



Luxembourg's development cooperation Annual report **2014**

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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Introduction by the Minister



Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Romain Schneider

Dear friends of Luxembourg's development cooperation,

It is my pleasure to present to you this annual report 2014 on Luxembourg development cooperation and to show you how we have tried to modernise our activity and make it even more effective, while still building on the important work done by my predecessors. The DAC mid-term review, which took place in January 2015, confirmed that we are on the right track. My staff have reviewed the results and weaknesses of our programmes with the partner countries with a view to preparing the fourth-generation Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICP). The first of these Programmes was signed with Cabo Verde in March on the occasion of the official visit by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke.

For our partners in West Africa, the Ebola crisis has definitely marked 2015 with its dramatic consequences on health, but also in the economic, financial and political sectors. The countries most directly affected by this crisis and those in the region as a whole have seen their development substantially impaired in terms of improving the well-being of their people.

It has also been a year of major political upheavals in Burkina Faso, where Luxembourg's development cooperation is accompanying the transition towards democracy. In Mali, the situation remains critical but, there too, we are ready to support the population in the north and south through a new ICP focusing on rural development. Two of the poorest regions in Niger – Diffa and Zinder – where the programmes for access to water were carried out, are now experiencing regional upheaval caused by Boko Haram coming from Nigeria. Here we are trying to complement our development action with humanitarian assistance, as we did during a period of intense crisis in Mali.

The growing insecurity in our partner countries has made our work more difficult and access impossible at times. I hereby salute everyone at Lux-Development, other agencies and professionals and NGO volunteers who work on the ground in spite of these less-than-ideal conditions. The same applies, but even more so, to our bilateral and multilateral humanitarian actors, who confront situations of conflict and crisis to help those in need, in particular the most vulnerable people. I am pleased that we have been able to extend the emergency.lu project with our partners in the private sector until 2020 in order to provide means of communication to members of the humanitarian community on the ground.

Unfortunately, during the past year, the NGO "Le Soleil dans la Main" lost two of its staff, the chairperson and a young volunteer, when an Air Algeria plane crashed as they were returning from a mission in the field to start a new project. Everyone in Luxembourg development cooperation has been deeply moved by these dramatic deaths.

During my various missions in our partner countries, I have been able to see the wealth of our bilateral relations and confirm the sound implementation of our projects and programmes. This was especially the case in El Salvador and Nicaragua, but also in Cabo Verde, Mali and Senegal.

In the autumn I had the pleasure of presenting to the Chamber of Deputies our action plan for development effectiveness, which encompasses both bilateral and multilateral activities. Its aim is to promote a more systematic application of the principles of ownership, alignment, transparency, mutual accountability and inclusive partnership, as well as the coordination and harmonisation of Luxembourg development cooperation activities on the ground. At the beginning of 2016 we will have the task of assessing the impact of this action plan.

At that point I will also present the legislative proposals which follow on from the government's future package of measures affecting development cooperation and especially the co-financing of NGOs' activities. I hope that we will find common ground with the NGOs, whose activities are very important both in terms of development cooperation and in the humanitarian field. Finally, their development education and awareness raising contributes hugely to making development cooperation an issue that a very large part of Luxembourgish public opinion actively supports.

2015 will be a pivotal year for development cooperation and I look forward to being able to share new experiences and new challenges with you: the post-2015 development agenda and its financing; Luxembourg's Presidency of the Council of the European Union and also the European Year for Development. I hope to see many of you at the various events throughout the coming year.

Romain Schneider
Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs

Meetings and trips made by The Minister in 2014

20 January

High-level meeting in Brussels on the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic

2-5 March



Visit by the Prime Minister, Xavier Bettel, to Cabo Verde

Partnership committee in Cabo Verde

18 March

Visit to Luxembourg by the President of the International Red Cross, Mr Peter Maurer

10-16 April

Partnership committee in El Salvador and Nicaragua

“Global partnership for effective development” high-level meeting in Mexico City

24-25 April



Development cooperation conference in Luxembourg

9 July

Visit to Luxembourg by Mr Jaime Miranda, El Salvador's Deputy Minister for International Cooperation

14-15 July

Informal development meeting in Florence

8 September

Partnership committee with Burkina Faso in Luxembourg

16 September

Partnership committee with Niger in Luxembourg

9 October



Visit to Luxembourg by Mr Antonio Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

19 May

Development Council in Brussels

22 May

Consultations with UN agencies in Geneva

1-5 June



Partnership committee in Mali and Senegal

3 July

Visit to Luxembourg by the Mongolian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Luvsanvandan Bold

3 July

Partnership committee with Laos in Luxembourg

13 October



Award ceremony held in Luxembourg of 5th European Microfinance Award

14 October

Visit to Luxembourg of Vietnamese Deputy Minister for Trade

24 October

Visit to Luxembourg of Mr David Tolbert, President of the International Center for Transitional Justice

11-12 December

Development Council in Brussels

15 December

High-level meeting of DAC in Paris

I. Luxembourg's official development assistance in 2014

1. An overview of official development assistance in 2014

The government's programme for the period 2013-2018 specifies that "*the government remains committed to strong, voluntary action in the field of development cooperation, which shall be maintained at 1% of GNI.*" This commitment was further strengthened by a decision of the government council of 3 October 2014, which established a minimum threshold for Luxembourg official development assistance (ODA) of 323 million euros.

In 2014, Luxembourg ODA amounted to 318 347 927 euros. As a percentage of gross national income (GNI), ODA in 2014 was 1,06%.

At international level, the official development assistance given by the members of the OECD's Development Aid Committee amounted to US\$ 135,2 billion – a similar amount to 2013. In absolute terms, the main donors are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan. As a percentage of GNI allocated to ODA, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom once again exceeded the objective of 0,7% set by the United Nations, while the average percentage of the member states of the OECD was 0,29%. The G7 countries provided 71% of ODA in 2014 and the contribution of the 28 countries in the European Union amounted to 74,5 billion – 0,41% of their GNI.

Global bilateral aid to the least developed countries dropped 16% compared to 2013. In contrast, Luxembourg increased it by 12,62%, some 102 million euros, or 44% of the total allocated to bilateral aid. Global bilateral aid to Africa also decreased by 5% compared to 2013, while Luxembourg's aid increased by 9,96%, a total of 105 million euros in 2014, i.e. 45% of bilateral aid.

Since 2000, the year of the launch of the Millennium Development Goals, official development assistance worldwide has increased by 66%.

2. ODA in 2014 by Ministry

In 2014, the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs managed and implemented 85,46% of official development assistance, i.e. 272 060 million euros (of which 267 807 million euros was managed by the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs).

The remaining 14,54% came from contributions made by the Ministry of Finance (7,82%), several other ministries (1,65%) and the share of Luxembourg's contribution to the EU's general budget – apart from the European Development Fund (EDF) – allocated by the European Commission for the purposes of development cooperation in 2014 (16.14 million euros, i.e. 5,07% of Luxembourg's ODA).

We should note in this respect that Luxembourg's assistance via all the EU's bodies, including Luxembourg's contribution to the EDF, amounted to almost 26,06 million euros.

The table below gives a detailed view of expenditure by budget item and by ministry in 2014 notified as ODA to the OECD's Development Aid Committee (DAC).

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2014 OAD
	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs	284 480 192 €	272 059 543 €
	Policy department	12 635 002 €	2 619 968 €
01.2.11.300	Civil or military crisis management missions and observation and support missions organised by Luxembourg and/or international organisations: staff expenditure	11 961 €	8 021 €
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	44 770 €	26 805 €
01.2.35.030	Mandatory contributions to the various budgets and other joint expenditure of international institutions and associated fees; other international expenditure	6 102 303 €	1 083 611 €
01.2.35.031	Subsidies to international institutions and organisations; subsidies for funding international relief and solidarity actions	1 325 000 €	1 009 377 €
01.2.35.032	Mandatory contributions to peacekeeping operations under the aegis of international organisations and to the EU's crisis management mechanisms	5 050 968 €	352 153 €
01.2.35.060	Voluntary contributions to civil or military crisis management missions run by international organisations	100 000 €	140 000 €
	Directorate of International Economic Relations	2 115 000 €	1 502 463 €
01.3.35.040	Economic and technical assistance, humanitarian action and training initiatives at the international level	2 115 000 €	1 502 463 €
	Directorate of Immigration	35 000 €	130 450 €
01.4.12.300	Direct and indirect expenditure connected with the return of persons in irregular situations	35 000 €	130 450 €
	Directorate of Development Cooperation	268 580 770 €	267 806 663 €
01.7.11.300	Statutory indemnities and expenditure on staff on cooperation missions	1 094 420 €	1 090 589 €
01.7.12.011	Expenditures for staff assigned abroad?	20 000 €	19 415 €
01.7.12.012	Travel and accommodation expenses; statutory foreign travel expenses for staff assigned to development cooperation and humanitarian action missions	500 000 €	426 291 €
01.7.12.050	Shipping	4 860 €	3 915 €
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	410 000 €	382 502 €
01.7.12.070	Hire and maintenance of IT equipment	15 000 €	10 971 €
01.7.12.120	Experts' fees and study fees	100 €	27 875 €
01.7.12.140	Actions to inform Luxembourg public opinion and raise awareness regarding development cooperation	90 000 €	106 195 €
01.7.12.190	Training, study and research actions; seminars and conferences	110 000 €	22 583 €
01.7.12.250	Cooperation offices in the developing countries	420 000 €	411 902 €
01.7.12.300	Monitoring, control and evaluation of development cooperation projects and programmes	635 000 €	608 882 €
01.7.32.020	Development cooperation leave: compensation and flat-rate allowances	45 000 €	60 000 €
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	2 000 000 €	1 838 816 €
01.7.33.010	Subsidies to Cercle de Coopération des organisations non gouvernementales and other measures to promote development cooperation	330 000 €	330 000 €
01.7.35.000	Development cooperation: contributions to economic and technical assistance programmes and to European Union humanitarian action; various expenditure with the same purpose	8 085 000 €	9 235 568 €

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2014 OAD
01.7.35.030	Development cooperation: contribution to thematic programmes and priorities of international institutions other than the European Union	16 984 000 €	16 973 993 €
01.7.35.031	Development cooperation: voluntary contributions to budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	23 012 160 €	23 002 160 €
01.7.35.032	Development cooperation: mandatory contributions to budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	427 000 €	247 114 €
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	35 000 000 €	35 013 613 €
31.7.74.250	Cooperation offices in developing countries: purchases	64 650 €	60 070 €
DCF	Development Cooperation Fund	180 448 000 €	181 034 908 €
	Reimbursements		-3 100 698 €
	Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	550 000 €	330 152 €
02.0.35.030	Contributions and subscriptions to UNESCO	251 000 €	131 852 €
02.0.35.061	Subscriptions to the International Organisation of the Francophonie	299 000 €	198 300 €
	Ministry of Finance	11 591 200 €	24 893 420 €
34.0.54.030	Contribution and replenishment to programmes run by the Bretton Wood institutions and other interventions benefiting developing countries	4 500 000 €	4 240 000 €
34.0.54.031	Participation in EBRD and EIB programmes, as well as other European institutions' programmes; other interventions benefiting Mediterranean countries and countries in transition	4 000 000 €	2 400 000 €
34.0.54.032	Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF): banking training actions benefiting countries in transition and developing countries	950 000 €	763 333 €
34.0.54.034	Participation in the Asian Development Bank and Fund's programmes	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
34.0.54.036	Participation in the African Development Bank and Fund's programmes	100 €	-
34.0.84.070	European Investment Bank: increase in the Grand Duchy's subscription via payment in cash; payments of deposits on bank's own assets pledged under financial agreements with non-EU countries	100 €	-
34.0.84.091	World Bank Group: increase and adjustment of the Grand Duchy's subscription via cash payment	100 €	-
34.0.84.098	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Grand Duchy's subscription via cash payment	100 €	-
34.0.84.105	Asian Development Bank: increase and adjustment of the Grand Duchy's subscription to the registered capital via cash payment	640 700 €	-
34.0.84.123	Council of Europe Development Bank: increase in the Grand Duchy's subscription via cash payment	100 €	-
34.0.84.237	Treasury bills issued and to be issued for the benefit of international financial organisations: provision for sovereign debt fund in order to cover the bills' amortisation	-	15 604 249 €
Fund to combat	Fund to combat drug trafficking	-	385 838 €
Art 5	European Union		16 140 598 €
Art. 5 deposit by order	Contribution to the EU budget	2 968 000 000,00 €	16 140 598 €
	Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform	88 564 242 €	4 700 168 €
08.0.11.000	Officials' salaries	88 564 242 €	4 700 168 €
	Ministry of Health	337 000 €	224 046 €
14.0.35.060	Contributions to international bodies	337 000 €	224 046 €

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2014 OAD
	Total net ODA		318 347 927 €
	GNI	1,06 %	29 970 000 000 €

Distribution of ODA in %

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs – not Directorate for Development Cooperation	1,34 %	85,46 %
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Directorate for Development Cooperation	84,12 %	
Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	0,10 %	
Ministry of the Civil Service and Administrative Reform	1,48 %	1,65 %
Ministry of Health	0,07 %	
Ministry of Finance	7,82 %	7,82 %
Contribution to the EU budget	5,07 %	5,07 %
	100 %	100 %

3. Breakdown of ODA by type of cooperation in 2014

The table below gives the distribution by type of cooperation of all Luxembourg's 2014 ODA expenditure, following the rules of the DAC.

This reveals that bilateral cooperation (as defined by DAC) represents 72,10% of all expenditure (DCF and budget items) against 27,90% expended on multilateral cooperation.

Humanitarian aid, which is included in bilateral cooperation, was 12,58% of ODA in 2014.

NGOs administered over a quarter of bilateral cooperation (27,92%) and a fifth (20,13%) of global 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 on p.14).

Distribution of gross ODA		% of bilateral cooperation	% of ODA	of which humanitarian aid component	% bilateral humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Gross bilateral cooperation	231 774 746,53 €	100,00 %	72,10 %	40 430 662,08 €	17,44 %	12,58 %
Programmes and projects implemented by Lux-Development	91 768 671,07 €	39,59 %	28,55 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Programmes and projects implemented by multilateral agencies and programmes	42 323 498,49 €	18,26 %	13,17 %	19 783 654,32 €	48,93 %	6,15 %
Other bilateral programmes and projects (BI-MFA other than by NGOs and agencies)	17 623 249,43 €	7,60 %	5,48 %	4 700 639,92 €	11,63 %	1,46 %
Cooperation implemented by NGOs	64 708 961,31 €	27,92 %	20,13 %	14 676 031,82 €	36,30 %	4,57 %
by national NGOs	53 032 608,16 €	22,88 %	16,50 %	8 275 579,62 €	20,47 %	2,57 %
by international NGOs	10 379 146,59 €	4,48 %	3,23 %	6 350 000,00 €	15,71 %	1,98 %
by NGOs based in a developing country	1 297 206,56 €	0,56 %	0,40 %	50 452,20 €	0,12 %	0,02 %

Distribution of gross ODA		% of bilateral cooperation	% of ODA	of which humanitarian aid component	% bilateral humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Support for programmes	3 254 685,86 €	1,40 %	1,01 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Other	12 095 680,37 €	5,22 %	3,76 %	1 270 336,02 €	3,14 %	0,40 %

Distribution of gross ODA		% of bilateral cooperation	% of ODA	of which humanitarian aid component	% bilateral humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Gross multilateral cooperation	89 673 878,24 €	100 %	27,90 %			
United Nations organisations	36 918 665,86 €	41,17 %	11,49 %			
European Union institutions	25 356 795,33 €	28,28 %	7,89 %			
World Bank & IMF	17 015 000,00 €	18,97 %	5,29 %			
Regional development banks	6 866 549,26 €	7,66 %	2,14 %			
Other	3 516 867,79 €	3,92 %	1,09 %			
Gross ODA	321 448 624,77 €					
Revenue	-3 100 697,92 €					
Net ODA (excl. revenue)	318 347 926,85 €					

4. Breakdown of ODA by intervention sectors in 2014



Burkina Faso - Welding instruction

The following table gives the breakdown by sector of all Luxembourg ODA expenditure in 2014.

In 2014, Luxembourg's development cooperation continued to focus on sectors under the category of infrastructure and social services, which make up 36,91% of total aid (and almost 45% of bilateral aid). Within this category, education and health (17,31% and 13,84% respectively of bilateral aid) remain the main sectors of Luxembourg's development cooperation.

The category of infrastructure and economic services made up 6,08% of aid (7,64% of bilateral aid), the main sub-category being that of investments in the sector of banks and financial services (5,25% of bilateral aid).

The category of production sectors made up 4,53% of ODA in 2014 (5,93% of bilateral aid), in the main allocated to agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Support for cross-cutting issues represented 5,90% of ODA (7,76% of bilateral aid).

We should note that, under multilateral ODA, a large part of the investments (79,70%) cannot be allocated to a precise sector. This can be explained by the nature of multilateral aid, which is made up of direct contributions, mandatory or voluntary, to the multilateral agencies' general budget.

