



Luxembourg's development cooperation **Annual Report 2013**

Lëtzebuurger Entwécklungszesummenaarbecht



THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Directorate for Development Cooperation
and Humanitarian Affairs

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Preface by the Minister



Marc Spautz handing over
to Romain Schneider

Ladies and gentlemen,

Dear friends of Luxembourg's development cooperation,

2013 has been a special year for Luxembourg's development cooperation, since three ministers have led the department in turn. I would like to thank my predecessors, Marie-Josée Jacobs and Marc Spautz, for their work.

Despite these changes, development cooperation and humanitarian aid policy has been implemented with a large degree of continuity. This demonstrates once again how Luxembourg's commitment to development cooperation has become a matter of fact for political leaders.

The new government's programme confirms our willingness to show solidarity with those who are most disadvantaged and to accept our international responsibility, with the aim of producing greater stability and prosperity in developing countries. Our financial commitment to release 1% of GNI for official development assistance has been clearly stated once more.

We now need to adapt our cooperation tools in order to best respond to the new challenges in development effectiveness in line with the Busan principles and conclusions and the first ministerial meeting of the Global Partnership in Mexico. An initial action plan for development effectiveness for the period 2014-20 is currently being prepared in my department.

I do not need to expand on these future pathways but will simply say that the past year has enabled us to make much progress and many significant changes.

For instance, regarding our relations with our partner countries I would like to highlight the launch in September of the new ICP III with Senegal. In this case, our intervention is wholly aligned with our partner's strategies and introduces a major share of national implementation. In Mali, we have been able to resume more or less normal service under our interim strategy for the country. In Vietnam, the final ICP programmes are being formulated as part of our exit strategy for the country. In El Salvador, we are proud of supporting the new programme that the country has taken on in order to ensure more effective cooperation.

I would like to emphasise that our operational structures for humanitarian aid were strengthened in 2013. The humanitarian aid strategy was revised to incorporate the notion of resilience. Specific general conditions for NGOs active in the humanitarian field have been approved, in close cooperation with the NGOs concerned. This adjustment of rules and procedures also contains, as with the general terms and conditions for development NGOs, an improved incorporation of resilience in order to ensure continuity of the interventions. At the end of 2013, emergency.lu was required by the cluster to take emergency action in the Philippines following typhoon Haiyan and proved its effectiveness in the field under difficult conditions.

As in the past, my department has continued in its regular dialogue with NGOs. Special meetings have been organised by both sides to inform each other of the positions and work in progress regarding the post-2015 agenda, including preparation for the special ministerial meeting in September in New York.

The subject of the post-2015 agenda has been at the heart of our discussions at all levels with UN agencies. In effect, we must ensure that all requirements are taken into consideration in the preparatory work with a view to creating a new development framework in 2015 and new sustainable development objectives to enable the eradication of poverty by 2030.

This discussion on the post-2015 agenda should not make us forget that we still have over a year to increase our commitment in order to get as close as possible to or meet the Millennium Development Goals. The ministerial meeting in September in New York took stock of the progress already made and called upon governments to do more from now until the end of 2015.

Within the European Union, negotiations continued with a view to adopting the decision to make 2015 the European Year for Development. Latvia and Luxembourg will be responsible during their respective tenures of the presidency of the Council of the EU for developing a special programme for the year, in cooperation with the European Commission. As far as our coming presidency is concerned, discussions between the trio's (Italy, Latvia and Luxembourg) partners on a joint programme have progressed well and will ensure that the three six-month periods will link together perfectly.

The political timetable in Luxembourg made it impossible for the conference on Luxembourg development cooperation to take place as scheduled in the autumn of 2013. It took place on 23 and 24 April 2014 and focused on the post-2015 agenda and the concept of resilience. I am particularly fond of this special opportunity for discussion and consultation with all cooperation players, an annual meeting, since nothing replaces direct exchange.

At this point, I must not forget to thank all those who have worked on Luxembourg development cooperation, especially the volunteers and staff of NGOs, who do a remarkable job, often under difficult security conditions. I have the highest regard for their professionalism and commitment and I have enjoyed being able to get to know them all better during my meetings and visits in the field.

Romain Schneider
Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs

Meetings and trips in 2013

Marie-Josée Jacobs

23-24 January



8 February

Visit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Myanmar, Wunna Maung Lwin

11-12 February

Informal development meeting in Dublin

12-13 February

Meeting of IFAD Governing Council in Rome

13 February

Visit of Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Informal meeting of members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development on Kanayo Nwanze's candidacy for President

Marc Spautz

15 May

Conference of Mali donors in Brussels

16-17 May

Visit of Mahamoudou Issoufou, President of Niger

23 May



Visit of Belgium's Minister for Development Cooperation, Jean-Pascal Labille

27 May

Visit of President of the Development Aid Committee (DAC), Erik Solheim

28 May

Development meeting in Brussels

Romain Schneider

12 December

Development Council in Brussels

26 February

Partnership Commission with El Salvador

Meeting in Brussels on resuming EU development assistance to Mali

4 March

Partnership Commission with Nicaragua with the participation of Valdrack Jaentschke Whitaker, Deputy Minister for International Cooperation

7-8 April

Working visit to Mali

23 April

First mixed committee with Kosovo with the participation of Vlora Citaku, Minister for European Integration

8 July

Visit of the Vietnam Minister for Justice

24-26 September

Meeting in New York on the Millennium Development Goals from now until 2015 and beyond

27 September

Visit of Jorge Carlos Fonseca, President of Cabo Verde

1 October

Visit of Dr Mark Dybul of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

4 October

Consultation with UN agencies and the ICRC in Geneva

I. Luxembourg's official development assistance in 2013

1. An overview of official development assistance in 2013

The government's programme for the 2013-2018 period specifies that *"in quantitative terms, Luxembourg development cooperation shall be maintained at 1% of GNI, placing Luxembourg in the top rank of countries demonstrating a high degree of solidarity within the international community."*

In 2013, Luxembourg's official development assistance (ODA) amounted to 323 037 939 euros. The objective as a percentage of gross national income was thus achieved and ODA amounted in 2013 to 1.00%.

At the international level, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway and Sweden exceeded the objective of providing 0.7% of GNI as ODA, which was also achieved by the United Kingdom for the first time. However, the Netherlands' contribution fell below 0.7% for the first time since 1974. Luxembourg remained stable, allocating, as in previous years, 1.00% of its GNI to ODA, behind Norway and Sweden, which allocated 1.07% and 1.02% respectively.

We should also note that, in 2013, overall development assistance increased by 6.1% in real terms, totalling 134.8 billion US dollars – its highest ever level.

At the European level, in 2013, the net ODA of the 28 Member States of the EU totalled 71.2 billion dollars, i.e. 0.41% of their accumulated GNI. The net payments by the EU institutions to developing countries and multilateral organisations amounted to 15.9 billion US dollars, a drop of 13.1% compared top 2012: this is essentially due to a fall in the volume of "soft" loans.

2. ODA in 2013 by Ministry

In 2013, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs managed and implemented 85.11% of official development assistance, i.e. 274 926 million euros (of which 270 410 million euros was managed by the Department for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action).

The remaining 14.89% came from contributions made by the Ministry for Finance (8.75%), several other ministries (1.07%) and the share of Luxembourg's contribution to the EU's general budget – apart from the European Development Fund – allocated by the European Commission for the purposes of development cooperation in 2013 (16.39 million euros, i.e. 5.07% of Luxembourg's ODA).

We should note in this respect that Luxembourg assistance via all the EU's bodies, including Luxembourg's contribution to the EDF, amounted to almost 32.28 million euros.

The table below gives a detailed view of expenditure by budget item and by ministry in 2013 notified as ODA to the OECD's Development Aid Committee (DAC).

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2013 OAD
	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	289 328 463 €	274 926 264 €
	Policy department	12 534 285 €	2 165 022 €
01.2.11.300	Civil or military crisis management missions and observation and support missions organised by Luxembourg and/or international organisations: staff expenditure	13 980 €	52 400 €
01.2.12.300	Civil or military crisis management missions and observation and support missions organised by Luxembourg and/or international organisations: administrative and operational expenditure	59 320 €	-
01.2.35.030	Mandatory contributions to the various budgets and other joint expenditure of international institutions and associated fees; other international expenditure	6 010 809 €	1 225 814 €
01.2.35.031	Subsidies to international institutions and organisations; subsidies for funding international relief and solidarity actions	1 250 000 €	622 806 €
01.2.35.032	Mandatory contributions to peacekeeping operations under the aegis of international organisations and to the EU's crisis management mechanisms	5 100 176 €	264 002 €
01.2.35.033	Voluntary contributions to civil or military crisis management missions run by international organisations	100 000 €	-
	Department of International Economic Relations	2 350 000 €	2 092 105 €
01.3.35.040	Economic and technical assistance, humanitarian action and training initiatives at the international level	2 350 000 €	2 092 105 €
	Department of Immigration	35 000 €	258 854 €
01.4.33.300	Bilateral or multilateral assistance for reintegration of repatriated persons and actions focusing on improved management of migratory flows; subsidies for the same purpose to international organisations and NGOs	35 000 €	258 854 €
	Department for Development Cooperation	274 409 178 €	270 410 283 €
01.7.11.300	Statutory indemnities and expenditure on staff on cooperation missions	1 053 849 €	1 035 644 €
01.7.12.011	Expatriate staff expenditures	60 000 €	70 625 €
01.7.12.012	Travel and accommodation costs; of statutory journeys abroad undertaken within the framework of development cooperation missions and humanitarian activities	475 000 €	508 414 €
01.7.12.050	Shipping	4 860 €	4 346 €
01.7.12.060	Costs of running the system of receiving, circulating and archiving information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and its foreign missions; associated assistance and training costs	505 314 €	96 639 €
01.7.12.070	Hire and maintenance of IT equipment	15 000 €	14 835 €
01.7.12.120	Experts' fees and study fees	100 €	40 986 €
01.7.12.140	Actions to inform Luxembourg public opinion and raise awareness regarding development cooperation	100 000 €	55 134 €
01.7.12.190	Training, study and research actions; seminars and conferences	150 000 €	86 065 €
01.7.12.250	Cooperation offices in the developing countries	447 191 €	408 978 €
01.7.12.300	Monitoring, control and evaluation of development cooperation projects and programmes	630 000 €	630 000 €
01.7.32.020	Development cooperation leave: compensation and flat-rate allowances	35 000 €	49 315 €
01.7.33.000	Contribution to expenditure of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in carrying out actions to raise Luxembourg public opinion's awareness of development cooperation and other measures with the same purpose	1 950 000 €	1 860 625 €
01.7.33.010	Subsidies to the NGO platform, Cercle de Coopération and other measures to promote development cooperation	330 000 €	320 921 €
01.7.35.000	Development cooperation: contributions to European Union economic and technical assistance programmes and humanitarian action; various expenditure with the same purpose	11 135 000 €	10 690 000 €

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2013 OAD
01.7.35.030	Development cooperation: contribution to thematic programmes and priorities of international institutions other than the European Union	18 502 000 €	18 500 053 €
01.7.35.031	Development cooperation: voluntary contributions to budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	22 955 000 €	22 955 000 €
01.7.35.032	Development cooperation: mandatory contributions to budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	503 000 €	308 128 €
01.7.35.060	Subsidies for humanitarian action: emergency assistance following natural disasters, armed conflicts and humanitarian crisis situations; food aid; prevention, rehabilitation or reconstruction activities following an emergency situation	37 000 000 €	36 993 765 €
31.7.74.250	Cooperation offices in developing countries: capital expenditure	66 273 €	60 897 €
FCD	Development Cooperation Fund	178 491 591 €	178 163 487 €
	Reimbursement to DFC		-2 192 339 €
	Reimbursement of budget lines		-251 233 €
	Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	550 000 €	339 034 €
02.0.35.030	Contributions and subscriptions to UNESCO	251 000 €	140 734 €
02.0.35.061	Suscriptions to the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	299 000 €	198 300 €
	Ministry of Finance	20 450 000 €	28 266 548 €
34.0.54.030	Contribution for the reconstitution of resources and to programmes run by the BrettonWoods institutions and other interventions benefiting developing countries	4 500 000 €	4 399 000 €
34.0.54.031	Contributions to EBRD and EIB programmes, as well as other European institutions' programmes; other interventions benefiting Mediterranean countries and countries in transition	3 500 000 €	3 500 000 €
34.0.54.032	Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF): banking training actions benefiting countries in transition and developing countries	950 000 €	855 000 €
34.0.54.034	Participation in the Asian Development Bank and Fund's programmes	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
34.0.84.237	Treasury bonds issued and to be issued to international financial organisations: resupplying the Public Debt Fund to cover depreciation	10 000 000 €	17 244 700 €
Fund to combat	Fund to combat drug trafficking		767 848 €
Art. 5	European Union	2 968 000 000 €	16 391 578 €
Art. 5 deposit by order	Contribution to the EU budget	2 968 000 000 €	16 391 578 €
	Ministry of Public Administration and Administrative Reform	84 270 452 €	2 869 932 €
08.0.11.000	Civil servants' salaries	84 270 452 €	2 869 932 €
	Ministry of Health	338 100 €	244 583 €
14.0.35.060	Contributions to international organisations	338 100 €	244 583 €
	Total net ODA		323 037 939 €
	GNI	1,00 %	32 284 000 000 €

Distribution of ODA in %

Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1,40 %	85,11 %
Ministry for Foreign Affairs – Directorate for Development Cooperation	83,71 %	
Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	0,10 %	1,07 %
Ministry of Economy and External Trade	0,00 %	
Ministry of Public Administration and Administrative Reform	0,89 %	
Ministry of Health	0,08 %	
Ministry of Finance	8,75 %	8,75 %
Contribution to the EU budget	5,07 %	5,07 %
	100 %	100 %

3. Breakdown of ODA by type of cooperation in 2013

The table below gives the distribution by type of cooperation of all Luxembourg's ODA expenditure, following the rules of the DAC.

This reveals that bilateral cooperation (as defined by DAC) represents 70.14% of all expenditure (FCD and budget items) against 29.86% expended on multilateral cooperation.

Humanitarian aid, which is included in both these types of cooperation, was 12.80% of ODA in 2013.

NGOs administered over a quarter of bilateral cooperation (25.25%) and 17.71% of all of Luxembourg's official development assistance.

The difference between gross and net ODA can be explained by the reimbursements made to the Development Cooperation Fund (DCF) or direct to the State Treasury during the year (cf. point 5 infra).

Distribution of gross ODA			% of ODA	humanitarian aid component	% of ODA	
Gross bilateral cooperation	228 296 388,39 €	% of bilateral cooperation	70,14 %	41 676 117,97 €	% bilateral humanitarian aid	12,80 %
Programmes and projects implemented by Lux-Development	87 900 156,66 €	38,50 %	27,01 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Programmes and projects implemented by multilateral agencies and programmes	22 887 368,79 €	10,03 %	7,03 %	19 915 918,16 €	47,79 %	6,12 %
Other bilateral programmes and projects	22 498 783,33 €	9,86 %	6,91 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Cooperation implemented by NGOs	57 642 640,45 €	25,25 %	17,71 %	17 696 301,93 €	42,46 %	5,44 %
By national NGOs	47 070 918,50 €	20,62 %	14,46 %	9 303 250,93 €	22,32 %	2,86 %
By international NGOs	8 510 000,00 €	3,73 %	2,61 %	7 710 000,00 €	18,50 %	2,37 %
By NGOs based in a developing country	2 061 721,95 €	0,90 %	0,63 %	683 051,00 €	1,64 %	0,21 %
Technical cooperation (support for programmes)	4 020 594,05 €	1,76 %	1,24 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Other	33 346 845,11 €	14,61 %	10,25 %	4 063 897,88 €	9,75 %	1,25 %

Distribution of gross ODA			% of ODA	humanitarian aid component	% of ODA	
Gross multilateral cooperation	97 185 122,68 €	% of multilateral cooperation	29,86 %	-	% multilateral humanitarian aid	0,00 %
United Nations organisations	39 693 635,74 €	40,84 %	12,20 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
European Union institutions	29 021 577,65 €	29,86 %	8,92 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
World Bank	20 609 000,00 €	21,21 %	6,33 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Regional development banks	2 628 000,00 €	2,70 %	0,81 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Other	5 232 909,29 €	5,38 %	1,61 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Gross ODA	325 481 511,07 €		100 %	41 676 117,97 €		12,80 %
Net ODA (excl. revenue)	323 037 939,23 €					

4. Breakdown of ODA by intervention sectors in 2013

The following table gives the breakdown by sector of all Luxembourg ODA expenditure in 2013.

In 2013, Luxembourg development cooperation continued to focus on sectors under the category of infrastructure and social services, which make up 35.37% of total aid (and over 80% of bilateral aid, i.e. 81.50%). Within this category, education and health (15.60% and 15.34% respectively of bilateral aid) remain the main sectors of Luxembourg cooperation, followed by support for good governance and civil society (6.34%).

The category of infrastructure and economic services made up 6.17% of aid (8.63% of bilateral aid), the main sub-category being that of investments in the sector of banks and financial services (6.71% of bilateral aid).

The category of production sectors made up 4.59% of ODA in 2013 (5.75% of bilateral aid), in the main allocated to agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Support intended for cross-cutting issues represented 5.01% of ODA (12.60% of bilateral aid).

We should note that, under multilateral ODA, a large part of the investments (82.01%) cannot be allocated to a precise sector. This can be explained by the nature of multilateral aid, which is made up of direct, mandatory or voluntary contributions, to the multilateral agencies' general budget.



