



KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
Federal Public Service
Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Trade and
Development Cooperation

Belgian Fund for Food Security

BFFS



History

- The law of October 3, 1983 :
“ Survival Fund for the Third World ”
- The law of February 9, 1999:
“Belgian Survival Fund”
- The law of January 19, 2010:
« Belgian Fund for Food Security »

Why the need for a new fund?

- The budget of the second Fund (€ 250 million) was spent
- Adaptation to the current situation regarding
 - The food security situation in SSA
 - The evolution of Belgian policy and international vision on development cooperation
 - A unanimous will of the Belgian Parliament to continue to contribute to improve food security
 - The improvement of the impact of the activities taking into account the evaluation results of the 2nd Fund



Characteristics of the new Fund (1)

- New budget: € 250 million - donated by the National Lottery
- Supplement of 18.5 million € / year for 2010-2011 for the transition from the development cooperation budget

Characteristics of the new Fund (2)

- **Adaptation to new situations**
 - **Food situation in sub-Saharan Africa** affected by:
 - Conflicts
 - Climate change
 - Socio-economic development
 - **Evolution of Belgian policy** in development cooperation:
 - Law on development cooperation and management contracts with BTC
 - New choice of concentration countries
 - New strategies
 - New methods for aid through NGO and multilateral organisations
 - Substantial increase of aid in agriculture
 - **Evolution of international policy in development cooperation:**
 - Paris Declaration & Accra
 - Aid effectiveness
 - Projects => SWAp => Sectoral Budget Support => General Budget Support
 - EU: Division of labour between member states



Characteristics of the new Fund (3)

- Unanimous wish from the **Belgian Parliament** to continue the actions to improve food security in sub-Saharan Africa
- Action reinforced by the **Belgian Government**, granting an additional budget for 2010-2011



Evaluation of the 2nd Fund

The evaluation of the 2nd Fund states that:

- The intervention zones are not always those with the greatest problems in food security
- The activities aim more poverty reduction than food security improvement
- The activities do not always reach the most vulnerables to food insecurity
- A project executed by one single specialised partner organisation can not tackle all the problems responsible for the food insecurity

The dimensions of food security

Food security is multidimensional
Food security *sensu stricto* depends on:

- **adequate availability** of food
- **financial and physical accessibility**, quantitatively and qualitatively adequate
- **stability and security of access** to food **at any time and for each;**
- **quality of food** (including the access to safe drinking water), with a nutritional adequacy for a healthy and active life

Particular specificities of the Fund

- **Multidimensional**
 - Food Production
 - family farming
 - Access to production factors (soil, water,...)
 - Sustainable use of genetic resources
 - Permanent and sustainable access for all (also for non-producers)
 - Food quality
 - Through the decentralised entities and civil society (e.g. farmers' organizations) + their capacity reinforcement
 - Access to basic social services
 - Equal opportunities
 - Respect for the environment and taking into account climate change
 - Overcome the external shocks
- **Multiple stakeholders** work together in a common program under the coordination of partner country authorities responsible for food safety
- **Target area and beneficiaries**
 - Programme approach
 - Budget support is possible, but on a local level
- **Long-term programs: 5 years (renewable once)**

The FBSA approach of cooperation can be considered as a experimental laboratory for the Belgian cooperation

Multiple stakeholders

- The 2nd Fund was (and still is) executed as **individual projects**, executed by a **single** partner organisation. The partner organisations are of 3 types: the **Belgian Technical Cooperation** (the organisation that runs the bilateral cooperation of Belgium), **Belgian NGOs** (with their partner organizations in the field) and **UN organisations**. Each project has multidimensional activities but the partner organisation has not always a comparative advantage for all the topics
- The new fund executes its activities as a **programme** in which **several** partner organisations work **together**, each organisation in its specialised field and under the coordination of a national (or local) body responsible for the partner country's food security.