Sector-based breakdown of bilateral and multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Infrastructure and social services	104 112 764,30 €	44,92 %	14 531 153,50 €	16,20 %	118 643 917,80 €	36,91 %
Education	40 113 442,61 €	17,31 %	2 150 000,00 €	2,40 %	42 263 442,61 €	13,15 %
education, unspecified level	6 187 242,02 €	2,67 %	-	0,00 %	6 187 242,02 €	1,92 %
basic education	15 782 050,49 €	6,81 %	2 150 000,00 €	2,40 %	17 932 050,49 €	5,58 %
Secondary education	17 774 926,01 €	7,67 %	-	0,00 %	17 774 926,01 €	5,53 %
post-secondary education	369 224,09 €	0,16 %	-	0,00 %	369 224,09 €	0,11 %
Health	32 069 324,03 €	13,84 %	6 550 000,00 €	7,30 %	38 619 324,03 €	12,01 %
general health	16 898 593,76 €	7,29 %	150 000,00 €	0,17 %	17 048 593,76 €	5,30 %
basic health	15 170 730,27 €	6,55 %	6 400 000,00 €	7,14 %	21 570 730,27 €	6,71 %
Population policies/ Programmes and Reproductive Health	4 342 923,39 €	1,87 %	3 750 000,00 €	4,18 %	8 092 923,39 €	2,52 %
Water and Sanitation	9 875 703,51 €	4,26 %	-	0,00 %	9 875 703,51 €	3,07 %
Government and civil society	11 401 282,41 €	4,92 %	1 281 153,50 €	1,43 %	12 682 435,91 €	3,95 %
government and civil society - general	10 280 809,07 €	4,44 %	840 000,00 €	0,94 %	11 120 809,07 €	3,46 %
<i>fiscal policy and support for fiscal administration</i>	500 041,93 €	0,22 %	-	0,00 %	500 041,93 €	0,16 %
<i>democratic participation and civil society</i>	1 331 507,92 €	0,57 %	-	0,00 %	1 331 507,92 €	0,41 %
conflicts, peace and security	1 120 473,34 €	0,48 %	441 153,50 €	0,49 %	1 561 626,84 €	0,49 %
Other social Infrastructure and services	6 310 088,35 €	2,72 %	800 000,00 €	0,89 %	7 110 088,35 €	2,21 %
Infrastructure and economic services	17 697 996,93 €	7,64 %	1 853 993,00 €	2,07 %	19 551 989,93 €	6,08 %
Transport and storage	260 000,00 €	0,11 %	-	0,00 %	260 000,00 €	0,08 %
Communications	2 197 537,28 €	0,95 %	-	0,00 %	2 197 537,28 €	0,68 %
Energy generation and supply	3 071 770,14 €	1,33 %	53 993,00 €	0,06 %	3 125 763,14 €	0,97 %
Banking and financial services	12 168 689,50 €	5,25 %	1 800 000,00 €	2,01 %	13 968 689,50 €	4,35 %
Business and other services	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %
Production	13 734 369,54 €	5,93 %	820 000,00 €	0,91 %	14 554 369,54 €	4,53 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10 310 140,93 €	4,45 %	-	0,00 %	10 310 140,93 €	3,21 %
Mineral resources and mining; construction	2 004 259,53 €	0,86 %	820 000,00 €	0,91 %	2 824 259,53 €	0,88 %
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %
Tourism	1 419 969,08 €	0,61 %	-	0,00 %	1 419 969,08 €	0,44 %
Multi-sector and cross-cutting issues	17 975 901,41 €	7,76 %	1 000 000,00 €	1,12 %	18 975 901,41 €	5,90 %
Environmental protection	1 892 495,18 €	0,82 %	1 000 000,00 €	1,12 %	2 892 495,18 €	0,90 %
Other multisectors	16 083 406,23 €	6,94 %	-	0,00 %	16 083 406,23 €	5,00 %
multisector aid	7 873 198,58 €	3,40 %	-	0,00 %	7 873 198,58 €	2,45 %
urban development and management	347 480,39 €	0,15 %	-	0,00 %	347 480,39 €	0,11 %
rural development	6 856 491,04 €	2,96 %	-	0,00 %	6 856 491,04 €	2,13 %
non-agricultural alternative development	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %
multisector education and training	1 006 236,22 €	0,43 %	-	0,00 %	1 006 236,22 €	0,31 %
research/scientific institutions	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %

Sector-based breakdown of bilateral and multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Food development aid/food security	2 253 662,96 €	0,97 %	-	0,00 %	2 253 662,96 €	0,70 %
Humanitarian aid	40 430 662,08 €	17,44 %	-	0,00 %	40 430 662,08 €	12,58 %
Emergency response	34 274 669,78 €	14,79 %	-	0,00 %	34 274 669,78 €	10,66 %
material relief assistance and services	29 385 465,66 €	12,68 %	-	0,00 %	29 385 465,66 €	9,14 %
emergency food aid	28 925,00 €	0,01 %	-	0,00 %	28 925,00 €	0,01 %
relief co-ordination; protection and support services	4 860 279,12 €	2,10 %	-	0,00 %	4 860 279,12 €	1,51 %
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	3 417 469,16 €	1,47 %	-	0,00 %	3 417 469,16 €	1,06 %
Disaster prevention and preparedness	2 738 523,14 €	1,18 %	-	0,00 %	2 738 523,14 €	0,85 %
Administrative costs of donors	18 139 770,06 €	7,83 %	-	0,00 %	18 139 770,06 €	5,64 %
Promotion of development awareness	2 408 560,71 €	1,04 %	-	0,00 %	2 408 560,71 €	0,75 %
Refugees in donor countries	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %	-	0,00 %
Unallocated/unspecified	15 021 058,55 €	6,48 %	71 468 731,74 €	79,70 %	86 489 790,29 €	26,91 %
				0,00 %	-	0,00 %
Total bilateral and multilateral aid broken down by sector	231 774 746,53 €	100,00 %	89 673 878,24 €	100,00 %	321 448 624,77 €	100,00 %

5. The Development Cooperation Fund in 2014

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

The state budget provided the DCF with 180 448 000 euros in 2014; added to this are the assets available on 1 January, i.e. 4,066 million euros, as well as revenue during the year (3,101 million euros) – essentially reimbursements from NGOs of funds not disbursed on projects co-financed by the Ministry.

In 2014, a total of 181,035 million euros was disbursed through the DCF. Half of this amount (50,69%, i.e. 91,77 million euros) was granted to the agency Lux-Development as the state's principal partner in implementing 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 11,64% of the funds disbursed.



Niger - Bricklaying training centre



Disbursements through the DCF in 2014 by heading

	ODA	%
Programmes and projects implemented by Lux-Development	91 768 671,07 €	50,69 %
Programmes and projects implemented by multilateral agencies and programmes	21 065 984,46 €	11,64 %
Other bilateral programmes and projects	25 537 683,25 €	14,11 %
Cooperation with NGOs (framework agreements, co-financing and administrative expenses)	35 171 429,39 €	19,43 %
Support for programmes	3 194 685,98 €	1,76 %
Humanitarian aid	4 233 269,92 €	2,34 %
Various	63 184,02 €	0,03 %
Total	181 034 908,09 €	100,00 %

6. The story of official development assistance

The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the resolution 2626 on 24 October 1970, at its 25th session. This resolution confirmed that “the primary responsibility for developing countries growth 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 developed countries procure them assistance through increased financial resources and adopt more favourable economic and commercial policies for them.” 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 0,28% in 1991 (1,262 billion Luxembourg francs).

On 31 July 1991, the government council 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 0,31% 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), Luxembourg achieved for the first time the target of 0,7% of gross national income (GNI), and became one of the top five donor countries in the world in percentage terms. Subsequent years confirmed this commitment, with ODA never falling below this threshold.

In 2009, Luxembourg's official assistance exceeded the target of 1% of GNI for the first time, with disbursements of €297,817 million (1,11% of GNI).



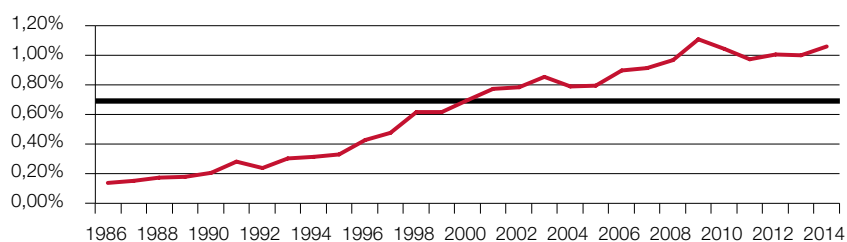
Vietnam - Local development and climate change adaptation in Hué province

Official development assistance since 1985 in terms of gross national income

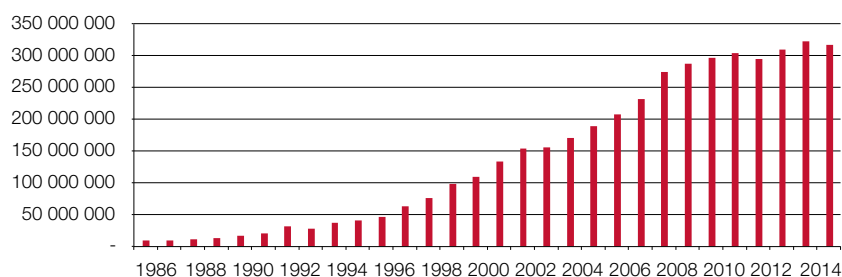
Year	Net ODA	GNI	ODA as a percentage of GNI
1985	9 082 818,75 €	6 536 208 567,70 €	0,14 %
1986	9 672 805,34 €	7 005 669 324,91 €	0,14 %
1987	11 110 587,78 €	7 370 147 174,39 €	0,15 %
1988	14 201 572,14 €	8 058 002 126,93 €	0,18 %
1989	16 566 228,47 €	9 109 318 565,49 €	0,18 %
1990	20 751 910,64 €	10 001 065 942,16 €	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 %
1996	63 077 000,00 €	14 705 000 000,00 €	0,43 %

Year	Net ODA	GNI	ODA as a percentage of GNI
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	323 037 939,00 €	32 284 000 000,00 €	1,00 %
2014	318 347 926,85 €	29 970 000 000,00 €	1,06 %

Relationship between ODA and GNI 1985-2014



ODA 1985-2014 in volume terms



2015 – European Year for Development



2015 is a pivotal year for development cooperation: 2015 is the last year of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – as such it will be the year when stock is taken of what has been achieved since the Millennium Summit of 2000, as well as being the year when the Sustainable Development Goals which replace the MDGs will be finalised. Therefore, the year could not have been better chosen as the European Year for Development (EYD 2015).

By decision of the Council and of the Parliament of 14 April 2014, 2015 was decreed the European Year for Development, with a slogan of “Our World, our Dignity, our Future”.

The initiative EYD 2015 is an attempt to raise public awareness and place the EU's role in international development in the spotlight. Luxembourg will have a special role to play, since it will take on the presidency of the EU in the second half of 2015 and is a Member State that for many years has had a substantial development cooperation policy. EYD 2015 is a unique opportunity to improve the level of citizen knowledge in all Member States and to involve new actors in development cooperation, such as the private sector, the European institutions in Luxembourg, young people and many others.

Mr Ben Fayot has been appointed Special Ambassador for the European Year for Development by the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Romain Schneider. Luxembourg submitted a national work programme to the European Commission on 31 August 2014 with, at the national level¹, the support of the European Year coordinating group.

2014 was, therefore, devoted to the preparation of activities. An initial press conference was organised in May 2014 in order to start a discussion with the various media on the possible press needs in terms of the information required to communicate about the EYD. Individual meetings with some of the major Luxembourg media outlets also took place in order to raise their awareness further. The first activity took place in November at the student fair in order to raise young people's awareness of job opportunities in the development sector and to make an initial approach to the public on the EYD.

The Directorate of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs is in charge of the coordination of the EYD at the European and national level. Due to the presidency, the closing ceremony of the EYD at the European level will be held in Luxembourg in December 2015.

For further information, please consult the website: <https://europa.eu/eyd2015/en/luxembourg>

¹ European Commission representation in Luxembourg, the European Parliament Information Office, Cercle of NGOs, LuxDev and Mr Ben Fayot, Special Ambassador for the EYD.

Multilateral cooperation commitments in the health sector

Global Health strategy



On 25 April 2014, Luxembourg's development cooperation published its new global health sector strategy, which aims to inform Luxembourg's development cooperation partners about its priorities in the health sector, to guide the actions of the various actors receiving government financing and to emphasise the importance that Luxembourg gives to global health. The new strategy is inspired by the international framework for global health: firstly, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are still relevant, and, secondly, the debate on the new post-2015 development agenda. Health is a key element in eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development. It plays a dual role: it is a determining factor of economic growth, while also being a cause and effect of poverty. Health has a significant multisectoral dimension, since it is closely linked to other sectors such as nutrition, education, environment, water and sanitation, gender, etc. The new global health strategy takes these different factors into account.

The overarching goal of this new strategy is Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which is also part of the debate on the single health goal for the post-2015 period. Luxembourg's development cooperation is working to achieve UHC through three strategic objectives, namely:

- health system strengthening (HSS),
- the fight against communicable diseases,
- women and children's health.

In specifying these priorities, the global health strategy guides the actions of the bilateral and multilateral partners in this area and at the same time acts as a frame of reference for the interventions of NGOs.

International Health Partnership IHP+

Romain Schneider, Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, went to Geneva on 22 May 2014 in order to sign the International Health Partnership Global Compact (IHP+) in the presence of the WHO Director-General, Margaret Chan. The IHP+ is managed by the WHO together with the World Bank and its Secretariat is in Geneva. The Partnership was created to implement the principles of aid effectiveness in the health sector. Its signatories are governments of both developing and donor countries, as well as UN agencies and civil society.

UNAIDS

In 2014, Luxembourg was the Board member on the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB), representing its constituency, which includes Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal. Luxembourg coordinated the positions of the four constituency members on the various topics on the agenda of the two PCB meetings held in 2014, from 1-3 July and 9-11 December. The positions taken by Luxembourg while on the Board have managed to influence a number of decisions taken, especially regarding the role of HIV/AIDS in the post-2015 development agenda, as well as regarding paediatric treatment and social protection. The decisions of the 34th PCB (July 2014) on the post-2015 agenda item have been communicated officially by the Chair (Australia) and the Vice-Chair (Zimbabwe) of the PCB to the President of the General Assembly of the United

Nations, to the Secretary-General, as well as to the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals. At the end of the year, Luxembourg handed over the Board seat to the Netherlands to represent our constituency.

In October 2014, the annual bilateral consultations with UNAIDS took place to take stock of the relations between Luxembourg and the Joint Programme. The consultations were chaired by UNAIDS' Executive Director, Michel Sidibé, and the results were very positive on both sides. Luxembourg is not simply regarded as a reliable, long-term donor but also as a strong political ally supporting UNAIDS on issues that are sometimes very sensitive, thus contributing the required influence and political weight to push them forward. It was also during these consultations that UNAIDS invited Luxembourg to become the champion of its new "90-90-90" treatment target, an invitation which Luxembourg accepted with pleasure.

"90-90-90" follows on from "Treatment 2015", which aimed to provide treatment for 15 million people infected with HIV by December 2015; this objective will be achieved or even exceeded by the spring of 2015. "90-90-90" goes much further, specifying that, by 2020, 90% of persons living with HIV will know their HIV status, 90% of persons diagnosed with HIV will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90% of persons receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression. For the first time, these objectives apply to the entire population – adults, children, key populations, etc. Even though "90-90-90" is a treatment target at its core, it includes some key aspects of prevention and a comprehensive combination prevention approach is essential to fight the epidemic.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

After a fruitful replenishment of its resources in 2013 to cover the 2014-2016 period, the Global Fund (GF) rolled out its new funding model in all its beneficiary countries.

Following the pledging conference in December 2013, at which Luxembourg committed to contributing 2,5 million euros per year for the 2014-2016 period, Minister Schneider met the Executive Director of the Global Fund, Dr Mark Dybul, in Geneva on 22 May 2014 to sign the new multi-annual contribution agreement between the two parties.

The pledging conference managed to mobilise a large part of the funds required for the 2014-2016 replenishment cycle, but a gap remained between the projected needs and the resources mobilised. The contributions from the United States and the United Kingdom were both tied to a condition of percentages, with the US contribution not being permitted to exceed one third of the Fund's total resources and the UK contribution restricted to one tenth. In 2014, any additional contribution to the Fund had the effect of releasing matching funds from the United States and the United Kingdom. Therefore, Luxembourg decided to allocate 500 000 euros as an additional contribution, which in turn released 250 000 euros from the American contribution. The announcement of this additional contribution by Luxembourg was made by Prime Minister Xavier Bettel at the Global Citizen Festival organised as a fringe event of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2014 in New York. The Prime Minister also met the Executive Director of the Global Fund, Dr Mark Dybul, while in New York.



Working meeting between Minister Romain Schneider and Mark Dybul, Executive Director of the Global Fund

Action plan for development effectiveness 2014-2016

Following Minister Schneider's speech to the Chamber of Deputies on 5 November 2014, Luxembourg's development cooperation produced for the first time an action plan to strengthen the effectiveness of its development cooperation. This document covering the years 2014-2016 is based on the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation as specified in Busan in 2011 and developed in Mexico City from 15 to 16 April 2014. In addition, it is based on the recommendations of the DAC peer review of Luxembourg in 2012 and grounded in the UN's continuing work on the post-2015 situation.

The aim of the action plan is to promote the more systematic application of the principles of ownership, alignment, transparency, mutual accountability and inclusive partnership, as well as the coordination and harmonisation of Luxembourg development cooperation activities on the ground.