Laos - Governance and administrative reform programme

Sector-based breakdown of bilateral and multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Infrastructure and social services	100 941 325,12 €	81,50 %	14 166 932,94 €	14,58 %	115 108 258,07 €	35,37 %
Education	35 623 708,37 €	15,60 %	2 450 000,00 €	2,52 %	38 073 708,37 €	11,70 %
Education, unspecified level	5 094 270,82 €	2,23 %	-	0,00 %	5 094 270,82 €	1,57 %
Basic education	8 611 254,24 €	3,77 %	2 450 000,00 €	2,52 %	11 061 254,24 €	3,40 %
Secondary education	21 552 320,40 €	9,44 %	-	0,00 %	21 552 320,40 €	6,62 %
Post-secondary education	365 862,91 €	0,16 %	-	0,00 %	365 862,91 €	0,11 %
Health	35 023 516,57 €	15,34 %	6 250 000,00 €	6,43 %	41 273 516,57 €	12,68 %
General health	17 487 635,20 €	7,66 %	1 400 000,00 €	1,44 %	18 887 635,20 €	5,80 %
Basic health	17 535 881,37 €	7,68 %	4 850 000,00 €	4,99 %	22 385 881,37 €	6,88 %
Population Policies / Programmes and reproductive health	2 126 152,38 €	0,93 %	4 525 430,68 €	4,66 %	6 651 583,06 €	2,04 %

Sector-based breakdown of bilateral and multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Water and sanitation	7 951 710,82 €	3,48%	-	0,00 %	7 951 710,82 €	2,44 %
Government and civil society	14 477 204,47 €	6,34 %	941 502,26 €	0,97 %	15 418 706,73 €	4,74 %
Government and civil society - general	12 859 844,05 €	5,63 %	650 000,00 €	0,67 %	13 509 844,05 €	4,15 %
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	1 617 360,42 €	0,71 %	291 502,26 €	0,30%	1 908 862,68 €	0,59 %
Various Infrastructure and social services	5 739 032,52 €	2,51 %	-	0,00 %	5 739 032,52 €	1,76 %
Infrastructure and economic services	19 708 426,07 €	8,63 %	360 052,78 €	0,37 %	20 068 478,85 €	6,17 %
Transport and storage	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %
Communications	1 167 494,89 €	0,51 %	-	0,00 %	1 167 494,89 €	0,36 %
Energy Generation and Supply	2 940 049,22 €	1,29 %	60 052,78 €	0,06 %	3 000 102,00 €	0,92 %
Banking and financial services	15 321 385,08 €	6,71 %	300 000,00 €	0,31 %	15 621 385,08 €	4,80 %
Business and other services	279 496,88 €	0,12 %	-	0,00 %	279 496,88 €	0,09 %
Production	13 135 661,04 €	5,75 %	1 800 000,00 €	1,85 %	14 935 661,04 €	4,59 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12 111 856,93 €	5,31 %	980 000,00 €	1,01 %	13 091 856,93 €	4,02 %
Manufacturing, extractive and construction industries	344 637,70 €	0,15 %	820 000,00 €	0,84 %	1 164 637,70 €	0,36 %
Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-related Adjustment	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %
Tourism	679 166,41 €	0,30 %	-	0,00 %	679 166,41 €	0,21 %
Multi-sector or cross-cutting issues	15 147 871,22 €	12,60 %	1 153 280,00 €	1,19 %	16 301 151,22 €	5,01 %
Environmental protection	1 523 728,07 €	0,67 %	650 000,00 €	0,67 %	2 173 728,07 €	0,67 %
Other multisectors	13 624 143,15 €	5,97 %	503 280,00 €	0,52 %	14 127 423,15 €	4,34 %
Multisector aid	6 137 674,87 €	2,69 %	-	0,00 %	6 137 674,87 €	1,89 %
Urban development and management	320 763,00 €	0,14 %	-	0,00 %	320 763,00 €	0,10 %
Rural development	6 271 703,50 €	2,75 %	503 280,00 €	0,52 %	6 774 983,50 €	2,08 %
Non-agricultural alternative development	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %
Multisector education and training	894 001,78 €	0,39 %	-	0,00 %	894 001,78 €	0,27 %
Scientific and research institutions	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %
DEvelopmental foodaid / Food security assistance	2 889 667,00 €	1,27 %	-	0,00 %	2 889 667,00 €	0,89 %
Humanitarian aid	41 676 117,97 €	33,80 %	-	0,00 %	41 676 117,97 €	12,80 %
Emergency Response	35 485 992,71 €	15,54 %	-	0,00 %	35 485 992,71 €	10,90 %
Material relief assistance and service	25 829 473,74 €	11,31 %	-	0,00 %	25 829 473,74 €	7,94 %
Emergency food aid	5 000 000,00 €	2,19 %	-	0,00 %	5 000 000,00 €	1,54 %
Relief coordination; protection and support service	4 656 518,97 €	2,04 %	-	0,00 %	4 656 518,97 €	1,43 %
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	3 617 039,54 €	1,58 %	-	0,00 %	3 617 039,54 €	1,11 %
Disaster prevention and preparedness	2 573 085,72 €	1,13 %	-	0,00 %	2 573 085,72 €	0,79 %
Administrative costs of Donors	16 464 946,90 €	7,21 %	-	0,00 %	16 464 946,90 €	5,06 %
Promotion of development awareness	2 387 860,67 €	1,05 %	-	0,00 %	2 387 860,67 €	0,73 %

Sector-based breakdown of bilateral and multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Refugees in donor country	258 853,56 €	0,11 %	-	0,00 %	258 853,56 €	0,08 %
Unallocated/unspecified	15 685 658,83 €	6,87 %	79 704 856,96 €	82,01 %	95 390 515,79 €	29,31 %
Total bilateral and multilateral aid broken down by sector	228 296 388,39 €	100,00 %	97 185 122,68 €	100,00 %	325 481 511,07 €	100,00 %

5. The Development Cooperation Fund (DCF) in 2013

Established by the amended law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian action, the Development Cooperation Fund - is an instrument which enables the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to carry out successfully development programmes and projects extending over several years.

The state budget provided the DCF with 178 491 591 euros in 2013; added to this are the assets available on 1 January, i.e. €1.905 million, as well as revenue during the year (2.192 million euros) – essentially reimbursements from NGOs of funds not disbursed on projects co-financed by the Ministry.



Niger - students at the school in Bogol Hima

In 2013, a total of 178.523 million euros was disbursed through the DCF. Almost half of this amount (49.24%, i.e. 87.90 million euros) was granted to the agency Lux-Development as the state's principal implementing partner for projects and programmes involving bilateral governmental cooperation. We should also note that almost 20% of the available funds were allocated to non-governmental development organisations as part of the co-financing of their projects and programmes. The interventions by UN organisations in Luxembourg development cooperation's partner countries account for 12.18% of the funds disbursed.

Disbursements through the DCF in 2013 by heading

	Disbursements	%	ODA	%
Programmes and projects implemented by Lux-Development	87 900 156,66 €	49,24 %	87 900 156,66 €	49,34 %
Programmes and projects implemented by multilateral agencies and programmes	21 742 368,79 €	12,18 %	21 382 368,79 €	12,00 %
Other bilateral programmes and projects	25 586 271,66 €	14,33 %	25 586 271,66 €	14,36 %
Cooperation with NGOs (framework agreements, co-financing and administrative expenses)	33 481 105,68 €	18,75 %	33 481 105,68 €	18,79 %
Multilateral cooperation	1 653 280,00 €	0,93 %	1 653 280,00 €	0,93 %
Support for programmes	3 971 279,25 €	2,22 %	3 971 279,25 €	2,23 %
Humanitarian aid	4 144 735,33 €	2,32 %	4 144 735,33 €	2,33 %
Miscellaneous	44 289,73 €	0,02 %	44 289,73 €	0,02 %
Total	178 523 487,10 €	100,00 %	178 163 487,10 €	100,00 %



6. Progress in official development assistance

The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolution 2626 on 24 October 1970, at its 25th session. This resolution confirmed that “the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves”, emphasising that “however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of developed countries.” The “official development assistance” to be supplied by each economically advanced country was set at “a minimum net amount of 0.7 per cent of its gross national product at market prices.”

Initially, Luxembourg's official development assistance grew slowly but steadily: its proportion of gross national product (GNP) increased from 0.10% in 1981 to 0.32% in 1991 (1.262 billion Luxembourg francs).

On 31 July 1991, the Cabinet set the objective of 0.35% of GNP by 1995. This objective was achieved in 1996, with disbursements of 2.554 billion Luxembourg francs (0.43% of GNP)

Meanwhile, at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, Prime Minister Jacques Santer formally announced Luxembourg's desire to go further than this and achieve 0.7% of GNP by the year 2000.

This objective was confirmed on the formation of a new government in 1994. In view of the continued growth in official development assistance – increasing from 0.34% of GNP in 1994 to 0.62% in 1998 – it was decided on the formation of the government in 1999 to set an objective of 0.7% in 2000, then to increase this aid with a view to approaching 1% by the end of its term.

The first objective was achieved as planned in 2000: with a total of over 5,382 billion Luxembourg francs (133,433 million euros), Luxembourg achieved for the first time the target of 0.7% of gross national income (GNI), in the process becoming one of the top five donor countries in the world in percentage terms. Subsequent years confirmed this commitment, with ODA increasing from 0.77% in 2001 to 0.97% in 2008.

In 2009, Luxembourg's official assistance exceeded the target of 1% of GNI for the first time, with disbursements of 297.817 million euros (1.11% of GNI).



Senegal - Clothes made in a vocational training centre in Louga

Official development assistance since 1985 in terms of gross national income

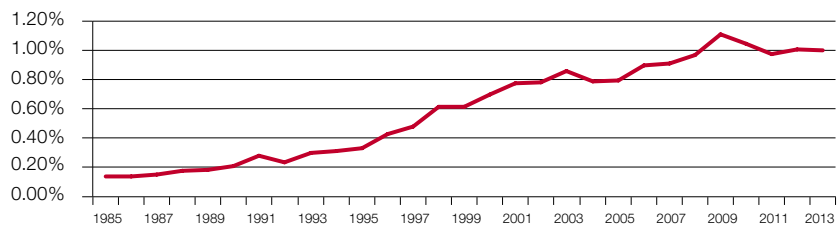
Year	Net ODA	GNI	ODA as a percentage of GNI
1985	9 082 818,75 €	6 536 208 567,70 €	0,14 %
1986	9 672 805,34 €	7 005 669 324,91 €	0,14 %
1987	11 110 587,78 €	7 370 147 174,39 €	0,15 %
1988	14 201 572,14 €	8 058 002 126,93 €	0,18 %
1989	16 566 228,47 €	9 109 318 565,49 €	0,18 %
1990	20 751 910,64 €	10 001 065 942,16 €	0,21 %
1991	31 284 162,83 €	11 146 433 184,02 €	0,28 %
1992	27 739 285,42 €	11 701 516 364,69 €	0,24 %
1993	38 200 392,17 €	12 671 598 095,19 €	0,30 %
1994	41 596 533,46 €	13 252 189 519,56 €	0,31 %
1995	46 113 000,00 €	13 992 800 000,00 €	0,33 %



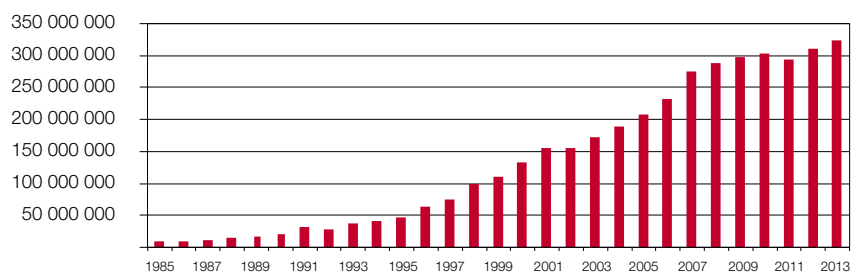
Niger - Market gardening school in Tessa, Dosso region

Year	Net ODA	GNI	ODA as a percentage of GNI
1996	63 077 000,00 €	14 705 000 000,00 €	0,43 %
1997	75 596 000,00 €	15 803 700 000,00 €	0,48 %
1998	98 829 000,00 €	16 020 300 000,00 €	0,62 %
1999	110 118 000,00 €	17 868 200 000,00 €	0,62 %
2000	133 433 659,00 €	19 170 400 000,00 €	0,70 %
2001	155 128 137,00 €	20 050 300 000,00 €	0,77 %
2002	155 735 183,00 €	19 897 800 000,00 €	0,78 %
2003	171 677 042,00 €	20 027 700 000,00 €	0,86 %
2004	188 981 534,00 €	23 988 000 000,00 €	0,79 %
2005	207 387 692,00 €	26 007 300 000,00 €	0,80 %
2006	231 510 318,00 €	25 800 400 000,00 €	0,90 %
2007	275 135 892,00 €	30 158 600 000,00 €	0,91 %
2008	287 679 785,00 €	29 729 000 000,00 €	0,97 %
2009	297 817 177,00 €	25 126 100 000,00 €	1,11 %
2010	304 031 901,10 €	28 633 700 000,00 €	1,05 %
2011	294 322 548,33 €	30 250 700 000,00 €	0,97 %
2012	310 447 807,61 €	30 927 066 000,00 €	1,00 %
2013	323 037 939,23 €	32 284 000 000,00 €	1,00 %

Relationship between ODA and GNI 1985-2013



ODA 1985-2013 in volume terms



ICT used for humanitarian and development purposes

In recent years, the emergency.lu project has strengthened the Ministry's conviction that broadband connectivity and the associated technical installations contributes to opening up disadvantaged countries or regions, just as much as road and rail networks or airports and maritime ports. This connectivity can be an accelerator of development and deserves to be considered as an additional tool in the toolbox for combating poverty. It can also play a vital role in the response to disasters and the implementation of humanitarian projects.

Together with private sector partners and the authorities of the partner countries of Luxembourg's development cooperation and the United Nations, the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action has identified several promising intervention sectors in the field of ICT (information and communication technologies): emergency telecommunication, telemedicine, distance learning and support for administrative decentralisation and microfinance institutions.

Humanitarian emergency telecommunication project and associated telemedicine project

emergency.lu

The mobile satellite telecommunication system emergency.lu is a system of mobile telecommunications transmitted via satellite which, in the event of a humanitarian disaster, can be deployed by air within two hours of the alarm being raised. It was designed and developed under a public-private partnership using the skills of three Luxembourg companies (Hitec Luxembourg, SES TechCom and Luxembourg Air Ambulance). Since it was financed through development cooperation budgets, the Grand-Duchy can offer it as a global public good to the international humanitarian community.

The project's primary objective is to supply broadband connectivity in crisis situations, i.e. after a natural disaster or in chronic situations where humanitarian organisations are working in isolated areas without any means of communication. The system enables working conditions and coordination of the humanitarian actors to be improved, thus helping to save lives.

The World Food Programme (WFP), in its role as leader of the *Emergency Telecommunications Cluster* within the humanitarian coordination system, has been closely connected with the development of the project and is at the root of most of the deployments of emergency.lu. At the end of 2013, three terminals were in operation in South Sudan; one terminal is still providing connectivity in Guiuan in the Philippines (the three others have been repatriated following the resumption of local services); two terminals are still being repatriated from Mali after two years of operation in Mopti; one terminal is being used by the WFP in the mountainous regions of Nepal and one by UNHCR in Venezuela to support an operation for Colombian refugees. There is one terminal permanently on standby in the Luxembourg Air Ambulance hangars at Findel, while several terminals are in position in the *Humanitarian Response Depot* in Dubai.

The budgeted amount for the first phase of the emergency.lu project (2011-2014) was 18 545 516 euros inc. taxes at the end of 2013. This amount encompasses two associated projects which illustrate ICT requirements in the humanitarian sector:

- the assignment of two ICT engineers to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to develop a standardised humanitarian language (*Humanitarian Exchange Language – HXL*) in order to facilitate needs analysis and the exchange of data between actors;
- the donation in kind of two mobile applications (*Relief Items Catalogue and Camp Assessment Tool*) to the Office of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for refugees.

The emergency.lu project is to be extended for the 2015-2020 period.

SATMED



The SATMED project is directly linked to the emergency.lu project and based to a large extent on the same equipment, the same technology and the same connectivity. SES TechCom and eMC (*e-Medical Communication*) – a company based in Berlin specialising in the implementation of telehealth projects – are in the process of developing the SATMED platform. This project aims to improve public health in developing and emerging countries, above all in isolated areas without local connectivity, through three sections:

- SATMED will provide modern communication tools adapted to medical education and training to facilitate communication between doctors in developing and emerging countries and their colleagues in developed countries and, by virtue of this, the distribution of medical knowledge.
- SATMED will supply IT infrastructure services throughout the world, including in more isolated areas. *Cloud computing* will enable patients' medical data to be exchanged between professionals.
- SATMED will be a multilevel platform capable of integrating various telehealth tools. One of the project's priorities will be to create an architecture which enables the various existing tools in the sector to communicate with each other.

The operational partners of the development phase and the pilot phase are three Luxembourg (Fondation Follereau Luxembourg, Friendship International, Médecins sans Frontières) and two German (Archemed, Ärzte für die Dritte Welt) humanitarian NGOs.

The budget of the SATMED project is 4 528 248.05 euros for the 2013-2016 period.

Bilateral ICT programmes implemented by Lux-Development

Burkina Faso does not have connectivity resources and means of accessing the internet that are reliable, sufficiently effective, widely geographically available and reasonably priced. The consequence is that this restricts the Burkina Faso state when it comes to modernising and enhancing the effectiveness of its basic administrative functions and also its various sectors of intervention (health, education, vocational training).

Therefore, Luxembourg's development cooperation is supporting Burkina Faso in developing technological solutions, especially by strengthening internet connectivity by satellite connection as part of five separate initiatives:

- support for the national support programme for strengthening communication infrastructure (PARICOM) and the national agency for the promotion of information and communication technologies (ANPTIC);
- sector-based support in the blood transfusion sub-sector;
- sector-based support in the vocational training sector;
- support for the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).

From the Burkina Faso side, the Ministry's main partner is the Ministry for the Digital Economy. The total Luxembourg intervention will amount to €15 million.

Satellite-enhanced telemedicine and e-health programme for sub-Saharan Africa (eHSA)

The objective of the eHSA programme is to make it possible to create satellite-enhanced e-health and telemedicine infrastructure for sub-Saharan Africa. This infrastructure aims to supply various educational, clinical, epidemiological and administrative services to citizens and health staff. This objective is part of the strategic priorities of the socioeconomic development of sub-Saharan Africa.

The programme is made up of four separate studies analysing the potential of telemedicine in Africa, covering the following aspects:

- governance;
- regulation;
- interoperability;
- sustainability.

This project is being implemented over a four-year period (2011-2014), in partnership with the European Space Agency. The Luxembourg contribution will amount to 170 000 euros, while the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund will contribute 4 million euros.

AXIS – African Internet eXchange System

The objective of the AXIS project is to facilitate the establishment of a network of national and regional Internet Exchange Points (IXP) and regional and continental internet operators in sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, the project supports the institutional development of associations of internet services providers and internet community actors in order to maintain internet traffic locally and to facilitate:

- the establishment of national Internet Exchange Points in 33 countries in sub-Saharan Africa;
- the establishment of regional Internet Exchange Points;
- the establishment of regional and continental internet operators;
- the establishment of a system of visualisation of internet flows;
- the development of a certified course of study on internet exchange technologies.

This project is being implemented in partnership with the African Union during 2011-2015. The contribution from Luxembourg is 300 000 euros and the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund will contribute 5.1 million euros.

Post-2015: the state of play

2013 was a turning point in the debate on the reformulation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for the post-2015 period. Under the aegis of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a broad, guided discussion was launched with all the actors concerned from civil society and the institutions.

