2015

BELGIUM'S SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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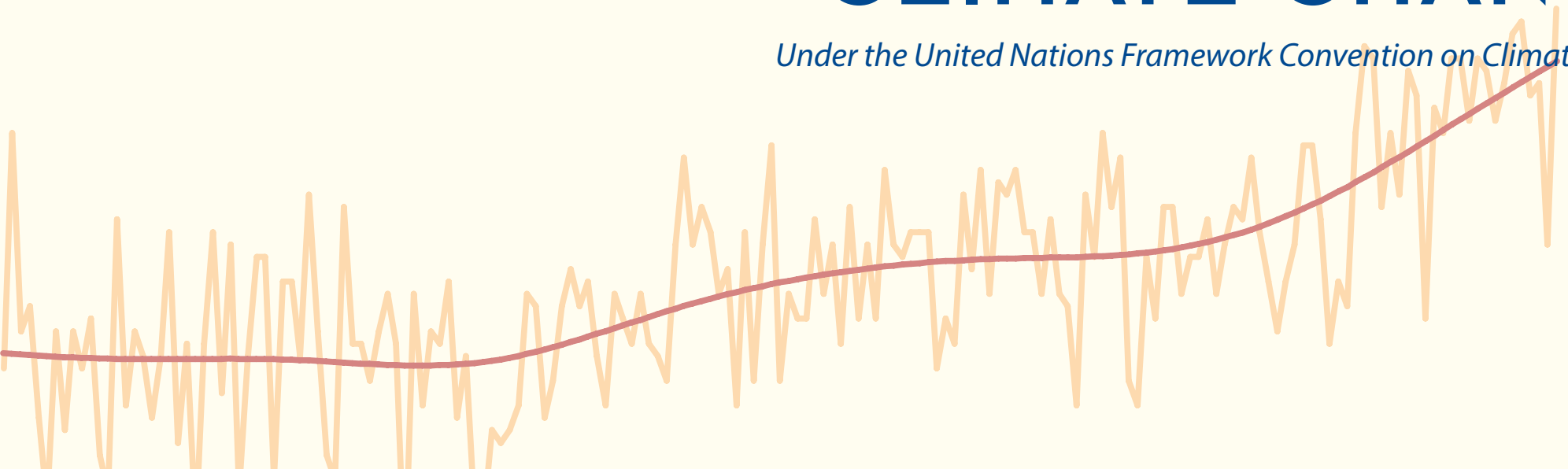

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1. Preamble

The second Belgian Biennial report has been drawn up in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) biennial reporting guidelines for developed-country Parties contained in Decision 2/CP.17 (Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention - Document: FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1), adopted by the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, and takes into account recommendations formulated by the expert review team within the framework of the technical review of the sixth national communication and 1st biennial report of Belgium (FCCC/IDR.6/BEL).

In line with UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed-country Parties, the information is structured as follows:

- information on greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and trends (Section 2);
- quantified economy-wide emission reduction target (Section 3);
- progress towards the achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets (Section 4);
- projections (Section 5);
- provision of financial, technological and capacity building support to developing-country Parties (Section 6);
- other reporting matters (Section 7).

As requested (Decision 19/CP.18 - Document: FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.3), the Common Tabular Format (CTF) included in this report has also been input into the BR-CTF electronic reporting application.

Belgium's contribution to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets is mainly highlighted. Other Belgian- specific targets are also listed if they are not covered by the EU targets.

According to Decision 13/CP.20 of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, CRF Reporter version 5.0.0 was not functioning in order to enable Annex I Parties to submit their CRF tables for the year 2015. In the same Decision, the Conference of the Parties reiterated that Annex I Parties in 2015 may submit their CRF tables after 15/ April, but no longer than the corresponding delay in the CRF Reporter availability. Functioning software means that the data on the greenhouse emissions/removals are reported accurately both in terms of reporting format tables and XML format.

CRF reporter version 5.10.1 still contained issues in the reporting format tables and XML format in relation to Kyoto Protocol requirements, and it is therefore not yet functioning to allow submission of all the information required under Kyoto Protocol.

Recalling the Conference of Parties invitation to submit as soon as practically possible, and considering that CRF reporter 5.10.1 allowed sufficiently accurate reporting under the UNFCCC (even if minor inconsistencies may still exist in the reporting tables, as per the Release Note accompanying CRF Reporter 5.10.1), the Belgian official submission for the year 2015 was only made under the UNFCCC.

No KP figures were provided and consequently CTF table4a(II) as the "contribution from LULUCF" in CTF table4, is prepared according to last figures available (Submission 2014). ■

2. Information on greenhouse gas emissions and trends

This section part summarises information on Belgian's historical greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions since 1990.

2.1. Summary information on GHG emission trends

The trends discussed below are based on the greenhouse gas emission inventory published on 5 November 2015 on the UNFCCC website and covers the years 1990 to 2013. Global warming potentials and sector classification are based on the UNFCCC reporting guidelines under Decision 24/CP.19.

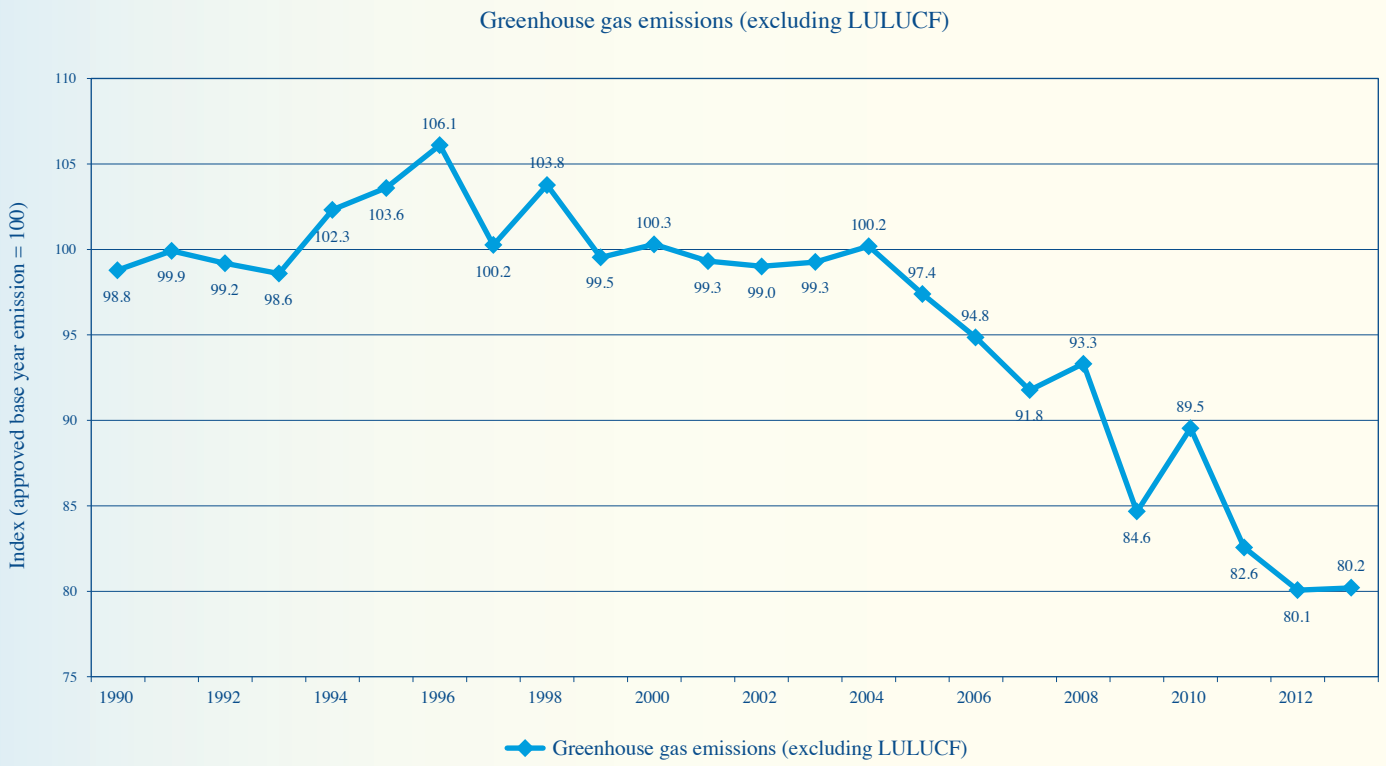
2.1.1. Overall greenhouse gas emission trends

Belgium reduced its total GHG emissions between 1990 and 2013 (see CTF Table 1) by 18.8% (excluding Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry - LULUCF) and by 20.1% (including LULUCF). These emissions amounted in 2013 to 119.4 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents (excluding LULUCF) and to 115.7 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents (including LULUCF).

Emissions per capita in Belgium dropped by 28.8% for the same period, from 14.8 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents/capita to 10.7 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents/capita.

When compared to Base Year Emissions (year 1990 for CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O and year 1995 for fluorinated gases), the reductions amount respectively to 19.8% (excluding LULUCF) and 21.1% (including LULUCF).

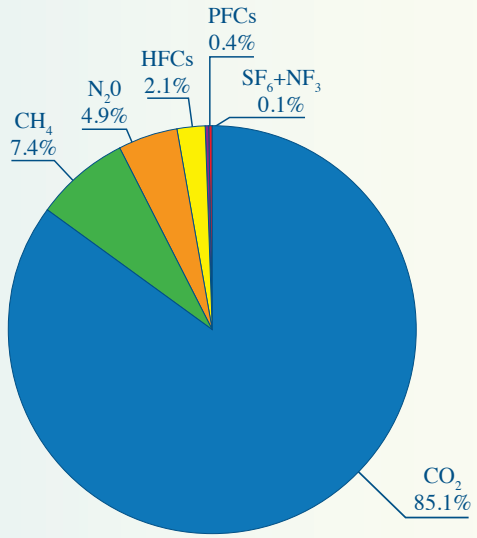
Figure 2.1 Belgium GHG emissions 1990-2013 (excluding LULUCF).
Unit: Index point (base-year emissions = 100).
For the fluorinated gases, the base year is 1995.

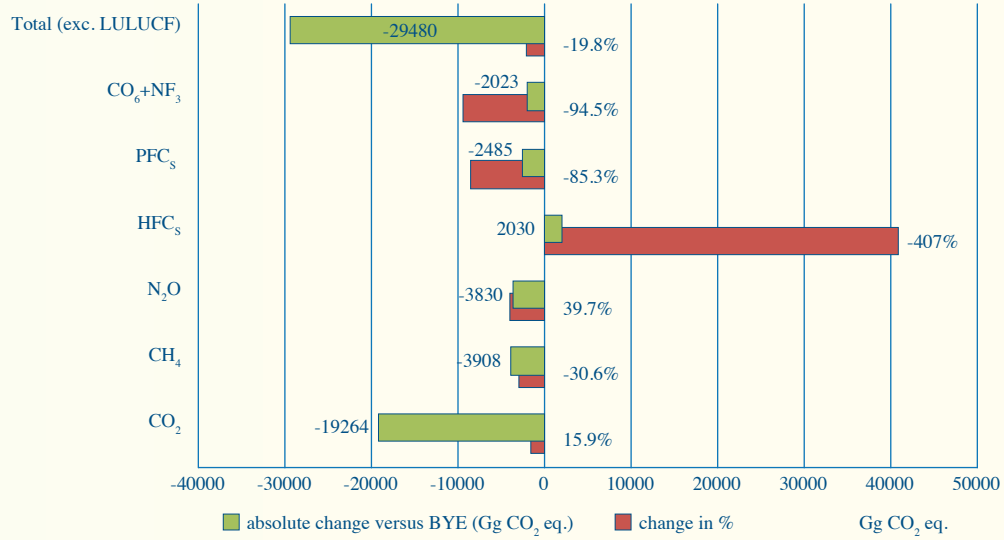


2.1.2. Emission trends by gases

The major greenhouse gas in Belgium is carbon dioxide (CO_2), which accounted for 85.1% of total GHG emissions in 2013. Methane (CH_4) accounts for 7.4%, nitrous oxide (N_2O) for 4.9%, and fluorinated gases for 2.6% (Figure 2.2). Emissions of CO_2 decreased by 15.9% during 1990-2013, while CH_4, N_2O and fluorinated gas emissions have dropped to 30.6%, 39.7% and 44.6% respectively during the same period (F-gases are compared to 1995 emissions).

Figure 2.2 Share of greenhouse gases in Belgium (2013) and changes compared to base year (1990 for CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O; 1995 for F-gases)





2.1.3. Emissions trends by main source and sink categories

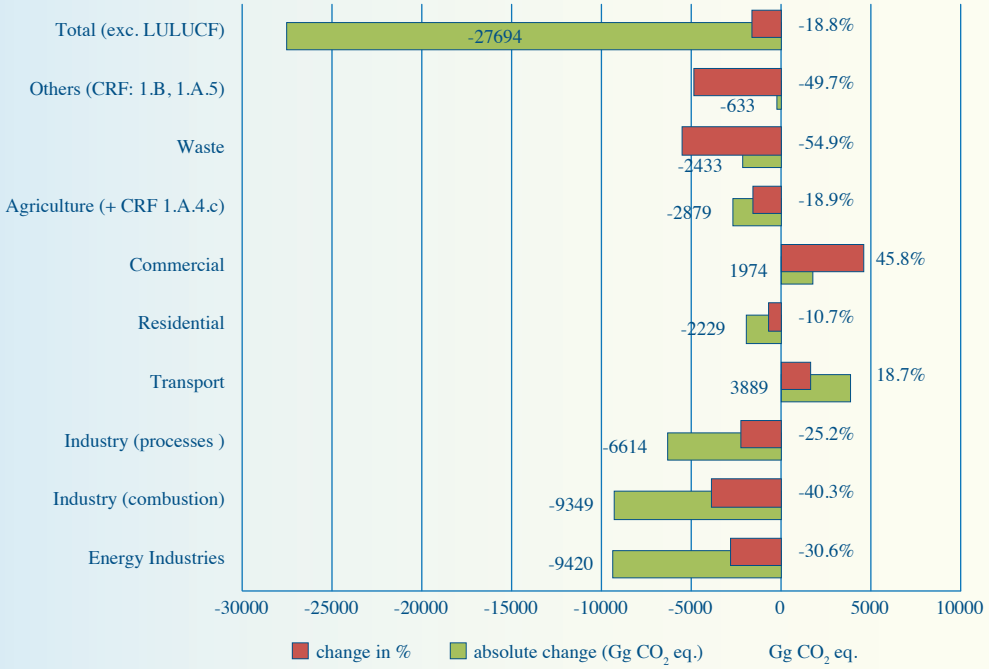
An overview of the contribution of the main sectors to Belgium greenhouse gas emissions (excluding LULUCF) is given in Figure 2.3. Transport, energy industries, manufacturing industry (processes) and space heating are the most important sectors in the total GHG emissions in 2013.

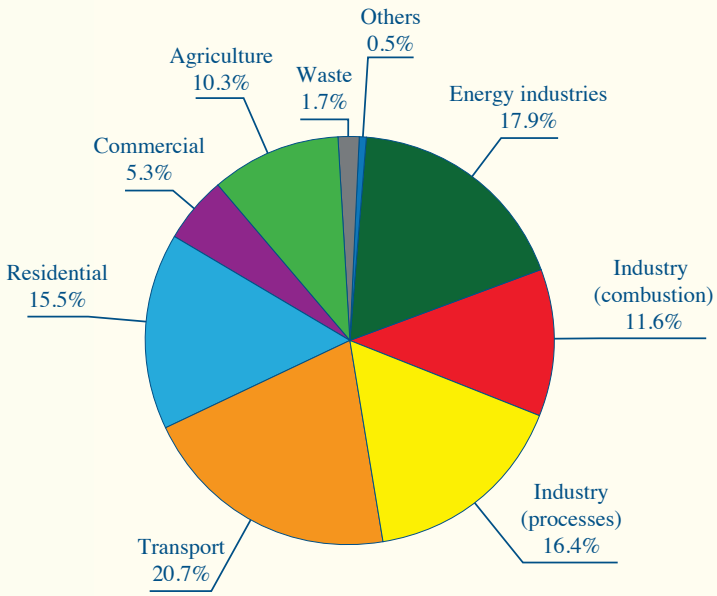
Figure 2.3 summarises the impact of the main sectors on the national trend. It clearly shows the sharp increase in road transport, on the one hand, but also the increase in emissions from buildings in the commercial and institutional sectors, on the other hand. Since 1990, those two sectors together grew by 23.3% and have been responsible for a 4.0% increase in total emissions.

Road transport emissions have increased continuously since 1990 due to the growing number of cars and intensification of traffic, although traffic increase has slowed down significantly in recent years. The number of employees in the tertiary and institutional sectors is still rising and is a good indicator of the increase in emissions in the commercial and institutional sector.

In 2013, the residential sector increased (emissions from the residential sector depend more strongly on the winter weather and 2013 was a relatively cold year compared to 2011 and 2012) but emissions remain below those of 1990 (a relatively warm year) for all that the number of buildings and dwellings is still increasing, showing an improvement in energy efficiency in this sector.

Figure 2.3 GHG emissions: share of main sectors in 2013 and changes from 1990 to 2013





This 4% increase in total emissions is counterbalanced by the 27.5% decrease in the other sectors, particularly manufacturing industry (combustions have recorded a 40.3% decrease since 1990, explaining 6.4% of the decrease in total emissions) and energy industries (emissions have recorded a 30.6% decrease since 1990, explaining 6.4% of the decrease in total emissions), giving an overall decrease of -18.8% compared to 1990 (for all gases).

The main reasons are the switch from solid fuels to gaseous fuels observed in the electricity production sector and industry together with the development of biomass fuels in some sectors. This has resulted in a reduction in the CO_2 emission factor per unit of energy consumed. More rational use of energy is also developing but often goes together with increased use of electricity, so its impact on actual emissions is generally more difficult to quantify. Finally, the closure of certain iron and steel works over the past few years has also lead to lower emissions.

In agriculture, CH_4 and N_2O emissions are decreasing, reflecting a drop in the livestock population and certain changes in agricultural practices. In solid waste disposal, biogas recovery and use has resulted in a net reduction of CH_4 emissions.

For more information see the National Inventory Report 2015[1].

1 http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/application/zip/bel-2015-nir-5nov15.zip

2.1.4. Split between Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) and non-ETS emissions

The total GHG emissions for Belgium (excluding LULUCF) are presented below with the respective verified emissions reported by installations and operators under Directive 2003/87/EC (Emission Trading Scheme).

For further details, please refer to CTF table 1'Emission trends CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6'[2].

2 See also comment on CRF reporter version in the Preamble

Total emissions 2013 (CO_2 - eq)

Category	Gas	Greenhouse gas inventory emissions [kt CO_2 eq]	Verified emissions under Directive 2003/87/EC [kt CO_2 eq]	Non-ETS sectoral emissions [kt CO_2 eq]	Ratio in % (Verified emissions/ inventory emissions)	Non-ETS objective in 2013 [kt CO_2 eq]
Greenhouse gas emissions (total emissions without LULUCF for the GHG inventory and without emissions from 1A3a Civil aviation, total emissions from installations under Article 3h of Directive 2003/87/EC)	Total GHG	119,394.0	45,231.2	74,163	37.9	78,379.8
CO_2 emissions (total CO_2 emissions without LULUCF for the GHG inventory and without emissions from 1A3a Civil aviation, total emissions from installations under Article 3h of Directive 2003/87/EC)	Total GHG	101,632.4	44,690.5	54,942	44.0	/

CTF table 1. Emission trends: summary

	Base year[a] ($kt CO_2$ eq)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	120,926.61	120,926.61	122,975.16	121,414.19	120,399.51	124,699.30	125,545.63	129,159.91	123,423.96	129,667.37	124,120.44	126,139.34
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	118,576.82	118,576.82	120,856.31	118,996.41	118,073.04	122,362.57	123,382.29	127,202.47	121,192.82	127,512.75	121,986.41	124,311.97
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	12,787.23	12,787.23	12,699.54	12,605.38	12,592.61	12,639.80	12,744.45	12,598.78	12,491.22	12,342.15	12,096.10	11,639.81
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	12,787.80	12,787.80	12,700.11	12,605.87	12,593.18	12,640.28	12,744.48	12,626.01	12,491.51	12,342.59	12,096.19	11,639.82
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	9,637.73	9,637.73	9,512.41	9,255.83	9,543.32	9,968.43	10,427.80	10,808.22	10,570.85	10,499.78	10,483.34	9,860.27
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	9,651.84	9,651.84	9,531.30	9,278.77	9,571.60	10,000.74	10,461.32	11,069.45	10,616.20	10,551.25	10,536.88	9,918.05
HFCs	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	482.06	482.06	492.13	498.32	597.75	720.91	876.48	927.33	1,119.11
PFCs	2,191.05	2,191.05	2,096.42	2,284.77	2,195.90	2,637.37	2,914.29	2,766.91	1,528.92	843.87	428.75	446.11
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA
SF_6	1,575.10	1,575.10	1,492.84	1,652.69	1,588.53	1,930.81	2,139.73	2,059.62	538.85	295.95	153.66	144.06
NF3	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA
Total (without LULUCF)	147,117.73	147,117.73	148,776.37	147,694.93	146,801.93	152,367.83	154,270.21	157,991.20	149,274.71	154,525.60	148,209.63	149,348.72
Total (with LULUCF)	144,782.61	144,782.61	146,676.98	145,300.57	144,504.32	150,063.90	152,140.42	156,322.21	147,089.22	152,422.89	146,129.22	147,579.13
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	**147,117.73**	**147,117.73**	**148,776.37**	**147,694.93**	**146,801.93**	**152,367.83**	**154,270.21**	**157,991.20**	**149,274.71**	**154,525.60**	**148,209.63**	**149,348.72**
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	144,782.61	144,782.61	146,676.98	145,300.57	144,504.32	150,063.90	152,140.42	156,322.21	147,089.22	152,422.89	146,129.22	147,579.13

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year ((%))
125,528.98	125,902.99	127,402.82	128,569.54	125,028.91	122,171.30	117,933.37	120,256.59	107,303.80	114,014.14	104,894.67	101,261.09	101,662.32	-15.93
123,624.75	122,512.27	124,019.14	125,399.17	121,885.76	117,752.82	113,730.32	116,282.65	103,262.17	110,096.96	101,048.62	97,321.57	97,807.30	-17.52
11,185.85	10,718.78	10,111.20	10,059.30	9,810.13	9,726.81	9,712.56	9,511.42	9,447.31	9,427.76	9,153.46	9,017.80	8,879.62	-30.56
11,185.88	10,719.04	10,111.36	10,059.30	9,810.13	9,726.81	9,712.60	9,511.42	9,447.31	9,427.76	9,160.91	9,017.80	8,879.62	-30.56
9,543.68	9,163.05	8,325.52	8,402.33	8,153.06	7,173.22	6,628.71	6,655.99	6,746.38	7,299.02	6,086.49	6,011.63	5,807.72	-39.74
9,606.63	9,232.91	8,399.57	8,480.09	8,235.88	7,260.87	6,721.44	6,752.98	6,845.51	7,397.82	6,246.05	6,109.77	5,905.69	-38.81
1,209.46	1,435.25	1,605.36	1,689.76	1,741.87	1,873.29	2,070.11	2,190.87	2,298.45	2,387.11	2,474.08	2,539.85	2,528.64	
275.84	101.06	259.05	378.34	192.77	199.91	224.07	253.10	145.92	106.61	225.50	278.21	428.84	-80.43
NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	
139.22	116.17	101.93	90.20	90.69	76.55	78.86	86.88	93.31	102.03	112.09	110.43	115.75	-92.65
NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	0.67	0.57	1.32	2.48	1.12	1.24	
147,883.02	147,437.29	147,805.89	149,189.47	145,017.44	141,221.09	136,647.69	138,955.52	126,035.73	133,337.99	122,948.75	119,220.12	119,424.13	-18.82
146,041.78	144,116.70	144,496.41	146,096.85	141,957.11	136,890.26	132,537.41	135,078.57	122,093.22	129,519.61	119,269.73	115,378.74	115,667.08	-20.11
147,883.02	**147,437.29**	**147,805.89**	**149,189.47**	**145,017.44**	**141,221.09**	**136,647.69**	**138,955.52**	**126,035.73**	**133,337.99**	**122,948.75**	**119,220.12**	**119,424.13**	**-18.82**
146,041.78	144,116.70	144,496.41	146,096.85	141,957.11	136,890.26	132,537.41	135,078.57	122,093.22	129,519.61	119,269.73	115,378.74	115,667.08	-20.11

	Base year[a] (kt CO_2 eq)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1. Energy	104,119.94	104,119.94	106,766.61	105,167.15	105,117.66	107,212.12	107,206.37	111,559.72	105,637.29	110,018.74	104,660.70	105,527.48
2. Industrial processes and product use	26,239.68	26,239.68	25,263.24	25,671.53	24,834.13	28,316.93	30,043.69	29,632.16	26,768.60	27,918.85	27,001.60	28,192.54
3. Agriculture	12,325.88	12,325.88	12,159.38	12,151.04	12,317.73	12,205.75	12,425.12	12,289.76	12,295.70	12,168.08	12,359.79	11,595.18
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[b]	-2,335.12	-2,335.12	-2,099.39	-2,394.36	-2,297.62	-2,303.93	-2,129.78	-1,668.99	-2,185.50	-2,102.71	-2,080.41	-1,769.59
5. Waste	4,432.22	4,432.22	4,587.15	4,705.21	4,532.41	4,633.04	4,595.03	4,509.55	4,573.12	4,419.94	4,187.54	4,033.52
6. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total (including LULUCF)	**144,782.61**	**144,782.61**	**146,676.98**	**145,300.57**	**144,504.32**	**150,063.90**	**152,140.42**	**156,322.21**	**147,089.22**	**152,422.89**	**146,129.22**	**147,579.13**

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year ((%))
105,992.41	105,924.60	107,219.39	107,605.90	105,069.07	102,243.35	99,256.49	101,536.68	94,430.35	99,153.27	89,872.27	88,119.60	87,682.17	-15.79
26,843.51	26,597.75	26,423.76	27,461.17	26,212.36	25,461.17	23,752.74	24,105.13	18,353.06	21,034.48	20,260.68	18,589.48	19,626.08	-25.20
11,430.29	11,252.86	10,848.77	10,756.49	10,548.61	10,344.21	10,495.63	10,370.54	10,492.77	10,480.37	10,361.70	10,138.70	10,116.20	-17.93
-1,841.24	-3,320.59	-3,309.48	-3,092.62	-3,060.33	-4,330.83	-4,110.28	-3,876.96	-3,942.51	-3,818.38	-3,679.02	-3,841.39	-3,757.06	60.89
3,616.81	3,662.09	3,313.97	3,365.91	3,187.40	3,172.35	3,142.83	2,943.17	2,759.55	2,669.86	2,454.10	2,372.34	1,999.68	-54.88
NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
146,041.78	**144,116.70**	**144,496.41**	**146,096.85**	**141,957.11**	**136,890.26**	**132,537.41**	**135,078.57**	**122,093.22**	**129,519.61**	**119,269.73**	**115,378.74**	**115,667.08**	**-20.11**

2.2 National inventory arrangements

2.2.1 Summary information on national inventory arrangements

The Belgian GHG inventory is the direct sum of regional emission data because environment falls mainly under the aegis of the three Regions of Belgium (Walloon Region, Flemish Region and Brussels-Capital Region). The Belgian Interregional Environmental Agency (IRCEL-CELINE) operates as national compiler of greenhouse gas emissions. It is responsible for collecting the regional estimates of GHG emissions/removals and for compiling the three sets of regional data into one national inventory. The National Climate Commission is the entity responsible for the approval of the Belgian national inventory report.

The main institutions involved in the compilation of the Belgian GHG inventory are:

- the Working Group on Emissions, under the Coordination Committee for International Environmental Policy (CCIEP), which plays a central role in the technical coordination of the national GHG inventory;
- the National Climate Commission, which is in charge of the approval of the inventory reports;
- the Directorate General for Energy of the Federal Government Department for the Economy, SMEs, Self-employed and Energy (FPS - DG Energy), which is responsible for top-down estimation of energy-related CO_2 emissions using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) "reference approach" on the basis of the national energy balance;
- the Climate Change section within the Directorate General for the Environment of the Federal Government Department for Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment (FPS - DG Environment), which is involved in the national inventory system in its capacity as UNFCCC National Focal Point for Belgium, as a coordinator for the national reports;
- and, of course, the 3 regional agencies which are responsible for delivering their greenhouse gas inventories:
  - the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM) in the Flemish Region;
  - the Walloon Agency for Air and Climate (AWAC) in the Walloon Region;
  - the Brussels Institute for the Management of the Environment (Brussels Environment - IBGE/BIM) in the Brussels Capital Region.

The CCIEP is the principal body for coordinating international environmental policy. All technical aspects of the GHG inventory (methodological choices, emission factors, uncertainty analysis, QA/QC, etc.), as well as organisational aspects of the preparation process, are coordinated through this body's working group. Beside the CRF-submissions, other reporting requirements, such as the National Inventory Report and responses to the review processes, are also prepared within this working group. The CCIEP-WG Emissions is also the forum for the process of improvement of the national inventory system.

More detailed information is given in Section 1.1 of the National Inventory Report or in the National Inventory System.

2.2.2 Summary information on changes to national inventory arrangements since the last National Communication or Biennial Report

No change has occurred since the 6th Belgian National Communication. ■

3. Quantified economy wide emission reduction target

3.1. EU target

3.1.1. Target under the Convention

In 2010, the EU submitted a pledge to reduce its GHG emissions by 2020, by 20% compared to 1990 levels. As this target under the convention has only been submitted by EU-28 and not by each of its member States, there are no specified convention targets for single Member State. Due to this, Belgium, as part of the EU-28, takes on a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target jointly with all member States.

The EU are also committed to raising this target to a 30% emission reduction by 2020 compared with 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries also commit to achieving comparable emission reductions, and that developing countries contribute adequately, according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities. This offer was reiterated in the submission to the UNFCCC by the EU-28 and Iceland on 30 April 2014[1].

The definition of the convention target for 2020 is documented in the revised note provided by the UNFCCC secretariat on the 'Compilation of economy wide emission reduction targets to be implemented by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention'[2]. In addition, the EU provided additional information relating to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target in a submission as part of the process of clarifying the developed country Parties' targets in 2012[3]. In a workshop that

1 Submission by the European Union and its Member States and Iceland pursuant to paragraph 9 of decision 1/CMP.8 (http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/negociations/docs/eu_submission_20140430_en.pdf).

2 FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 of 7 June 2011.

3 FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.1 from 24 April 2012 "Additional information relating to the quantified economy wide emission reduction targets contained in document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1".

Table 3.1 Key facts of the Convention target of the EU-28

Parameters	Target
Base Year	1990
Target Year	2020
Emissions Reduction target	-20% in 2020 compared to 1990
Gases covered	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6
Global Warming Potential	AR4
Sectors Covered	All IPCC sources and sectors, as measured by the full annual inventory, partly international aviation.
Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF)	Excluded
Use of Flexible Mechanisms	Possible to a certain extent under the EU ETS and the ESD.
Other	Conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

likewise formed part of this clarification process, the EU also gave a presentation on its target in May 2012[4].

3.1.2. Implementation architecture

With the "2020 climate and energy package"[5] the EU have set internal rules which underpin the implementation of the target under the Convention. The 2020 climate and energy package introduced a clear approach to achieving the 20% reduction of total GHG emissions from 1990 levels (the international reference year), which is equivalent to a 14% reduction compared to 2005 levels (2005 was the first year in which the ETS regulations were in force, and hence the first year for which Europe had sufficient data to make the classification). This 14% reduction objective is divided between two sub-targets, equivalent to a split of the reduction effort between ETS and non-ETS sectors of two-thirds versus one-third[6].

These two sub-targets are:

- a 21% reduction target compared to 2005 for emissions covered by the EU ETS (including domestic and international aviation);
- a 10% reduction target compared to 2005 for the remaining non-ETS emissions, shared between the 28 Member States through the differentiated national GHG targets included in the ESD.

The split of the total GHG target in two targets is explained in Figure 3.1.

4 Presentation provided by Arthur Runge-Metzger on 'Clarification of developed country Parties pledges' at UNFCCC Workshop on clarification of the developed country Parties quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets and related assumptions and conditions (AWG-LCA 15) on 17 May 2012, available at: https://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg-lca/application/pdf/02_eu.pdf.

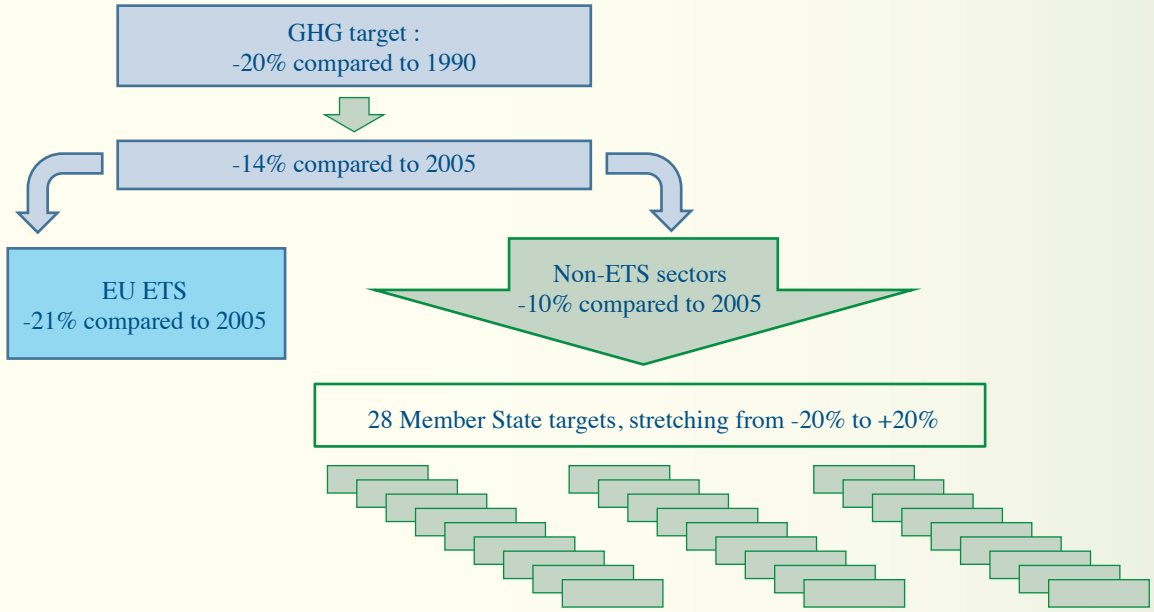
5 http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/package/index_en.htm.

6 Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community (OJ L 140, 05.06.2009, p. 63)

Under the revised EU ETS Directive[7], one single EU ETS cap covers the EU Member States and the three participating non-EU Member States (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), i.e. there are no further differentiated caps by country. For allowances allocated to the EU ETS sectors, annual caps have been set for the period from 2013 to 2020; these decrease by 1.74% annually, starting from the average level of allowances issued by Member States for the second trading period (2008–2012). The annual caps imply interim targets for emission reductions in sectors covered by the EU ETS for each year until 2020. For further information on the EU ETS and for information on the use of flexible mechanisms in the EU ETS see EU-BR chapter 4.2.2.

Non-ETS emissions are addressed under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD)[8]. The ESD covers emissions from all sources outside the EU ETS, except for emissions from international maritime, domestic and international aviation (which were included in the EU ETS from 1 January 2012) and emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). It thus includes a diverse range of small-scale emitters in a wide range of sectors: transport (cars, trucks), buildings (in particular heating), services, small industrial

Figure 3.1 GHG targets under the 2020 climate and energy package



Source: EEA 2013 Trends and Projections Report[9]

7 Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community.

8 Decision No 406/2009/EC.

9 Trends and projections in Europe 2013: Tracking progress towards Europe's climate and energy targets until 2020, EEA Report No 10/2013

installations, fugitive emissions from the energy sector, emissions of fluorinated gases from appliances and other sources, agriculture and waste. Such sources currently account for about 60% of total GHG emissions in the EU.

While the EU ETS target is to be achieved by the EU as a whole, the ESD target was divided into national targets to be achieved individually by each Member State. In the Effort-Sharing Decision national emission targets for 2020 are set, expressed as percentage changes from 2005 levels. These changes have been transferred into binding quantified annual reduction targets for the period from 2013 to 2020 (EC 2013)[10,11], expressed in Annual Emission Allocations (AEAs). Belgium undertakes to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in non-ETS sectors by 15% compared to 2005 emissions. The quantified annual reduction targets of Belgium are tightened from 78,379,825 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent in 2013, decreasing to 67,677,303 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent in 2020 (584,228,513 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent for the 2nd commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol).

In 2013, verified emissions of stationary installations covered under the EU-ETS in Belgium totaled 45 Mt of CO_2 equivalent. With total GHG emissions of 119 Mt of CO_2 equivalent (without LULUCF), the share of ETS emissions is 38%.

The monitoring process is harmonised for all European Member States, as laid down in the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation[12]. The use of flexible mechanisms is possible under the EU ETS and the ESD. For the use of CER and ERU under the ETS, please refer to the European BR2.

The ESD allows Member States to make use of flexibility provisions for meeting their annual targets, with certain limitations. There is an annual limit of 3% for the use of project-based credits for each Member State. If these are not used in any specific year, the unused part for that year can be transferred to other Member States or be banked for own use until 2020.

As Belgium (together with Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden) fulfils the additional criteria laid down in ESD Article 5(5), an additional use of credits is possible from projects in Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) up to an additional 1% of Belgium's verified emissions in 2005. These credits are not bankable and transferable.

Beyond 2020

EU leaders recently agreed a domestic 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target of at least 40% compared to 1990. The climate and energy policy framework for 2030 also sets a target of at least 27% for renewable energy and energy savings by 2030.

For 2050, the EU has committed to reducing progressively its GHG emissions by 80 to 95% compared to 1990 levels.

Pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013, Belgium will prepare a low-carbon development strategy that will be compatible with the global perspective of an emissions reduction of 80 to 95% in 2050 compared to 1990.

The Belgian Low carbon Strategy will be structured around the following three main elements:

- long-term vision and objectives in line with European reduction objectives for 2050;
- emission scenarios, intermediate objectives and main indicators;
- monitoring system and system to evaluate progress.

Though the design of an LCDS is still underway, initiatives have already been taken with a long term view. For further information, please refer to the Belgian reporting on the status of implementation of low-carbon development strategies under article 4 of the Greenhouse gas Monitoring Mechanism Regulation.

10 Commission decision of 26 March 2013 on determining Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2013/162/EU).

11 .Commission Implementing Decision of 31 October 2013 on the adjustments to Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2013/634/EU).

12 Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC.

Belgian commitment under the EU ESD

As mentioned above (see 3.1.2), Belgium is subject to annual compliance under the ESD. Two EU regulations determine the Annual Emission Allocations (AEAs) assigned to Belgium (see tab 3.1).

If a gap occurs for one or more determined year(s) during the period, identified through an annual review process at EU level, there are rules in the ESD to restore or compensate for the trend.

Table 3.2 Belgian Annual Emission Allocation for the years 2013 to 2020 calculated by applying global warming potential values from the fourth IPCC assessment report (in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2013/162/EU	82,376,327	80,774,027	79,171,726	77,569,425	75,967,124	74,364,823	72,762,523	71,160,222
2013/634/EU	3,996,502	3,923,133	3,849,764	3,776,395	3,703,026	3,629,657	3,556,288	3,482,919
Final target	**78,379,825**	**76,850,894**	**75,321,962**	**73,793,030**	**72,264,098**	**70,735,166**	**69,206,235**	**67,677,303**

3.2. CTF tables (for EU and MS reporting)

CTF Table 2 Description of the quantified economy wide emission reduction target: Tables 2(a)-2(f)

Base year and target			
		Comments	Legally binding target trajectories for the period 2013-2020 are enshrined in both the EU-ETS Directive (Directive 2003/87/EC and respective amendments) and the Effort-Sharing Decision (Decision No 406/2009/EC). These legally binding trajectories not only result in a 20% GHG reduction in 2020 compared to 1990 but also define the EU's annual target pathway to reduce EU GHG emissions from 2013 to 2020. The Effort-Sharing Decision sets annual national emission targets for all Member States for the period 2013-2020 for those sectors not covered by the EU emissions trading system (ETS), expressed as percentage changes from 2005 levels. In March 2013, the Commission formally adopted the national annual limits throughout the period for each Member State. By 2020, the national targets will collectively deliver a reduction of around 10% in total EU emissions from the sectors covered compared with 2005 levels. The emission reduction to be achieved from the sectors covered by the EU ETS will be 21% below 2005 emission levels.
Base year/ base period	1990		
Emission reductions target (% of base year/base period)			
Emission reductions target (% of 1990)	20%		
Period for reaching target	By 2020		

Gases and sectors covered. GWP values				
Gases covered	Covered	Base Year	GWP[b] reference source	Comments
CO_2	Yes	1990	IPCC AR4	As adopted in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for national GHG inventories of Annex I Parties and as adopted under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
CH_4	Yes	1990	IPCC AR4	As adopted in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for national GHG inventories of Annex I Parties and as adopted under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation

N_2O	Yes	1990	IPCC AR4	As adopted in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for national GHG inventories of Annex I Parties and as adopted under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
HFCs	Yes	1995	IPCC AR4	As adopted in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for national GHG inventories of Annex I Parties and as adopted under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
PFCs	Yes	1995	IPCC AR4	As adopted in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for national GHG inventories of Annex I Parties and as adopted under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
SF_6	Yes	1995	IPCC AR4	As adopted in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines for national GHG inventories of Annex I Parties and as adopted under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
NF_3	NO	1995	IPCC AR4	Reporting on NF3 takes place within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol
Other gases (specify)				
Add a gas				

Sectors covered	Covered	Comment		
Energy	Yes			
Transportc	Yes			
Industrial processesd	Yes			
Agriculture	Yes			
LULUCF	No			
Waste	Yes			
Other sectors (specify)				

Add a sector		Comment
Aviation in the scope of the EU-ETS		In principle, the EU ETS should cover CO_2 emissions of all flights arriving at, and departing from, airports in all EU Member States, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein and closely related territories. However, since 2012, flights to and from airports from other countries have not been included in the EU ETS.This exclusion was taken in order to facilitate negotiation of a global agreement to address aviation emissions in the forum of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). The EU has decided on a reduced scope in the 2013–2016 period (EU, 2014c).
Role of LULUCF sector		

LULUCF in base year level and target	excluded	The EU pledge does not include emissions/removals from Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry to deliver its firm independent commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 by 2020. The EU LULUCF sector is however estimated to be a net sink over that period.
Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using		
Possible scale of contributions of market-based mechanisms		**Comment**
Possible scale of contributions of market-based mechanisms under the convention		The 2020 Climate and Energy Package allows Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) and Emission Reduction Units (ERUs) to be used for compliance purposes, subject to a number of restrictions in terms of origin and type of project and up to an established limit. In addition, the legislation foresees the possible recognition of units from new market mechanisms. Under the EU ETS, the limit does not exceed 50% of the required reduction below 2005 levels. In the sectors not covered by the ETS, annual use must not exceed to 3% of each Member States' non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions in 2005. Belgium may use an additional 1%, from projects in LDCs or SIDS, subject to conditions.
CERs		The use of these units under the ETS Directive and the Effort-Sharing Decision is subject to the limits specified above which do not distinguish between CERs and ERUs, but include additional criteria for the use of CERs.
ERUs		The use of these units under the ETS Directive and the Effort-Sharing Decision is subject to the limits specified above, which do not distinguish between CERs and ERUs, but include additional criteria for the use of CERs.
AAUs		AAUs for the period 2013-2020 have not yet been determined. The EU expects to achieve its 20% target for the period 2013-2020 with the implementation of the ETS Directive and the ESD Decision in the non-ETS sectors, which do not allow the use of AAUs from non-EU Parties.
Carry-over units		At CMP.9, the EU made a declaration, when adopting the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, that the European Union legislation on 2020 Climate and Energy Package for the implementation of its emission reduction objectives for the period 2013-2020 does not allow the use of surplus AAUs carried over from the first commitment period to meet these objectives.
Other mechanism units under the Convention (specify)		There are general provisions in place in the EU legislation that allow for the use of such units provided that the necessary legal arrangements for the creation of such units have been put in place in the EU, which was not the case when this report was provided.
Any other information:		In December 2009, the European Council reiterated the conditional offer of the EU to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
Possible scale of contributions of other market-based mechanisms		None. Belgium does not recognise the use of market-based mechanisms other than those under the Convention for the achievements of quantified economy wide emission reduction targets

4. Progress with achievement of quantified economy wide emission reduction targets and relevant information

4.1 Mitigation actions and their effects

4.1.1. The Belgian context

Under the Belgium federal system, where decisional power is shared between a federal authority and three Regions (Wallonia, Flanders and the Brussels-Capital Region), climate change policies and measures are developed by each of those four authorities.

However, coordination bodies have been set up to harmonise and create synergy between the policies implemented by the various authorities, among which the **National Climate Commission** is directly concerned by the matters covered here.

In this context, a **National Climate Plan** (NCP) for the period 2009-2012 was adopted in April 2009. It was compiled on the basis of the policies and measures drawn up by each of the 4 decisional entities. Its primary aim was to meet Belgium's commitment as a party to the Kyoto Protocol. It remains in application until a new Plan is drafted.