Planning, implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the development effectiveness plan will be carried out in a cross-cutting way using the existing tools of Luxembourg's development cooperation, especially with the partner countries.

Objectives of the development effectiveness action plan

The objectives listed below are aligned to a large extent with the Global Partnership monitoring framework, while adding some objectives specific to Luxembourg's development cooperation:

- Quantity and quality
- Concentration policy
- Inclusive partnerships
- Alignment
- Predictability
- Transparency and mutual accountability
- Coordination and harmonisation
- Taxation and mobilisation of internal resources

The action plan includes a matrix to monitor the use of the principles of aid effectiveness and takes stock of relationships with the partner countries using these principles:

1. Use of national systems
2. Taxation and 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

The action plan will be reviewed in 2016 in the light of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the progress made. By then, the objectives and principles will have been integrated systematically and to the greatest possible extent in the new Indicative Cooperation Programmes with the partner countries and in the other tools connecting Luxembourg's development cooperation with its partners.

II. Cooperation with the main partner countries

Africa . Central America . Asia . Middle East . Balkans





The Indicative Cooperation Programmes as tools to develop inclusive partnerships



Nicaragua - Students being given welding training

A key principle of Luxembourg's development cooperation is its geographical concentration on nine partner countries, particularly Cabo Verde, Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger, Laos, Vietnam, Nicaragua and El Salvador¹. In all these countries, the Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) are aligned with the medium-term and long-term national development strategies. Luxembourg's programmes are wholly integrated into the priorities and timescales of these national strategies and guarantee the partner countries predictable financing over a period of 4 to 5 years.

The approach is adapted to suit the degree of development of the partner countries. The use of a mixture of arrangements and tools (e.g. sector-based budget support, budgeted aid, mutual funds, operational partnership agreements) aims to strengthen the use of the national systems.

Thus the ICPs guarantee inclusive partnerships as specified in Busan in 2011 and developed in Mexico City from 15 to 16 April 2014 at the high-level forum of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. They lay down the framework for coordination and harmonisation with other donors' action, as well as the involvement of the private sector, especially in the sector of vocational training, where Luxembourg often takes the leading role. They also include direct strategic support for civil society actors in the partner countries, to improve good local governance, to assist with the process of fiscal reform or simply to reach the most marginalised populations.

Some new developments in 2014 should be noted with regard to this overall approach, which is intrinsically connected with the action plan for development cooperation effectiveness.

The identification of the first 4th generation Indicative Cooperation Programme between Luxembourg and Cabo Verde allowed these effectiveness principles to be followed even better. The identification procedure was very participatory both on the Cabo Verde side and on the part of the other donors, with the aim that the result be determined in genuine partnership and be part of the technical and financial partners' and the Cabo Verde government's overall efforts. Given the recommendations of the ICP evaluators, special attention has been given to defining the indicators in the ICP that enable its impact to be assessed. Since Luxembourg's intervention in Cabo Verde sits firmly within the framework of sector-based programmes, it is possible to identify existing indicators at no additional administrative cost to the partner country.

Finally, it must be noted that Cabo Verde, as a middle-income country and member of ECOWAS, has an interest for the Luxembourg private sector. ICP 4 attempts to assist with this interest, without moving towards tied aid, especially in the renewable energy sector and in respect of the renewable energy vocational training centre built under the current ICP.

Therefore, in the case of Cabo Verde, Luxembourg's development cooperation is attempting to continue its commitment while also helping to diversify bilateral relationships, especially in economic terms.

¹ Kosovo has a special status, as do the Occupied Palestinian Territories



Mali - The new ICP with this partner country of Luxembourg's development cooperation is exclusively focused on rural development

This same approach was also attempted with another Luxembourg partner country, Vietnam. It was confirmed at the partnership committee in Hanoi in September 2014 that there would be no new ICP with Vietnam, another middle-income country. The time remaining until the end of 2015 must therefore be used by both sides to strengthen bilateral economic relations. Various methods are being used, including a programme involving the supervisory body of the financial sector in Vietnam, a project to be implemented with the Luxembourg Biobank and, finally, work on the green growth strategy in Vietnam. Luxembourg's development cooperation will continue the implementation of the current programmes and projects until their completion and until relations are established, as part of this diversification, following the completion of the current ICP at the end of 2015.

It appears to be more difficult to diversify bilateral relations with another development cooperation partner country, El Salvador.

2014 has also seen, in addition to the case of Cabo Verde, intensive work done on identifying the new ICP with Mali. With the crisis over and taking into account the special situation of agriculture, especially the family situation, it was decided to focus the new ICP exclusively on rural development. In this case, too, the identification process has been very inclusive and participatory. There was also a need to align Luxembourg's various agents with this objective and to ensure consistency and complementarity between them. The University of Luxembourg is a new partner in this ICP, as well as a Luxembourg based NGO, SOS Faim, for a in the rural microfinance sector. Malian civil society will also be one of the actors in the next ICP, as part of the efforts to support decentralisation. In order to manage this step, a member of the Luxembourg embassy in Dakar was assigned to Bamako for one year from May 2014.

In order to guarantee consistency between actors in implementing an ICP, Luxembourg's development cooperation will attempt to sign, with all the bilateral and multilateral actors on the ground, a memorandum of understanding which stipulates consistency and specifies the correct sequence of the results to be achieved. Follow-up occurs during the steering committees. An initial memorandum of understanding was signed with the partners in Senegal and will be implemented under the responsibility of the embassy in Dakar. A similar step

will be carried out in Cabo Verde and Mali when the formulation of the programmes and projects is finalised.

Among the specific features to be noted in the ICPs with the partner countries in 2014, it must be pointed out that, in the case of Senegal, this year will enable the definitive introduction of the budgeted aid system, that is, support which follows the national procedures and is recorded in the national budget, but remains wholly traceable throughout the process. This arrangement has required adaptations to the Senegalese public finances but at the same time has been a partial precursor to what needs to be put into place next based on WAE-MU's decisions. Other donors, including the Member States of the EU, are following the introduction of this new arrangement with interest – it may be adopted by others. This work has enabled Luxembourg's development cooperation to cooperate closely with the Court of Auditors and the Senegalese IGF (Inspectorate of Finances) and to see that intervention in sector-based programmes involves many more responsibilities and partnerships than the implementation of projects.

In Burkina Faso, 2014 also marked the switch from projects to sector-based programmes and joint funding. Due to its participation in the troika of donors to Burkina Faso, Luxembourg's development cooperation has acquired increased visibility and responsibility. As a consequence of the political events at the end of October/beginning of November and the start of a phase of political transition, the implementation of the ICP slowed down a little, until it was certain that all the funds had reached their recipients. The procedure for identifying a new ICP began with the transitional authorities but will only be completed after the elections and the formation of the resulting new government.

With the other partner countries, such as Niger, Laos and Nicaragua, the implementation of the ICPs hit its stride in 2014, with no specific difficulties apart from the worsening security situation in Niger. This was when we took the fundamental decision to extend the programme with Nicaragua and to take over a major water, hygiene and sanitation project in Niger from Denmark when the latter withdrew from the country. This case demonstrated the technical and administrative complexity of delegated cooperation during the cycle of a project.

វិធី តម្រូវសាមញ្ញ : ប្រតិភ័ណ្ឌ

៥. រៀបរយបញ្ជីលេខសម្រាប់ការប្រៀបធៀបលេខ >, <, =

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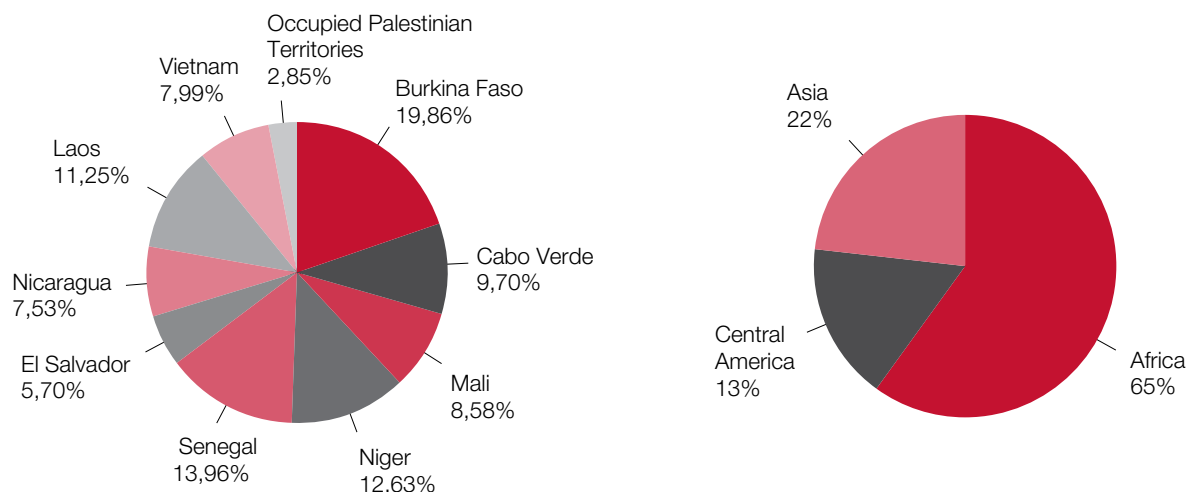
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Disbursements in the partner countries in 2014

Partner country	Lux-Development and other partners	Specialist/UN agencies	NGO
Africa	59 432 132,65 €	5 734 692,45 €	6 904 354,73 €
Burkina Faso	19 683 378,36 €	450 000,00 €	2 855 436,86 €
Cabo Verde	9 365 100,53 €	1 103 986,81 €	593 368,07 €
Mali	6 866 383,24 €	-	1 445 877,27 €
Niger	11 597 629,81 €	1 023 535,64 €	1 224 543,09 €
Senegal	11 919 640,71 €	3 157 170,00 €	785 129,45 €
Central America	12 245 250,27 €	2 037 752,44 €	745 475,31 €
El Salvador	4 944 591,46 €	1 300 000,00 €	442 829,07 €
Nicaragua	7 300 658,81 €	737 752,44 €	302 646,24 €
Asia	17 296 367,72 €	4 440 043,27 €	1 977 614,64 €
Laos	9 433 531,34 €	2 383 280,65 €	1 080 075,24 €
Vietnam	6 942 172,74 €	1 696 762,62 €	538 937,78 €
Occupied Palestinian Territories	920 663,65 €	360 000,00 €	358 601,62 €
Total	88 973 750,64 €	12 212 488,16 €	9 627 444,69 €

Other countries	Lux-Development and other partners	Specialist/UN agencies	NGO
Total	12 122 570,54 €	2 620 996,60 €	320 212,34 €
Afghanistan	1 700 000,00 €	946 488,63 €	-
Mongolia	2 015 847,85 €	412 757,97 €	-
Rwanda	36 145,97 €	-	320 212,34 €
Kosovo	5 428 818,46 €	1 261 750,00 €	-
Montenegro	822 312,37 €	-	-
Serbia	2 119 445,89 €	-	-

Cooperation by preferred partner country

Humanitarian action and food aid	Support for programmes	Cooperation office	Various	Total 2014
2 973 814,08 €	12 062,64 €	819 921,36 €	446 589,42 €	76 323 567,33 €
-	-	222 786,03 €	205 404,93 €	23 417 006,18 €
20 000,00 €	1 157,78 €	255 561,32 €	93 671,64 €	11 432 846,15 €
1 720 198,00 €	8 721,27 €	1 327,83 €	72 214,36 €	10 114 721,97 €
1 033 616,08 €	-	-	14 461,01 €	14 893 785,63 €
200 000,00 €	2 183,59 €	340 246,18 €	60 837,48 €	16 465 207,41 €
-	271 057,86 €	209 811,81 €	98 226,76 €	15 607 574,46 €
-	-	-	38 153,40 €	6 725 573,93 €
-	271 057,86 €	209 811,81 €	60 073,36 €	8 882 000,52 €
1 714 854,45 €	290 834,83 €	184 998,63 €	82 586,32 €	25 987 299,87 €
194 498,05 €	163 002,66 €	-	10 331,90 €	13 264 719,83 €
-	-	184 998,63 €	56 254,42 €	9 419 126,19 €
1 520 356,40 €	127 832,17 €	-	16 000,00 €	3 303 453,84 €
4 688 668,53 €	573 955,33 €	1 214 731,80 €	627 402,50 €	117 918 441,66 €

Humanitarian action and food aid	Support for programmes	Cooperation office	Various	Total 2014
1 095 000,00 €	2 020,92 €	166 189,17 €	90 528,48 €	16 417 518,05 €
895 000,00 €	-	-	-	3 541 488,63 €
-	-	-	-	2 428 605,82 €
-	2 020,92 €	-	5 203,02 €	363 582,25 €
-	-	166 189,17 €	34 607,79 €	6 891 365,42 €
-	-	-	556,30 €	822 868,67 €
200 000,00 €	-	-	50 161,37 €	2 369 607,26 €



Africa

Burkina Faso . Cabo Verde . Mali . Niger . Senegal



Agricultural work in Burkina Faso

Political life in Burkina Faso was extremely disrupted throughout 2014. Political agitation and the growing rift between President Compaoré's regime and civil society resulted in November 2014 in a popular uprising and the overthrow of the President with the participation of the army, giving way to a transitional regime presided over by a civilian.

The political situation has had a limited impact on projects and programmes during their implementation. The only project affected by the change of regime was the project supporting information and communication technologies included as part of the extension of the ICP II, the signature of which was imminent. Since the transitional government is intending in 2015 to devote itself to managing current affairs, consolidating the state's operating budget and preparing for elections, this project has provisionally been suspended.

2014 has seen the strengthening of Luxembourg's active role in terms of discussion and coordination between donors and with the state, especially through participation in the troika of donors to Burkina Faso.

At the meeting of the 8th partnership committee held on 8 September 2014 at ministerial level in Luxembourg, the two countries underlined the results of the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) 2008-2015. The meeting enabled an initial exchange of ideas on the intervention sectors to be specified for a future new ICP, for which the identification work will be carried out in 2015 and which will be signed with the new Burkina Faso government following the elections in the autumn of 2015. To enable a smooth transition between the two ICPs, the current ICP will be extended into all or part of 2016.



Population 16,9 millions

Surface area 274 220 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 1 602

Classification in HDI 181/187

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

Burkina Faso

2014

Lux-Development and other partners

19 683 378,36 €

Specialist UN agencies

450 000,00 €

NGOs

2 855 436,86 €

Humanitarian aid and food security

-

Support for programmes

-

Cooperation office

222 786,03 €

Various

205 404,93 €

Total

23 417 006,18 €

Africa

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



Cabo Verde - Construction of the ERMI renewable energy vocational training centre

From 3 to 4 March, Prime Minister Xavier Bettel made an official visit to Cabo Verde at the invitation of his counterpart, Jose Maria Neves. It was his first visit outside the European Union as Prime Minister. Several high-level meetings took place, with the President of the Republic, Jorge Carlos Fonseca, the President of the national assembly and the mayor of Praia. Prior to the Prime Minister's visit, the Minister for Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Romain Schneider, co-chaired the 14th Luxembourg-Cabo Verde partnership committee, which took place on 3 March in Praia.

In autumn 2014, the Cabo Verde and Luxembourg governments began the identification work for the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) 2016-2020 (the first so-called "fourth generation" ICP among all the partner countries). Granted an additional 45 million euros, the ICP 2016-2020 will be implemented through bilateral cooperation between the two governments, the implementing agency Lux-Dev, multilateral partners including UNDP, ILO and ECREEE of the ECOWAS and the intergovernmental agency IRENA (the last two in the development of renewable energy).

Cabo Verde and Luxembourg also strengthened their economic ties in 2014: an economic delegation from Luxembourg, made up of representatives from the Ministry of the Economy, the Chamber of Commerce, the agency Luxinnovation and private enterprises visited Cabo Verde at the end of November following the visit to Luxembourg of an economic delegation from Cabo Verde.



Population 504 000

Surface area 4 033 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 6 365

Classification in HDI 123/187

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 labour market integration	Education, vocational training and labour market 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

Cabo Verde	2014
Lux-Development and other bilateral partners	9 365 100,53 €
Multilateral agencies	1 103 986,81 €
NGOs	593 368,07 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	20 000,00 €
Support for programmes	1 157,78 €
Cooperation office	255 561,32 €
Various	93 671,64 €
Total	11 432 846,15 €

Africa

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

2014 was marked by the return of insecurity and an intensification of the conflict in the north of the country. The visit of a governmental delegation to Kidal in May had to be interrupted due to armed action by the Touareg rebels. After an unsuccessful counter-attack, the Malian army had to retreat and withdraw from the north of the country. The signature of a ceasefire and the launch in July of talks in Algiers between the government and the armed groups gave fresh hopes of peace, although the situation on the ground remained very complex, with an increase in clashes between the armed groups and pro-government militias. The end of the year also saw the return of jihadists linked to AQIM, with almost weekly attacks on the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

Mali was struck by the Ebola epidemic at the end of the year, with eight cases recorded to date, of which six succumbed to the virus. The government and international organisations in Mali did their best to ensure that Mali escaped the worst of the epidemic by monitoring suspected cases closely.

In May, the embassy in Dakar opened an annex in Bamako, and stationed an official there, in order to identify the 3rd Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP2015-2019). Minister for Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs Romain Schneider and Director of Development Cooperation Martine Schommer visited Bamako on 3 June 2014 for the 7th partnership committee meeting between Mali and Luxembourg.