The High-level Panel established by the SG of the UN published a summary report on the progress of the MDGs at the end of May 2013 and made proposals to align them with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on the basis of the conclusions of the Rio Summit in June 2012 and with a general inclusive theme: “Leave no one behind.” These proposals then became the basis of a report presented by Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon at the special event held on 25 September 2013 in New York to take stock of the action taken to meet the Millennium Development Goals; the report emphasised that “We [the international community] underscore the central imperative of poverty eradication and are committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.” To that end, a coherent strategy must be pursued that takes into account the three pillars of sustainable development, with the final phase of the intergovernmental work in progress leading to a summit of heads of state and government in September 2015.



Marc Spautz with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, Hugo Martinez, at a fringe meeting during the special high-level event on the Millennium Development Goals

Representing Luxembourg, Minister Spautz participated in this special event and supported its positions, emphasising the need to combat all forms of discrimination and welcoming the first high-level meeting on disability and development objectives. He noted that, despite the change of framework, the promises and commitments made in the past remained valid, including those regarding official development assistance.

The ambition of the United Nations system is to produce, by 2015, inclusive and universal tools that are in accordance with the organisation’s humanist tradition. To this end, the Secretary-General and the UN system will continue to help its member states while the intergovernmental negotiations are continuing. The results of consultations and other processes to be carried out in 2014 will inform the SG’s summary report expected at the end of 2014, based on a schedule made up of the following stages, which are planned for 2014: a meeting at the ministerial level of the political forum as part of the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council and a report by the intergovernmental committee of experts on financing sustainable development.

In the context of the debate on the post-2015 agenda, the NGO platform, Cercle de Coopération and Caritas organised a conference on 16 May 2013 at which the recommendations document entitled “Le monde que nous voulons après 2015” (“The world we want after 2015”) was handed to Minister Spautz.

II. Cooperation with the main partner countries

Africa . Central America . Asia . Middle East





Cooperation with the main partner countries

Implementation of the effectiveness agenda in development cooperation

The Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) of Luxembourg's development cooperation function in accordance with the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation as specified in Busan in 2011. Luxembourg intends to promote the more systematic application of the principles of ownership and alignment within a framework of inclusive partnership and mutual accountability.

In this part of the report, cooperation with the main partner countries will be set out in line with the five major principles specified in Busan:

1. The use of national systems
2. Taxation and the mobilisation of internal resources
3. Triangular and South-South cooperation
4. Cooperation with the private sector in the partner countries
5. Cooperation with civil society in the partner countries

This modernisation of Luxembourg's development cooperation goes hand in hand with a certain continuity. As in the past, Luxembourg aid is based solely on donations; most of Luxembourg's partner countries are in West Africa and are some of the least developed countries (LDC) on the globe.



Mali - Installing drainage

The ICPs with Burkina Faso and Niger have been extended from 2013 to 2015. The extension in Burkina Faso is focused on the Basic Education Sector Programme, through a joint financing mechanism, and a programme to support new information and communication technologies (ICT). In Niger, the Luxembourg programme is aligned with the 3N initiative ("Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens"), and the basic education programme has been extended to all the administrative areas of the Dosso region.

2013 saw a resumption of formal cooperation relations with Mali, in particular based on the commitments made in the transition road map adopted by the Malian national assembly. In effect, the organisation of transparent and credible elections was a condition set by Luxembourg in order to conclude an intermediate strategy in April 2013, with a view to a full resumption of development cooperation with Mali from 2015 onwards. This strategy specifies the extension of ICP II programmes until 2014 and support for strengthening the rule of law and consolidation of peace. Special attention is being paid to the programmes in the north of the country.

Use of national systems

The increasingly systematic use of national systems is certainly among the greatest changes and challenges that has occurred over time in Luxembourg's cooperation with its partner countries. The methods of alignment with the national systems vary dependent on the degree of maturity and transparency of the partner countries' financial systems. Thus Cabo Verde is the only country in 2013 to which Luxembourg gave sector-based budget support (in the vocational training sector). The appraisals by the budget support group were generally positive in 2013, but the financing of the vocational training sector remains fragile. Luxembourg therefore decided to increase its sector-based budget support from 2.5 million euros to 5.5 million euros for the overall duration of the ICP



Senegal - Vocational training centre in Louga

Taxation and mobilisation of internal resources

2011-2015. Furthermore, an agreement for technical assistance which will be provided by Lux-Development was signed in 2013 in order to accompany this sector-based budget aid.

In Senegal, the formulation of the various components of ICP III has been completed and it is planned that some 40% of the budget of the ICP will be disbursed through the national implementation arrangement and therefore recorded in the Senegalese state's consolidated investment budget.

In other countries, Luxembourg aid is channelled through joint funds and implemented with other donors with a view to harmonising and coordinating aid. This is especially the case in El Salvador with the FOCAP (joint fund of development partners supporting the "solidarity network"), in Nicaragua with the FONDSALUD in the health sector and in Burkina Faso with the CAST (*Compte d'Affectation Spécial du Trésor*), in support of the national programme for development of the basic education sector.

Official development assistance is certainly but not sufficient to ensure the development of a poor country. With a view to sustainability, ODA should also act to strengthen taxation and the mobilisation of developing countries' internal resources. Thus Luxembourg development cooperation supports some of its sector-based partner ministries in Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal in drawing up medium-term expenditure frameworks in order to make multiannual programming and budget management tools available. In Niger, there is a specific project for the support of the official expenditure chain for the Dosso region.

Other programmes put joint participative funds in place. In Cabo Verde, for example, a new support agreement for food security was signed in October 2013 to set up a special account with the Central Bank. After an initial contribution from Luxembourg amounting to a million euros, this account will be funded jointly by the governments of Cabo Verde and Luxembourg and thus create a mechanism to reduce systemic food insecurity in Cabo Verde. In Laos, a joint fund was established and will be funded by the Laotian Ministry of Health and Luxembourg. The fund aims to encourage contributions from the Laotian partner in order to support one-off, additional activities to those specified in the bilateral programme, both during and after the Luxembourgish project.

The support for taxation and the mobilisation of internal resources may also be done via civil society. In El Salvador, Luxembourg development cooperation supports the El Salvador institute for research and development (FUNDE), which is helping to instigate the national debate on fiscal reform in El Salvador and attempting to put it at the heart of the national political agenda. This involves fiscal justice, transparency of the management of public finances and participatory democracy.

Triangular and South-South cooperation

The cooperation programmes may be usefully complemented and strengthened by the expertise brought to bear by emerging countries or institutions from other countries in the region of our partner countries. Thus, the Brazilian national industrial training service (SENAI) has particular skills in the field of financing the vocational training sector, especially in creating alliances with the private sector. In Nicaragua and Cabo Verde, the Luxembourg cooperation partner institutions in this sector benefit from SENAI's expertise in this field.

Likewise, the Mexican national institute for vocational and technical education is enhancing the quality of technical education in the tourism sector in Nicara-

gua by training the trainers and revising the existing educational materials. In the Nicaraguan health sector, collaboration exists with the Latin American School of Medicine based in Havana.

In Laos, Luxembourg is promoting cooperation with Thailand, especially at the inter-University level with the Law faculty in Vientiane and in terms of capacity-building in the rural health centres, especially by Thai training staff.

Finally, Luxembourg development cooperation supported Cabo Verde in 2013 in formulating a project of triangular cooperation between Cabo Verde and the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe in the field of vocational training. The skills acquired by Cabo Verde in recent years can thus be replicated in São Tomé and Príncipe.

Cooperation with the private sector in the partner countries

The role which the private sector can play in terms of eradicating poverty is vital, both as a source of funding and also as a development actor. The creation of decent jobs, inclusion, especially of women and young people, and the creation of local added value to generate taxable income are the key elements of the sustainable growth of a developing country. In Luxembourg's focus sectors of vocational training and inclusive finance, the involvement of the local private sector is particularly appropriate.

Thus, Luxembourg directly supports the association of microfinance institutions in Nicaragua and El Salvador. As part of the ICP with Nicaragua, Luxembourg promotes collaboration between the national Chamber of Tourism (CANATUR), the Nicaraguan Chamber for the micro, small and medium-sized tourist industry (CANTUR), the national institute of tourism (INTUR) and a private foundation. Tripartite agreements enable the development of a high-quality offer by the local SMEs and the promotion of regional tourist destinations such as the Coffee Route.

As part of Cabo Verde's integrated policy for education, training and employment, Luxembourg is financing technical assistance in order to increase by 40% the number of public-private partnerships in this sector.

In West Africa, Luxembourg development cooperation supports rural entrepreneurship. In Burkina Faso, the National Programme for Multifunctional Platforms supports agri-food processing activities carried out by rural women's groups, through their access to energy services. In Niger, the Luxembourg programme supports agricultural producers in the Dosso region in developing economically advantageous agricultural activities.



Cabo Verde - Two medical visits to schools as part of the School Health project

Cooperation with the Luxembourg private sector

Luxembourg pursues a clear policy of untied aid; however, this does not exclude the involvement of Luxembourgish enterprises in cooperation projects if they have a specific added value to contribute or they are simply more competitive in tenders. This is particularly the case in the fields of new information and communication technologies (ICT), modern technologies in the environmental field and also in the financial sector.

In Vietnam, a country with an intermediate income and from which traditional cooperation is being gradually withdrawn, Luxembourg is committed to supporting the financial sector, especially through the Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF). Furthermore, some programmes with the ATTF are implemented in most of our partner countries in order to maintain sustainable links with Luxembourg's financial centre even after the current cooperation programmes have ended. Vietnam's green growth strategy, which Luxembourg sup-



Laos - Institute for Tourism and Hospitality:
Lanith Luang Prabang

Cooperation with civil society in partner countries

ports, should also provide opportunities for innovative enterprises in the environmental and renewable energy fields.

In Burkina Faso, Luxembourg is supporting the government in a major project for the creation of a national agency for the promotion of ICT and a state IT centre, linking together the various provinces to the capital via a satellite network. This project is being carried out in collaboration with the company SES.

Finally, Luxembourg's development cooperation is encouraging Luxembourgish enterprises to become involved in corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities, especially in cooperation with NGOs. There are some very striking examples in our partner countries. In Central America, Luxembourg is supporting the regional umbrella organisation of national associations for corporate social responsibility (INTEGRARSE) to integrate and strengthen corporate social responsibility in this region.

In 2013, Luxembourg devoted 17.71% of its ODA to national and international NGOs. This demonstrates the importance given to organisations in civil society which play a decisive, complementary role in actions supported by governments especially through the promotion of participative, rights-based approaches. Luxembourg's development cooperation directly supports a large number of local NGOs in the partner countries and at the regional level.

This is the case in Nicaragua, where Luxembourg supports local civil society by means of participation in two joint multi-donor funds: the Fund for Gender Equality and Reproductive Rights and the Fund for the Support of Civil Society and Democratic Governance. In El Salvador, the approach is slightly different. A fund for calls for proposals by civil society organisations has been set up. This fund is managed by the Vice-Ministry for Development Cooperation and finances projects in the fields of sustainable development, human rights, gender equality and good governance.

In the environmental sector, Luxembourg supports community organisations in Vietnam to equip themselves to steer innovative initiatives in the area of mitigation of the effects of climate change. In Burkina Faso, an environment intervention fund has been put in place to support the associations and local NGOs in implementing actions for the sustainable management of forestry resources or adaptation to climate change.

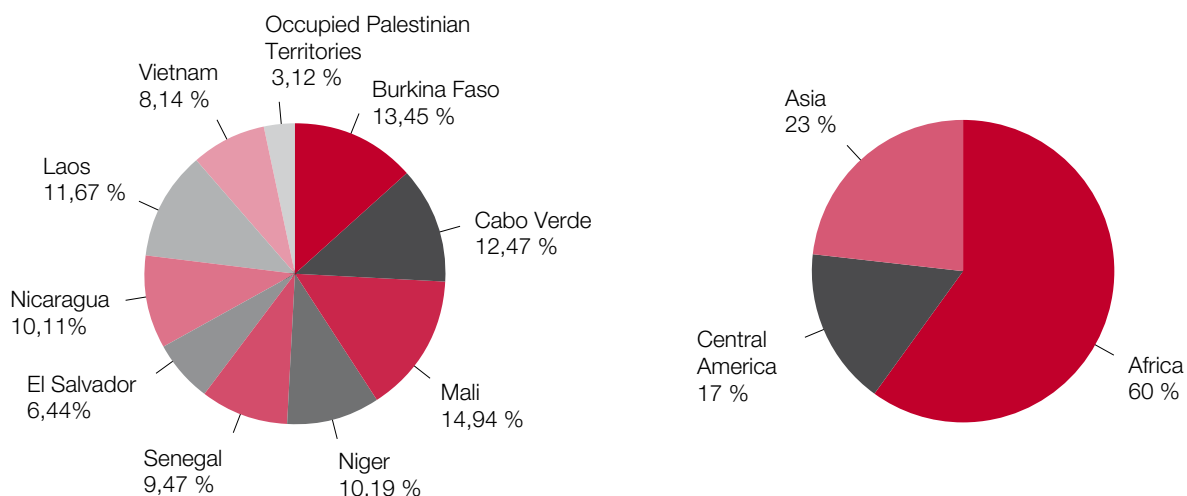
In the north of Mali, Luxembourg's development cooperation supports local NGOs in order to support the return of populations to the 11 districts in the Kidal region. At the regional level in West Africa, we should note the continuation of direct support for the ENDA Tiers Monde network and the regional project to prevent HIV/AIDS of ENDA Santé.

Finally, the support for local civil society in the partner countries is also strengthened via the funds for micro-projects available to the Luxembourg embassies in the countries concerned.

Disbursements in the partner countries in 2013

Partner country	Lux-Development and other partners	Specialist UN agencies	NGO
Africa	51 603 019,47 €	5 213 599,57 €	6 855 134,05 €
Burkina Faso	10 734 247,14 €	450 000,00 €	3 457 565,51 €
Cabo Verde	11 998 282,50 €	1 549 876,57 €	390 218,34 €
Mali	12 011 778,12 €	1 000 000,00 €	1 644 595,85 €
Niger	9 448 250,75 €	500 000,00 €	396 528,57 €
Senegal	7 410 460,96 €	1 713 723,00 €	966 225,78 €
Central America	14 242 526,42 €	3 522 408,53 €	619 635,74 €
El Salvador	5 567 115,18 €	1 400 000,00 €	364 939,62 €
Nicaragua	8 675 411,24 €	2 122 408,53 €	254 696,12 €
Asia	16 667 139,75 €	5 390 260,91 €	1 546 262,24 €
Laos	8 879 569,55 €	2 738 836,78 €	911 488,99 €
Vietnam	6 729 603,24 €	1 651 424,13 €	399 585,14 €
Occupied Palestinian Territories	1 057 966,96 €	1 000 000,00 €	235 188,11 €
Total	82 512 685,64 €	14 126 269,01 €	9 021 032,03 €

Other countries	Lux-Development and other partners	Specialist UN agencies	NGO
Total	4 065 166,58 €	1 360 914,22 €	270 326,60 €
Afghanistan	750 000,00 €	1 173 296,96 €	-
Mongolia	2 144 377,32 €	187 617,26 €	-
Rwanda	1 170 789,26 €	-	270 326,60 €
Kosovo	6 668 358,51 €	-	-
Montenegro	2 092 231,68 €	-	-
Serbia	1 913 888,19 €	-	-

Cooperation by preferred partner country

Humanitarian action and food aid	Programme support	Cooperation office	Various	Total 2013
4 019 730,59 €	657 030,50 €	767 464,13 €	257 309,10 €	69 373 287,41 €
367 259,12 €	107 317,40 €	247 565,60 €	50 653,98 €	15 414 608,75 €
-	11 772,53 €	277 488,45 €	71 307,54 €	14 298 945,93 €
2 342 243,47 €	20 767,61 €	-	107 739,41 €	17 127 124,46 €
1 310 228,00 €	-	-	19 875,10 €	11 674 882,42 €
-	517 172,96 €	242 410,08 €	7 733,07 €	10 857 725,85 €
139 017,26 €	109 238,09 €	190 811,39 €	143 969,12 €	18 967 606,55 €
42 500,00 €	-	-	4 577,11 €	7 379 131,91 €
96 517,26 €	109 238,09 €	190 811,39 €	139 392,01 €	11 588 474,64 €
1 718 298,46 €	630 225,17 €	254 168,00 €	78 952,52 €	26 285 307,05 €
448 298,46 €	386 398,43 €	-	12 445,78 €	13 377 037,99 €
100 000,00 €	127 389,25 €	254 168,00 €	64 184,44 €	9 326 354,20 €
1 170 000,00 €	116 437,49 €	-	2 322,30 €	3 581 914,86 €
5 877 046,31 €	1 396 493,76 €	1 212 443,52 €	480 230,74 €	114 626 201,01 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	Programme support	Cooperation office	Various	Total 2013
1 435 000,00 €	129 202,69 €	-	21 462,51 €	7 282 072,60 €
1 185 000,00 €	-	-	-	3 108 296,96 €
-	126 216,04 €	-	16 522,39 €	2 474 733,01 €
250 000,00 €	2 986,65 €	-	4 940,12 €	1 699 042,63 €
-	-	127.154,60 €	8 703,36 €	6 804 216,47 €
-	-	-	4 173,54 €	2 096 405,22 €
-	-	-	46 321,20 €	1 960 209,39 €



Africa

Burkina Faso . Cabo Verde . Mali . Niger . Senegal

In Burkina Faso, Luxembourg's cooperation focuses its support mainly on sectors in natural resource management and technical and vocational training. 2013 has been characterised by the substantiation of programme-based approaches in these sectors as well as identifying and starting new support as part of the extension of the ICP II to 2015.

Due to this extension of the ICP II, which was granted an additional budget, the interventions of Luxembourg cooperation in Burkina have been extended to the sectors of basic education and information and communication technologies.

In parallel, Luxembourg played an active role in the inter-donor consultation and coordination bodies as part of the joint programming process as well as with some sector-based ministries in its capacity as head of the technical and financial partners in the technical and vocational education and training sector.



Population 17,5 millions

Surface area 274 220 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 1300

Classification in HDI 183/187

ICP 2003-2007

21 600 000 €

Technical and vocational education and training

Health

Handicrafts

ICP 2008-2015

90 900 000 €

Sustainable management of natural resources

Technical and vocational education and training

Literacy/education (non-focal sector)

Blood transfusion (non-focal sector)

ICT



Refugee camp in Sagnioniogo



Dwellings in the refugee camp

Burkina Faso

2013

Lux-Development and other partners 10 734 247 €

Specialist UN agencies 450 000 €

NGOs 3 457 566 €

Humanitarian aid and food security 367 259 €

Support for programmes 107 317 €

Cooperation office 247 566 €

Various 50 654 €

Total 15 414 609 €

Africa

Burkina Faso . **Cabo Verde** . Mali . Niger . Senegal

At the half-waypoint of the implementation of the 2011-2015 Indicative Cooperation Programme, in 2013 the Cabo Verde and Luxembourg governments commissioned the mid-term review of this third ICP. Following a field mission in September, the presentation of the evaluation took place at the end of October 2013 in Praia. The evaluation showed generally positive results but the evaluators also made recommendations to be taken into account in identifying the next ICP, which will start in 2016. Given the anticipated elections in Luxembourg, the annual partnership committee between the two governments, initially scheduled for October 2013, was postponed to the beginning of 2014.



