

Luxembourg's development cooperation Annual report **2015**

Lëtzebuenger 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,
Romain Schneider

Dear friends of Luxembourg's development cooperation,

It is my pleasure to present to you this annual report 2015 on Luxembourg development cooperation. In last year's annual report I highlighted the fact that 2015 would be a pivotal year for development cooperation and that the major international meetings would to a large extent reconfigure our post-2015 development cooperation and its financing.

Indeed, this is what has happened: the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development was adopted last July and the Sustainable Development Summit in September adopted the 2030 Agenda with its seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). We now have clarity regarding objectives and the resources to implement them. Nevertheless, the chosen approach Millennium Development Goals (MDG), since in a globalised world very different from the 1990s and 2000s, the concepts of North and South or donors and recipients have become obsolete. Actions by one party will have an effect on the other – in economic, environmental and social terms, and therefore for sustainable development.

Such a full and complex agenda has to be put into action by every country in all their national and international policies, including their development cooperation policy. We in the Luxembourg development cooperation sector must therefore revisit our strategies in order to better integrate the SDGs and to consider with our partner countries how to integrate these requirements into the Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICP) and into the support to our partners. Financial and non-financial resources for its implementation must contribute to this goal, which involves greater consistency of our development and sustainable development actions.

2015 also saw challenges of a different kind for Luxembourg's development cooperation: the European Year for Development and the Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the second half of the year.

The 2015 European Year for Development, organised by the European institutions, was a unique opportunity to raise various audiences' awareness of the challenges and responsibilities involved in development cooperation. We knew that we had to engage young people – schoolchildren and students as a priority – and the general public and explain to them why every single person's involvement matters. The slogan of the European Year, "Our World, our Dignity, our Future", guided our approach. A rich national programme of activities organised with the Cercle of NGOs and the representatives of the European institutions in Luxembourg allowed us to get a very large number of people involved. I would like to give my heartfelt thanks to Ben Fayot, the special ambassador for the European Year, for his valuable help and his deep commitment.

The responsibility of organising at the European level the closing ceremony of the European Year in the presence of our head of state, our Prime Minister and representatives of the European institutions ultimately fell to the Luxembourg Presidency. At our behest, an inter-institutional declaration was signed at that event promising that the momentum of the European Year would continue in the actions of the Member States and the institutions well beyond December 2015.

In our capacity as the President of the Council of the EU, we attended the major international meetings in the second half of the year, helping to coordinate a unified European position, including on official development assistance, and maintaining a close dialogue with the European Parliament and representatives of European civil society.

In its Presidency, Luxembourg made policy consistency the main theme of its action, with the aim of making the other sections of the Council aware of the imperatives of maintaining consistency in development. With this in mind, the migration issue was addressed – an issue which came to the fore on the European scene in the second half of 2015 with the arrival in the EU of a large number of migrants and refugees, mainly from Syria. The Valletta Summit involved discussions with countries of origin and transit the issue of migration from Africa. This sad state of affairs made us better understand the situation of extreme distress in the countries in crisis, the huge humanitarian needs, especially in the countries bordering Syria, and the absolute lack of future prospects which forces young people in developing countries to leave their homes. The general public here and the decision-makers have become even more aware of humanitarian needs, of the link between humanitarian aid and development, especially in complex, long crises, and the huge anticipated need for funding. These topics will be addressed at the first World Humanitarian Summit, which will be held in May in Istanbul. In its Presidency of the Council of the EU, Luxembourg launched preparatory discussions between Member States to define their positions with a view to this important meeting. As over 60 million people flee crises of all kinds, this Summit must produce results.

Our international and European obligations in 2015 have not made us lose sight of the special relations with the bilateral partners of Luxembourg's development cooperation. Four new Indicative Cooperation Programmes were signed and a fifth was extended. We are strengthening our relationships with the least-developed countries in West Africa and South-East Asia and we are diversifying our actions in middle-income countries such as Cabo Verde. Vietnam and El Salvador will no longer be partner countries from 2016 but we will maintain strong links through development cooperation projects and new instruments such as triangular or South-South cooperation. The ICPs are already including the new environment of the SDGs, but we are yet to see how we should assist our partners even more through our sector-based programmes to implement these goals.