In September 2015, Belgium reported on its national system for policies and measures and projections[1], which describes its own PAMs and Projections systems and QA/QC programmes in application of the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation.

Belgium's commitments by 2020 under the European Union's Effort-Sharing Decision are subject to internal burden sharing among the three Belgian Regions and the Federal Government. Political agreement on this matter has been concluded on 4th December 2015. However, Regions did not wait for this agreement to draw up the legal framework for their actions and

1 Belgium's national system for policies and measures and projections and the quality assurance and control (QA/QC) programme as required under regulation (EU) n°525/2013 (http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/be/eu/mmr/art04-13-14_lcds_pams_projections/envvfldug/).

are already deploying their own mitigation actions.

Flemish Region

In June 2013, the Flemish Government formally adopted its "Flemish Climate Policy Plan 2013-2020", or "*Vlaams Klimaatbeleidsplan/VKP 2013-2020*". The plan consists of an overall framework and two separate but closely related sections:

- The Flemish Mitigation Plan (VMP): the purpose of the VMP is to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses in Flanders between 2013 and 2020 as a means of combatting climate change. A basis will also be laid for the further emission reductions required towards 2050.
- The Flemish Adaptation Plan (VAP): the purpose of the VAP is to understand the Flemish vulnerability to climate change and then improve its ability to defend itself against the effects.

An English summary of the VKP 2013-2020 is available[2].

The VMP is a strategic policy plan with measures for the non-ETS sectors in the Flemish Region from all relevant Flemish policy fields, and is linked to the Flemish Government's broader policy. The plan contains actions from all the relevant areas of competence. It provides Flanders with the strategic support of the climate policy towards its contribution to the European and international commitments for the period 2013-2020.

To enable efficient follow up by the Flemish Government, the VMP provides for yearly progress reports that give an account of the state of affairs of the Flemish climate policy on mitigation. These reports allow the Flemish Government to respond in a timely manner when adjustments or new measures become necessary.

Walloon Region

In early 2014, the Parliament of the Walloon Region adopted the "*Walloon Climate Decree*"[3]. It provides an overall framework for the Walloon climate policy for the next few decades. The Decree fixes reduction objectives for total GHG emissions (i.e. ETS + non-ETS), namely -30% between 1990 and 2020, -80% to -95% between 1990 and 2050. It establishes a procedure to establish emission budgets for successive periods of 5 years, thus progressively designing a trajectory for reaching the objectives. The successive 5-year Climate-Energy Action Plans will foster the efforts to reach these targets.

This Decree will be put into effect through the new Air-Climate Plan to 2020.

The text of the forthcoming Air, Climate and Energy Plan was presented to the Government and submitted to a public inquiry during the summer of 2014. It is currently under review to take in consideration comments received during the inquiry, an opportunity for the current Government to express its own priorities.

Brussels Capital Region

In the past years, various successive political commitments have been made, as well as several planning tools. The new Regional Sustainable Development Plan (PRDD) aims at structuring all regional policies towards a sustainable city. It places the environment at the heart of the regional development strategy, linking the various sector plans and enhancing the synergies between the other regions. The regional framework plan was approved in September 2013.

In 2009, Brussels committed itself to reducing its CO_2 emissions by 30% in 2025 compared to 1990. This pledge was confirmed through the Covenant of Mayors in 2010, and more specifically in the *Action Plan for a Low Carbon Brussels by 2025*. This objective has also been reiterated in the PRDD.

In the long term, Brussels wants to intensify the current trend in order to move towards the longer-term objective of reducing its GHG emissions by 80 to 95% in 2050. The Region intends to move towards an energy supply based on 100% renewable energy by 2050, and it will define a strategy to reach this ambitious objective.

To meet all the challenges related to energy management, renewable energy, climate change, and air quality, the Brussels-Capital Region has developed an integrated approach which has already been expressed in a regulatory document (Brussels Air, Climate and Energy control Code - COBRACE) and a planning document (Air, Climate, Energy Plan) which is currently being adopted.

The COBRACE defines new requirements, such as EPB standards, environmental performance standards for public authority vehicles, restrictions on car parks at company buildings, and mandatory implementation of a local energy management plan for owners of large real estate portfolios. It also creates a climate fund to assist with t financing the implementation of GHG emission-reducing measures, etc. This Code came into effect in May 2013.

The Air-Climate-Energy Plan is the planning document linked to the Brussels integrated approach to air, climate and energy topics. It reiterates the Brussels Region objectives for 2025 and is intended to set up the measures to be implemented in 2020 on energy (including renewable energy), climate change mitigation and adaptation, and air quality. The draft plan was adopted at first review by the Government in September 2013.

Regarding transport, the Brussels Capital Region has established the IRIS 2 Plan that defines the regional mobility policy in the medium and long term. It prioritises

2 http://www.vlaanderen.be/nl/publicaties/detail/the-flemish-climate-policy-plan-2013-2020-1.

3 Adoption on 20 February 2014 and published on 10 March 2014.

mobility on foot, by bicycle or by public transport rather than private car trips. The plan's main objective is to reduce the road transport volume by 20% by 2018 compared to 2001.

Federal government

The Federal Government will further develop its climate policy in drawing up the National Climate Plan 2013-2020, in accordance with the burden-sharing decisions.

All

A mechanism of to increase the accountability of the Regions has been designed within the new reform of the State. It consists of determining a multiannual trajectory for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the residential and tertiary building sectors (excluding industrial buildings), for each Region. If a region performs better than expected, it is rewarded. If a region fails to meet its assigned objective, a financial penalty is foreseen. This mechanism is to be fuelled with the revenues from the auctioning of emission quotas assigned to Belgium. In practice, it has not yet been implemented.

4.1.2. The Kyoto commitment

1st Kyoto commitment period: 2008-2012

In 2002, Belgium ratified the Kyoto Protocol. As a Member State of the European Union (EU), Belgium was a party to the agreement on joint fulfilment of the Kyoto commitments. Within that framework, the Belgian reduction objective for greenhouse-gas emissions was set at 7.5% below its emissions of 1990[4], a target to be complied with on average during the 2008-2012 period. This commitment corresponded to a reduction in emissions from 145.729 Mt $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$ in 1990 to 134.799 Mt $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$ per year on average for the period 2008-2012.

Taking into account the data for the five years of the commitment period (2008-2012), Belgium has reduced its emissions by an average of 14% (on an annual basis) compared to the reference level, (theoretically) exceeding the target assigned to Belgium in the context of the Kyoto Protocol (7.5%) by 6.5%[5].

The end of the true-up period (deadline for the retirement of CP1 units) is 18 November 2015 and the deadline for the true-up report is 2 January 2016. This report will be reviewed in 2016. This will close the first commitment period definitively.

2nd Kyoto commitment period: 2013-2020

The Belgian commitment is essentially linked to its commitment under the EU ESD. However, a supplementary gas is taken into account (NF_3) and specific rules relating to land use and forestry will apply.

Full details will be soon available in its initial report (Belgium's report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount according to Decision 2/CMP.8, "Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol").

4.1.3 The European framework

As a Member State of the European Union, Belgium is committed to providing its contribution to the European Energy Climate Package for the period 2013-2020, by:

- covering 13% of its gross final energy demand with renewable energy sources by 2020;
- reducing greenhouse gas emissions of non ETS (ESD) sectors by 15% between 2005 and 2020;
- attempting to improve its global energy efficiency by 20%.

An "effort sharing" of those objectives between all 4 authorities is still a matter of discussion (see Section 7.1).

An essential element of Belgium's climate policy relies on the European System of Emissions Trading (Directives 2003/87/EC and 2009/29/EC). It constitutes a key instrument to help energy-intensive sectors improve their energy efficiency while optimising costs.

During the period covered by the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, Belgium established and managed its National Allocation Plans (2005-2007 and 2008-2012). However, as the allocation plans are now drawn up by the European Commission at European level and by sectors, Belgium only manages and monitors the implementation of the 3rd Plan (2013-2020) on its territory.

Belgium is also committed to transposing and applying EU directives and decisions. Therefore a large part of the policies and measures contained in national and regional programmes are shaped by the European policies to combat climate change and promote energy efficiency. Key European decisions include:

[4] Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 25 April 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments there under.

[5] The figures are based on the 2014 submission for 1990-2012.

Table 4.1 European framework

Domain	Reference	Topic
Industry and energy production and transformation	2003/87/EC	Emissions trading scheme (ETS)
	2009/29/EC	
	2004/101/EC	Flexibility mechanisms
Energy production and transformation	2004/8/EC	Promotion of cogeneration (see now 2012/27/EU)
	2001/77/EC	Promotion of renewable energy sources
	2009/28/EC	
Energy conservation and GHG emissions mitigation	2002/91/EC	Energy performance of buildings
	2010/31/EU	
	2006/32/EC	Energy efficiency and services
	2012/27/EU	Energy efficiency
	406/2009/EC	Effort-Sharing Decision
	Several	Eco-labels; eco-design of products and appliances
	2003/96/EC	Energy tax
Sustainable transport	COM(2011) 144 final	White paper on transport policy
	2009/28/EC	Biofuels
	443/2009/EC	Car emissions (Regulation)
	510/2011	Light commercial vehicles
Other EC policies		Sustainable agriculture and forestry
	Several	Waste management
		Incineration and co-incineration

4.1.4 Essentials of the National Climate Plan

Fields of action

The National Climate Plan (NCP) is structured into several clusters of measures aiming at common objectives in 6 sectoral strategic fields of action, as set out in the following table,

There is no fundamental change to the content of the Plan since the last publication of the 6th National Communication and of the 1st Biennial Report.

Table 4.2 Structure of the National Climate Plan

Domains of action		Clusters of measures	
EP	Energy production and conversion	EP-A	Environmentally friendly energy production
		EP-B	Energy efficient electricity production
EC	Energy conservation in buildings	EC-A	Cross-cutting issues
		EC-B	Residential sector
		EC-C	Tertiary sector
IP	Reduce industrial emissions	IP-A	Energy efficiency in industry
		IP-B	Reduce F-gases emissions
		IP-C	Reduce N_2O emissions in industrial processes
TR	Sustainable transport	TR-A	Promote the intermodality of transport means
		TR-B	Improve transport efficiency
		TR-C	Promote environmentally friendly vehicles
		TR-D	Promote biofuels
AG	Sustainable management of agricultural and forests ecosystems	AG-A	Energy conservation in agriculture
		AG-B	Control CH_4 and N_2O emissions
		AG-C	Maintain the carbon storage potential of forests
		AG-D	Biomass for energy uses
		AG-E	Cross-cutting issues

Domains of action		Clusters of measures	
WA	Sustainable management of waste	WA-A	Reduce the production of waste
		WA-B	Optimise incineration
		WA-C	Landfill biogas recuperation and use
		WA-D	Biomass fluxes: composition and adequate uses
		WA-E	F-gas management and recovery
SE	Awareness of climate change	SE-A	Cross-cutting actions
		SE-B	Actions for energy conservation in buildings
		SE-C	Actions targeting industry
		SE-D	Actions promoting sustainable mobility
		SE-E	Actions promoting sustainable agriculture and forests management
OB	Public services involvement	OB-A	Cross-cutting issues
		OB-B	Energy conservation in public buildings
		OB-C	Sustainable mobility

The Plan covers also two more cross-cutting domains: raising the awareness of stakeholders and specific involvement of public administrations. Moreover, it targets additional broader-based areas, such as stepping up research efforts on climate change, implementing flexible mechanisms and incorporating climate issues into the development aid policy.

Table 4.3 GHG emissions in Belgium in 2013, excluding LULUCF
(Summary 2, submission 2015 V1, provisional)

CRF format	kt CO_2-eq	%
1. Energy	87,682	76%
1A Fuel combustion	87,123	75%
1A1 Energy industries	21,386	18%
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	13,874	12%
1A3 Transport	24,736	21%
1A4 Commercial residential agriculture	27,045	23%
1A5 Other	82	0%
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	559	0%
2. Industrial processes	19,626	17%
3. Agriculture	10,116	9%
4. Land-use change and forestry	not considered	-
5. Waste	2,000	2%
6. Other	0	0%
TOTAL	**115,667**	**100%**

Emissions by sectors

The following table sets out GHG emissions in Belgium as compiled for the annual inventory for 2013 (still provisional). It shows that energy uses represent more than 75% of GHG emissions, industrial processes contributing to 17% and agriculture to 9%. Waste management represents only a minor contribution. Land use change and forestry represent a negative contribution, which is not, however, taken into consideration in this table.

Major reduction measures or groups of measures

It is thus not surprising that the vast majority of measures in the energy and climate policies address issues related to energy conservation in all sectors. In particular, the following measures are expected to provide essential emission reductions:

EP: Energy production

Most of the strategy aims at the development of renewable energy sources and high efficiency CHP to produce electricity. The main instruments implemented are markets of green certificates (covering both RES and CHP in Wallonia and Brussels, only RES in Flanders but with a separate CHP certificates market). The promotion of offshore wind farms also constitutes an essential tool for RES development.

Emission trading has a significant role also, but quota allocations were essentially performed with a view to new RES and CHP developments, rather than in expecting energy efficiency improvements in existing power plants.

EC: Energy conservation in buildings

Measures to promote rational energy use and the use of renewable energy sources in buildings focus on transposing the European Directives on the energy performance of buildings and improving energy efficiency. These tools provide a timetable for the entry into force of increasingly stringent energy standards for new constructions and thorough renovations, including heating and hot water production facilities and financial support for upgrading the energy efficiency of existing buildings.

Mandatory preparation of an energy certificate for any building prior to a transaction (sale, rental) should offer, in the medium and long term, a way of giving added value to the most efficient buildings. The improvement of existing residential buildings could benefit from both regional subsidies and federal tax reductions. The combination of both has created a very successful but very costly renovation mechanism. Now, since the 6th reform, both components are within the sphere of competence of the regional authorities; only subsidies are still available.

IP: Industry

In industry, the European Emission Trading System (ETS) is a major tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the most cost-efficient way. A second crucial tool is the sectoral agreements drawn up between the regional governments of Flanders and Wallonia (the industrial sector of Brussels being very small) and their industries to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These agreements also notably contain requirements paving the way for opportunities to use RES and CHP sources and (in Wallonia) develop "CO_2 mapping" of the activity of industrial sites or commodity chains.

TR: Transport

In the transport sector, the initiatives undertaken by the Federal and Regional Governments mainly focus on:

- Limiting road-traffic growth and incentivising the "modal shift" (towards rail or waterways) by improving public transport and upgrading infrastructure;
- Encouraging drivers to acquire and use low-energy vehicles (information, tax incentives) and to optimise their use (eco-driving, car-sharing, etc.).

Emissions from the transport sector are worryingly increasing with time. Particular efforts aim at promoting modal shifts from road to rail or inland waterways transport, both for persons and goods. On April 1 2016, the Kilometre Charging System for heavy goods vehicles of more than 3.5 tonnes in the Flemish, Walloon and Brussels Regions comes into effect.

Fiscal measures have enabled a significant improvement in energy efficiency of road vehicles, however such incentives are costly and are now reduced to support for very low consumption models, while high energy consuming models are fiscally penalised.

Belgium is also in the process of producing and distributing increasing quantities of bio-fuels.

AG: Agriculture and forestry

Initiatives in the agricultural sector primarily focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions by improving agricultural practices (processing, storage and spreading of manure, waste recovery, combating soil degradation, etc.) and energy efficiency in horticulture (mainly situated in Flanders). Reforestation and forest conservation are encouraged through specific legislation.

WA: Waste

The policies implemented to reduce the volume of waste and optimise its treatment are based on environmental taxation (promoting reusable packaging), stricter regulations (ban on landfill, mandatory treatment of landfill gases, standards for incinerators) and the development of specific channels for waste recovery and treatment.

For a thorough description of the NCP (2009-2012), readers are invited to consult:

In French : http://www.climat.be/IMG/pdf/PNC_2009-2012-2.pdf

In Dutch : http://www.climat.be/IMG/pdf/NKP_2009-2012-2.pdf

4.1.5 Impact of mitigation measures on emissions

Methodology for quantifying the impact of measures on GHG emissions

When possible, the impact of measures, is evaluated for 2020. Estimates benefit from existing statistics and indicators related to specific energy conservation or climate change policies, including:

- Benchmark and energy efficiency agreements in industry, monitored through energy efficiency improvement indicators (and their CO_2 counterparts);
- Statistics on green electricity production, generated green and CHP certificates;
- Statistics on subsidies delivered to support energy saving investments in households;
- Statistics for public transports (train and buses): use and fuel consumptions.

Not all measures yield emission reductions that can be evaluated. Awareness campaigns, the establishment of facilitators or counselling offices, the accreditation of energy auditors, etc. are examples of measures reputed to be beneficial, but whose impact cannot generally be quantified.

In some cases, information is just lacking. In several circumstances however, if the impact of individual measures cannot be estimated, the global impact of clusters of measures, all aiming at a common objective, can be evaluated[6]. This clustering is one way to identify and limit risks of double counting.

The following table presents the basic principles underlying the estimate of the impact of mitigation measures on GHG emissions. More information on methodologies can be found in a dedicated study by VITO and ECONOTEC[7].

[6] For instance, promoting public transport includes a series of measures aiming at improving the offer of public transports (comfort, speed, connectivity, etc.), others improving parking conditions around train stations, for cars and for bicycles, installing walkways and sidewalks in industrial areas, but also restricting and taxing parking conditions in downtown areas. The impact of each individual measure considered cannot be seized, but the whole cluster of measures contributes to a rise in use of public transport that can be measured.

[7] VITO & ECONOTEC : Evaluation of the impact of policy instruments and measures implemented in the context of the federal climate policy. Study commissioned by the Belgian Federal Government Department of Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment, 2015 (in English), http://www.climat.be/evaluation-PAMs or http://www.klimaat.be/evaluatie-PAMs.

Table 4.4 Principles underlying the estimate of the impact of mitigation measures on GHG emissions

	Measures	Authority	Methodology
EP-A01	Green certificates and CHP certificates systems	All Regions	Data: RES projections in WEM scenario Method: assume RES replace natural gas fired CCGT with an overall efficiency of 50% Corrections: substract RES already present in 2005, thus before the PAM was implemented Projection : in line with WEM scenario up to 2020;
EP-A03	End of tax exemption on fossil fuels for power plants	Federal State	Data and method: electricity production from biomass injected in coal-fired power plants Correction : considers impact in Flanders only as a complementary contribution to EP-A01
EP-A05	Action plan for RES and CHP (offshore wind farms)	Federal State	Considers only offshore wind farms. Data: installed power Method: assume annual number of average full-load operating hours; assume CO_2 emissions avoided in the reference power plant Projections: saturation of dedicated area by 2020 (2200 MW installed) Coverage: in addition to EP-A01
EC-A03	Energy performance of buildings	All Regions	**Wallonia and Flanders**: Data: number of new dwellings Method: improvement of unit annual mean energy consumption of dwelling when enhancing thermal regulation: K45 by 2008, Ew < 100 by 2010 and Ew < 80 by 2011. Projections: assume building stock increasing by 1.25%/year **Brussels**: Data: Surface of buildings concerned by the mandatory PLAGE and number of buildings over 3500 m^2 that renew their environmental permit and have to conduct the energy audit. Method: For PLAGE, there is the obligation to reduce energy consumption by 10% after each period (4 yrs). The energy reduction or energy audits are based on the reports of energy audits done for the renewal of the environmental permit.

	Measures	Authority	Methodology
EC-B01	Financial support to RUE and RES in the residential sector	All	**Wallonia and Flanders**: Data: statistics of regional premiums; statistics of deferral tax exemption for RUE investments Method: unit energy savings and unit energy consumption of average dwelling established according to Directive 2006/32/EC comitology and CONCERE/ENOVER selection of parameters applicable to Belgium. Projections: in harmony with EEAP perspectives **Brussels**: Data: Surface of buildings constructed or renovated in the Exemplary buildings project between 2007-2013 Method: We assume that new buildings have a nearly passive consumption and that renovated buildings has a heating need of 30 kWh/m^2.an. **Federal state**: Data: statistics of national tax deductions supplemented with regional grants data for RUE investments in the residential sector per type of equipment (see restriction hereunder) Method: unit energy savings and unit energy consumption of the average dwelling established according to Directive 2006/32/EC comitology and CONCERE/ENOVER selection of parameters applicable to Belgium. Projections: assume a constant number of requests per year Restriction: a shift to regional projections is necessary since the end of tax exemptions in 2011 (only roof insulation still benefited of a tax reduction until March 2015)
EC-B02	Specific constraints on heating boilers	Brussels	Data: Boiler replacement rate 3.5%/year. This rate excludes the boilers replaced with energy grants. Coverage: Brussels Capital Region
EC-B03	Specific support for RUE initiatives by low income persons	Wallonia and Federal State	**Wallonia:** Method: Projection model on the evolution of number of boilers to be replaced based on the evolution of residential sector. The installation of a new boiler represents a reduction of 20% heating energy consumption. **Federal state** : Data: low-interest loans available for low-revenue people willing to improve the energy efficiency of their dwelling. The Federal Government had established a Fund (FRCE/FRGE) providing such cheap loans .From 2015, the FRGE becomes a regional competence. Method: to avoid double counting with effects of tax deduction (EC-B01), only non-taxpayers are considered.
EC-C01	Third-party financing in the public sector	Federal State	FEDESCO is the third-party financing company designated to improve federal buildings. Data: from FEDESCO reports Projections: from FEDESCO objectives Coverage: Federal buildings, mostly located in the Brussels Capital Region Status: FEDESCO is suppressed. Since 1 January 2015, its activities have been recovered by the Federal Building Agency
EC-C03	Specific measures in the medical, social and education sectors	Wallonia	Data: Programme UREBA, number of aids per type and associated energy savings Method: data prepared by Mons-Hainaut University Projections: identical number of requests every year Coverage: Walloon Region

	Measures	Authority	Methodology
IP-A02	Benchmarking and Long-term Energy/CO_2 efficiency Agreements in the industrial sector	Wallonia and Flanders	**Wallonia**: Data: energy efficiency and CO_2 emissions indicators Method: indicators compare effective energy consumption/CO_2 emissions with an identical production situation in a baseline (without measure) situation. Correction: BAU savings are benefitting the industrial indicators. Subtraction of BAU savings from total saving, assuming efficiency naturally improves by 0.5%/year. Projections: a similar improvement in both indicators is assumed up to 2020 **Flanders**: Data: energy efficiency statistics of energy covenants Projections: WEM scenario compared to a business-as-usual scenario
IP-A06	Specific financial measures and ecology grants for industry	Federal State	Data: tax deductions for enterprises investing in energy saving equipment Coverage: whole industry Double counting with IP-A01 or IP-A02
IP-C01	Specific agreement with nitric acid producers	Wallonia	Data from producer Coverage : Wallonia
TR-A02	Improve and promote public transport	All	**Wallonia**: Data: use of buses and tramways Method: compute number of passenger.km; compare energy consumption per pass.km by car and by public transport; assume all increase in use since 2004 is due to the measure Projection: follows objectives expressed in the 5-yr management contract of the public transport company (average 6%/yr on 2007-2012), maintain the same growth rate for the 5 next years, then 3%/yr on 2017-2022 and stabilise afterwards. **Brussels**: Data: Extension of the network, frequencies and capacities. Method: Evolution of the service until 2018 and construction of the RER projected until 2025 **Federal state**: Data: use of trains Method: compute number of passenger.km; compare energy consumption per pass.km by car and by public transport; assume all increase in use since 2004 is due to the measure Projection: follows objectives expressed in the management contract of public transport company. Assume that use remains constant after 2012.
TR-A03	Promote the use of bicycles	Federal State	Tax deductions for travelling to work by bicycle Method: increase in bicycle use for home-work trips observed between 2005 and 2008 in an inquiry by the federal Mobility administration. This annual growth is applied until end of 2011. Projections: number of km by bicycle for home-work trips assumed stable (value from 2011).

	Measures	Authority	Methodology
TR-A04	Promote multimodal freight transport	All	**Wallonia**: Data: from administration of inland waterways Method: compares energy/CO_2 per t.km by ship and by truck. Takes into account road transport to and from the waterway. Projection: No. of tkm is stabilised, thus assume constant level **Federal State**: Estimate considers rail transport only. Subsidies are available to support internal intermodal transport to help maintain existing rail traffic level and to increase it by 20% over a period of three years. Data: number of ITUs (Intermodal Transport Unit: containers, swap bodies and semi-trailers suitable for intermodal transport) Assumption: without subsidies, freight train traffic would disappear, except between Antwerp and Zeebrugge (where volumes are large) and to and from Athus (where distances are large), which represented 57% and 12% respectively of the total internal intermodal transport in 2007. Projections: applies to modal shift to rail transport only , assumption from 2011 to 2020: annual growth of number of ITUs : 6% Coverage: Belgian railways
TR-B01 TR-B02	Promotion of car-pooling Promotion of car sharing	All	**Wallonia**: Statistics and prospects of car sharing system "CAMBIO" **Federal State** : Income tax deduction for car-pooling to travel to work Method : assume car-poolers are sharing the car by 2. Assume carpooling is a max. of 3 days a week Projection: overall evolution of the number of workers, based on the 2005-2008 evolution (before crisis)
TR-B05	Eco-driving	Federal State	Eco-driving as part of the training for the driving license exam (trucks and busses). Method: 5 to 7% savings on trucks and buses Effect reduced to 1% assuming only 40% of drivers concerned by 2012, 60% traffic on highways using cruise control (no effect), foreign drivers not concerned, etc. Status: this measure is now regionalised
TR-C01 TR-CO2	Promotion of and tax deduction for the purchase of new clean vehicles		Statistics and prospects of the bonus-malus system Currently, only the "malus" remains (applicable to cars emitting more than 145 g CO_2/km Coverage: Wallonia
TR-D01	Promoting bio-fuels	Federal State	As of July 2013 (new law), fuel must incorporate a minimum percentage of sustainable biofuel in fossil fuels, i.e. a nominal volume of 1% below the corresponding standard on annual administrative basis (energy content), and a real volume of 2% below the corresponding standard on an annual basis. Policy can be revised as a result of voting, decisions concerning the review of the FQD on European level. The exemption of biofuels from excise duties was discontinued on 1 July 2014 because it was no longer covered by a European authorisation (“state aid”).
OB-A03	Environmental management system	Federal State	Method: assume a 5% decrease in heat and electricity consumptions.

	Measures	Authority	Methodology
OB-B01	RUE in public buildings	Federal State	Data: from 3d party financing FEDESCO Projections: objectives of 15,000 m^2 by 2012, 1 km^2 by 2020 Overlap with EP-A01 Status: since 1 January 2015, all FEDESCO activities have been recovered by the Federal Building Agency, which has taken over the projects
OB-C02	Promotion of alternative transport in public services	Federal State	Data: public servants using public transports. Method: assume all increase in use since 2005 is due to the measure. Overlap with TR-A02
OB-C04	Promoting teleworking in public services	Federal State	Data: from federal State Low impact
OB-C07	Purchase of clean vehicles by public administrations.	Federal State	Data: from federal administration Projections: objective of 50% of new purchases of vehicles are low-emitting vehicles (max 145 g/km for fuel oil and max 160 g/km for gasoline)
-	Eco-cheques	Federal State	Impact of various energy saving equipment bought using Eco-cheques: i.e. low-energy light bulbs, economy showers, etc.
-	Green loans	Federal State	Reduction in interest rate of loans for RUE investments Overlap with EC-B01 Now expired

Measures of the national climate plan

CTF Table 3 provides a detailed overview of each measure and, where possible, estimates of the impact of these measures on greenhouse gas emissions. Risks of double counting are minimised by identifying overlapping measures and specifying where emission reductions are accounted for.

A reference code is assigned to each measure. This code consists of 2 letters to identify the field of application, a third letter identifying the cluster to which the measure belongs, followed by two digits. For example, measure TR-A01 deals with mobility plans for company employees. It applies to the field of 'transport' (TR) and appears in cluster A 'Promotion of intermodal means of transport'.

As can be seen, most measures are implemented, showing that the current national climate plan is an extension of the plan drawn for Kyoto. The implementation starting year of most measures is, by default, 2004, the year of the agreement on the Kyoto burden sharing. However, when available, more accurate information is given.

CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy wide emissions reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total Mitigation impact Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO_2 eq) 2020	ESD Mitigation impact Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO_2 eq) 2020	ETS Mitigation impact Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO_2 eq) 2020
EP-A01: Green and/or CHP certificates	Yes	Energy production	CO_2	increase in renewable energy; other (increase in HP - CHP capacity)	Economic	Implemented	Regional level Principle of a system of green certificates: 1. A green certificate is allocated to a producer of green electricity every time its production avoids the emission of a fixed amount of CO_2, if it had to be produced in a reference fossil fuel plant (natural gas CCGT). 2. Each year, a predefined (and annually increasing) percentage of electricity supplied to end users has to be covered by green electricity. Suppliers must return the necessary number of green certificates to demonstrate that they comply with that rule. If they fail to do so, a penalty fee is due. This situation creates a market for green certificates for the benefit of green electricity producers. In Flanders, a similar process is established for CHP, while CHP is integrated into the green certifi-	2004	FED : Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy FPS - DG Energy (E2) Flanders: VEA, VREG Wallonia: CwAPE Brussels: IBGE, Brugel	4,526		4,526

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
							cates system in Brussels and Wallonia. Green certificates and CHP certificates: share of electricity sales to be covered by RES and/or high efficiency CHP. Guaranteed minimum income for suppliers of green energy. Shares are regularly updated by regional regulation authorities. Federal authority: (offshore wind farms; see also EP-A05) 1. A green certificate is an immaterial good certifying that a producer produced a given amount of green electricity (i.e. produced from renewable energy sources) over a given period of time 2. There is a legal obligation for the transmission network operator (TSO) to buy all green certificates granted to the holders of a domain concession and originating from offshore wind energy production. The obligation to purchase green electricity certificates produced from offshore wind energy is the subject, on proposal by the network operator, of a contract between the holder of the domain concession and the network manager. 3. The final cost of this system is borne by the final consumer through a tariff overload.					

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
EP-A02: Support for electricity production from RES	Yes	Energy production	CO_2	Increase electricity production from RES and CHP	Fiscal Economic	Implemented	Financial support for electricity generation from RES through subsidies	2004	FED: Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy FPS - DG Energy (E2) Flanders: VEA, VREG Wallonia : DG04 Energy & DG06 Economy Brussels: IBGE, Sibelgas	2,420		2,420
EP-A03: End of tax exemption on coal and heavy fuel	Yes	Energy production	CO_2	Discourage the use of coal and heavy fuel in power plants; increase electricity production from RES and CHP	Fiscal	Implemented	Exemption from excise duty has been terminated & an excise duty on energy from coal and heavy fuel oil products has been established As of 1 January 2015, all excise duties on energy products and electricity have slightly increased	2004	FED : Finance FPS	Impact included in EP-A02		X
EP-A04: Facilitators services for RES and CHP promotion	Yes	Energy production	CO_2	Increase of RES and high efficiency CHP	Information	Implemented	Facilitators perform promotional actions and provide guidance and technical support to projects holders. They also identify technical and non-technical barriers and formulate proposals to lift them. Facilitators exist for each RES technology (wind turbines, biomethanisation, wood energy, biofuels, mini hydro-electricity, PV electricity, etc., as well as for CHP	2004	Flanders: VEA Brussels: IBGE Wallonia: DG04 Energy	Impact included in EP-A01		X

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
EP-A05: Action plan for RES and CHP	Yes	Energy production	CO_2	Development of biomass/ off-shore wind energy / CHP	Economic	Implemented	Action Plan for renewable energy and CHP. This PaM combines various plans to promote electricity from RES. The major plan is the development of a large offshore wind farm in the North Sea, aiming at a total capacity of 2 200 MW. Other plans concern notably on-shore wind farms, (micro) CHP, generation of green heat, use of residual heat and encouragement of heat networks.	2004	FED: Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy FPS - DG Energy (E2) Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DGO4 Energy	2,539		2,539
EP-B01: ETS: specific policy for quota allocation to electricity producers	Yes	Energy production	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector and promotion of electricity production using RES	Economic	Expired	Specific improvement for allocation of emission quotas to power plants. The measure expired once electricity producers relied exclusively on the market for their quotas	2004	Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment (register) Flanders: VEA, LNE Brussels: IBGE Wallonia: AwAC	Impact included in EP-A01		X
EP-B02: Energy planning by electricity producers	Yes	Energy production	CO_2	Energy efficiency improvement and GHG emission reductions in the electricity production sector.	Regulatory Planning	Implemented	In the Flemish Region, the Energy Planning Decision imposes energy-efficiency requirements on establishments with a total annual primary energy consumption of at least 0.1 PJ. The electricity sector is included in this regulation	2004	Flanders: VEA	NE		

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
EC-A01: Promotion of rational use of energy by electricity distribution companies as part of their public service obligation	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Energy efficiency improvement in buildings	Economic	Implemented	In Flanders, the electricity distribution network operators manage a compulsory programme promoting RUE among customers. The programme features information, demonstrations, various energy services and financial supports for actions and improvements. Operators are required to pay special attention to disadvantaged social groups. Higher grants are provided for combined insulation projects.	2004	Flanders: VEA Brussels: IBGE, Sibelgas	Impact partly included in EC-B01	X	
EC-A02: Mobilising the resources of the natural gas fund	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Rational use of energy, extension of natural gas network and security actions	Economic	Expired	An initial fund managed by natural gas distribution companies, it has now been reallocated to the Regions for RUE actions, extension of the gas network and security actions.	2004	Flanders: VEA Brussels: Sibelgas	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
EC-A03: Energy performance and certificate of buildings	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in buildings	Regulatory	Implemented	Energy performance and certification of buildings (legal and methodological aspects): actions taken in order to transpose the Directive, including development of the methodology needed to quantify regulations for new buildings and the performance of existing buildings for certification. Brussels: The implementation of the Directive is done in RBC by the "PLAGE Ordinance". The previously voluntary PLAGE become mandatory for certain category of buildings. Audits are mandatory every 4 years for industries.	2004	Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DGO4 Energy Brussels: IBGE	278	278	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
EC-A04: Appointment of accredited energy experts	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in buildings; demand management/reduction	Regulatory	Implemented	Accreditation of energy experts based on specific criteria to guarantee their expertise	2004	Flanders: VEA Brussels: IBGE	NE		
EC-A05: Promotion of energy efficient electrical appliances	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Energy supply: • efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector (Ecodesign Transformers) Energy consumption: • efficiency improvements of buildings (e.g. ventilation units, lighting); • efficiency improvement of appliances (e.g. Vacuum cleaner, refrigerators) • efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector (e.g. lighting, computers), • efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors (e.g. transformers, professional refrigeration)	Economic, Regulatory, information	Implemented	By promoting energy efficient electric appliances through performance standards and labelling. In addition, premiums are offered with the purchase of efficient appliances. In Flanders, the electricity distribution network operators provide a grant to disadvantaged social groups when they buy an energy efficient refrigerator or washing machine as part of their public service obligations (EC-A01)	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy FPS - DG Energy (E2) Brussels: IBGE, Sibelgas	4,216		4,216

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
EC-B01: Financial support to RUE and RES in the residential sector	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in buildings	Economic Fiscal	Implemented	Financial incentives for the rational use of energy (RUE) and RES: combination of regional subsidies and federal tax deduction for investments generating energy savings. Covers most equipment, such as wall insulation, high-performance double glazing, condensing boilers, heating systems regulations, efficient hot-water heaters and heat pumps. In Wallonia, application for subsidies can be submitted directly or through the "Alliance for Employment and Environment", proposing agreements between house owners and the authority: individuals commit to realising a package of investments (minimum one action on the building envelope and one on the heating/SHW system) and authorities provide subsidies and offer a 0% interest loan to cover the additional expense. Still in Wallonia, energy subsidies have merged with households rehabilitation/renovation mechanisms and their level of support varies with the income of owners. In Flanders, large financial incentives are given through the public service obligations concerning rational use of energy for electricity distribution network	2004	FED: Finance FPS Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DGO4 Energy Brussels: IBGE, Sibelgas	3,525	3,525	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
							operators (EC-A01). On top of the grants from the network operators a renovation grant is awarded for certain energy-related investments. in addition, the property tax for energy efficient new builds is automatically lowered if the new build outperforms the prevailing requirements. The Federal tax deduction was discontinued in January 2012, except for roof insulation (albeit at a lower rate). This last tax deduction mechanism is now transferred to the Regions (since 1 January 2015). The Regions have not yet adopted positions about which mechanism they want to implement: subsidies, tax deductions or both. Until now, no Region has cancelled the measure yet.					
EC-B02: Efficiency and emission regulation for boilers and stoves in the residential sector	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement of appliances	Regulatory	Expired	Specific constraints on solid fuel, gas and liquid fuel boilers and stoves: standards on CO, PM and NOx emissions and energy efficiency. Regular maintenance of central heating boilers (every one or two years, depending on the system) and a regular audit of the central heating system by a certified technician is mandatory for home owners/users.	2005	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment Flanders: VEA, LNE	Impact included in EC-B01	X	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
EC-B03: Specific support for RUE initiatives for people with low incomes	No	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in buildings; demand management/reduction	Economic	Expired	Specific RUE aid for unprivileged people, who do not pay tax and thus may not benefit from tax exemptions. Since tax exemptions for RUE investments were abolished, such mechanisms are no longer in application	2004	Flanders: VEA Brussels: IBGE, AATL Wallonia: DG04 Energy	12	12	
EC-B04: Improvement of consumer information on the environmental impact of products	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in buildings; demand management/reduction	Information	Expired	Improving information available to consumers to promote products with low environmental impacts	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy FPS - DG Energy (E2)	NE		
EC-B05: Energy performance of buildings (residential sector)	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in buildings; demand management/reduction	Regulatory	Implemented	Transposing the energy performance of buildings directive for the residential sector Imposition of energy requirements (Energy Performance Decree standard) to homes and apartments Flanders: the requirements for new buildings and full renovations are being tightened step by step so as to reach nearly energy neutral new buildings in 2021. The information on the energy certificates of buildings is gradually being expanded so as to better inform (potential) owners and users of buildings. In addition, the Flemish Housing Code (which every home	2004	Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DG04 Energy Brussels: IBGE	Impact included in EC-A03	X	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
							- new and existing - in Flanders is required to satisfy) will impose minimal energy performance requirements (such as an obligation to have roof insulation). Wallonia: same procedure, however only recent stages have been officially decided. Brussels Capital Region: The Government's Decree of 21 December 2007 on EPB stipulates that new buildings have to be passive and heavily renovated ones very low energy starting in 2015.					
EC-B05 bis: Energy performance and certification of buildings (residential)	No	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in buildings; demand management/reduction	Regulatory	Planned	Additional steps in the energy performance of buildings (partim residential sector): Flanders: stricter requirements Wallonia: completing application schedule up to 2020	2004	Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DG04 Energy Brussels: IBGE	52	52	
EC-B06: Adaptation of urban planning regulations to facilitate the promotion of RUE and RES in the residential sector	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Demand management/ reduction	Regulatory	Implemented	Optimising spatial planning requirements in the context of energy efficient building and renovation. For instance, currently, external insulation of buildings in cities can be prohibited if the thickness of the insulation reduces the area of the sidewalk	2004	Flanders: Rural planning Wallonia: DG04 Town and country planning	Impact included in EC-B01	X	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
EC-C01: Third party financing in the public sector	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector	Economic	Expired	Using a third-party investor fund in the public sector	2005	FEDESCO (Federal Energy Services Company): a limited company under private law.	113	113	
EC-C02: Energy and environmental performance and indoor climatic requirements in buildings of the services and community sectors	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector	Regulatory	Implemented	Transposing the energy performance of buildings directive for the tertiary sector Imposing energy requirements (including indoor) to tertiary buildings (Energy Performance Decree standard) Brussels Capital Region: The Government's Decree of 21 December 2007 regarding EPB stipulates that new buildings have to have a nearly passive performance and heavy renovated ones very low energy starting in 2015 Flanders: the requirements for new buildings and full renovations are being tightened step by step	2004	Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DGO4 Energy Brussels: IBGE	0	0	
EC-C02bis: Energy performance and certification of buildings (services and communities sectors)	No	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Improving the energy efficiency of buildings (by transposing the EC Directive on energy performance of buildings and establishment of the methodology to be used to evaluate the performance of buildings) Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector	Regulatory	Planned	Improving the energy efficiency of buildings (by transposing the EC Directive on energy performance of buildings and establishment of the methodology to be used to evaluate the performance of buildings): additional steps in the energy performance of buildings (part-time tertiary sector): Flanders: stricter requirements Wallonia: completing application schedule up to 2020	2004	Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DGO4 Energy Brussels: IBGE	91	91	

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EC-C03: Specific energy efficiency measures in the medical, social and education sectors	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector	Economic	Implemented	Subsidies (up to 30% of total investment) to promote RUE in hospitals, retirement homes, social infrastructures and schools + test cases and demonstration projects Flanders: - Imposition of specific EPB requirements for positive clearance by the government for new social housing construction and for full renovation - Imposition of specific EPB requirements as a condition for project funding in the policy areas of welfare, public health and family - An energy correction will be incorporated into social housing rents. - Demonstration projects in social housing construction and school construction - 2020 energy renovation programme in social housing - Grants for meeting the EPB requirements in new and fully renovated school buildings - Grants for rational use of energy in existing school buildings RBC: the Region has developed Local Action Plans for Energy Management (PLAGE). PLAGE projects develop a coherent and coordinated set of measures, which aims at identify the potential for energy savings and	2004	Flanders: VIPA, VMSW, AGIOn, GO! Wallonia: DGO4 Energy Brussels: IBGE	180	180	

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							priorities for action. PLAGE projects were done in hospitals, socials housing but also in some municipalities					
EC-C04: Energy and environmental performance and indoor climatic requirements in industrial buildings	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Transposition of the Directive on the energy performance of buildings to the industrial sector Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Regulatory	Implemented	Transposition of the Directive on the energy performance of buildings to the industrial sector: imposition of energy requirements (including indoors) to industrial buildings (Energy Performance Decree standard)	2004	Brussels: IBGE Wallonia: DGO4 Energy Flanders: VEA	NE		
EC-C05: Financial support for sustainable energy policies in sheltered and social workshops	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	RUE in sheltered and social workshops	Economic	Implemented	Flanders: Specific financial mechanisms to protect low-income populations	2004	Flanders: WSE	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
IP-A01: Implementation of the ETS in the industrial sector	Yes	Industrial processes	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Regulatory	Implemented	Belgian National Allocation Plans 2005-2007 & 2008-2012 European system on scope 2013-2020. The implementation of the measure is limited to the management of the system on the territory (at industry level)	2004	Flanders: LNE Wallonia: AwAC Brussels: IBGE	Impact included in IP-A02	X	

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IP-A02: Long-term Energy/CO_2 efficiency agreements in the industrial sector	Yes	Industrial processes	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Voluntary/ negotiated agreement	Implemented	Flanders: Benchmarking and voluntary agreements through contracts signed with public authorities. Enterprises (directly or through their professional association) make a voluntary commitment to improve their energy efficiency within a certain time horizon. Targets are quantified by benchmarking (within 10% of the best performer) or by energy audit, considering all RUE investments which have an IRR of 12.5%. The audit- and benchmarking agreements expired on 31/12/2014 and were superseded by the energy policy agreement (IP-A02 bis). Wallonia: All voluntary agreements are established on the basis of energy audit conventions, with objectives for 2012. Most industrial sectors are involved. Objectives are fixed on the basis of the audit results, considering all energy saving or CO_2 reduction measures considered feasible and presenting a payback time of up to 4 years.	2004	Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DGO4 Energy Brussels: IBGE Industrial associations	2,627	525	2,102
IP-A02 bis: Long-term Energy/CO_2 efficiency agreements in the industrial sector	Yes	Industrial processes	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Voluntary/ negotiated agreement	Implemented	In Flanders: energy intensive companies with a total annual primary energy consumption of at least 0.1 PJ are encouraged to further reduce their energy consumption by signing the energy policy agreement with the Flanders	2014 (WL) 2015 (VL)	Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DGO4 Energy Brussels: IBGE Industrial associations	Impact included in IP-A02	X	

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							Government. Enterprises (directly or through their professional association) make a voluntary commitment to draft an energy plan, implement all economically viable RUE investments, and conduct a study on the potential for CHP, and heat and cold networks. For non-ETS companies economically viable investments are defined as investments that have an IRR of 12.5%. The IRR of investments with an IRR between 10% and 12.5% needs to be recalculated every year. For ETS companies, economically viable investments are defined as investments that have an IRR of 14%. The IRR of investments with an IRR between 10% and 14% needs to be recalculated every year. In Wallonia: agreements are prolonged until 2020, based now on investments presenting a payback time of up to 5 years. Additional commitments for industries are the establishment of a CO_2 mapping of their activities (carbon balance of the site or GHG life cycle analysis of main products) and feasibility study of potential RES implementation on the industrial site. Each federation must establish an energy/GHG roadmap to 2050.					