Population 505 330

Surface area 4 033 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 4 060

Classification in HDI 132/187

ICP 2002-2005	ICP 2006-2010	ICP 2011-2015
33 500 000 €	45 000 000 €	60 000 000 €
Education and training of human resources	Education, vocational training and social and occupational integration	Education, vocational training and social and occupational integration
Access to drinking water and sanitation	Access to drinking water and sanitation	Water and sanitation coupled with renewable energy and using alternative techniques
Health	Health	Support for health and to school canteens
Food aid	Food aid	Food aid



Travelling theatre troupe raising students' awareness on issues of health, hygiene and healthy lifestyles



Support for National School Health Programme

Cabo Verde	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	11 998 283 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 549 877 €
NGOs	390 218 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Support for programmes	11 773 €
Cooperation office	277 488 €
Various	71 308 €
Total	14 298 946 €

Africa

Burkina Faso . Cabo Verde . **Mali** . Niger . Senegal

The successful presidential elections in July and August 2013, with the election of new President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, marked the return to civil rule following the coup d'état of 22 March 2012. The legislative elections held in November and December 2013 then enabled the establishment of a new national Assembly. Luxembourg's development cooperation, through its activities in Bamako and Ségou, and also in Timbuktu and Kidal, continued its support throughout the crisis with its interim strategy 2013-14 in order to assist Mali to return to stability.

The ICP II is aligned with national procedures via its activities at the decentralised level, which are mainly led by the national agency for local district investment (ANICT). Making the partners responsible is, moreover, encouraged via the operational partnership agreements and the implementation agreements granted to national departments, to local districts and actors in Malian civil society.



Population 16,3 millions

Surface area 1 240 192 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 1 040

Classification in HDI 182/187

ICP 2003-2006

19 400 000 €

Education and training of human resources

Health

Drinking water and sanitation

Rural development

2007-2014*

55 200 000 €

Technical education, vocational training and social and occupational integration

Basic health

Rural water systems, water and sanitation

Good governance



Vocational training centre in Missabougou



Water tower under construction in Ségou

Mali

2013

Lux-Development and other partners 12 011 778 €

Specialist UN agencies 1 000 000 €

NGOs 1 644 596 €

Humanitarian action and food aid 2 342 243 €

Support for programmes 20 768 €

Cooperation office -

Various 107 739 €

Total 17 127 124 €

* ICP 2007-2012 + interim strategy 2013-2014

Africa

Burkina Faso . Cabo Verde. Mali . **Niger** . Senegal

Following the delay in the performance of the Luxembourg cooperation programme in Niger during the evaluation of the ICP II which occurred in 2012 and following the extension of the latter until 2015, 2013 has been characterised by an acceleration of support, in particular through strengthening the institutional and organisational capacities of the main implementing partners.

Furthermore, the extension of ICP II, accompanied by an increase in its indicative budget, has enabled, on the one hand, a strengthening of the activities and the creation of pathways in the focal sectors and, on the other hand, the identification of new support for the sectors of water and sanitation and the management of public finances.

In parallel, Luxembourg cooperation, in concert with other donors, has contributed to strengthening political and sector-based dialogue, in particular through better alignment with the national strategies and as part of the implementation of the European donors' joint programming.



Population 16,6 millions

Surface area 1 267 000 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 720

Classification in HDI 186/187

ICP 2003-2007

20 000 000 €

Education, training and social and occupational integration

Health

Integrated rural development, including food security

Crafts

2008-2015

70 000 000 €

Rural development

Technical and vocational training

Basic education

Management of public finances



"Mounkaila" crafts workshop in Bimi N'Gaouré



Audiovisual maintenance and vocational training workshop in Dosso

Niger

2013

Lux-Development and other partners

9 448 251 €

Specialist UN agencies

500 000 €

NGOs

396 529 €

Humanitarian action and food aid

1 310 228 €

Support for programmes

-

Cooperation office

-

Various

19 875 €

Total

11 674 882 €

Africa

Burkina Faso . Cabo Verde . Mali . Niger . **Senegal**

The major political event of 2013 was the government reshuffle in September where President Macky Sall replaced Prime Minister Abdoul Mbaye with Aminata Touré, the former Minister for Justice. This change of the head of government was the ideal moment to launch ICP III activities that same month in the presence of the new Minister for Economy and Finance, Amadou Ba.

The special nature of ICP III is that Luxembourg and Senegal have agreed to carry out a large part of the expenditure through national implementation. This method of implementation broadly uses Senegalese national public finance management procedures without truly being budget support. In order to assist with this process, Lux-Development provides technical assistance to the beneficiary ministries to draw up frameworks for sector-based expenditure and annual work plans. Alongside this new aid modality, Luxembourg has concluded operational partnership agreements, especially with Senegalese NGOs such as the Forum Civil and even the Mouvement Citoyen with a view to supporting good governance.



Population 13,1 millions

Surface area 196 723 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 1 940

Classification in HDI 154/187

ICP 2002-2006	ICP 2007-2011	ICP 2012-2016
34 514 068 €	53 300 000 €	68 400 000 €
Education, training and social and occupational integration	Technical education, vocational training and social and occupational integration	Technical education, vocational training and occupational integration
Health	Basic health	Basic health, including reproductive health
Access to drinking water and sanitation	Village water services and sanitation	Decentralisation, local governance and civic education
	Good governance and support for civil society	Support for national implementation

Senegal	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	7 410 461 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 713 723 €
NGOs	966 226 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Support for programmes	517 173 €
Cooperation office	242 410 €
Various	7 733 €
Total	10 857 726 €

Central America

El Salvador . Nicaragua

In El Salvador, the second quarter of 2013 was marked by the electoral campaign for the presidential elections in February 2014: the two main parties contesting the election were the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA), led by the former mayor of San Salvador, and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), in power since 2009.

The ninth partnership committee between the two countries, which met in Luxembourg on 26 February 2013 enabled the research and diversification fund of the third Indicative Cooperation Programme (2012-2015) to be redirected to three new projects: the creation within the Ministry of External Relations of a fund for a call for tenders to finance some civil society projects, a technical assistance project in El Salvador to help the country to implement its 2012-2015 road map on aid effectiveness and an ATTF project to support the Central salvadorian Bank and Superintendence.



Population 6,3 millions

Surface area 21 040 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 6 640

Classification in HDI 107/187

ICP 2003-2006	ICP 2007-2010	ICP 2012-2015
26 000 000 €	24 000 000 €	21 000 000 €
Education and training of human resources	Access to basic services	Support for solidarity network programme
Health	Strengthening of education and health	Research and diversification fund
Access to drinking water and sanitation	Support for production	Support for civil society and microfinance
	Strengthening of local institutional and social capacities	Support for El Salvador's finance sector
	Support for building national capacities	

El Salvador	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	5 567 115 €
UN agencies	1 400 000 €
NGOs	364 940 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	42 500 €
Support for programmes	-
Cooperation office	-
Various	4 577 €
Total	7 379 132 €

Central America

El Salvador . **Nicaragua**

2013 was marked by the passing in June of a law for the construction of an interoceanic through Nicaragua linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and by the announcement of a draft amendment of the country's constitution.

In terms of development cooperation relations, the ninth partnership committee between the two countries, which was held in Luxembourg on 4 March 2013, enabled the launch of the mid-term review of the third Indicative Cooperation Programme (2011-2014), which was rolled out during the fourth quarter and enabled an analysis of the various axes of the ICP and the formulation of recommendations for the future.



Population 5,9 millions

Surface area 130370 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 3730

Classification in HDI 129/187

ICP 2003-2006	ICP 2007-2010	ICP 2011-2014
23 000 000 €	31 600 000 €	35 000 000 €
Education and training of human resources	Education and training of human resources	Vocational training and employment
Health	Health	Health
Access to drinking water and sanitation	Access to drinking water and sanitation	Tourism
		Support for civil society



Evaluation of the project to support training in hospitality and tourism



Coffee served by a waitress at the hospitality school in Managua

Nicaragua	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	8 675 411 €
UN agencies	2 122 409 €
NGOs	254 696 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	96 517 €
Support for programmes	109 238 €
Cooperation office	190 811 €
Various	139 392 €
Total	11 588 475 €

Asia

Laos . Vietnam

Laos is one of the fifteen most advanced countries in the EU's joint programming. The objective of this mechanism – which Luxembourg has supported since its inception and in which it actively participates – is to produce, based on a joint analysis, a joint programming document covering all the European donors' projects in close connection with the partner country's development strategy. In this framework, Luxembourg is involved in the following fields: good governance, rural development, healthcare and vocational training.

Luxembourg is not only an active participant in the coordination of EU assistance but is also part of the round table process organised jointly by the Laos government and the UNDP, a process that Luxembourg has been co-financing since 2007. The round table brings together all the donors (both bilateral and multilateral) from Laos every year in Vientiane and acts as a platform to coordinate international aid. It is worth noting that civil society, both in Laos and internationally, is gradually becoming better connected to this mechanism.

These two mechanisms – EU joint programming and the round table process – are contributing to making development cooperation more effective, consistent and sustainable. They are also strengthening the partner country's national development process and ownership.



Population 6,48 millions

Surface area 236 800 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 3 068

Classification in HDI 133/187

ICP 2003-2006	ICP 2007-2010	ICP 2011-2014
18 000 000 €	35 000 000 €	50 000 000 €
Integrated rural development	Integrated rural development	Integrated rural development
Health	Health	Health
Education and vocational training	Education and vocational training	Education and vocational training

Laos	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	8 879 570 €
Specialist UN agencies	2 738 837 €
NGOs	911 489 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	448 298 €
Support for programmes	386 398 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	12 446 €
Total	13 377 038 €

Asia

Laos . Vietnam

In 2013, Vietnam celebrated twenty years of development cooperation in the presence of its Prime Minister. Some major Luxembourgish interventions – in the field of hospitality and tourism training, rural development and health – were presented at the occasion, since Luxembourg also began its development cooperation with Vietnam in 1993. Vietnam became a partner country of Luxembourg's development cooperation in 1995.

Due to the fact that Vietnam was given the status of a middle-income country in 2012 and Luxembourg is preparing its exit strategy from the country, the final projects to be implemented there will focus on green growth, the banking sector and research. At the end of 2013, Vietnam presented its strategy for green growth – which Luxembourg plans to support. At the end of 2013, a new project started in the Hué region. Its main objectives – alongside poverty reduction – are the adaptation to climate change in this coastal region, an area which is particularly vulnerable to recurrent natural disasters.

The first project in the field of training in the financial sector ended in 2013. This project will be complemented in 2014 by a second phase which should also contribute to a future cooperation between Vietnam and Luxembourg beyond development cooperation.



Population 89,69 millions

Surface area 330 960 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 4 001

Classification in HDI 127/187

	ICP 2002-2005	ICP 2006-2010	ICP 2011-2015
	35 000 000 €	50 000 000 €	42 000 000 €
Integrated rural development	Integrated rural development	Integrated rural development	Integrated rural development
Health	Health	Health	Health
Education and vocational training	Education and vocational training	Education and vocational training	Education and vocational training

Vietnam	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	6 729 603 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 651 424 €
NGOs	399 585 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	100 000 €
Support for programmes	127 389 €
Cooperation office	254 168 €
Various	64 184 €
Total	9 326 353 €

III. Regional cooperation and cooperation with other countries

Kosovo . Montenegro . Serbia . Mongolia . OPT . Afghanistan . Rwanda

Regional cooperation

Luxembourg's cooperation with partner countries is complemented by a regional approach which aims to respond to joint problems faced by several countries, in particular by focusing on synergies and sharing lessons learned and best practice.

The Sahel is one of these regions which faces a complex, multifaceted crisis where poverty, political and economic crises, armed conflicts, migratory flows, lack of food security and climate change coincide. It is obvious that this type of problem can only be resolved at the regional level, especially as part of the African Union, the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) and the WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union). Luxembourg's development cooperation supports some of these organisations by strengthening institutions and capacity-building so that they in turn can intervene effectively in their member states.

Disbursements in 2013

Regional cooperation	Duration	Budget	2013
AFRICA			3 227 451 €
Lux-Development			1 313 874 €
AFR/017: Promotion of the inclusive Financial Sector for the WAEMU Zone	2008-2013	21 404 289 €	1 216 747 €
AFR/019: Telemedicine and e-health for sub-Saharan Africa	2011-2014	170 000 €	752 €
AFR/020: African Internet eXchange System (AXIS)	2011-2014	300 000 €	69 496 €
AFR/021: Support for the MCS of fisheries in West Africa			26 879 €
BI-MFA			1 763 577 €
ENDA Santé : Borders and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in West Africa (FEVE)	2011-2015	4 773 447 €	963 577 €
ENDA Tiers Monde: Cooperation Agreement	2013-2017	4 000 000 €	800 000
MULTI-BI			150 000 €
UNDP: 2012 contribution to the Peacebuilding Commission	2013	100 000 €	150 000 €
UNCDF: Cross-border Initiative LOBI	2012-2017	1.184.374 €	
LATIN AMERICA			
BI-MFA			-
INTEGRARSE: corporate social responsibility	2012-2016	544 736 €	-
MULTI-BI			-
PAM - School Feeding Capacity Development Project for Latin America and the Caribbean Region	2011-2013	750 000 €	-
ASIA			520 000 €
BI-MFA			520 000 €
MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION	2010-2015	2 143 976 €	520 000 €
Regional total			3 747 451 €

In West Africa, Luxembourg supports the activities of WAEMU in the sectors of inclusive finance and information and communication technologies. In Central America, Luxembourg cooperation supports the REDCAMIF network in the microfinance sector, as well as the INTEGRARSE network, which promotes corporate social responsibility in the sub-region. In southeast Asia, Luxembourg supports the Mekong River Commission in the field of climate change adaptation.



Kosovo - Caritas strategy in the Balkans: income-generating activities section



Kosovo - Training workshop for pharmaceutical assistants in the Ferizaj Centre of Competence

Balkans (Kosovo - Montenegro - Serbia)

In the Balkans, following the opening of accession negotiations between the European Union and Montenegro (June 2012) and Serbia (June 2013), Luxembourg's cooperation is gradually withdrawing from these two countries, where the final two programmes underway have just been finalised: vocational training in Montenegro; water networks in the town of Novi Pazar and Caritas's mandate in Serbia.

The projects are now focused on Kosovo. On 23 April 2013, the first partnership committee between Luxembourg and Kosovo took place in Luxembourg: during which, a new general cooperation agreement was signed setting the framework for collaboration between the two countries for 2013 to 2016. This framework lists the main principles for Luxembourg action and specifies a focus on the education/vocational training, health and water and sanitation sectors. Of course, this is occurring without prejudice to the programmes which remained to be finalised in other sectors, especially agriculture (in collaboration with the FAO) and an agricultural census (via UNOPS). The increased formalisation of our development cooperation has gone hand in hand with the strengthening of diplomatic relations with Kosovo, since the Cooperation Office in Pristina became, on 25 April 2013, an embassy overseen by a non-resident ambassador.

The Luxembourgish NGO Caritas is continuing to implement via its office in Ferizaj, the projects under mandate in social spheres and community development.

Balkans	Kosovo	Montenegro	Serbia
Lux-Development and other partners	6 668 359 €	2 092 232 €	1 913 888 €
Specialist UN agencies	-	-	-
NGOs	-	-	-
Humanitarian action and food aid	-	-	-
Support for programmes	-	-	-
Cooperation office	127 155 €	-	-
Various	8 703 €	4 174 €	46 321 €
Total	6 804 216 €	2 096 405 €	1 960 209 €
			10 860 831,08 €

Mongolia

Luxembourg's development cooperation is continuing its commitment in Mongolia, which started in 2001, mainly through two bilateral projects: a training and capacity-building project in the financial sector as well as a telemedicine and cardiology project, which aims to cover the whole population of Mongolia. Due to the recent renovation of two operating theatres in Shastin hospital in Ulan Bator, cardiac surgery can now be practised there: previously the project was restricted to diagnosis. Luxembourgish surgical teams regularly go there to provide further training to the local medical staff. Mongolia takes part every year in the telemedicine conference ("Med-e-Tel") which has been held for the last twelve years in Luxembourg and which enables the Mongolian medical staff to exchange their very useful experiences in telemedicine with other regions in the world.

Mongolia	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	2 144 377 €
Specialist UN agencies	187 617 €
NGOs	-
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Support for programmes	126 216 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	16 522 €
Total	2 474 733 €



Tajikistan - Water points in villages



Afghanistan - Provision of water and sanitation in Badakhchan

Occupied Palestinian Territories *

As in the past, the largest support from Luxembourg to the OPT is done by financing the UN agency UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency), which provides assistance and protection to some 5 million Palestinian refugees.

Luxembourg's development cooperation also supports Palestinian civil society via three local NGOs: the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (PARC) in the agriculture and sustainable development sector, the Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS) in the sector of reproductive health for women and the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN) in the transparency and good governance sector.

In addition to these actions, Luxembourg co-finances the PEGASE mechanism, a European aid and socioeconomic management project which directly supports the operations of the Palestinian state institutions.

Occupied Palestinian Territories	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	1 057 967 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 000 000 €
NGOs	235 188 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 170 000 €
Support for programmes	116 437 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	2 322 €
Total	3 581 915 €

Afghanistan

There is no direct bilateral cooperation with Afghanistan but Luxembourg cooperation is continuing its projects with the PATRIP (Pakistan Afghanistan Tajikistan Regional Integration Programme) foundation. Projects financed by Luxembourg through the foundation are implemented by a local NGO and focus on the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). In 2013, Luxembourg's contribution has enabled piped water to be supplied and lavatories to be installed in mountainous villages; it has also enabled villagers to be educated in the healthy and effective use of water, especially in terms of informing them of the risks of illnesses linked to non-potable water.

In view of the very precarious current situation in Afghanistan, the other support from Luxembourg is restricted mainly to humanitarian aid and food aid, as well as reconstruction projects implemented by UN agencies.

* The Occupied Palestinian Territories are to be considered as one of the main partner countries of Luxembourg development cooperation as specified in Article 3 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 7 August 2012 setting intervention thresholds, the annual financial ceiling, the local non-financial contribution and the audit obligations as part of the cofinancing of programmes or projects presented by non-governmental development organisations under the modified law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian action.