I would like to emphasise how happy I am that within the Zukunftspak framework of measures for Luxembourgish NGOs we have been able to find a compromise to ensure their implementation. A greater concentration of financial assistance to the least-developed countries (LDC) goes hand-in-hand with financial support at an equal level to strengthen civil society in middle-income and emerging countries. In my view, this is in the spirit of what we decided at the Summit in New York in September.

2016 is set to be a year when reform and new agendas successfully add these values in the field of sustainable development in the global, inclusive way set out in the 2030 Agenda.

In that respect, I am pleased to be able to rely on the advice and recommendations from all the actors in Luxembourg's development cooperation who I see every year at the Conference for Luxembourg's development cooperation: I thank them for their commitment and dedication.

My thanks also go to all those who are working in the field in difficult conditions, especially in terms of security, but who are unceasingly forging ahead.

Romain Schneider
Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action

Meetings and trips made by the Minister in 2015

8-9 January

Opening ceremony of the European Year for Development in Riga



Visit by the Croatian Commissioner, Neven Mimica

14 January



Opening ceremony of the European Year for Development at the Athénée, Luxembourg

11 February



Visit by the Executive Coordinator of the UNV Programme, Richard Dictus

19 February



Partnership committee with Nicaragua in Luxembourg

22-25 February



High-level conference in Brussels on the Ebola epidemic

Minister Romain Schneider has meetings in New York with the heads of United Nations agencies in preparation for the post-2015 Summit

3 March

3 March

Visit by the Director-General of UNIDO, Li Yong

5 March



Partnership committee with Mali in Luxembourg

9 March



Visit by European Commissioner Christos Stylianides

10-12 March



Partnership committee with El Salvador in Luxembourg

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Official visit by HRH Grand Duke Henri to Cabo Verde

25 March

25 March

Visit by the EU Special Representative for the Sahel, Michel Reveyrand-de Menthon

25-27 March

Luxembourg's development cooperation conference

20 April



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Conference at the Chamber of Commerce on strengthening the role of the private sector in Luxembourg's development cooperation

22 April

Visit by IOM Director General, Lacy Swing

4 May



Visit by the Kosovo Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hashim Thaçi

3 June



European Development Days in Brussels

3 June



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Meeting with the High Representative of the EU and Vice-President of the European Commission, Federica Mogherini

3 June

Meeting with the Chair of the European Parliament Committee on Development, Linda McAvan

22 June

Visit by the Secretary-General of the UN, Ban Ki Moon

29-30 June



Opening of African Microfinance Week in Dakar

3 July

Visit by European Commission to Luxembourg

9 July



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EIB - Conference EU-Africa Day

13-16 July



Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa

22 July



© photo Antonio Mazza
Luxembourg Day at Expo Milan

2 September



Partnership committee with Senegal in Luxembourg

4 September



Visit by the Cabo Verde Minister for Culture, Mário Lúcio De Sousa Mendes

10 September

Visit by the Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, Erik Solheim

17 September

Visit by the Laos Minister for Planning and Investment, Somdy Douandy

22 September



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EP – Meeting of Committee on Development in Brussels

23 September

Meeting of Council of Energy Ministers in Luxembourg

24-28 September

Special Summit on post-2015 sustainable development in New York

26 September



Ministerial meeting with Niger in New York

30 September

Mali photo exhibition and ECPDM conference in Brussels

8 October

Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting

8 October

Political dialogue EU-Cabo Verde

16 October

Parliamentary delegation from Cabo Verde

20 October



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Conference at European Court of Auditors on development assistance post-2015

22 October

SOLIDAR conference in Brussels on social protection for all and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

22 October

OECD – Conference on Mali

24 October

Youth Parliament

26 October

Development Council in Luxembourg

5 November

Side event at the EU-ASEM Foreign Ministers' meeting with ASEF in Luxembourg

17 November

Statement on development cooperation in the Chambre des députés

19 November

Award ceremony in Luxembourg for 6th European Microfinance Award

19 November



Visit by the President of the ICRC, Peter Maurer

20 November

Universal Children's Day organised by UNICEF

27 November

Seminar on communication on development cooperation organised by the European Economic and Social Committee in Luxembourg

30 November

UNIDO general conference in Vienna

7 December

EU-ACP Parliamentary assembly in Brussels

9-10 December



Closing ceremony of the European Year for Development and the informal development council

11 December

Conference in Luxembourg of the Chairs of the development cooperation committees of the national parliaments of the EU

11 December

Visit by Hamadou Konate, the Malian Minister for Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and Reconstruction of the north