Population 15,3 millions

Surface area 1 240 192 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 1 499

Classification in HDI 176/187

ICP 2003-2006

19 400 000 €

Education and training of human resources

Health

Drinking water and sanitation

Rural development

ICP 2007-2014*

55 200 000 €

Technical education, vocational training and labour market integration

Basic health

Rural water systems, water and sanitation

Good governance

Mali

2014

Lux-Development and other partners

6 866 383,24 €

Multilateral agencies

-

NGOs

1 445 877,27 €

Humanitarian action and food aid

1 720 198,00 €

Support for programmes

8 721,27 €

Cooperation office

1 327,83 €

Various

72 214,36 €

Total

10 114 721,97 €

* ICP 2007-2012 + interim strategy 2013-2014

Africa

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



Niger - Donation of tillage tools to the governor of Dosso

2014 was the year when cruising speed was reached for Luxembourg development cooperation's projects and programmes and when the support granted as part of the extension of ICP II could all start. 2014 also saw the strong positioning of Luxembourg development cooperation in a new intervention sector, water and sanitation. In effect, following the decision taken by the Danish government to close its office in Niamey, a delegated cooperation agreement was signed in mid-2014 between Denmark and Luxembourg regarding the Danish programme supporting the water, hygiene and sanitation sector (PASEHA2) and it is now Luxembourg's development cooperation which is managing this programme.

Luxembourg's development cooperation has financed two projects (equipping classrooms, workshops/garages and store-rooms in Niamey and ambulances for civil protection in the north) proposed by the EUCAP European mission. In order to support the Niger authorities in implementing their own strategy for security and development in the north of the country, the EUCAP mission is contributing to the development of an approach that is integrated, multidisciplinary, consistent, viable and respectful of human rights in the fight against terrorism and organised crime.

The 9th partnership committee meeting was held on 16 September 2014 in Luxembourg. It was co-chaired by the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs Romain Schneider and Mohamed Bazoum, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Integration and Nigeriens outside the Republic of Niger. The two ministers highlighted the cooperation relations between the two countries. Mr Schneider insisted that Luxembourg will continue to provide its support to Niger and in that context the two ministers agreed in principle a to new ICP, which will start in 2016.



Population 17,8 millions

Surface area 1 267 000 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 873

Classification in HDI 187/187

ICP 2003-2007

20 000 000 €

Education, training and social and occupational integration

Health

Integrated rural development, including food security

Crafts

ICP 2008-2015

70 000 000 €

Rural development

Technical and vocational training

Basic education

Management of public finances

Niger

2014

Lux-Development and other partners 11 597 629,81 €

Specialist UN agencies 1 023 535,64 €

NGOs 1 224 543,09 €

Humanitarian action and food aid 1 033 616,08 €

Support for programmes -

Cooperation office -

Various 14 461,01 €

Total 14 893 785,63 €

Africa

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

The major political event of 2014 was the adoption in February 2014 of the “Plan Sénégal Emergent” plan, which sets out a road map for “an emerging Senegal in 2035 with a caring society under the rule of law.” It is the frame of reference of Senegal’s economic and social policy. Moreover, local elections were held in June 2014, which led to a third cabinet reshuffle under the mandate of the President, Macky Sall, with the appointment of Mohamed Ben Abdallah Dionne to the post of Prime Minister.

High-level international conferences were hosted by Dakar in 2014, including in particular the 15th Economic Forum of Francophone countries in December and the Partners’ Forum Making Finance Work in June. With regard to development cooperation, the 10th partnership committee meeting was held on 2 June 2014 in the presence of the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs Romain Schneider. The embassy in Dakar also actively participated in the steering committees of the 3rd Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP III) in March and July 2014. In 2014, a memorandum of understanding between all the partners of the 3rd Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP 2012-2016) was signed, with the aim of strengthening coordination between the bilateral and multilateral programmes.



Population 14,1 millions

Surface area 196 723 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 2 169

Classification in HDI 163/187

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

Senegal	2014
Lux-Development and other partners	11 919 640,71 €
Multilateral agencies	3 157 170,00 €
NGOs	785 129,45 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	200 000,00 €
Support for programmes	2 183,59 €
Cooperation office	340 246,18 €
Various	60 837,48 €
Total	16 465 207,41 €

Central America

El Salvador . Nicaragua



El Salvador - Early childhood educational initiatives - Caring Communities Programme

2014 was marked by the presidential elections held in February/March, as well as the adoption of a new law on social protection, which clearly strengthened the environment in which the Caring Communities Programme is being implemented. After a less dynamic first six months, due to the formation of the new presidential administration, the implementation of the ICP 2012-2015 reached cruising speed in the second half of the year, supported by a strengthened team in the President's secretariat for technical and planning matters.

Particularly innovative was the partnership between the government of El Salvador and civil society via a tender for proposals through which 15 non-governmental organisations found funding for social initiatives on early childhood, income generation, health and gender.



Population 6,3 millions

Surface area 21 040 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 7 240

Classification in HDI 115/187

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 caring communities 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 the El Salvadorean finance sector
	Support for building national capacities	

El Salvador	2014
Lux-Development and other partners	4 944 591,46 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 300 000,00 €
NGOs	442 829,07 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Support for programmes	-
Cooperation office	-
Various	38 153,40 €
Total	6 725 573,93 €

Central America

El Salvador . **Nicaragua**



Nicaragua – support for a micro-enterprise which maintains the stormwater drainage network



Population 6,1 millions

Surface area 130370 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 4 266

Classification in HDI 132/187

Since it was the final year of the ICP 2011-2014, the implementation of the programme in Nicaragua was especially well-organised in 2014, ending the year with very good results both in terms of the volume and quality of the disbursements. Major progress was made, especially in the vocational training sector, due to improved coordination between actors.

At the 10th partnership committee meeting, held on 12 April 2014 in Managua, it was decided to extend the ICP until 2017, in order to allow consolidation of current initiatives and to align Luxembourg's programming cycle with that of the European development partners, as well as Switzerland and Canada, with the aim of entering into a joint programming cycle in 2018.

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 job placement
Health	Health	Health
Access to drinking water and sanitation	Access to drinking water and sanitation	Tourism
		Support for civil society

Nicaragua	2014
Lux-Development and other partners	7 300 658,81 €
Specialist UN agencies	737 752,44 €
NGOs	302 646,24 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Support for programmes	271 057,86 €
Cooperation office	209 811,81 €
Various	60 073,36 €
Total	8 882 000,52 €

Asia

Laos . Vietnam

The 9th partnership committee meeting with Laos was held at ministerial level in Luxembourg on 3 July 2014. At this occasion, Luxembourg reaffirmed its support to Lao PDR's efforts to graduate from "least developed country" to "middle-income country" status by 2020, while congratulating the country for the efforts accomplished so far. In the margins of this Partnership Commission meeting, Protocol Agreements were signed by both ministers in charge in view of the implementation of three new projects of various scales and duration: a local/rural development project in Khammouane province, a project supporting the health sector (2nd phase) and a project strengthening capacities in the international department of development cooperation of Laos' Ministry of Planning and Investment. These three interventions thus focus on the key sectors of Luxembourg's development cooperation in Laos: health, integrated rural development and vocational training or capacity building of human resources.

Luxembourg's development cooperation has in addition been supporting since 2010 good governance as a cross-cutting sector, in Laos, in particular through its assistance to the Faculty of Law in Vientiane.

The capacity building project mentioned above should contribute to strengthen the effectiveness, efficiency and ownership of the assistance supplied to this country, given that it is strengthening further the specific capacities of the people and the institution in charge of the development assistance allocated to Laos.

The third ICP, which runs until the end of 2015, also was evaluated through a mid-term review in 2014. Its outcome contributes to the improvement of the efficiency and sustainability of the support allocated to this country.



Population 6,89 millions

Surface area 236 800 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 4 351

Classification in HDI 139/187

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	2014
Lux-Development and other partners	9 433 531,34 €
Specialized UN agencies	2 383 280,65 €
NGOs	1 080 075,24 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	194 498,05 €
Support for programmes	163 002,66 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	10 331,90 €
Total	13 264 719,83 €

Asia

Laos . Vietnam



Vietnam - Support for workers' cooperatives enables the increase of their incomes (Cao Bang)

The 8th partnership committee meeting between Luxembourg and Vietnam was held on 23 September 2014 in Hanoi at director level. In the margins of this meeting, during which all ongoing projects of the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) were reviewed, the restitution of the mid-term review of the third “consolidation”- ICP between the two countries took place. This restitution provided the opportunity for a very useful exchange between the two sides’ representatives on their cooperation.

During the partnership committee meeting, the Vietnamese side was reminded that the third ICP (2011-2015) was the last ICP elaborated and implemented between the two countries, because of the gradual phasing out of Luxembourg’s development cooperation from Vietnam after 2015. Ongoing projects and those scheduled to start in 2015 will obviously be implemented as planned. Some of these projects won’t probably be completed before 2018.

The relations between the two countries should in fact further diversify through an adaptation to Vietnam’s new situation: since 2012, the country has been a middle-income country which has undergone huge positive changes over the last twenty years, including in terms of poverty reduction. Some ideas for new collaborations have been discussed and explored.

The vocational training project in hospitality and tourism in Vietnam has in addition been part of a meta-evaluation of all the interventions of Luxembourg’s development cooperation in its partner countries in that specific sub-sector. Vocational training and the development of human resources are indeed one of the key sectors of the successive ICPs with Vietnam. The evaluation report on the interventions in this field in Vietnam and the guide to best practice, which both resulted from this exercise, will enable the last vocational training interventions in hospitality and tourism in this partner country of Luxembourg’s development cooperation to be finalised and consolidated wisely and effectively.



Population 91,7 millions

Surface area 330 960 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 4 892

Classification in HDI 121/187

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
Health	Health	Health
Education and vocational training	Education and vocational training	Education and vocational training

Vietnam	2014
Lux-Development and other partners	6 942 172,74 €
Specialized UN agencies	1 696 762,62 €
NGOs	538 937,78 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Support for programmes	-
Cooperation office	184 998,63 €
Various	56 254,42 €
Total	9 419 126,19 €

III. Regional cooperation and cooperation with other countries

Kosovo . Montenegro . Serbia . Mongolia . OPT . Afghanistan/Tajikistan

Regional cooperation

Luxembourg's development cooperation with the main 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.

2014 was a particularly difficult year for West Africa, with the deterioration of the political and security situation in some countries aggravated further by the ravages of the Ebola pandemic. No single country can tackle these kinds of challenges, which can only be addressed at a regional or international level. Likewise, through the EU-Africa trust fund, Luxembourg's development cooperation supports the African Union in the field of information and communication technology (ICT). Other support is provided directly to civil society at the regional level, such as the partnership with ENDA Tiers Monde in terms of good governance or with ENDA Santé to combat HIV/AIDS and the Ebola virus.

In Central America, Luxembourg development cooperation has been active in the field of corporate social responsibility through the regional umbrella organisation INTEGRARSE. Another regional priority for Luxembourg's development cooperation is the strengthening of financial systems, whether in terms of the good management of fiscal resources through a programme to build the FMI's capacities (CAPTAC-DR) or in terms of inclusive finance through support for REDCAMIF, the network of national microfinance associations.

Alongside the action plan for the effectiveness of Luxembourg's development cooperation and the policy of concentration of the related efforts, cooperation with other countries focuses on a very small number of countries. In the Balkans, development cooperation with Montenegro and Serbia has come to its logical conclusion, due to the access of these countries to the resources made available through the EU pre-accession assistance instrument. Therefore, Luxembourg's future development cooperation will focus on Kosovo.

The Occupied Palestinian Territories continue to enjoy a special status of quasi-partner country and Luxembourg is continuing its support to local NGOs there, to UNRWA and to the PEGASE mechanism. In Afghanistan, the successful cooperation with the Patrip Foundation is also continuing. Finally, there has been further consolidation of the knowledge acquired through cooperation with Mongolia, based on the recommendations made in an evaluation of the telemedicine programme, as well as research into synergies as part of the banking training programme.

Disbursements in 2014

Regional cooperation	Duration	Budget	2014
AFRICA			6 515 046 €
Lux-Development			641 606 €
AFR/017: Promotion of the inclusive Financial Sector for the WAEMU Zone	2008-2014	21 404 289 €	518 253 €
AFR/020: African Internet eXchange System (AXIS)	2011-2014	5 400 000 €	85 862 €
AFR/021: Support for the MCS of fisheries in West Africa			37 492 €
BI-MFA			2 887 440 €
ENDA TIERS MONDE: Frontières et vulnérabilité au VIH/sida en Afrique de l'Ouest(FEVE)	2011-2015	4 773 447 €	1 482 440 €
ENDA TIERS MONDE: Cooperation Agreement 2013-2017	2013-2017	4 000 000 €	1 300 000 €
Research and information group on peace and security: conflict, security and governance	2014-2016	315 000 €	105 000 €
MULTI-BI			2 986 000 €
UNDP: 2014 contribution to the Peacebuilding Commission	2014	100 000 €	100 000 €
WHO: national health policies, strategies and plans in West Africa	2013-2015	5 000 000 €	1 486 000 €
Joint UNFPA/UNICEF programme on female genital mutilation-cutting	2014-2017	500 000 €	500 000 €
Contribution to UN Trust Fund (MPTF) for combating the Ebola epidemic	2014		200 000 €
UNHCR: Protection of refugees in the context of Ebola	2014		250 000 €
WHO: Ebola Response in West Africa	2014		100 000 €
OMS : Ebola Response in West Africa	2014		100 000 €
UNDP: Improvement of capacity to respond to natural disasters (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso)	2014-2016	750 000 €	250 000 €
LATIN AMERICA			331 083 €
BI-MFA			331 083 €
INTEGRARSE: corporate social responsibility	2013-2016	544 736 €	162 677 €
REDCAMIF: Strengthening Central American MFIs	2008-2014	943 639 €	18 406 €
International Monetary Fund (IMF): CAPTAC-DR programme 2014-2019	2014-2018	750 000 €	150 000 €
ASIA			528 795 €
BI-MFA			528 795 €
MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION: Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative	2010-2015	2 143 976 €	428 795 €
ASIA-EUROPE FOUNDATION (ASEF)	2014	100 000 €	100 000 €
EUROPE			582 178 €
Department of international economic relations			582 178 €
EUROPEAN JOURNALISM CENTRE: technical assistance to various journalists' associations	2014	136 257 €	136 257 €
INST. EUROP. D'ADMIN. PUBLIQUE: technical assistance in administrative affairs	2014	445 921 €	445 921 €
Regional total			7 957 102 €

Balkans (Kosovo - Montenegro - Serbia)

In 2014, the final projects underway in Montenegro and Serbia have ended, thus bringing to a close nearly a decade and a half of cooperation with these two countries. In effect, following the opening of accession negotiations between the European Union and Montenegro (June 2012) and Serbia (June 2013), Luxembourg development cooperation has been gradually withdrawn, with the task



Kosovo - Pharmacy lesson at the new vocational school in Ferizaj

falling under the remit of the European Union's pre-accession assistance instrument, as part of the EU's enlargement policy.

Luxembourg's development cooperation in the Balkans will henceforth focus solely on Kosovo, with which Luxembourg signed a general cooperation agreement for collaboration for the 2013 to 2016 period. This agreement specifies a focus on the education/vocational training, health and water and sanitation sectors. Through collaboration with the local NGO, Fondation Kosovo-Luxembourg, the Luxembourgish NGO Caritas is continuing to implement projects in social policy and community development. After long delays, the agricultural census, co-funded by Luxembourg's development cooperation (via UNOPS), finally took place from 1 to 20 November 2014. The official results will be published in 2015.

In Kosovo, 2014 was marked by the early legislative elections of 8 June and the ensuing political crisis, during which the various protagonists disputed the presidency of the parliament, thus preventing the formation of a government for six months. It was only in December that agreement was reached, due to a coalition between the Democratic Party of Kosovo and the Democratic League of Kosovo.

On 4 September 2014, in Pristina, the second mixed committee meeting was held between Luxembourg and Kosovo, during which the implementation of the various projects was reviewed.

Balkans	Kosovo	Montenegro	Serbia
Lux-Development and other partners	5 428 818,46 €	822 312,37 €	2 119 445,89 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 261 750,00 €	-	-
NGOs	-	-	-
Humanitarian action and food aid	-	-	200 000,00 €
Support for programmes	-	-	-
Cooperation office	166 189,17 €	-	-
Various	34 607,79 €	556,30 €	50 161,37 €
Total	6 891 365,42 €	822 868,67 €	2 369 607,26 €
			10 083 841,35 €

Mongolia

In July 2014, the steering committee meetings took place in Ulan Bator between the Luxembourg and Mongolian officials responsible for Luxembourg development cooperation's two bilateral projects underway in Mongolia: the telemedicine project covering cardiology and maternal health and the training and capacity-building project in the banking sector. These committee meetings enabled us to review the activities carried out over the previous year and to exchange views on the prospects and activities over the period to come.

Evaluations of these two projects commissioned by the implementing agency of Luxembourg's development cooperation, Lux-Development, were also carried out during 2014 – a mid-term evaluation of the telemedicine project and a final evaluation of the project on the finance sector. Some of the recommendations of these evaluations will certainly be taken into account during the implementation of the finalisation or consolidation phase of the projects.

In the financial sector, Luxembourg has also financed since 2001 a banking training programme highly appreciated by young management staff of the commercial banks and the Mongolian Central Bank. These training courses or seminars are organised by the ATTF (Financial Technology Transfer Agency) and take place in Mongolia and Luxembourg. We are looking for synergies between this project and the intervention in the finance sector mentioned above.