Afghanistan	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	750 000 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 173 297 €
NGOs	-
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 185 000 €
Support for programmes	-
Cooperation office	-
Various	-
Total	3 108 297 €

Rwanda

With the closure of the “Health Support” project in 2013, Luxembourg’s development cooperation completed its withdrawal from bilateral cooperation with Rwanda after 25 years of working in the country. On the last visit of a delegation of representatives from the MFA and Lux-Development, the Rwandan authorities expressed their regret at the end of cooperation which they considered as effective, transparent and discreet. Nevertheless, cooperation between the two countries could continue through an ATTF intervention.

The last steering committee meeting for the “Health Support” project took stock of the results of the project on its closure. According to the final external evaluation of the project, it achieved 88% of its objectives in the first result (support for the hospital in the Rwamagana district), 86% in the second result (improvement of neonatal services), 85% in the third (establishing projects for hospitals in the district) and 64% for the “research” section (this percentage is explained by the fact that the results of research and studies carried out as part of the project are yet to be published in international scientific journals and are therefore considered as non-existent).

The project equipment (IT equipment, furniture, cars and mopeds) has been transferred to the Rwandan side, in accordance with the project document. The medical infrastructure created in Kigali and Rwamagana is going to continue to fulfil its initial functions. In Rwamagana, a small town to the east of Kigali, the district hospital and the school of nursing, refurbished and extended with Luxembourg financing, are at the heart of the health coverage of the district, which has 350 000 inhabitants. Numerous other institutions partially relocated from the district as a whole have been grafted onto it (eastern province centre for the management of epidemics and natural disasters, maternity centres and health centres). The impact of the withdrawal of Luxembourg cooperation will be broadly compensated for by the arrival of other donors.

Rwanda	2013
Lux-Development and other partners	1 170 789 €
Specialist UN agencies	-
NGOs	270 327 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	250 000 €
Support for programmes	2 987 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	4 940 €
Total	1 699 043 €

IV. Multilateral cooperation

In 2013, Luxembourg's development cooperation allocated 97 185 123 euros, the equivalent of 29.86% of total ODA, to multilateral aid. Luxembourg thus supported several multilateral organisations: UN organisations with 39 693 636 euros, the European Union with 29 021 578 euros, World Bank programmes with 20 609 000 euros and regional development banks with 2 628 000 euros.

Multilateral cooperation is implemented via two channels: direct contributions to the international organisations' budgets (assessed, voluntary and thematic) and the funding of "multi-bi" programmes and projects. Luxembourg close relations with a limited number of multilateral actors acting in the key sectors identified by Luxembourg cooperation.



Minister Marie-Josée Jacobs meets
Ms Helen Clark, Administrator of the UNDP

In 2013, several visits by heads of UN agencies and other partners were held in Luxembourg. On 13 February 2013, Minister Jacobs welcomed Ms Helen Clark, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Their discussions concerned, among other things, issues around the post-2015 development agenda, UNDP's strategic plan for the 2014-2017 period and, more specifically, the situation in Mali. Ms Clark pointed out the considerable progress made in combating poverty, in health (in particular, the results of the fight against malaria and HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa were described as "spectacular") and in education. Both parties agreed that the proposal by the WHO to include the goal of universal health coverage into the post-2015 agenda deserved active support. They also confirmed the need for more determined action to ensure that preservation of the environment and sustainable development were incorporated into said agenda. UNDP often plays the role of Resident Coordinator of development assistance programmes in countries, along the lines of the 'One UN' management model, which Luxembourg's Development Cooperation actively supports in its partner countries. This inclusive model – where other agencies act under the umbrella of UNDP – aims to achieve a more rational use of resources. 1 October 2013 saw the visit of Dr Mark Dybul, appointed Executive Director of the Global Fund to Combat AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria on 23 February that year. This was the first visit of a Director of the Global Fund to Luxembourg. Dr Dybul met with Minister Spautz and Di Bartolomeo, Minister of Health. The main objective of this visit was to give the Global Fund the opportunity to present its structural reform with its new 2012-2016 strategy and its new funding model, which is being implemented in several phases in 2013-2014, as well as to give an update on its 4th replenishment for the period 2014-2016. Mr Spautz congratulated the GFATM on its new 2012-2016 strategy and its new funding model, which are entirely anchored in thenational strategies and processes. He appreciated that the majority of funds is now dedicated to the poorest countries with the highest disease burden, but also recalled that we should not forget the most vulnerable populations and epidemics spreading in other places.

Minister Spautz encouraged stronger collaboration between the GFATM and its partners, especially the World Health Organisation and UNAIDS, as well as other international organisations and partners, civil society and the private sector.

On 4 October 2013, Minister Spautz went to Geneva to meet several heads of agencies. From the multilateral side he met Mr Michel Sidibé, Executive Director of UNAIDS, and Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of the WHO.

During their discussion, Michel Sidibé and Marc Spautz celebrated the long-term special relationship between Luxembourg cooperation and UNAIDS. Luxembourg is recognised as one of the most reliable and predictable donors. Mr Spautz thanked Mr Sidibé for his tireless commitment to the fight against HIV/AIDS and both recognised the significant progress made so far, particularly in terms of scientific advances. It is now possible to envisage an end to the AIDS epidemic, which is gradually becoming a chronic illness, due primarily to a larger number of patients accessing treatment earlier. However, treatment coverage is still lacking, especially for children and certain key populations. Finally, Mr Sidibé warned of the dramatic resurgence of infections in Eastern Europe and the risk of the disease spreading elsewhere in Europe due to population movements. It is worth noting that, in 2014, Luxembourg will be a Board member of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board, representing its constituency, which is composed of Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal and Luxembourg.



Meeting between Minister Marc Spautz and Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of the WHO

The Minister then had a working meeting with Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of the WHO in follow-up to the latter's visit to Luxembourg in December 2012. Dr Chan took stock of the reform of the WHO and its new 2014-2019 Programme of Work, with the accompanying 2014-2015 Programme Budget. One of the results of the WHO reform process has been to regroup the 13 former strategic objectives under 5 priority programmatic categories. Mr Spautz took the opportunity to confirm to the WHO that Luxembourg's thematic priorities remain unchanged and that funding will be redirected to the new categories in order to reflect this fact. As a reminder, the thematic priorities are the strengthening of health systems, women and children's health, combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, as well as the eradication of polio. Finally, addressing the post-2015 agenda, the Minister confirmed that Luxembourg supports the central role of health in this agenda and that it subscribes to the overall goal of universal health coverage, which addresses all major areas (e.g. the current MDGs, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable diseases, etc.).

Multilateral engagement in the health sector

Health is one of the priority sectors of Luxembourg cooperation and, alongside important bilateral programmes, a large part of health funding is implemented through multilateral partners, i.e. WHO, UNAIDS, the Global Fund, GAVI, UNFPA and UNICEF. In 2013, Luxembourg's development cooperation conducted a review of its engagements and activities in the health sector, produced which resulted in a new sector-based Global Health Strategy, published in the spring of 2014. The strategy identifies universal health coverage as the overarching objective and sets three strategic goals, namely strengthening health systems, the women and children's health and combating communicable diseases. This clear definition of priorities in the health sector is making engagement with the multilateral partners more efficient.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: structural re-organisation and the Fourth Replenishment

2013 was a major turning point for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, with its structural re-organisation bearing fruits. The reform process began in 2011 with the development of a new 2012-2016 strategy and a new funding model, which was launched in several stages between 2013 and 2014. By replacing the rounds-based approach, which the GFATM had used since its creation eleven years ago, this new funding model is revolutionising the way in which the Fund works. It is anchored in national health plans and strategy and dialogue with the country concerned. The objectives are to ensure more predictability for implementing countries; to align the GFATM funding process



Meeting between Ministers Spautz and Di Bartolomeo with Dr Mark Dybul, Executive Director of the Global Fund

with countries' national cycles; to adapt the programmes to countries' situations; and to ease the burden for implementers. Through this new system, the majority of the Global Fund's resources are now dedicated to the poorest countries with the highest disease burden and, in contrast to the previous system, countries now have a clear indication of the funds which they will receive. 2014 will see the culmination of the reform process and the launch of the new funding model in all the GFATM's recipient countries.

The pledging conference of the Fourth Replenishment cycle 2014-2016 of the Global Fund took place in Washington DC on 3 December 2013. The objective was to raise 15 billion US dollars for those three years. Even though this objective has not (yet) been reached, the conference was a great success, securing 12 billion US dollars. A large number of countries significantly increased their contributions. Luxembourg has maintained its funding at 2,5 million euros annually with a three year commitment.

	2012	%	2013	%
Multi/multi-bi projects (FCD)	24 338 819	36,69 %	23 395 648 €	35,91 %
Thematic contributions (line 030)	18 596 536	28,03 %	18 500 053 €	28,39 %
Voluntary contributions (lines 031)	22 955 000	34,60 %	22 955 000 €	35,29 %
Assessed contributions (line 032)	451 106	0,68 %	308 128 €	0,47 %
Total multilateral cooperation budget	66 341 462	100,00 %	65 158 829 €	100,00 %

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2013
IAEA				60 053 €	60 053 €
35.030	Contribution to IAEA's programmes	Global	2013	60 053 €	60 053 €
WORLD BANK				500 000 €	500 000 €
35.030	African Program for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC)	Africa	2013	150 000 €	150 000 €
FCD	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)	Afghanistan	2013	350 000 €	350 000 €
ILO				4 305 000 €	2 276 084 €
35.030	Youth employment in rural areas	Global	2013	980 000 €	980 000 €
FCD	Access to Employment for Vocational Training Graduates	Senegal	2013-2016	1 300 000 €	500 000 €
FCD	Strengthening of in-land tourism in Quang Nam, Vietnam	Vietnam	2013-2015	500 000 €	300 000 €
FCD	Phase III social security	Laos	2011-2015	1 525 000 €	496 084 €
CARICOM				300 000 €	75 000 €
FCD	Support for CARICOM's development fund	Caribbean	2010-2013	300 000 €	75 000 €
CCD				6 804 €	6 804 €
35.032	Contribution obligatoire au budget	Global	2013	6 804 €	6 804 €
CICR				800 000 €	800 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	800 000 €	800 000 €
CNUCED				433 308 €	0 €
FCD	E-regulations	Vietnam	2012-2014	433 308 €	0 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2013
FAO				2 178 825 €	1 176 862 €
35.032	Assessed contribution to budget	Global	2013	343 565 €	343 565 €
FCD	Support to household food security and livelihood of vulnerable and food insecure farming families affected by high prices and drought (Phase III)	Afghanistan	2013-2015	1 835 260 €	823 297 €
IFAD				1 677 600 €	503 280 €
FCD	Contribution to the budget	Global	2013-2015	1 677 600 €	503 280 €
UNFPA				13 913 500 €	6 338 782 €
35.030	Maternal health	Global	2013	1 140 000 €	1 140 000 €
35.030	Combating fistula	Global	2013	500 000 €	500 000 €
35.030	Demography and census	Global	2013	500 000 €	500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
FCD	Joint UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) Phase II	Africa	2013	800 000 €	800 000 €
FCD	Global Programme to enhance reproductive health commodity security (RHCS)	Global	2011-2013	1 200 000 €	400 000 €
FCD	STIs/HIV Prevention among Youth, Mobile and Most at Risk Populations	Mongolia/ China	2012-2016	1 900 000 €	348 782 €
FCD	Partnership to Improve Women's and Children's Health - (UNICEF + WHO) Joint Programme	Kosovo	2012-2015	2 523 500 €	0 €
FCD	UNFPA – acceleration of attempts to attain MDGs 4 and 5 in Luxembourg's focus areas	Senegal	2012-2016	2 700 000 €	0 €
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria				2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	Global	2013	2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
GAVI				820 000 €	820 000 €
35.030	Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization	Global	2013	820 000 €	820 000 €
HCR				1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
MRC (Mekong River Commission)				2 143 976 €	428 795 €
FCD	Support to the MRC Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative	Vietnam, Laos	2010-2015	2 143 976 €	428 795 €
OECD/DAC				820 000 €	620 000 €
35.030	Aid Effectiveness	Global	2013	150 000 €	150 000 €
35.030	Club du Sahel	Global	2013	200 000 €	200 000 €
FCD	DevCom	Global	2013-2014	20 000 €	20 000 €
FCD	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation	Global	2013-2014	150 000 €	100 000 €
FCD	Taxation and development	Global	2013-2014	300 000 €	150 000 €
OCHA				300 000 €	300 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	Global	2013	300 000 €	300 000 €
OPCW				250 000 €	250 000 €
FCD	Voluntary contribution to the "Syrian Trust Fund"	Global	2013	250 000 €	250 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2013
UN – special fund for children in armed conflicts				100 000 €	100 000 €
FCD	Assessed contribution to budget	Global	2013	100 000 €	100 000 €
IOM				30 865 €	30 865 €
35.032	Assessed contribution to budget	Global	2013	30 865 €	30 865 €
WHO				15 447 493 €	8 788 264 €
35.030	HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria (SO2)(Awards No 56382)	Global	2013	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	Non-communicable diseases in developing countries (SO3) (Award No 56382)	Global	2013	400 000 €	400 000 €
35.030	Child, adolescent and maternal health (SO4)	Global	2013	2 200 000 €	2 200 000 €
35.030	Health-systems and services (SO10)	Global	2013	1 250 000 €	1 250 000 €
35.030	Tropical Disease Research Programme (TDR)	Global	2013	1 250 000 €	1 250 000 €
FCD	Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Phase III)	Global	2009-2013	2 500 000 €	500 000 €
FCD	CRP-Santé Phase III (Microbiology for Development)	Global	2009-2013	799 993 €	103 171 €
FCD	Food fortification with Micronutrients (phase IV)	Global	2009-2013	847 500 €	0 €
FCD	Promoting political dialogue on national health policies, strategies and plans in West Africa	West Africa	2013-2015	5 000 000 €	1 994 000 €
FCD	Support for implementation of the COMPACT in the northern regions of Senegal	Senegal	2013-2016	200 000 €	90 960 €
UNODC				100 000 €	100 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	Global	2013	100 000 €	100 000 €
UN WOMEN				1 955 000 €	1 277 763 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	Global	2013	1 005 000 €	1 005 000 €
FCD	Strengthening women's response to climate change	Vietnam	2012-2016	1 010 000 €	247 908 €
FCD	Gender equality in local governance	Senegal	2013-2016	950 000 €	272 763 €
UNIDO				1 495 241 €	345 241 €
35.032	Assessed contribution to the budget	Global	2013	95 241 €	95 241 €
FCD	Promotion of local economic development in the Louga region	Senegal	2013-2016	550 000 €	100 000 €
FCD	Access to employment for graduates of vocational and technical training in the northern and central regions of Senegal	Senegal	2013-2016	850 000 €	150 000 €
UNAIDS				4 650 000 €	4 650 000 €
35.030	Global Coalition on Women and AIDS	Global	2013	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	Three Ones	Global	2013	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
WFP				3 700 000 €	1 700 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	700 000 €	700 000 €
FCD	Schoolfeeding	Global	2013-2015	3 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
Global Partnership for Education				300 000 €	300 000 €
FCD	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	300 000 €	300 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2013
UNDP				35 042 416 €	13 745 713 €
35.030	Poverty Reduction (+MDG)	Global	2013	1 550 000 €	1 550 000 €
35.030	Good Governance	Global	2013	650 000 €	650 000 €
35.030	Environment Trust Fund	Global	2013	650 000 €	650 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	2 950 000 €	2 950 000 €
FCD	Capacity Development of the Micro-Insurance Market	Mongolia	2009-2013	1 031 717 €	0 €
FCD	National programme for multifunctional platforms in the fight against poverty (PN-PFTM/LCP)	Burkina Faso	2010-2015	3 000 000 €	450 000 €
FCD	UXO Lao – Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme, Phase V (00013337)	Laos	2011-2015	750 000 €	150 000 €
FCD	RTM (Round Table Meeting)	Laos	2012-2015	500 000 €	100 000 €
FCD	Joint Programme for Maradi	Niger	2010-2014	4 994 703 €	0 €
FCD	ONE UN – Support for Food Security and School Nutrition	Cabo Verde	2011-2015	4 289 207 €	955 523 €
FCD	Strengthening of the Oslo Governance Centre DGTTF Fund	Global	2013-2014	210 436 €	210 436 €
FCD	ONE UN	Vietnam	2012-2016	2 941 000 €	575 374 €
FCD	Programme to consolidate the FAO/ILO/WFP/UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF strategy to address poverty in El Salvador	El Salvador	2012-2015	4 500 000 €	1 400 000 €
FCD	Strengthening local level capacities for disaster risk reduction, management and coordination	Mongolia	2013-2016	1 030 000 €	187 617 €
FCD	Financial support for the organisation of elections in 2013	Mali	2013	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
FCD	Financial support for the organisation of elections in 2013	Guinea (Conakry)	2013	200 000	200 000
FCD	Use of information and communication technologies (ICT) with a view to enhancing commercial competitiveness and the business climate	Nicaragua	2013-2016	313 000 €	88 771 €
FCD	Joint UNDP/ILO programme to support the national employment creation strategy	Cabo Verde	2013-2015	1 482 354 €	594 354 €
FCD	Joint WHO-OPS/UNICEF/UNDP/UNFPA programme	Nicaragua	2013-2015	3 000 000 €	2 033 638 €
UNEP				500 000 €	500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	500 000 €	500 000 €
Various UN				195 000 €	65 000 €
FCD	Extension of Mr De Schutter's mandate as UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food	Global	2012-2014	195 000 €	65 000 €
UNICEF				5 694 000 €	2 992 753 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: local development	Global	2013	300 000 €	300 000 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: local development	Global	2013	300 000 €	300 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	900 000 €	900 000 €
FCD	Local Cross-Border Initiative - LOBI	West Africa	2012-2014	1 819 000 €	0 €
FCD	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2013
FCD	Assistance for decentralisation	Senegal	2013-2016	600 000 €	300 000 €
FCD	Programme to build capacities and the provision of services by local administrations - GPAR	Laos	2012-2015	775 000 €	192 753 €
UNICEF				16 581 710 €	8 228 142 €
35.030	Basic Education and Gender Equality	Global	2013	750 000 €	750 000 €
35.030	Global Thematic Reports on Young Child Survival and Development	Global	2013	1 700 000 €	1 700 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	Global	2013	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
FCD	Education and reintegration of refugees in the province of Bururi	Burundi	2013	500 000 €	500 000 €
FCD	Survival and development of young children in the Matam, St Louis and Louga regions	Senegal	2013-2016	950 000 €	300 000 €
FCD	Support to the Implementation of the National Integrated Package of MNCH Services in Lao PDR (Joint progr. UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA)	Laos	2011-2015	8 103 710 €	1 800 000 €
FCD	Assisting children of ethnic minorities in Dien Bien province	Vietnam	2012-2016	1 928 000 €	528 142 €
UNRWA				4 830 000 €	4 110 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	TPO	2013	3 750 000 €	3 750 000 €
FCD	A long and a healthy life – UNRWA Life Cycle Approach to Health	TPO	2012-2014	1 080 000 €	360 000 €
Fonds de la coopération au développement (FCD) – Development cooperation fund					23 395 648 €
Budget items					
Contribution to programmes and priorities of international institutions other than the European Union (budget item 35.030)					18 500 053 €
Voluntary contributions to international institutions other than the European Union (budget item 35.031)					22 955 000 €
Assessed contributions to international institutions other than the European Union (budget item 35.032)					476 475 €
Total					65 327 176 €

Abbreviations

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency, **WB** World Bank, **ARTF** Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, **APOC** African Program for Onchocerciasis Control, **ILO** International Labour Organisation, **CARICOM** Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, **ICRC** International Committee of the Red Cross, **UNCTAD** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, **FAO** United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, **GAVI** Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation, **GFATM** Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, **IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development, **MRC** Mekong River Commission, **OECD** Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, **DAC** Development Aid Committee, **Club du Sahel**, **OCHA** United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, **IOM** International Organisation for Migration, **WHO** World Health Organisation, **TDR** Tropical Disease Research Programme, **UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, **UN WOMEN** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, **UNAIDS** Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, **WFP** World Food Programme, **UNDP** United Nations Development Programme, **UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme, **UNCCD** United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund, **UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, **UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund, **UNHCR** United Nations High Commission for Refugees, **UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund, **UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, **UNRWA** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, **WAEMU** West African Economic and Monetary Union.