11 December

Visit by Janira Hopffer Almada, Cabo Verde's Minister for Youth, Employment and Human Resource Development

16-19 December

10th World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference in Nairobi

European Year for Development

The aim of Luxembourg's development cooperation during the 2015 European Year for Development (EYD) was to raise the awareness of new audiences about development cooperation actions and to highlight individual responsibility and interest in this context, in line with the Year's slogan "Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future." To that end, activities were organised by target audience (general public, young people, professional circles). For the organisation and implementation of the EYD national work programme, a national coordination group had been set up in May 2014 to ensure that the Year was prepared and coordinated adequately. The group met monthly and was made up of Ben Fayot, Luxembourg's special EYD ambassador, representation from the European Commission in Luxembourg, from the European Parliament's Information Office in Luxembourg and the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, as well as the NGOs' umbrella organisation, the Cercle of Luxembourg NGOs, and CGJL, a youth organisation.

Numerous events were organised by civil society and the institutional actors, but 24 were organised either by the Directorate for Development Cooperation or in close collaboration with it.

The visibility of these events in Luxembourg and at the European level was ensured through the publication of information on the European Year website <https://europa.eu/eyd2015/fr/luxembourg> and on that of the Directorate for Development Cooperation (<http://www.gouvernement.lu/cooperation>), as well as through the coordination meetings at the European level and the inter-institutional meetings in Brussels. Some of the events are given below by way of example:

General public

At the launch of the European picnic organised for the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the European Union, a joint awareness-raising stand organised by the Representation of the European Commission in Luxembourg, the Cercle of NGOs and the Directorate for Development Cooperation attracted over 400 people with the aid of a quiz and information brochures.

As a result of a productive collaborative effort with the Luxembourg City Tourist Office (LCTO), the Directorate for Development Cooperation (with the NGOs Frères des Hommes and ADA) also ran an awareness-raising stand at the Blues & Jazz Rallye in Luxembourg City. Artists from the partner countries of Luxembourg's development cooperation were invited. One of the stages at the event was called the "European Year for Development Stage."

In addition, a video competition, "Shining Stars of Europe" was organised with the Representation of the European Commission in Luxembourg and the Latvian Presidency (www.shiningstarsofeurope.lu). The participants in the competition had to make a short presentation of an innovative or especially productive idea in the field of development cooperation. The winners were chosen at the European Year's closing ceremony.

Young people

The launch of the European Year for Development in Luxembourg took place at the Athénée in Luxembourg with 120 students of the school in attendance. Some of these young people also attended the EYD closing ceremony.

Another particularly fruitful partnership was created last year with the Conférence Générale de la Jeunesse du Luxembourg (CGJL) and the Centre information Jeunes (CIJ) which resulted in the participation of the Directorate for Development Cooperation and the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure in the debates at the Luxembourg Youth Parliament via a question and answer session on the Addis Ababa Financing for Development Conference, the Sustainable Development Goals and COP21. Romain Schneider, the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, also appeared before the plenary session of the Youth Parliament in October last year.

The Directorate for Development Cooperation was also one site of the 2015 “Rallye citoyen” devoted to the European Year for Development. This collaboration with the CGJL/CIJ enabled this particularly important target audience to be reached throughout the year.

Professionals and the well-informed public



Burkina Days at the Ettelbruck Foire Agricole

Some activities were organised with the Latvian Presidency, especially an exchange of best practice between Latvian and Luxembourgish civil society organisations.

Following an appeal by Minister Schneider, other Ministers and Ministries implemented activities during the EYD. Some addressed the topic of policy coherence for development at formal and informal committees (e.g. JAI and Energy). The Minister for Culture organised a conference on the link between culture and development.

A conference was organised with the Chamber of Commerce on the topic of the private sector’s opportunities and responsibilities in the field of development; this enabled exchanges with the private sector.

Cooperation between the members of the coordination group led to the organisation of a round table on the development cooperation relations between Cabo Verde and Luxembourg, with the Cabo Verde Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jorge Tolentino, MEP Charles Goerens, and João Da Luz, President of the Federation of Cabo Verdean Associations in Luxembourg.

It should also be noted that the Cercle of NGOs (with civil society) and the Representation of the European Commission in Luxembourg organised a large number of events in Luxembourg (cinéma du Sud, fête de la solidarité, etc.). As far as civil society is concerned, some activities were co-financed by the Directorate for Development Cooperation via the “NGO awareness-raising” budget line.