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IP-A03: Energy planning in industries	Yes	Industrial processes	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Regulatory	Implemented	In the Flemish Region, the Energy Planning Decision imposes energy-efficiency requirements on establishments with a total annual primary energy consumption of at least 0.1 PJ.	2004	Flanders: VEA	Impact included in IP-A02	X	
IP-A04: Reference Centres and industrial "clusters"	Yes	Industrial processes	CO_2	Demand management/ reduction	Other	Implemented	Creating clustered structures to induce synergies among enterprises involved in energy technologies	2004	Flanders: VEA Wallonia: DGO6 Economy Brussels: IBGE	NE		
IP-A05: Promoting sustainable industrial estates	Yes	Industrial processes	CO_2	Demand management/ reduction	Planning	Implemented	Wallonia: Promoting sustainable industrial sites which encourage transport modal shifts, promote energy integration networks (connecting energy demand and energy production processes) and produce heat and electricity as by-products that are then distributed within industries. Flanders: the development of sustainable industrial sites is promoted. Newly developed industrial sites only receive subsidies when the electricity used by the companies is 100% (bought or self-produced) renewable energy or when any non-renewable energy used is compensated for through emission credits. Extra subsidies are available for the development of multi-modal industrial sites.	2014 (WL) 2015 (VL)	Wallonia: DGO6 Economy	NE		

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IP-A06: Specific financial measures and ecology premiums for industry	Yes	Industrial processes	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Economic	Implemented	Specific financial measures and ecology grants: tax deduction and subsidies for energy saving investments in industry The government of Flanders encourages companies to invest in green high technology, offering them financial compensation by means of the ecology grant and strategic ecology support; and businesses can use the green guarantee for energy saving investments, a system offering better conditions than the generic guarantee scheme. Wallonia: economic expansion subsidies available for RUE, RES promotion and low-carbon processes	2004	FED: Finance FPS	Impact included in IP-A02	X	
IP-B01: HFC and PFC emissions reduction targets	Yes	Industrial processes	HFC PFC	Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases	Regulatory Education	Implemented	Reducing the emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases (HFCs and PFCs) through leak protection requirements, certification requirements for refrigeration companies and their personnel, and inspection campaigns.	2004	FED: Mobility and Transport FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment Flanders: LNE Brussels: IBGE Wallonia: AwAC	NE		

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IP-B02: SF_6 emissions reductions	Yes	Industrial processes	SF_6	Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases	Regulatory Education	Implemented	Reduce SF_6-emissions through compulsory certification of personnel involved in the recovery, collection, recycling, regeneration and destruction of SF_6 from high-voltage switches	2004	Flanders: LNE	NE		
IP-C01: Specific emission reduction agreement with nitric acid producers	Yes	Industrial processes	N_2O	Improved control of fugitive emissions from industrial processes	Voluntary/ negotiated agreement	Implemented	Covenants to reduce N_2O emissions from nitric acid production. Required actions are concluded. Emission reductions are effective	2004	Flanders: LNE Wallonia: AwAC Brussels: IBGE	3,362		3,362
IP-C02: Specific emission reduction agreement with caprolactam producers	No	Industrial processes	N_2O	Improved control of fugitive emissions from industrial processes	Voluntary/ negotiated agreement	Implemented	The N_2O emissions are generated by a caprolactam production site located in the Flemish Region. The Flemish Government is conducting a study in cooperation with this company to identify additional cost efficient measures on the site. On the basis of the results of this study, a decision will be made between several policy options to ensure the identified measures are carried out.	2004	Flanders: LNE	NE		
TR-A01: Mobility plans at local level	Yes	Transports	CO_2	Demand management/ reduction	Planning	Implemented	Federal state: Survey "Journey to work" for companies with 100 people or more (legal obligation). The publication of the results encourages companies to realise an Action Plan for the transport of their employees. Every company gets a personalised report with proposals for measures to improve	2004	FED: Mobility and Transport FPS Brussels: IBGE, AED, communes Wallonia : DGO2 Mobility	0	0	

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							the mobility of its employees. Brussels: Improve mobility plans at local level (schools, enterprises and businesses) by promoting car-sharing and alternatives transport modes.					
TR-A02: Improve and promote public transport	Yes	Transports	CO_2	Modal shift to public transport or non-motorised transport	Planning information	Implemented	Improve and promote public transport by: - continued development of public transport - setting quantified targets with the authorities and including them into their management conventions to increase the use of public transport. - improving infrastructures and services - creating new parking places for cars and bicycles close to train stations - reducing fares for certain categories of travellers - promoting the combined use of bicycle and public transport and therefore including the promotion of bicycles as an objective of public transport companies Federal state: Implementation of Regional Express Network (RER) + Improving the quality of rail services	2004	FED: Mobility and Transport FPS Brussels: IBGE, AED, STIB Flanders: De Lijn, MOW Wallonia: TEC	495	495	

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TR-A03: Promote the use of bicycles	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Modal shift to public transport or non-motorised transport	Economic Planning Information	Implemented	- Tax incentive aiming at stimulating bicycle use for home-work commuting - Promotes the use of bicycles by creating or improving safe and comfortable infrastructures such as bicycle lanes, parking facilities, etc. - Promotion of cycling through public transport companies - Improving intermodality rail-bikes: (notably the measure of the Federal Plan for sustainable Development No. 2: 32815-4): - Installation of bike points and secure parking for bikes at railway stations - Improving intermodality bus/car share/etc.. - bikes by creating parking facilities; deduction increased by 120% for the acquisition and making available of bicycles service intended for work travel or home-workplace journeys by staff, for the maintenance and repair of the bicycles - etc.	2004 (1998 for bicycle use on home-work-place journeys)	FED: Finance FPS Mobility and Transport FPS Brussels: AED, IBGE Flanders: MOW	7.5	7.5	

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TR-A04 : Promote multimodal freight transport	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Improved transport infrastructure Modal shift in freight transport	Economic Planning Information Voluntary/ negotiated agreement	Implemented	Federal state: Rail: - Standardisation of containers 467-a, ITS containers 467-b - Construction of new infrastructures and improvement of existing infrastructures - Offering subsidies for domestic freight transport by train. Waterways: - financial support to the profession - financial support for the purchase of energy efficient barges. Flanders: - implementation of actions in 3E inland Navigation covenant and 3E Inland Navigation Action Plan - increase of the share of inland waterways in freight transport through implementation of the Infrastructure Master Plan for the Flemish waterways - investments in optimal use of shore power on inland waterways - logistics consultants to help companies make modal shift - development of support tools (such as a roadmap for green logistics, simulation model to optimise the time of good flows, best practices in relation to green logistics, etc.) - etc.	2004	FED: Mobility and Transport FPS Wallonia : DGO2 Navigable waterways and intermodality Brussels: Port de Bruxelles Flanders: MOW	79	79	

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TR-A05: Improve road transport efficiency	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Demand management/ reduction	Regulatory	Implemented	Improvement of transport efficiency through congestion/traffic jam management and traffic regulation, including enforcing speed limits, taking circulation measures, and deploying and enforcing optimum traffic circulation speeds.	2004	Brussels: AED	NE		
TR-A06: Parking regulations	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Improved behaviour	Regulatory	Implemented	Urban constraints on parking	2004	Brussels: IBGE, AED, AATL, communes	Impact included in TR-A02	X	
TR-A07: Taxation of road transport	No	Transport	CO_2	Demand management/ reduction	Fiscal	Planned	Working towards an effective pricing of vehicle km by road: - Differentiated kilometre tax for goods vehicles - Trial project on differentiated kilometre tax for passenger cars - Development of a pricing mechanism for passenger cars (dependent on evaluation of the trial project)	2016	Brussels: AFB, AED, IBGE	NE		
TR-A08: Free public transport for commuters	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Modal shift to public transport or non-motorised transport	Economic	Implemented	Free public transport for public services commuters. For other commuters under social regulations (third-party payment), 80% of the travel costs of workers (by train) paid by their employer. This policy ensures that the remaining 20% are paid by the public authorities. (Measure of the Federal Plan for Sustainable Development no. 2 : 32809-1)	2004	FED : Mobility and Transport FPS	Impact included in TR-A02	X	

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TR-B01: Promotion of car-pooling	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Improved behaviour	Regulatory Economic, Information	Implemented	"- Changing the rules of the road, allowing road managers to open a road lane reserved for buses, cars occupied by several people, vehicles used for the transportation company (journey to work). - Extension of Liability (Compulsory Insurance) coverage for carpools. - Insurance for work accidents (mandatory for companies) indemnify the incapacity of the driver and passengers. The journey to work required may include a visit to the collection of car-poolers. - The compensation paid by the employer for the journey to work is not taxable. - The driver can deduct EUR 0.15/km from taxes without having to declare the compensation paid by car-poolers. - Carpooling is being supported fiscally. Home-work travel expenses for using carpooling are deductible as the lump sum rate of 0.€15/km, up to a maximum distance of 25 km (later increased to 50 and 100 km one-way). Flanders: - Stimulation of carpooling - Constructing carpool parking areas	2004 (2002 for tax deductions)	FED: Finance FPS Mobility and Transport FPS Flanders: MOW	10.5	10.5	

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TR-B02: Promotion of car sharing	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Improved behaviour	Planning	Implemented	Promotion of car-sharing The railway company participates in the organisation of shared cars (type Cambio) by reserving parking places for cars shared close to railway stations.	2004	Brussels: IBGE Flanders: Mow BE railway	0.8	0.8	
TR-B03: Promotion of teleworking	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Demand management/ reduction	Regulatory	Implemented	Promoting teleworking	2004	FED: Personnel and Organisation FPS	NE		
TR-B04: Improve freight transport efficiency	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Improved behaviour	Voluntary/ negotiated agreement	Implemented	Optimising timetables, loading and unloading procedures and the logistics of freight transport by road, logistics consultants to help companies make a modal shift, development of support tools (such as roadmap for green logistics, simulation model to optimise the time of good flows, best practices in relation to green logistics, etc.), improvement of manufacture to consumer distribution (including last mile distribution), stimulation of initiatives for green logistics/ return logistics, etc.	2004	Brussels: Port de Bruxelles Flanders: MOW	NE		
TR-B05: Eco-driving	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Improved behaviour	Education Information	Implemented	The measure is now regional Flanders: - Extending Flemish government training courses to include economical driving - Eco-driving training for all public transport bus drivers and instructors	2004	FED: Mobility and Transport FPS Wallonia: TEC Brussels: STIB Flanders: De Lijn, MOW, LNE	107	107	

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							- Equipping public transport busses with driving style meters - Awareness raising campaigns about the vehicle parameters that affect emissions (load, tires, etc.) and eco-driving					
TR-C01: Tax deductions for the purchase of new clean vehicles	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Efficiency improvements of vehicles	Fiscal	Expired	Tax deduction when purchasing clean vehicles: Automatic reduction for purchases by individuals was discontinued in January 2012. A recalculation of the benefit in kind was introduced for company cars. Until end 2012, financial help for the purchase of an electric vehicle (limited to EUR 9 190).	2004	FED: Finance FPS + Mobility and Transport FPS + Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment	11.6	11.6	
TR-C02: Promoting the purchase of clean vehicles	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Efficiency improvements of vehicles	Information	Implemented	Promoting the purchase of clean vehicles by advertising CO_2 emissions controlled and annual publication containing information on CO_2 emissions of all new vehicles on the Belgian market and identifying clean vehicles eligible for tax deduction. Bonuses and penalties exist in the Walloon system for buying a private vehicle according to CO_2 emissions for both new and used cars. The mechanism is now reduced to penalties	2004	FED: Mobility and Transport FPS Wallonia DGO2 Budget	Impact included in TR-C01	X	

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TR-C03: Vehicles' environmental impacts appraisal (ECO-SCORE) and changes to taxes	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Efficiency improvements of vehicles	Fiscal	Implemented	Environmental Impact Assessment of vehicles, reformation of the road fund tax and the tax on entry into service (ECOSCORE)	2004	Wallonia: AwAC Brussels: IBGE Flanders: LNE	Impact included in TR-C01	X	
TR-C04: Specific support for the construction of clean vehicles	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Efficiency improvements of vehicles	Research	Implemented	Specific support for the construction of clean vehicles	2004	Wallonia: DGO6 Economy	NE		
TR-C05: Best available technology for public transport	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Efficiency improvements of vehicles	Regulatory	Implemented	Purchase of clean vehicles for public transport	2004	Wallonia: TEC Brussels: STIB Flanders: De Lijn	NE		
TR-D01: Promoting biofuels	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Low carbon fuels/electric cars	Regulatory	Implemented	1 Mandatory blending of sustainable biofuels 2. Possibility to put non-standardised biofuels on the market	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment + Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy FPS - DG Energy (E2)	1,431	1,431	

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AG-A01: Reducing emissions from cultivation that uses greenhouses (glasshouses)	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector	Economic Information	Implemented	Subsidies, information, promotion of CHP and HP, investigation of available residual energy/CO_2 from industry to be recycled in greenhouses. In the Walloon Region, a subsidy is available to support the design of high efficiency greenhouses. In Flanders, various policy instruments will continue to stimulate energy saving and sustainable and renewable energy production and consumption. These include financial support for energy saving techniques and investments in renewable energy, advice on the rational use of energy in permits, awareness raising, technological service, etc. Additionally, the energy consultant project will be strengthened and a pilot project will be supported in which low-value residual heat from waste incinerators is used to heat (and possibly CO_2-fertilise) clustered greenhouses.	2004	Wallonia: DGO4 Energy Flanders: LV, VEA	NE		
AG-A02: Financial incentives for rational use of energy in agriculture	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector	Economic	Implemented	Financial instruments available for RUE and RES in the private sectors are also made available for agriculture. Moreover, specific financial instruments exist in Flanders for the agriculture sector (see also AG-A01)	2004	Energy administration + Flanders also LV	NE		

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AG-B01: Reduction of GHG emissions from fertilisers and manure usage	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	N_2O CH_4	Reduction of fertiliser/ manure used on cropland; improved livestock management	Information Economic Regulatory	Implemented	Rural development plans are supplemented by specific measures on the rational use of organic and nitrogen-based fertilisers. Such policies, initially aimed at reducing the stress of pollution on surface and underground waters, contribute to the reduction of N_2O and CH_4 emissions. Reductions in livestock sizes are also expected and should also contribute to emissions reductions. Moreover, cross compliance regulations aim to protect pastures: prohibiting pasture reductions, regulating carbon and acidity contents and using measures to combat erosion. Additionally, Flanders takes a number of other actions to further reduce CH_4 and N_2O emissions. Flanders will focus on further research and implementation of nutritional strategies, the composition of feed, good manure management practices, awareness-raising and (the provision of) information. Flanders will also work towards the small-scale anaerobic fermentation of pure manure by giving financial support for small-scale fermenters.	2004	Administrations of agriculture	NE		

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AG-C01: Limiting deforestation and promoting reforestation	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	CO_2	Afforestation and reforestation	Economic	Implemented	Limiting deforestation and encouraging reforestation	2004	Brussels: IBGE Other regions: relevant administrations in collaboration with AwAC (Wallonia) or LNE (Flanders)	NE		
AG-C02: Preserve the ecological stability of forests (certification)	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	CO_2	Afforestation and reforestation	Regulatory	Implemented	FSC & PEFC certification of forests	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment Brussels: IBGE Other regions: relevant administrations in collaboration with AwAC(Wallonia) or LNE (Flanders)	NE		
AG-D01: Wood-energy plan	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	CO_2	Increase in renewable energy	Economic	Implemented	Wallonia: Promotion of wood energy installations (wood heat generators, gasification of wood chips, other recovery techniques). The main targets of the plan are local authorities and municipalities	2004	Wallonia : DGO4 Energy and Walloon rural foundation	NE		
AG-D02: Promote dedicated energy crops	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	CO_2	Increase in renewable energy	Economic	Implemented	Promotion of (dedicated) energy crops	2004	Flemish Region Wallonia: DGO4 Energy, & Walloon rural foundation	NE		

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AG-D03: Specific support to promote biomethanisation	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	CO_2 CH_4	Increase in renewable energy	Economic	Implemented	Specific measures to promote the sector of biomethanisation by the Walloon Region	2004	Wallonia: DGO4 Energy & DGO3 Agriculture	NE		
AG-D04: Quality standards for biofuels (wood pellets)	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	CO_2 N_2O	Increase in renewable energy	Regulatory	Implemented	The federal State has quality standards for solid biofuels to enhance the market and promotes a purchasing policy giving preference to certified wood (FSC, PEFC or equivalent).	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment + Economy, SME, Self-Employed and Energy FPS - DG Energy (E2) + Finance FPS	NE		
WA-A01: Minimise quantities of wastes dumped into landfills	Yes	Waste	CH_4	Reduced landfilling	Regulatory	Implemented	Minimise the quantity of waste going into landfill	2007	FED: Finance FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment + Economy, SME, Self-Employed and Energy FPS - DG Energy (E2) Brussels: IBGE Wallonia : DGO3 Waste management Flanders: OVAM	NE		

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WA-B01: Optimise incineration of wastes	Yes	Waste	CO_2	waste incineration	Economic	implemented	Optimisation of new waste incineration (incinerators)	2004	Brussels: ABP Flanders: OVAM	NE		
WA-C01: Landfill gas flaring and recuperation	Yes	Waste	CH_4	Enhanced CH4 collection and use, improved landfill management	Economic	Implemented	All landfills in operation are equipped with biogas recovery and recuperation of biogas to produce electricity by generating green certificates to help support the costs. Former landfills which are out of operation are equipped with flaring devices. In accordance with EC Directive 1999/31/EC, organic waste is no longer accepted in landfills.	2004	Flanders: OVAM Wallonia: DGO3: waste management	NE		
WA-D01: Biomass flows management	Yes	Waste	CH_4	Increase in renewable energy	Regulatory	Implemented	Management and quality control of biomass available for material recuperation or for energy usage	2004	Brussels: IBGE, ABP	0	0	
WA-E01: Waste refrigerating fluids recuperation and management	Yes	Waste	HFC	Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases	Education Regulatory	Implemented	Reducing F-gas emissions by means of certification requirements for refrigeration companies and their personnel and inspection campaigns.	2004	Brussels: IBGE Flanders: LNE	NE		

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
SE-A01: Climate Change Awareness	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, PFC, SF_6	Awareness raising/ information	Information	Implemented	Websites, brochures, information campaigns, etc.	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment Brussels: IBGE Wallonia: AwAC, DGO4 Energy Flanders : LNE, VEA	NE		
SE-A02: Tools to promote rational energy use and renewable energy	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	Implemented	Development of communication tools concerning climate change, RUE and renewable energy	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment Brussels: IBGE Wallonia: AwAC, DGO4 Energy Flanders : LNE, VEA	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
SE-A03: Environmental awareness in schools	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Education	Implemented	Environmental Care at School (MOS project)	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment Brussels: IBGE Wallonia: AwAC, DGO4 Energy Flanders: LNE, VEA	Impact included in EC-B01	X	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
SE-A04: Ecocampus	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Education	Implemented	Ecocampus programme for Universities	2004	Flanders: LNE	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
SE-A05: Financial support for energy counsellors in inter-professional organisations	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Economic	Implemented	Provision of project grants for energy consultants to inter-professional organisations	2004	Brussels: IBGE Flanders: VEA	NE		
SE-A06: Training of energy managers	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Education	Implemented	Training of energy/Vocational-Technical	2004	Brussels: IBGE Wallonia DGO4 Energy	NE		
SE-A07: Support to local initiatives	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Economic	Expired	Action to support local initiatives	2004	FED: Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy FPS - DG Energy (E2) Brussels: IBGE	NE		
SE-A08: Urban policy	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2 CH_4 N_2O	Awareness raising/ information	Other (local management)	Expired	Urban Policy	2004	FED: Social Integration, Fight against Poverty and Social Economy PPS - Federal Service for Urban policy	NE		

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
SE-B01: Supporting sustainable cooling systems in dwellings	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Education	Implemented	Support to (natural and) renewable cooling	2004	Brussels: IBGE Flanders: relevant administrations LNE, VEA	NE		
SE-B02: Guidance on rational use of energy to low-income communities	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	Implemented	Supporting residents of disadvantaged groups in rational use of energy to meet rational deal with energy	2004	Brussels: IBGE Flanders: VEA & Bond Beter Leefmilieu Wallonia : DGO4 Energy & CPAS	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
SE-B03: Pilot projects in social housing to evaluate sustainable energy measures	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Education	Implemented	Evaluating sustainable energy measures through pilot and demonstration projects in social housing and school construction	2004	Brussels: IBGE Flanders: VMSW	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
SE-B04: Awareness of rational energy use in businesses offices	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	Implemented	Awareness campaign for business offices	2004	Brussels: IBGE, ABE	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
SE-B05: Youth, space and environment project	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Education	Implemented	JeROM project (Youth, Space and Environment)	2004	Flanders: LNE	Impact included in EC-B01	X	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
SE-B06: Guidance on rational energy use in adults associations	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	Implemented	NME for adults (associations)	2004	Flanders: LNE	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
SE-B07: Promotion and financial support for energy audits in individual dwellings	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Economic	Implemented	Promotion and financial support for energy audits in dwellings	2004	Brussels: ABEA Wallonia : DGO4 Energy	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
SE-B08: Energy counsellors	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	Implemented	Availability of energy advisors	2004	Brussels: ABEA	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
SE-B09: Eco-construction	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Planning	Implemented	Ecobuild	2004	Brussels: IBGE	Impact included in EC-B01	X	
SE-C01: Training of energy and building professionals	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Education	Implemented	Training of professionals	2004	Brussels: IBGE	Impact included in EC-B01	X	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
SE-C02: Eco-efficiency scans	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Economic	implemented	Investments in eco-efficiency of SMEs: improve energy efficiency by designing environmentally friendlier products, adapting production processes and better valorising wastes; examining markets to try to adapt to customers' demands and demonstrating benefits of changes (e.g. profitability and better respect of environment)	2004	Regional energy efficiency departments	Impact included in IP-A02	X	
SE-C03: Raise awareness about the reduction of F-gasses in the refrigeration sector	Yes	Cross cutting	HFC	Awareness raising/ information	Information	implemented	Increase specific awareness about cooling needs and solutions through providing information about the relevant legislation and ways to reduce emissions	2004	Flemish Region: LNE Brussels Region: IBGE/BIM Walloon Region: AwAC	NE		
SE-C04: Social responsibility of businesses	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	implemented	Social responsibility of enterprises	2004		NE		
SE-C05: Eco-dynamic label for businesses	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	implemented	The eco-dynamic enterprise label	2004	Brussels: IBGE	NE		
SE-D01: Clean vehicles promotion campaign	Yes	Transports	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	implemented	Promoting the purchase of clean vehicles	2004	Brussels: IBGE	Impact included in TR-C01 and TR-C02	X	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
SE-D02: Eco-driving promotion campaign	Yes	Transports	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	implemented	Awareness raising campaign on eco-driving	2004	Brussels: IBGE Flanders: LNE, MOW	Impact included in TR-B05	X	
SE-D03: Meeting on sustainable mobility needs campaign	Yes	Transports	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Information	implemented	Raise awareness of citizens to satisfy their mobility needs in a sustainable way	2004	Brussels: IBGE Flanders: LNE, MOW	NE		
SE-E01: Knowledge Centre on energy for agriculture and horticulture	Yes	Agriculture and forestry	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Education	implemented	Establishment and supporting of an energy centre for agriculture and horticulture	2004	Flanders: LV	NE		
SE-E02: Environmental accounting/ reporting	No	Cross cutting	CO_2 CH_4 N_2O	Awareness raising/ information	Information	Implemented	Encourage the use of environmental accounting/reporting	2004	Flanders: LV	NE		
SE-E03: Consumer behaviour and improved sustainability of the entire chain	Yes	Cross-cutting	CO_2 CH_4 N_2O	Awareness raising/ information framework policy	Information Voluntary agreement	Implemented	Various plans and strategies focus on consumer behaviour - which can have a major, indirect impact on the climate by making particular choices for food - and on improving the sustainability of the entire food chain. These include the Short Supply Chain Strategic Plan, the Organic Agriculture Strategic Plan, awareness-raising for a more sustainable diet and various projects designed to counter	2008	Flanders: LV, LNE, Interdepartmental working group on food loss	NE		

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
							food loss and waste, and to maximise the use of biowaste and organic by-products.					
OB-A01: Sustainable public procurement	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Economic	Implemented	Sustainable public procurement	2004	FED: pilot : Sustainable Development PPS (Federal Public Planning Services) --> all the federal services should implement this action Brussels: Public bodies	NE		
OB-A02 : Sustainable criteria for community catering	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Economic	Expired	Optimisation of catering on the basis of sustainability criteria	2008	FED: Sustainable Development PPS (Federal Public Planning Services)	NE		
OB-A03: Environmental management system	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Planning	Implemented	Establishment of an environmental management system	2004	FED: coordinator : Sustainable Development PPS (Federal Public Planning Services) --> all the federal services should implement the system Brussels: Public bodies	7.3	7.3	

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
OB-B01: Rational Use of energy in public buildings	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Awareness raising/ information	Planning	Implemented	RUE in public buildings Implementation Federal State Council of Ministers of Leuven of 18 March 2007	2004	FED: Public buildings (régie des bâtiments); FEDESCO (Federal Energy Services Company) (limited company under private law); SNCB-Holding (public enterprise) for station building Brussels: Public bodies	39	39	
OB-B02: Third-party financing in public buildings	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector	Planning	Expired	Establishment of a third-party investor to improve the energy efficiency of public buildings (FEDESCO)	2004	FED: FEDESCO (Federal Energy Services Company) (limited company under private law)	Impact included in EC-C01	X	
OB-B03: Promoting rational energy use in local communities	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector	Information	Implemented	Promotion of RUE with the municipalities and communities (local authorities)	2004	Brussels: Public bodies, communes, hospitals, schools	NE		

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
OB-C01: Mobility plan for civil servants of different administrative organisations sharing a common office building	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Demand management reduction	Planning	Implemented	Mobility plan	2004	Brussels: Public bodies, companies (>200 employees(2004-2010); >100 employees (From 2011)	Impact included in TR-A01	X	
OB-C02: Promotion of alternative transport in public services	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Modal shift to public transport or non-motorised transport	Information	Implemented	Stimulating alternative use in transport/free ride on public transport for members of administrations: free public transport is provided for journey to work in the Federal Public Service and in the Walloon and Flemish Regions.	2004	FED: Mobility and Transport FPS Brussels: Public bodies, companies (>200 employees(2004-2010); >100 employees (From 2011)	NE		
OB-C03: Promoting bicycle use in public services	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Modal shift to public transports or non -motorised transport	Economic	Implemented	Rewarding the use of bicycles in administrations: financial incentives, purchase of bicycles for service (in Federal public Service) + installation of showers for bicycle users	2004	FED: Finance FPS Mobility and Transport FPS Brussels: Public bodies, companies (>200 employees)	Impact included in TR-A03	X	
OB-C04: Promoting teleworking in public services	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Demand management reduction	Planning	Implemented	Experiences of teleworking in administrations	2006	FED: Personnel and Organisation FPS	NE		

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
OB-C05: Eco-driving training in public services	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Improved behaviour	Education	Implemented	Eco-driving training in public services	2004	Brussels: STIB	Impact included in TR-B05	X	
OB-C06: Offsetting air travel GHG emissions in public administrations	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Improved behaviour	Economic	Implemented	Offsetting CO_2 emissions for air transport. Applied at federal level	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - SE B&CG LOG Brussels: Public bodies	NE		
OB-C07: Purchase of clean vehicles by public administrations	Yes	Transport	CO_2	Efficiency improvement of vehicles	Economic	Implemented	Purchase of clean vehicles by public administrations	2004	FED: Personnel and Organisation FPS --> use by all FPSs Wallonia Brussels: Public bodies, STIB	Impact included in TR-C01	X	
Flexibility mechanisms	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC, PFC	Framework policy	Economic	Implemented	Purchase flexibility mechanisms during the Kyoto period to reduce emission levels. Federal State: buys emission rights up to 12.2 million tons of CO_2 equivalent during the period 2008-2012 through an annual fund of 25 million euro Flemish Region: 17 Mt CO_2-eq in the Kyoto period (2008-2012) Brussels Capital Region: 0.155 Mt Walloon Region: 0.087 Mt	2004	FED: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment FPS - DG Environment Brussels: IBGE	NE		

Name of mitigation action	Included in with measures GHG projection scenario	Sector(s) affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Total 2020	ESD 2020	ETS 2020
Ecocheques	Yes	Cross cutting	CO_2	Sensitisation/information	Economic	Implemented	Cheques as part of employee pay, intended to finance the acquisition of ecological goods and services. These cheques are exempt from taxes and social contributions.	2009	National Labour Council	58	58	
Green loans	Yes	Conservation of energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvements of buildings	Economic	Expired	A temporary measure, only applicable to loans awarded between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2011.	2009	FED: Finance FPS	161	161	

Emissions reduction per cluster

The estimated impact of the implementation of the measures is set out in CTF Table 3. The table gives these estimates for the 4 main areas: electricity generation, industry, buildings and transport and for ecocheques and green loans.

The structure of the main areas contained in the NCP has been slightly altered here in order to highlight the most salient facts. Accordingly, measures linked to the public authorities leading by example have been allocated to the different corresponding areas.

Total quantifiable mitigation impacts amount to 35,834 kt in 2020, which is an order of magnitude of some 31% of global GHG emissions in 2013. 50% of that potential resides in the improvement of energy efficiency in buildings. The contribution of RES for electricity production amounts to around 25%.

Obviously, the contribution of mitigation measures in the field of transport remains rather low. It shows the difficulty of establishing reduction measures in that sector, but also the difficulty of estimating the impact of such measures.

Generally speaking, impacts presented in the above table are only **orders of magnitude**. The uncertainties linked to the estimate of "ex ante" impacts can be very significant, due to the quality of statistics and the numerous assumptions that have to be stated.

Table 4.5 Impact of the measures per cluster

Field of action		Clusters of measures		Estimate of mitigation impact 2020	
				(kt eq CO_2)	(%)
EP	Energy production and conversion	EP-A	Environmentally friendly energy production	9,485	26.5%
		EP-B	Energy efficient electricity production		
EC	Energy conservation in buildings	EC-A	Cross-cutting issues	13,979	50.2%
		EC-B	Residential sector	3,589	
		EC-C(*)	Tertiary sector	430	
IP	Reduce industrial emissions	IP-A	Energy efficiency in industry	2,627	16.7%
		IP-B	Reduce F-gases emissions		
		IP-C	Reduce N_2O emissions in industrial processes	3,362	
TR	Sustainable transport	TR-A	Promote the intermodality of transport means	582	6.0%
		TR-B	Improve transport efficiency	118	
		TR-C	Promoting environmentally friendly vehicles	12	
		TR-D	Promoting biofuels	1,431	
Varia	Ecocheques		Ecocheques	58	0.6%
	Green loans		Green loans	161	
	TOTAL			**35,834**	**100.0%**

(*) including : OB-A03: Environmental management system (public buildings)
OB-B01: Rational use of energy in public buildings

Impact per gas

The vast majority of these measures affect the CO_2 emissions of the sectors concerned. Exceptions to this are as follows:

- In industry, specific measures taken to reduce N_2O emissions from industrial processes in the production of nitric acid and caprolactam;
- In waste treatment, the recovery of landfill gases (CH_4) and its use as biogas to generate electricity;
- Measures to inspect and maintain refrigeration systems in order to limit fluorinated gas leakages;
- In agriculture, managing nitrates to reduce N_2O emanations, and reducing the number of bovine livestock, which in turn reduces CH_4.

In CTF Table 3, evaluations of emissions reductions only relate to **CO_2 emissions,** except for the case of industrial N_2O emissions. That measure alone is responsible of 9.3% of the total mitigation potential that could be estimated in the table

In agriculture and waste treatment, actual emission reductions are not quantified. They are due to the measures that underpin the climate policy, but which are the result of implementing other sectoral policies, such as the European agricultural policy and regional agricultural policies, as well as the regional waste management plans.

The impact of such policies can already be seen in the emissions inventories.

Long-term impacts

Many of the measures from the National Climate Plan concern support for investments whose effects will be sustained for several years, or even decades. The long-term impact of such measures is linked to the technical or economic service life of the equipment concerned.

This is especially the case for investment in infrastructure: building insulation, construction of new low-energy buildings and facilities, but also, for example, infrastructures that encourage modal shifts. Investments such as loading docks, broad gauge waterways, railway adaptations, and the purchase of rail machinery cover facilities with a service life in excess of 50 years.

For measures to upgrade the energy efficiency of heating and domestic hot water production facilities, average service life can be 20 years or more. This will also be the case for infrastructure that uses renewable energy sources, whose service life varies depending on the technology implemented.

In contrast, initiatives aimed at changing behaviour may need to be maintained or repeated over several years, at least until a real change in mentality across all sections of society is visible.

Policies and measures that are no longer applied

For budgetary reasons, and since these are competences due to be transferred to the Regions as part of the last constitutional reform, the Federal Government abolished tax relief on energy-saving investments in private homes in 2012. Support for roof insulation was maintained, but was ultimately abolished in 2015.

On 1 January 2012, the tax relief for "clean" vehicles was withdrawn for budgetary reasons.

The federal authority put an end to third-party financing for the renovation of federal public buildings. Renovation projects continued however under the direct authority of the Federal Building Agency.

Impact of response measures

Actions taken are intended to contribute to preventing dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Adverse impacts of climate change are thus globally reduced when Annex I countries (and Belgium among them) take measures aiming to reduce GHG emissions through energy savings and the promotion of renewable energy sources. Furthermore, most of those actions contribute to reduce environmental pollution related to the use of fossil fuels.

Belgian policies and measures address not only fossil-fuel combustion but also emissions of all gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol, such as methane and nitrogen protoxide from agriculture and waste management or F-gases in refrigeration systems, thus ensuring a balanced distribution of efforts and limiting the potential impact of single measures that are too specific.

Belgium is a Member State of the European Union and, as such, designs and implements most of its policies in the framework of EC directives, regulations, decisions and recommendations. For instance, Belgium has implemented the European liberalisation of electricity and natural gas markets and is involved in the European Emissions Trading Scheme, all actions aiming to address market imperfections and to better reflect externalities in energy/CO_2 prices.

Various international bodies have identified areas where progress could be made to decrease fossil fuel subsidies in Belgium. Belgium has abolished subsidies supporting the use of coal and other fossil fuels for energy production and expects these measures to have a positive health impact on the long term.

The Belgian agricultural policies and the promotion of biofuels are developed within the European common policies. The new EC common agriculture policy now tends to support quality products and environmental respect instead of large volumes of production, and should create market conditions more accessible to products from developing countries. Concerning biofuels, acknowledging that their de-

velopment could create pressures on food prices and on land and forest management, especially in developing countries, the EC has established strict sustainability criteria which in particular include not supporting biofuels from land with high biodiversity value (primary forest and wooded land, protected areas or highly bio-diverse grasslands), or from land converted from wetlands, peatlands or continuously forested areas. It will also be very cautious about any broader environmental and social aspects such as air, water and soil quality and labour conditions.

Belgium also uses flexibility mechanisms, particularly in its participation in clean development mechanisms (CDM) projects. Actions in that domain include direct funding of projects or participation in carbon credit funds. The selection of CDM projects applies sustainability criteria based on the internationally recognised so-called "Gold Standards" checklist, addressing environmental aspects (including bio-diversity), social sustainability and development, quality of life and labour, and techno-economic aspects including employment and technological autonomy.

4.2. Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land-use change and forestry activities

For quantification of the progress to 2020 targets, the development of GHG emissions is the key indicator. GHG emissions of EU-28 are calculated as the sum of MS emissions. With this, GHG emissions of Belgium are part of EU-28 emissions with a percentage of 3% in the year 2013.

The development of GHG emissions is reported in CTF Table 4 for Belgium.

The use of flexible mechanisms takes place on the one hand by operators in the EU ETS, on the other hand by governments for the achievement of ESD targets. For information on the use in the ETS please see the 2nd BR of the European Union.

The use of flexible mechanisms under the ESD cannot be quantified in the moment: As the compliance assessment for the first year 2013 under the ESD will only take place in 2016, any potential use of units for the first year will only take place in 2016.

CTF Table 4 Report on progress

	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	Comments
Total (without LULUCF) (2015 submission)	kt CO_2 eq	133,337.99	122,948.75	119,220.12	119,424.13	
Contribution from LULUCF (2014 submission) (*)	kt CO_2 eq	215.12	203.33	191.5	NA	See table 4(a) II
Market-based mechanisms under the Convention	number of units	50,099,783.00	46,168,337.00	43,001,347.00	46,364,638.00	
	kt CO_2 eq	50,099.79	46,168.34	43,001.35	46,364.64	
Other market-based mechanisms	number of units					
	kt CO_2 eq					

(*) Emissions in the LULUCF sector are not included under the Convention target but are given in this table for transparency purposes.

Figures on the use of market mechanisms in Table 4 relate exclusively to the Belgian part of the EU target. Data in Table 4 do not count towards the 2020 target.

As a KP Party, Belgium supplemented Table 4(a)II in its 2014 submission (no KP submission in 2015 due to CRF Reporter issues), but not Table 4(a)I.

CTF Table 4(a)II[8]

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK ACTIVITIES	BY (5)	Net emissions/removals (1)						Accounting Parameters (7)	Accounting Quantity (8)
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total (6)		
		(Gg CO_2 equivalent)							
A. Article 3.3 activities									
A.1. Afforestation and reforestation									-1,421.73
A.1.1. Units of land not harvested since the beginning of the commitment period (2)		-261.32	-272.80	-284.31	-295.86	-307.45	-1,421.73		-1,421.73
A.1.2. Units of land harvested since the beginning of the commitment period (2)									NO
A.2. Deforestation		505.67	499.31	499.43	499.19	498.95	2,502.55		2,502.55
B. Article 3.4 activities									
B.1. Forest management (if elected)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
3.3 offset (3)								1,080.82	NA
FM cap (4)								550.00	NA
B.2. Cropland management (if elected)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
B.3. Grazing Land management (if elected)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
B.4. Revegetation (if elected)	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00

8 This table is based on 2014 submission. See explanation in the Preamble.

CTF Table 4(b) Reporting on progress

	Quantity of units	kt CO_2 eq	Comments
2010			
Kyoto Protocol Units	50,099,783.00	50,099.79	
AAUs	49,457,875.00	49,457.88	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
ERUs	75,453.00	75.45	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
CERs	566,455.00	566.46	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
tCERs	0.00	0.00	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
lCERs	0.00	0.00	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
Units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention			
Units from other market-based mechanisms			
TOTAL	**50,099,783.00**	**50,099.79**	**Disaggregation of the use of KP units at annual level is not relevant for the first commitment period of the KP.**
2011			
Kyoto Protocol Units	46,168,337.00	46,168.34	
AAUs	39,937,629.00	39,937.63	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
ERUs	550,873.00	550.87	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
CERs	5,679,835.00	5,679.84	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
tCERs	0.00	0.00	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
lCERs	0.00	0.00	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
Units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention			
Units from other market-based mechanisms			
TOTAL	**46,168,337.00**	**46,168.34**	**Disaggregation of the use of KP units at annual level is not relevant for the first commitment period of the KP.**

2012			
Kyoto Protocol Units	43,001,347.00	43,001.35	
AAUs	32,993,6320.00	32,993.63	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
ERUs	4,767,386.00	4,767.39	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
CERs	5,240,641.00	5,240.64	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
tCERs	0.00	0.00	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
lCERs	0.00	0.00	(1 unit = 1 ton CO_2 eq)
Units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention			
Units from other market-based mechanisms			
Total	**43,001,347.00**	**43,001.35**	**Disaggregation of the use of KP units at annual level is not relevant for the first commitment period of the KP.**

2010 (ETS) emissions have been retired in 2011 and have been reported in the 2012 SEF [Table 2(a) Annual internal transaction] submission over Retirement.

2011 (ETS) emissions have been retired in 2012 and have been reported in the 2013 SEF [Table 2(a) Annual internal transaction] submission over Retirement.

2012 (ETS) emissions have been retired in 2013 and have been reported in the 2014 SEF [Table 2(a) Annual internal transaction] submission over Retirement.

N.B.:

In general, in the EU, the use of flexible mechanisms takes place, on the one hand, by operators in the EU ETS, and, on the other hand, by governments for the achievement of ESD targets. Tables for Report on Progress' information relating to market based Mechanisms are **partial** up to 2012 because they concern **only the ETS sector**.

Since 2013, it has no longer been possible to track the use of flexible mechanisms in the EU ETS directly through information on the EUTL public website: CERs and ERUs are exchanged into EUAs and after the exchange they cannot be further tracked as CERs or ERUs. These exchanges will become public at installation level two years after transfers conducted with this initial information reflecting use in 2013 become available in 2016.

The use of flexible mechanisms under the ESD cannot be quantified either at this moment: As the compliance assessment for the first year 2013 under the ESD will only take place in 2016, any potential use of units for 2013 will only take place in 2016. Thus, for the year 2013 no data are currently available to report on. ■

5. Projections for 2015-2035

5.1 Projections

This section of the report is mainly based upon the report on PAMs and projections reported by Belgium to the EU Commission under article 14 of the EU's Greenhouse gas Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR)[1]. It presents a "With Existing Measures" (WEM) scenario, including implemented and adopted regional and federal measures at the end of 2014, for the projected Belgian greenhouse gas emissions over the period 2015-2030. For the reference year 2012, emission data are provided based on the inventory submission in 2014 taking into account the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

The reported projections are the sum of the bottom-up projections of the three Regions (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels-Capital) which are calibrated on the regional energy balances. The bottom-up approach starts from the demand side and the consumption needs of the different sectors (industry, domestic, tertiary, transport, etc.) to result in sectoral energy projections. Within this approach, relations between energy consumption, activity levels and energy prices are assessed at a sectoral level.

To validate the projections, the compiled regional bottom-up projections are compared with national projections calculated by the Federal Planning Bureau (FPB) based on a macro-sectoral top-down econometric model (HERMES). These national top-down modelled projections are directly linked to macro-economic assumptions.

For more information, see also the Belgian national system[2] on projections report under article 12 of the EU's (MMR)[3].

The greenhouse gas emission projections were drawn up in the course of 2014-2015, based on the most recent information available on the macro-economic context and policy implementation. Sensitivity analyses have been performed for the "with existing measures" scenario.

Descriptions of the models used for the calculation of the regional and national

1 http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/be/eu/mmr/art04-13-14_lcds_pams_projections/envvprztq/2015-04-24_Report_assessment_projected_progress_Belgium_2015.pdf.

2 http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/be/eu/mmr/art04-13-14_lcds_pams_projections/envvfldug/.

3 Belgium's national system for policies end measures and projections and the quality assurance and control (QA/QC) programme as required under Regulation (EU) no 525/2013.

projections are included in annex 1 of the Belgian report under article 14 of the EU's (MMR)[4].

5.1.1 General projection Assumptions

The following general assumptions are used in the calculations of both the national top-down and regional bottom-up emission projections.

All currently implemented and adopted policies and measures taken into account in the 'with existing measures' (WEM) scenario are presented in the reporting template.

The section below summarises the general assumptions included in the WEM scenario 2015-2035 in the reporting template, developed by the Regions. The national 'with existing measures' projections 2015-2030 are the sum of the Flemish, Walloon and Brussels projections. The electricity production and the bunker fuels sector are modelled at national level.

The regional energy related projections are based on regional energy statistics. Contrarily to the federal energy statistics (EUROSTAT) which consist of sales data, the regional energy statistics are based on consumption data.

Although the most up-to-date information has been used, the methodology as such was not changed since Belgium's first biennial report.

This is particularly important for the transport sector: the regional CO_2 emission projections for road transport are based on regional mobility data (vehicle kilometres, etc.) while the national top-down CO_2 emission projections for road transport are based on fuel sold.

5.1.1.1 Emission factors

Emission factors reported in the 'Belgium's Greenhouse Gas Inventory (1990-2012) National Inventory Report' have been adjusted to 2006 IPCC inventory guidelines so they can be used for the calculation of the projections.

More specifically, the emission factors for the energy related CO_2 projections (CRF Cat 1A Fuel Combustion Activities) are presented in Table 5.1. The emission factors for coke, petroleum coke, coke oven gas, refinery gas and blast furnace gas are adjusted values based on inquiries within the sector, in contrast to the other factors, which are IPCC default values. In the Brussels-Capital Region, waste emission factors are estimated based on measurements in the incinerator.

Table 5.1 Emission factors used for the energy related CO_2 emission projections

Fuel	Emission factor (kt CO_2/PJ)		
	Flanders	Wallonia	Brussels
Hard coal	94.6	94.6	94.6
Cokes	107.0	108.2	
Brown coal, lignite		101.2	
Other solids (waste, etc.)	Variable	Variable	814.85
Natural gas	56.1	56.1	56.1
Cokes oven gas	44.4	47.7	
Blast furnace gas	260.0		
Refinery gas	57.6		
Heavy fuel oil	77.4	77.4	77.4
Petroleum cokes	97.5	100.8	
Light fuel oil, gas oil	74.1	74.1	74.1
Gasoline	70.0	69.3	
LPG	63.1	63.1	63.1
Other petroleum products	73.3	73.3	

[4] http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/be/eu/mmr/art04-13-14_lcds_pams_projections/envvprztq/2015-04-24_Report_assessment_projected_progress_Belgium_2015.pdf.

5.1.1.2 Global Warming Potential

CO_2 equivalent emission projections 2012-2035 are calculated using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values specified in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (Table 5.2).

5.1.1.3 Climate assumptions

The regional bottom-up projections for the residential and tertiary sector are calculated assuming a number of degree-days for the period 2012-2035 equivalent to the average degree-days of the 2004-2013 period. This average is equal to 1,864 degree-days (reference 15/15) and characterises a mild climate. The information concerning the reference year (2012) is based on the real number of degree-days (1919).