V. European Union



Signature of an agreement between Commissioner Georgieva and Christian Braun, Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the European Union, on Luxembourg's financial contribution for the benefit of children victims of conflict

The European Union – i.e. the Member States and the EU institutions – is by far the most important contributor of development assistance in the world. The EU finances almost 60% of assistance granted. In the EU, development cooperation and humanitarian assistance policies are decided and implemented in parallel at EU and national levels. In order to coordinate these policies, the EU Ministers responsible for development cooperation meet at the Foreign Affairs Councils (FAC / Development) twice formally and once or twice informally every year. Luxembourg also participates actively in formal ministerial meetings which adopt Council conclusions on development issues. Among the discussions in 2013 at the EU FAC on development policy, those on policy coherence for development were particularly important. Moreover, Luxembourg supported a proposal to address this issue from a different perspective at each FAC. Luxembourg participated in the European Development Fund, one of the EU's first development instruments established by the Lomé Convention for the ACP countries (now a group of 79 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific), since its creation at the end of the 1950s. Although, at the European Parliament's request, a heading has been reserved for the Fund in the EU budget since 1993, the EDF is still not part of the general EU budget. It is financed by the EU Member States based on specific contribution keys, is subject to its own financial rules and managed by a specific committee. On average, each EDF is concluded for a period of five years. The 11th EDF was negotiated in 2013 and will begin on 1 January 2014. For the 10th EDF from 2008-2013, Luxembourg's contribution amounted to 0.27% of the funds allocated by the EU to the ACP and PTOM countries. Luxembourg's contribution was set at 0.25509% for the seven year period of the 11th EDF, which is a total amount of 77 817 755 euros. The slight percentage reduction compared to the 10th EDF can be partly explained by a gradual alignment of the EDF contribution keys with those of the general budget and partly by Croatia's accession to the European Union on July 2013. Besides, the EU has a coordinating role in cooperation affairs. Its aim is to align Member States' approaches more closely with each other or at least to make them more

complimentary. Thus the EU has started to organise joint programming in partner countries where a number of Member States are active in development affairs (notably in Laos). In 2013, this exercise began in some forty countries. Luxembourg development cooperation supports this mechanism and actively participates in it in partner countries which subscribe to it. Programming is based on an EU joint analysis of the situation in the country and is closely linked with the national development strategies of the partner country in question. It makes the aid of the EU and its Member States more consistent and effective

Luxembourg development cooperation also contributed in 2013 to the European Commission's initiative "Children of Peace". This initiative is rooted in the Nobel Peace Prize which the EU was awarded in 2012. Accepting the prize, the European Council, the Commission and the Parliament decided to dedicate it to the education of children in conflict zones. As the initiative has been successful from the start, the European Commission decided to pursue it and encouraged the Member States to join. Luxembourg was the first Member State to respond to this call by the Commission.

In 2013, as in previous years, Luxembourg participated in the EU's PEGASE mechanism, which was launched in 2008 and contributes to the payment of salaries and pensions of the Palestinian Authority's (active and retired) civil servants in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. This support is intended to contribute to the well-being of the Palestinian population and, as part of a commitment to a two-state solution, to the strengthening of the Palestinian Authority's institutions.

VI. Cooperation with non-governmental development organisations



Meeting on the post-2015 framework

In 2013, the 95 NGOs accredited by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs pursuant to the amended law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian action spent 31 176 554 euros on development cooperation activities via these main financial instruments:

- framework cooperation agreements: 19 framework agreements (four of which were signed with a consortium of two NGOs) were cofinanced in 2013 at a total cost of 20 870 030 euros.
- cofinancing of development projects: 111 individual projects by 46 NGOs were supported in 2013 at a total cost of 8 404 466 euros.
- implementation mandates as part of bilateral cooperation: 1 902 058 euros.

Added to this are loans recorded as official development assistance allocated for humanitarian action (emergency aid, food aid, crisis prevention, reconstruction and rehabilitation), subsidies for development education and awareness-raising activities as well as support for administrative expenses incurred in the preparation and monitoring of the development activities. In total, the ODA allocated to national non-governmental organisations in 2013 was 47 070 919 euros, i.e. 14.46% of Luxembourg's official development assistance for this budget year.

Luxembourg development cooperation attaches great importance to civil society organisations as fully-fledged development actors. In effect, it is one of the development cooperation systems which has most recourse to civil society organisations to implement development projects and programmes. NGOs are a complementary channel for bilateral aid, enabling intervention in countries and sectors where the Ministry cannot intervene and reaching parts of the population of developing countries which would otherwise not receive the benefit of its actions.

It is important to emphasise that, in spite of a difficult economic context, the funding allocated to civil society organisations in 2013 remained the same as in 2012.

The large number of approved NGOs and the percentage of ODA allocated to NGOs as a result bears witness to the importance that the Luxembourg population attaches to civil society organisations; this is a way of expressing its international solidarity. The Ministry's strong commitment to Luxembourgish NGOs, supporting both development projects and projects on development education and awareness-raising, thus helps to keep ODA at around 1% of GNI. Indeed, through the NGOs, the Luxembourg population can directly and substantially, participate and be involved in the implementation of Luxembourg's development cooperation policy.

MFA-NGO working group

In 2013, the Ministry and the NGOs met six times to discuss issues in which both parties have an interest, including the new document base, the lessons to be learned from the evaluations of NGOs commissioned by the MFA, the preparation for 2015 (Luxembourgish Presidency of the European Council and also the European Year for Development). This institutionalised dialogue is also intended for humanitarian NGOs and/or NGOs which are not members of the

Cercle; therefore, humanitarian issues, such as Luxembourg cooperation's new strategy for humanitarian affairs, the general terms and conditions for humanitarian NGOs and the next World Humanitarian Summit were also discussed there.

Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation

Representatives of civil society were invited to the meeting of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation on 13 December 2013, as specified in the Grand-Ducal regulation of 7 August 2012 specifying the make-up and operation of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation. The following topics were discussed: policy coherence for development – more precisely with regards to public procurement, biofuels, financial speculation in agricultural raw materials, external trade - and the report by the European NGO platform CONCORD on policy coherence for development at the European level.

Conference on post-2015 framework

On 16 May 2013, the Cercle de Coopération and Caritas Luxembourg, in collaboration with the Ministry, organised a conference on the framework for the post-2015 period; 2015 is the year when the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) are due to be met. The day was a unique opportunity for exchanging experience and there were some hundred attendees: representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the Luxembourg government, the University of Luxembourg and civil society. One of the highlights of the conference was the submission of recommendations for post-2015 from Luxembourg civil society to the Minister for Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, Marc Spautz. In this document, the Cercle de Coopération makes a strong plea to Luxembourgish and European decision-makers to prove their leadership and address, in a complete and consistent way, the key global challenges in a single post-2015 framework based on the principles of human rights and in compliance with planetary boundaries.

Adaptation of General Terms and Conditions

Following the major legislative changes in 2012 to the law on development cooperation and humanitarian action and the related Grand-Ducal regulations, the General Terms and Conditions governing contractual relations between the Ministry and development NGOs, as well as the templates for proposals and reports for both cofinancing projects and framework agreements, were adapted in 2013.

After a one-year pilot phase, these documents underwent slight changes in 2013. The final results were discussed in the MFA-NGO working groups and presented to the NGOs at several information sessions with representatives of the Cercle and the Ministry.

- Deadlines for the renewal of NGO accreditation were modified. The requests must now be submitted

every two years to the Ministry before 15 September of year n-1. Following a request by the Ministry to provide any missing reports and/or additional information, the NGO has two months thereafter to supply the required documents to the Ministry. Once this deadline has expired, the Ministry will send the NGO a reminder, notifying it that, if the missing documents are not submitted to the Ministry within two months, the renewal of the accreditation will not be granted.

- The NGO must have a financial audit of the project carried out by the partner if, in one of the years on the project's implementation, the portion of funding supplied to the local partner exceeds 100 000 euros.
- Furthermore, the NGO needs to have an independent internal evaluation of

the project carried out if the project budget is 250 000 euros or more (Luxembourg contribution).

- New requests for framework agreements must incorporate a dual focus drawn from the sector-based, geographical or issue-based approaches.
- At the request of the NGOs and the Cercle de Coopération, the scoreboards for the request, the calls for funds and framework agreement reports have undergone a substantial modification.

The final version of the General Terms and Conditions, the templates for proposals and reports as well as the scoreboards for the framework agreements can be found in the online documentation area for NGOs (<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Espace-restreint-ONG-agrees>).

Meeting with NGOs in preparation for the United Nations General Assembly's Special Event towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals

On 20 September 2013, the Department for Development Cooperation invited interested NGOs to a meeting to prepare for the United Nations General Assembly's Special Event towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals to be held on 25 September 2013 in New York. In the presence of representatives from the Ministry for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure and the Higher Council for Sustainable Development, the NGOs and the Department for Development Cooperation addressed the issue of poverty reduction as part of sustainable development, the principle of shared but differentiated responsibilities, the resources to be implemented and the monitoring of the process. Prior to the meeting, some NGOs had communicated their position to the Ministry and these position papers, along with the Communications by the European Union, the Council's Conclusions on the post-2015 framework, the report from the High-level Panel and the draft final document to be adopted at the Special Event formed the basis of the discussions.

ODA allocated to NGOs in 2013 by cooperation instrument

Framework Agreements	20 870 030,19 €	44,34 %
Individual cofinancing	8 404 466,12 €	17,85 %
NGOs' administrative expenses	4 206 609,37 €	8,94 %
Mandates granted to NGOs as part of bilateral cooperation	1 902 057,65 €	4,04 %
Emergency intervention	9 303 250,93 €	19,76 %
Material assistance and emergency services	5 395 742,93 €	11,46 %
Emergency food aid	50 000,00 €	0,11 %
Coordination of emergency aid and support and protection services	50 000,00 €	0,11 %
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	3 067 039,54 €	6,52 %
Prevention of catastrophes and preparation for surviving them	740 468,46 €	1,57 %
NGO subsidies for awareness-raising	1 860 624,80 €	3,95 %
Subsidies to Cercle of NGOs	320 920,90 €	0,68 %
Support for NGOs from government departments other than the Department for Development Cooperation	30 000,00 €	0,06 %
Aid for refugees in the donor country	-	0,00 %
Support for programmes	172 958,54 €	0,37 %
Total	47 070 918,50 €	100 %

Sector-based breakdown of ODA implemented by NGOs	Bilateral ODA	%
Infrastructure and social services	20 457 434 €	74,63 %
Education	5 202 901 €	11,05 %
Education, level not specified	1 858 497 €	3,95 %
Basic education	2 839 693 €	6,03 %
Secondary education	490 648 €	1,04 %
Post-secondary education	14 063 €	0,03 %
Health	6 512 015 €	13,83 %
General health	3 688 691 €	7,84 %
Basic health	2 823 324 €	6,00 %
Policy on population/health and fertility	538 889 €	1,14 %
Distribution of water and sanitation	622 847 €	1,32 %
Government and civil society	2 957 672 €	6,28 %
Government and civil society – general	2 615 311 €	5,56 %
Conflicts, peace and security	342 360 €	0,73 %
Infrastructure and various social services	4 623 111 €	9,82 %
Infrastructure and economic services	935 633 €	1,99 %
Transport and storage	-	0,00 %
Communications	-	0,00 %
Production and distribution of energy	150 486 €	0,32 %
Banks and financial services	785 148 €	1,67 %
Enterprises and other services	-	0,00 %
Production	2 818 398 €	5,99 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 692 987 €	5,72 %
Manufacturing industries, extractive industries, construction	28 738 €	0,06 %
Commercial policy and regulation	-	0,00 %
Tourism	96 673 €	0,21 %
Multisector or cross-sector work	4 857 428 €	20 %
Environmental protection	326 069 €	0,69 %
Other multisectors	4 531 359 €	9,63 %
Multisector aid	816 960 €	1,74 %
Urban development and management	48 000 €	0,10 %
Rural development	2 922 397 €	6,21 %
Alternative, non-agricultural development	-	0,00 %
Multisector education and training	744 002 €	1,58 %
Scientific and research institutions	-	0,00 %
Budget support	-	0,00 %
Food aid for development/food security	1 370 €	0,00 %
Humanitarian aid	9 303 251 €	31,44 %
Emergency intervention	5 495 743 €	11,68 %
Material assistance and emergency services	5 395 743 €	11,46 %
Emergency food aid	50 000 €	0,11 %
Coordination of emergency aid and support and protection services	50 000 €	0,11 %
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	3 067 040 €	6,52 %
Prevention of catastrophes and preparation for surviving them	740 468 €	1,57 %

Sector-based breakdown of ODA implemented by NGOs	Bilateral ODA	%
Donors' administrative expenses	206 220 €	0,44 %
Aid to refugees in donor countries	-	0,00 %
Awareness-raising	1 860 625 €	3,95 %
Not allocated/Unspecified	6 630 560 €	14,09 %
Total bilateral and multilateral aid which can be broken down by sector	47 070 919 €	100,00 %

VII. Humanitarian action



Philippines - emergency.lu antenna in Guiuan

In 2013, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs updated its humanitarian action strategy and the General Terms and Conditions governing humanitarian action relations between the Ministry and NGOs. These two documents, which were revised in close collaboration with the main Luxembourg humanitarian NGO's, will make it possible to better balance emergency action with development aid, by introducing the concept of 'resilience'. They also provide for more flexible financing methods in order to promote a more long-term approach, across the various stages of a humanitarian crisis, and will provide continuity between the transition stage and development aid.

In line with the three pillars set out in its humanitarian action strategy, in 2013 the Ministry supported interventions in the three stages of a humanitarian crisis: emergency, transition and prevention. In 2013, the Ministry had a total budget available to it of 37 000 000 euros earmarked for humanitarian actions. Almost the entire budget was disbursed: 36 993 765 euros.

Emergency aid

2013 was primarily marked by the prolonged and complex crises in Syria, Mali and the Democratic Republic of Congo, by the new armed conflicts in the Central African Republic and by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines.

During 2013, the Ministry made contributions totalling 3 000 000 euros to different Luxembourg and international organisations within the context of the Mali crisis. These funds were intended for emergency projects for the populations affected inside the country, but also for the over half a million Malian refugees that fled to the neighbouring countries (Niger, Mauritania, Burkina Faso).

In response to the terrible situation in Syria, described by Antonio Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as the worst humanitarian problem since the genocide in Rwanda, the Ministry allocated funds over and

emergency.lu in the Philippines, offering connectivity after Typhoon Haiyan

On 10 November, two rapid deployment kits from emergency.lu and four Luxembourg civil protection volunteers were deployed in the Philippines. The aim of the mission was to reinstate the communication services in the regions affected by Typhoon Haiyan, both in support of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and as member of the civil protection network IHP (International Humanitarian Partnership). Two additional kits were sent to the Philippines from the humanitarian depot (Humanitarian Response Depot) in Dubai. The staff and equipment were transported with the assistance of Luxembourg Air Ambulance, Swedish military aviation and Belgian military aviation (flight carried out for B-FAST).

On 21 November, the emergency.lu team in the Philippines was reinforced by two additional volunteers, one of whom was a volunteer from Luxembourg civil protection and the other a German colleague from 'Technisches Hilfswerk (THW)'.

The first rapid deployment kit, installed on the roof of Tacloban town hall and equipped with a wireless access control system supplied by Ericsson Response, provided high-speed connectivity, from 15 November, to over 3 000 users, including local authorities, UN agencies, many NGOs and the airport.

A second rapid deployment kit was installed on Ormoc town hall to provide telecommunication services to the humanitarian community and to support the

evaluation and coordination of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA/UNDAC). It was dismantled after four days, as soon as the local internet provider was able to reinstate its services.

Two supplementary kits were put in place in Guiuan. One of the two terminals was removed in February 2014. The second continued until May 2014 to provide free connectivity to the increasing numbers of humanitarian organisations that set up in late 2013 in this seriously damaged municipality.



Humanitarian action strategy

above the pledge donation of 3 000 000 euros made at the beginning of the year, bringing Luxembourg's contribution in 2013 to 5 629 358.24 euros. These funds made it possible for the humanitarian partners to implement projects to help the affected population on Syrian territory and to help the 3 million Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey).

In 2013, the Ministry increased its support to the Democratic Republic of Congo, in response to the needs of the population afflicted by violent conflicts. The 1 297 500 euros disbursed for this purpose has funded emergency projects in the sectors of medical, agricultural, education and physical assistance to internally displaced people in the north and east of the country. A portion of this money, namely 250 000 euros, was allocated to the multi-donor fund (DRC Pooled Fund) managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

On 8 November 2013, the category 5 Typhoon Haiyan, considered to be the most powerful storm ever recorded, hit the Philippines and caused massive destruction in 36 provinces. The most severely affected regions, including the archipelago of Visayas and Leyte, also have the highest levels of poverty and malnutrition. Haiyan killed several thousand people and affected over 10 million, amounting to nearly a tenth of the total population. In the face of this extreme emergency, Luxembourg development cooperation responded by deploying its 'emergency.lu' telecommunication equipment (see box) and by contributing 650 234 euros to its humanitarian partners' emergency projects (food, water, shelter, medical care and non-food assistance).

The Ministry also supported emergency aid projects in the following countries: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Republic of Congo, India, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Swaziland, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Chad, Thailand, Vietnam and Yemen.