Ending the Year and future plans

Luxembourg had the honour and responsibility of hosting the European closing ceremony of the European Year for Development jointly with the informal development committee. The aim of the ceremony was to summarise the activities held in the EU Member States while at the same time looking towards the future. To that end, two videos were produced to pay tribute to and show the diversity and creativity of the many activities and events held throughout 2015 in the various Member States. At the end of the ceremony, an inter-institutional statement by the Council, the European Commission and the European Parlia-

ment on the legacy of the EYD was signed in the presence of HRH the Grand Duke and Prime Minister Bettel. The ceremony can be seen online at

<http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/video/player.cfm?sitelang=en&ref=I113487>

The ceremony was rounded off with a cultural evening at the Neumünster centre with artists from our partner countries. The following day, on 10 December, these artists gave classes to schoolchildren and enabled them to discover different cultures interactively. In order to avoid young people having too unilateral an image of developing countries we must ensure that a good understanding of the concept of dignity, and equal dignity, is transmitted by routes other than development.



Prime Minister Xavier Bettel at the closing ceremony of the European Year for Development



Opening ceremony in Luxembourg of the European Year for Development, at the Lycée Athénée du Luxembourg

COP21 and the Paris Agreement

Implications for developing countries and consistency with the development agenda



2015 was the year of successive negotiations

- i) on financing for development, which led in July to the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and
- ii) on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted in September with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and
- iii) COP21 in December, which successfully led to the adoption of the Paris Agreement. The challenge was to ensure the integration of climate change into the first two frameworks without damaging the results of COP21 and while remaining within the bounds of the respective fields of competence and ensuring their consistency.

On 12 December 2015, at the conclusion of COP21 in Paris, the first agreement on climate change with universal scope and legally binding force was adopted. The Directorate for Development Cooperation closely followed the climate negotiations and is assisting developing countries, especially its partner countries which are among the most vulnerable ones, to implement their actions to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. We must listen to developing countries and ensure that the Paris Agreement is in line with, and benefits, the development agenda.

The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) had governed climate negotiations since the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992 in Rio. At the negotiations leading to the Paris Agreement, the task for developed countries (including those of the European Union) was to overcome a division of the world along 1992 lines – one that is no longer valid today – in order to arrive at a contemporary definition which takes into account countries' respective capabilities, given their different national circumstances. With differentiation remaining central to the Paris Agreement, the international community has formulated a joint response to the challenge of combating climate change whereby all the countries in the world are committed to do their part, thus achieving a critical mass of global emissions reductions.

All parties will have to propose their intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) and review them upwards every five years (a so-called “mechanism of ambition”). 189 countries have done this so far, which provides a pathway for achieving the required economic transition.

For developing countries, adaptation to the impacts of climate change plays a critical role that the Paris Agreement must reflect. Over 80% of INDCs are focused on adaptation, which reflects not only the vulnerability of developing countries but also the role of the agricultural sector, which is particularly exposed to climate hazards, in their economies. Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, which focuses on adaptation, has a goal for adaptation linked to the temperature goal, responding to a

demand by developing countries to that end. Continued, strengthened support for developing countries is also specified, as well as a global stocktake in order to determine whether the efforts made are adequate. Institutional systems will also be strengthened.

The losses and damage suffered by developing countries as a result of climate hazards were the subject of difficult negotiations which touched on sensitive issues of responsibility and possible compensation – a “no-go area” for developed countries. The fact that losses and damage are addressed in the Paris Agreement under a separate article (art. 8) has provided comfort to the most vulnerable countries.

Capacity-building is addressed in Article 11 of the Paris Agreement: developed countries commit to support developing countries in implementing adaptation and mitigation measures, having access to technology and financing, undertaking training, awareness-raising and communication activities as well as complying with the transparency framework and the provisions specified therein for monitoring, reporting and verification.

In terms of climate finance, in Paris, developed countries undertook to draw up a concrete road map to provide the 100 billion dollars per year by 2020. A new, more ambitious goal will have to be established by 2025 at the latest. However, these provisions are only specified in the decisions accompanying the Paris Agreement and not in the Agreement itself, something which has certainly left developing countries – for which the question of climate finance is crucial – dissatisfied. We should note at this point that Luxembourg has committed i) to make 120 million euros available for international climate finance, of which 35 million euros will be allocated to the Green Climate Fund, ii) to apply its financing evenly to mitigation and adaptation, and iii) to apply the principle of additionality between climate finance and official development assistance.