5.1.1.4 Demographic evolution

The demographic projections presented in Table 5.3 are based on the prospects presented in 2014 by the Federal Planning Bureau (DGSIE-ADSEI Bureau Fédéral du Plan-Federaal Planbureau, 2014) and take into account the observations of January 1st 2013. They were calculated per age, gender and district.

Statistics and projections for the number of households and for the average household size are submitted by each region. The average household size for Brussels-Capital Region is considered constant since there is no reliable information that justifies a change in the dwellings size.

5.1.1.5 CO_2 prices

CO_2 prices are especially relevant for the choice of fuels in the electricity sector and industrial installations covered by the EU-ETS. A CO_2 price of $€_{2010}$ 7 for the year 2010 with a gradual increase to $€_{2010}$ 57 for 2035 in the WEM scenario was suggested by the EC (Table 5.4). For the projections this evolution of CO_2 price has been taken into account.

Table 5.2 Global warming potentials

Greenhouse Gas	GWP
CO_2	1
CH_4	25
N_2O	298

Table 5.3 Demographic evolution

	Statistics	Projections				
	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population Belgium	11,035,948	11,220,674	11,489,541	11,715,960	11,894,652	12,037,892
Population Flanders	6,350,765	6,444,163	6,581,826	6,697,727	6,787,135	6,857,967
Population Wallonia	3,546,329	3,596,066	3,678,940	3,760,148	3,834,189	3,899,180
Population Brussels	1,138,854	1,180,445	1,228,775	1,258,085	1,273,328	1,280,745
Number of households Belgium	4,740,716	4,847,892	5,037,558	5,166,332	5,274,076	5,371,782
Number of households Flanders	2,675,929	2,692,211	2,804,547	2,882,994	2,950,293	3,015,324
Number of households Wallonia	1,522,476	1,596,228	1,650,653	1,687,089	1,720,310	1,749,470
Number of households Brussels	542,311	559,453	582,358	596,249	603,473	606,988
Average household size Belgium	2.33	2.31	2.28	2.27	2.26	2.24
Average household size Flanders	2.37	2.35	2.32	2.30	2.28	2.26
Average household size Wallonia	2.33	2.29	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
Average household size Brussels	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11

Table 5.4 CO_2 prices

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
EU ETS carbon price (in €2010/tCO_2)	7	10	14	35	57

5.1.2 Projections by sector

5.1.2.1 The power sector (electricity production)

The projections for the electricity production sector are modelled using the Flemish energy and greenhouse gas simulation model at national level. Projections for the electricity production consider:

- the evolution of electricity demand (in some sectors);
- the evolution of electricity production park and production efficiencies;
- the import of electricity;
- fuel cost;
- time slices (electricity demand differs in winter and in summer, as at night or daytime).

Table 5.5 shows the demand and supply data on the electricity sector for Belgium (TWh). Demand data do not include own use of electricity production plants. Own use is considered indirectly through reduced net efficiencies of electricity plants in model calculations. The 2012 electricity production had been modelled and can differ from the 2012 energy statistics.

The assumptions above show an annual increase in electricity demand between 2012 and 2035 of 0.5%. Trans-boundary electricity trading is considered exogenous in the modelling of electricity production. The actual evolution of the net-import will mainly depend on new trans-boundary transport capacities, commercial opportunities and the location of new production plants.

The WEM scenario integrates the progressive phase-out of nuclear energy in Belgium. In 2003, the Federal Government decided to progressively phase out the production of electricity using nuclear fission energy by limiting the operating lives of existing ones to 40 years and prohibited the construction of new nuclear power plants. In July 2012, the Federal Government confirmed this timetable except for one nuclear unit, Tihange 1, whose operation lifetime was extended by 10 more years. This decision was confirmed in a law (18 December 2013). The timetable for the nuclear power phase-out between 2015 and 2025 mentioned in Table 5.6 (as enshrined in article 4 of this law) has been taken into account in the WEM scenario.

More recently, the Government decided to extend the operation lifetime of Doel 1 and Doel 2 (by 10 years) as well. However, this decision is still subject to the agreement of the owner of these two power plants and to the approval of the Federal Agency for Nuclear Control (FANC). This extension has been considered as a sensitivity analysis (see section 5.1.5.2).

Table 5.7 shows the shares of nuclear, fossil fuel and renewables in total domestic electricity production. A large part of the base demand (base load) is met by nuclear plants, CHP installations and renewable energy (wind, PV and biomass).

Table 5.5 Electricity demand and supply for Belgium

[TWh]	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Demand Wallonia	23.2	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Demand Flanders	60.2	60.4	62.6	64.4	66.4	68.7
Demand Brussels	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7
Demand Belgium (*)	89.4	89.9	92.9	94.9	97.0	99.3
Net import (balance export – import)	**10.0**	**5.5**	**3.3**	**13.7**	**21.0**	**21.3**
Production	79.4	84.4	89.6	81.2	76.0	78.0

(*) Total demand (demand + use for pumping + distribution losses) = total supply (net import + production)

Table 5.6 Nuclear phase out (under the Law of 18 December 2013)

Nuclear unit	Capacity (MW)	Closing date
Doel 1	433	15 February 2015
Doel 2	433	1 December 2015
Doel 3	1,006	1 October 2022
Doel 4	1,039	1 July 2025
Tihange 1	962	1 October 2025
Tihange 2	1,008	1 February 2023
Tihange 3	1,046	1 September 2025

The share of renewables in total domestic electricity production amounted to 13% in 2012 and increases to 32% in 2035. The policy and measures to support and promote renewable energy in the three Regions are described in Section 4.

The share of gas in total domestic electricity production increases from 25% in 2012 to 64% in 2035, while the share of nuclear declines from 57% to 0%. This increase of the share of gas is the result of the electricity demand increase and of the closure of the nuclear plants. The production of the closed nuclear plants is mainly replaced by combined cycle gas turbines and renewable energy sources.

The calculation of the CH_4 and N_2O emissions of the electricity production sector is performed applying the CH_4 and N_2O emission factors to the final energy carriers. Wood and other biomass burning is only taken into account for the projections of CH_4 emissions.

For the CO_2 emission projections originating from waste incineration, each Region applies its own methodology as specified in the NIR. The CO_2 emissions from waste incineration with energy recuperation are reported in the energy sector as 'other fuels', for the non-organic part, and as 'biomass', for the organic part. The emissions from 1 industrial waste incinerator in the Flemish Region (auto-generator) are allocated to CRF category 1A4a. CO_2 emissions originating from flaring activities are allocated to the waste sector.

5.1.2.2 The (energy) conversion sector

5.1.2.2.1 Refineries

Refining is an activity that only takes place in the Flemish Region. The emission projections assume that the capacity of the refineries in Belgium will not increase after 2012. The energy consumption of the refineries decreases between 2012 and 2035 taking into account the expected energy efficiency improvement.

The N_2O and CH_4 emission projections from refining activities are estimated by applying emission factors to the final energy carriers. The CH_4 emissions have a diffuse character and include the flaring emission projections for the Flemish Region.

5.1.2.2.2 Coke production

Flanders

In Flanders the scenario assumes one coke production plant in the steel industry operating at maximum capacity in the period 2012-2035 (Table 5.8), and equipped with a desulphurisation unit.

Wallonia

In Wallonia, the last coke factory was closed in 2013 and it is not expected that a new plant will be built.

Table 5.7 Share of nuclear, fossil fuel and renewable in total domestic electricity production

Share in total domestic electricity production (%)	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Share of coal	1.9%	3.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Share of oil	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Share of natural gas	24.6%	28.4%	29.4%	46.6%	65.6%	63.9%
Share of renewables, including biomass	12.7%	14.6%	24.0%	29.6%	30.1%	32.0%
Share of nuclear	56.5%	49.9%	42.9%	19.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Share of other (incl. waste)	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%

Table 5.8 Coke production in the Flemish and Walloon Regions

Coke production (Mt)	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Flanders	1.262	1.262	1.262	1.262	1.262	1.262
Wallonia	0.576	0	0	0	0	0

5.1.2.3 Fugitive emissions from fuels

Flanders

Projections of fugitive CH_4 emissions from the distribution of natural gas in Flanders are calculated based on assumptions on the evolution of the natural gas network and the gradual replacement of pig iron pipes by PE, PVC or steel. The expansion of the natural gas network in Flanders is estimated taking into account the increase of the number of households and the number of houses in residential areas with the possibility to connect to the natural gas distribution grid.

Wallonia

Calculation of CH_4 emissions from the distribution of natural gas in Wallonia is based on the assumption that the network does not experience further expansion. Pig iron pipes and asbestos cement pipes will continue to be replaced, all new distribution pipes being made of steel or PE/PVC.

Brussels-Capital Region

Fugitive emissions considered in Brussels-Capital Region are due to the distribution of natural gas; the methane emissions are calculated assuming that all pig iron pipes will be replaced by PE/PVC pipes in order to reduce the leakage rate (5); the replacement of pipes will be finished by the year 2015 (6). After that, the emissions remain constant since the network will not be extended.

5.1.2.4 The industrial sector

Projections of energy use in the industry sector are based on assumptions of activities and sometimes also the energy intensity (amount of energy used per unit of activity). These assumptions differ between the Regions and reflect the differences in industrial activities. Table 5.9 and Table 5.10 present the basic assumptions taken into account to establish the industrial CO_2-emissions projections for each Region. It lists for each major industrial sector the assumed activity growth rates until 2035.

Table 5.9 Activity assumptions for the industrial sector in Flanders (relative to 2012)

Sector	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
1A1b. Petroleum refining	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1A1c. Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1A2a. Iron and steel	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.05
1A2b. Non-ferrous metals	1.00	1.02	1.14	1.21	1.29	1.30
1A2c. Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.14	1.20	1.27
1A2d. Pulp, paper and print	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.21	1.35	1.46
1A2e. Food processing, beverages and tobacco	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.18	1.26	1.37
1A2f. Other	1.00	1.04	1.13	1.22	1.31	1.45

5.1.2.4.1 Energetic CO_2 emission in the industrial sector

Flanders

The energy consumption and CO_2 emissions have been modelled taking into account the expected energy efficiency improvement of the Flemish energy covenant until 2020.

Activity projections for the different sub-sectors were considered for the energy and emission calculations of the industrial sector (Table 5.9).

Wallonia

Table 5.10 presents the assumptions made concerning the evolution of activity variables.

Between 2010 and 2015, rates of change of activities are based on estimates of market growth or perspectives of industrial sectors, investment projects and equipment closures that have occurred or have been announced.

The resulting rates are listed in Table 5.10. After 2015, large installations are assumed to be maintained in activity. Expected structural changes are taken into account when known.

All major industries are involved in 'second generation' branch agreements whereby they are committed to improve their energy/CO_2 efficiency by 2020. For the period 2012-2020, it has been assumed that, for each sector, the improvement of

Table 5.10 Activity and energy intensity assumptions for the industrial sector in Wallonia

Sector	Sub-sector	Activity variable (%/year)				
		2012-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035
Steel	Electric steel	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hot rolling	-7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Cold rolling	-12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other steel enterprises	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Cogeneration	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Coke ovens	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cement	Grey clinker dry process	1.9%	1.8%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	Grey clinker wet process	2.5%	2.3%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	White cement clinker wet process	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Cement production	1.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lime	Lime production	3.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Dolomite production	1.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other lime activities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Glass	Flat glass	-12.0%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
	Hollow glass	2.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Glass fibre and glass wool	2.9%	2.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%

Sector	Sub-sector	Activity variable (%/year)				
		2012-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035
Chemical	Organic and inorganic chemicals	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
	Nitric acid	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Parachemicals	2.3%	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
	Ammonia	2.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other fertilisers (phosphates)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Oxygen	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
	Cogeneration	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Paper	Chemical pulp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Integrated graphic paper	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other graphic paper	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
	Household paper	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
	Other paper & pulp	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	Cogeneration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Food industry		1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Metal products		1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Non-ferrous metals		0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Other industries		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%

energy efficiency and the reduction of specific CO_2 emissions up to 2020 will be those of the commitments contained in the sectoral agreement. For the period 2020-2035, an improvement in energy efficiency of 0.3% per annum has been taken into account. The assumptions on energy efficiency improvements are shown in Table 5.11.

As far as the activities of the large energy consumers are concerned, the following assumptions are made.

Iron and steel production

In the iron and steel sector, the sinter plants, steelworks and oxygen blast furnaces were all closed in 2011. The following other closures have been taken into account: the coke plant of Seraing, the hot rolling mill of Chertal and half the cold treatment plants of ArcelorMittal in 2013; the power station of Seraing in January 2015. The remaining production facilities have been assumed to produce in line with historical production levels (EAF furnaces, hot and cold rolling, downstream treatments).

The potential for creating new facilities for producing steel is not taken into account. The location of new plants is determined on the basis of financial and logistical criteria that are no longer met in Wallonia.

Table 5.11 Assumptions on energy efficiency improvements for the industrial sector in Wallonia

Sector	2012-2020 (%/year)	2021-2035 (%/year)
Steel	-0.75%	-0.30%
Chemicals	-0.81%	-0.30%
Cement	-0.15%	-0.30%
Lime	-0.55%	-0.30%
Glass	-0.34%	-0.30%
Food	-1.18%	-0.30%
Pulp & paper	-0.69%	-0.30%
Textile, wood & furniture	-0.16%	-0.30%
Other industry	-0.50%	-0.30%

Clinker kilns

In the cement sector, it is assumed that the pre-crisis clinker production levels will be reached again in 2020 on a linear path from 2012. For the future, it was assumed that the last wet process plant will close down by 2020, due to depletion of the chalk resource and be replaced by a wet process plant. Clinker production from existing dry process kilns is assumed stable from 2020.

Lime production

For lime, the observed decline in production after 2008 is recovered by 2020 for lime and dolomite. The Walloon lime sector has a historical stability and capability to develop new markets (e.g., water treatment, power generation fuels, dredging channels and infrastructure). Already in the reference year 2012, the sector was no longer depending on the Walloon steel industry. As oxygen steel production had already disappeared in the reference year (2012), the future production of lime was considered not to be depending on the Walloon steel production anymore.

Chemical industry

The chemical industry is a heterogeneous sector, in which developments may differ per type of products. Special chemicals are likely to grow steadily, unlike basic chemicals, whose production would stabilise or experience moderate growth, according to the product concerned. Fertiliser production, linked to energy prices, was considered stable and oxygen production, which is no longer depending on the Walloon oxygen steel production, has been assumed to develop like organic & inorganic chemicals. For nitric acid, the production level is assumed to be equal to reach that of 2011 by 2020 and to remain constant thereafter.

Glass production

The sector is mainly dominated by flat glass, which represented 70% of the sector's energy consumption in 2012. However, prospects have become unfavourable due to a production overcapacity in Europe, given the economic context of the automobile and the construction industries. The projections take into account two recent furnace closures: one of AGC at Moustier in March 2012 and the last furnace of the Saint-Gobain plant in Auvelais in 2014. A recovery is assumed after 2015. For hollow glass and other glasses a recovery from the crisis is also assumed, up to 2020 for the first, while the other glasses are assumed to grow further.

Pulp and paper

The sector is under pressure due to rising prices including for biomass, raw materials and other energy and foreign competition. Major production increases are not expected. A shift towards products with higher added value is also possible.

Brussels Capital Region

The projections are calculated on the basis of energy intensity. Industry sec-

tor in the Brussels Capital Region saw an important decrease from the year 2000. Between 2008 and 2012, it has stabilised, representing approximately 3% of final energy consumptions in the Region. The perspectives of a future expansion are very low. The projections assume that the gross added value will progress according to the medium-term projections for 2014-2019(7); from 2020 until 2035 this value remains constant.

5.1.2.4.2 Process emissions of CO_2 and non-energy use of fuels

Flanders

Main non-energetic uses of fuels in Flanders:

- natural gas for ammonia production (carbon converted to CO_2 emissions);
- natural gas for processes where the carbon is fixed in the end-products;
- natural gas for the production of hydrogen and ethylene oxide
- naphtha and LPG in crackers and in other processes (carbon fixed in end-products);
- heavy fuel oil for production of carbon black; use of coal-tar in one company.

Because it concerns non-energy use of fuel, it is assumed that climate policy will not have an effect on the use of the fuels mentioned above. In addition, there are also several processes with chemical reactions, in which carbonaceous products, generally not considered as fuels, are oxidised to CO_2. Such process emissions occur in the chemical industry (production of ethylene oxide, acryl acid, cyclohexanon, synthetic soda), in refineries, in the sector of non-metallic minerals, and during flaring and the desulphurisation of flue gasses. Projections of CO_2 process emissions are linked to activity assumptions (Table 5.9).

Wallonia

Main non-energetic uses of fuels in Wallonia:

- coal in the iron and steel industry and selected applications of engineering (metallic works);
- petroleum products in several sectors, notably in the chemical industry;
- natural gas for ammonia production (carbon converted to CO_2 emissions)

Emissions from processes considered in Wallonia are the following:

- CO_2 produced by the decomposition of limestone in cement and lime productions;
- CO_2 produced by the decomposition of methane for the production of ammonia (and considered separately from CO_2 emitted by the actual combustion of methane)

Projections of CO_2 process emissions are linked to growth rates of activity (see Table 5.10).

5.1.2.4.3 CH_4 and N_2O emissions in the industrial sector

The CH_4 and N_2O emission projections for the industrial sector are made using the emission inventory methodology reported in the NIR.

CH_4 emissions in the industrial sector originate mainly from the iron and steel sector in Flanders (sinter production). The same activity growth trend as mentioned in Table 5.9 and Table 5.10 are assumed. The emission levels are directly linked with this same growth trend.

The N_2O emission originates from caprolactam (Flanders) and nitric acid (Flanders, Wallonia) production. Projections are based on information from the concerned companies regarding activity data and implementation of reduction measures. In Wallonia, reduction measures were implemented in 2011, resulting in a large decrease of N_2O emissions.

5.1.2.4.4 F-gas emissions in the industrial sector

The F-gas emission projections are drawn up from the model developed by ECONOTEC Consultants and VITO in the context of a study commissioned by the Federal Department of the Environment (Econotec & VITO, 2015) in 2014.

5.1.2.5 The residential sector

The climate regulations and measures considered for the 2015 'with existing measures' projections are presented in the reporting template section 'Policies & Measures'. The assumed evolution of the population and the number of households is discussed in section 2.2 above. Estimates are made on the number of new dwellings. Distinction is made between new and existing houses.

Flanders

Heating and equipment

- New dwellings:

As of 2012, it is assumed that the heat demand of all new single-family dwellings and apartments have an E-level of 70 following the implementation of the EC Directive on energy performance of buildings. This E-level tightens gradually to 30 as of 2021 (Table 5.12).

Table 5.12 E-level pathway for the residential sector (2012-2021)

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2021
E-level	70	60	50	40	35	30

- Existing dwellings:
  For existing dwellings, projected fuel consumption is determined by:
  - The average fuel consumption in an existing dwelling in 2012 and the evolution of the number of dwellings;
  - The impact of renewable energy policies (solar boilers and heat pumps), autonomous boiler-efficiency improvements and also thermal insulation measures.

Fuel mix

The projected fuel mix of existing dwellings starts from the current distribution of energy carriers and takes into account the expected yearly fuel switch (installation switch from fuel oil to natural gas heating systems) and the number of heat-pump installations. The fuel mix for new dwellings depends on the E-level pathway.

Equipment

It is considered that 80% of the historic electricity use was for electrical appliances and lighting. The remaining 20% of the consumption is used for electric heating and sanitary hot water preparation. For the power consumption of electrical appliances and lighting, the rational use of energy policy is simulated by assuming an annual efficiency improvement of 0.5% mainly driven by the Ecodesign directive.

Wallonia

Heating

In the residential sector, the heat demand of all new dwellings takes into account the current EPB regulation in Wallonia, in force since 2012:

- $E_w = 80$;
  $E_{spec} = 130$ kWh/m^2,
  k level: 35

where E_w is the "primary energy consumption level" and E_{spec} is the "specific primary energy consumption level".

The shift towards passive construction planned for 2017 as well as the Zero Energy construction planned for 2019, are not yet subject to regulation and are not taken into account in the scenario WEM.

For existing dwellings, fuel consumption is influenced by two antagonist factors:

- the further penetration of central heating, which tends to increase the global consumption;
- various energy efficiency improvements tending to decrease energy consumption, such as:
  - by 2020, replacement of 100% of single glazing by highly efficient double glazing;
  - roof insulation;
  - progressive replacement of boilers by high efficiency or condensing units;
  - general use and improvement of heating control units.

These changes reduce the average specific consumption of existing housing by:

- 0.8% per year for houses and 0.7% per year for apartments between 2012 and 2020;
- 0.5% and 0.4% between 2020 and 2035.

Equipment

We consider the performance of electric boilers and gas water heaters to remain stable throughout the period. However, in the case of centralised production by boiler, consumption for hot water production benefits from improved boiler performance. We estimated that the specific fuel consumption of this production mode decreased by 9% between 2012 and 2035.

In 2012, according to the Walloon energy balance, 1.8% of existing homes are equipped with solar panels to produce hot water. We make the conservative assumption that, for existing housing, this share rises to 3% in 2030 and that this trend linearly continues until 2035, which represents close to 1,000 new installations per year.

In new dwellings, the penetration of solar water heaters is assumed to be larger: it increases linearly from 7 to 20% from 2012 to 2020. After 2020, 80% of the new dwellings are assumed to be equipped with solar water heaters.

Concerning specific electricity uses, it is assumed that by 2035 all appliances will have specific consumptions comparable to those of the best equipment currently available on the market.

Finally, CHP is assumed to appear in this sector with 1% of the new housings during the period.

Fuel mix

The share of natural gas in fuel consumption increases weakly[5], from 38% in 2012 to 40% in 2035, when gasoil still represents 41.5% of consumption. In 2035, wood represents a little over 10% and heat from heat pumps 5%.

Brussels-Capital Region

The residential emission projections consider the historic trends between 2001 and 2012 on energy consumption, household size, and population. The projections reflect the application of the Brussels Capital Region Government Decree[6] regarding Energy Performance of Buildings. This decree is applicable from 2018; it considers that all new buildings will be nearly passive (15kWh/m^2.yr) and heavily renovated buildings will consume 30kWh/m^2.yr.

In addition, the WEM scenario includes the measures adopted in the Brussels Code on Air, Climate and Energy Control (COBRACE, French acronym). The CO-

[5] The natural gas distribution network does not cover the entire territory of Wallonia.

[6] 21st December 2007. Decree of the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region defining the energy performance requirements of buildings and indoor climate of buildings as modified by the Decree of 5th May 2011.

BRACE reorganises the Brussels legislation in these areas with a multidisciplinary approach. The Code has measures assuring the improvement of the air quality, energy performance of buildings, change in mobility and citizen awareness.

The measures taken into account in the WEM scenario are related to energy management and technical installations in buildings. The replacement of boilers is one of these. In fact, when a new boiler is installed, the entire heating system must be inspected by a certified technician; that ensures a 20% reduction in heating consumption. The boiler replacement rate was estimated from the data provided by the Belgian Heating Technology Association (ATTB, French acronym) and it was deduced from the boilers replaced with energy grants.

Moreover, Brussels Capital Region promoted the "Exemplary Buildings Project" (BatEx) from 2007 to 2013. The objective of the project was to promote ecological construction and passive buildings. The project allowed the construction and renovation of approximately 214,000 m^2 in the residential sector. The energy gain is estimated to last 20 years.

In the Brussels Capital Region, emissions for the period 2012-2035 will continue the reduction trend started in 2004. The reduction is due to several factors, including the slowdown of the annual population growth rate from 2012, it will decline from 2.7% in 2011 to 0.1% in 2035. In addition, the household size in the Brussels Capital Region has increased in recent years, which means a limited need of new households in the Region and therefore lower energy consumption. Furthermore, implementation of the measures described above contributes to a reduction in energy consumption.

The shift towards natural gas was evident during the years 2001-2012; this trend is maintained, representing 62% of heating consumption in 2030.

Table 5.13 E-level pathway tertiary sector (2012-2021)

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2021
E-level	70	60	55	50	45	40

5.1.2.6 The tertiary sector

Flanders

Energy projections are based on:

- the autonomous evolution of activity (based on added value) of the different subsectors;
- the implementation of energy saving measures, as described in the reporting template section 'Policies & Measures';
- the impact of renewable energy policies and autonomous boiler efficiency improvements.

In the subsector office buildings and education buildings, a tightening of the E-level is considered for new buildings (Table 5.13).

The projected fuel mix starts from the current situation and takes into account the expected annual fuel switch. CHP is assumed to develop in the tertiary sector.

Wallonia

The building stock having remained stable for the last three years, its growth until 2015 is assumed to be very moderate. For the whole projection period, its growth is 10.7%, slightly higher than the population growth (+9.9%).

It is assumed that during the period 2012-2035, 3% of existing buildings will be renovated annually, resulting in a saving of 20% of fuel consumption between 2012 and 2020 and 10% between 2020 and 2035, and a saving of 10% of electricity consumption over the whole period.

During the period 2012-2035, the shares of heating oil and natural gas are supposed to slightly decrease, from 31% to 26% for heating oil and from 64% to 60% for natural gas. Conversely, the shares of wood and heat pumps are growing: by 6% and 5% respectively in 2035.

Brussels-Capital Region

Tertiary sector represents 35% of Brussels Capital Region total energy consumption in 2012. The main consideration for establishing projections is the expansion of building surface due to the increase of employment as well as the historic information available in the regional energy balance. From 2015, employment growth rate stabilises for the entire period; the average annual growth rate for employment is 0.79% (2015-2030).

The implementation of the Brussels Energy Performance of Buildings Decree[7] is reflected in the projections. This measure applies to office and education buildings; it starts in 2018. All new buildings are considered virtually passive (15kWh/m^2.yr) and all the heavily renovated buildings must reach a very low energy level (30kWh/m^2.yr).

[7] 21 December 2007. Decree of the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region defining the energy performance requirements of buildings and indoor climate of buildings as modified by the decree of 5th May 2011.

As for the residential sector, the measures included in the COBRACE are part of the WEM scenario. The first measure is the mandatory implementation of the local energy management action plans (PLAGE, French acronym) in private buildings with an area exceeding 100,000 m^2 and public buildings with an area greater than 50,000 m^2. The objectives of the PLAGE are to implement energy management measures, handle energy bills, increase user comfort, improve air quality and reduce GHG emissions. This measure starts in 2016. The first phase lasts 6 years and the subsequent phases have a duration of 4 years. The objective of the PLAGE is to obtain a reduction in final energy consumption of 10% per phase.

The second measure focuses in the gross energy consumers. It contemplates the requirement of an energy audit in order to obtain the renewal of the environmental permit for establishments exceeding 3,500 m^2 [8]. The energy audit allows for a reduction of 15% of final energy consumption.

The BatEx project that promoted energy and environmental performance, profitability and reproducibility of the technologies, and the architectural quality and urban integration of buildings was also considered in the tertiary sector. In fact, approximately 396,000 m^2 were constructed and renovated under this project between 2007 and 2013. The energy reduction obtained thanks to the construction characteristics is assumed to remain for 20 years.

The implementation of these measures contributes to the reduction of GHG emissions. For the year 2020, the reduction will be about 5% of the tertiary sector emissions, and for 2030, the reduction will achieve 11% of GHG emissions of this sector compare to 2012.

Concerning the distribution of fuel in the tertiary sector, natural gas represents around 86% of total fuel consumption. Projections show that this proportion has stabilised since 2010.

[8] 30 January 2012. Decree of the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region concerning energy audits for energy-intensive installations.

Table 5.14 Livestock numbers used in the projections

Animal numbers (thousands)	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Dairy cattle	455	549	597	586	594	596
Non-dairy cattle	2,046	2,006	2,025	2,055	2,067	2,067
Sheep	106	120	148	188	210	218
Swine	6,656	6,591	6,439	6,256	5,977	5,854
Poultry	33,826	35,422	36,662	36,238	36,421	36,268

5.1.2.7 The agricultural sector

Greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector mainly consist of CH_4 and N_2O emissions originating from animal husbandry and emissions from agricultural soils.

The livestock numbers mentioned in Table 5.14 were used in the projections.

Flanders

In 2012, energy consumption in the agricultural sector mainly originated from greenhouse heating systems (42%), non-stationary sources (fisheries, tractors, etc.) (36%) and the warming of stables (22%).

Projections of energy use in the agricultural sector are based on the growth assumptions of these activities.

The projections for the greenhouse horticulture take the following technical measures, for which subsidies exist, into account:

- Fences;
- Heat buffers;
- Flue gas condensors;
- Replacement of old boilers.

The CH_4 and N_2O emission projections take all policy measures, listed in the reporting template, section 'Policies & Measures', into account and new assumptions on the evolution of the animal herd: a general decrease of the cattle herd except for the number of dairy cattle (increase due to the abolition of the milk quota in 2015), stabilisation of the number of poultry and swine due to new regulation on investment support subject to manure management.

Wallonia

Energy related emissions, including the emissions from the gasoil of tractors and other mobile equipment, in the agricultural sector in the Walloon Region are limited (< 3.5 PJ).

CH_4 and N_2O emission projections take into account the evolution of livestock (all animal categories), the agricultural area and fertiliser use in Wallonia provided by GAINS. For some parameters, the values of the 2010-2013 period are maintained up to 2035, in absence of any other information (e.g. milk yield, crop residues, etc.).

Brussels-Capital Region

Greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector mainly consist of CH_4 and N_2O emissions originating from animal husbandry (enteric fermentation and manure management) and direct and indirect emissions from managed soils. The

CH_4 and N_2O emissions of the agricultural sector are very low in Brussels Capital Region. The stabilisation of the sector is assumed since further expansion is not possible; thus the values remain constant.

5.1.2.8 The transport sector

5.1.2.8.1 General remarks regarding road transport projections

Projections for road transport are performed combining 3 regional bottom-up calculations ("fuel used" basis). The sum of the three regional values for the reference year (2012) are then compared to the top-down data (or the "fuel sold" basis as reported in the Belgian CRF inventory data). Subsequently, the aggregated growth of the bottom-up models is applied to the difference between the bottom-up and top-down calculations (the so-called surplus), which is then allocated to the Regions proportionally to their modelled emissions. Ultimately, the regional projections (including their respective shares of the surplus) are added to each other to obtain the overall Belgian projection.

Flanders

The transport sector includes road transport, railway transport, inland shipping, maritime shipping and air transport. Different models were used for the various transport modes. The models calculate the use of energy and the emissions starting from the transport flows (volumes). For road traffic, railway traffic and inland shipping a specialised traffic model was used to calculate the transport flows, the Flemish multimodal model.

Road transport

The calculation of atmospheric pollutants emissions and energy consumption for road transport is based on projection studies performed by VITO for the Flemish Government in 2013 and 2015. The European COPERT IV[9] approach was used in these studies. Only motorised traffic (excl. pedestrians and cyclists) is included in the projections.

The GHG projections take 2012 as base year. The confirmed European, national and regional policies and measures are taken into account in the WEM scenario. These include the national and regional planned improvements of the public transport network, the redesign of some urban areas to promote soft transport modes (walking, cycling), and the implementation of trucks freight transport pricing. No new Flemish measures are assumed in the WEM scenario after 2018. Starting from the base year 2012, the expected evolution of mobility and transport demand in Flanders in the WEM scenario was used to calculate the number vehicle kilometres per vehicle type and fuel type for the period 2015-2035. The future vehicle fleet for new cars and light duty vehicles (with a shift to mainly charge-sustaining hybrids), a slight uptake of electric vehicles, a small shift to petrol and further downsizing in the period 2020-2030 were taken into account to comply with the European Regulations on CO_2 from passenger cars and light duty vehicles (EC No 443/2009 and EC No 510/2011). The total Flemish fleet composition was modelled for the period 2015-2035 starting from the fleet in 2012 and considering the composition of new vehicles over the same period.

Energy mix

For passenger cars, there is a small, but significant shift from fossil fuels to biofuels and electric/plug-in hybrid vehicles. By 2030, approximately 7.6% of the transport fuel is projected to be biofuels, while 12.2% of the passenger car fleet is projected to be composed of electric or plug-in hybrid vehicles. In the projection, the penetration rate of hydrogen-powered vehicles remains limited. The shares of diesel and petrol vehicles evolve to 59.4% (27.9% charge-sustaining diesel hybrids) and 34.7% respectively (15.2% charge-sustaining petrol hybrids).

Rail transport

Emissions of rail transport only include the emissions originating from diesel trains, while energy figures include energy use by electric trains as well. The applied growth in transported volumes determines train-kilometres, which in turn determine the evolution of the emissions. The shares of diesel and electric traction are considered constant over the projected period. The evolution of the transported volumes is based on one of the most plausible scenarios of the Flemish mobility plan, which is currently under development.

Inland Waterways and Short-sea Shipping

Emissions of inland waterways and short-sea shipping are based on the evolution of the transported volumes under the same scenario as rail transport.

Wallonia

Road transport

The Walloon projections for road transport are established on the principle of :

"emission = mobility (vkm) x emission factor (t/km)"

where:

- The projections of the overall mobility are calculated using the principle of mobility demand (projections of the Federal Plan Bureau (FPB/BFP))
- The projections of the vehicle fleet are calculated using survival curves based on the historic inventory data.
- The emission factors are calculated from the historic inventory data (year 2013)
- Emission factors for new technologies are established assuming improvements expressed in % with regards to existing technologies.

Conventional vehicles remain the main technologies operating up to 2035.

[9] Version 11.2.

By 2035, diesel conventional vehicles still represent 51.5% of the total sales of cars (65.1% in 2014). Petrol cars represent 23.7% (32.5% in 2014). Hybrid models (diesel and petrol) penetrate the fleet, with 8% of the sales by 2020 (1.6% in 2014) and 13% by 2035. Electrical cars start to appear around 2020 and reach 5% by 2035. CNG cars represent also 5% of the sales by 2035.

For heavy duty vehicles, diesel conventional models remain totally dominant (98-99% of the sales all through the projections).

Rail transport

GHG emissions from rail transport are essentially due to the transport of goods, representing some 70% of the fuel consumption. They have decreased from some 70 kt CO_2 by 2006 down to 35 kt CO_2 in 2012. We assumed they would stabilise at that level until 2035.

Inland vessels

GHG emissions from inland vessels have been relatively constant for the last 8 to 10 years, around 50-55 kt CO_2/year. They are assumed to remain around that level until 2035.

Brussels-Capital Region

Projections of transport emissions consider road transport, railways, inland navigation, natural gas transport and off-road. Road transport emissions represent 99%. The main hypothesis are shown in the following paragraphs.

Road transport

Projections for the road transport are calculated using a bottom-up approach (fuel used basis). The calculation of atmospheric pollutants emissions and fuels consumption for road transport is based on the European COPERT IV approach. The main input data required for COPERT simulations (vehicles fleet and mobility) comes from the TREMOVE model (***TML, 2006***) and the INRETS_2 study (***INRETS, 2004***). The policies and measures taken into account in the simulations refer to a WEM scenario. The measures include the planned improvements of the public transport network, the redesign of some city areas to promote soft transport modes (walking, cycling), or the implementation of trucks freight transport pricing. No new measures are implemented after 2018.

According to the WEM scenario, between 2012 to 2020, emissions will increase approximately 9% and for the year 2035 the increase will reach 15%.

Rail transport

For railways, the evolution of liquid fuel consumption is derived from the evolution of freight transport demand (BfP, 2014). For passengers transport (trains, metro and tramways), the transport supply (and the corresponding electricity consumption) increases then by 70% between 2012 and 2025, together with the finalisation of the express regional network (RER, French acronym). After 2025, the transport supply remains constant. The emissions between 2013 to 2020 increase about 270 t CO_2 eq. and in 2030 emissions will grow by 1.64 kt CO_2 eq.

Navigation

For inland navigation, the evolution of liquid fuel consumption is derived from a reference scenario for Belgium (BfP, 2014). The 2012 value (starting point) comes from the regional energy balance. Projections show the stabilisation of the GHG emissions. In 2020, emissions from inland navigation will be 1.33 kt CO_2 eq., and in 2035 they will be 1.65 kt CO_2 eq.

Natural gas transport

The emissions of natural gas transport are kept constant and equal to the emissions of year 2012 for the entire projection period since there are not available projections for this sector.

Off-road emissions

Off-road emissions for all sectors are calculated in the OFFREM model, this model is used by the three Regions.

5.1.2.9 The 'other product manufacture and use' sector

Only the use of N_2O as anaesthetic, aerosol cans and lubricants is included in this category.

Flanders

N_2O emissions from this use in Flanders are kept constant at 2012 emission levels. Due to the lack of information about the evolution of consumption, the last historic value has been considered constant for the entire projection period.

Brussels-Capital Region

The use of N_2O as anesthetic and aerosol cans are included in this category. For the Brussels Capital Region, the information on anesthetic use is based on the regional sales of anesthetic. Due to the lack of information about the evolution of anesthetic consumption, the last historic value has been considered constant for the entire projection period.

Emissions due to the use of aerosol cans is also estimated in the RBC inventory considering a constant consumption per inhabitant. The emission projections of aerosol cans are based on population data from the BfP (see Section 5.1.1.4).

Furthermore, the use of lubricants is kept constant for the entire period.

5.1.2.10 The waste sector

Flanders

Projections of CH_4 emissions from the solid waste disposal on land in Flanders are calculated taking into account a ban on organic waste dumping since 2000. CO_2 emissions from solid waste disposal on land sites originate when recovered emissions are used or flared through in-

stallations with energy recuperation. These emissions are reported in the energy sector.

CH_4 and N_2O emissions from waste water handling in Flanders are based on projections with respect to the evolution of population and of the number of people connected to waste water handling systems until 2035.

CO_2 emissions from municipal waste-water treatment are not included in the projections because these emissions derive from biomass raw materials.

The waste incineration category includes incineration of municipal and industrial waste, incineration of hospital waste and the incineration of corpses. In Flanders, only the fraction of organic-synthetic waste is taken into consideration to estimate the CO_2 emissions originating from waste incineration. As mentioned before, the projections of the waste-incineration plants with energy recuperation are allocated to the energy sector.

CO_2 emissions from flaring in the chemical industry are allocated to the waste sector and are assumed to remain constant at the 2012 level.

CH_4 emissions from composting in Flanders are kept constant at current emission levels.

Wallonia

Projections of CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal on land in Wallonia takes into account the implementation of the Order of the Walloon Government of 18 March 2004 banning the dumping of municipal waste into landfill since 1 January 2008, yielding a decline of degradable organic carbon (DOC) content (municipal waste being mainly organic).

Nevertheless, the amount of **total** waste disposed is considered constant and equal to the average of the 2008-2013 period (conservative hypotheses). The methodology used for calculation is the one described in the last 2006 IPCC guidelines. The recovery rate of landfill gas is assumed to remain constant at its level of the average of the period 2008-2013. CO_2 emissions from solid waste disposal on land sites originate when recovered emissions are used or flared through installations with energy recuperation. These emissions are reported in the energy sector.

CH_4 and N_2O emissions of waste-water handling in Wallonia are kept constant at current emission levels. CO_2 emissions from municipal waste-water treatment are not included in the projections because the carbon derives from biomass raw materials.

The waste incineration category includes incineration of municipal solid waste, incineration of hospital waste and flaring in the chemical industry. Emissions of N_2O (CH_4 is not relevant) from these activities are kept constant at current emission levels. The CO_2 emission projections originating from hospital waste incineration are integrated in the waste incineration sector. The emission projections of the municipal waste-incineration plants (with energy recuperation) are allocated to the energy sector.

CH_4 emissions from composting in Wallonia are kept constant at current emission levels.

Brussels-Capital Region

The waste sector takes into account the emissions from composting, water treatment plants and waste incinerators. For the waste-water handling emissions, only the N_2O emissions are considered in the projections since the biogas produced is used in a CHP installation. Projections are based on the population evolution. The waste incinerator of Neder-Over-Heembeek is not included in the waste sector due to the energy recovery process, this installation is included in the energy sector.

5.1.2.11 The land-use and land-use change and forestry sector

Land use change and forestry is a net carbon sink in Belgium. Forests are a major sink of carbon and is relatively stable over time, while other sectors are sources (with the exception of grassland and wetlands in recent years). The average annual CO_2 absorption is approximately -1000 Gg CO_2 eq. (-1268 Gg CO_2 eq. in 2011). The projections for the LULUCF sector are based on the country-specific projections prepared by IIASA using the G4M (Afforestation, Reforestation, Deforestation and Forest Management) and EUFASOM (Cropland Management and Grassland Management) (IIASA, 2011). These projections extend until 2030.

The discrepancy between projections and recently reported figures for cropland and grassland is mainly due to the availability of new data regarding carbon in soil. Theses methodological improvements are described in the NIR 2015. However, as updated projections are not available for the time being, the 2011 IIASA projections are still included in the present report.

5.1.2.12 The international bunker fuels

Emissions from international aviation have increased by 38% since 1990, while emissions from maritime transport have risen by 90% (with a dip after 2009 due to the economic crisis and a revival since 2011). The emissions are calculated on the basis of sold fuel quantities. The projections reported are those calculated by the HERMES model.

5.1.3 Aggregated projections

5.1.3.1 Overall results

The following tables report the 2012 Belgian greenhouse gas emissions according to the inventory submission in 2014, taking into account the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the compiled 'with existing measures' projections for the period 2012-2035.

Table 5.15 WEM CO_2 emissions projections

CRF format (kt CO_2-eq)	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
1 Energy	83,720	85,632	84,162	88,015	92,871	93,468
1A Fuel combustion	83,627	85,540	84,070	87,923	92,778	93,376
1A1 Energy industries	20,138	22,640	20,858	24,938	29,419	29,270
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	14,437	14,498	15,099	15,208	15,542	15,993
1A3 Transport	24,659	24,457	25,310	25,860	26,769	27,608
1A4 Commercial/residential/ agriculture	24,394	23,946	22,803	21.917	21,049	20,504
1A5 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	92	92	92	92	92	92
2 Industrial processes	13,915	14,860	15,516	15,527	15,519	15,567
3 Agriculture	0	69	69	69	69	69
4 Land-use change and forestry	-461	-670	-777	-529	915	915
5 Wastes	432	687	687	687	687	687
Total excluding LULUCF	**98,067**	**101,249**	**100,434**	**104,298**	**109,146**	**109,791**

Table 5.16 WEM CH_4 emissions projections

CRF format (kt CO_2-eq)	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
1 Energy	831	816	791	786	781	779
1A Fuel combustion	373	358	356	352	348	347
1A1 Energy industries	41	45	46	45	41	41
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	40	42	43	44	45	47
1A3 Transport	18	15	13	13	14	14
1A4 Commercial/residential/ agriculture	274	257	253	249	248	246
1A5 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	458	458	436	434	433	432
2 Industrial processes	23	23	23	23	23	23
3 Agriculture	6,176	6,786	6,722	6,783	6,778	6,716
4 Land-use change and forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Wastes	1,569	1,270	907	631	461	388
Total excluding LULUCF	**8,599**	**8,895**	**8,443**	**8,223**	**8,044**	**7,906**

Table 5.17 WEM N_2O emissions projections

CRF format (kt CO_2-eq)	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
1 Energy	647	621	661	668	655	667
1A Fuel combustion	647	621	661	668	655	667
1A1 Energy industries	130	139	153	158	135	131
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	159	117	119	120	121	124
1A3 Transport	264	269	295	298	307	320
1A4 Commercial/residential/ agriculture	94	96	94	93	92	91
1A5 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Industrial processes	1,519	1,533	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,597
3 Agriculture	3,742	3,637	3,661	3,629	3,599	3,599
4 Land-use change and forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Wastes	299	293	298	301	304	306
Total excluding LULUCF	**6,206**	**6,085**	**6,161**	**6,139**	**6,098**	**6,168**

Table 5.18 WEM F-gas emissions projections

CRF format (kt CO_2-eq)	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
1 Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A Fuel combustion	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A1 Energy industries	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A3 Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A4 Commercial/residential/ agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
1A5 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Industrial processes	2,927	3,514	2,856	2,042	1,486	1,018
3 Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Land-use change and forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Wastes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total excluding LULUCF	**2,927**	**3,514**	**2,856**	**2,042**	**1,486**	**1,018**

Table 5.19 WEM total GHG emissions projections

CRF format (kt CO_2-eq)	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
1 Energy	85,198	87,069	85,615	89,470	94,307	94,914
1A Fuel combustion	84,647	86,519	85,087	88,943	93,782	94,390
1A1 Energy industries	20,308	22,823	21,057	25,142	29,595	29,442
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	14,635	14,657	15,262	15,371	15,708	16,164
1A3 Transport	24,941	24,741	25,618	26,170	27,090	27,943
1A4 Commercial/residential/ agriculture	24,763	24,299	23,150	22,260	21,389	20,841
1A5 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	551	550	528	527	526	524
2 Industrial processes	18,384	19,930	19,935	19,131	18,568	18,203
3 Agriculture	9,918	10,492	10,453	10,481	10,446	10,383
4 Land-use change and forestry	-461	-670	-777	-529	915	915
5 Wastes	2,299	2,251	1,892	1,620	1,453	1,381
Total excluding LULUCF	**115,799**	**119,742**	**117,895**	**120,701**	**124,774**	**124,882**

5.1.3.2 Non-ETS results

Table 5.20 below provides the non-ETS emissions projections.