The transition phase

After the emergency, the transition phase aims to support the efforts of affected populations to rebuild their lives and their means of subsistence. The aim of the transition phase is both to link the emergency and the development phases and to support the community and individuals in the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

As an example, within the context of the 'forgotten' humanitarian crisis in Sudan the Ministry cofinanced a rehabilitation project by Fondation Caritas Luxembourg with 127 500 euros. The project consisted of adopting a more sustain-

Central African Republic

As soon as violent episodes in the Central African Republic began, in December 2012, the Ministry responded to a disastrous humanitarian situation by supporting various interventions by its humanitarian partners. Despite the seriousness of living conditions for the population, the conflict in the Central African Republic remained a forgotten crisis for the whole of 2013, and attracted very little attention from the international community or the

media. It was not until the end of 2013 when the battle of Bangui made headlines in the papers, and was followed by widespread violence, affecting almost all of the country's population, that the international community began to respond to the humanitarian needs, which were becoming increasingly dramatic. At the end of 2013, nearly a million citizens of the Central African Republic had been displaced inside the country or had fled to

neighbouring countries, and 2.5 million people were in need of humanitarian action. In 2013, to respond to their needs, the Ministry financed projects providing material assistance, water distribution, medical care, hospital equipment and refugee support in the neighbouring countries, amounting to 1 115 000 euros.



Haiti - Rebuilding of a school following the earthquake

able approach by improving the living conditions of conflict-hit populations in various sectors, such as health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, while promoting social reintegration and peace-building. In addition, in Somaliland, a Care in Luxembourg rehabilitation project was cofinanced with 178 502 euros. In response to the recurrent droughts and resulting food insecurity, the project was designed to create savings groups and to diversify the means of subsistence for 1 000 vulnerable families. Within the context of Typhoon Haiyan, Luxembourg development cooperation has also cofinanced, through the World Bank (300 000 euros) the drafting of a strategic reconstruction plan to guide the Philippines Government in implementing reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes.

In 2013, the Fondation Caritas Luxembourg also received financial support for its rehabilitation or reconstruction programmes in India, Lebanon, El Salvador, Afghanistan, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Colombia, Laos, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq and South Sudan. The Ministry contributed to four of Handicap International Luxembourg's projects in Thailand, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burkina Faso and Burundi. In addition, the Ministry co-financed Red Cross Luxembourg projects in Nepal, Burundi and Niger. Finally, the Ministry participated in funding various reconstruction projects in the Philippines following Typhoons Sendong, Quinta and Bopha (Coopération humanitaire Luxembourg, Société Kolping) and a rehabilitation project in Bangladesh (Friendship International).

Prevention and resilience

Prevention and resilience are the third pillar of Luxembourg humanitarian action, and take place both upstream and downstream of the emergency and transition phases. At least 5% of the annual humanitarian budget is allocated for this purpose.

Because of the worrying developments in the socio-political crisis in the north of Mali, which is also affecting neighbouring countries, and because of the risks of food insecurity in various countries in the Sahel, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg received financial support from the Ministry amounting to a total of 106 250 euros for two prevention and resilience projects. The first project was designed to address or to prevent serious and moderate malnutrition in the nutritional recovery centres in Niger. The second consisted of strengthening the capacities of the Caritas network in the Sahel (in Mali, Senegal and Burkina Faso) to improve preparation for and response to humanitarian emergencies caused by the crisis in Mali.

Haiti

2013 saw the end of Luxembourg's three-year commitment to support rehabilitation and reconstruction work in Haiti. Thus, in 2013, the Ministry cofinanced projects for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools, houses, health centres and disaster preparedness centres run by the

Luxembourg Red Cross, Handicap International Luxembourg, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg, Objectif Tiers Monde and Action pour un Monde Uni, totalling 888 458 euros.

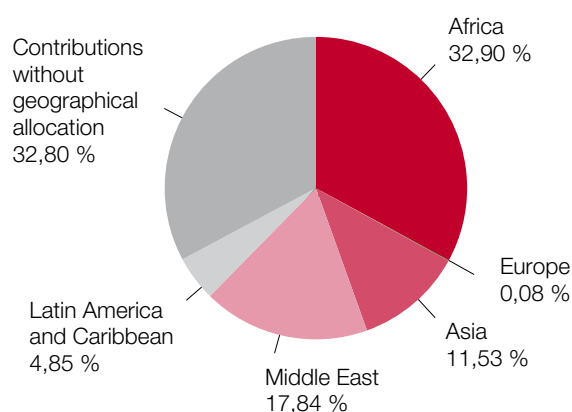


Mali - Vulnerable community in the north of the country

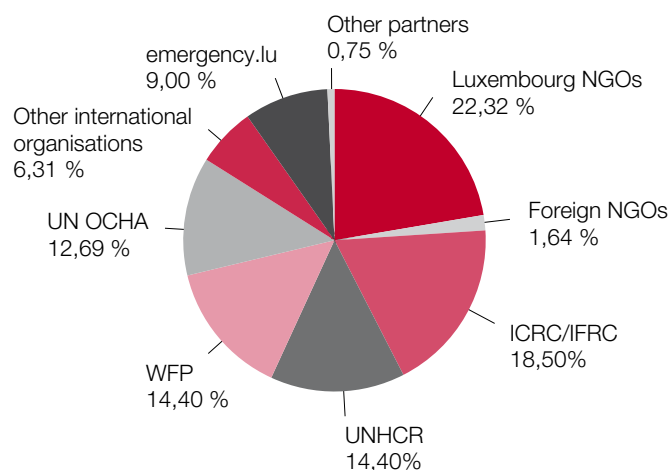
In Bangladesh, a country frequently hit by natural disasters, the Ministry provided cofinancing of 181 900 euros to three prevention projects by Fondation Caritas Luxembourg and Friendship International. Although they had a shared objective of risk reduction and improving living conditions for populations, the three projects nonetheless offered differing activities, such as raising the awareness of communities concerning the existing risks, the drafting of emergency plans in close collaboration with the beneficiaries, the construction of more permanent low-cost housing tailored to the needs of families or, again, the deployment of community facilities for extracting, desalinating and purifying drinking water.

In addition, Care in Luxembourg, Handicap International Luxembourg, the Luxembourg Red Cross and Fondation Caritas Luxembourg received financial support from the Ministry for the implementation of prevention and resilience projects in Bolivia, Haiti, India, Laos and Somalia. Additionally, the Ministry made a contribution of 250 000 euros to support the work of the United Nations Office for the international strategy for disaster risk reduction (UNISDR).

Geographical breakdown of the humanitarian aid budget



Contributions from the humanitarian aid budget broken down by type of partner



Humanitarian aid broken down by type of partner

Luxembourg NGOs	9 303 250,93 €
Foreign NGOs	683 051,00 €
ICRC/IFRC	7 710 000,00 €
UNHCR	6 000 000,00 €
WFP	6 000 000,00 €
UN OCHA	5 286 783,64 €
Other international organisations	2 629 134,52 €
emergency.lu	3 751 661,43 €
Other partners	312 236,45 €
Total	41 676 117,97 €

Geographical breakdown of humanitarian aid

Africa	13 712 177,52 €
Europe	32 090,00 €
Asia	4 806 183,65 €
Middle East	7 437 103,24 €
Latin America and Caribbean	2 019 502,91 €
Without geographical allocation	13 669 060,65 €
Total	41 676 117,97 €

Disbursements across all the appropriations

Humanitarian action		% of humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Material assistance and emergency services	25 829 473,74 €	61,98 %	8,00 %
Emergency food assistance	5 000 000,00 €	12,00 %	1,55 %
Coordination of relief efforts and protection services	4 656 518,97 €	11,17 %	1,44 %
Aid for reconstruction and rehabilitation	3 617 039,54 €	8,68 %	1,12 %
Disaster prevention and preparedness	2 573 085,72 €	6,17 %	0,80 %
Total	41 676 117,97 €	100,00 %	12,90 %

VIII. Programme support

Support for programmes relates to operations linked to the deployment of human resources to provide cooperation. It includes the following aspects:

- Cooperation agents, aid workers, assimilated aid workers, religious workers
- Development cooperation leave
- ‘Junior Professional Officers’ (or JPOs) at the United Nations
- ‘Junior Experts’ (JEDs) in the European Commission’s delegations
- United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)
- Junior Technical Assistants (JTAs)
- Voluntary Cooperation Service (VCS)
- Trainees at the Directorate for Development Cooperation or at ENDA-Tiers Monde

In 2013, the various operations in this sphere were given funding of 4 020 594.05 euros, of which 3 971 279.25 euros were taken from the Cooperation Fund and 49 314.80 euros were from budget item 01.732.020 for the reimbursement of development cooperation leave.

Cooperation officials, aid workers, assimilated aid workers and trainees

The various operators working in the sphere of Luxembourg’s development cooperation include cooperation officials, who work for a maximum of four years either in a cooperation office located in the partner countries or in the Directorate for Development Cooperation.

Aid workers and assimilated aid workers are sent by the NGOs accredited by the Ministry into the developing countries where their activities are located.

Development cooperation leave

Development cooperation leave allows members of accredited Luxembourg NGOs to participate in missions in their partner countries.

Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) at the United Nations agencies

On the basis of a general agreement between Luxembourg and the United Nations Programme for Development (UNPD), young graduates with Luxembourg nationality or residence have the opportunity to specialise in development cooperation and to acquire substantive experience through the multilateral activities of UNPD and other UN agencies. Luxembourg provides full financing to its JPOs for a period of up to four years, which has in the past allowed a number of JPOs to become permanent employees of UN bodies.

Junior Experts (JEDs) in the European Commission’s delegations

This programme allows young graduates who are Luxembourg nationals or residents to be trained in various European Union development cooperation activities by being attached for a two-year period to the European Commission’s delegations in the Luxembourg partner countries.

United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)

Luxembourg is one of the main donors to the 'United Nations Volunteers' (UNVs) programme, financing volunteers from countries in the South as part of South-South cooperation. The destination and origin of the volunteers are in Luxembourg development cooperation's partner countries.

Junior Technical Assistants (JTAs)

In partnership with Lux-Development, young Luxembourg nationals or residents are offered paid traineeships which enable them to obtain their first experience on the ground, covering the various aspects of development cooperation. JTAs are posted to cooperation projects abroad, where they are managed by Lux-Development employees, taking on mentor roles. This training may be extended for a second year.

The Voluntary Coe- operation Service (VCS)

This programme, mainly run by the National Service and the Cercle of NGOs, offers young people an opportunity to volunteer with a partner in a developing country.

Trainees at the Depart- ment for Development Cooperation or at ENDA

Traineeships are offered to students wishing to deepen the knowledge they have already acquired in the field of development cooperation either at the Directorate for Development Cooperation, on tin the field in Dakar (Senegal), under an agreement concluded between the Ministry and ENDA Tiers Monde (an international NGO), or else within the context of their higher education or personal commitments for which documentation is provided – the latter available only on an exceptional basis and after due assessment.

Position	Number of people involved
Cooperation agents	19
Aid workers	15
Assimilated aid workers	19
Religious aid workers	3
Development cooperation leave	56
Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) at the United Nations	19
Junior Experts in Delegations (JEDs) in the European Commission's delegations and the EEAS (JEDs)	4
United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)	15
Assistants Techniques Juniors (ATJ)	10
Voluntary Cooperation Service (VCS)	28
Trainees at the Directorate for Development Cooperation	7
ENDA trainee	1

IX. Development education and awareness-raising

Communication activities in 2013

Direction de la Coopération au développement et de l'action humanitaire, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes | 1812 24 78 21 51

16, mars 2014



News ! de la Coopération luxembourgeoise

Contenu

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Le Luxembourg a été représenté, à côté d'un certain nombre d'autres bailleurs de fonds européens, américains, japonais ainsi que d'organisations internationales de caractère non gouvernementales) au deuxième Forum de coopération au développement du Myanmar à Nay Pyi Taw, du 1er au 21 mars 2014.

Le Président du Myanmar, M. Thein Sein, a évoqué les processus de réformes en cours dans le pays : politique, économique, de l'administration publique et du développement du secteur privé. Le gouvernement se concentre sur des questions sociales et mettra en œuvre des projets qui bénéficieront directement au peuple : électricité, accès à l'eau, développement du secteur rural, création d'emplois, développement du tourisme, développement du secteur financier et développement du commerce et de l'investissement.

Les stratégies du Myanmar pour les progrès futurs, le processus de paix, l'agenda des réformes du pays ainsi que le rôle de l'efficacité de l'aide ont été discutés entre participants au forum. Il y a eu un échange de vue et une identification de lignes rouges et de futurs pas à prendre afin de mieux soutenir le Myanmar dans sa transition.

Si les partenaires de développement du Myanmar ont reconnu et félicité le pays des progrès considérables réalisés en ce bref laps de temps depuis la réouverture du pays, des problèmes plus concrets, notamment dans la mise en œuvre des projets ont aussi été abordés.

A noter que suite au processus d'ouverture et de transition lancé en 2011, la Coopération luxembourgeoise a décidé d'augmenter son aide au faveur du Myanmar sur le court et le moyen terme. La coopération luxembourgeoise se concentre principalement sur la formation et le renforcement des capacités dans le secteur du tourisme et de l'hôtellerie et sur le développement des petites et moyennes entreprises. Dans le long terme, les actions sont priorisées pour le développement du Myanmar, la coopération luxembourgeoise dispose d'un dialogue spécifique dans la région dans ces domaines. Le Luxembourg soutient aussi des projets multilatéraux et a du PNUD, de l'UNICEF et de l'UNESCO.

News! The Luxembourg development cooperation newsletter

Subsidies for NGO's awareness-raising activities

The communication strategy was fully implemented in 2013. Luxembourg's development cooperation increased its visibility by being more systematic in the invitations and press releases sent to the press, and also by updating its Internet site more regularly, particularly the news section, and by publishing public tenders and the relevant explanations.

The book 'Une responsabilité en partage – trente ans de Coopération luxembourgeoise au développement [Shared responsibility – thirty years of Luxembourg development cooperation]' was published in 2013. It traces the history of development cooperation from the post-war period to the present. On 26 April 2013 a copy was presented to the Prime Minister, Jean-Claude Juncker, in the presence of the Luxembourg Secretaries of State and Ministers having had development cooperation as part of their responsibilities: Robert Goebbels, Lydie Err, Charles Goerens, Jean-Louis Schiltz and Marie-Josée Jacobs.

The 2012 annual report, which served as a communication tool on the activities of Luxembourg development cooperation, was published in two forms: on paper and on the mini-site www.cooperation.lu. To enable wider dissemination, it was translated into English for the first time.

The newsletter of Luxembourg development cooperation, entitled 'News!', also appeared for the first time in 2013, when three issues were published. This publication is sent out every three months by email and covers Luxembourg development cooperation activities. Those wishing to receive it may send an email to info.cooperation@mae.etat.lu.

The Directorate for Development Cooperation has involved itself in socio-cultural work by supporting the Fundamental Monodrama Festival, by cofinancing four performances at the festival.

The Ministry has been able to participate in a DevCom meeting, bringing together communication specialists from the member countries to work on drafting a guide to good practice.

Because of the forthcoming elections, Luxembourg development cooperation did not organise its annual conference.

In 2013, the General Terms and Conditions for development education and awareness-raising were revised with the Cercle of NGOs. The main innovations include the revision of the definitions of development awareness-raising and development education, self-promotion and advocacy/propaganda, as well as a selection grid. These new general terms conditions are the result of close collaboration between the Ministry and the NGOs.

In 2013, the Department cofinanced 11 annual awareness-raising projects and 9 multi-annual framework agreements for development education; the total public contribution was 1 860 624.80 euros. These subsidies have made it possible to support various activities covering a wide variety of issues, including the Millennium Development Goals, combating poverty, agriculture, food sovereignty, education, fair trade, the promotion of women's and children's rights and the link between health and development.

X. Microfinance



Cambodia - A loan of 50 US dollars enabled a female farmer to start up a piglet-rearing holding and diversify her income - Kampong Thom

2.5 billion people – over half the world's adult population, i.e. 77% of people in developing countries – have no access to financial products or to a bank. This is particularly alarming when one bears in mind that it is the private sector that creates nine jobs in ten, and that the vast majority of these are created by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It is these SMEs that find access to finance is the greatest obstacle to their growth. SMEs have enormous potential and it is only recently that we have begun to understand the capacities of pro-poor growth and the potential of these economies to pull people out of poverty.

For nearly 20 years, Luxembourg's development cooperation has been working to actively support the development of microfinance and inclusive finance, recognising that these tools constitute important mechanisms for poverty reduction. Since the start of the 1990s, the Directorate for Development Cooperation has been working together with civil society operators that specialise in microfinance and, since this time, Luxembourg's development cooperation has become a major player in the microfinance sector. Since 2013, efforts have been made to channel financial support with the aim of deploying them better in specific sectors and in our priority countries. Thus, during 2013 the Ministry reformulated its multi-annual commitments with its various partners, such as the Table Ronde Luxembourgeoise de la microfinance, the European Microfinance Platform, the NGO ADA, and SOS Faim, Microinsurance Network and the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

The first microfinance conference for the African continent was held in Tanzania in 2013. It was titled 'African Microfinance Week' and was supported by Luxembourg development cooperation and organised by ADA, with the main African regional microfinance networks.

2013 was also a major year for the *Table Ronde Luxembourgeoise de la microfinance*, because under its new rotating presidency its 14 members decided to set up an association with legal personality in order to create more synergies with private sector operators and the financial world. The Ministry is one of the founding members of this association.

The Ministry also continued to support LuxFlag, the Luxembourg Fund Labeling Agency, which issues quality labels to investment funds dedicated to microfinance and the environment.

The Ministry also supported the Luxembourg Microfinance Development Fund, a microfinance investment fund registered in Luxembourg, whose activities consist of giving targeted support to small and medium-sized microfinance institutions active in developing countries.

In 2013, the Ministry continued to support Luxembourg development cooperation's first major bilateral programme (from 2008 to 2014) in the microfinance sector. The programme, entitled 'Promotion of inclusive financial sectors in the WAEMU zone', provides support to the Central Bank of West African States (CBWAS) to consolidate the microfinance sector, and to control risks for the promotion of microfinance activities in the WAEMU zone.

Finally, the Ministry has supported various IFAD and UNCDF programmes designed to develop new tools in the sphere of microfinance, inclusive finance and the transfer of migrants' funds.

Finally, during November 2013, the Ministry contributed to the organisation of European Microfinance Week.

XI. Evaluation



Evaluation in Nicaragua

‘Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process of both recipients and donors.’