The factors which made COP21 a success included unprecedented political mobilisation, the commitment of the French chairing of the COP21 (above all with regard to developing countries, where a large number of initiatives, especially for access to renewable energy, have been launched) the building of the negotiators’ capacities to be up to speed with the increasingly complex, wide-ranging negotiations and the creation of alliances such as the “High Ambition Coalition”, which brought together over 100 countries, thus overcoming the fault lines between developed and developing countries.

In conclusion, we can say that the Paris Agreement is a success for everyone: not only are all the large economies involved in combating climate change but the trajectories for transition also offer opportunities for developing countries which they must grasp.

I. Luxembourg's official development assistance in 2015

1. An overview of official development assistance in 2015

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's official development assistance (ODA) of 323 million euros.

In 2015, Luxembourg ODA amounted to 324 941 071 euros. As a percentage of gross national income (GNI), ODA in 2014 was 0,95%. It should be noted here that the fall in the proportion of ODA/GNI below the 1% threshold was due to a major reassessment of GNI during the year (+ 13%) and not due to a drop in the absolute financial volume allocated as ODA.

At the international level, the official development assistance given by the members of the OECD's Development Aid Committee amounted to US\$ 131,6 billion. Taking into account adjustments for inflation and exchange rates, this amounts to an increase of 6,9% compared to 2014. However, it should be noted that part of this increase was due to the migration crisis and the costs incurred as a result in the donor countries.

Despite the recession in some member countries of the DAC, global ODA continues the uninterrupted growth it has enjoyed since 2000. In absolute terms, the main donors are the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Japan. As a percentage of GNI allocated to ODA, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, 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 0,30%.

The G7 countries provided 72% of ODA in 2015 and the contribution of the 28 countries in the European Union amounted to 74 billion – 0,47% of their GNI.

Global bilateral aid to the least developed countries increased by 4% compared to 2014, reversing the negative trend of previous years. For Luxembourg, it amounted to some 109,60 million euros, or 45,49% of bilateral aid.

Global bilateral aid to the African continent also increased by 1% compared to 2014. For Luxembourg, this represented a total of 115,41 million euros in 2014, i.e. 47,91% of bilateral aid.

Global humanitarian assistance has increased by 11% and donations by 9% compared to 2014. For Luxembourg, humanitarian assistance is 13,08% of ODA consisting solely of donations.

2. ODA in 2015 by Ministry

In 2014, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs managed and implemented 83,76% of official development assistance, i.e. 272,15 million euros (of which 264,98 million euros was managed by the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action).

The remaining 16,24% came from contributions made by the Ministry of Finance (9,91%), several other ministries (1,46%) 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 2015 (15,85 million euros, i.e. 4,88% 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 32,07 million euros.

The table below gives a detailed view of expenditure by budget item and by ministry in 2015 notified as ODA to the OECD's Development Aid Committee (DAC).

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2015 ODA
	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs	286 598 566 €	272 154 531 €
	Policy department	13 238 460 €	3 044 885 €
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 €	3 596 €
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 €	18 058 €
01.2.35.030	Mandatory contributions to the various budgets and other joint expenditure of international institutions and associated fees; other international expenditure	6 599 822 €	1 537 404 €
01.2.35.031	Subsidies to international institutions and organisations; subsidies for funding international relief and solidarity actions	1 350 000 €	968 423 €
01.2.35.032	Mandatory contributions to peacekeeping operations under the aegis of international organisations and to the EU's crisis management mechanisms	4 931 907 €	339 905 €
01.2.35.060	Voluntary contributions to civil or military crisis management missions run by international organisations	300 000 €	177 500 €
	Directorate of International Economic Relations	1 415 000 €	1 335 655 €
01.3.35.040	Economic and technical assistance, humanitarian action and training initiatives at the international level	1 415 000 €	1 335 655 €
	Directorate of Immigration	181 500 €	196 054 €
01.4.12.330	Contribution by the Luxembourg state to European immigration and asylum projects financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund	181 500 €	196 054 €
	Directorate of Defence	11.000.000 €	2 600 761 €
01.5.35.035	Contributions by Luxembourg and assistance to partners for crisis prevention and management missions	11.000.000 €	2 600 761 €
	Directorate of Development Cooperation	259 748 420 €	264 977 176 €
01.7.11.300	Statutory indemnities and expenditure on staff on cooperation missions	921 236 €	1 036 116 €
01.7.12.011	Staff foreign travel expenses	60 000 €	50 931 €
01.7.12.012	Mileage and accommodation expenses; statutory foreign travel expenses for staff on development cooperation and humanitarian action missions	520 000 €	456 669 €
01.7.12.050	Shipping	8 760 €	4 740 €