Table 5.20 WEM total non-ETS GHG emissions projections

CRF format (kt CO_2-eq)	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
1 Energy	56,481	55,581	55,349	55,138	55,311	55,896
1A Fuel combustion	55,930	55,031	54,821	54,612	54,786	55,371
1A1 Energy industries	1,884	1,621	1,692	1,647	1,633	1,682
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	4,523	4,551	4,542	4,717	4,857	5,088
1A3 Transport	24,830	24,630	25,508	26,060	26,980	27,832
1A4 Commercial/residential/ agriculture	24,692	24,228	23,079	22,188	21,317	20,769
1A5 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	551	550	528	527	526	524
2 Industrial processes	4,352	4,983	4,384	3,568	3,012	2,600
3 Agriculture	9,918	10,492	10,453	10,481	10,446	10,383
4 Land-use change and forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Wastes	1,868	1,819	1,460	1,188	1,021	949
Total excluding LULUCF	**72,618**	**72,875**	**71,646**	**70,375**	**69,790**	**69,828**

5.1.4 Comparison with macro-economic top-down approach

The national projections as described above are obtained by combining the regional projections based on bottom-up approaches without a direct (top-down) link to the macro-economic context. In order to validate this bottom-up approach, these compiled regional projections have been developed by the Federal Planning Bureau based on a macro-sectoral top-down econometric model (HERMES).

These forecasts of GHG emissions (2013-2030) are more closely linked to macroeconomic assumptions and were made using the HERMES model on the basis of an updated macroeconomic scenario of the Economic Forecasts 2014-2019 of June 2014, i.e. the forecasts of September 2014[10]. The new projection 2014-2019 is based on the macroeconomic developments in 2014 and 2015, as projected in the Economic Budget 2015 drawn up in view of the preparation of the federal budget 2015 and published on 11 September 2014[11]. The results of the two simulations (projection 2014-2019 and Economic Budget of September 2014) are almost identical, particularly for growth and employment, except for a few (slight) differences[12].

This projection has been made assuming unchanged policy and legislation. It only includes the decisions formally approved by the public authorities. In the absence of specific data at the time of preparing the Economic Budget of September 2014, the new policies decided by the regional governments (and *a fortiori* those decided after September 2014) could not be included. Likewise, the measures that have been taken by the Federal Government or that are being negotiated have not been included.

The demographic projections are based on the prospects presented in March 2014[13] and take into account the observations up to 1 January 2013. They were calculated per age, gender and district.

These forecasts were further updated with the projection results for the electricity generation mix from the study[14] published in October 2014.

5.1.4.1 Macro-economic context and projection parameters

Table 5.21 gives the main assumptions regarding the international environment of macro-economic top-down projection[15].

The international environment for 2014 and 2015, more particularly the GDP growth of our main trading partners, is based on The Economist's consensus projections of August 2014. However, figures have been revised downward for most Member States of the euro area to keep up with the GDP observations in the second quarter 2014 and with the most recent (at that time) development in confidence indicators. This results in a euro area GDP growth of 1.1% on an annual basis in 2014. In the course of 2015, economic growth should gradually pick up to 1.5%.

For the medium term (2016-2019), the new projection is founded on an international environment based on a scenario presented by the IMF in April 2014[16]. This scenario assumes an average 1.5% growth in the euro area between 2016 and 2019.

As far as international prices are considered, the price of crude oil is presumed to attain $106.1/barrel in 2014. Afterwards, the crude oil price would increase annually by less than 1% in real terms, attaining a level of about 118.3 dollars in 2020. European inflation should remain below 2% during 2015-2020, notably thanks to wage increases below productivity gains. Moreover, a recovery in nominal interest rates is considered. This increase of interest rates would be in line with the inflation remaining under control.

5.1.4.2 National economic assumptions

Table 5.22 contains the main results and key variables of the projection for the Belgian economy[17]. According to the updated projection for 2014-2019 (and consistent with the results of the Economic Budget of September 2014), economic growth in Belgium, which was merely 0.2% in 2013, should pick up slightly in 2014 and 2015 but not exceed 1.1% in 2014 and 1.4% in 2015, as the international environment is slightly less buoyant compared to the projection of June 2014. Thereafter, we expect growth to stabilise at 1.6%, on average, between 2016 and 2019, thus returning to

10 For a presentation of the main results of this projection, see: *Perspectives économiques 2014-2019. Mise à jour de septembre 2014*. Note_PERSECOSEPT_10842 of September 2014.

11 Economic Budget - Economic forecasts 2014-2015, September 2014.

12 Note that both the Economic Budget of September 2014 and the updated projection 2014-2019 do not take into account the new national accounts (version ESA2010) which were published at the end of September 2014.

13 The prospects are the result of a close cooperation between the General Direction of Statistics and Economic Information and the Belgian Federal Planning Bureau. They were assisted by a scientific committee composed of academic experts and experts of the federal and regional institutions. See also *Demographic Prospects 2013-2060*, Belgian Federal Planning Bureau and General Direction of Statistics and Economic Information, March 2014 and www.plan.be, theme population.

14 See *Le paysage énergétique belge : perspectives et défis à l'horizon 2050 - Description d'un scénario de référence pour la Belgique*, Federal Planning Bureau, October 2014. http://www.plan.be/publications/publication_det.php?lang=en&KeyPub=1388.

15 For a presentation of the main results of this projection, see: *Perspectives économiques 2014-2019. Mise à jour de septembre 2014*. Note_PERSECOSEPT_10842 of September 2014.

16 *World Economic Outlook*, IMF, April 2014.

17 For a presentation of the main results of this projection, see: *Perspectives économiques 2014-2019. Mise à jour de septembre 2014*. Note_PERSECOSEPT_10842 of September 2014.

a pace close to the average over the last twenty years. As a result, the substantial output gap, largely negative since 2009, should gradually close.

The medium-term growth recovery should improve employment prospects: job creation should gradually increase to reach on average 30,000 new jobs per year over the 2016-2019 period[18]. The employment rate of the working-age population (aged 20 to 64), which was slightly down in 2014, should rise again as from 2015 to reach 68.9% in 2019 (and 69.2% in 2020), which is still 4 percentage points under the goal of 73.2%. Medium-term improvement in the job market should also gradually reduce the unemployment rate after it climbed just over 0.3 point between 2012 and 2014. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate (Federal Planning Bureau definition[19]) should still reach 11% in 2019 (and 10.6% in 2020).

As regards inflation, we see a considerable fall in prices at the beginning of the period, caused by both an easing of energy prices and moderate wage increases (wage freeze before indexation in 2013 and 2014). After 2015, assuming no further shocks on international prices, the inflation rate should reach 1.6% on average.

This projection also highlights the challenges in public finances the country would face in the absence of adequate measures: the public deficit should remain below 3% of GDP through the projection period but would not comply with the structural surplus goal for 2017 as set in the Stability Programme of April 2014. In the medium term, public debt should not significantly move away from 100%.

Concerning sectoral developments, the share of the manufacturing industry in global sector activity is decreasing during the projection while the share of market services, and especially the share of services to households and firms, is increasing. Market services reached an overall average growth rate of 0.8% during the period 2009-2014 and should reach an overall average growth rate of 1.8% during the period 2015-2020. The average growth rate for construction was 1.4% in the period 2009-2014 and should reach 2% during the period 2015-2020. The industrial branches of equipment and consumption goods should grow more slowly (£1.7%) On the other hand the industrial branch of intermediary goods should grow more rapidly (2.2%).

Table 5.21 Main international assumptions

	Year							Averages	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	09-14	15-20
EU12 GDP growth (% p.a.)	3.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	-0.2	1.5
US GDP growth (% p.a.)	3.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.7
Growth rate of relevant foreign markets	12.1	6.8	11.8	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.9	2.0	4.9
Level of oil prices (Brent. USD/barrel)	28.4	54.4	79.5	104.1	118.3	131.3	151.2	96.5	111.1
Growth of non-oil commodity prices (in USD)	-11.5	-3.2	-1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	-0.7	2.0
Euro in USD:									
- level x 100	92.4	124.4	132.7	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1	134.5	130.1
- evolution (in %)	-13.4	0.1	-4.8	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-0.5
Long-term nominal interest rates (10 year)									
Euro area	5.4	3.4	3.3	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
Euro area inflation	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5

18 After 2018, employment growth should be less strong (25,000 jobs created on average per year in 2019 and 2020).

19 The harmonised unemployment rate (Eurostat definition) should reach 7.5 % in 2019 (and 7.3 % in 2020).

Table 5.22 Evolution of economic activity in Belgium

Main national results	Year							Averages	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	09-14	15-20
GDP growth in volume	3.7	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.6
GDP level at current market prices (bln euros)	252.5	303.4	355.7	402.1	474.7	557.0	653.3	369.2	437.8
National consumer price index	2.5	2.8	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
GDP deflator	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
Labour force									
Activity rate	71.0	73.4	72.6	72.9	73.6	73.3	73.5	72.7	73.3
Total employment (annual var. in thousands)	81.2	60.1	30.2	27.9	20.9	-2.0	-1.5	15.7	28.2
Employment growth	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6
Employment rate	62.1	63.0	63.5	64.0	65.8	66.7	67.4	63.8	64.9
Employment rate	65.8	66.5	67.6	67.5	69.2	70.5	71.1	67.3	68.3
Labour productivity growth	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.1	1.0
Unemployment rate (FPB definition)	12.5	14.1	12.5	12.2	10.6	9.0	8.3	12.3	11.5
Unemployment rate (eurostat definition)	6.9	8.5	8.3	8.4	7.3	6.2	5.7	8.0	7.9
Sources of growth: % changes in volume									
1. Private consumption expenditure	2.6	1.1	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.4
2. Government consumption expenditure	3.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0
3. Gross fixed capital formation	5.1	6.4	-1.1	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.8	-0.9	2.2
4. Changes in inventories (% of GDP)	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.9
5. Exports of goods and services	11.8	3.8	8.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.3	1.8	3.5
6. Imports of goods and services	12.2	5.0	7.5	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	1.7	3.4

Main national results	Year							Averages	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	09-14	15-20
Contribution to real GDP growth									
7. Final domestic demand	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.3	1.4
8. External balance of goods and services	0.3	-0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Growth sector activity (VA in volume)									
Industry	5.0	1.3	3.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	-0.8	1.6
Energy	6.9	6.6	10.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing industry	4.5	-0.8	3.9	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.4	-2.0	1.6
- intermediary goods	4.5	-3.2	8.1	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.0	-2.1	2.2
- equipment goods	12.2	6.2	2.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	-1.2	-4.6	1.7
- consumption goods	-1.1	-2.1	-1.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Construction	5.5	4.5	0.7	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.0
Market services	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.8
Non-market services	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8

5.1.4.3 Comparison with the bottom-up approach

The nationally modelled GHG emission projections calculated using the top-down econometric model HERMES are presented in Table 5.23. In this approach, relationships between GHG emissions, energy consumption, activity levels and energy prices are assessed at a sectoral level using the 1996 inventory guidelines and adjusted with the new global warming potentials for CH_4 and N_2O.

The top-down projections differ from the bottom-up projections in the way emissions are allocated and in the application of the IPCC inventory guidelines. The difference between the two projections boils down to different expectations regarding the evolution in the period 2012-2030. This difference is due to the way the different models used respond to these. Macro-economic models such as HERMES are more sensitive to price variations than technical-economic models.

Both the top-down HERMES projections and the average bottom-up projections expect an increase of total emissions between 2020 and 2030. However, between 2012 and 2020, HERMES indicates a decrease of the emissions, while the bottom-up approach indicates a moderate increase. Both projections show some similar tendencies for the energy industries/transformation sector, with a significant increase of emissions. The resulting trends for the other sectors are very different between the models.

The non-ETS emissions in both models show similar trends in the period 2012-2020 but diverge after 2020.

Table 5.23 GHG emissions projections based on a macrosectoral approach

CRF Format (Mt CO_2-eq)	2005a	2010a	2012a	2015b	2020b	2025b	2030b
1. Energy	115.2	107.0	94.5	89.6	86.2	92.5	94.1
1A. Fuel combustion	114.6	106.4	94.0	89.0	85.7	92.0	93.6
1A1. Energy industries	29.4	27.9	22.5	19.1	18.9	26.0	27.4
1A2. Industry	31.3	22.8	20.3	20.1	18.5	17.0	16.8
1A3. Transport	25.8	25.5	25.4	24.3	23.4	24.0	24.5
1A4. Other sectors	27.9	30.1	25.8	25.5	24.8	25.0	24.9
1A5. Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1B. Fugitive emissions	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
2. Industrial processes	15.5	12.5	11.4	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4
3. Agriculture	10.4	10.4	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.8
5. Waste	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Total GHG emissions	**143.0**	**131.6**	**117.5**	**112.2**	**109.0**	**115.5**	**117.3**
ETS (scope 2013-2020)	66.6	54.3	46.2	43.0	41.7	46.9	48.2
Non-ETS (scope 2013-2020)	76.4	77.3	71.3	69.2	67.3	68.6	69.1
International bunkers	28.5	28.8	23.7	24.7	27.5	29.6	31.3

a: National GHG Emission Inventory of April 2014, CO_2-emissions from fuel combustion are calculated endogenously by HERMES
b: HERMES calculations

5.1.5 Sensitivity analysis of the 'with measures' greenhouse gas emission projections

Sensitivity analyses were performed for some important parameters, such as number of degree-days, nuclear phase out, without however taking indirect effects into account.

5.1.5.1 Number of degree-days

The weather (mainly temperatures) has an important role in energy consumption for the residential and tertiary sector. The WEM scenario is based on a mild climate that has been established, considering the number of degree-days equivalent to the average values for the period 2004-2013 (i.e. 1864 degree-days). To identify the impact on the energy consumption of a colder and warmer weather, the sensitivity analysis is made for two scenarios:

- Average of 25 years between 1985 and 2009 as used in the energy efficiency action plan: 1946 degree-days;
- Warm climate: 1,538 degree-day (2011).

In case the future climate would be milder (1,538 degree days, as observed in 2011), CO_2 emissions from the buildings sector would be 1,941 kt CO_2 lower in 2020 and 1,853 kt CO_2 lower in 2030. In case of slightly colder climate (1,946 degree-days) emissions would be 475 kt CO_2 higher in 2020 and 452 kt CO_2 higher in 2030. For 2020, the values for a warm year and the colder climate represent respectively 2.9% and 0.7% of the Annual Emission Allocation for 2020. Hence, climate could have a significant impact on the future commitments for the non ETS sector.

5.1.5.2 Nuclear phase out

The WEM scenario integrates the Belgian Law on the progressive phase-out of nuclear energy as passed by the Federal Government on 18 December 2013 (see Chapter). However, in 2014, the Federal Government proposed an adapted scheme for the nuclear phase out of the Doel 1 and Doel 2 production units. This adapted phase-out scheme is considered to be a sensitivity scenario. In both scenarios, the decommissioned nuclear plants are mostly replaced by new CCGT-power plants and additional renewable production capacity.

If nuclear phase-out is performed according to the 2014 proposal, total CO_2 emissions would be about 1.5 Mt lower in 2020 compared to the phase-out depicted in the 2013 Law.

5.1.6 Conclusion

5.1.6.1 Overall emission levels

As described in the first section of the present document (section about Policies and Measures), the various entities of Belgium are currently reviewing their policies and measures. In Flanders, the only entity which has formally adopted its Climate Policy Plan 2013-2020, aiming at emissions reductions in the ESD sectors, some additional measures are being explored by the new Government. In Wallonia, a draft Air and Climate Policy Plan has undergone a public inquiry and is now in a restructuring process which provides an opportunity for the new Government to reconsider priorities and objectives. In Brussels also, the Air, Climate and Energy plan is undergoing its third reading and adoption is planned for the end of November 2015. Therefore, most of the PAMs considered in Section 4 of this document are classified as "WEM (i.e. existing) measures". Additionally, as the details on potential "WAM (i.e. planned) measures" are not yet sufficiently clear to enable a WAM scenario to be drawn up; this document only includes the results of a WEM scenario.

The total greenhouse gas emissions in the 'with existing measures' scenario increases from **115.8 Mt CO_2-eq** in 2012 to **119.7 Mt CO_2-eq** in 2015 and to **117.9 Mt** in 2020. After that, the emissions increase to **124.9 Mt CO_2-eq** by 2035. These projections do not include emissions nor removals from LULUCF.

Projections with the macro-economic model suggest a decrease in emissions from 2012 to 2015 (from **117.5 Mt CO_2-eq** to **112.2 Mt CO_2-eq**) and 2020 (**109.0 Mt CO_2-eq**), followed by an increase towards 2030 (**117.3 Mt CO_2-eq**).

Uncertainties concerning exogenous variables, such as economic growth, climate conditions, electricity imports and closure of the nuclear plants, exist and their level will influence the resulting greenhouse gas emissions, notably in the sectors covered by the EU ETS.

Table 5.24 Sensitivity analysis for degree-days 2020

CO_2 projections 2020 (kt)	1,864 degree-days	1,538 degree-days	1,946 degree-days
Tertiary sector	5,602	5,266	5,685
Residential sector	15,121	13,515	15,513
TOTAL	**20,723**	**18,782**	**21,198**

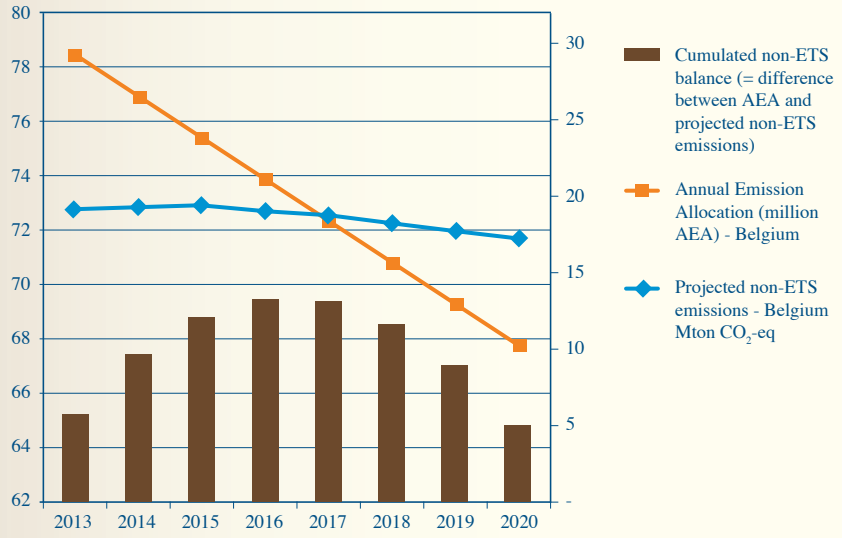
Table 5.25 Sensitivity analysis for degree-days 2030

CO_2 projections 2020 (kt)	1,864 degree-days	1,538 degree-days	1,946 degree-days
Tertiary sector	5,395	5,082	5,472
Residential sector	13,647	12,108	14,022
TOTAL	**19,043**	**17,190**	**19,494**

Table 5.26 Linear non-ETS reduction path 2013-2020 for Belgium calculated applying global warming potential values from the fourth IPCC assessment report (Mt CO_2-eq)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
78.4	76.9	75.3	73.8	72.3	70.7	69.2	67.7

Figure 5-1 Comparison of the WEM projection scenario with the AEAs for the period 2013-2020 [20]



[20] Projected non-ETS emissions in 2013-2014 have been calculated by interpolation (between base year 2012 and 2015) and can differ from inventory data for these years.

5.1.6.2 Comparison with the Effort-Sharing Decision target (2020)

A greenhouse gas emission limit of -15% in 2020 compared to 2005 greenhouse gas emissions levels has been fixed for Belgium in the Effort-Sharing Decision. This results in an emissions reduction path for the non-ETS sectors in Belgium (Table 5.26). The annual Emission Allocations, as laid down in the decision adopted in the Climate Change Committee on 17 October 2012, have been corrected to take into account the effect of the adjustments pursuant to Article 10 of the Effort-Sharing Decision, as laid down in the implementing decision of 31 October 2013.

An indicative comparison of the WEM projection scenario with the AEAs for the entire period 2013-2020 shows an annual AEA surplus in the period 2013-2017 and annual AEA shortage in the period 2018-2020 at Belgian level (Figure 5-1). Cumulated in the period 2013-2020, this evaluation indicates a net surplus of about 5 million AEAs. It should be noted that different IPCC inventory guidelines have been applied for the calculation of the WEM projections and the AEA determination.

However, until the internal Belgian burden-sharing of the ESD targets has been adopted, no final conclusions can be drawn from a regional or national point of view.

5.2 Assessment of national policies and measures

5.2.1 Monitoring the implementation of the National Climate Plan

According to the cooperation agreement of 14 November 2002 between the Federal State and the three Regions states, a National Climate Plan will be drawn up, executed, evaluated and reported to the UNFCCC under the Kyoto protocol.

In 2007, the National Climate Commission launched a study to create a national monitoring system. The product of this task was essentially the creation of a common database, recording information on all measures in order to track their level of implementation, the decisions taken and actions still to be taken, and identifying which public organisation is in charge of the implementation of the measure concerned[21].

[21] To consult the database: http://www.cnc-nkc.be/Klimaatplan/Default.aspx.

The three Regions and the Federal Government regularly evaluate the impact of their policies and measures by estimating the GHG emission reductions that the implementation of measures should or would deliver. Methodologies vary for each authority, and depending on the domain targeted and the availability of data. The three Regions and the Federal Government strive to harmonise the results in order to ensure comparability and the ability to identify the most efficient measures.

To this end, the National Climate Commission has created an *ad-hoc* working group, bringing together representatives of each entity and the various administrations concerned by elements of the NCP. In particular, the group includes representatives of the energy administrations in charge of monitoring and reporting on the energy efficiency action plan established within the framework of Directives 2006/32/EC and 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency and services, to ensure the necessary harmonisation of methodologies, hypotheses and parameters between climate and energy policies quantifications.

In 2008, the Federal Government created a Task Force on climate change, made up of representatives of all the federal ministers concerned. The Task force has been empowered to evaluate annually the implementation level and impact of climate policy measures passed by the Federal Government.

Successive studies have been commissioned to undertake an evaluation, the objective of which was to quantify, *ex-ante* and, when possible, *ex-post,* the impact of federal measures in terms of greenhouse gas emission reductions for the period 2008-2012. Moreover, the studies provided an evaluation of the effect of the federal measures on expected emission reductions up to 2020 and estimated the remaining impact up to 2035, assuming the measure concerned being abolished after 2020[22].

A key methodological difficulty in such an evaluation is to disentangle the impact of a given federal measure from a regional one when both types of measures target the same sector and the same action. The way federal and regional measures are linked to and complement each other is therefore a central issue. In any case, the overall effects of PAMs developed by different entities and targeting a given sector apply to the whole country, so the difficulty in calculating the shares of the different entities should not hamper their analysis in the context of this report.

[22] See the different reports on http://www.climat.be/evaluation-PAMs (FR) or http://www.klimaat.be/evaluatie-PAMs (NL), reports are in EN.

5.2.2 State of play

5.2.2.1 The National Climate Plan

The NCP (2009-2012) aims at fulfilling Belgium's commitments for the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol by 2012 at the latest. Measures have been implemented and deliver emissions reductions. A few measures have expired because the source of emissions has disappeared or because the policy applied did not deliver the expected effects[23].

In 2011, an important set of fiscal measures was abandoned in view of the upcoming transfer of fiscal decisional powers from the federal level to the Regions that occurs with the 6th reform. Consequently, a major support to RUE investments (40% tax deductibility) in the residential sector disappeared. Depending on their climate policy priorities, regional authorities could, however, consider increasing support to RUE investments. For instance, Wallonia announced recently its decision to merge and rationalise financial support for the improvement of energy efficiency of dwellings and for the renovation of housing.

The development of a new National Climate Plan (2013-2020) is scheduled (Decision of 26 April 2012, annex to item 13 of the agenda from the National Climate Commission) but is still currently suspended, pending the results of discussions on domestic burden-sharing. Until the new plan is drawn up, the NCP (2009-2012) remains in application.

[23] For example, subsidies for the purchase of low-energy domestic appliances were abandoned in Wallonia, when it was observed, for instance, that people used the opportunity of a subsidy to purchase a second refrigerator, instead of replacing the existing one.

5.2.2.2 Towards 2020

2014 was a key election year for Belgium, a period during which all parliamentary assemblies and governments at federal and regional levels were renewed. The years 2013 and 2014 were thus a transitional period, during which long-term commitments tend to be postponed.

Currently, most entities in Belgium are still in the process of defining their climate policies up to 2020 and an internal burden-sharing of the non-ETS targets, as was applied in the Effort-Sharing Decision, is still underway.

Up to now, the Flemish authority is the only one that has formally approved and published an official climate plan covering the non-ETS sectors.

5.2.3 Impact of measures

An evaluation of the impact of measures, when possible, has been conducted for projection years 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035. Estimates benefit from existing statistics and indicators relating to specific energy conservation or climate change policies. Among others:

- Benchmark and energy efficiency agreements in industry, monitored through energy efficiency improvement indicators (and their CO_2 counterparts);
- Statistics on green electricity production, generated green and CHP certificates;
- Statistics on subsidies delivered to support energy saving investments in households;
- Statistics for public transport (train and buses): usage and fuel consumptions.

Not all measures yield emission reductions that can be given an evaluation. Awareness campaigns, the establishment of facilitators or counselling offices, the accreditation of energy auditors, etc., are examples of measures reputed to be beneficial, but whose impact cannot in general be quantified.

In some cases, information is just lacking. In many circumstances, the impact of individual measures cannot be estimated, while the global impact of clusters of measures, all aiming at a common objective, can be evaluated[24].

[24] For instance, promoting public transport includes a series of measures aiming at improving the offer of public transport (comfort, speed, connectivity, etc.), others improving parking conditions around train stations for cars and for bicycles, installing walkways and sidewalks in industrial areas, but also restricting and taxing parking in downtown areas. The impact of each individual measure considered cannot be seized, but the whole cluster of measures contributes to a rise in use of public transports that can be measured.

As recommended, measures are classified into 2 categories:

WEM : Measures that are **adopted** or **implemented** and taken into consideration to establish a scenario "*with existing measures*" (WEM scenario);

WAM : Measures which are **planned** and will be considered to establish a scenario "*with additional measures*" (WAM scenario).

As already mentioned, Belgium has recently been in a transitional position. Many new ideas are under discussion, but cannot yet be considered as "planned" since they have not been submitted to the respective governments.

Consequently, most operational measures considered here are WEM measures and/or are extensions of the NCP (2009-2012). The various entities of Belgium are currently reviewing their policies and measures. In Flanders, the only entity which has formally adopted its Climate Policy Plan 2013-2020, aiming at emissions reductions in the ESD sectors, some additional measures are being explored by the new government. In Wallonia, a draft Air and Climate Policy Plan has undergone a public inquiry and is now in a restructuring process, which provides an opportunity for the new government to reconsider priorities and objectives. In Brussels also, the drawing up of a Climate Plan is still underway.

Therefore, most of PAMs considered in Section 4 of this document are classified as "WEM (i.e. existing) measures". Additionally, as details of potential "WAM (i.e. planned) measures" are not yet sufficiently clear to enable a WAM scenario to be drawn up, this document only includes the results of a WEM scenario.

The impacts of measures for Belgian emissions from 2020 until 2035 are presented in the reporting template. The table in the following pages presents those measures or groups of measures for which impact estimates have been evaluated. It presents briefly the methodology applied by the various entities to perform those estimates.

Policies and measures are assumed to apply until 2020. After that date, measures are assumed to expire. However, their impact on GHG emissions depends of the type of measure considered. For instance:

- Regulations still apply after 2020. They are assumed to be maintained until 2035, thus their impact continues to grow between 2020 and 2035. For example, regulations concerning the energy performance of buildings will continue to be the rule for new constructions;
- Labelling, voluntary agreements, subsidies, etc., are assumed to resume by 2020. No new impact is expected after that date; however, measures implemented before 2020 keep providing their impact until 2035, thus remaining constant between 2020 and 2035 or at least up to the lifetime of the equipment concerned;
- The impact of behavioural measures, once expired, is likely to fade away after 2020.

The actual description of measures as well as the potential of emission reductions that they could provide are presented in 3 separate tables, respecting the format required under Annex XI of the Commission implementing regulation (EU) N° 749/2014 on structure, format, submission processes and review of information reported by Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) N° 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. These tables have been filled using the ReportNet tools of the European Environment Agency, provided pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 401/2009. They present the following information :

Table 1: Description of measures

Table 2: Emission reduction potential presented by measures or groups of measures

Table 3: Information concerning the cost of measures when available.

The complete list of measures appears in Table 1, with a brief description, their objectives and an identification of the authority and the body which should implement the measure, as well as the indicators used to track the progress of emission reductions. For most measures, the beginning of

the implementation period is indicated by default as 2004, which was the year when Belgian authorities agreed on the burden-sharing aimed at fulfilling the Kyoto Protocol commitment. However, following a request expressed during the UNFCCC in the country review of Belgium's 6th National Communication on climate change, more refined implementation starting dates are now provided for selected measures.

Measures appearing in **Table 2** are those whose contribution to emissions reductions has been estimated (as such or in groups of measures).

Those for which no estimate could be performed are not listed in Table 2. Most of them apply to ESD sectors, except :

- EP-B02 and IP-C02 applying in ETS sectors;
- EC-C04, IP-A04, IP-A05, IP-B01 and IP-B02, applying in both ETS and ESD sectors;
- AG-C01 and AG-C02 in LULUCF.

Often, PAMs are not specifically implemented from a climate mitigation perspective alone; they usually serve many other policy goals at the same time. Hence, it is less relevant to calculate and compare their cost from a climate perspective. Therefore a specific cost of PAMs compared to their effectiveness in reducing GHG-emissions is generally not available. Table 3 currently presents only 5 measures for which the Federal Authority had launched a specific cost evaluation.

5.2.4 General references on impact evaluation

- *État des lieux et évaluation de l'impact des mesures du Plan National Climat*, Rapport du groupe de travail Politiques et Mesures de la Commission Nationale Climat, Sept. 2011 (in FR).
- *Information on LULUCF actions in Belgium*, Report under Article 10 of decision 529/2013/EU.
- http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/be/eu/mmr/art04-13-14_lcds_pams_projections/envvk5kbg/.
- *Stand van zaken en evaluatie van de impact van de maatregelen van het Nationaal Klimaatplan*, Verslag van het werkgroep Beleidslijnen en Maatregelen van de Nationale Klimaatcommissie (in NL).
- VITO & ECONOTEC: *Evaluation of the impact of policy instruments and measures implemented in the context of the federal climate policy*. Study commissioned by the Belgian Federal Government Department of Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment, 2015 (in English), http://www.climat.be/evaluation-PAMs or http://www.klimaat.be/evaluatie-PAMs. ■

CTF Table 5 Summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections analysis

		Historical						Projections			
Key underlying assumptions	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population	Capita	9,947,782	10,130,574	10,239,085	10,445,852	10,839,921	10,035,948	11,220,674	11,220,674	11,220,674	11,220,674
Number of households	Thousand	4,006.57	4,122.45	4,284.20	4,488.14	4,656.38	4,740.71	4,847.89	5,037.56	5,166.33	5,274.08
Electricity demand	TWh	65.2	76.0	85.1	88.0	91.3	89.4	89.9	92.9	94.9	97.0
Net import (balance export – import) electricity	TWh	-3.72	4.07	4.32	6.30	0.55	9.94	5.51	3.29	13.74	21.02
Electricity production	TWh	68.97	71.85	80.75	81.68	90.73	79.4	83.71	89.37	80.86	75.59
Dairy cattle	1000 heads	839.00	684.00	581.00	495.00	462.00	455.35	549	597	586	594
Non-dairy cattle	1000 heads	2,410.00	2,602.00	2,412.00	2,169.00	2,165.00	2,046.39	2,006	2,025	2,055	2,067
Swine	1000 heads	6,700.00	7,268.00	6,895.00	6,161.00	6,626.00	6,655.86	6,591	6,439	6,256	5,977
Poultry	1000 heads	27,167.00	33,381.00	36,860.00	32,037.00	32,577.00	33,825.78	35,422	36,662	36,238	36,421
Total final energy consumption	TJ	1,503,786	1,630,408	1,677,189	1,712,119	1,704,136	1,569,670	1,381,627	1,392,831	1,466,725	1,516,951
Final energy consumption industry	TJ	585,078	579,187	678,955	577,654	567,275	682,895	668,439	692,974	702,836	720,973
Final energy consumption Commercial (Tertiary)	TJ	120,680	145,279	145,753	174,163	211,090	176,602	668,439	692,974	702,836	720,973
Final energy consumption Residential	TJ	347,158	390,452	397,742	416,427	387,966	351,888	175,889	175,041	173,614	171,982
Final energy consumption Transport	TJ	282,608	308,959	336,353	356,895	382,800	323,989	347,951	333,468	322,613	311,622
Municipal solid waste incinerated	TJ	11,764	13,544	13,529	20,504	30,872	28,958	28,958	28,958	28,958	28,958

CTF Table 6 Information on updated greenhouse gas projections

		GHG emissions and removals							With measures	
GHG emissions projections	Unit	Base year (1990)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2020	2030
Sector										
Energy	kt CO_2 eq		104,119.94	107,206.37	105,527.48	105,069.07	99,153.27	87,682.17	85,614.75	94,307.43
Transport	kt CO_2 eq		20,847.05	22,829.73	24,744.55	26,274.23	27,176.59	24,736.30	25,618.29	27,090.07
Industry/industrial processes	kt CO_2 eq		26,239.68	30,043.69	28,192.54	26,212.36	21,034.48	19,626.08	19,935.24	18,568.25
Agriculture	kt CO_2 eq		12,325.88	12,425.12	11,595.18	10,548.61	10,480.37	10,116.20	10,452.66	10,445.59
Forestry/LULUCF	kt CO_2 eq		-2,335.12	-2,129.78	-1,769.59	-3,060.33	-3,818.38	-3,757.06	-777.00	915.00
Waste management/waste	kt CO_2 eq		4,432.22	4,595.03	4,033.52	3,187.40	2,669.86	1,999.68	1,891.96	1,452.50
Gases										
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF	kt CO_2 eq		118,576.82	123,382.29	124,311.97	121,885.76	110,096.96	97,807.30	99,657.26	110,061.16
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF	kt CO_2 eq		120,926.61	125,545.63	126,139.34	125,028.91	114,014.14	101,662.32	100,434.26	109,146.16
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF	kt CO_2 eq		12,787.80	12,744.48	11,639.82	9,810.13	9,427.76	8,879.62	8,443.08	8,043.75
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF	kt CO_2 eq		12,787.23	12,744.45	11,639.81	9,810.13	9,427.76	8,879.62	8,443.08	8,043.75
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF	kt CO_2 eq		9,651.84	10,461.32	9,918.05	8,235.88	7,397.82	5,905.69	6,160.85	6,097.68
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF	kt CO_2 eq		9,637.73	10,427.80	9,860.27	8,153.06	7,299.02	5,807.72	6,160.85	6,097.68
HFCs	kt CO_2 eq		NO, NA	498.32	1,119.11	1,741.87	2,387.11	2,528.64	2,436.53	1,137.53
PFCs	kt CO_2 eq		2,191.05	2,914.29	446.11	192.77	106.61	428.84	333.12	333.12
SF_6	kt CO_2 eq		1,575.10	2,139.73	144.06	90.69	102.03	115.75	85.21	14.01
NF_3			NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	NO,NA	1.32	1.24	1.24	1.24
TOTAL with LULUCF	**kt CO_2 eq**		**144,782.61**	**152,140.43**	**147,579.12**	**141,957.10**	**129,519.61**	**115,667.08**	**117,117.29**	**125,688.49**
TOTAL without LULUCF	**kt CO_2 eq**		**147,117.72**	**154,270.22**	**149,348.70**	**145,017.43**	**133,337.99**	**119,424.13**	**117,894.29**	**124,773.49**

6. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing-country Parties

Belgium presents its provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation for the years 2013-2014.

6.1. Summary

In summary, the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to non-Annex I Parties by Belgium in the years 2013-2014 has focused on:

- Predominantly, adaptation and cross-cutting activities;
- Provision of support in the form of grants, mainly directed towards Africa and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs);
- Non-earmarked contributions to multilateral channels (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, etc.) or specialised UN agencies, but also on bilateral projects mainly directed towards African partner countries and Least-Developed Countries

In 2013-2014, Belgium continued to support adaptation and mitigation activities in developing countries by mainstreaming climate objectives through its official development assistance (ODA), as this is crucial for increasing climate-resilient and low-GHG emission investments. In December 2014, Belgium also made a significant contribution to initial resource mobilisation of the Green Climate Fund by pledging to contribute at least 51.6 million euros to the activities of the Fund. 40.6 million euros of this sum have been provided to the GCF in 2014.

CTF Table 7 Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2013-2014

Allocation channels	European euro - EUR					US$				
	Core/ general	Climate specific/relevant				Core/ general	Climate specific/relevant			
		mitigation	adaptation	Cross cutting	other		mitigation	adaptation	Cross cutting	other
	2013									
Total contributions through multilateral channels	364,725,613.16	75,000.00	20,364,194.00	2,504,197.00	12,000,000.00	484,363,362.63	99,602.00	27,044,080.98	3,325,628.27	15,936,255.00
Multilateral climate change funds	17,000,000.00		12,500,000.00	67,908.00	12,000,000.00	22,576,361.22		16,600,266 .00	90,183.00	15,936,255.00
Other multilateral climate change funds			6,000,000.00					7,968,127.00		
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	306,974,861.00					407,669,138.00				
Specialised United Nations bodies	33,350,752.00	75,000.00	1,864,194.00	2,436,289.00		44,290,507.00	99.602.00	2,475,689.00	3,235,443.00	
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	7,400,000.00					9,827,357.00				
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**18,948,966.00**	**16,904,865.00**	**8,205,817.00**			**25,164,630.00**	**22,450,020.00**	**10,897,499.00**	
Total climate specific/ relevant by funding type (total for mitigation, adaptation, crosscutting, other)		**19,023,966.00**	**37,269,059.00**	**10,710,014.00**	**12,000,000.00**		**25,264,231.00**	**49,494,102.00**	**14,223,126.00**	**15,936,255.00**
Total climate specific or relevant finance		**79,003,039.00**					**104,917,714.00**			

Allocation channels	European euro - EUR					US$				
	Core/ general	Climate specific/relevant				Core/ general	Climate specific/relevant			
		mitigation	adaptation	Cross cutting	other		mitigation	adaptation	Cross cutting	other
	2014									
Total contributions through multilateral channels	376,108,466	22,040	15,063,594	41,494,353		498,868,103	29,231	19,978,242	55,032,300	
Multilateral climate change funds	18,600,000		13,250,000	40,683,549		24,668,435		17,572,944	53,956,962	
Other multilateral climate change funds		22,040	1,000,000				29,231	1,326,260		
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	305,832,100					405,612,865				
Specialised United Nations bodies	43,676,366		813,595	810,804		57,926,215		1,079,038	1,075,337	
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	8,000,000					10,610,080				
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		**8,557,943**	**18,240,097**	**13,273,725**			**11,350,057**	**24,191,111**	**17,604,410**	
Total climate specific/ relevant by funding type (total for mitigation, adaptation, crosscutting, other)		**8,579,983**	**33,303,692**	**54,768,078**			**11,379,288**	**44,169,353**	**72,636,709**	
Total climate specific or relevant finance		**96,651,753**					**128,185,349**			

The majority of funds come from Belgium's development cooperation budget, which has sustainable development and poverty alleviation as the most important goals. Development cooperation is primarily the responsibility of the Federal Government. As the Regions have competencies in fields that are connected with their region or territory (water policy, the environment, nature conservation, etc.) and have powers relating to international relationships in those fields, the Regions are also involved in the international aspects of climate change. Overall policy coherence for development is an important priority of Belgium's development cooperation.

At federal level, a separate budget line was created after the COP in Copenhagen for multilateral climate finance, and still exists. This part of climate finance can be considered as new and additional. The allocations to this budget line have been increased (e.g. to contribute to the Green Climate Fund), even in times of severe budgetary constraints. In bilateral and non-governmental projects and programmes, climate change issues have been are better integrated in recent years and tools have been created to support this process. The enhanced awareness of the development partners of the effects of climate change on their development have helped the process of integrating the climate change issue. These two elements are reflected in a higher number of projects or programmes with a Rio marker 2.

Table 7 above provides a summary of public financial support, while Tables 7(a) and 7(b) give information on public financial support through multilateral channels and bilateral, regional and other channels. Tables 8 and 9 give, to the extent possible, information on specific measures and/or examples of the provision of technology development and transfer support and capacity-building support.

Methodological approach for tracking of the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to non-Annex I Parties

Belgium uses the Rio Markers to report to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC) about the official development assistance that has been spent on activities to support the goals of the United Nations Conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification (respectively UNCBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD). These are policy markers that indicate donors' policy objectives in relation to each aid activity.

Belgium is an active member country in the OECD initiatives to improve transparency on public and private climate finance. On the public side, the OECD ENVIRONET-WP-STAT Task Team on Rio Markers has been looking into ways to improve/develop the DAC reporting methodology so that this can be used as a reference for the international community to measure support related to climate change, biodiversity, desertification and other environmental concerns. Its progress includes options to improve the quality and robustness of the Rio Markers and their implementation, such as refinements of definitions and instructions. Belgium sees a lot of merit in this Joint Task Team to ensure greater transparency, comparability and thus accountability in reporting under the Rio Conventions.

With regard to mobilised private climate finance, the OECD-led Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance aims to partner and share best available data, expertise and information to advance policy-relevant research on this part of the climate finance spectrum. This project, which is an open network, coordinated and hosted by the OECD Secretariat, of interested governments, relevant research institutions and international finance institutions, is designed to serve as a coordinating platform for identifying research priorities and gaps, sharing information, weaving a coherent narrative across what would otherwise be disparate research outputs, as well as communicating results to raise awareness in this area. Recently, Belgium also started a study to gain greater clarity of its mobilised private climate finance flows. As this study will only deliver its results in 2015, Belgium looks forward to providing its preliminary outcomes during the visit of the expert review team, while the final outcomes will be presented in the 3rd Biennial Report of Belgium. Complementary to this study, Belgium requested the Academic Research Group for Policy Support on Financing for Development (ACROPOLIS) to make an inventory of all budget allocations not captured through the reporting system for reporting to

the OCDE/DAC/STAT. The aim of this inventory is to be able to report all climate relevant official flows (OOF) and/or to identify official flows which might become climate relevant by changing the attribution criteria.

In anticipation of the results of the OECD work mentioned above, which will be milestones in coming to internationally agreed understandings, Belgium has internally further developed its approach to have a common understanding on the treatment of "financial flows" in the three Rio-conventions

The Directorate General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD), delivering the bulk of climate finance, uses the Rio markers to identify the pool of projects and programmes to report on. All Rio-markers are taken into consideration to be able to determine the coefficients used to estimate the amount of the budget that can be considered climate finance (see the decision tree in annex). For instance, if a project is marked 2 for climate adaptation, as well as for biodiversity, only 50% of the budget would be considered climate finance. To avoid double counting, the sum of coefficients for each marker never exceeds 100%. For projects that have one or more markers 1, the coefficients (in %) are determined on the basis of its sub-sector code, avoiding double counting. The sum of the coefficients for the three Rio-conventions never exceeds 100%, and more likely have a maximum score of 66.6%.

The Government of Flanders also uses the Rio markers. Accounting for "Rio marker 2" actions is simply 100% of the action budget. For accounting for the contributions of actions under Rio marker 1 a coefficient of 40% is used. To prevent double counting, a "Rio Marker 2" on both mitigation and adaptation does not result in climate reporting of 200% of the project budget, but counts as 100% of the project budget. The same principle is applied to a "Rio Marker 1" on both mitigation and adaptation, which results in a climate reporting of 40% of the project budget.

In the Brussels-Capital Region, a specific budget line is devoted to climate financial support to non-Annex 1 Countries. The funding source of these contributions is defined as "Other Official Flows" in Table 7(a) as these are not reported as ODA.

In the Walloon Region, annual contributions to the overall ODA represent 25 to 30 million euros. All of this effort is managed by the Regional Agency "Wallonie Bruxelles International WBI". For the time being, no specific methodology is applied to identify the "climate" actions inside the ODA. A specific tool should be developed for the next report. Only new and additional funding provided through the Walloon Agency for Air and Climate (AWAC) is mentioned for the Walloon Region in this 2nd report (see later).

The methodology used by Belgium to specify the funds for the purpose of assisting non-Annex I Parties to mitigate and adapt as provided, committed and/or pledged, is based on the OECD practice. Therefore, under its commitment, Belgium contracts a firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation. Provided support is defined as the effective disbursement of the funds. The category 'pledged support' is therefore not used by Belgium as outstanding pledges will be reported in the year that the above conditions are fulfilled.

Reporting on climate finance through core contributions to multilateral organisations is a major challenge for individual states, including for Belgium. Therefore, Belgium values the joint climate finance tracking methodology used by the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). Such a methodology is paramount to enhance accountability with regard to climate finance commitments and to monitor trends and progress in climate related-investment. With regard to CTF Table 7(a), Belgium reports on core/general data and climate-specific data in a mutually exclusive way. This means that core/general contributions are reported for the categories 'Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks and 'Specialised United Nations bodies', while the climate-specific part is reported for the category 'Multilateral climate change funds'. Belgium reiterates its concern that reporting on core/general contributions could lead to a distorted view on climate finance flows and hopes that future improvement of the reporting methodologies for multilateral climate finance flows delivers a response to this concern.

A recommendation by the UNFCCC Expert Review Team was to provide the information in CTF Tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in United States dollars. Belgium decided to use the currency exchange of the *OECD DAC statistical table: Annual Exchange Rates for DAC Countries from 1960 to 2014*, to comply with this recommendation in the most transparent way.

