internationale dans ses attributions, est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Bruxelles, le 25 avril 2000.

ALBERT

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères,
L. MICHEL

Le Secrétaire d'Etat à la Coopération au Développement,
E. BOUTMANS

Annexe 1

Schéma de présentation d'un programme d'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages proposé par une organisation partenaire

Le schéma proposé devra clairement définir le cadre stratégique du programme pour une période d'une dizaine d'années en concordance avec la loi du 9 février 1999 créant le Fonds belge de survie et proposer un ensemble cohérent d'objectifs à court et à moyen terme.

Les éléments suivants seront notamment pris en considération dans l'appréciation du programme :

- 1° la structure de l'organisation, son mandat, sa vision stratégique, sa capacité ...;
- 2° les objectifs du programme en partenariat avec le Fonds;
- 3° les pays d'interventions ciblés;
- 4° les groupes bénéficiaires ciblés;
- 5° la cohérence de l'approche;
- 6° la pertinence au développement;
- 7° la durabilité/ l'impact;
- 8° l'approche méthodologique;
- 9° la vision partenariale visant à renforcer les capacités institutionnelles des partenaires locaux et des communautés bénéficiaires (habilitation (empowerment), appropriation (ownership));
- 10° les méthodes de travail et de suivi-évaluation;
- 11° budget indicatif relatif au programme.

Annexe 2

Schéma de présentation d'un projet en exécution du programme

Le schéma de présentation reprendra les éléments suivants :

- 1° la justification de l'intervention et son contexte (historique, cadre géographique et autres acteurs de développement dans la région d'intervention, analyse des problèmes et des solutions envisagées; analyse des différentes options stratégiques; rationalité des stratégies retenues; analyse des différentes options institutionnelles envisageables pour la réalisation; justification de l'option retenue; analyse des risques; impact escompté...);
- 2° la présentation détaillée de l'intervention (objectif général, objectifs spécifiques, résultats à produire, activités, cohérence entre les objectifs et les activités, analyse des suppositions et présentation des indicateurs de suivi et d'impact fondés sur une situation de référence...);
- 3° le cadre institutionnel de l'intervention;
- 4° les modalités et le chronogramme d'exécution de l'intervention;
- 5° les dispositions de suivi et d'évaluation;
- 6° une revue de mi-parcours conjointe avec l'administration: les acteurs du projet préparent un rapport d'auto-appréciation faisant le point sur les stratégies envisagées et les activités réalisées. Ce rapport sera discuté et vérifié durant la mission de revue de mi-parcours;



7° het budget (de regelingen inzake cofinanciering per partner en per interventiesector; de regelingen inzake beheer, budgetcontrole...);

8° bijlagen (werkdocument voor de verschillende interventiesectoren; technische fiche van de belangrijkste activiteiten...).

ALBERT

Van Koningswege :

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,

L. MICHEL

De Staatssecretaris voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking

E. BOUTMANS

7° le budget (les arrangements de cofinancements par partenaires et par secteur d'intervention; les arrangements de gestion, de contrôle budgétaire...);

8° les annexes (document de travail pour les différents secteurs d'intervention; fiche technique des activités principales...).

ALBERT

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères,

L. MICHEL

Le Secrétaire d'Etat à la Coopération au Développement.

E. BOUTMANS