In Mongolia, since 2013 Luxembourg has also co-financed a multilateral UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) project to reduce the risk of disasters by supporting the National Emergency Management Agency and since 2012 a multilateral UNFPA (United Nations Fund for Population) project to prevent AIDS, led jointly with the Red Cross. The latter project targets at-risk populations on the Sino-Mongolian border.

Mongolia	2014
Lux-Development and other partners	2 015 847,85 €
Specialist/UN agencies	412 757,97 €
NGOs	-
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Support for programmes	-
Cooperation office	-
Various	-
Total	2 428 605,82 €

Occupied Palestinian Territories*

The Palestinian Territories have a special status similar to Luxembourg development cooperation's partner countries. As in previous years, Luxembourg development cooperation supports Palestinian civil society via three local NGOs: 500 000 euros to the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (PARC) in the agriculture and sustainable development sector, 250 000 euros to the Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS) in the sector of reproductive health for women and 160 000 USD for 2014 to the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN) in the transparency and good governance sector.

In 2014, the PEGASE mechanism, a European aid and socioeconomic management project, continued to run its course.

The largest part of the contribution to the OPT is the voluntary annual contribution to the UNRWA of 3 500 000 euros for 2014. Apart from its voluntary contribution, Luxembourg's development cooperation contributes the sum of 360 000 euros to the "Healthy Life and Lifestyle for Youth in West Bank and Gaza" project.

* 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 co-financing of programmes or projects presented by non-governmental development organisations under the modified law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian action.

During the 50 days of the Gaza crisis in 2014, 1 520 356,40 euros were disbursed to the various partners on the ground, especially the organisations ICRC and UNRWA, as well as the local NGOs PARC and PMRS (in collaboration with Care in Luxembourg) and the Luxembourg NGOs ASTM and Handicap International Luxembourg.

Occupied Palestinian Territories	2014
Lux-Development and other partners	920 663,65 €
Specialist/UN agencies	360 000,00 €
NGOs	358 601,62 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 520 356,40 €
Support for programmes	127 832,17 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	16 000,00 €
Total	3 303 453,84 €

Afghanistan/Tadjikistan

Since there is no direct bilateral cooperation with Afghanistan, Luxembourg's development cooperation is continuing its projects in close collaboration with the PATRIP (Pakistan Afghanistan Tajikistan Regional Integration Programme) foundation. Projects are financed by Luxembourg through the foundation and implemented by the Danish NGO Mission East focus on the areas of water, sanitation and the promotion of hygiene (WASH). In 2014, Luxembourg's development cooperation supported the PATRIP foundation with a sum of 1,7 million euros, which enabled piped water to be supplied and lavatories to be installed in 28 mountainous villages, 18 on the Afghan and 10 on the Tajik side of the border. In addition, 627 compost toilets were installed in those villages.

In addition, we have made total contributions of 946 488,63 euros to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) and to a FAO food security project.

Finally, we have supplied a sum of 895 000 euros in humanitarian and reconstruction aid via WFP, the ICRC and the Caritas foundation.

Afghanistan	2014
Lux-Development and other partners	1 700 000,00 €
Specialist UN agencies	946 488,63 €
NGOs	-
Humanitarian action and food aid	895 000,00 €
Support for programmes	-
Cooperation office	-
Various	-
Total	3 541 488,63 €

IV. Multilateral cooperation

In 2014, Luxembourg's development cooperation allocated 89,67 million euros, the equivalent of 27,90% of total ODA, to multilateral aid. Luxembourg thus supported several multilateral organisations: UN organisations with 36,92 million euros, the European Union with 25,36 million euros, World Bank programmes with 17,02 million euros and regional development banks with 6,87 million euros.

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

Post-2015

2014 saw the beginning of intensive preparation of the UN's vital post-2015 agenda, the aim of which is to put in place a new framework for action by the international community to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication. The new Sustainable Development Goals, which will take over from the current Millennium Development Goals (due to expire in 2015), will include the three dimensions of sustainable development – its economic, social and environmental components. At the national level, the preparation of Luxembourg's position was the subject of discussions during the conference on development in April and a communication by Ministers Schneider and Dieschbourg approved by the government council in November 2014. At the European level, the ministers adopted the Council Conclusions of 16 December 2014 highlighting the universal and inclusive nature of the programme. Previously, the different working groups in New York had published their recommendations for the future intergovernmental negotiations in 2015, particularly the Open Working Group, which proposed a package of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. At the beginning of December, the synthesis report by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appeared, which in turn took up these goals and sketched out the path leading to the Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015 in Addis Ababa and the New York Summit at the end of September 2015.

On 22 May 2014, the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs Romain Schneider went to Geneva on a working visit. He had meetings with two major actors in the health sector, WHO and UNAIDS, as well as with Guy Ryder, the Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The discussions highlighted the successful collaboration between Luxembourg and the ILO, especially through the programmes in Luxembourg development cooperation's partner countries. These programmes complement Luxembourg's bilateral projects, for example its vocational training programmes. The discussions also revealed a convergence of opinions on the importance of social protection, including in the new, post-2015 development framework.

Annual bilateral consultations took place with the Global Fund in May, UNAIDS in October and the World Health Organization (WHO) in November 2014. The consultations with the WHO took place between Luxembourg's Director of development cooperation and the Deputy Director-Generals of the WHO for each department financed by Luxembourg, i.e. HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases; health of the family, women and children;



Signature of the IHP+ by Minister Romain Schneider and Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of the WHO

health and innovation systems; non-communicable diseases. A new element in 2014 was a meeting with the humanitarian department of the WHO to discuss possible future collaboration. An initial attempt at this collaboration was a non-scheduled contribution to the regional efforts of the WHO in the Ebola crisis. Finally, the consultations culminated in a detailed discussion of the regional programme implemented by the WHO in Luxembourg cooperation's five African partner countries – the EU-LU-WHO Universal Health Coverage Partnership.

In June, the annual bilateral consultations also took place with the various UN agencies in New York (UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA). This annual meeting enables stock to be taken of the past year: focusing on the progress made but also on the gaps yet to be filled. The annual consultations also enable both parties to present their respective future strategies and to discuss their common vision for the year to come.

At the DAC ministerial meeting on 15/16 December in Paris, a meeting in which Minister Schneider participated, progress was made regarding soft loans, whereby a wider scope of calculation of ODA was agreed, in particular to enable the least developed countries to gain more benefit from this growth instrument. The ministers also discussed the need to take more responsibility for the flow of ODA to countries in need and the creation of an additional measure to keep accounts of all the public funding for development.

Abbreviations

APOC African Program for Onchocerciasis Control, **ARTF** Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, **CARICOM** Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, Club du Sahel, **OCHA** United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, **DAC** Development Aid Committee, **FAO** United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, **GFATM** Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, **GAVI** Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation, **IAEA** International Atomic Energy Agency, **ICRC** International Committee of the Red Cross, **ILO** International Labour Organization, **IOM** International Organisation for Migration, **MRC** Mekong River Commission, **OECD** Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, **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, **UNCTAD** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, **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, **WB** World Bank, **WFP** World Food Programme, **WHO** World Health Organisation.

**Open Working Group's
provisional list of
17 Sustainable
Development Goals
(July 2014)**

1. End poverty everywhere
2. End hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Attain healthy lives for all
4. Provide quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere
6. Ensure availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure sustainable energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Promote sustainable infrastructure and industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and between countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable
12. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Tackle climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and promote sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Protect and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, halt desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss
16. Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective and capable institutions
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and the global partnership for sustainable development

Multilateral cooperation ODA 2014

Item	Multilateral ODA managed by the Directorate of Development Cooperation		
CDDXXXXX	Development Cooperation Fund (DCF)	530 604,50 €	0,59 %
01.7.35.000	Development cooperation: contributions to economic and technical assistance programmes and to European Union humanitarian actions; various expenses with the same objective	8 816 197,74 €	9,83 %
01.7.35.030	Development cooperation: contribution to the programmes and cross-cutting priorities of international institutions other than the European Union	16 973 993,00 €	18,93 %
01.7.35.031	Development cooperation: voluntary contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	22 202 160,00 €	24,76 %
01.7.35.032	Development cooperation: mandatory contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	247 113,60 €	0,28 %
	Sub-total of multilateral ODA managed by the Directorate of Development Cooperation	48 770 068,84 €	54,39 %
Item	Multilateral ODA managed by the Policy Department of the MFA		
01.2.35.030	Mandatory contributions to various budgets and other joint expenditure of international institutions and related costs; other international expenditure	1 083 611,17 €	1,21 %
01.2.35.031	Subsidies to international institutions and organisations; subsidies to fund international emergency and solidarity actions	129 000,00 €	0,14 %
01.2.35.032	Mandatory contributions to peacekeeping operations under the aegis of international organisations and EU crisis management mechanisms	352 153,50 €	0,39 %
	Sub-total of multilateral ODA managed by the Policy Directorate of the MFA	1 564 764,67 €	1,74 %
Item	Multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Finance		
34.0.54.030	Contribution to topping up resources and to programmes run by the Bretton Wood institutions and other interventions benefiting developing countries	3 140 000,00 €	3,50 %
34.0.54.031	Participation in EBRD and EIB programmes, as well as other European institutions' programmes; other interventions benefiting Mediterranean countries and countries in transition	2 400 000,00 €	2,68 %
34.0.54.034	Participation in the Asian Development Bank and Fund's programmes	1 500 000,00 €	1,67 %
34.0.84.237	Treasury bills issued and to be issued for the benefit of international financial organisations: provision for sovereign debt fund in order to cover the bills' amortisation	15 604 249,26 €	17,40 %
	Sub-total of multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Finance	22 644 249,26 €	25,25 %
14.0.35.060	Multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Health	224 046,07 €	0,25 %
02.0.35.030	Multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Culture	330 151,82 €	0,37 %
02.0.35.061			
Art 5	Contribution to the European Union budget	16 140 597,59 €	18,00 %
	Total multilateral cooperation budget	89 673 878,24 €	100,00 %

Bilateral and multilateral ODA passed via multilateral agencies

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2014
IAEA				53 993 €	53 993 €
35.030	Contribution to AIEA's programmes	World	2014	53 993 €	53 993 €
Technical assistance				37 500 €	4 500 €
DCF	Technical assistance CHL/CRP Santé	World	2014	37 500 €	4 500 €
World Bank				400 000 €	400 000 €
35.030	African Program for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC)	Africa	2014	150 000 €	150 000 €
DCF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)	Afghanistan	2014	250 000 €	250 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2014
European Investment bank				600 000 €	200 000 €
DCF	Technical assistance programme to promote and develop microfinance in the ACP countries	World	2014	600 000 €	200 000 €
ILO				4 125 000 €	1 740 528 €
35.030	Social protection	World	2014	800 000 €	800 000 €
DCF	Access to Employment for Vocational Training Graduates	Senegal	2013-2016	1 300 000 €	300 000 €
DCF	Strengthening of in-land tourism in Quang Nam, Vietnam	Vietnam	2013-2015	500 000 €	200 000 €
DCF	Phase III social security	Laos	2011-2015	1 525 000 €	440 528 €
CAPTAC - DR				900 000 €	150 000 €
DCF	BI MFA CAPTAC-DR programme	Latin America	2014-2019	900 000 €	150 000 €
UNCCD				5 826 €	5 826 €
35.032	Mandatory contribution to budget	World	2014	5 826 €	5 826 €
ICRC				800 000 €	800 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2014	800 000 €	800 000 €
UNCTAD				433 308 €	0 €
DCF	E-regulations	Vietnam	2012-2015	433 308 €	0 €
FAO				2 510 172 €	1 102 571 €
35.032	Mandatory contribution to budget	World	2014	306 082 €	306 082 €
DCF	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 €	696 489 €
DCF	Food security project	Senegal	2014-2017	368 830 €	100 000 €
IFAD				1 677 600 €	587 160 €
35.031	Contribution to the budget	World	2013-2015	1 677 600 €	587 160 €
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria				3 000 000 €	3 000 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2014	2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
DCF	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2014	500 000 €	500 000 €
GAVI				820 000 €	820 000 €
35.030	Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization	World	2014	820 000 €	820 000 €
HCR				1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2014	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
MPTF Ebola				200 000 €	200 000 €
DCF	Voluntary contribution to the MPTF Fund put in place due to the Ebola crisis	Africa	2014	200 000 €	200 000 €
MRC (Mekong River Commission)				2 143 976 €	428 795 €
DCF	Support to the MRC Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative	Vietnam, Laos	2010-2015	2 143 976 €	428 795 €
OECD/DAC				930 000 €	660 000 €
35.030	Aid Effectiveness	World	2014	150 000 €	150 000 €
35.030	Sahel Club	World	2014	200 000 €	200 000 €
35.031	MOPAN	World	2014	110 000 €	110 000 €
DCF	DevCom	World	2013-2014	20 000 €	0 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2014
DCF	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation	World	2013-2014	150 000 €	50 000 €
DCF	Taxation and development	World	2013-2014	300 000 €	150 000 €
OCHA				300 000 €	300 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2014	300 000 €	300 000 €
WHO				13 017 500 €	8 201 020 €
35.030	Category 1: communicable diseases	World	2014	1 750 000 €	1 750 000 €
35.030	Category 2: non-communicable diseases	World	2014	400 000 €	400 000 €
35.030	Category 3: promoting health at all stages of life	World	2014	2 000 000 €	2 000 000 €
35.030	Category 4: healthcare systems	World	2014	1 250 000 €	1 250 000 €
35.030	Category 5: preparation, monitoring and intervention	World	2014	500 000 €	500 000 €
DCF	CRP Phase III (Microbiology for Development)	World	2014-2018	640 000 €	160 000 €
DCF	Food fortification with Micronutrient (phase IV)	World	2009-2014	847 500 €	169 500 €
DCF	Promoting political dialogue on national healthcare policies, strategies and plans in West Africa	West Africa	2013-2015	5 000 000 €	1 486 000 €
DCF	Support for implementation of the COMPACT in the northern regions of Senegal	Senegal	2013-2016	200 000 €	55 520 €
DCF	Humanitarian project combating polio	Syria	2014	300 000 €	300 000 €
DCF	Ebola Response in West Africa	West Africa	2014	100 000 €	100 000 €
DCF	Ebola Project CRP Santé	World	2014	30 000 €	30 000 €
ONU DC				100 000 €	100 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2014	100 000 €	100 000 €
ONU FEMMES				1 955 000 €	1 276 650 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2014	1 005 000 €	1 005 000 €
DCF	Strengthening of women's response to climate change	Vietnam	2012-2016	1 010 000 €	247 908 €
DCF	Gender equality in local governance	Senegal	2013-2016	950 000 €	271 650 €
ONUDI				1 485 186 €	585 186 €
35.032	Mandatory contribution to the budget	World	2014	85 186 €	85 186 €
DCF	Promotion of local economic development in the Louga region	Senegal	2013-2016	550 000 €	200 000 €
DCF	Job placements for graduates of vocational and technical training in the northern and central regions of Senegal	Senegal	2013-2016	850 000 €	300 000 €
UNAIDS				5 150 000 €	5 150 000 €
35.030	Global Coalition on Women and AIDS	World	2014	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	UBRAF	World	2014	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2014	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	Project 90-90-90	World	2014	500 000 €	500 000 €
WFP				3 700 000 €	1 700 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2014	700 000 €	700 000 €
DCF	School Feeding	World	2013-2015	3 000 000 €	1 000 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2014
PNUD				29 402 631 €	11 433 555 €
35.030	Poverty Reduction (+MDG)	World	2014	1 400 000 €	1 400 000 €
35.030	Good Governance	World	2014	500 000 €	500 000 €
35.030	Environment Trust Fund	World	2014	500 000 €	500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2014	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	National programme for multi-functional platforms in the fight against poverty	Burkina Faso	2010-2015	3 000 000 €	450 000 €
DCF	UXO Lao – Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme, Phase V (00013337)	Laos	2011-2015	750 000 €	150 000 €
DCF	RTM (Round Table Meeting)	Laos	2012-2015	500 000 €	100 000 €
DCF	Joint UN Programme to strengthen resilience in the Maradi region: “Communes de Convergence” approach	Niger	2014-2015	2 047 070 €	1 023 535 €
DCF	ONE UN – Support for Food Security and School Nutrition	Cabo Verde	2011-2015	4 289 207 €	658 222 €
DCF	Programme to consolidate the FAO/ILO/WFP/UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF strategy to address poverty in El Salvador	El Salvador	2012-2015	4 500 000 €	1 300 000 €
DCF	ONE UN	Vietnam	2012-2016	2 941 000 €	805 524 €
DCF	Joint WHO-OPS/UNICEF/UNDP/UNFPA programme	Nicaragua	2013-2015	3 000 000 €	663 777 €
DCF	Strengthening local level capacities for disaster risk reduction, management and coordination	Mongolia	2013-2016	1 030 000 €	412 757 €
DCF	Job placements	Senegal	2014-2016	500 000 €	300 000 €
DCF	Use of information and communication technologies (ICT) with a view to enhancing commercial competitiveness and the business climate	Nicaragua	2013-2016	313 000 €	73 975 €
DCF	Joint UNDP/ILO programme to support the national employment creation strategy	Cabo Verde	2013-2015	1 482 354 €	445 765 €
UNEP				250 000 €	250 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2014	250 000 €	250 000 €
Various UN				195 000 €	54 921 €
DCF	Extension of Mr Schutter’s mandate as UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food	World	2012-2014	195 000 €	54 921 €
UNCDF (formerly IFAD)				4 994 000 €	2 292 753 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: local development	World	2014	300 000 €	300 000 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: inclusive finance	World	2014	300 000 €	300 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2014	1 200 000 €	1 200 000 €
DCF	Local Cross-Boarder Initiative - LOBI	West Africa	2012-2014	1 819 000 €	0 €
DCF	Assistance for decentralisation	Senegal	2013-2016	600 000 €	300 000 €
DCF	Programme to build capacities and the provision of services by local administrations - GPAR	Laos	2012-2015	775 000 €	192 753 €
UNFPA				12 021 677 €	7 590 533 €
35.030	Maternal health	World	2014	1 140 000 €	1 140 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2014
35.030	Combating fistula	World	2014	210 000 €	210 000 €
35.030	Demography and census	World	2014	400 000 €	400 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2014	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	Joint UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) Phase II	Africa	2014	500 000 €	500 000 €
DCF	STIs/HIV Prevention among Youth, Mobile and Most at Risk Populations	Mongolia/ China	2012-2016	1 898 177 €	348 783 €
DCF	Partnership to Improve Women's and Children's Health - (UNICEF + WHO) Joint Programme	Kosovo	2012-2015	2 523 500 €	1 261 750 €
DCF	UNFPA – acceleration of attempts to attain MDGs 4 and 5 in Luxembourg's focus areas	Senegal	2012-2016	2 700 000 €	1 080 000 €
UNICEF				15 631 710 €	6 843 331 €
35.030	Basic Education and Gender Equality	World	2014	650 000 €	650 000 €
35.030	Global Thematic Reports on Young Child Survival and Development	World	2014	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2014	2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
DCF	Survival and development of young children in the Matam, St Louis and Louga regions	Senegal	2013-2016	950 000 €	250 000 €
DCF	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 €	1 500 000 €
DCF	Assisting children of ethnic minorities in Dien Bien province	Vietnam	2012-2016	1 928 000 €	443 331 €
UNRWA				4 580 000 €	3 860 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	OPT	2014	3 500 000 €	3 500 000 €
DCF	A long and a healthy life – UNRWA Life Cycle Approach to Health	OPT	2012-2014	1 080 000 €	360 000 €
Development Cooperation Fund (DCF)					21 161 483 €
Lignes budgétaires					
35.030	Contribution to thematic programmes and priorities of international institutions other than the European Union				16 973 993 €
35.031	Voluntary contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union				23 002 160 €
35.032	Mandatory contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union				397 094 €
Total					61 534 730 €