Belgium, as an EU Member State, also reports under the EU Monitoring Mechanism, which provides annual reporting of up-to-date information on financial support and technology transfer activities to developing countries based on the best data available. This updated reporting mechanism has been implemented from 2013 onwards. To the extent possible, Belgium also follows the recommendations made by the European Commission, to allow for comparable reporting among Member States of the EU.

6.2. Finance

Provision of public bilateral support

In implementation of the Federal Government coalition agreement of 2003, Belgian direct bilateral ODA targets 18 countries, 13 of which are located in Africa. Nine of these countries belong to the group of Least-Developed Countries (LDCs). The following sectors are given priority: basic healthcare, education and training, agriculture and food security and basic infrastructure. It was also confirmed by the Minister for Development Cooperation in policy memoranda that Belgium would fund adaptation actions in LDCs, with special attention focusing on Africa and fragile states, and would strive to better integrate climate change into all the actions it supported in developing countries. In 2015, the Federal Government renewed its list of partner countries eligible for direct bilateral cooperation. There are now 14 partner countries, with Burkina Faso and Guinea (Conakry) as new additions. With our middle income partner countries - Vietnam, South Africa, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador - other ways of cooperation will be developed (strengthened cooperation through civil society, exchanges between research institutions and universities, etc.).

The portfolio of the Belgian bilateral cooperation will focus its increasingly on Africa and LDC's. To enhance the integration of climate change and environmental sustainability into Belgian development cooperation, an Academic Research Group for Policy Support - KLIMOS - was set up. In the last few years, we have seen an uptake of climate change issues in sectors that are traditionally less "aware" of the risks climate change poses for the results of programmes and projects. For instance, in Palestine, the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC), the implementing instrument of the federal bilateral cooperation programmes, has built state-of-the art schools. A school in Wadi al Mughair integrates passive solar and geothermal energy to serve as a pilot for improved climatic design. An administration building for the Ministry of Education will demonstrate solar photovoltaic energy production. The Federal Government also supports a wide range of non-governmental organisations which support civil society in the South, with a wider range of partner countries. These organisations are also improving the integration of climate change into their portfolios.

The third pillar through which bilateral support is provided is cooperation between universities and scientific institutions. To share experiences and lessons learned for policy support, KLIMOS has developed several case studies, in cooperation with local universities, that address climate change. For example, KLIMOS is coordinating REDD+ related research projects in Uganda, Ethiopia and DRC. In these research projects, a landscape approach is used, where research is not limited to forest alone, but a range of land use types, from forest to almost bare land, is considered.

'Capacities for Biodiversity and sustainable Development' is the CEBioS programme based at the Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences (RBINS) which carries out capacity building activities for developing countries that are Belgian cooperation partners, in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management linked to poverty eradication (http://www.biodiv.be/cebios2/). A lot of their activities also contribute to knowledge on climate change in the south. For example, CEBioS supports research in universities and institutes of the Democratic Republic of Congo to monitor the dynamics of habitats in protected areas managed by the ICCN (Institut Congolais de la Conservation de la Nature/ Congolese Nature Conservation Institute). This scientific evidence helps ICCN to manage these areas and to detect changes due, for example, to climate change.

With these different partners, climate change specific (Rio-marker 2) and climate related (Rio-marker 1) projects and programmes are developed in a wide range of sectors: agriculture, energy, awareness raising, forestry, environment, governance, water, humanitarian aid, education, health, transport and fishery.

The Government of Flanders focuses on climate-related support linked to the focal sectors of cooperation in Southern Africa (job creation through SME development in South Africa, agriculture & food security in Malawi and health in Mozambique). The focus on mutually agreed sectors enhances the effectiveness and predictability of aid.

In all its bilateral support, Belgium strongly supports a country-driven approach to aid delivery, emphasising that climate investments are much more effective when owned and driven by local governments.

Provision of public multilateral support

Resolutely striving for maximum aid effectiveness, in line with the Declaration of Paris and the principles of "Good multilateral donorship", Belgium rationalised its cooperation with multilateral organisations by aiming to provide them with maximum core funding and limiting earmarked contributions to the programmes they conduct. Since the Copenhagen Accord, Belgian core contributions towards specialised multilateral climate funds have risen significantly and represent the bulk of its specific climate finance. Belgium chooses these funds to channel its climate finance

in the most transparent and effective way possible, thus contributing to the commitments the parties made in Cancun.

Next to bilateral aid with its partner countries, the Government of Flanders invests in the Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests and the Flemish Partnership Water for Development, two initiatives on forestry and water management in developing countries. Flanders strongly works with UNESCO to promote knowledge and capacity building in the fields of water (preservation), desertification, climate change, coastal management, etc. Furthermore, the Government of Flanders provides core support to the Adaptation Fund and the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (IFAD).

In addition to ODA, through the Walloon Agency for Air and Climate (AWAC), the Walloon Government has committed to contribute up to 250,000 euros to the adaptation fund. We must also add specific multilateral financing of 59,739 euros in 2013 and 109,499 euros in 2014, through contributions to the funding bodies of the UNFCCC. Bilateral climate policy specific actions have been initiated that amounted to 26,466 euros in 2013 and 100,885 euros in 2014.

The financial support provided by the Brussels-Capital Region was concentrated in multilateral funds (namely the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund) during the period 2013-2014.

Provision of mobilised private climate finance

Belgium recognises that international climate finance will come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources. Private finance is the key to scaling up levels of climate finance and is important to achieve the transformation in investment required to meet the 2°C goal, as it is pivotal to achieving long-term transformation of developing countries into low-carbon and climate-resilient economies.

Belgium invests in the private sector through the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO) or through the programmes of the multilateral and regional development banks, hence contributing to social and economic growth in emerging and developing countries.

As a result of all these choices, Belgium predominantly supported adaptation or cross-cutting activities during this two-year period. Adaptation actions in non-Annex I Parties was mainly supported by providing substantial financial support to the Adaptation Fund, the Least-Developed Countries Fund and various bilateral initiatives, while mitigation actions were supported through specialised UN bodies and several bilateral actions. Cross-cutting actions were also significantly supported and there were earmarked contributions for technology transfer to the Special Climate Change Fund. In December 2014, Belgium also made a significant contribution to the initial resource mobilisation of the Green Climate Fund by pledging to contribute at least 51.6 million euros to the activities of the Fund, 40.6 million euros of this sum has been provided to the GCF in 2014.

For further details, please refer to CTF table 7a *'Provision of public financial support: multilateral channels (2013/2014)'* and CTF Table 7b *'Provision of public financial support: bilateral, regional and other channels (2013/2014)'*.

CTF Table 7a Provision of public financial support: multilateral channels (2013/2014)

Donor funding	Total Amount				Status	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector
	Core/general		Climate-specific						
	Domestic Currency	USD	Domestic Currency	USD					
	2013								
Total contributions through multilateral channels	364,725,613.16	484,363,362.63	34,943,391.00	46,405,566.23					
Multilateral climate change funds [g]	17,000,000.00	22.576,361.22	30,567,908.00	40,594,831.23					
1. Global Environment Facility	17,000,000.00	22,576,361.22			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			12,000,000.00	15,936,254.98	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (multisectoral)
3. Special Climate Change Fund			12,000,000.00	15,936,254.98	Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (technology transfer)	Other (multisectoral)
4. Adaptation Fund			500,000.00	664,011.00	Provided	OOF	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting
5. Green Climate Fund									
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			67,908.00	90,183.27	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
7. Other multilateral climate change funds			6,000,000.00	7,968,127.00					
Adaptation for Smallholders Agriculture Program (International Fund for Agricultural Development)			6,000,000.00	7,968,127.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	306,974,861.16	407,669,137.41							
1. World Bank	148,099,083.75	196,678,730.08			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
2. International Finance Corporation									
3. African Development Bank	35,430,310.16	47,052,204.73			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
4. Asian Development Bank	8,028,505.05	10,662,025.30			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	569,457.20	756,251.26			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
6. Inter-American Development Bank	896,000.00	1,189,907.04			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)

Donor funding	Total Amount				Status	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector
	Core/general		Climate-specific						
	Domestic Currency	USD	Domestic Currency	USD					
7. Other	113,951,505.00	151,330,019.00							
European Investment Bank - EIB	9,805,031.00	13,021,289.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
European development fund (EOF/EDF/FED)	104,146,474.00	138,308,730.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
Specialized United Nations bodies	40,750,752.00	54,117,864.00	4,375,483.00	5,810,735.00					
1. United Nations Development Programme	11,550,000.00	15,338,645.00	115,000.00	152,722.00					
Contribution to core resources	11,550,000.00	15,338,645.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
United Nations Development Programme: Strengthen capacity to incorporate climate change adaptation and resilience planning into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) through the NBSAP Forum			115,000.00	152,722.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (environment)
2. United Nations Environment Programme	4,550,000.00	6,042,497.00							
Environment Fund	4,550,000.00	6,042,497.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
3. Other	24,650,752.00	32,736,722.00	4.260.483.00	5,658,013.00					
Food and Agricultural Organization	4,250,752.00	5,645,089.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture
International Fund for Agricultural Development	8,000,000.00	10,624,170.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture
World Food Programme - Immediate Response Account	5,000,000.00	6,640,106.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (food security)
One UN Fund Malawi: National Programme for Managing Climate Change in Malawi			420,000.00	557,769.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (Environmental Protection)
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Contribution to an improved food security and nutritional status in Malawi, Phase II			408,275.00	542,198.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture
UNESCO - Andean Glacier multidisciplinary Network for Adaptation Strategies (AGiaNAS)			155,762.00	206,855.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting

Donor funding	Total Amount				Status	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector
	Core/general		Climate-specific						
	Domestic Currency	USD	Domestic Currency	USD					
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands (SUMAMAD-II)			1,062,824.00	1,411,453.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (environmental protection)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Framework for Research, Education and Training in the Water Sector Phase III (FET -Water III)			530,608.00	704,658.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation
International Labour Organisation (ILO): Decent Work in the Green Economy			450,000.00	597,610.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (social infrastructure)
International Labour Organisation (ILO): Employment creation through Small and Medium Scale Enterprise (SME) development			520,000.00	690,571.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (social infrastructure)
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF): Extending the Agroforestry Food Security Programme (AFSP) in Kasungu and Mzimba districts			160,000.00	212,483.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF): Community Agroforestry Tree Seeds Banks (CATS Banks): Building Agroforestry Scaling up Platform for Diversifying Livelihoods			35,485.00	47,125.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Forestry
The SEED initiative (UNEP, UNDP en IUCN): Promoting the Green Economy in Mozambique, Malawi and Namibia			294,690.00	391,355.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Industry
The SEED initiative (UNEP, UNDP en IUCN): Supporting Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship in South Africa			115,839.00	153,837.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Industry
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA): African Clean Energy Corridor			75,000.00	99,602.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy
Contribution to UNEP Resource panel			32,000.00	42,497.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (environmental protection)

Donor funding	Total Amount				Status	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector
	Core/general		Climate-specific						
	Domestic Currency	USD	Domestic Currency	USD					
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	7,400,000.00	9,827,357.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (research)	Agriculture
	2014								
Total contributions through multilateral channels	376,108,466.00	498,868,102.52	56,579,987.00	75,039,773.05					
Multilateral climate change funds [g]	18,600,000.00	24,668,435.01	54,955,589.00	72,885,397.05					
1. Global Environment Facility	18,600,000.00	24,668,435.01			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (Multisectoral)
2. Least Developed Countries Fund			12,000,000.00	15,915,119.36	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund			1,250,000.00	1,657,825.00	Provided	Other (ODA/OOF)	Grant	Adaptation	Other (multisectoral)
5. Green Climate Fund			40,600,000.00	53,846,154.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities			83,549.00	110,807.69	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
7. Other multilateral climate change funds			1,022,040.00	1.355.491.00					
International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV			22,040.00	29,231.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting
IFAD: budget support for the "Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme"			1,000,000.00	1,326,260.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	305,832,100.00	405,612,864.51							
1. World Bank	148,747,082.00	197,277,297.08			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
2. International Finance Corporation									
3. African Development Bank	33,987,573.00	45,076,356.76			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
4. Asian Development Bank	7,933,541.00	10,521,937.67			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank									

Donor funding	Total Amount				Status	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector
	Core/general		Climate-specific						
	Domestic Currency	USD	Domestic Currency	USD					
7. Other	115,163,904.00	152,737,273.00							
European Investment Bank - EIB	4,146,560.00	5,499,416.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
European development funds (EOF/EDF/FED)	111,017,344.00	147,237,857.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
Specialized United Nations bodies	51,676,366.00	68,586,803.00	1,624,398.00	2,154,376.00					
1. United Nations Development Programme	19,000,000.00	25,198,939.00	35,000.00	46,419.00					
1.1 United Nations Development Programme: Strengthen capacity to incorporate climate change adaptation and resilience planning into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) through the NBSAP Forum			35,000.00	46,419.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	
Contribution to core resources	19,000,000.00	25,198,939.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting. Other (multisectoral)
2. United Nations Environment Programme	4,000,000.00	5,305,040.00							
Environment fund	4,000,000.00	5,305,040.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (multisectoral)
3. Other	28,676,366.00	38,082,824.00							
Food and Agricultural Organization	5,426,366.00	7,206,330.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture
International Fund for Agricultural Development	8,000,000.00	10,624,170.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture
World Food Programme - Immediate Response Account	7,250,000.00	9,628,154.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (food security)
UNESCO: Framework for Research, Education and Training in the Water Sector Phase III (FET -Water III)			105,002.00	139,260.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation
UNESCO: Southeast Pacific data and Information Networking support to integrated Coastal Area Management' (SPINCAM-II)			82,940.00	110,000.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation

Donor funding	Total Amount				Status	Funding source	Financial instrument	Type of support	Sector
	Core/general		Climate-specific						
	Domestic Currency	USD	Domestic Currency	USD					
UNESCO: Addressing Water Security: Climate impacts and adaptation responses in Africa, Asia and LAC			130,517.00	173,100.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation
UNESCO: Climate Change Adaptation for African Natural World Heritage Sites			37,700.00	50,000.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation
UNESCO: Enhancing Natural Hazards Resilience in South America (ENHANS)			188,500.00	250,000.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Humanitarian Aid)
UNESCO: Biosphere reserves as a tool for coastal and island management in the South-East Pacific region (BRESEP)			75,339.00	99,919.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation
UNESCO: Caribbean Marine Atlas, phase 2			95,547.00	126,720.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation
UNESCO: Ecosystem-based marine spatial planning for conservation of World Heritage Marine Sites			63,049.00	83,620.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation
ICRAF: support to the world congress on agroforestry			50,804.00	67,380.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture
ICRAF: Extending the Agroforestry Food Security Programme (AFSP) in Kasungu and Mzimba districts			160,000.00	212,202.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture
ICRAF: Building a larger Evergreen Agriculture Network for Southern Africa			600,000.00	795,756.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	8,000,000.00	10,624,170.00			Provided	ODA	Grant	Other (research)	Agriculture

CTF Table 7b

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Specific (marker 2)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Commission Justice et Paix / Programme 2011-2013 (Frais de structure)	8,804	11,692	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	NGO Commission Justice et Paix - CJP
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Commission Justice et Paix / Programme 2011-2013 (Coûts de gestion)	11,066	14,695	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	NGO Commission Justice et Paix - CJP
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	"Espéranzah!" Festival de musiques à Floreffe 2012	15,000	19,920	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	INDIRECT BELGISCH / VZW / civ.mij : onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Commission Justice et Paix / Programme 2011-2013	107,904	143,299	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	NGO Commission Justice et Paix - CJP
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	NGO Comité pour l'annulation de la dette du Tiers Monde- CADTM/ CODEWES/ Programma 2011-2013 "Maintenir la question de la dette du tiers-monde dans l'agenda politique belge et dans les revendications prioritaires du mouvement altermondialiste"	319,390	424,157	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO Comitee voor de Opheffing van Derde Wereld Schuld - CODEWES/CADTM
BOLIVIA	Aprovechamiento Integral y Sostenible de los Recursos Forestales en el Trópico de Cochabamba - Fase de consolidación / CHAPARE II	312,231	414,649	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Forestry	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Specific (marker 2)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BURKINA FASO	ONG Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD - programme 2011-2014 / Burkina Faso	322,920	428,845	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD
BURKINA FASO	Renforcement des capacités de la Croix-Rouge Burkinabè pour des activités de protection, réinsertion et prévention de la vulnérabilité des enfants, de préparation aux catastrophes naturelles et de diffusion du droit international humanitaire	406,112	539,325	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Croix Rouge de Belgique - Rode Kruis B-franc - CRB
BURUNDI	ONG Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD - programme 2011-2014 / Burundi	37,912	50,348	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD
BURUNDI	Les capacités de la Croix-Rouge du Burundi sont améliorées: réduction des risques et réponses aux catastrophes, protection de l'enfant, diffusion des normes humanitaires et gestion administrative et financière	255,953	339,911	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Croix Rouge de Belgique - Rode Kruis B-franc - CRB
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD - programme 2011-2014 RDC	246,625	327,523	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	NGO Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Specific (marker 2)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Renforcement de l'efficacité de la Croix-Rouge de la RDC et son réseau de volontaires dans la prévention et la préparation à la gestion des catastrophes et dans la diffusion du Droit et des normes Internationaux Humanitaires	295,986	393,076	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Croix Rouge de Belgique - Rode Kruis B-franc - CRB
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Appui à la fourniture d'électricité à Kisangani	2,275,696	3,022,173	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
CUBA	Project of University Development Cooperation - Own Initiative 2009 - Knowledge cell on biofuels (from non- edible crops and waste products) for use in internal combustion engines	24,593	32,661	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
CUBA	Project of University Development Cooperation - Own Initiative 2009 - Biogas production from waste from local food, wood and sugar cane industries for increasing self-sufficieny of energy in Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	36,816	48,892	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
INDONESIE	Les capacités de la Croix-Rouge indonésienne en réduction des risques de catastrophes sont renforcées dans la province de Kalimantan Sud en Indonésie	237,635	315,584	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Croix Rouge de Belgique - Rode Kruis B-franc - CRB

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Specific (marker 2)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
KAMEROEN	ONG Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD - programme 2011-2014/Cameroun	57,983	77,002	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	NGO Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD
KENIA	Prêt d'Etat à Etat Kenya - livraison et installation de 7 turbines éoliennes dans la région des collines de Ngong	5,227,723	6,942,527	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	FOD Financiën
MALI	Renforcement des capacités de la Croix-Rouge malienne en réponse et réduction des risques de catastrophes et en gestion de projet	142,133	188,756	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Croix Rouge de Belgique - Rode Kruis B-franc - CRB
MOZAMBIQUE	Renewable energy for Rural Development	1,722,231	2,287,159	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
OEGANDA	Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Capacity Development Project	480,712	638,396	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
OEGANDA	Support to the value chain development component of the U-Growth programme in Uganda (700002347)	750,000	996,016	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Danish Development Agency
OEGANDA	Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in the Central Cattle Corridor in Uganda	1,500,000	1,992,032	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
PERU	Desarrollo económico sostenible y gestión estratégica de los recursos naturales en las regiones de Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Junín y Pasco (PRODERN 2)	2,019,034	2,681,320	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Specific (marker 2)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
RWANDA	Projet de construction de microcentrales hydroélectriques au Rwanda - Appui supplémentaire	13,450	17,862	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
RWANDA	Construction de micro centrales hydro-électriques au Rwanda, Province de l'Ouest - MCH	13,460	17,875	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
RWANDA	Projet de renforcement des capacités de la CR rwandaise dans la protection de l'enfance (Province du Sud) et dans la réduction des risques de catastrophes (Provinces de l'Ouest et du Nord) au Rwanda	328,477	436,224	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Croix Rouge de Belgique - Rode Kruis B-franc - CRB
RWANDA	Accès à l'électricité pour les populations rurales à travers les énergies renouvelables au Rwanda	496,901	659,895	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
SENEGAL	ONG Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD - programme 2011-2014 Sénégal	32,262	42,845	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	NGO Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD
SENEGAL	TACC-Sénégal - Vers un développement local moins émetteur de gaz à effet de serre et plus résistant aux changements climatiques	153,450	203,785	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	VN UNDP - Development Programme - PRT
VIETNAM	Integrated Water Management and urban Development in Relation to Climate Change in Binh Thuan province. (WMBT)	1,246	1,655	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Specific (marker 2)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
VIETNAM	Green Growth Strategy Facility (GGSF)	1,996	2,651	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	Integrated Water Management and urban Development in Relation to Climate Change in Ninh Thuan province. (WMNT)	61,050	81,076	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	62,822	83,429	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Environment	privaat / consultants
VIETNAM	Technical Support Unit for Water Management and Urban Development in relation to Climate Change in the provinces of Ha Tinh, Ninh Thuan an Binh Thuan (TSU)	94,972	126,125	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	Integrated Water Management and urban Development in Relation to Climate Change in Ha Tinh Province (WMHT)	424,593	563,869	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
UNIVERSEEL/ ONBEPAALD LAND/ BELGIE	Mainstraiming climate change within the Flemish development cooperation	25,700	34,130	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other: Administra-tive costs of donors	Government of Flanders
	TOTAL	**18,524,836**	**24,601,376**						

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	CIUF-CUD COOPERATION UNIVERSITAIRE INSTITUTIONNELLE 2002-2013 fiche-mère	-161,332	-214,252	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Education	CIUF - Conseil Interuniversitaire de la Communauté française de Belgique
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	PROGRAMME PROJETS INTERUNIVERSITAIRES CIBLES PIC 2010 fiche-mère	-74,075	-98,373	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	CIUF - Conseil Interuniversitaire de la Communauté française de Belgique
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Festival Saga Africa 2013	700	930	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	INDIRECT BELGISCH / VZW / civ.mij : onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Fresque "OSONS" - Conception, réalisation et Exposition du 01/11/2012 au 30/06/2013	1,170	1,554	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	INDIRECT BELGISCH / VZW / civ.mij : onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	International Conference ERA-ARD, 5 juni 2013	1,271	1,688	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Algemeen Onbepaald ***
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) 2013 membership	1,742	2,313	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Humanitarian Aid	Network onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Environnement - Expertise en appui à l'évaluation thématique -	1,870	2,483	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	privaat / consultants
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	QUINOA programme 2011-2013 "SENSIBILISATION ET FORMATION DES JEUNES POUR LE CHANGEMENT SOCIAL" OSN3	3,069	4,075	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Quinoa (ex-Chantiers-Jeunes)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	"Un homme est un homme" Documentaire. Canal C ASBL	3,710	4,927	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	privaat / consultants
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ITECO - programme 2011-2013 / OSN2	4,197	5,574	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO ITECO Coopération Technique Internationale, Centre de Formation pour le Développement - ITECO
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	"Afrika Filmfestival" filmfestival - Leuven en omstreken	4,500	5,976	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	FF Afrika filmfestival Leuven
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	QUINOA programme 2011-2013 "SENSIBILISATION ET FORMATION DES JEUNES POUR LE CHANGEMENT SOCIAL" OSN1	4,778	6,345	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Quinoa (ex-Chantiers-Jeunes)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	QUINOA programme 2011-2013 "SENSIBILISATION ET FORMATION DES JEUNES POUR LE CHANGEMENT SOCIAL" OSN2	6,298	8,364	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Quinoa (ex-Chantiers-Jeunes)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	DBA programme 2011-2013 "CODDéSUD II" OSN2	6,353	8,437	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Défi Belgique Afrique - DBA
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Universud Liège - Programme 2013-2016 - Volet Nord : Education au Développement - Campus Université de Liège	6,864	9,115	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO UniverSud Liège (ex-ACDLg/ACDST)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS13 International - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	7,007	9,306	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	"Mooov" filmfestival in Brugge, Turnhout, Genk, Sint-Niklaas, Roeselare, Lier en Beringen - 16 t/m 28.04.2013	7,500	9,960	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	Algemeen Onbepaald ***
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Plan België "Kwaliteitsvol basisonderwijs voor kinderen in het Zuiden realiseren via beleidsbeïnvloeding in het Noorden"	7,570	10,054	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Education	NGO PLAN BELGIË
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Festival Millénium 2013	8,220	10,916	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	INDIRECT BELGISCH / VZW / civ.mij : onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Autre Terre - programme 2011-2013 /OSN 2	9,166	12,173	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Avec les enseignants et animateurs	9,364	12,436	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO OXFAM - Magasins du Monde
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	11,666	15,493	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Autre Terre - programme 2011-2013 /OSN 1	12,290	16,322	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ITECO - programme 2011-2013 / OSN4	13,324	17,695	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO ITECO Coopération Technique Internationale, Centre de Formation pour le Développement - ITECO
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ITECO - programme 2011-2013 / OSN3	14,036	18,640	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO ITECO Coopération Technique Internationale, Centre de Formation pour le Développement - ITECO
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Véterinaires sans frontières - VSF - programme 2011-2013 OSN	14,450	19,190	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Dierenartsen zonder grenzen - DZG
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	"Les Belges du Bout du Monde". Programme télévisé et radio grand public. RTBF	15,000	19,920	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	Belgische publieke sector onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	VLIR - Universitaire samenwerking - Noordactiviteiten - Onderzoek - ACROPOLIS	116,278	154,419	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Service civil international - SCI/VIA - programme 2011-2013 « Citoyenneté et solidarité Nord-Sud»	18,384	24,414	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	NGO Vrijwillige internationale aktie - VIA/SCI
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Publication Dimension 3 - mise en page, gestion des abonnés etc	19,013	25,250	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	DGD

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	"Les Belges du Bout du Monde" 2013. Programme télévisé et radio grand public. RTBF	20,000	26,560	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	Belgische publieke sector onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	QUINOA programme 2011-2013 "SENSIBILISATION ET FORMATION DES JEUNES POUR LE CHANGEMENT SOCIAL" OSN4	20,242	26,882	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Quinoa (ex-Chantiers-Jeunes)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Sensibiliseringscampagne 2013 - 2015 van het BFVZ door de Coalitie Tegen de Honger	21,240	28,207	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SD6: Expertise-aanlevering aangaande duurzame ontwikkeling (VODO)	23,319	30,968	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Capacity Building	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Noordluik - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	25,191	33,455	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	DBA programme 2011-2013 "CODDéSUD II" OSN1	27,058	35,933	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Défi Belgique Afrique - DBA
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Iles de Paix - IdP/IP - programme 2011-2013 (Volet Nord) "une contribution construite à des engagement solidaires, responsables et durables en Belgique et au Pérou"	29,201	38,779	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	NGO Iles de Paix - IdP/IP
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 / Volet Nord OS1	31,378	41,671	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Avec les Jeunes Magasins-Oxfam	31,717	42,120	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO OXFAM - Magasins du Monde
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSN2 - Renforcer les thématiques Nord Sud dans les pratiques d'éducation permanente	34,747	46,144	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Bewustmaking en engagement voor solidair waterbeheer in een Noord-Zuid-perspectief	35,472	47,107	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 / Volet Nord OS2	38,848	51,591	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Centre tricontinental - CETRI - programme 2011-2013 « Mieux comprendre le monde pour le changer Points de vue du Sud »	44,550	59,164	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Centre tricontinental - CETRI
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Avec les sympathisants adultes	46,159	61,300	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO OXFAM - Magasins du Monde
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSN1 - Plaidoyer à destination des mandataires politiques, associatifs et syndicaux	49,185	65,318	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Contribution to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)	50,000	66,401	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Humanitarian Aid	Intern. federatie van Rode Kruis en Rode Halvemaan verenigingen

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ITECO - programme 2011-2013 / OSN1	51,859	68,869	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO ITECO Coopération Technique Internationale, Centre de Formation pour le Développement - ITECO
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	OSN1: Plaidoyer auprès des décideurs belges et européens	59,540	79,071	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	OSN 2:Mobilisation citoyenne en faveur de la défense des intérêts des acteurs ruraux du Sud	69,904	92,834	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SD3: Engageren van sympathisanten	80,260	106,587	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Agricord vzw 2009 - 2011: Appui programme "Farmers Fighting Poverty"	96,889	128,671	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Agricord
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SD7: De koepelrol van 11.11.11	104,850	139,242	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SD2: Draagvlak versterken en verdiepen	106,720	141,727	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SD4: Mondiale en ontwikkelingsrelevante informatie (Wereldmediahuis)	117,982	156,683	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Environnement - Evaluation thématique de la Coopération belge en matière d'environnement 2002-2011	124,827	165,773	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	privaat / consultants
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SD5: Beleidsbeïnvloeding	128,194	170,244	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SD1: Campagnes voeren	143,014	189,926	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG CNCD - programme NORD 2011- 2013	159,571	211,913	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	NGO CNCD 11.11.11 Centre National de Coopération au Développement
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	INFOCYCLUS - formation de candidats et de participants à des actions de coopération / infocycles CTB	297,400	394,954	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
ALGERIJE	Gestion des déchets au niveau de l'hôpital Bachir Mentouri de Kouba	-994	-1,319	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
ALGERIJE	Appui technique aux centres de formation et de perfectionnement aux métiers de l'eau	-286	-380	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
ALGERIJE	Gestion intégrée des Ressources en Eau dans le Bassin Hydrographique Côtier Algérois 02A - Oued Mazafran	317,887	422,160	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
ALGERIJE	Gestion des déchets solides au niveau des agglomérations urbaines de Mascara	480,327	637,885	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
BANGLADESH	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	26,744	35,516	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
BENIN	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 4 BENIN Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	2,907	3,861	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
BENIN	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / Volet SUD OS 1 BENIN Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	2,976	3,952	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
BENIN	Fonds d'Etudes et de Consultances	3,557	4,724	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
BENIN	DBA programme 2011-2013 "CODDéSUD II" OSS1 Bénin	4,683	6,219	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Défi Belgique Afrique - DBA
BENIN	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 2 BENIN Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	5,494	7,295	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BENIN	Les populations dans les zones d'intervention ont diminué leur vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire et augmenté leurs revenus dans le respect de l'environnement - Bénin	7,986	10,606	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
BENIN	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 3 BENIN Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	8,060	10,704	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
BENIN	Duurzaam toegang tot drinkwater en goed beheer van watervoorraden en hun ecosystemen in Benin	79,456	105,519	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking
BENIN	Appui Institutionnel au MAEP dans le cadre du Programme d'Appui au Développement et à la diversification des filières agricoles	192,983	256,286	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
BOLIVIA	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 /Volet Sud OS3 Bolivie	813	1,080	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
BOLIVIA	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 / Volet Sud OS7 Bolivie	1,020	1,354	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BOLIVIA	Les populations dans les zones d'intervention ont diminué leur vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire et augmenté leurs revenus dans le respect de l'environnement - Bolivie	6,552	8,701	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
BOLIVIA	OSS1 Les acteurs ruraux bénéficient d un cadre politique et institutionnel plus favorable	7,096	9,423	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
BOLIVIA	Junior Professional Officer - JPO - UNICEF - Water and Environmental Sanitation (Wash) Officer	13,666	18,149	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	VN UNICEF - Children's Fund - PRT
BOLIVIA	SD3: Beleidsimpact in de Andesregio / Bolivia	14,728	19,559	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
BOLIVIA	OSS3 Les performances des acteurs ruraux en matière de production, transformation et commercialisations sont améliorées dans une optique de développement durable	19,311	25,645	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
BOLIVIA	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS1 Bolivie - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	23,471	31,170	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
BOLIVIA	APEFE Programme 2011 - 2013 BOLIVIE EDUCATION Approche interculturelle	24,159	32,083	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Education	APEFE - Association pour la Promotion de l'Education et de la Formation à l'Etranger - APEFE

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BOLIVIA	Risk reduction and capacity building of communities in the Ichilo river basin in the municipality of Puerto Villaroel	43,297	57,499	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - RKVI
BRAZILIE	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Brazilië - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	2,586	3,434	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
BRAZILIE	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Brazilië - Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	6,633	8,809	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
BRAZILIE	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS2 Brésil - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	25,428	33,769	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
BURKINA FASO	OSS3 Les performances des acteurs ruraux en matière de production, transformation et commercialisations sont améliorées dans une optique de développement durable	4,430	5,883	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
BURKINA FASO	ONG Autre Terre - programme 2011-2013 /OSS4.2 Burkina Faso	4,598	6,106	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
BURKINA FASO	OSS1 Les acteurs ruraux bénéficient d un cadre politique et institutionnel plus favorable	12,830	17,039	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BURKINA FASO	ITG - FA3-II - Centre International de Recherche - Développement sur l'élevage en zone subhumide - CIRDES BKF	21,283	28,265	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	ITG Instituut Tropische Geneeskunde Antwerpen
BURKINA FASO	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS3 Burkina Faso - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	22,943	30,469	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
BURKINA FASO	Programme de réduction de l'insécurité alimentaire dans les zones desservies par la fédération nationale des groupements Naam (FNGN) (Phase II)	29,229	38,816	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
BURKINA FASO	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	46,721	62,046	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
BURUNDI	Appui institutionnel au Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage	-9,413	-12,500	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
BURUNDI	Appui et relance du secteur semencier au Burundi	-5,992	-7,958	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
BURUNDI	Programme d'appui institutionnel et opérationnel au secteur agricole (PAIOSA): amélioration de la compétitivité du secteur agricole (PAIOSA 3)	91	120	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BURUNDI	Appui institutionnel à l'Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU)	222	295	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
BURUNDI	Les populations dans les zones d'intervention ont diminué leur vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire et augmenté leurs revenus dans le respect de l'environnement - Burundi	3,902	5,181	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
BURUNDI	Bioversity International - CIALCA Improving livelihoods - Musa-based systems (restricted core RC - part BUR)	12,332	16,377	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Bioversity International (IPGRI, INIBAP) - CGIAR - PRT
BURUNDI	CIAT - CIALCA Enhancing the resilience of agro-ecosystems in Central-Africa (restricted core RC - part BUR)	12,332	16,377	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	CIAT - International Center for Tropical Agriculture - CGIAR - PRT
BURUNDI	IITA -CIALCA Sustainable banana-based systems for African Great Lakes region (part BUR)	12,332	16,377	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	IITA International Institute of Tropical Agriculture - CGIAR - PRT
BURUNDI	ONG locales Burundi 2009/ Soutien à "CEPRODILIC-ADEPE": Mise en place d'un centre de production et de formation agro-sylvo-pastoral	20,889	27,742	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	LNGO lokaal /civiele m'ij in het Zuiden (onbepaalde LNGO)
BURUNDI	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS4 Burundi - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	21,956	29,157	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BURUNDI	Renforcement des capacités des producteurs agricoles de six communes des provinces Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi et Rutana, en vue du développement intégré des filières banane, manioc et culture maraîchères et de la Protection de l'environnement	22,076	29,317	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	LNGO lokaal /civiele m'ij in het Zuiden (onbepaalde LNGO)
BURUNDI	SD1: Impact in de regio Centraal-Afrika / Burundi	42,815	56,859	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
BURUNDI	Duurzame toegang tot en beheer van water in de Grote Meren	46,723	62,049	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking
BURUNDI	Appui institutionnel et opérationnel au Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage (MINAGRIE), au programme semencier et à l'ISABU (Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi) - PAIOSA 1	991,090	1,316,188	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
CAMBODJA	Les populations dans les zones d'intervention ont diminué leur vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire et augmenté leurs revenus dans le respect de l'environnement - Cambodge	2,378	3,158	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
COLOMBIA	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS6 Colombie - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	26,274	34,892	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 /Volet Sud OS3 RDC	813	1,080	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 / Volet Sud OS5 RDCongo	867	1,151	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	UNV - UNOPS - Suport to the adoption of environmental compliance procedures	990	1,315	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	VN UNVolunteers / VNU
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 4 RD CONGO Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	1,453	1,930	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	TRIAS 2011-2013 - RD Congo - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	1,806	2,398	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	OSS3 Les performances des acteurs ruraux en matière de production, transformation et commercialisations sont améliorées dans une optique de développement durable	1,818	2,415	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Appui au secteur semencier	2,737	3,634	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 2 RD CONGO Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	3,186	4,231	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	OSS1 Les acteurs ruraux bénéficient d un cadre politique et institutionnel plus favorable	3,941	5,233	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 3 RD CONGO Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	4,564	6,061	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	TRIAS 2011-2013 - RD Congo - Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	4,599	6,108	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 1 RD CONGO Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	4,782	6,350	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Véterinaires sans frontières - VSF - programme 2011-2013 OSS 6 RDC	6,167	8,190	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Dierenartsen zonder grenzen - DZG
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Les populations dans les zones d'intervention ont diminué leur vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire et augmenté leurs revenus dans le respect de l'environnement - RDC	6,942	9,219	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Petit Pas - Programma 2013-2015 Obj.1: La sécurité alimentaire des bénéficiaires est renforcée grâce à l'existence et au bon fonctionnement d'organisation de producteurs	7,890	10,478	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Petits Pas - PtiPas
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Appui à la mise en oeuvre du plan de restructuration des services centraux et régionaux du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la pêche et de l'élevage en RDC	9,247	12,280	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Programme de Développement Agricole dans la Province du Kasaï Oriental - PRODAKOR dans la Province du Kasaï oriental	14,016	18,614	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Bioversity International - CIALCA Improving livelihoods - Musa-based systems (restricted core RC - part DRC)	15,621	20,745	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Bioversity International (IPGRI, INIBAP) - CGIAR - PRT

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	CIAT - CIALCA Enhancing the resilience of agro-ecosystems in Central-Africa (restricted core RC-part DRC)	15,621	20,745	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	CIAT - International Center for Tropical Agriculture - CGIAR - PRT
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	IITA - CIALCA Sustainable banana-based systems for African Great Lakes region (part DRC)	15,621	20,745	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	IITA International Institute of Tropical Agriculture - CGIAR - PRT
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Universud Liège - Programme 2013-2016 - Volet Sud : Accès à l'eau et assainissement à Butembo	22,459	29,826	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Water	NGO UniverSud Liège (ex-ACDLg/ACDST)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Contribution à la relance des moyens de subsistance des populations vulnérables affectées par les conflits dans le Territoire de Masisi (Nord-Kivu) et le Territoire d'Uvira (Sud-Kivu), RD Congo	27,081	35,965	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Programme 2011/2013 ONG Association des Rotary Clubs Belges pour la Coopération au Développement "VACCI & PLUS"	29,869	39,667	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Health	NGO Association des Rotary clubs belges pour la coopération au développement (ARCBCD)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Programme 2011/2013 ONG Association des Rotary Clubs Belges pour la Coopération au Développement "VACCI & PLUS" /	30,954	41,108	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Health	NGO Association des Rotary clubs belges pour la coopération au développement (ARCBCD)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	31,561	41,914	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS7 RDC - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	34,637	45,999	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Réhabilitation et équipement de l'Université de Mbuji-Mayi - Kasaï - RDC	40,057	53,196	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Réhabilitation de l'Ecole Saint-Charles Lwanga à Barumbu - Kinshasa	55,677	73,940	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Duurzame toegang tot en beheer van water in de Grote Meren	61,649	81,871	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	SD1: Impact in de regio Centraal-Afrika / DRCongo	71,544	95,012	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Appui à la sécurité alimentaire des populations déplacées retournées suite aux affrontements de 2010, Province de l'Equateur	100,945	134,057	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Caritas België Internationaal Hulpbetoon
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Développement de la pêche artisanale et de l'aquaculture au Katanga (ProDePAAK)	192,948	256,239	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Fishery	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Mise en place d'une unité conjointe d'appui à la gestion au sein du Ministère de l'Agriculture, Pêche et Elevage (MAPE) et renforcement institutionnel de ce Ministère	331,277	439,942	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
CONTINENT AFRIKA - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Increase of capital of the African Development Bank - Imputed part for sector Unallocated / Unspecified	104,697	139,040	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Unspecified	African Development Bank (Ordinary Capital) - Afr.DB
CONTINENT AFRIKA - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Participation in the 3-yearly replenishement of the resources of the African Development Fund - Imputed for sector Other Multisector	419,238	556,757	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	African Development Bank (Special Fund) - Afr.DB - Sp.F
CONTINENT AMERIKA - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Multi-level and inter-sectorial preparedness in communities of Bolivia, Peru, Honduras, Guatemala and Cuba, to strengthen the resiliency of children, women and families to be prepared and respond in emergencies with support of their authorities.	295,500	392,430	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Humanitarian Aid	VN UNICEF - Children's Fund - PRT
CONTINENT AZIE - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Mekong River Commission - Navigation Programme (NP)	600,000	796,813	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Transport	MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION MRC
DOMINICAANSE REPUBLIEK	Strengthening community based disaster risk reduction in the province of El Seibo	47,104	62,555	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - RKVI
DOMINICAANSE REPUBLIEK	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts - fourniture système électricité	86,622	115,036	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
ECUADOR	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Ecuador - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	1,050	1,395	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
ECUADOR	Apoyo para medios de vida sostenibles en la Subcuenca del Burgay, FASE II	1,469	1,950	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Agriculture	NGO BOS+ (ex Groenhart// BOS+tropen)
ECUADOR	OSS3 Les performances des acteurs ruraux en matière de production, transformation et commercialisations sont améliorées dans une optique de développement durable	2,320	3,081	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
ECUADOR	UNV - WFP - Oficial de Programa	4,400	5,843	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN UNVolunteers / VNU
ECUADOR	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Ecuador- Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	5,374	7,137	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
ECUADOR	SD3: Beleidsimpact in de Andesregio / Ecuador	9,756	12,956	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
ECUADOR	ITG - FA3-II - Centro Internacional de Zoonosis, Quito - CIZ	23,979	31,844	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	ITG Instituut Tropische Geneeskunde Antwerpen
ECUADOR	Beheer van de watervoorraden en -diensten in Ecuador	201,011	266,947	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
EL SALVADOR	TRIAS 2011-2013 - El Salvador - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	1,455	1,932	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
EL SALVADOR	TRIAS 2011-2013 - El Salvador - Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	4,215	5,597	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
EL SALVADOR	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	12,668	16,824	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
ETHIOPIE	OSS3 Les performances des acteurs ruraux en matière de production, transformation et commercialisations sont améliorées dans une optique de développement durable	3,371	4,477	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
ETHIOPIE	VLIR Programme of Institutional University Cooperation (IUC) of the Flemish Interuniversity Council with the Mekelle University in Ethiopia	14,250	18,924	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Education	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
ETHIOPIE	Project of University Development Cooperation - Own Initiative 2010 - Water and sediment budgets of Lake Tana for optimisation of land management and water allocation	22,551	29,948	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
ETHIOPIE	Programme of Institutional University Cooperation (IUC) of the Flemish Interuniversity Council with the Jimma University in Ethiopia	111,750	148,406	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Education	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
FILIPPIJNEN	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Filippijnen - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	340	452	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
FILIPPIJNEN	SD4: Beleidsimpact bij internationale partners / Reality of Aid	2,914	3,869	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
FILIPPIJNEN	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Filippijnen - Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	5,475	7,271	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
FILIPPIJNEN	Projet Interuniversitaire ciblé PIC 2010 Towards greater human security in Mindanao by establishing strategic research partnerships to strengthen local governance in land and water management - Philippines	30,897	41,032	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	CIUF - Conseil Interuniversitaire de la Communauté française de Belgique
FILIPPIJNEN	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	48,857	64,882	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
FILIPPIJNEN	SD2: Impact in de ASEAN-regio / Filippijnen	62,614	83,153	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
FILIPPIJNEN	Rentebonificatie / bonification des intérêts	170,008	225,774	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
GHANA	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Ghana - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	99	132	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
GHANA	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Ghana - Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	426	565	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
GHANA	Junior Professional Officer - JPO - FAO - Climate Change Officer	37,548	49,865	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
GHANA	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	21,066	27,976	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants
GUATEMALA	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Guatemala - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	319	424	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
GUATEMALA	Coopération internationale communale - Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - Guatemala	3,500	4,648	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
GUATEMALA	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Guatemala- Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	4,617	6,131	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
GUATEMALA	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	24,097	32,001	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
GUINEA	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Guinea - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	1,947	2,586	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
GUINEA	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Guinea - Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	3,643	4,838	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
GUINEE-BISSAU	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS8 Guinée-Bissau - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	22,586	29,994	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
HAITI	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet sud OS 4 HAÏTI Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	313	416	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
HAITI	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 3 HAÏTI Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	2,370	3,148	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
HAITI	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet sud OS 5 HAÏTI Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	2,425	3,220	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
HAITI	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 2 HAÏTI Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appr HAÏTIopriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	5,001	6,641	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
HAITI	Ong CODEART - programme 2011-2014 / volet Sud OS 1 : HAÏTI Echange et diffusion de technologies durablement appropriables pour une Sud plus entrepreneurial et moins dépendant	5,075	6,740	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Coopération au Développement de l'Artisanat - CODEART
HAITI	Duurzame toegang tot en beheer van water in Haïti	148,172	196,775	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking
HONDURAS	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Honduras - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	319	424	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
HONDURAS	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Honduras- Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	4,860	6,454	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
HONDURAS	Community-based disaster preparedness in the low basins of the rivers Ulua and Chamelecon	48,248	64,075	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - RKVI
INDONESIE	SD2: Impact in de ASEAN-regio / Indonesie	35,615	47,297	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013 Climate Relevant (marker 1)		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
JAMAICA	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	27,793	36,910	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
KAAPVERDISCHE (EILANDEN)	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS5 Cap Vert - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	23,110	30,691	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
KAMEROEN	Rentebonificatie / bonification des intérêts	57,351	76,163	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
KAMEROEN	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	139,954	185,862	provided	ODA	loan	cross-cutting	Water	privaat / consultants
KENIA	Project of University Development Cooperation - Own Initiative 2011 - The hard-to-cook defect in common beans: towards food security and sustainability in sub-Saharan Africa	10,612	14,093	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
KENIA	Rentebonificatie electriciteit / Bonification des intérêts électricité	271,471	360,519	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants
KENIA	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	300,636	399,250	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants
KENIA	Prêt d'Etat à Etat Kenya - Electrification rurale au nord du Mont Kenya	439,631	583,839	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	FOD Financiën
KENIA	Supersubside / bonification des intérêts	568,028	754,353	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants
LAOS	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	29,867	39,663	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
MADAGASCAR	Les populations dans les zones d'intervention ont diminué leur vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire et augmenté leurs revenus dans le respect de l'environnement - Madagascar	7,770	10,318	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
MADAGASCAR	Toegang tot en beheer van water in Madagaskar	131,338	174,420	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking
MALI	OSS3 Les performances des acteurs ruraux en matière de production, transformation et commercialisations sont améliorées dans une optique de développement durable	2,689	3,571	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
MALI	ONG Autre Terre - programme 2011-2013 /OSS4.3 Mali	2,922	3,880	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
MALI	ONG Véterinaires sans frontières - VSF - programme 2011-2013 OSS 4 MALI	4,286	5,692	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Dierenartsen zonder grenzen - DZG
MALI	Genre et développement local dans le contexte de la sécurité alimentaire dans les régions de Kayes et Koulikoro au Mali (coopération déléguée UNIFEM)	5,000	6,640	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	VN UNWOMEN (ex UNIFEM) - PRT
MALI	ONG Véterinaires sans frontières - VSF - programme 2011-2013 OSS 3 MALI	12,185	16,182	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Dierenartsen zonder grenzen - DZG