Definition produced by the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee

In a continued effort to improve the quality of Luxembourg development cooperation through lifelong learning, the Ministry is on the one hand, strengthening its presence in both international networks (such as the evaluation network of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee) and national networks (such as the Luxembourg Society for Evaluation and Forward Thinking, SOLEP). The Ministry is also setting out to improve internal communication between its various services, Lux-Development (the Luxembourg agency for development cooperation) and members of civil society.

The information produced by the evaluations is shared transparently, so that it can be discussed and analysed in a critical manner before the lessons learned are applied, where relevant.

Capitalising on its substantial and lengthy experience in terms of evaluating NGOs, the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action has been able to learn lessons across the board from almost 40 evaluations of various NGOs carried out since 2006, in order to reinforce the role played by evaluation.

Thus, the General Terms and Conditions governing contractual relations between the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs and non-governmental development organisations now impose an obligation on the NGOs to ensure that financial audits are systematically carried out at the local partner and that independent internal evaluations are conducted, above set financing thresholds.

This approach is complementary to that of the external evaluations of NGOs carried out by the Ministry, which will continue to be conducted at key times (e.g. on the preparation of a framework agreement).

With regard to bilateral cooperation, mid-term reviews provide information that makes it possible to evaluate Luxembourg's contribution to the implementation of its partner countries' development strategies. They give an account of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the various parts of the Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) and their data is used in political and strategic dialogue with the authorities of the relevant countries. In view of the changes in the general context and the implementation methods of Luxembourg development cooperation (such as joint programming and diversification of partners), an internal assessment of the mid-term review approach is currently being carried out.

In 2013, the Ministry also launched a meta-evaluation of Luxembourg's development cooperation interventions in the sub-sector of vocational training in hospitality and tourism. The evaluation's aim is to collate the observations from the evaluations of interventions implemented in the sub-sector of vocational training in hospitality and tourism in four partner countries (Vietnam, Nicaragua, Cabo Verde and Laos), focusing on two criteria in particular: impact and viability. This evaluation is based on the substantial experience acquired since 1996 and the significant budget allocated to interventions in this sub-sector in the various countries, amounting to approximately 50 million euros. The conclusions of this meta-evaluation will be available around the middle of 2014.

Programmes evaluated in 2013



Mid-term review of Cabo Verde ICP

In 2013, Luxembourg development cooperation carried out the following evaluations:

- **Bilateral cooperation**
 - Mid-term review of the Nicaragua ICP
 - Mid-term review of the Cabo Verde ICP
- **NGOs under the framework agreement**
 - Eng Breck mat Lateinamerika
 - Handicap International Luxembourg
 - Pro Niños Pobres
 - Objectif Tiers Monde

- **NGOs under cofinancing**

- Action pour un Monde Uni
- Meninos e Meninas da Rúa
- Care in Luxembourg

- **NGOs under mandate**

- SOS FAIM, project entitled 'Creation, introduction and management of a fund to support rural initiatives (FSRI) in Mali

The executive summaries of these evaluations may be consulted on Luxembourg development cooperation's Internet site (<http://cooperation.mae.lu>).

XII. Report on the progress of the work of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation



The representatives of the NGO umbrella organisation, Cercle des ONG at the Interministerial Committee meeting on 13 December

Mandate

The law of 9 May, 2012 amending the amended law on development cooperation and humanitarian affairs of 6 January 1996, expands the powers of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation to include policy coherence for development (art. 50), and stipulates that an annual report of the committee's work, including on the subject of policy coherence, must be presented to the Chamber of Deputies (art. 6).

The committee's composition and working methods are defined by the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 7 August 2012, as envisaged by the new law.

Organisation of the committee

Article 1 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation stipulates that each member of the government shall appoint one delegate to sit on the committee. In 2013, two changes regarding its composition took place. The first one took place in May following a governmental reshuffle and a reorganisation of some ministerial departments. Then, in December, following the formation of the new government and a subsequent letter sent by Minister Romain Schneider to the members of the government, including the Prime Minister, on 4 December 2013, all the members of the committee have been newly appointed.

Activities

In its various configurations, the committee met six times during 2013, on 8 February, 25 April, 14 June, 13 September, 22 November and 13 December.

The committee invited various officials or experts to its meetings, and held the final meeting of the year in the presence of the representatives of the NGO platform (Cercle de coopération).

Of the topics discussed during the meetings, the following should be noted in particular:

(a) Guiding principles of development cooperation policy

- The committee examined and approved the draft annual report of its work, for the insertion into the 2012 annual report on Luxembourg development cooperation.
- A presentation was made to the committee on the guidelines of the 2012 annual report on cooperation, including the innovations introduced with regard to bilateral cooperation.
- The committee was informed of the broad outlines of the post-2015 plans and the preparations underway to lay down a new development framework with sustainable development objectives for the post-2015 period. Discussions were grounded in the fact that almost all ministries will eventually be confronted with and involved in post-2015 debates at international fora, such as at the follow-up to the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development or at the FAO. Various documents were distributed to the committee members to share, in particular, the positions adopted by the Ministry on this subject.
- The committee was informed of the preparations for the next Luxembourg presidency of the EU Council and the 2015 European Year for Development.
- The committee was also informed about the preparations for the Development Cooperation Conference originally scheduled for September 2013, as well as of the reasons for its postponement to early 2014.

(b) Policy coherence for development

- Experts from ECDPM research institute presented to the committee discussions going on within the European Union on the subject of policy coherence for development and the models for examining this issue which have been adopted by various EU Member States.
- To complement this information, the committee also invited Mr. Charles Goerens, the European Parliament's special rapporteur on the issue, who shared his experience and suggestions on the topic. He explained the lessons learned from procedures at the European level, advising committee members on how best to deal with national matters.
- Following a letter from the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, the committee decided to study the topic of biofuels in order to examine the positions taken by Luxembourg representatives within European bodies and to determine to what extent the development aspect and effect on countries in the South are being taken into account. This review was carried out with the participation of the experts from the Directorate-General for Energy and Luxembourg's Permanent Representation to the European Union, who presented the obligations deriving from Directive 2009/28/EC, and its effects on Luxembourg, and the current state of biofuel production within the EU. They explained how the interests of countries in the South are discussed within the EU and how Luxembourg has taken them into account in its national position, as have various other States and the European Parliament.
- On the basis of its experience with biofuels, the committee has begun a discussion regarding the best mechanism for policy coherence for development. The members drew attention to the committee's remit and the

difficulty in reaching a common committee position on any given subject. This debate continued during the first half of 2014.

- At its meeting of 13 December, the committee, together with the representatives of the NGO platform, addressed the priority subjects for which the NGO platform considers it necessary to ensure better coherence of development policies.

(c) Questionnaire on fair trade

On the basis of the replies received to the questionnaire, the committee prepared a note to be submitted to the governmental Council (Cabinet). Thereafter, the committee was informed of the conclusions reached by the Conseil de Gouvernement.

(d) Official development assistance (ODA)

The committee discussed the annual contributions, made by the different ministries to the various international organisations, which are eligible as ODA. It also heard explanations regarding coordination efforts between ministries in order to achieve a budget where ODA represents 1% of GNI.

(e) Staff active within development

In accordance with article 4 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 7 August 2012, the committee gave formal written approval to

- 1 request for the appointment of the status of cooperation agent,
- 1 request for the extension of the status of 7 cooperation agents
- the extension of 2 aid workers,
- 19 requests for the appointment of the status for assimilated aid worker,
- 56 requests for development cooperation leave.

These figures are in line with those of the previous year.

Appendices

A. Useful addresses

I. Contact details of Luxembourg delegations and offices overseas involved in the management of development cooperation projects and humanitarian action projects

Embassy of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in Hanoi

Pacific Place - Suite 1403
83B Ly Thuong Kiet
Hoan Kiem
Hanoi - Vietnam
Tel.: +84 43 946 14 14
Fax: +84 43 946 14 15
Email: hanoi.amb@mae.etat.lu

The embassy is responsible for cooperation relations with Vietnam and Laos, the two priority partner countries in South-East Asia. Relevant official: Claude Jentgen

Embassy of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in Dakar

Cité des Jeunes Cadres Lébous
Zone Toundouf Riya
Lot No 43, Route de l'aéroport Léopold Sédar Senghor
BP 11750 Dakar - Senegal
Tel.: +221 33 869 59 59 / 61 / 62 / 63
Fax: +221 33 869 59 60
Email@ dakar.amb@mae.etat.lu

The embassy is responsible for cooperation relations with Senegal and Mali. Relevant official: Sam Schreiner

The embassy has a regional office in Mali
Daoudabougou
Porte 286 Rue 258
B.P. 2103 Bamako - Mali
Tel.: +223 20201164
Relevant official: David Goebbels

Embassy of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in Praia

Quebra Canela-encosta da estrada Cruz de Papa
B.P. 163
Praia - Cabo Verde
Tel.: +238 261 95 62
Fax: +238 261 95 63
Email@ praia.amb@mae.etat.lu

The embassy is responsible for the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg's development cooperation relations with the Republic of Cabo Verde. Relevant official: Marc de Bourcy

Embassy of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in Pristina

14, Metush Krasniqi
10 000 Pristina - Dragodan
Kosovo
Tel./Fax: +381 38 266 787
Email: pristina.amb@mae.etat.lu

The embassy is responsible for cooperation relations in Kosovo and – where necessary – in Serbia and Montenegro. Relevant official: Pierre Weber

Embassy of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in Ouagadougou

937 Avenue Kwamé N'krumah
11 B.P. 1609 CMS
Ouagadougou 11
Burkina Faso
Tel.: +226 503 013 37 / 38
Fax: +226 50 30 15 09
Email@ ouagadougou.amb@mae.etat.lu

The embassy is responsible for cooperation relations with Burkina Faso and Niger. Relevant official: Georges Ternes

Embassy of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in Managua

Del Hospital Militar, 1 c. al lago, 1 c. 1/2 abajo
Contiguo al Hotel Maracaas INN
AP 969
Managua - Nicaragua
Tel.: +505 22 68 1881
Fax: +505 22 66 7965
Email: managua.amb@mae.etat.lu

The embassy is responsible for cooperation relations with Nicaragua and El Salvador. Relevant official: Thierry Lippert

II. Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation

Lux-Development S.A.

10, rue de la Grève
B.P. 2273
L-1022 Luxembourg
Tel.: +352 29 58 58 1
Fax: +352 29 58 58 200
Email: ask@lux-development.lu
www.luxdev.lu

III. NGO platform, Cercle de Coopération Development NGOs

13, avenue Gaston Diderich
L-1420 Luxembourg
Fax: +352 26 02 09 26
www.cercle.lu

Ms Christine Dahm (Director)
Tel.: +352 26 02 09 11
Email: christine.dahm@cercle.lu

Ms Monica Fernandes
(support/advisor for development education)
Tel.: +352 26 02 09 33
Email: monica.fernandes@cercle.lu

Mr Fabien Ledecq (head of communication and the Voluntary
Cooperation Service)
Tel.: +352 26 02 09 25
Email: fabien.ledecq@cercle.lu

Mr François-Xavier Dupret
(head of synergies and training)
Tel.: +352 26 02 09 21
Email: fx.dupret@cercle.lu

Mr Dennis Yaun
(support/advisor for development projects)
Tel.: +352 26 02 09 22
Email: dennis.yaun@cercle.lu

Ms Elodie Brun (technical assistant)
Tel.: +352 26 02 09 24
Email: elodie.brun@cercle.lu

IV. Documentation centres in Luxembourg specialising in development cooperation

Centre d'Information Tiers Monde - CITIM

55, avenue de la Liberté
L-1931 Luxembourg
Tel.: +352 40 04 27 1 / 31
Fax: +352 40 04 27 27
Email: education@astm.lu
Home page: www.astm.lu or www.citim.lu

Maison de la Microfinance

39, rue Glesener
L-1631 Luxembourg
Tel.: +352 45 68 68 1
Fax: +352 45 68 68 68
Email: adainfo@microfinance.lu
www.microfinance.lu

B. Organisational chart

6, rue de la Congrégation
L-1352 Luxembourg
Tel.: +352 247 82351
Fax: +352 46 38 42

You can contact members of the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action by email at the following address: firstname.surname@mae.etat.lu

Management			
Director	Martine Schommer	Minister plenipotentiary	+352 247 82364
Deputy director	Manuel Tonnar	Government attaché, first degree	+352 247 82361
Management secretary	Valérie Machado	Employee	+352 247 82351
Administration and Finances Department			
Financial service	Marc Padjan	Deputy head of office	+352 247 82425
Human resources/support for programmes	Marc Pitzen	Chief inspector, first degree	+352 247 82338
Correspondence and archives	Malou Felten	Employee	+352 247 82458
Administrative staff	Hervé Wohl	Chief administrator	+352 247 82319
	Gaston Parage	Employee	+352 247 82322
Evaluation and Quality Control Department			
Coordination	René Lauer	Government attaché, first degree	+352 247 82438
Statistics	Jean-Marc Lentz	Programme officer	+352 247 82448
Programmes Service			
Bilateral cooperation			
Africa			
Desk – Burkina Faso, Niger, Rwanda, Mali, Senegal	Alex Diederich	Programme officer	+352 247 82453
	Eric Lampertz	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82477
Regional cooperation			
Desk – Cabo Verde	Geneviève Hengen	Legation secretary	+352 247 82323
Latin America: Nicaragua, El Salvador			
Desk	Jean-Marc Lentz	Programme officer	+352 247 82448
Asia: Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar			
Desk	Peggy Frantzen	Legation advisor	+352 247 82449
Countries with projects			
Desk - Balkans	Jean-Marc Lentz	Programme officer	+352 247 82448
Desk – OPT, Afghanistan, Tunisia	Jean Damy	Chief drafter	+352 247 82354
Multilateral cooperation			
European Union			
Coordination	Peggy Frantzen	Legation advisor	+352 247 82449
Desk	Jean Damy	Chief editor	+352 247 82354
UN and specialised agencies			
Coordination	Ronald Dofing	Legation advisor, first rank	+352 247 82388
Desk	François Berg	Head of office	+352 247 88325
Desk	Natacha Gomes	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82479

OECD – DAC			
Representative at DAC	Ronald Dofing	Legation advisor, first rank	+352 247 82388
Desk - Evaluation	René Lauer	Government attaché, first degree	+352 247 82438
Desk - Statistics	Jean-Marc Lentz	Programme officer	+352 247 82448
Cooperation with NGOs			
Coordination/Framework agreements	Geneviève Hengen	Legation secretary	+352 247 82323
Accredications/Cofinancing	Frank Mertens	Drafter	+352 247 82359
Framework agreements/Cofinancing	Sarah Anjo	Senior chief inspector	+352 247 82440
Humanitarian action			
Coordination	Marianne Donven	Employee	+352 247 88382
Finance desk	François Berg	Head of office	+352 247 88325
Desk	Max Lamesch	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82373
Desk	Sara Bolliri	Project officer	+352 247 82347
emergency.lu desk	Samantha Ries	Drafter	+352 247 82328
	Gilles Hoffmann	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82428
Development education and awareness-raising			
Desk	Alexandra Allen	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82480
Microfinance			
Desk	Richard Philippart	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82481
Communication			
Desk	Alexandra Allen	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82480
Minister Romain Schneider's office			
Personal secretary	Dory Schmitz	Employee	+352 247 82307
General coordinator of the minister's three departments	Marc Mathekowitsch	General administrator	+352 247 76304
Embassies / Permanent Representations			
Ouagadougou Embassy	Georges Ternes	Chargé d'affaires ad interim	+226 503 01337
	Lyn Voegelé	Cooperation officer	+226 503 01338
	Marc Thein	Cooperation officer	+226 503 01339
Dakar Embassy	Sam Schreiner	Chargé d'affaires ad interim	+221 33 869 5962
	Catherine Decker	Project officer	+221 33 869 5962
Mali office	David Goebbels	Cooperation officer	+223 20201164
Praia Embassy	Marc de Bourcy	Chargé d'affaires ad interim	+238 261 9562
	Céleste Monteiro	Cooperation officer	+238 261 9562
Managua Embassy	Thierry Lippert	Chargé d'affaires ad interim	+505 2268 1881
	Jakub Dolezel	Cooperation officer	+505 2268 1881
Hanoi Embassy	Claude Jentgen	Chargé d'affaires ad interim	+8443 946 1414
	Aurélie Klein	Cooperation officer	+8443 946 1414
Pristina Embassy	Pierre Weber	Chargé d'affaires ad interim	+381 38 266 787
	Marie-Anne Marx	Cooperation officer	+381 38 226 787
Addis Ababa Permanent Representation to the African Union	Valérie Heyman	Cooperation officer	+238 261 9562
Brussels Permanent Representation to the European Union	Tim Kessler	Deputy legation advisor	+322 737 5792
New York Permanent Representation	Maité van der Vekene	Cooperation officer	+1 212 935 3589
Geneva Permanent Representation	Anne Weber	Cooperation officer	+41 22 919 1929

C. Useful links

The Law of 6 January 1996 on cooperation development was recently amended by the Law of 9 May 2012 (Memorial A – No 111, 1 June 2012, pp. 1496-1498)

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Politique-de-Cooperation-et-d-Action-humanitaire/Bases-legales>

Speeches

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Politique-de-Cooperation-et-d-Action-humanitaire/Discours>

Sector strategies

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Politique-de-Cooperation-et-d-Action-humanitaire/Strategies-et-orientations>

Chapter II

Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICPs)

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Politique-de-Cooperation-et-d-Action-humanitaire/Programmes-indicatifs-de-cooperations>

Lux-Development

www.luxdev.lu

Chapter IV

Multilateral organisations

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Partenaires-de-la-Cooperation-luxembourgeoise/Liens-vers-les-organisations-multilaterales>

Europeaid, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

Chapter VI and VII

The NGOs accredited in Luxembourg

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Partenaires-de-la-Cooperation-luxembourgeoise/Liens-vers-les-ONG-partenaires>

The NGO umbrella organisation, Cercle de Coopération

www.cercle.lu

Chapter VII

emergency.lu

www.emergency.lu

and on Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/emergency.lu?ref=ts&fref=ts>

Chapter VIII

Support for programmes

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/S-engager-dans-la-cooperation>

Chapter XI

The results of the 2013 evaluations

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Politique-de-Cooperation-et-d-Action-humanitaire/Evaluations>

Chapter XII

The interministerial committee

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Politique-de-Cooperation-et-d-Action-humanitaire/Comite-interministeriel-pour-la-cooperation-au-developpement>

Other

Organisation chart

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Qui-sommes-nous>

European Report on Development 2013

<http://www.erd-report.eu/erd/index.html>

UNDP Report on Human Development 2013

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/>

To order a copy of the book 'Une responsabilité en partage, trente ans de coopération luxembourgeoise au développement' by Laurent Moysse, send an email to

livre.cooperation@mae.etat.lu

To subscribe to News!, the newsletter from Luxembourg development cooperation, send an email to

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