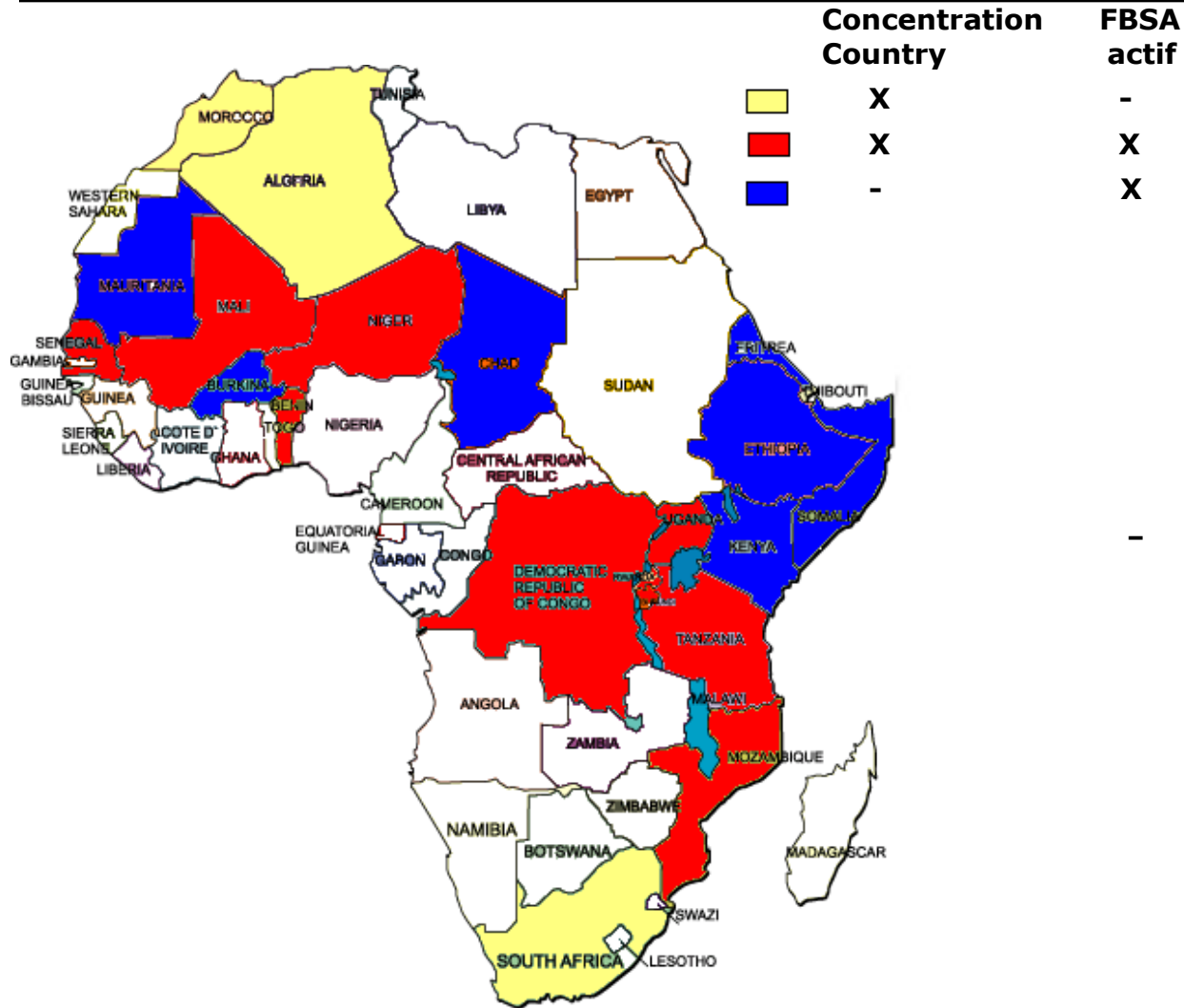
Targetting

The new fund also considers the recommendations of the evaluation of the 2nd Fund:

The activities of the 3rd Fund focus on:

- **food security** for the
- **most vulnerable** people
- in **areas with greatest food insecurity**,
- preferably in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa where the Belgian Development Cooperation is concentrated