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
MALI	Programme de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition: composante coordination	14,968	19,878	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
MALI	OSS1 Les acteurs ruraux bénéficient d un cadre politique et institutionnel plus favorable	15,447	20,514	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
MALI	Appui institutionnel au Ministère de l'Elevage et de la Pêche	16,830	22,351	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
MALI	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	33,574	44,587	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
MALI	Duurzame toegang tot en beheer van water in Mali	65,907	87,525	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking
MALI	Programme de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition: volet nutrition	91,750	121,846	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Health	NGO Croix Rouge de Belgique - Rode Kruis B-franc - CRB
MALI	Programme de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition: composante "eau potable"	118,034	156,752	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking
MALI	Projet d'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire par une gestion durable des ressources en eau - PASAGE	126,314	167,748	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
MALI	Prevention and Community-based Management of Malnutrition in Mali	150,000	199,203	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Humanitarian Aid	VN UNICEF - Children's Fund - PRT
MALI	Programme d'Appui aux Initiatives pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (PAISA II)-phase II-Mali	170,814	226,845	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Solidagro (ex Bevrijde Wereld - BW)
MALI	Programme de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition: composante "appui aux Collectivités territoriales" mise en oeuvre par UNCDF/ FENU	355,934	472,688	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	VN - Capital Development Fund (UNCDF/FENU) - PRT
MAROKKO	Projet d'acquisition des engins de travaux publics nécessaires à la poursuite du programme des petits et moyens barrages dans les bassins Souss-Massa-Draa	-6,534	-8,677	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
MAROKKO	Appui Institutionnel et Opérationnel aux Agences de Bassins Hydrauliques (ABH)	9,199	12,217	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
MAROKKO	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS9 Maroc - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	23,023	30,576	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
MAROKKO	Appui au Programme de Mise à Niveau Environnementale des Ecoles Rurales (APMNEER, Maroc)	132,067	175,388	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
MEXICO	SD3: Beleidsimpact in de Andesregio / Regionaal	7,585	10,073	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
MOZAMBIQUE	Junior Professional Officer - JPO - FAO - Food Security Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	7,674	10,191	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
MOZAMBIQUE	UNV - UNDP - Disaster Risk-Climate change	10,890	14,462	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	VN UNVolunteers / VNU
MOZAMBIQUE	Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - 2011-2013 - Mozambique - Eerste hulp	21,114	28,040	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Health	NGO Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - RKVI
MOZAMBIQUE	Food security and nutrition programma in 6 districts of Gaza province: agriculture education	21,459	28,497	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Dienst voor Internationale Samenwerking aan Ontwikkelingsprojecten - DISOP/SIMFR
MOZAMBIQUE	Water supply and Management contributing to food security in Gaza Province	36,119	47,967	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
MOZAMBIQUE	Food security and nutrition programma in 6 districts of Gaza province:Local Development Financing	71,253	94,626	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	VN - Capital Development Fund (UNCDF/FENU) - PRT
MOZAMBIQUE	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	73,108	97,089	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
MOZAMBIQUE	Food security and nutrition programma in 6 districts of Gaza province: Food and nutrition intervention FAO	108,209	143,703	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
MOZAMBIQUE	Enhancing children and their families' resilience to disaster risks and strengthening their preparedness to respond to emergencies	397,781	528,261	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Humanitarian Aid	VN UNICEF - Children's Fund - PRT
NAMIBIE	Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - 2011-2013 - Namibie - Eerste hulp	20,282	26,935	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Health	NGO Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - RKVI
NEPAL	Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - 2011-2013 - Nepal - Eerste hulp	9,458	12,561	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Health	NGO Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - RKVI
NICARAGUA	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS10 Nicaragua - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	22,630	30,054	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
NICARAGUA	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	35,695	47,404	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
NIGER	Programme d'appui à la mise en place des entités décentralisées dans la région de Dosso (PAMED II), extension	2,668	3,543	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
NIGER	ONG Véterinaires sans frontières - VSF - programme 2011-2013 OSS 2 NIGER	4,768	6,332	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Dierenartsen zonder grenzen - DZG
NIGER	Junior Professional Officer - JPO - FAO - Agronomist Knowledge Management and Gender Programme	6,506	8,640	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
NIGER	ONG Véterinaires sans frontières - VSF - programme 2011-2013 OSS1 Niger	13,877	18,429	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Dierenartsen zonder grenzen - DZG
NIGER	Programme d'appui à la mise en place des entités décentralisées de la région de Dosso - PAMED phase II	54,378	72,215	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
NIGER	Appui institutionnel au Ministère de l'Elevage et des industries animales	116,438	154,632	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
OEGANDA	Kampala City Council Environmental Planning and Management Project - KIEMP	-7,975	-10,590	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
OEGANDA	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Oeganda - Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	967	1,284	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
OEGANDA	ONG Véterinaires sans frontières - VSF - programme 2011-2013 OSS 7 OUGANDA	7,786	10,341	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Dierenartsen zonder grenzen - DZG
OEGANDA	Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - 2011-2013 - Oeganda - Eerste hulp	8,032	10,667	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Health	NGO Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - RKVI
OEGANDA	Duurzame toegang tot en beheer van water in de Grote Meren	57,278	76,066	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	Schools Construction, Rehabilition and Equipment in the oPT (Phase IV)	22	29	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Education	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	UNV - UNDP - Support the Environmental programme	10,560	14,024	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	VN UNVolunteers / VNU
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	Improving livelihoods of vulnerable populations through rehabilitation of factors of production in Gaza Strip and West Bank.	20,917	27,778	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS11 Palestine - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	26,174	34,760	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools in the West Bank & the Gaza strip (phase II)	150,439	199,786	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Education	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	Enhancing the Capacities of the Palestinian Authority in Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change in occupied Palestinian territory	330,000	438,247	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	VN UNDP - Development Programme - PRT
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools in the Palestinian Territory (phase IIII)	571,582	759,073	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Education	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
PERU	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 / Volet Sud OS6 Pérou	616	818	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
PERU	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 /Volet Sud OS3 Pérou	813	1,080	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
PERU	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Peru - Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	892	1,184	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
PERU	UNV intern - UNDP - Environment Management	990	1,315	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	VN UNVolunteers / VNU
PERU	ONG Autre Terre - programme 2011-2013 /OSS3.1 Pérou	5,167	6,862	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
PERU	ONG Autre Terre - programme 2011-2013 /OSS4.1 Pérou	6,969	9,255	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
PERU	Les populations dans les zones d¿intervention ont diminué leur vulnérabilité à l¿insécurité alimentaire et augmenté leurs revenus dans le respect de l'environnement - Pérou	11,040	14,661	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
PERU	OSS3 Les performances des acteurs ruraux en matière de production, transformation et commercialisations sont améliorées dans une optique de développement durable	17,001	22,578	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
PERU	OSS1 Les acteurs ruraux bénéficient d un cadre politique et institutionnel plus favorable	20,408	27,102	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
PERU	Integrated disaster risk reduction in flood prone areas along the Ucayali river	46,644	61,944	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal - RKVI
PERU	SD3: Beleidsimpact in de Andesregio / Peru	65,437	86,902	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
REGIO AFRIKA SUBSAHARA - Meerdere landen of onbepaald	Préparation et renforcement des moyens d'existence des ménages vulnérables face aux risques de catastrophes au Niger, Sénégal et Tchad.	270,000	358,566	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
REGIO CENTRAAL-AFRIKA - Meerdere landen of onbepaald	Food security risks in the Great Lakes region – rapid response to the threath of banana diseases.	300,000	398,406	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
REGIO NOORD- & CENTRAAL-AMERIKA - Meerdere landen of onbepaald	Integrated community disaster preparedness for sustainable resilient development of small farmers'associations in weather related risk areas of Honduras and Guatemala	165,000	219,124	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
REGIO WEST-AFRIKA - Meerdere landen of onbepaald	Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL)) - Contribution volontaire au"Fonds de Développement pour l'Energie" (FDE) - "Initiative régionale pour l'Energie durable" (IRED) de l'UEMOA	4,000,000	5,312,085	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	West African Development Bank - WADB
RWANDA	Programme d'appui au système national de vulgarisation agricole décentralisé	-2,739	-3,638	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
RWANDA	IMPROVING ACCESS TO RELIABLE AND COST EFFECTIVE ELECTRICITY SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLDS AND PRIORITY PUBLIC SERVICES INSTITUTIONS	67	89	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
RWANDA	ONG locales Rwanda 2007 / Appui à SDA/IRIBA - ASBL- projet PASAGEC II	536	711	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	LNGO lokaal /civiele m'ij in het Zuiden (onbepaalde LNGO)
RWANDA	ONG Véterinaires sans frontières - VSF - programme 2011-2013 OSS 5 RWANDA	12,723	16,896	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Dierenartsen zonder grenzen - DZG
RWANDA	Bioversity International - CIALCA Improving livelihoods - Musa-based systems (restricted core RC - part RWA)	13,154	17,469	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Bioversity International (IPGRI, INIBAP) - CGIAR - PRT
RWANDA	CIAT - CIALCA Enhancing the resilience of agro-ecosystems in Central-Africa (restricted core RC - part RWA)	13,154	17,469	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	CIAT - International Center for Tropical Agriculture - CGIAR - PRT
RWANDA	IITA - CIALCA Sustainable banana-based systems for African Great Lakes region (part RWA)	13,154	17,469	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	IITA International Institute of Tropical Agriculture - CGIAR - PRT
RWANDA	SD1: Impact in de regio Centraal-Afrika / Rwanda	15,118	20,076	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
RWANDA	Duurzame toegang tot en beheer van water in de Grote Meren	52,073	69,154	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwikkel-ingssamenwerking
RWANDA	Support to the SPAT II: Market oriented advisory services and quality seeds	218,398	290,037	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
RWANDA	Programme d'eau potable et d'assainissement dans les districts de Nyaruguru, Huye et Gisaraga dans la province du sud - PEPAPS II	409,830	544,263	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
SENEGAL	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 /Volet Sud OS3 Sénégal	813	1,080	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
SENEGAL	ONG Le Monde selon les Femmes - Programme 2011-2013 / Volet Sud OS4 Sénégal	1,843	2,448	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
SENEGAL	ONG Autre Terre - programme 2011-2013 /OSS3.2 Sénégal	3,623	4,811	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
SENEGAL	CIUF-CUD Coopération Universitaire Institutionnelle (CUI) 2008-2013 - Université Cheikh Anta Diop	3,696	4,908	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Trade	CIUF - Conseil Interuniversitaire de la Communauté française de Belgique
SENEGAL	OSS3 Les performances des acteurs ruraux en matière de production, transformation et commercialisations sont améliorées dans une optique de développement durable	15,273	20,282	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
SENEGAL	OSS1 Les acteurs ruraux bénéficient d un cadre politique et institutionnel plus favorable	22,663	30,097	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
SENEGAL	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2011-2013 OSS12 Sénégal - Renforcement des capacités d'un réseau d'acteurs de changement social	23,428	31,113	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
SENEGAL	Appui à l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau (PEPAM AQUA)	170,985	227,071	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
SENEGAL	Sous-Programme d'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement du Millénaire dans le Bassin Arachidier (PEPAM-BA)	402,701	534,795	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
SRI LANKA	Rentebonficatie / Bonification des intérêts	60,673	80,575	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
TANZANIA	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Tanzania - Globalisering en vernieuwde partnerschappen tussen ledenorganisaties in Noord en Zuid	1,315	1,746	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
TANZANIA	TRIAS 2011-2013 - Tanzania - Doelgroep is beter ingebed binnen sociale en economische ontwikkelingsprocessen	4,133	5,489	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
TANZANIA	Junior Professional Officer - JPO - FAO - Food Security and Nutrition, Monitoring and Evaluation	8,387	11,139	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
TANZANIA	Technical assistance to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	61,346	81,468	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
THAILAND	SD2: Impact in de ASEAN-regio / Regionaal	6,588	8,750	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
TOGO	Les populations dans les zones d'intervention ont diminué leur vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire et augmenté leurs revenus dans le respect de l'environnement - Togo	8,842	11,742	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
TUNESIE	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	16,222	21,543	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
URUGUAY	SD4: Beleidsimpact bij internationale partners / Social Watch	4,098	5,442	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
VENEZUELA	PUEBLOS DEL SUR - Consolidation et extension d'un réseau d'écotourisme communautaire dans les communautés andines des Pueblos del Sur	3,693	4,904	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Tourism	NGO Association for Cultural, Technical and Educational Cooperation - ACTEC/ STUDEV
VIETNAM	Project of University Development Cooperation - Own Initiative 2011 - Ensuring seed supply of commercially important bivalve species in Central Vietnam by optimizing the larval production	12,227	16,238	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Fishery	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
VIETNAM	OSS2 - Vers une amélioration durable du niveau de vie des petits paysans	28,713	38,132	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
VIETNAM	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	33,671	44,716	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants
VIETNAM	Strengthening the capacity within Vietnam for the assessment and management of water resources as a basis for rural water supply for poverty reduction(Supp. to MONRE/ departm. For Water Resource Managing)	38,536	51,177	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	CIUF-CUD Coopération Universitaire Institutionnelle (CUI) 2008-2013 - Université Agronomique Hanoi	45,461	60,373	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	CIUF - Conseil Interuniversitaire de la Communauté française de Belgique
VIETNAM	Delegated Cooperation – ONE UN One Plan 2012-2016	100,000	132,802	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	VN UNDP - Development Programme - PRT
VIETNAM	Water supply and sanitation in Binh Dinh Province (Phu cat and Phu My)	148,986	197,856	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	Capacity development of water management and services in Ninh THuan Province - Poverty reduction and Sustainable Development	1,038,313	1,378,902	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	Lening van staat tot staat - Baggerwerken Soaï Rap River	1,637,207	2,174,246	provided	ODA	loan	cross-cutting	Transport	FOD Financiën
ZUID-AFRIKA	UNV - UNDP - Energy and Environment Specialist	8,910	11,833	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	VN UNVolunteers / VNU

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
ZUID-AFRIKA	ITG - FA3-II - University of Pretoria : Department of Veterinary Tropical Diseases - DVTD South Africa	98,418	130,702	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	ITG Instituut Tropische Geneeskunde Antwerpen
ZUID-SOEDAN	Improved food security for vulnerable host populations and returnees in South Sudan	106,875	141,932	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
BOLIVIA	Restoration of degraded terrains for the amelioration and innovation of income sources of the van de Chiquitano-indigenous communities of Lomerío	14,257	18,934	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Forestry	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
BOLIVIA	Incense (Clusia sp.), a strategic natural resource for the protection and the sustainable use of the forest in the territory of the indigenous community Leco de Apolo in the National Park Madidi.	10,136	13,461	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Forestry	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
BURKINA FASO	A repaired pump also provides drinking water	7,338	9,746	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
BURKINA FASO	A repaired pump also provides drinking water	9,469	12,575	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
CAMBODJA	Seminar on "renewable energy in SE Asia"	17,200	22,842	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	Government of Flanders
CHILI	Water for development: increase of capacity of the drinking water provision at Punto Chorros, Coquimbo, Chili	848	1,126	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Water is life	18,357	24,378	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
ECUADOR	Improvement of the management of the ecosystem service biodiversity in the Waorani territory in biosphere reserve Yasuní	18,620	24,728	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Forestry	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
ECUADOR	Reinforcement and extension of a sustainable programme for biodiversity conservation and the restoration of eco-system services in the south of Ecuador	8,141	10,812	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Other: Environmental Protection	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
ECUADOR	Restoration of degraded terrains of important micro water catchments in 6 municipalities in the South of Ecuador	17,055	22,649	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Forestry	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
GHANA	Drinking water supply and improvement of hygiene and sanitation in Nandom and Samou in Upper West region and Akim Ayirebi in the eastern region in Ghana	17,246	22,903	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
GHANA	Drinking water supply and improvement of hygiene and sanitation in four rural communities in Ghana	21,558	28,630	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
GHANA	Water supply in the Sefwi Wiawso Nurses Training College, Senior High Technical School en Ada Foah, Ghana	24,000	31,873	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
GUINEE-BISSAU	Water supply for 12 villages in the east of Guinea-Bissau (second phase)	20,230	26,866	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
HAITI	Improved access to drinking water and sanitation in rural and small-town areas in Haiti	25,120	33,360	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
INDIA	Water & Sanitation – a Way to Development (WS-W2D)	12,826	17,034	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
KENIA	Water supply and water treatment for Ebenezer life centre and surrounding area, Kenia	10,218	13,570	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
MALAWI	Natural Resources College: Enhancing institutional capacity building as a strategy to growth and development	96,000	127,490	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Government of Flanders
MALAWI	Farmers Union Of Malawi: Integrating and Strengthening Capacity of Farmers Into District Stakeholder Panels	32,000	42,497	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Government of Flanders
MALAWI	Small Scale Livestock and Livelihoods Program (SSLLP): Support to Livestock Extension and Training Services (SLETS)	104,000	138,114	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Government of Flanders
MALAWI	Agribusiness Systems International: Technology for Extension to Small-holders (TEXTS) Program	120,000	159,363	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Government of Flanders
MALAWI	Sustainable access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in Malawi	10,832	14,385	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
NICARAGUA	Development of drinking water management for the centre and the suburbs of Santo Tomás, Chontales, Nicaragua	8,778	11,657	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
NIGER	Drinking water, sanitation and irrigation project in Filingue, Niger	15,494	20,576	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
NIGER	Water and sanitation project in Tadabalass, Niger	10,225	13,579	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
PERU	Preservation of the biodiversity and sustainable management of the natural resources in the Alto Putumayo area	4,569	6,068	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Other: Environmental Protection	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
PERU	Sustainable management to conserve the National Park Yanachaga Chemillén in cooperation wih the management committee and the population in the buffer zone.	8,390	11,142	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Other: Environmental Protection	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
PERU	Model for sustainable forest exploitation of certified wood in the indigenous Shipibo Konibo communities	8,566	11,375	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Forestry	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
PERU	Training towards a sustainable and participatory management of the Community Reserve Amarakaeri and its bufferzone in Madre de Dios	8,524	11,320	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Other: Environmental Protection	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
SOUTH AFRICA	Industrial Development Corporation: Support for the Expansion of the IDC Social Enterprise Fund (SEF)	800,000	1,062,417	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Other: Social Infrastructure	Government of Flanders

2013									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2013		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UGANDA	Better access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in Karamoja, Uganda	25,599	33,996	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
UGANDA	Time for solutions: from Integrated Water Management directives to concrete results in Uganda	13,280	17,636	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Government of Flanders
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Follow-up of the bilateral projects Fast start 2010.2012	6,466	8,587	provided	OOF	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	AWAC - Wallonn Government
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	IISD - Earth negociation bulletin	20,000	26,560	provided	OOF	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	AWAC - Wallonn Government
	Total	**25,534,812**	**33,910,772**						

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014 Climate Specific (marker 2)		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	VLIR Universitaire samenwerking - Noordactiviteiten - sensibilisering - CO2 compensatie reisbeurzen	35,000	46,419	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	NGO Oxfam - Solidarité - programma 2014-2016	508,718	674,692	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Support to Civil Society	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
BOLIVIA	Aprovechamiento Integral y Sostenible de los Recursos Forestales en el Trópico de Cochabamba - Fase de consolidación / CHAPARE II	30,020	39,814	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Forestry	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
BURKINA FASO	NGO Oxfam - Solidarité - programma 2014-2016 / Volet Burkina Faso (OS4)	309,890	410,995	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
CAMBODJA	Oxfam Sol 2014-2016 CAMBODGE- REGIONAL	208,787	276,906	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Appui à la fourniture d'électricité à Kisangani	57,112	75,745	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	NGO Oxfam - Solidarité - programma 2014-2016 / RDC	380,842	505,095	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Support to Civil Society	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Appui à la négociation d'un Accord de Partenariat Volontaire FLEGT avec L'Union Européenne en vue de renforcer la gestion durable des ressources forestières en RDC	825,000	1,094,164	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Forestry	Europees ontwikkelingsfonds (EOF/EDF/FED)

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Specific (marker 2)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CUBA	Oxfam Sol 2014-2016 CUBA	118,307	156,906	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
EL SALVADOR	NGO Oxfam - Solidarité - programma 2014-2016 / Volet El Salvador	295,290	391,631	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Support to Civil Society	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
GUATEMALA	NGO Oxfam - Solidarité - programma 2014-2016 / Guatemala	200,416	265,804	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
KENIA	Prêt d'Etat à Etat Kenya - livraison et installation de 7 turbines éoliennes dans la région des collines de Ngong	850,277	1,127,688	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	FOD Financiën
LAOS	Oxfam Sol 2014-2016 LAOS-REGIONAL	127,423	168,996	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
LAOS	Oxfam Sol 2014-2016 LAOS	143,254	189,992	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
MOZAMBIQUE	Expanding women's role in agricultural production and natural resource management as a strategy for improved food security and climate change resilience in Mozambique	387,170	513,488	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	VN UNWOMEN (ex UNIFEM) - PRT
MOZAMBIQUE	Renewable energy for Rural Development	3,424,242	4,541,435	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
OEGANDA	Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Capacity Development Project	476,024	631,332	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014 Climate Specific (marker 2)		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
OEGANDA	Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in the Central Cattle Corridor in Uganda	1,500,000	1,989,390	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
PERU	Desarrollo económico sostenible y gestión estratégica de los recursos naturales en las regiones de Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Junín y Pasco (PRODERN 2)	2,702,866	3,584,703	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
RWANDA	Accès à l'électricité pour les populations rurales à travers les énergies renouvelables au Rwanda	362,309	480,516	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
SENEGAL	Projet d'Amélioration des Services d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement en milieu rural (PASEPAR)	14,652	19,432	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
TANZANIA	Land Management and sustainable water consumption in Lower Moshi and Simanjiro Districts	337,665	447,832	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Vredeseilanden
TANZANIA	Sustainable use of natural resources and improved livelihood programme for 5 villages located among the Manyara-Longido-Lake Natron livestock and wildlife migratory route	339,840	450,716	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	NGO TRIAS
VIETNAM	UNV Youth - IOM - Climate Change and Migration	28,000	37,135	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	VN UNVolunteers / VNU

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014 Climate Specific (marker 2)		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
VIETNAM	Integrated Water Management and urban Development in Relation to Climate Change in Ha Tinh Province (WMHT)	49,444	65,576	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	Oxfam Sol 2014-2016 VIETNAM-REGIONAL	145,148	192,504	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
VIETNAM	Integrated Water Management and urban Development in Relation to Climate Change in Binh Thuan province. (WMBT)	196,553	260,680	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	Green Growth Strategy Facility (GGSF)	374,338	496,469	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	Integrated Water Management and urban Development in Relation to Climate Change in Ninh Thuan province. (WMNT)	492,449	653,115	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
VIETNAM	Technical Support Unit for Water Management and Urban Development in relation to Climate Change in the provinces of Ha Tinh, Ninh Thuan an Binh Thuan (TSU)	562,006	745,366	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
	TOTAL	**15,483,042**	**20,534,538**						

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	VLIR - Programme 2014 "Own Initiatives"	-117,418	-155,727	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Education	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016: Dépenses à ventiler	-2,006	-2,661	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Festival Saga Africa 2013	300	398	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	INDIRECT BELGISCH / VZW / civ.mij : onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Fresque "OSONS" - Conception, réalisation et Exposition du 01/11/2012 au 30/06/2013	716	949	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Awareness Raising	INDIRECT BELGISCH / VZW / civ.mij : onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	QUINOA Programme 2014-2016 "Sensibilisation et formation des jeunes pour le changement social"/ Couts de gestion	1,722	2,283	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Quinoa (ex-Chantiers-Jeunes)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	QUINOA Programme 2014-2016 "Sensibilisation et formation des jeunes pour le changement social"/ Frais de structure	2,562	3,398	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Quinoa (ex-Chantiers-Jeunes)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Aide au Développement Gembloux (ADG) - 2014-2016 /	2,592	3,438	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO ADGembloux
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Aide au Développement Gembloux (ADG) - 2014-2016	2,596	3,443	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO ADGembloux

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Autre Terre - programme 2014-2016	3,231	4,285	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / Structuurkosten	3,536	4,690	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Autre Terre - programme 2014-2016	4,269	5,662	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Aide au Développement Gembloux (ADG) - 2014-2016 / OSN Sensibilisation	5,697	7,556	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO ADGembloux
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / Beheerskost	7,430	9,855	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG Universud Liège - Programme 2013-2016 - Volet Nord : Education au Développement - Campus Université de Liège	9,238	12,252	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO UniverSud Liège (ex-ACDLg/ ACDST)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016: Frais de structure	9,834	13,042	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016: Frais de gestion	11,202	14,857	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Autre Terre - programme 2014-2016 / Volet Nord Belgique	15,740	20,875	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Sensibiliseringscampagne 2013 - 2015 van het BFVZ door de Coalitie Tegen de Honger	19,240	25,517	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Service Civil International (SCI) - programme 2014-2016 « Citoyenneté et solidarité » / Dépenses à ventiler	19,312	25,612	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	NGO Vrijwillige internationale aktie - VIA/SCI
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	"Code Aventure"2014. Programme télévisé jeune. Les Niouzz, RTBF	20,000	26,525	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	Belgische publieke sector onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	"Les Belges du Bout du Monde" 2013. Programme télévisé et radio grand public. RTBF	20,000	26,525	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	Belgische publieke sector onbepaald
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	VLIR - Universitaire samenwerking - Noordactiviteiten - Onderzoek - ACROPOLIS	133,333	176,835	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Agricord vzw 2009 - 2011: Appui programme "Farmers Fighting Poverty"	23,647	31,363	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	Agricord
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Promotion d'alternatives pour une prévention et une résolution des conflits dans le monde qui intègrent la gestion des ressources naturelles	29,655	39,331	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Conflict Prevention	NGO Commission Justice et Paix - CJP
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SOS Faim - Programme 2014-2016 / Frais de structure	30,397	40,315	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Publication Dimension 3 - mise en page, gestion des abonnés etc	33,336	44,212	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	DGD
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	QUINOA Programme 2014-2016 "Sensibilisation et formation des jeunes pour le changement social"/ Volet Nord Belgique	34,832	46,197	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Quinoa (ex-Chantiers-Jeunes)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SOS Faim - Programme 2014-2016 / Coûts de gestion	36,330	48,184	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016: Belgique	45,953	60,946	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	OXFAM Magasins du monde programme 2014-2016 « Des citoyens en action pour plus de justice socio-économique ». (Dépenses à ventiler)	57,031	75,637	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	NGO OXFAM - Magasins du Monde
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	Contribution to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies (IFCR)	60,000	79,576	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Humanitarian Aid	Intern. federatie van Rode Kruis en Rode Halvemaan verenigingen
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	TRIAS en mouvement(s): : Une approche inclusive pour plus de moyens de subsistance, prosperité et bien-être. Volet nord, sensibilisation	73,700	97,745	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	NGO TRIAS

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	SOS Faim - Programme 2014-2016 / Belgique	132,249	175,396	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	NGO Oxfam - Solidarité - programma 2014-2016 / Volet nord: sensibilisation	156,975	208,190	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	NGO Broederlijk Delen - programma 2014-2016 / Sensibilisation	241,201	319,896	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	NGO Broederlijk Delen - BD
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	INFOCYCLUS - formation de candidats et de participants à des actions de coopération / infocycles CTB	241,947	320,885	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	NGO DJAPO - 2014-2016 / Development education and awareness raising	268,583	356,210	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO DJAPO
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	CNCD Programme 2014 - 2016 / Belgique	310,723	412,099	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO CNCD 11.11.11 Centre National de Coopération au Développement
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	ONG 11.11.11 - Programma 2014-2016 / Volet nord: sensibilisation	561,213	744,314	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Awareness Raising	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
ALGERIJE	Gestion intégrée des Ressources en Eau dans le Bassin Hydrographique Côtier Algérois 02A - Oued Mazafran	1,597	2,117	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
ALGERIJE	Gestion des déchets solides au niveau des agglomérations urbaines de Mascara	511,442	678,304	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
BANGLADESH	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	20,019	26,551	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
BENIN	Fonds d'Etudes et de Consultances	2,978	3,949	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
BENIN	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / volet Benin; Renforcer l'économie locale à travers l'aménagement du marché	3,000	3,979	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
BENIN	DBA programme 2014-2016 "CODDéSUD III" / volet Bénin: Améliorer la sécurité alimentaire des populations des zones ciblées au Bénin	8,760	11,619	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Défi Belgique Afrique - DBA
BENIN	Programme multi-acteur FBSA au Bénin: frais de préparation, des suivi et d'évaluation	13,609	18,049	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	Algemeen Onbepaald ***
BENIN	ONG Iles de Paix - Programme triennal 2014-2016 Bénin : Programme d'amélioration du revenu et de la sécurité alimentaire des familles de Cobly, Matéri et Boukoumbé (PARSA-CMB)	15,914	21,106	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Agriculture	NGO Iles de Paix - IdP/IP

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BENIN	Louvain Coopération Programme 2014-2016 / Volet Bénin OS1:La sécu alim. et écon. des populations bénéficiaires de nos interventions est améliorée durablement	29,037	38,510	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
BENIN	Appui Institutionnel au Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la pêche (AIMAEP)	41,964	55,656	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
BENIN	Louvain Coopération Programme 2014-2016 / Volet Bénin OS3 :Accès aux Soins de Santé au Bénin	42,400	56,234	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Health	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
BENIN	ONG Memisa - Programme 2014-2016 Bénin: Le renforcement du système de santé périphérique au Bénin dans le contexte de la lutte contre la pauvreté	47,731	63,304	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Health	NGO Memisa België (Medische Missie samenwerking) - MEMISA
BENIN	Gouvernance locale de l'eau dans 5 communes du Nord-Bénin - phase II van HAADI-Nord - (GLEauBe)	56,914	75,483	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing
BENIN	ONG Protos - Programma 2014-2016 Bénin: Accès à et gestion de l'eau et l'assainissement au Bénin	89,122	118,199	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BENIN	Appui Institutionnel au MAEP dans le cadre du Programme d'Appui au Développement et à la diversification des filières agricoles	95,941	127,242	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
BENIN	AMARE - "Appui à la maîtrise, à la gestion des aménagements et des ressources en eau agricole" - Phase II - PAHA	193,450	256,565	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing
BOLIVIA	OSC/BOL Fortalecimiento de la base productiva y social de comunidades campesinas e indigenas del Municipio de San Ignacio de Velasco (CIPCA)	416	551	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	LNGO lokaal / civiele m'ij in het Zuiden (onbepaalde LNGO)
BOLIVIA	Le Monde selon les Femmes M/F Programme 2014-2016 / Bolivie OS2	832	1,103	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
BOLIVIA	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / BOLIVIA Compostaje en ecotransporte	3,000	3,979	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
BOLIVIA	Aide au Développement Gembloux (ADG) - 2014-2016 / Bolivie	6,538	8,671	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO ADGembloux
BOLIVIA	ONG Louvain Coopération 2014-2016 / BOLIVIE OS1 SAE	9,462	12,549	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BOLIVIA	Proyecto de apoyo a la Agricultura Familial (PROAGRIF)	10,857	14,400	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
BOLIVIA	Junior Professional Officer - JPO - UNICEF - Water and Environmental Sanitation (Wash) Officer	12,857	17,052	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	VN UNICEF - Children's Fund - PRT
BOLIVIA	ONG Louvain Coopération 2014-2016 / BOLIVIE OS2 Santé	64,609	85,689	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Health	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
BRAZILIE	ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016: Brazilië	14,304	18,971	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
BRAZILIE	TRIAS 2014-2016 : Brazilië	34,571	45,850	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO TRIAS
BURKINA FASO	ONG Iles de Paix - Programme triennal 2014-2016 : volet Burkina Faso; OS2 Projet de promotion d'une gouvernance locale transparente et participative dans les communes de Tibga et Diabo	3,890	5,159	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Governance	NGO Iles de Paix - IdP/IP
BURKINA FASO	SOS Faim - Programme 2014-2016 / Burkina Faso - OS2	4,379	5,808	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
BURKINA FASO	ONG Iles de Paix - Programme triennal 2014-2016 : volet Burkina Faso; OS1 Projet de soutien à l'innovation agricole dans les communes de Tibga et Diabo	6,496	8,616	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Agriculture	NGO Iles de Paix - IdP/IP

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BURKINA FASO	Autre Terre - programme 2014-2016 /volet Burkina Faso: Renforcement de capacité et appui pour la création d'activités économiques durables à finalités sociales et pour le développement local	14,520	19,257	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
BURKINA FASO	SOS Faim - Programme 2014-2016 / Burkina Faso - OS1	17,350	23,010	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
BURKINA FASO	TRIAS 2014-2016 : TRIAS in beweging(en): Burkina Faso	18,846	24,994	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO TRIAS
BURKINA FASO	Projet ISF 2014-2015: Projet d'appui à la mise en place et promotion du processus de pérennisation des services publics de gestion des déchets municipaux dans cinq villes secondaires (Phase 2)	69,145	91,704	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Water	NGO Ingénieurs sans Frontières - ISF
BURKINA FASO	Programme d'Appui aux Initiatives pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (PAISA II) - phase II - Burkina Faso	126,799	168,169	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Solidagro (ex Bevrijde Wereld - BW)
BURUNDI	Appui institutionnel à l'Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU)	-10,579	-14,031	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
BURUNDI	ONG Entraide & Fraternité - Programme 2014-2016 Burundi	11,780	15,624	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
BURUNDI	NGO AZV - Programma 2014-2016 Burundi	15,304	20,297	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Health	NGO Artsen Zonder Vakantie AZV_MSV (ex IMS - Internationale Medische Samenwerking)
BURUNDI	ONG FCD SolSoc - Programme 2014-2016 Burundi	32,945	43,694	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
BURUNDI	ONG Memisa - Programme 2014-2016 Burundi	34,250	45,425	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Health	NGO Memisa België (Medische Missie samenwerking) - MEMISA
BURUNDI	NGO Protos - Programma 2014-2016 Burundi	35,348	46,880	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing
BURUNDI	NGO 11.11.11 - Programma 2014-2016 Burundi	35,560	47,162	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
BURUNDI	ONG Croix-Rouge de Belgique CRB - Programme 2014-2016 - Burundi	79,965	106,054	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Health	NGO Croix Rouge de Belgique - Rode Kruis B-franc - CRB
BURUNDI	Appui institutionnel et opérationnel au Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage (MINAGRIE), au programme semencier et à l'ISABU (Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi) - PAIOSA 1	1,146,365	1,520,377	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CAMBODJA	Aide au Développement Gembloux (ADG) - 2014-2016 Cambodge	10,865	14,410	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO ADGembloux
COLOMBIA	NGO Broederlijk Delen - programma 2014-2016 / Colombia	49,445	65,577	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Broederlijk Delen - BD
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Le Monde selon les Femmes M/F Programme 2014-2016 / République Démocratique du Congo - Objectif 1	1,105	1,465	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Petit Pas - Programma 2013-2015 Obj.1: La sécurité alimentaire des bénéficiaires est renforcée grâce à l'existence et au bon fonctionnement d'organisation de producteurs	1,588	2,106	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Petits Pas - PtiPas
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Programme de Développement Agricole dans le District de la Tshopo – Province Orientale - PRODAT	2,032	2,695	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Observatoire d'Afrique	5,000	6,631	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	Wetenschappelijk instituut onbepaald
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Développement de la pêche artisanale et de l'aquaculture au Katanga (ProDePAAK)	7,495	9,941	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Fishery	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Louvain Coopération 2014-2016 / RDC OS1 : La sécurité alimentaire et économique des ménages vulnérables membres des Mutuelles de Solidarité (MUSO) est améliorée dans les zones d'intervention de LD au Sud Kivu en RDC	8,517	11,295	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Congodorpen - Programme 2014-2016 / RD Congo OS2 landbouw	11,800	15,650	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO CDI - Bwamanda - België - CDIBWA
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG SLCD - Programme 2014-2016 RDC	14,548	19,294	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Entraide & Fraternité - Programme 2014-2016 RDC	16,583	21,993	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	CNCD Programme 2014-2016 / République Démocratique du Congo - Objectif 1	22,137	29,360	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO CNCD 11.11.11 Centre National de Coopération au Développement
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	SOS Faim - Programme 2014-2016 / RDC	45,289	60,065	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Programme de Développement Agricole dans la Province du Kasaï Oriental - PRODAKOR dans la Province du Kasaï oriental	52,351	69,431	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	TRIAS 2014-2016 / RDC	54,825	72,713	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO TRIAS
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Universud Liège - Programme 2013-2016 - Volet Sud : Accès à l'eau et assainissement à Butembo	64,792	85,931	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Water	NGO UniverSud Liège (ex-ACDLg/ACDST)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	NGO 11.11.11 - Programma 2014-2016 RDC	66,680	88,435	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Artsen Zonder Vakantie - Programme 2014-2016 /RD Congo	72,547	96,216	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Health	NGO Artsen Zonder Vakantie AZV_MSV (ex IMS - Internationale Medische Samenwerking)
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG Congodorpen - Programme 2014-2016 / RD Congo OS1. Gezondheid	80,644	106,954	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Health	NGO CDI - Bwamanda - België - CDIBWA
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Mise en place d'une unité conjointe d'appui à la gestion au sein du Ministère de l'Agriculture, Pêche et Elevage (MAPE) et renforcement institutionnel de ce Ministère	366,456	486,016	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/CTB)

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Support for transition WASH interventions in the DRC	599,762	795,440	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Water	VN UNICEF - Children's Fund - PRT
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	ONG MEMISA - Programme 2014-2016 / RD Congo	636,565	844,250	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Health	NGO Memisa België (Medische Missie samenwerking) - MEMISA
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Contribution au Common Humanitarian Fund en RDC	1,360,000	1,803,714	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	VN OCHA - Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs - PRT
CONTINENT AFRIKA - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Increase of capital of the African Development Bank - Imputed part for sector Unallocated / Unspecified	35,292	46,807	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Unspecified	African Development Bank (Ordinary Capital) - Afr.DB
CONTINENT AFRIKA - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Participation in the 3-yearly replenishement of the resources of the African Development Fund - Imputed for sector Other Multisector	57,849	76,723	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	African Development Bank (Special Fund) - Afr.DB - Sp.F
CONTINENT AFRIKA - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Participation in the 3-yearly replenishement of the resources of the African Development Fund - Imputed for sector Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	688,920	913,687	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	African Development Bank (Special Fund) - Afr.DB - Sp.F
CONTINENT AZIE - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Participation in the four-yearly replenishment of the Asian Development Fund of the Asian Development Bank: imputed part environment	30,600	40,584	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	Asian Development Bank (Special Fund) - AsDB - Sp.F

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
CONTINENT AZIE - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Participation in the four-yearly replenishment of the Asian Development Fund of the Asian Development Bank: imputed part agriculture	71,301	94,564	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	Asian Development Bank (Special Fund) - AsDB - Sp.F
CONTINENT AZIE - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Participation in the four-yearly replenishment of the Asian Development Fund of the Asian Development Bank: imputed part energy	204,401	271,089	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Energy	Asian Development Bank (Special Fund) - AsDB - Sp.F
CONTINENT AZIE - Regio, meerdere landen of onbepaald	Mekong River Commission - Navigation Programme (NP)	600,000	795,756	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Transport	MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION MRC
DOMINICAANSE REPUBLIEK	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts - fourniture système électricité	72,811	96,566	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants
ECUADOR	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / ECUADOR : Oña	1,615	2,142	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
ECUADOR	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / ECUADOR: Guaranda	3,594	4,766	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
ECUADOR	Desarrollo Económico Local y Fomento Productivo en las Provincias de Esmeraldas, Manabí y Pichincha" – Ecuador	12,356	16,388	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
ECUADOR	TRIAS 2014-2016 : ECUADOR - TRIAS in beweging(en): Een inclusieve benadering voor meer bestaanszekerheid, welvaart en welzijn	28,611	37,946	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO TRIAS
ECUADOR	SOS Faim - Programme 2014-2016 / Ecuador	53,755	71,293	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
ECUADOR	Capacidades Locales para la gestion de Agua y Saneamiento en Esmeraldas - CLASE	75,934	100,708	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing
ECUADOR	Vredeseilanden - Programma 2014-2016 / Ecuador	102,556	136,016	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Vredeseilanden
ECUADOR	NGO Protos - Programma 2014-2016 / Ecuador	162,650	215,716	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing
EL SALVADOR	TRIAS 2014-2016 : El Salvador	33,479	44,402	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO TRIAS
ETHIOPIE	VLIR Programme of Institutional University Cooperation (IUC) of the Flemish Interuniversity Council with the Mekelle University in Ethiopia	3,000	3,979	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Education	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
ETHIOPIE	Project of University Development Cooperation - Own Initiative 2010 - Water and sediment budgets of Lake Tana for optimisation of land management and water allocation	21,912	29,061	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
ETHIOPIE	SOS Faim - Programme 2014-2016 / ETHIOPIA	30,554	40,523	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
ETHIOPIE	Programme of Institutional University Cooperation (IUC) of the Flemish Interuniversity Council with the Jimma University in Ethiopia	95,250	126,326	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Education	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
FILIPPIJNEN	ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016:Filippijnen	18,562	24,618	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
FILIPPIJNEN	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	33,521	44,457	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
FILIPPIJNEN	TRIAS 2014-2016 : TRIAS in de Filippijnen: Market mainstreaming through competitive, compelling, representative and inclusive MBOs	37,512	49,750	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO TRIAS
FILIPPIJNEN	Rentebonificatie / bonification des intérêts	152,568	202,344	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
GHANA	Junior Professional Officer - JPO - FAO - Climate Change Officer	93,971	124,630	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
GHANA	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	42,224	56,000	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants
GUATEMALA	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / GUATEMALA	3,360	4,456	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
GUATEMALA	ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016: Guatemala	14,110	18,714	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
GUATEMALA	NGO Broederlijk Delen - programma 2014-2016 / GUATEMALA	21,890	29,032	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Broederlijk Delen - BD
GUATEMALA	DISOP - Employabilité et Citoyenneté - Phase III 2014-2016 / Guatemala SD 1	51,706	68,576	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Dienst voor Internationale Samenwerking aan Ontwikkelingspro-jecten - DISOP/ SIMFR
GUATEMALA	DISOP - Employabilité et Citoyenneté - Phase III 2014-2016 / Guatemala SD 2	112,208	148,817	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Dienst voor Internationale Samenwerking aan Ontwikkelingspro-jecten - DISOP/ SIMFR
GUINEA	TRIAS 2014-2016 : TRIAS in beweging(en): Een inclusieve benadering voor meer bestaanszekerheid, welvaart en welzijn/luik Guinea	30,869	40,940	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO TRIAS
HAITI	ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016: HAITI	17,626	23,377	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
HAITI	NGO Broederlijk Delen - programma 2014-2016 / HAITI	21,311	28,264	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Broederlijk Delen - BD