V. European Union



European Year for Development stakeholder event in Brussels

Through the adoption of the law of 20 April 2014 approving the internal agreement between the Member States of the EU on the financing of EU aid for the period 2014-2020, Luxembourg ratified the instrument establishing the procedures for the 11th European Development Fund (EDF). The EDF is the EU's main instrument for providing development aid to the 79 ACP countries (a group of African, Caribbean and Pacific states) and to overseas territories. It is laid down in the Cotonou Agreement signed in 2000 between the ACP countries and the European Community and its Member States. The objectives of the 11th EDF are: eradication of poverty, sustainable development and the gradual integration of the ACP states into the global economy. Special treatment should be granted to the least developed countries. Since most of the other Member States also ratified the 11th EDF before the end of 2014, the implementation of the 11th EDF should possibly start during the first half of 2015.

Regarding the ACP countries, the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with West Africa was signed by all EU Development ministers during the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) in its Development configuration on 12 December 2014. Luxembourg's development cooperation closely followed the negotiation process of this EPA, since several of its partner countries are involved and since it includes an important development component, which has always been highlighted by Luxembourg.

In 2014, preparations in view of Luxembourg's Presidency of the European Council in the first half of 2015 were actively pursued. Talks were held with the two other members of the Presidency Trio of which Luxembourg is part, namely Italy and Latvia, to establish the Trio Programme of the three successive presidencies both in the field of development cooperation and humanitarian assistance.

2015 being a pivotal year in the sector of development, due to the adoption of a new development framework ("Post-2015") following the expiry of the Millennium Development Goals and the holding of the Third International Confer-

ence on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa during the second semester 2015, a major effort will be indispensable at EU level in terms of coordination as well as in terms of outreach. 2015 has also been designated by the EU as the "European Year for Development", with the motto "Our world, our dignity, our future", underlining that the human aspiration and the right to live with dignity do not end at the borders of the European continent. Since Luxembourg holds the EU Presidency in 2015, it will have to play a particular role in this campaign of communication, awareness-raising and involvement of the general public in the development cause.

The post-2015 framework and its means of implementation were among the main subjects discussed in 2014 in the framework of the Development Foreign Affairs Councils. The role, respectively the increased commitment of the private sector in development, as well as the link between migration and development also attracted the attention of the EU Development ministers during 2014. On the basis of a communication adopted by the European Commission on the theme of the private sector, two sets of conclusions were adopted which established the general principles for this type of commitment by the private sector. The main objective is to promote inclusive growth and to create decent jobs through the development of the local private sector in developing countries.

The link between development and migration was one of the priorities of the Italian Presidency of the EU Council in the second half of 2014. It considered that, if well managed, this link could contribute to the growth and development both of Southern and Northern countries.

This issue is obviously linked to policy coherence for development and will be addressed in this context during the Luxembourgish Presidency.

VI. Cooperation with non-governmental development organisations

In 2014, the 94 NGOs approved by the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs pursuant to the amended law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian action spent 38 086 611 euros on development cooperation activities via these main financial instruments:

- framework cooperation agreements: 17 framework agreements (three of which were in consortium between two NGOs) were co-financed in 2014 at a total cost of 20 867 579 euros;
- co-financing of development projects: 113 individual projects by 48 NGOs were supported in 2014 at a total cost of 9 783 526 euros;
- implementation mandates as part of bilateral cooperation: 7 435 506 euros (including microfinance).

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 and support for administrative costs incurred in the preparation and monitoring of the development activities. In total, the ODA allocated to national non-governmental organisations in 2014 was 53 032 608 euros, i.e. 16,50% 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 route for bilateral aid, enabling intervention in countries and sectors where the Ministry cannot intervene and, by working closer to the beneficiaries, reaching parts of the population of developing countries where bilateral cooperation is not present.

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 activities, is enabling ODA to remain at around 1% of GNI. Effectively, 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 2014, the Ministry and the NGOs met six times to discuss issues of common interest, including 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), the Minister's participation in the High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in Mexico City and the 2014-2016 Action Plan for development effectiveness. This formal dialogue is also intended for humanitarian NGOs and/or NGOs which are not members of the Cercle; therefore, humanitarian issues, such as the next World Humanitarian Summit, were also discussed there. In addition, the final versions of the "Health" and "Environment" strategies were presented to the NGOs.

Luxembourg conference on development cooperation

On 24 and 25 April 2014, the traditional conference on development cooperation took place, bringing together all the actors of Luxembourg's development cooperation, i.e. the representatives of the partner countries, state actors, NGOs and politicians in the sector. The topics "post-2015" and "resilience" were key subjects debated at the two round tables.

The morning of 25 April was dedicated to "The policy coherence for development at the European level" at a round table organised by the Cercle of NGOs. The debates focused on the need to better integrate the notion of policy consistency both at the national and European level, not forgetting within the partner countries, and to be equipped with all the levels of arbitration mechanisms. The Ministry organised "country tables" in order to promote exchange between the embassies in the partner countries and the NGOs active in these countries.

External evaluations of the NGOs

External evaluations commissioned by the Ministry are carried out systematically each year on the development NGOs. In 2014, the Ministry launched an evaluation of some NGOs active in Burkina Faso. The focus of this evaluation was an evaluation of the partnership between the Luxembourg organisation and its local partner.

Due to the smooth operation of this evaluation format, the Ministry decided to continue with this model of evaluation of development NGOs for each country with regard to the partnership relationship.

Air Algeria plane crash in Mali on 24 July 2014

2014 was marred by the Air Algeria plane crash in Mali which caused the death of two members of the NGO Le Soleil dans la Main. These young people were visiting Burkina Faso to launch a project to construct and develop a children's home for 120 vulnerable children in the village of Paolgo, which is in the district of

Koudougou in the province of Boulkiemdé.

During its visit to Luxembourg for the partnership committee meeting held on 8 September 2014, the Burkina Faso delegation expressed its condolences to the victims' relatives.

SATMED



SATMED - Rollout

Launched in 2013 for a period of 4 years, SATMED is a telemedicine platform based on emergency.lu's equipment, technology and connectivity. This tool, developed by SES TechCom together with e-Medical Communication (eMc), a company specialising in e-health projects, aims to improve public health in developing and emerging countries, specifically in isolated areas without connectivity.

In its current phase, SATMED is available to several NGOs who are testing the operability of the system on the ground.

Following the Ebola epidemic in West Africa in 2014, German Doctors, one of SATMED's operational partners, indicated that the Serabu clinic in Sierra Leone needed reliable means of communication. In December 2014, the SATMED equipment arrived on the ground and has been in operation since then.

Means of telecommunication are in effect essential for a hospital to work effectively in this emergency context.

On 27 December 2014, the ASTRA 2G satellite was put into orbit from Baikonur in Russia. This satellite, covering West Africa in particular, will support the SATMED platform.

ODA allocated to NGOs in 2014 by cooperation instrument

Framework Agreements	20 867 579 €	39,35 %
Individual co-financing	9 783 526 €	18,45 %
NGOs' administrative expenses	4 321 312 €	8,15 %
Mandates granted to NGOs as part of bilateral cooperation	7 435 506 €	14,02 %
Emergency intervention	8 275 580 €	15,60 %
material assistance and emergency services	4 765 920 €	8,99 %
emergency food aid	28 925 €	0,05 %
coordination of emergency aid and support and protection services	-	0,00 %
reconstruction and rehabilitation	2 767 469 €	5,22 %
prevention of catastrophes and preparation for surviving them	713 265 €	1,34 %
NGO subsidies for awareness-raising	1 838 816 €	3,47 %
Subsidies to Cercle of NGOs	330 000 €	0,62 %
Support for NGOs from government departments other than the Directorate for Development Cooperation	92.712 €	0,17 %
Aid for refugees in the donor country	-	0,00 %
Support for programmes	87 577 €	0,17 %
Total	53 032 608 €	100 %

Sector-based breakdown of ODA implemented by NGOs	Bilateral ODA	%
Infrastructure and social services	21 627 871 €	40,78 %
Education	6 009 551 €	11,33 %
education, level not specified	1 655 474 €	3,12 %
basic education	3 428 419 €	6,46 %
secondary education	908 797 €	1,71 %
post-secondary education	16 861 €	0,03 %
Healthcare	6 849 751 €	12,92 %
general healthcare	3 561 152 €	6,72 %
basic healthcare	3 288 599 €	6,20 %
Policy on population/health and fertility	676 486 €	1,28 %
Distribution of water and sanitation	459 353 €	0,87 %
Government and civil society	2 733 935 €	5,16 %
government and civil society – general	2 383 363 €	4,49 %
<i>democratic participation and civil society</i>	708 831 €	1,34 %
conflicts, peace and security	350 572 €	0,66 %
Infrastructure and various social services	4 898 795 €	9,24 %
Infrastructure and economic services	6 631 562 €	12,50 %
Transport and storage	-	0,00 %
Communications	-	0,00 %
Production and distribution of energy	88 818 €	0,17 %
Banks and financial services	6 542 744 €	12,34 %
Enterprises and other services	-	0,00 %
Production	2 707 052 €	5,10 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 639 564 €	4,98 %
Manufacturing industries, extractive industries, construction	21 772 €	0,04 %
Commercial policy and regulation	-	0,00 %
Tourism	45 716 €	0,09 %
Multisector or cross-sector work	6 153 266 €	11,60 %
Environmental protection	735 663 €	1,39 %
Other multisectors	5 417 602 €	10,22 %
multisector aid	1 757 161 €	3,31 %
urban development and management	75 830 €	0,14 %
rural development	2 878 375 €	5,43 %
alternative, non-agricultural development	-	0,00 %
multisector education and training	706 236 €	1,33 %
scientific and research institutions	-	0,00 %
Food aid for development/food security	2 253 €	0,00 %
Humanitarian aid	8 275 580 €	15,60 %
Emergency intervention	4 794 845 €	9,04 %
material assistance and emergency services	4 765 920 €	8,99 %
emergency food aid	28 925 €	0,05 %
coordination of emergency aid and support and protection services	-	0,00 %
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	2 767 469 €	5,22 %
Prevention of catastrophes and preparation for surviving them	713 265 €	1,34 %

Sector-based breakdown of ODA implemented by NGOs	Bilateral ODA	%
Donors' administrative expenses	222 622 €	0,42 %
Aid to refugees in donor countries	-	0,00 %
Awareness-raising	1 838 816 €	3,47 %
Not allocated/unspecified	5 573 586 €	10,51 %
Total bilateral and multilateral aid which can be broken down by sector	53 032 608 €	100,00 %

VII. Humanitarian action



In 2014, the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs had a total available budget of 35 000 000 euros earmarked for humanitarian interventions. The entire budget (35 013 613 euros) was spent on humanitarian interventions in various countries and in the three phases of a humanitarian crisis: emergency, transition and prevention, in line with the three pillars set out in Luxembourg's humanitarian action strategy. If we add to this the contributions for humanitarian purposes included in the multilateral budget line, the total amount allocated to humanitarian interventions in 2014 amounted to 40 430 662 euros from the DCF and "emergency.lu".

Ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit, which will take place in Istanbul in May 2016, a working group was created in Luxembourg in order to stimulate a national debate on the main challenges and strategies to adopt in terms of humanitarian action. This working group includes the Ministry's humanitarian service, its main humanitarian partners based in Luxembourg and the universities of the University of Luxembourg.

As part of the Ministry's efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of its action, an initial evaluation of humanitarian projects was launched at the end of 2014, the aim of which is to evaluate the activities focusing on reducing the risk of catastrophes in Laos, activities financed by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and implemented by three Luxembourg NGOs, i.e. CARE in Luxembourg, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg and the Luxembourg Red Cross between 2011 and 2014.

Emergency assistance

In terms of emergency aid, 2014 was marked by the simultaneous occurrence of four Level 3 humanitarian crises – the highest level of humanitarian crisis – the crises in Syria, Central Africa, South Sudan and Iraq. The humanitarian situation in the Philippines was reclassified in 2014 and is no longer a Level 3 crisis. As a result, the emergency funds from the humanitarian budget for 2014 were mainly allocated to the four crises and also to the complex, prolonged crisis in Mali, the conflict in the Gaza Strip and the Ebola epidemic in West Africa.

Response to the emergency situation in the Gaza Strip

The Israeli offensive launched against Hamas and the Gaza Strip, which began on 7 July 2014 and lasted 50 days, exacerbated a humanitarian situation which was already dire. The aerial attacks and the ground operations launched by Israel caused destruction and the death of 700 Palestinian civilians, while forcing over 200 000 persons to lose their homes. According to United Nations observers, Gaza was hit by over 5 000 aerial

strikes, 8 000 bombs and missiles, 15 000 projectiles from warships and 36 000 ground strikes. Thus, apart from the fixed annual allocation of 750 000 to the ICRC to its programme in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Ministry supported the emergency projects of the ICRC, UNRWA, the Palestinian NGO PARC and the Luxembourg NGOs Action Solidarité Tiers Monde and CARE in Luxembourg. After the permanent ceasefire

agreement, Handicap International Luxembourg benefited from support for a rehabilitation project aimed at reducing the threats of explosive remnants of war. Luxembourg's total support for the Occupied Palestinian Territories amounted to 1 520 356 euros.

The dramatic situation in Syria entered its fourth year in 2014 and represents, according to the United Nations, the most serious humanitarian crisis in the last twenty years. Since 15 January 2013, the Syrian crisis has been a Level 3 humanitarian emergency. Therefore, at the donors' conference in Kuwait in January 2014, Luxembourg committed to contributing during 2014 a total of 5 million euros to people affected by the Syrian crisis in Syria and the neighbouring countries. At the end of October 2014, the Ministry was able to honour its commitment and, in December 2014, the pledge to donate 5 million euros was even exceeded, with a total of 5 467 181 euros contributed to the Syrian crisis relief effort. This contribution enabled various humanitarian partners to implement projects for the benefit of the population affected on Syrian soil as well as for the over 3 million Syrian refugees hosted by neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey).

As a result of the conflict which has been ravaging South Sudan since December 2013, in February 2014 the international humanitarian system raised the country's humanitarian emergency level to Level 3. At the international high-level meeting on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan held in May in Oslo, Luxembourg pledged 2 500 000 euros to South Sudan for 2014. By the end of December 2014, this commitment had been exceeded, with a total contribution of 2 883 152 euros donated to the NGOs and UN agencies taking action in the fields of health, water, hygiene and sanitation, food aid, emergency shelter, telecommunications and protection services in various regions of South Sudan.

On 13 August 2014, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Iraq declared a Level 3 Emergency for the entire country. Since June 2014, Luxembourg has allocated funding to the UN agencies and Luxembourg NGOs to implement emergency projects for food aid, non-food aid items, water, hygiene and sanitation and emergency shelter for displaced persons and vulnerable households in the conflict zones and the region of Iraqi Kurdistan. Thus, the total amount of contributions from Luxembourg in response to the Iraqi crisis amounts to 730 675 euros.