Countries where BFFS is actif



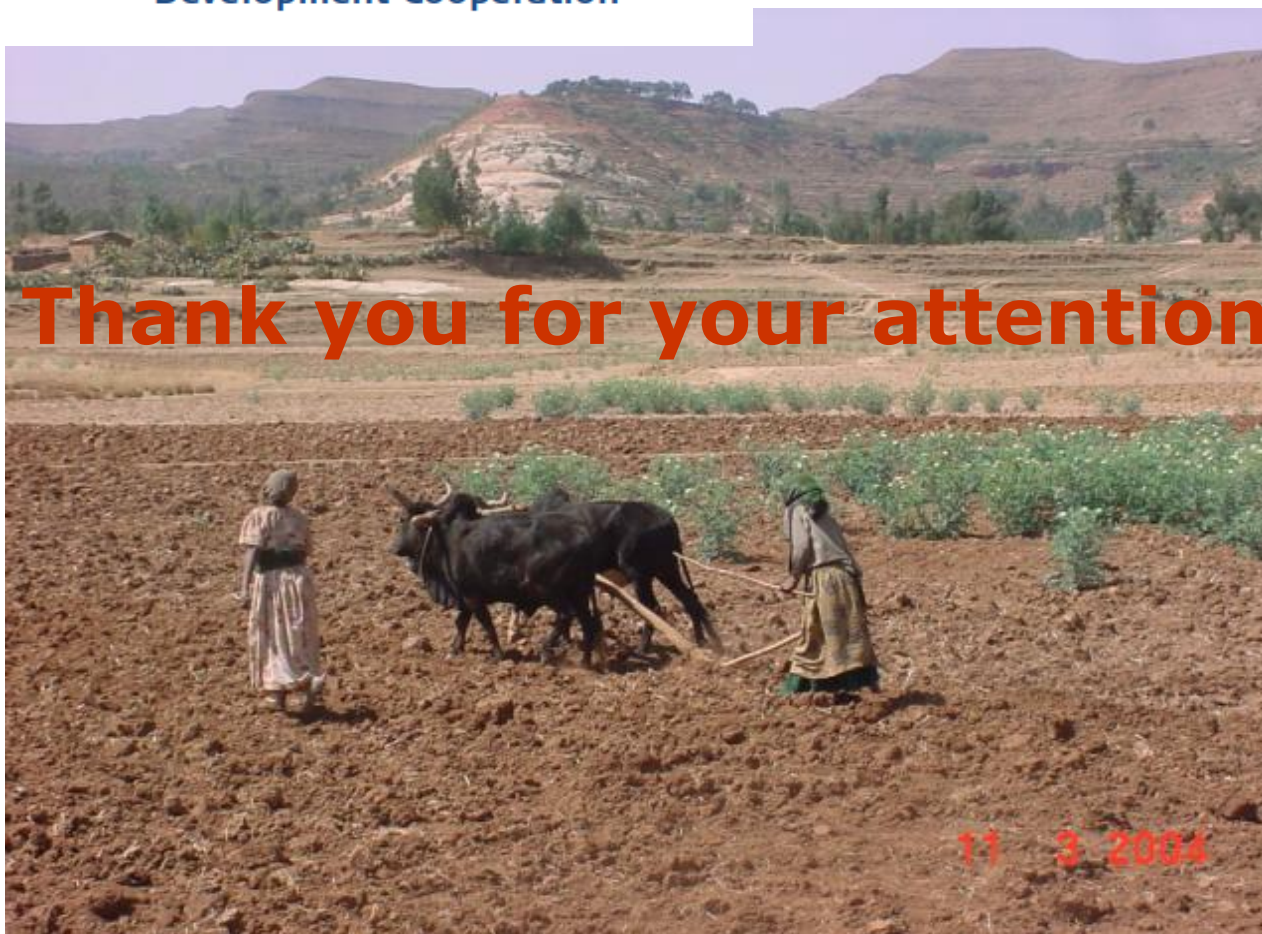


Transition between 2nd and 3th Fund

- Two programs are in preparation for the 3th Fund in Mali and in Mozambique
- 2nd Fund projects continue as was programmed before and can be extended with an exit-phase using the single organisation format. An example: Strengthening the network of granaries for food security groups Naam (Burkina Faso)



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Thank you for your attention

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