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
HAITI	NGO Protos - Programma 2014-2016 HAITI	144,100	191,114	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing
INDIA	ONG Memisa - Programme 2014-2016 India Basic Health Care Support Program	29,536	39,172	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Health	NGO Memisa België (Medische Missie samenwerking) - MEMISA
INDONESIE	Vredeseilanden - Programma 2014-2016 Indonesië	213,881	283,662	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Vredeseilanden
JAMAICA	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	17,684	23,454	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
KAMEROEN	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	146,463	194,248	provided	ODA	loan	cross-cutting	Water	privaat / consultants
KAMEROEN	Rentebonificatie / bonification des intérêts	655,433	869,275	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
KAMEROEN	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	675,000	895,225	provided	ODA	loan	cross-cutting	Water	privaat / consultants
KENIA	Project of University Development Cooperation - Own Initiative 2011 - The hard-to-cook defect in common beans: towards food security and sustainability in sub-Saharan Africa	10,766	14,278	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
KENIA	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	253,706	336,480	provided	ODA	loan	cross-cutting	Water	privaat / consultants
KENIA	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	270,747	359,081	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
KENIA	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	501,401	664,987	provided	ODA	loan	cross-cutting	Water	privaat / consultants
KENIA	Prêt d'Etat à Etat Kenya - Electrification rurale au nord du Mont Kenya	765,716	1,015,538	provided	ODA	loan	mitigation	Energy	FOD Financiën
MADAGASCAR	ONG ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016 - MADAGASCAR	4,188	5,554	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
MADAGASCAR	ONG Protos - Programma 2014-2016 - MADAGASCAR	132,719	176,020	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing
MALI	Genre et développement local dans le contexte de la sécurité alimentaire dans les régions de Kayes et Koulikoro au Mali (coopération déléguée UNIFEM)	4,000	5,305	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	VN UNWOMEN (ex UNIFEM) - PRT
MALI	ONG Autre Terre - Programme 2014-2016 "Promotion et création d'initiatives économiques durables à finalités sociales".	8,331	11,050	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
MALI	Programme de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition: composante coordination	17,768	23,565	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
MALI	Consolidation de la filière de transformation et de gestion des déchets solides de Sikasso	29,604	39,263	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
MALI	Programme de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition: volet nutrition	71,920	95,385	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Health	NGO Croix Rouge de Belgique - Rode Kruis B-franc - CRB
MALI	Appui institutionnel au Ministère de l'Elevage et de la Pêche	83,751	111,076	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
MALI	Programme de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition: composante "eau potable"	119,445	158,416	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing
MALI	Réponse d'urgence pour l'Amélioration des Conditions sanitaires dans les Villages et Centres de Santé de la Région de Kidal - Mali	150,000	198,939	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Water	VN UNICEF - Children's Fund - PRT
MALI	Programme d'Appui aux Initiatives pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (PAISA II)-phase II-Mali	167,663	222,364	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Solidagro (ex Bevrijde Wereld - BW)
MALI	Programme de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition: composante "appui aux Collectivités territoriales" mise en oeuvre par UNCDF/ FENU	358,027	474,836	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	VN - Capital Development Fund (UNCDF/FENU) - PRT

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
MAROKKO	VVSG 2014-2016: Coöperation communale internationale / volet Maroc	3,000	3,979	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
MAROKKO	FCD SolSoc 2014-2016 - Volet Maroc - Renforcement des capacités d'acteurs collectifs de changement social	14,002	18,571	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
MAROKKO	Appui Institutionnel et Opérationnel aux Agences de Bassins Hydrauliques (ABH)	78,046	103,510	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
MAROKKO	Appui au Programme de Mise à Niveau Environnementale des Ecoles Rurales (APMNEER, Maroc)	241,769	320,649	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
MOZAMBIQUE	UNV - UNDP - Disaster Risk-Climate change	7,920	10,504	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	VN UNVolunteers / VNU
MOZAMBIQUE	Junior Professional Officer - JPO - FAO - Food Security Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	20,164	26,742	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
MOZAMBIQUE	Oxfam Sol 2014-2016 Mozambique: OS4 Terra, género, e aprendizagem camponêsa	26,663	35,362	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
MOZAMBIQUE	Food security and nutrition programma in 6 districts of Gaza province: Food and nutrition intervention FAO	81,395	107,951	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
MOZAMBIQUE	Water supply and Management contributing to food security in Gaza Province	254,954	338,135	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
NICARAGUA	La contaminación por basura disminuye, con la aplicación de nuevos instrumentos ambientales en ciudad Darío. VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / Nicaragua Ciudad Dario-Lommel.	3,000	3,979	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
NICARAGUA	VVSG 2014-2016:Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking:Mejorar las capacidades organisativas de la Cordillera de Yolaina, Los Ángels y Alcaldia Mu nicipal en la búsqueda de proteger los recursos naturales de agua, suelo mediante un enfoque participativo.	3,000	3,979	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
NICARAGUA	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking :Mejorar la Situación del Desarrollo Económico Local de las Comunidades de manera Sostenible	3,013	3,995	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
NICARAGUA	ENTRAIDE & FRATERNITE Programme 2014-2016: Nicaragua, Promoción de las prácticas agrícolas sustentables, la organización y el ejercicio de la ciudadanía activa en el Corredor seco de Jinotega	13,233	17,550	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Entraide et Fraternité/ Miteinander teilen - EF
NICARAGUA	Grupos fuertes de campesinos producen de forma ecológica y hacen propuestas para una política alimentaria mejor. NGO Oxfam - Solidarité - programma 2014-2016 / Nicaragua	51,710	68,581	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Oxfam - Solidariteit
NIGER	Programme d'appui à la mise en place des entités décentralisées dans la région de Dosso (PAMED II), extension	8,201	10,877	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
NIGER	Programme d'appui à la mise en place des entités décentralisées de la région de Dosso - PAMED phase II	67,453	89,460	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
NIGER	Appui institutionnel au Ministère de l'Elevage et des industries animales	108,146	143,430	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
OEGANDA	Project of University Development Cooperation - South Initiative 2013 - Busitema University	9,000	11,936	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
OEGANDA	Vredeseilanden - Programma 2014-2016 / Uganda	41,115	54,529	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Vredeseilanden

2014									
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		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
OEGANDA	NGO TRIAS 2014-2016 : UGANDA - Enabling synergies between organized enterprising people to boost inclusive and sustainable self-development	48,663	64,540	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
OEGANDA	NGO Protos - Programma 2014-2016 UGANDA	50,738	67,292	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	NGO PROTOS Projectgroep voor Technische Ontwik-kelingssamenwerk-ing
OEGANDA	NGO Broederlijk Delen - programma 2014-2016 / UGANDA	54,550	72,348	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Broederlijk Delen - BD
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	UNV - UNDP - Support the Environmental programme	1,980	2,626	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	VN UNVolunteers / VNU
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	Schools Construction, Rehabilition and Equipment in the oPT (Phase IV)	48,094	63,785	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Education	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools in the West Bank & the Gaza strip (phase II)	170,143	225,654	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Education	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
PALESTIJNSE GEBIEDEN	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools in the Palestinian Territory (phase IIII)	200,218	265,541	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Education	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
PERU	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / PERU	3,017	4,001	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
PERU	ONG Louvain Coopération 2014-2016 / Le Sud du Pérou se développe en s'appuyant sur des organisations de production locales et actives dans le développement durable	10,887	14,440	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
PERU	Aide au Développement Gembloux (ADG) - 2014-2016 PERU	14,288	18,950	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO ADGembloux
PERU	ONG Iles de Paix - Programme triennal 2014-2016 PEROU :Programme d'appui au développement agraire durable dans le district d'Umar.	16,107	21,362	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Agriculture	NGO Iles de Paix - IdP/IP
PERU	NGO TRIAS program 2014-2016 : TRIAS in beweging(en): PERU	20,941	27,774	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
PERU	Supervision y fiscalización. El rol del OEFA :factores claves para la eficacia de la legislación y la ambiental y de recursos naturales en Perú.	31,413	41,661	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	LNGO lokaal / civiele m'ij in het Zuiden (onbepaalde LNGO)
PERU	Renforcement des institutions et des acteurs locaux pour le développement de la compétitivité de la filière laitière dans les districts de Atuncolla, Vilque et Tirapata (Puno) et Orcopampa (Arequipa)	36,155	47,951	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Humanitarian Aid	NGO Louvain Coopération (ex. Louvain Développement)
PERU	Autre Terre - programme 2014-2016 / PERU	36,725	48,706	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)

2014									
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		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
PERU	Peru: Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de incidencia de la sociedad civil para la prevención y mitigación de impactos sociales y ambientales generados por proyectos de megainversión en la Amazonia de Madre de Dios y Puno	39,600	52,520	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	LNGO lokaal / civiele m'ij in het Zuiden (onbepaalde LNGO)
PERU	DISOP program 2014-2016 PERU: Promoción de los Centros Fmiliares de Formación por Alternancia en Perú.	41,973	55,667	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO Dienst voor Internationale Samenwerking aan Ontwikkelingspro-jecten - DISOP/ SIMFR
PERU	NGO Broederlijk Delen - programma 2014-2016 / PERU	48,061	63,741	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Broederlijk Delen - BD
PERU	NGO 11.11.11 - Programma 2014-2016 / PERU	51,960	68,912	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	NGO Koepel 11.11.11 ex NCOS
PERU	Ordenamiento participativo del territorio y gestión de los recursos naturales en los Andes Peruanos (fase II)	53,493	70,945	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO ADGembloux
PERU	SOS Faim - Programme 2014-2016 / PERU	168,961	224,086	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	NGO SOS Honger - SOS Faim
RWANDA	Appui à la filière semencière du Rwanda - AFSR	-10,611	-14,073	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)

2014									
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		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
RWANDA	Amélioration de l'accès paysan au matériel de plantation pour racines, tubercules et espèces fruitières	-10,480	-13,899	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
RWANDA	Soutien à AJECL - Des porcins et des volailles pour réduire la vulnérabilité des jeunes talentueux	1,302	1,726	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	LNGO lokaal / civiele m'ij in het Zuiden (onbepaalde LNGO)
RWANDA	Programme d'eau potable et d'assainissement dans les districts de Nyaruguru, Huye et Gisaraga dans la province du sud - PEPAPS II	11,247	14,916	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
RWANDA	IMPROVING ACCESS TO RELIABLE AND COST EFFECTIVE ELECTRICITY SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLDS AND PRIORITY PUBLIC SERVICES INSTITUTIONS	105,669	140,145	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Energy	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
RWANDA	Support to the SPAT II: Market oriented advisory services and quality seeds	158,978	210,846	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Agriculture	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
SENEGAL	Appui au nettoiement de la ville de Saint-Louis (PANSL) + formulation	-2,147	-2,847	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
SENEGAL	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / volet Senegal	3,270	4,337	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
SENEGAL	Autre Terre - programme 2014-2016 /volet Sénégal	7,838	10,395	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Autre Terre (ex-TTMI)
SENEGAL	Appui aux micros-entrepreneurs ruraux / ONG ULB Coopération - volet Sénégal	8,953	11,874	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Service Laïque de Coopération au Développement - SLCD
SENEGAL	Le Monde selon les Femmes M/F Programme 2014-2016 / volet Sénégal	10,922	14,485	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Awareness Raising	NGO Le Monde selon les femmes
SENEGAL	Sous-Programme d'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement du Millénaire dans le Bassin Arachidier (PEPAM-BA)	14,008	18,578	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
SENEGAL	FCD SolSoc - pgm 2014-2016-Renforcement des capacités d'acteurs collectifs de changement social/ Sénégal	14,634	19,409	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Solidarité Socialiste - SolSoc - FCD
SENEGAL	Appui à l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau (PEPAM AQUA)	15,640	20,742	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
SRI LANKA	Rentebonficatie / Bonification des intérêts	88,249	117,042	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
SRI LANKA	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	615,000	815,650	provided	ODA	loan	cross-cutting	Water	privaat / consultants
SYRIE	Support to Child Survival Intervention in Syria	1,050,000	1,392,573	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Water	VN UNICEF - Children's Fund - PRT

2014									
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		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
TANZANIA	Technical assistance to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	15,342	20,348	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
TANZANIA	Synergy for Local Economic Development (SYN4LED)	17,000	22,547	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Multisectoral	NGO Fracarita (ex. Caritate Aegrorum Servi - CARAES Co)
TANZANIA	Junior Professional Officer - JPO - FAO - Food Security and Nutrition, Monitoring and Evaluation	20,863	27,670	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Agriculture	VN FAO/ WVO - Food and Agricultural Organisation - PRT
TANZANIA	Maisha Bora - Belgian Food Security Programme for the Districts Longido and Simanjiro - 2015-2020 - BTC	28,961	38,410	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
TANZANIA	NGO TRIAS 2014-2016 : TANZANIA	45,346	60,141	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	NGO TRIAS
TANZANIA	Maisha Bora - Belgian Food Security Programme for the Districts Longido and Simanjiro - 2015-2020 - Iles de Paix	63,093	83,677	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Iles de Paix - IdP/IP
TANZANIA	Maisha Bora - Belgian Food Security Programme for the Districts Longido and Simanjiro - 2015-2020 - WFP	67,356	89,331	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	VN WVP/WFP/ PAM - World Food Programme - PRT
TANZANIA	Maisha Bora - Belgian Food Security Programme for the Districts Longido and Simanjiro - 2015-2020 - VSF	67,765	89,873	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO Dierenartsen zonder grenzen - DZG

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
TANZANIA	Natural Resources Management for Local Economic Development in Kigoma Region	90,632	120,202	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
TANZANIA	Maisha Bora - Belgian Food Security Programme for the Districts of Longido and Simanjiro - 2015-2020 - TRIAS	103,245	136,930	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	NGO TRIAS
TANZANIA	ONG Vredeseilanden - Programma 2014-2016 / Tanzania	118,549	157,227	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Agriculture	NGO Vredeseilanden
TANZANIA	Individual learning for organisational development: Belgian-Tanzanian scholarship program	192,763	255,653	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Environment	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
TUNESIE	Rentebonificatie / Bonification des intérêts	12,805	16,983	provided	ODA	loan	adaptation	Water	privaat / consultants
VIETNAM	Project of University Development Cooperation - Own Initiative 2011 - Ensuring seed supply of commercially important bivalve species in Central Vietnam by optimizing the larval production	13,479	17,876	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Fishery	VLIR - Vlaamse Interuniversitaire Raad
VIETNAM	Support to the innovation and development of business incubators policy project (BIPP) (MoST)	23,725	31,465	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
VIETNAM	Delegated Cooperation – ONE UN One Plan 2012-2016	100,000	132,626	provided	ODA	grant	cross-cutting	Governance	VN UNDP - Development Programme - PRT

2014									
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		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
VIETNAM	Lening van staat tot staat - Baggerwerken Soaï Rap River	144,771	192,004	provided	ODA	loan	cross-cutting	Transport	FOD Financiën
VIETNAM	Capacity development of water management and services in Ninh THuan Province - Poverty reduction and Sustainable Development	417,623	553,877	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
VIETNAM	Water supply and sanitation in Binh Dinh Province (Phu cat and Phu My)	749,829	994,468	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	BTC - Belgische Technische Coöperatie (BTC/ CTB)
ZUID-AFRIKA	UNV - UNDP - Energy and Environment Specialist	11,880	15,756	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Environment	VN UNVolunteers / VNU
ZUID-AFRIKA	VVSG 2014-2016: Gemeentelijke internationale Samenwerking / part South Africa	16,463	21,834	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Governance	Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten - VVSG
RWANDA	Climate Finance in Rwanda - Identifying and prioritizing appropriate mitigation actions and interventions in the charcoal production sector'	9,827	13,033	provided	OOF	grant	mitigation	Energy	privaat / consultants
MOZAMBIQUE	Climate Finance in Mozambique - Identifying and prioritizing appropriate mitigation actions and interventions in the municipal waste and charcoal production sectors'	21,143	28,041	provided	OOF	grant	mitigation	Other (Waste) / Energy	privaat / consultants

2014									
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		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
GHANA	Improving drinking water supply, hygiene and sanitation for the Badu community in the Brong-Ahafo region and the Suke community in the north-western region of Ghana.	71,023	94,195	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
BURKINA FASO	A restored pump also provides clean water again (2014)	27,366	36,294	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
HAITI	Access to potable water and sanitary facilities in the village of Bainet-Chaumeil (Haiti)	36,604	48,546	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
GHANA	Drinking water supply and improvement of hygiene and sanitary facilities in three rural communities in Ghana, with introduction of sustainable energy	62,009	82,240	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
BURKINA FASO	Providing support to three disadvantaged villages by providing potable water in East Burkina Faso, Gourma Province, more specifically in the villages of Tjamborbouga, Kanditenterga and Wourghin.	23,388	31,018	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
MALI	Development and reinforcement of the sanitation chain for latrines in Toamasina (Madagascar) and Bamako (Mali)	75,000	99,469	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
BURUNDI	Access to and management of water and sanitation in Burundi	35,000	46,419	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development

2014									
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		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
MALI	Drinking water and sanitation in the neighbourhood of the Bamako district, Mali	30,000	39,788	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
GUINEE BISSAU	Water supply for 12 villages in the east of Guinea-Bissau (second phase)	25,288	33,538	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	Raising awareness of water and sanitation in the popular neighbourhoods in Lubumbashi and Kinshasa (DR Congo)	16,158	21,430	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
INDIA	Water and sanitation project in 20 small villages in Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, India	14,000	18,568	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
NIGER	Drinking water, sanitation and irrigation project in Filingue, Niger	6,100	8,091	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
NICARAGUA	Development of drinking water management for the centre and the suburbs of Santo Tomás, Chontales, Nicaragua	15,153	20,096	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
BURKINA FASO	A restored pump also provides clean water again (2012)	9,173	12,166	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.) (KINSHASA)	To an integrated water resource management in and through schools, Equator Province, Democratic Republic of Congo	40,320	53,475	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development

2014									
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		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
UGANDA	Time for solutions: from Integrated Water Management directives to concrete results in Uganda	27,200	36,074	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
GHANA	Drinking water supply and improvement of hygiene and sanitation in four rural communities in Ghana	49,895	66,174	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
BURKINA FASO	A restored pump also provides clean water again (2013)	17,673	23,439	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
VIETNAM	Inland Waterway and Marine Contingency plan for major environmental and safety risks	42,500	56,366	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Government of Flanders
OEGANDA	Better access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in Karamoja, Uganda	58,998	78,247	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
NIGER	Water and sanitation project in Tadabalass, Niger	18,563	24,619	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
CONGO (DEMOCRATISCHE REP.)	Water is life	41,892	55,560	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	Water	Flemish Partnership Water for Development
BOLIVIA	Restoration of degraded terrains for the amelioration and innovation of income sources of the van de Chiquitano-indigenous communities of Lomerío	35,643	47,272	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	environment	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests

2014									
Recipient country/programme		Total Amount 2014		Status: provided, committed, pledged	Funding source: ODA, OOF, Other	Financial instrument: grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other	Type of Support	Sector	Additional Information
		Climate Relevant (marker 1)							
Country	Project/programme	in EUR	in US$						Implementing Agency
ECUADOR	Improvement of the management of the ecosystem service biodiversity in the Waorani territory in biosphere reserve Yasuní	23,275	30,869	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	environment	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
PERU	Sustainable management to conserve the National Park Yanachaga Chemillén in cooperation wih the management committee and the population in the buffer zone.	10,488	13,909	provided	ODA	grant	mitigation	environment	Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests
SOUTH AFRICA	A platform for supporting evidence-based and participatory decision making on land in (South) Africa	160,000	212,202	provided	ODA	grant	adaptation	agriulture	Government of Flanders
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	IEPF-OIF : follow-up of bilateral projects Fast Start 2010-2012	51,999	68,964	provided	OOF	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	AWAC - Wallonn Government
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	IEPF : note de décryptage des négociations	20,000	26,525	provided	OOF	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	AWAC - Wallonn Government
UNIVERSEEL / ONBEPAALD LAND / BELGIE	IISD - Earth negociation bulletin	20,000	26,525	provided	OOF	grant	cross-cutting	Multisectoral	AWAC - Wallonn Government
	Total	**24,588,723**	**32,611,039**						

6.3. Technology development and transfer and capacity building

Belgium has always included the aspect of technology transfer in its bilateral agreements. The transfer of environmentally sound technology should allow rapid growth by the developing countries while safeguarding the general environment and natural resources.

Capacity building is also a standard aspect in the bilateral agreements with Belgium. It plays a key role in preparing the individual countries for complying with the provisions of the wide array of international agreements, national plans, technological development, etc.

Technology transfer and capacity building activities mainly occurred through support for increased cooperation between universities and scientific institutions, the creation of a policy support research platform for climate change and development cooperation and the provision of training courses on climate change adaptation in French-speaking developing countries.

The bodies involved in indirect cooperation, particularly non-governmental organisations (NGOs), scientific institutions and universities, also play an important role in terms of specific types of development, supplying information to the public, capacity building and raising awareness. They receive substantial support from the Federal Government. Examples of measures taken to support technology transfer and access can be found in Table 8. Examples of measures to support capacity building can be found in Table 9. Belgium would emphasise that the data in the latter table is not an exhaustive list.

CTF table 8 Provision of technology development and transfer support (2013-2014)

Measures and activities related to technology transfer	Recipient country and/or region	Targeted area	Sector	Source of the funding for technology transfer	Activities undertaken by	Status	Additional information
Support through Vietnam's Green Growth Strategy Facility (GGSF): pilot activities will be set up in the three provinces where the Belgian Development Cooperation is active in the field green growth and climate change (evidence based planning).	Viet Nam	Mitigation and Adaptation	Other (multisectoral)	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	The Facility will develop a call for proposals mechanism to select, in a bottom-up way, actions for funding in the field of green growth.
This adaptation project started in July 2013 and builds on innovative practices to improve the learning condition of Palestinian children in Hebron. By improving the eco-design of the schools and harnessing geothermic and solar energy to make them cooler in summer and warmer in winter, this project improves the resilience of Palestinian schools and allows them to remain open all year long.	Palestina	Adaptation	Other (Education)	Public	Public	Implemented	
Hydropower plants and solar power for electrification. The Rukarara II is considered the national reference for hydropower plants in Rwanda. It is fully automated and controlled from a distance. The design and technology are state of the art; which gives confidence and guarantee that the plant will last its projected lifespan of at least 30 years.	Rwanda	Mitigation	Energy	Public	Public	Implemented	
This support will focus on two key thematic areas: Improving climate change community resilience through agricultural production-adoption of climate smart agricultural principles; and Enhancing climate change mitigation interventions through proper waste management and pollution control practices. Both these interventions are identified in the Climate Change Investment Plan. Activities related to technology transfer: 1.1 Promote water harvesting technologies for agricultural production in selected areas 1.3 Support small scale irrigation systems in selected areas 2.1 Promote Solid waste recycling technologies 2.3 Support one model solid waste management facility	Malawi	Mitigation and Adaptation	Other (other)	Public	Public	Implemented	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-IUzKYaN-QSMnJvbjNjU2Q0OEk/edit?usp=sharing

Measures and activities related to technology transfer	Recipient country and/or region	Targeted area	Sector	Source of the funding for technology transfer	Activities undertaken by	Status	Additional information
The SEED initiatief is a global partnership focussing on sustainable development and the "greening" of the economy. It supports innovative en locally nurtured initiatives or enterprises which embrace social and environmental elements in their business model. Outcomes related to technology transfer: Result 1: Social and environmental entrepreneurship in Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia promoted Result 2: Micro and small social and environmental enterprises (SEED Winners) in Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia grow as a result of additional financial support Result 3: Investment opportunities for SEED Winners in Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia created Result 4: Capacity of local institutions to support low carbon entrepreneurship in Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia built Result 5: Capacity of local entrepreneurs to contribute to the Green Economy in Mozambique built	Malawi, Mozam-bique, Namibia	Mitigation	Industry	Public	Public	Implemented	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-IUzKYaN-QSTFd1dURXSjZ6Nlk/edit?usp=sharing

Measures and activities related to technology transfer	Recipient country and/or region	Targeted area	Sector	Source of the funding for technology transfer	Activities undertaken by	Status	Additional information
The AFSP II aims to contribute towards climate-smart agriculture, i.e. agriculture that sustainably increases productivity (food security), resilience (climate change adaptation) and reduces greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) in Malawi through the scaling-up of agroforestry innovations, namely: (1) Fertilizer trees and conservation agriculture to build an evergreen agriculture that enhances accumulation of soil organic matter thus enhancing crop productivity and resilience to climatic risks; (2) Fruit trees – to improve household nutrition, health and income; (3) Fodder trees – to improve milk yields for smallholder dairy farmers to enhance nutrition, health and income; and (4) Woodlots – for firewood and timber production. However, as firewood is a major by-product of the fertilizer tree systems, the promotion of fuel wood species as a stand-alone activity will be The purpose of the AFSP II is to use effective partnership to increase food and nutrition security, income and livelihoods of resource-constrained smallholder farmers in Malawi. The expected impacts of the project are to: (1) improve food security, nutrition, income and livelihoods of smallholder farmers and (2) increase resilience of the farm environment. The project will produce four outcomes: 1. Tree germplasm suppliers produce quality tree seeds and seedlings for farmers; 2. At least 100 extension staff use improved methods to match tree options to sites and farmer situations; 3. Research services generate and share information on what tree options work best in different circumstances; 4. Policy makers formulate and implement appropriate policies to mainstream agroforestry nationally. The project aims to produce the following outputs: 1. Options for quality tree seed and seedling supply appropriate to different circumstances developed and quality tree germplasm made available to suppliers. 2. Capacity and skills of extension staff and farmers strengthened, and agroforestry widely practised 3. Impact of tree promotion on livelihoods and environment measured 4. Guidelines for the development of a coherent agroforestry policy established. This cooperation between the government of Flanders and the World Agroforstry Centre contributed to the scientific knowledge about fertilizer trees and their benefits towards climate change (GW Sileshi, Chitedze e.a.; Agroforestry: Fertilizer Trees; In boek: Encyclopedia of Agriculture and Food Systems, Publisher: Elsevier, Editors: Neal Van Alfen, p.222-234, online available at http://www.researchgate.net/publication/264789099_Agroforestry_Fertilizer_Trees)	Malawi	Mitigation and Adaptation	Agriculture	Public	Public	Implemented	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-IUzKYaN-QSUlpsS19iVzNmTDA/edit?usp=sharing

Measures and activities related to technology transfer	Recipient country and/or region	Targeted area	Sector	Source of the funding for technology transfer	Activities undertaken by	Status	Additional information
South Africa agrarian sector is affected by a context of far-reaching and fundamental change, related to the country's land and agrarian transformations, in a context of overall deregulation of its economy. Moreover, the country is characterised by the lack of publicly available precise data and analyses and the weak involvement by stakeholders in decision-making regarding land and agrarian transformation. On top of that, the increased interconnectivity of the land and agrarian questions in South Africa, Africa and the world, leads to the necessity of apprehending them within today's global context of agrarian, environmental, and food security questions. These observations call for the establishment and development of a well-coordinated information, data, analysis and evidence-based decision-making support entity, grouping the major academic and analytical players on one hand, and a broader stakeholder panel on the other hand, aiming at producing and making available data, information and analyses, and supporting evidence-based and inclusive decision-making processes with regards land and land-based activities in South Africa. The SA Observatory's goal is to promote evidence-based and inclusive decision-making over land resources in South Africa and beyond by generating, analysing and making available land-based information and by widening participation to all stakeholders. Sustainable land management is relevant to climate change policy in South Africa.	South Africa	Mitigation and Adapta-tion	Other (other)	Public	Public	Implemented	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-IUzKYaN-QSQ29nRkk2YlljUjQ/edit?Fusp=Ddrive_web

Measures and activities related to technology transfer	Recipient country and/or region	Targeted area	Sector	Source of the funding for technology transfer	Activities undertaken by	Status	Additional information
Flemish Partnership Water for Development– Vlaams Partnerschap Water voor Ontwikkeling (VPWvO) The Flemish Partnership Water for Development (VPWvO) was launched on 22 March 2004, bringing together Flemish actors in the field of water: NGOs, public water companies, private companies, research and educational institutions, local and provincial governments. Through this platform, Flanders aims to contribute to MDG7c, providing safe drinking water, improved hygiene conditions and adequate sanitation in developing countries through sustainable water and sanitation projects. For a Flemish Partnership project to be approved for co-financing by the government of Flanders, at least two Flemish partners and at least one local partner must cooperate and contribute to the project. Flemish actors can contribute financially, in the form of technical expertise, or in a combination of both. These partnerships create synergies and a healthy exchange of knowledge and expertise, for the benefit of all involved. Appropriate tools and technology are chosen, taking into account the capacity of the beneficiaries. Examples can be given in the field of sanitary infrastructure, drinking water installations, solar energy, drinking water quality, etc. Every project contains also a capacity building component to guide and coach the stakeholders to use the tools and technology, to maintain the installations and to transfer the infrastructure and good practices to the stakeholders.	mainly African countries	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	Private and Public	Private and Public	Implemented	
Solar pump for water provision in schools and solar power for electricity	Mozam-bique	Mitigation	Energy, Water and sanitation, Other (Edu-cation)	Public	Public	Implemented	
Enhancing the resilience of agro-ecosystems-CIAT-CIALCA	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Adaptation	Agriculture	Public	Public	Implemented	

CTF table 9 Provision of capacity-building support (2013-2014)

Programme or project title	Recipient country / region	Targeted area	Description of programme or project
Strengthening the capacity within Vietnam for the assessment and management of water resources as a basis for rural water supply for poverty reduction(Supp. to MONRE/ departm. For Water Resource Managing)	Viet Nam	Adaptation	Specific Objectives: To build capacity and enhance MoNRE, particularly the DWRM, and provincial effectiveness. Improvements in the understanding and practical application of Integrated Water Resources Management concepts and approaches in a Vietnamese context; Improvement in the management of regional water resources at national, provincial and district levels, for the sustainable development and use of surface water and groundwater for poverty reduction; A framework for the strategic planning of the extraction, use and protection of water resources identified as having potential for poverty reduction; Improvement of water resource assessment capacity of staff working in the DONRE¿s of targeted provinces and in the DWRM; Improved understanding of the aquifer systems and thus groundwater resources in provinces and their potential to assist in poverty reduction; Greater understanding of the impacts of sanitation options on water sources used for other purposes, including water supply, and how to best deal with these; A capacity building strategy for the national, provincial and district levels; Strengthened inter-Ministerial, interdepartmental and inter sectoral communication, consultation and cooperation; Improvement inn people¿s awareness of water resource protection through IEC programs; Processes and systems established for regional water information gathering and sharing within the Ministry, between Ministries and at provincial and district levels; District water quality monitoring kits operating; Multi-piezometers placed in coastal aquifers; and Upgrading the existing water resource monitoring network of MONRE and the provinces.
Green Growth Strategy Facility	Viet Nam	Multiple Areas	1. A facility to support the implementation of Viet Nam's Green Growth Strategy is created and developed. This result includes the development of the Facility including all its operational rules and procedures as well as management structure, its subsequent improvement through monitoring and evaluation during the implementation of the calls for proposals; 2. Green growth capacity & MPI leadership increased: general capacity building for MPI and the ministries in the Green Growth Coordination Committee is foreseen. For MPI, the project will support capacity building processes and activities to increase its leadership and coordination role in the field of implementing the strategy; 3. Piloting activities in three provinces are supported. The 3 provinces where the Belgian bilateral cooperation is active in the field of climate change are supported in the field of Green Growth; 4. The Facility supports, through a call for proposals, green growth interventions throughout the country; 5. Good practices disseminated and replicated: identification, dissemination and replication of existing good/best intervention practices are completed. This result is primarily aimed at harvesting the low hanging investment opportunities (win-win solutions that are both economically and environmentally sound) and ensuring their widest possible dissemination and replication.

Programme or project title	Recipient country / region	Targeted area	Description of programme or project
Climate-resilient biodiversity conservation in Peru (PRODERN)	Peru	Adaptation	This adaptation project started in April 2012 and promotes the strategic management of natural resources by strengthening the capacities of local governments and communities, especially those living in poverty and extreme poverty, in five regions of Peru, Apurimac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Junin and Pasco. By helping local and regional governments maintain traditional water management practices, restore ecosystems and protect biodiversity, this project supports local populations in confronting the challenge of climate change and in providing food security in the Peruvian Andes.
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Capacity Development Project	Uganda	Mitigation	To strengthen technical capacity on CDM project formulation and create awareness of investment opportunities under the CDM among governmental institutions, project developers, including project-financing institutions.
UNESCO: Managing Water Resources in Arid and Semi-Arid regions of Latin America and Caribbean (MWAR-LAC)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Adaptation	The overall goal of the project is to contribute to improving the quality of life and alleviating the poverty of local communities in arid and semiadrid environments in Latin America and the Caribbean, through a reduction in the vulnerability of water resources systems to global changes based on sound scientific knowledge. The proposal has three main thematic priorities a) Improved water governance as a basis to attain integrated water resources management, b) use of modern techniques and methodologies to asses and improve water use efficiency; c) hydro-climatic risk management including decision making Project goals a) Integrated water management (Water Governance): • Objective: to encourage actions aimed at increasing water governance in pilot areas; b) Climate risk management: • Objective: to encourage the inclusion of climate information in water management; c) Water supply increase and efficient use of water: • Objective: support the adoption of systems aimed at assessing and increasing water supply; Outcomes: 1. lmproved water governance in the pilot areas; 2. Hydra-climate information systems included in water management in the basins located in the pilot areas; 3. lncreasing knowledge on water use efficiency in basins and building capacities to evaluate and adopt water efficient use methods and techniques.

Programme or project title	Recipient country / region	Targeted area	Description of programme or project
International Labour Organisation (ILO): Decent Work in the Green Economy	Mexico, Turkey, China	Multiple Areas	Development objective: In all, the project's goal is to contribute to the creation of green jobs for women and men in sustainable enterprises as a means to poverty reduction and social inclusion and strengthen national initiatives for just transitions to a green economy. Outcomes: I. Improved ability of governments' and social partners' in Mexico and Turkey to assess the scope for green jobs and to formulate, monitor and review relevant gender-sensitive policies and programmes. 1. National stakeholders received training on issues related to decent work in the green economy 2. National stakeholder and key partners have access to knowledge and evidence on sectors with green jobs potential and challenges and opportunities for decent work creation and sustainable enterprises in the transition to a green economy 3. National constituents have developed and submitted national strategies for the promotion of decent work in a transition to the green economy II. Improved ability and commitment of stakeholders in China to formulate and implement skills for green jobs development strategies 1. Pilot training workshops on skills for green jobs have been conducted in selected areas 2. Constituents have developed policy recommendations for a skills for green jobs strategy in the energy efficient building sector of the Jiangsu province III. An expanded knowledge base on green jobs is accessible for ILO constituents and relevant international organizations for use in gender sensitive policy and programme development 1. ILO constituents and ILO staff have access to knowledge and knowledge sharing facilities on green jobs (webpage, networks, documentation of experiences) 2. ILO constituents have access to global reports on green jobs
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF): Community Agroforestry Tree Seeds Banks (CATS Banks): Building Agroforestry Scaling up Platform for Diversifying Livelihoods	Malawi	Multiple Areas	The project's primary objectives are to: i) Apply a suite of agroforestry interventions for generating multiple streams of livelihood impact for smallholder farmers; ii) Apply the CATS Bank approach for building stronger platform for wider farmer testing, and out-scaling of proven agroforestry portfolios customized for use by development agencies in pilot sites; iii) Building capacity of communities in nursery production, tree establishment and management, and facilitating community groups on CATS Banks in the pilot sites. outcomes: i) Scaling up platform built generating multiple streams of impact from a range of integrated agroforestry portfolios and multipurpose tree interventions developed and tested (scaling up). ii) A framework for sustainable supply and diffusion of tree germplasm developed, and pilot experiences documented and lessons learnt disseminated to policy makers and development agencies (Germplasm); iii) Capacity of farmers and development partners in CATS Banks model and tree management built for achieving large-scale agroforestry impacts on climate change, land restoration and livelihood security (Capacity).

Programme or project title	Recipient country / region	Targeted area	Description of programme or project
IFAD: Support to the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programma	multiple	Adaptation	The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) was launched by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in 2012 to make climate and environmental finance work for smallholder farmers. A multi-year and multi-donor financing window, ASAP provides a new source of cofinancing to scale up and integrate climate change adaptation across IFAD's approximately US$1billion per year of new investments. The programme is joined up with IFAD's regular investment processes and benefits from rigorous quality control and supervision systems. ASAP is driving a major scaling up of successful 'multiple-benefit' approaches to smallholder agriculture, which improve production while reducing and diversifying climate-related risks. In doing so, ASAP is blending tried-and-tested approaches to rural development with relevant adaptation know-how and technologies. This will increase the capacity of at least 8 million smallholder farmers to expand their livelihood options in an uncertain and rapidly changing environment.
UNESCO: Addressing Water Security': Climate Impacts and adaptation responses in AFRICA, ASIA AND LAC (WATER SECURITY).	Africa, Asia & LAC	Adaptation	UNESCO- IHP is the only United Nations specialized agency with a specific mandate to promote water science, continues to play a pivotal role, in assisting and guiding Member States in water-related scientific, conservation, protection, managerial and policy issues. IHP has evolved from an internationally coordinated hydrological research programme into an all encompassing, holistic programme whose aim is to facilitate education and capacity-building, as well as enhance water resources management and governance. The project aims at implementing activities focusing on developing adaptation strategies in order to contribute to achieve water security impacted by climate change particularly focusing vulnerable regions such as mountains and arid and semi-arid regions. The specific objectives of the project proposal are to: 1. Develop a set of benchmarks on vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities in the context of Climate change, particularly for the mountainous regions, based on the case studies of the IHP projects (MWAR-LAC and Andean Glacier); 2. Generate evidence-based knowledge for adaptation strategies to address water security; 3. Raise awareness and enhance capacities to assess, monitor and communicate the impacts of and responses to climate change on natural and socio-economic environments at local, national and regional level; 4. Develop strategies and policy guidelines considering vulnerabilities, opportunities and potentials for adaptation, with particular reference to strengthening the role of local communities; 5. Facilitate, strengthen and develop coordination with the on-going research activities in the different regions; 6. Provide a global forum to discuss key findings from regional workshops and initiatives in order to develop a worldwide statement on climate change adaptation in mountainous regions; 7. Generate and share information and knowledge about the environment in mountain societies, promote a policy dialogue with local stakeholders, national governments and regional bodies, and strengthen human and institutional capital to promote the training of new leaders in order to contribute to sustainable development of water resources impacted by Climate Change.

Programme or project title	Recipient country / region	Targeted area	Description of programme or project
UNESCO: Framework for Research, Education and Training in the Water Sector Phase III (FET -Water III)	South Africa	Adaptation	FETWATER aims developing and transferring knowledge so that the critical mass of water scientists is created and maintained, and facilitate the process of the implementation of the Act. The creation of knowledge and its transfer is conducted via small training networks, which are composed of the leading individuals and Institutions in the country at each thematic area. The expected outcome for FETWater Phase III will be to strengthen the capacity of the South African water sector in integrated water resources management through networking. The expected outputs are: • The creation of new networks and/or the expansion of existing networks related to integrated water resource management. • Exposure of at least 1500 South Africans and 100 SADC participants to the principles and practice of various aspects of integrated water resources management via these networks.
UNDP: Strengthening Capacity to Incorporate Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Planning into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) through the NBSAP Forum	multiple countries	Multiple Areas	The National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are being updated to incorporate the Aichi Targets and to fulfill other related obligations before the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). However, many countries count on uneven levels of technical support for the task, in spite of current and growing demand for it. With the funds provided by UNDP will develop guidance material on incorporating climate resilience and adaptation into NBSAPs and their implementation, and through the NBSAP Forum, will make the guidance universally available in multiple languages. To develop the guidance, UNDP will work with leading countries, CBD, UNEP and other partners, to identify, consolidate and document existing best practices. UNDP will develop a practical toolkit, available in multiple languages. In addition, it will hold on-line information and training sessions. Three sets of results are expected: (1) Best practices in incorporating climate change resilience and adaptation into national biodiversity and development planning are clearly identified globally; (2) At least 30 countries receive targeted support on how to use the climate resilience-NBSAP guide; and (3) Climate guide is widely shared to all CBD Parties.
Strengthening of local Red Cross divisions for disaster prevention and risk reduction	Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali	Adaptation	Program has a component for Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction
Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in the Central Cattle Corridor in Uganda	Uganda	Adaptation	Activities include strengthening the institutional capacity of the Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Water and Environment; increasing climate change awareness, knowledge and capacities in selected departments and the target districts; and producing and disseminating adaptation good practices and their integration in relevant policies and plans.
Cluster francophone of the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV	Francophone African countries	Multiple Areas	Capacity-building initiatives targeting francophone developing countries (mainly African countries); focus on GHG inventories, and also covering NAMAs/INDCs

Programme or project title	Recipient country / region	Targeted area	Description of programme or project
Climate Finance in Rwanda - Identifying and prioritizing appropriate mitigation actions and interventions in the charcoal production sector'	Rwanda	Mitigation	On October 7th, 2014 the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority and the Belgian Federal Directorate-General for the Environment organised the workshop 'Sustainable Charcoal Production and the Potential Role of Climate Financing – Identifying and Prioritizing Appropriate Actions and Interventions'. The workshop aimed at: introducing participants to climate financing in general and giving them an overview of the current status in Rwanda; presenting the initial findings from a study on the charcoal production sector carried out by CAMCO/Climate Care; discussing the appropriateness and feasibility of the actions and interventions that have been identified; prioritising the actions and interventions and providing guidance for the further work of Camco/Climate Care. 87 stakeholders (tree growers, charcoal producers, transporters and and wholesalers/retailers) and representatives from national and local governments, NGOs, the private sector and the donor community actively participated in the workshop.
Climate Finance in Mozambique - Identifying and prioritizing appropriate mitigation actions and interventions in the municipal waste and charcoal production sectors'	Mozambique	Mitigation	On February 18th, 2014 the Mozambican Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental (MICOA) and the Belgian Federal Directorate-General for the Environment organised the workshop 'Climate Finance in Mozambique - Identifying and prioritizing appropriate mitigation actions and interventions in the municipal waste and charcoal production sectors'. The objective of the workshop were to: introduce participants to climate finance opportunities in general and to give them an overview of the current status in Mozambique; present the initial findings from studies carried out by Carbon Africa/AMOR and Energy Engineering Solutions/Green Light in the municipal waste and charcoal production sectors, respectively; discuss the appropriateness and feasibility of the mitigation actions and interventions that have been identified; prioritise the actions and interventions and provide guidance for the further work by Carbon Africa/AMOR and Energy Engineering Solutions/ Green Light respectively. 80 stakeholders and representatives from national and municipal governments, NGO's, private sector and the donor community actively participated in the workshop.

7. Other reporting matters

7.1 Domestic burden sharing

Responsibilities in the field of energy and climate policy are divided between the three Regions and the Federal State[1]. This peculiar organisation of competences led to a domestic 'burden sharing', arrangement based on the European emission reduction objective assigned to Belgium for the period 2008-2012. Belgium objectives, based on the 2009 Effort-Sharing Decision, for the period 2013-2020 are subject to internal burden sharing among the Federal State and the three Regions. A political agreement regarding this burden-sharing has been concluded on 4th December 2015 and will be translated in a cooperation agreement.

[1] National Reform Programme 2013, 25 April 2013 p. 25, available at: ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/nd/nrp2013_belgium_en.pdf

7.2 Domestic arrangements related to compliance

Belgium's domestic arrangements related to self-assessment of compliance with emission reduction commitments at European and international levels, as well as the establishment of national rules for taking local action against domestic non-compliance with emission reduction targets include:

- The mechanism for increasing awareness of climate responsibility among the Regions for the building sector: Under the Law of 6 January 2014, this mechanism consists of establishing a multiannual trajectory for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the residential and tertiary building sectors (excluding industrial buildings), for each Region. A financial bonus is awarded to a region when it exceeds its assigned objective. The bonus is calculated on the basis of the reference trajectory, and is to be invested in emission reduction policies. If a region fails to meet its assigned objective, a financial penalty is foreseen. The penalty will be calculated on the basis of the difference between the reference trajectory and the actual emissions, to be invested in emission reduction policies by the Federal State. This mechanism

will be fuelled by the revenues from the auctioning of emission quotas assigned to Belgium that are yet to be distributed between the Regions and the Federal State through the domestic burden-sharing arrangement. The amounts are calculated by multiplying the distance to target in tonnes of CO_2 eq. with the emission quotas average price auctioned during the same year. In order to ensure that a sufficient proportion of the auctioning revenues is preserved, a bonus ceiling is set at a level equal to the Federal State's share of auctioning revenues, while the penalties ceiling is set at 50% of the regional share of the auctioning revenues. Due to the lack of a decision on the domestic burden-sharing arrangement (see Section 7.1), this mechanism has not yet been put in place.

– A substitution right for international obligations under the UNFCCC and its Protocols[2]: the 'substitution right' is a mechanism introduced into Belgium law, with the aim of ensuring Belgium's compliance with its international obligations. Under Belgian domestic law, competences that are attributed exclusively to an entity mean that it is competent for compliance with the obligations in the same field of competence at national, European and international level, to the exclusion of other entities. However, international public law does not allow federal states to withdraw from their international obligations on the basis of domestic law arrangements, as specified in Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaty (this is also the interpretation given in European Union Court of Justice case-law). As a consequence, the Federal State vouches for international law violations on the part of federal entities. The substitution right was introduced in order to remedy the contradiction between Belgium domestic law and international and European law. This right is now extended more specifically to Belgium's international obligations under the UNFCCC and its Protocols (Article 16(4) of the Special Institutional Reform Law of 8 August 1980). In principle, this right enables the Federal State, under strict conditions, to substitute its action for the non-action of a federal entity when it is the subject of a non-compliance assessment reported by a relevant body under the UNFCCC or its Protocols. This mechanism also applies to European law obligations aiming at implementing the UNFCCC and its Protocols. ■

2 Article 16(4) of the Special Institutional Reform Law of 8 August 1980 *(Loi spéciale de réforme institutionnelle du 8 août 1980/Bijzondere wet van 8 augustus 1980 tot hervorming der instellingen)*.

BELGIUM'S SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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