Response to the Ebola epidemic in West Africa

Ebola fever claimed its first victims in January 2014 in Guinea-Conakry and then spread rapidly to the neighbouring countries, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with a few isolated cases in Mali, Nigeria and Senegal. Luxembourg was one of the first countries to respond, deciding to allocate an initial contribution in March 2014. Luxembourg's total contribution to the fight against Ebola amounted to 1 100 000 euros for 2014. Luxembourg supported Médecins sans Frontières in an emergency project which included protective measures, medical treatment and psychological assistance,

as well as monitoring and epidemiological investigation. A contribution has also been made to the specific trust fund (UN Ebola Response Multi-Partner Trust Fund) established by the United Nations in order to harmonise funding better, as well as to the WHO, which is responsible for coordinating the response of the various agencies. The WFP received support for its humanitarian aerial service and the UNHCR received support for its preparatory programmes in the refugee camps in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Luxembourg Red Cross received

support for its regional programme to prevent Ebola in 6 West and East African countries where contingency plans have been put in place by the national Red Cross societies. Luxembourg also made a contribution to CRP-Santé for a project called "Microbiology for development" in collaboration with the University Hospital of Lagos (Nigeria).

The Ministry also supported emergency aid projects run by NGOs and UN agencies in the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Croatia, Italy (refugees), Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Laos, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Chad, Thailand, Ukraine and Yemen.

The transition stage



Burkina Faso - Refugee camp for Malians

After the emergency, the transition stage aims to support the efforts of affected populations to rebuild their lives and their livelihoods. The aim of the transition stage is both to make a bridge between the emergency stage and the development stage and to support the community and individuals in the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Following the end of the typhoon Haiyan emergency phase in November 2013 in the Philippines, various reconstruction projects were co-financed by the Ministry in 2014. Fondation Caritas Luxembourg received support for a project the purpose of which was to strengthen poor households and to supply construction materials and training courses in the target communities on the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu. Another project co-financed by the Ministry was implemented by CARE in Luxembourg on the islands of Panay in order to strengthen food security, improve access to basic supplies and reconstruct means of subsistence of the households made vulnerable by typhoon Haiyan. The NGO Amitiés Luxembourg-Amérique Latine received support for the reconstruction of damaged family houses on the island of Cebu. The Ministry provided co-financing to Action Solidarité Tiers Monde carried out a project the purpose of which was to enable farmers to re-start their agricultural production, help communities to develop sustainable livelihoods and strengthen several local organisations' level of preparation for catastrophes.

In 2014, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg also received financial support for its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia, Lebanon and Afghanistan. The Ministry contributed to four Handicap International Luxembourg projects in Libya, Kenya, Mali and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. In addition, the Ministry co-financed a Luxembourg Red Cross project in Niger. Finally, the Ministry participated in financing a reconstruction project in the Philippines following typhoons Sendong, Quinta and Bopha (Société Kolping), a project for nutritional support and child-friendly areas in Syria (SOS Villages d'Enfants Monde) and a transitional justice programme in Tunisia (Centre International de Justice Transitionnelle).

Haiti

2014 was the final year of implementation of the reconstruction projects co-financed by the Ministry following the violent earthquake of 2010 in Haiti. In effect, at the Donors Conference on 31 March 2010 in New York, Luxembourg had officially an-

nounced its intention to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Haiti to the tune of 3 800 000 euros during the 2010-2014 period. Thus, the Luxembourg Red Cross, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg, Objectif Tiers Monde and SOS Villages

d'Enfants Monde received support for research projects into solutions for shelter and the reconstruction of houses and schools in the Port-au-Prince region.

Prevention and resilience



Turkey - Turkish Red Cross factory where the 80 family tents were made which Luxembourg, through the Luxembourg Red Cross, offered to Syrian refugees

Following the lead of the Hyogo Framework for Action, which Luxembourg signed in 2005, the MFA allocates at least 5% of its humanitarian action budget to finance activities in the area of prevention, resilience and reducing the risks of catastrophes. In line with this approach, the Ministry supports its humanitarian partners in implementing preventative measures such as initiatives to strengthen local capacities, risk evaluation, monitoring systems, early warning systems and the prepositioning of emergency items. The Ministry also encourages its partners to protect the environment and to integrate climate change adaptation strategies into their humanitarian projects. Prevention and resilience make up the third pillar of Luxembourg humanitarian action, both upstream and downstream of the emergency and transition stages.

The Ministry has co-financed risk prevention projects in Laos, a country especially exposed to climate change and extreme phenomena such as droughts and floods, which are regarded as the main natural hazards. Thus, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg has continued to implement a multiannual project which is based on a community-based approach and aims to improve the resilience of the inhabitants of the 10 villages in the district of Thathom by introducing more sustainable means of existence and preventing disasters. The Luxembourg Red Cross has also been able to continue its support via the local branch of the Laos Red Cross in Khammouane in order to build its logistics capacities in terms of preparing for disasters. CARE in Luxembourg began a project lasting 3 years which aims to build the local capacities of the village units in preparing for risks, as well as those of the risks and disasters management committees in the Sekong region in Laos.

Other countries in East and South Asia are also affected by recurrent natural disasters. The Ministry also co-financed projects run by Fondation Caritas Luxembourg and Aide à l'Enfance de l'Inde in order to improve the resilience of communities facing situations of drought, flooding and risks of human trafficking in the states of Bihar and Maharashtra in India. In Bangladesh, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg and Friendship Luxembourg received support from the Ministry to implement a project to construct pilot low-cost houses for families affected by natural disasters and for a community-based project to reduce the risks connected with natural disasters in various regions of the country. Handicap International Luxembourg received support to carry out a project to build the capacity of local administrations and vulnerable households in reducing the risks of disaster in the province of Leyte Nord in the Philippines.

The Ministry also supported prevention projects in the Sahel. The Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) of the UNDP received a contribution from Luxembourg to its programme to strengthen the response capacities for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Niger, Burkina Faso and Cabo Verde. In addition, the Ministry contributed to the Fondation Caritas Luxembourg project to control and prevent malnutrition in the nutritional recovery centres in the dioceses of Niamey and Maradi in Niger.

Furthermore, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg received financial support from the Ministry to implement a prevention and resilience project in Bolivia and the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery received support for technical assistance provided to the governments of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia to analyse its needs and to draw up a recovery plan following the flooding of 2014.

emergency.lu



emergency.lu - Rollout in the Philippines following typhoon Haiyan

In November 2013, emergency.lu was rolled out for the first time in response to a large-scale natural disaster following typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. Four terminals and 6 volunteers were rushed to the scene, both at the request of the ETC (Emergency Telecommunications Cluster) and as part of an IHP (International Humanitarian Partnership) mission to support the OCHA. Thus the emergency.lu telecommunications systems provided connectivity to thousands of humanitarian workers, especially in December 2013 and January 2014. The system installed on the roof of Tacloban town hall alone provided free connectivity to hundreds of humanitarian workers sheltering in the stadium, the UN coordination unit, the town hall and the airport. The last emergency.lu kit, installed in the camp in Guiuan was dismantled at the end of May 2014.

During the week of 7 - 11 April, representatives of the United Nations, the Luxembourg government, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and other interested parties met in Luxembourg as part of the Humanitarian Week of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in order to discuss the contribution of new technologies to disaster response. During that week, the ETC held its plenary meeting for the first time in Luxembourg. The members of the ETC drew up an initial draft of the cluster's 2020 Vision and discussed the challenge of offering connectivity to governments and communities affected by a disaster rather than, as at present, focusing on the communication needs of humanitarian organisations.

In May, two new systems were deployed in South Sudan, while the equipment that had been used there since January 2012 was repatriated for maintenance. A short time later, one of these systems was installed in Mingkaman in a camp that had just been opened to shelter people who had fled inter-ethnic violence in the Bor region.

In October, Luxembourg became a member of the IHP, a European network of civil protection units which specialises in providing United Nations humanitarian agencies with emergency equipment and staff in the event of a disaster.

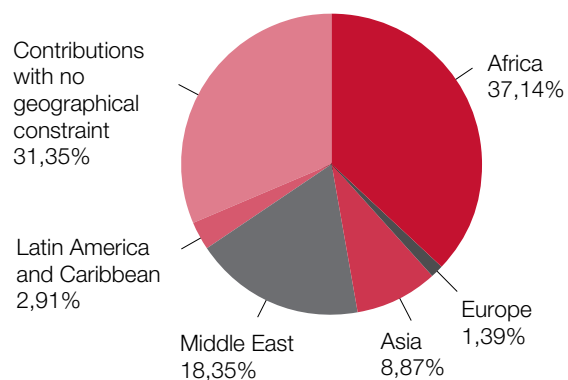
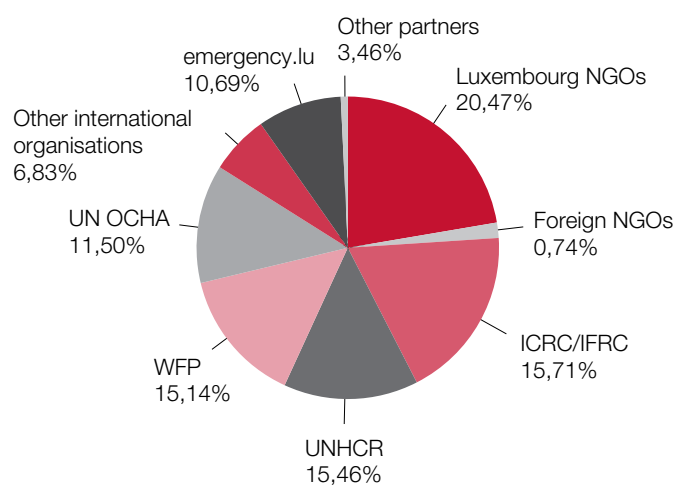
In November, five emergency.lu project systems were sent to West Africa to provide communications services to the organisations involved in combating the Ebola epidemic. At the end of December, three systems were operational (two of them in the camps established by IHP in Port Loko and Moyamba in Sierra Leone with the support of the ETC, and one terminal providing connectivity for the Belgian laboratory B-LiFE in Guinea). Two systems were on standby in Accra.

Furthermore, as every year, civil protection volunteers participated in many exercises and simulations at the European and international level, using and testing the emergency.lu solution.

In 2014, a total amount of 4 128 630,72 euros was spent from the DCF on the final year of the initial contract of the emergency.lu project (2011-2014).

Added to this is an amount of 149 044,14 euros spent on operational costs, especially the costs of transporting the equipment and expenses connected with the missions and exercises.

On 19 December, Minister Romain Schneider signed the contract to extend the emergency.lu project for the 2015-2020 period with the private partners SES TechCom, Hitec Luxembourg and Luxembourg Air Ambulance. At the same time, he signed a new collaboration agreement with the freight forwarder Schenker Luxembourg.

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	8 275 580 €
Foreign NGOs	300 452 €
ICRC/IFRC	6 350 000 €
UNHCR	6 250 000 €
WFP	6 120 896 €
UN OCHA	4 650 000 €
Other international organisations	2 762 758 €
emergency.lu	4 320 641 €
Other partners	1 400 335 €
Total	40 430 662 €

Geographical breakdown of humanitarian aid

Africa	15 014 357 €
Europe	562 877 €
Asia	3 586 426 €
Middle East	7 418 213 €
Latin America and Caribbean	1 175 483 €
Oceania	-
Contributions without geographical constraints	12 673 306 €
Total	40 430 662 €

Disbursements across all the appropriations

Humanitarian action		% of humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Material assistance and emergency services	29 385 466 €	72,68 %	9,23 %
Emergency food aid	28 925 €	0,07 %	0,01 %
Coordination of rescue and support and protection services	4 860 279 €	12,02 %	1,53 %
Aid for reconstruction and rehabilitation	3 417 469 €	8,45 %	1,07 %
Disaster prevention and disaster preparedness	2 738 523 €	6,77 %	0,86 %
Total	40 430 662 €	100,00 %	12,70 %

VIII. Programme support

Programme support 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 Professionals in Delegation” (JPDs) in the delegations of the European Commission and the European External Action Service
- 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 2014, the various operations in this sphere were given funding of 3 254 486 euros, of which 3 194 686 euros was taken from the Development Cooperation Fund and 60 000 euros was from budget item 01.7.32.020 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 agents, who work for a maximum of four years either in a cooperation office located in the partner countries or at the Directorate for Development Cooperation.

Aid workers and assimilated aid workers are sent by the development NGOs authorised by the Ministry to the developing countries where their activities take place.

Development cooperation leave

The purpose of development cooperation leave is to allow members of authorised NGOs to participate in development programmes and projects in order to assist the populations of developing countries, on missions both in Luxembourg and abroad.

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 substantial experience from the multilateral activities of UNPD and other UN agencies. Luxembourg provides full financing to its JPOs for a period of up to three years, which has in the past allowed a number of JPOs to become permanent employees of UN bodies.

Junior Professionals in Delegation (JPDs) 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 an eighteen-month period to the European Commission's delegations and the European External Action Service.

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 acting as mentors. This training may be extended for a second year.

The Voluntary Cooperation 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 Directorate for Development Cooperation or at ENDA

Traineeships are offered to students wishing to deepen the knowledge they have already acquired in the development cooperation sphere either at the Directorate for Development Cooperation, on the ground in Dakar (Senegal), under an agreement concluded between the Ministry and ENDA Tiers Monde, the international NGO, or, by way of exception, duly evaluated, for very specific projects as part of ongoing higher education or personal commitments for which documentation is provided.

Name	Number of people involved
Cooperation agents	18
Aid workers	14
Assimilated aid workers	17
Religious aid workers	3
Development cooperation leave	71
Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) at the United Nations	22
Junior Professionals in Delegation (JPDs) in the European Commission's delegations and the EEAS (JEDs)	6
United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)	9
Junior Technical Assistants (JTAs)	10
Voluntary Cooperation Service (VCS)	36
Trainees at the Directorate for Development Cooperation	8
ENDA trainee	1

IX. Development education and awareness raising

Communication activities in 2014



Awareness-raising at the Student Fair

2014 was also notable for the continuation of a series of communication activities and also for the establishment of new initiatives, especially as part of the preparation for the European Year for Development.

Luxembourg's development cooperation continued to support the Fundamental Monodrama Festival for the fourth consecutive year, and also co-financed the Haitian Cultural Week, involving actors, dancers and many others, held at Neimënster in May 2014 around the time of the Haitian national holiday.

In terms of communication, the Directorate of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs produced innovative communication material, in particular a flyer and a short film on Luxembourg's development cooperation activities. Due to the warm reception of the Cooperation newsletter, four issues were sent out in 2014 to around 800 persons.

Brochures on development cooperation activities between Luxembourg and its partner countries were produced for the partnership committees. These documents, which can be consulted online, can be printed in A4 or A5 format and are generally available in two languages (French and a language commonly spoken in the country concerned).

The annual report was again produced in French in hard copy and online on the mini-site www.cooperation.lu, and in electronic form in English.

European Year 2015

The preparations for the European Year for Development started in June, with the first coordination meeting at the national level in mid-May and at the European level. The Directorate submitted a national work programme to the European Commission at the end of August in order to obtain co-financing for the activities. At the national level, a coordination group was set up to prepare and implement the programme. The group is made up of: Mr Ben Fayot, Special Ambassador of the European Year for Development, the Cercle of NGOs, the Representation of the European Commission and European Parliament in Luxembourg, the CGJL and LuxDev.

In preparation for the European Year for Development, Luxembourg's development cooperation went to the Student Fair to explain to young people the work opportunities in the sector. A brochure – “Je m'engage” – was specially produced for the occasion.

Subsidies for NGOs' awareness-raising activities

2014 was the first year of application of the revised general conditions governing relations between the MFA and the NGOs. A total of 1 838 816 euros was spent on the annual awareness-raising framework agreements and projects in 2014. 13 applications for framework agreements have been submitted for the new 2015-2017 period. The Directorate participated in the Global Education Network Europe, in an exchange of best practice on development education.

X. Microfinance



Vietnam - Better water use produces higher rice yields (Cao Bang)

Inclusive finance

Luxembourg's development cooperation is maintaining its commitment to actively support the development of inclusive finance, recognising that these tools constitute important mechanisms for poverty reduction. In 2014, those efforts have been made to channel financial support with the aim of deploying them better in specific sectors and improving further the efficiency of the funds in our partner countries. With this efficiency-based approach, in 2014 Luxembourg's development cooperation continued its multiannual commitments with its various partners such as the European Microfinance Platform, the NGOs ADA and SOS Faim, the Microinsurance Network and the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

2014 saw also the creation of the Inclusive Finance Network Luxembourg asbl (InFiNe.lu) network, a national Luxembourgish platform for inclusive finance supported by the Directorate of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action. InFiNe.lu is the formal manifestation of the "Microfinance round table" project, which was initiated in 2003 and is an active network of 21 members from the private and public sectors and civil society in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg focusing on promoting inclusive finance. Together with the European Microfinance Platform (e-MFP), InFiNe also manages the European Microfinance Prize, in partnership with the European Investment Bank. 2014 saw the sixth edition of this prize with "Microfinance and the environment" as its theme.

The prize was awarded to Kompanion Financial Group of Kirghizstan for a project on the conservation and management of pasture: the project proposed giving loans to livestock farmers for conservation. Microcredit loans are linked to a training programme that initiates agriculturalists in the practices of sustainable management of the land thus helping to restore degraded land. During November 2014, the Ministry contributed to the organisation of the European Microfinance Week.

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

Finally, the Ministry supported various IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) programmes designed to develop new tools in the sphere of microfinance and inclusive finance, such as the transfer of migrants' remittances. Finally, Luxembourg also contributed to funding the MicroMED Tunisia project, which is being implemented by the NGO ADA in partnership with the European Investment Bank.

XI. Evaluation



Cabo Verde - Students at the Cabo Verde School of Hospitality and Tourism (EHTCV) in Praia

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In 2014, the Ministry steered eleven evaluations. The monitoring of these evaluations, generally carried out by external consultants, involves a workload that varies depending on the complexity of the evaluation, i.e. among others, the size of the evaluation, the number of evaluation questions to address, even the subject to be evaluated and the actors involved in the process.

As far as possible, the Ministry tries to group evaluations by geographical areas or subject matter. Thus, an external evaluation of 5 Luxembourg NGOs active in Burkina Faso was commissioned and the mid-term reviews of the Indicative Cooperation Programmes in Laos and Vietnam were carried out by the same consultant. Apart from improving efficiency in workload terms, this approach also allows mutual learning between actors and programmes.

This idea of mutual benefit also motivated the Ministry to carry out a meta-evaluation of Luxembourg's development cooperation's interventions in the sub-sector of vocational training in hospitality and tourism. This exercise, which started in 2013 and ended in 2014, produced the following results: a general evaluation report, plus country reports on the interventions implemented in the sub-sector of vocational training in hospitality and tourism in the four partner countries (Vietnam, Nicaragua, Cabo Verde and Laos); and a best practice manual to build on the lessons learned.

In addition, for the first time, the Ministry evaluated the activities of a Luxembourgish NGO, Fairtrade Lëtzebuerg, in terms of development education and awareness raising. The aim of this evaluation was to verify the capacity of the NGO to enable the effective, efficient implementation of awareness-raising and development education activities, as well as the impact of these activities on the behaviour of the target audiences.

Finally, the Ministry steered the external financial audits of the emergency.lu programme and the projects implemented by the GRP Santé in the field of research and health.

Programmes evaluated in 2014

In 2014, Luxembourg development cooperation carried out the following evaluations:

- **Bilateral cooperation**

- Meta-evaluation of Luxembourg development cooperation's interventions in the sub-sector of vocational training in hospitality and tourism
- Mid-term review of the Laos ICP
- Mid-term review of the Vietnam ICP

- **NGOs under a framework agreement**

- Guiden a Scouten fir ENG Welt
- ONGD-FNEL scouts & guides pour le développement communautaire
- Fondation Raoul Follereau
- Chrëschte mam Sahel
- Frères des Hommes

- **NGOs under co-financing**

- Fondation Dr Elvire Engel
- Lëtzebuurger Jongbaueren a Jongwënzer Service Coopération

- **Development education NGOs**

- Fairtrade Lëtzebuerg

- **Financial auditing**

- emergency.lu
- projects implemented by CRP Santé

The executive summaries of these evaluations may be consulted on Luxembourg development cooperation's Internet site (gouvernement.lu/coopération).

Meta-evaluation of Luxembourg development cooperation's interventions in the sub-sector of vocational training in hospitality and tourism

The main recommendations of the meta-evaluations of Luxembourg development cooperation's interventions in the sub-sector of vocational training in hospitality and tourism

The report concluded that it would be useful to:

1. Carry out an identification and intervention formulation phase, a risk analysis and the necessary sector-based and institutional analyses;

draw up at the beginning an exit strategy which can contribute to the sustainability of the intervention.

2. Improve and build on the monitoring of the interventions by creating a standardised format for data collection and key performance indicators for each implementation phase; adopt a results-based approach.

3. Improve from the start the communication and exchange between

the actors in the sub-sector of vocational training in hospitality and tourism, especially the actors in the private sector in order to involve them more.

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

Mandate

The law of 9 May 2012 amending the amended law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian action provides, on the one hand, for the responsibilities of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation to be expanded to include the consistency of development policies (Article 50) and, on the other hand, calls upon the government to submit to the Chamber of Deputies an annual report on the work of the Committee, including the issue of policy coherence for development (Article 6).

The Grand-Ducal Regulation of 7 August 2012 lays down the make-up and mode of operation of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation.

Make-up

Article 1a of the Grand-Ducal Regulation stipulates that each member of the government shall appoint one delegate to sit on the Committee.

All the members of the Committee were replaced in December 2013 following the formation of the new government. The list of members was then updated and published on the Luxembourg development cooperation website in order to ensure transparency of the procedures.

The appointment of full and alternate members enabled the fulfilment of the request by some ministerial departments to be connected to the Committee's work.

Activities

The Committee met six times during 2014, on 7 February, 4 April, 6 June, 26 September, 7 November and 8 December. The final meeting was also attended by the representatives of the development NGOs' Cercle de Coopération.

Among the subjects addressed during the meetings, the following should be noted in particular:

a) Guiding principles of development cooperation policy

- Given its new make-up, the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation's various duties were explained to the new members at the beginning of the year, especially those duties connected with the approval that must be granted to a cooperation official or aid worker, as well as their cancellation, and the cases of special applications of this status or of development leave. Some suggestions regarding the application form were made and then implemented.
- The Committee approved the annual report on its work, which was included in the 2013 annual Luxembourg development cooperation report.
- The Committee was given a presentation on the broad outlines of the 2013 annual Luxembourg development cooperation report, including new aspects such as the ITC and Evaluations sections.
- The Committee was given a presentation of the Action Plan for Development Effectiveness provided to the Directorate of Cooperation in October 2014.
- The Committee examined the broad outlines of the post-2015 development framework and its financing through the future Sustainable Development Goals. Although the greater part of the decisions on the future agenda for sustainable development will be made in New York in September 2015, a conference on the financing of development will take place in Addis Ababa in July 2015. Given the universal nature of the future Sustainable Development Goals, all ministries are affected by these decisions.
- The Luxembourg development cooperation conference held in April on the topics of post-2015 and resilience was also the subject of a presentation to the Committee.

b) European Year for Development

- Committee members were kept informed of preparations for the EYD 2015, which is organised by the European Commission in close collaboration with the Latvian and Luxembourg presidencies of the EU. They noted that the opening ceremony would take place in Riga in January 2015 and the closing ceremony in Luxembourg in December 2015.
- For EYD 2015, a national programme of initiatives and actions has been prepared with the Cercle of NGOs, the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee and the European Commission's Representation in Luxembourg, the European Parliament Information Office and many other actors such as the EIB and the European Court of Auditors. Committee members were invited to inform their respective ministries about EYD 2015 and to devise some kind of concrete initiative in order to introduce the subject of development cooperation into the work of the various formal and informal committees, with a view to putting the principle of policy coherence for development into action.

c) Policy Coherence for Development

- The Committee was given the presentation of the European Union's 2013 report on policy consistency by Mr Norbert Probst of the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EuropeAid). Mr Probst talked about the history of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) within the European institutions, the role of the European Commission and the Member States, the development of the report and its content.
- The Committee was informed of the work of the network of experts and focal points for Policy Coherence for Development at the European level; this network is a group which meets regularly in Brussels. At the group's meeting, the work of the Luxembourg Interministerial Committee for Development was also presented.
- Various discussions also took place regarding the working method to be adopted when addressing topics from the perspective of consistency, especially in terms of the choice of topic, examining the subject area and the final conclusions. The Committee eventually acquired a tool to address policy coherence for development in June 2014. It then drew up a list of topics to examine in 2015, such as compensation funds, economic partnership agreements, agricultural policy and social protection.
- At its meeting on 8 December, the Committee discussed with the representatives of the Cercle of NGOs the priority topics in its "2014 barometer" which the Cercle believes require more policy consistency. At the meeting the Cercle also suggested some modifications to the Committee's work mechanism.

d) Official development assistance (ODA)

- The Committee examined the annual contributions eligible as ODA made by the ministries to the various international organisations. An indicative table was sent to members giving a breakdown for 2014 of expenditure to be accounted for as official development assistance. The Committee also heard explanations regarding coordination efforts between ministries to reach a budget where ODA accounts for 1% of GNI. The amounts of ODA of the various ministries are now centralised by the Directorate of Development Cooperation when the budget is drawn up, in order to supply full documentation to the general inspectorate of finances.

e) Staff active within development

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 7 August 2012, the committee approved in writing:

- 2 applications for cooperation agents status,
- an extension of 13 cooperation agents' status,
- the extension of 14 aid workers' status,
- 17 applications for assimilated aid worker status,
- 71 applications for development cooperation leave.

These figures are considerably higher than those of the previous year.

Policy coherence for development tool

1. Choice of topic

The choice of topic to be focused on is made by consensus of the members of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (CID), including the representative of the minister responsible for the subject area in question. In the absence of a member of the CID who is directly concerned with the matter, there will be a written procedure after the CID meeting to confirm the choice.

In order to facilitate the operation of the CID, it is proposed that the subject areas to be examined should be set aside in advance for the coming year. In this way the CID will be equipped with an annual work programme for this policy coherence aspect.

The choice of topics is based on suggestions by the members of the CID, civil society or lists under investigation by the OECD/DAC and the EU.

2. Subject area examination

The examination of a subject area is made during two CID meetings. In an initial discussion, experts are invited to present the subject area in question in order to identify the main principles of Luxembourg's position and to understand how its effect on development policy and developing countries has been taken into account. The secretariat of the CID is assisted in choosing these experts by the member(s) of the CID more directly involved in the subject area.

After the discussion with the government's experts, the CID listens to the views of a representative of civil society on the issue. The Cercle de Coopération is invited to appoint an expert by the CID's secretariat.

In a second CID meeting, its members will attempt to summarise the previous discussions.

3. Final conclusions and the CID's opinion

Based on the presentations, the members of the CID attempt to come to conclusions on the subject area in question. These conclusions must be only relevant to policy coherence for development.

The CID adopts these conclusions by consensus (following the principle in point 1) and records its conclusions in its minutes. As far as is possible, the CID draws up an opinion on the subject area in question in accordance with Art. 4 of the Grand-Ducal regulation of 7 August 2012. This opinion is adopted by consensus (following the principle in point 1). Each member of the CID has the responsibility to make these conclusions and the opinion known.

It is the responsibility of the ministers concerned, in particular the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, to decide whether it is necessary to follow up these conclusions or the opinion through bilateral consultations with other ministers or wider consultations.

In any case, the result of the examinations will be included in the CID's annual report, which is an integral part of Luxembourg development cooperation's annual report.



Appendices

A. Useful addresses

I. I. Contact details of Luxembourg's 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 development 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 development cooperation relations with Senegal and Mali.

Relevant official: Marion Segnana.

Embassy of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in Praia

B.P. 163
Plateau
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 des ONG

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 Rebecca Kirch
(support/adviser 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/adviser 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

Third World Information Centre (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

House of 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	Ministre plénipotentiaire	+352 247 82364
Deputy director	Manuel TONNAR	Conseiller de direction adjoint	+352 247 82361
Management secretary	Valérie MACHADO	Employée	+352 247-82351

Administration and Finances Department

Finances

Coordinator	Jean-Marc LENTZ	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82448
Management and monitoring of embassies	Marc PADJAN	Chef de bureau adjoint h.c.	+352 247 82425
Commitments/payments	Malou FELTEN	Employée	+352 247 82458

Administration

Human resources	Marc PITZEN	Inspecteur principal 1 ^{er} en rang	+352 247 82338
Programme support			
Mail and archives	Daniel PENEZ	Commis principal	+352 247 88369
Administrators	Hervé WOHL	Huissier principal	+352 247 82319
	Gaston PARAGE	Employé	+352 247 82322

Evaluation and Quality Control Department

Coordination	René LAUER	Conseiller de directeur adjoint	+352 247 82438
Procedures and statistics	Jean-Marc LENTZ	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82448

Programmes Service

Bilateral cooperation

Africa

Desk – Burkina Faso	Alex DIEDERICH	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82453
Niger, ACP			
Desk – Cabo Verde	Geneviève HENGEN	Secrétaire de Légation 1 ^{er} en rang	+352 247 82323
Senegal, Mali			
Desk Regional cooperation	Eric LAMPERTZ	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 82477

Latin America: Nicaragua, El Salvador

Desk	Eric LAMPERTZ	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 82477
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Asia: Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar

Desk	Peggy FRANTZEN	Conseiller de légation	+352 247 82449
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Countries with projects

Desk – Balkans	Jean-Marc LENTZ	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82448
Desk – OPT, Afghanistan, Tunisia	Jean DAMY	Rédacteur principal	+352 247 82354

Multilateral cooperation

European Union

Coordination	Peggy FRANTZEN	Conseiller de Légation	+352 247 82449
Desk	Jean DAMY	Rédacteur principal	+352 247 82354

UN and specialised agencies

Coordination	Ronald DOFING	Conseiller de Légation 1 ^{ère} classe	+352 247 82388
Desk	François BERG	Chef de bureau	+352 247 88325

	Natacha GOMES	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 82479
OECD – DAC			
Representative at DAC	Ronald DOFING	Conseiller de légation 1 ^{ère} classe	+352 247 82388
Cooperation with NGOs			
Coordination	Frank MERTENS	Rédacteur	+352 247 82359
Desk	Sarah ANJO	Inspecteur principal h.c.	+352 247 82440
Humanitarian action			
Coordination	Max LAMESCH	Attaché de légation	+352 247 82373
Finance desk	François BERG	Inspecteur	+352 247 88325
Humanitarian action desk	Sara BOLLIRI	Chargée de mission	+352 247 82347
Coordination emergency.lu	Marianne DONVEN	Employée	+352 247 88382
emergency.lu desk	Samantha RIES	Rédacteur	+352 247 82328
	Gilles HOFFMANN	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 82428
Development education and awareness raising			
Desk	Alexandra ALLEN	Agent de la coopération/Coordinatrice nationale Année européenne pour le développement	+352 247 82480
	Jacques HOFFMANN	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 82416
Microfinance			
Desk	David GOEBBELS	Attaché de légation	+352 247 82481
Minister Romain Schneider's office			
Personal secretary	Dory SCHMITZ	Employée	+352 247-82307
General coordinator of the minister's three directorates	Marc MATHEKOWITSCH	Administrateur général	+352 247-76304
Embassies / Permanent Representations			
Ouagadougou Embassy	Georges TERNES	Chargé d'affaires	+226 523 013 38
	Lyn VOEGELE	Agent de la coopération	+226 523 013 38
	Marc THEIN	Agent de la coopération	+226 523 013 38
Dakar Embassy	Marion SEGNANA	Chargé d'affaires	+221 33 869 5959
	Nicolas PIERRE	Agent de la coopération	+221 33 869 5962
Praia Embassy	Marc de BOURCY	Chargé d'affaires	+238 261 95 62
	Céleste MONTEIRO	Agent de la coopération	+238 261 95 62
Managua Embassy	Thierry LIPPERT	Chargé d'affaires	+505 2268 1881
	Jakub DOLEZEL	Agent de la coopération	+505 2268 1881
Hanoi Embassy	Claude JENTGEN	Chargé d'affaires	+8443 946 1414
	Aurélie KLEIN	Agent de la coopération	+8443 946 1414
Pristina Embassy	Pierre WEBER	Chargé d'affaires	+381 38 226 787
	Marie-Anne MARX	Agent de la Coopération	+381 38 226 787
Addis Ababa Permanent Representation to the African Union	Valérie HEYMAN	Agent de la coopération	+251 11 661 6088
Brussels Permanent Representation to the European Union	Tim KESSELER	Conseiller de Légation adjoint	+322 737 5792
	Sylvie DOS SANTOS	Chargée de mission	+322 737 5637
New York Permanent Representation	Maité VAN DER VEKENE	Agent de la coopération	+1 212 935 3589
Geneva Permanent Representation	Anne WEBER	Agent de la coopération	+41 22 919 1929

C. Useful links

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

<http://eli.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/1996/01/06/n1>

Speeches

<http://www.gouvernement.lu/4572142/declaration-politique-cooperation>

Sector-based strategies

www.gouvernement.lu/cooperation

Chapter II

Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICPs)

<http://www.gouvernement.lu/4850971/pays-partenaires>

Lux-Development

<http://www.luxdev.lu>

Chapter IV

Multilateral organisations

<http://www.gouvernement.lu/4851013/organisations-multilaterales>

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

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

Chapter V and VII

The NGOs authorised in Luxembourg

<http://www.gouvernement.lu/4737059/ong-partenaires>

The NGO platform, Cercle de Coopération

<http://www.cercle.lu>

Chapter VI

emergency.lu

www.emergency.lu and on Facebook

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

Chapter VII

Support for programmes

<http://www.gouvernement.lu/4496662/comment-s-engager>

Chapter X

The results of the 2014 evaluations

<http://www.gouvernement.lu/4483791/politique-evaluation>

Chapter XI

The Interministerial Committee

<http://www.gouvernement.lu/4484210/comite-interministeriel>

Appendices

Organisation chart

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

European Report on Development 2014

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

UNDP Report on Human Development 2014

<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 info.cooperation@mae.etat.lu

To subscribe to News!, the development cooperations newsletter, send an email to info.cooperation@mae.etat.lu

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www.cooperation.lu (microsite for the annual reports)

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