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2015 ODA
01.7.12.070	Hire and maintenance of IT equipment	15 000 €	11 185 €
01.7.12.120	Experts' fees and study fees	100 €	9 360 €
01.7.12.140	Actions to inform Luxembourg public opinion and raise awareness regarding development cooperation	130 000 €	117 241 €
01.7.12.190	Training, study and research actions; seminars and conferences	110 000 €	72 060 €
01.7.12.250	Cooperation offices in the developing countries	410 000 €	382 340 €
01.7.12.300	Monitoring, inspection and evaluation of development cooperation projects and programmes	620 000 €	538 013 €
01.7.32.020	Development cooperation leave: compensation and flat-rate allowances	45 000 €	65 029 €
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	2 010 000 €	1 864 390 €
01.7.33.010	Subsidies to Cercle de Coopération fees paid by non-governmental organisations and other measures to promote development cooperation	344 473 €	344 473 €
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	9 840 000 €	9 840 000 €
01.7.35.030	Development cooperation: contribution to thematic programmes and priorities of international institutions other than the European Union	16 984 000 €	16 937 966 €
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 €	259 900 €
01.7.35.060	Subsidies for humanitarian action: emergency assistance following natural disasters, armed conflicts and humanitarian crisis situations; food aid; prevention, rehabilitation or reconstruction activities following an emergency situation	37 000 000 €	37 000 583 €
31.7.74.250	Cooperation offices in developing countries: purchases	30 700 €	26 247 €
FCD	Development Cooperation Fund	167 831 227 €	175 166 089 €
	Reimbursements		-2 208 317 €
	Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	243 699 €	146 130 €
02.0.35.030	Contributions and subscriptions to UNESCO	243 699 €	146 130 €
	Ministry of Finance	32 095 000 €	32 202 645 €
34.0.54.030	Contribution to projects and programmes run by the international financial institutions and development assistance	11 500 000 €	11 497 000 €
34.0.54.032	Contribution to Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF) programmes	950 000 €	950 000 €
34.0.84.036	Participation in the African Development Bank and Fund's programmes	-	5 467 040 €
34.8.84.037	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	19 645 000 €	13 928 005 €
Fonds de lutte	Fund to combat drug trafficking	-	360 600 €
	European Union		15 847 761 €
Dépenses pour ordre	Contribution to the EU budget	2 968 000 000,00 €	15 847 761 €
	Ministry of Public Administration and Administrative Reform	95 302 442 €	4 338 751 €
08.0.11.000	Officials' salaries	95 302 442 €	4 338 751 €

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2015 ODA
	Ministry of Health	290 000 €	251 252 €
14.0.35.060	Contributions to international bodies	290 000 €	251 252 €
	Total net ODA		324 941 071 €
	GNI	0,95 %	34 352 350 000 €

Distribution of ODA in %

	Distribution of ODA in %	
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs – not Directorate for Development Cooperation	2,21 %	83,76 %
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs – Directorate for Development Cooperation	81,55 %	
Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	0,04 %	
Ministry of Public Administration and Administrative Reform	1,34 %	1,46 %
Ministry of Health	0,08 %	
Ministry of Finance	9,91 %	9,91 %
Contribution to the EU budget	4,88 %	4,88 %
	100 %	100 %

3. Breakdown of ODA by type of cooperation in 2015

The table below gives the distribution by type of cooperation of all Luxembourg's 2015 ODA expenditure, following the rules of the DAC.

This reveals that bilateral cooperation (as defined by DAC) represents 73,64% of all expenditure (DCF and budget items) against 26,36% expended on multilateral cooperation.

Humanitarian aid, which is included in bilateral cooperation, was 13,08% of ODA in 2015.

NGOs administered over a quarter of bilateral cooperation (26,28%) and a fifth (19,35%) of all of Luxembourg's official development assistance.

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

Distribution of gross ODA		% of bilateral cooperation	% of ODA	humanitarian aid component	% bilateral humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Gross bilateral cooperation	240 904 264,74 €	100,00 %	73,64 %	42 514 905,62 €	17,65 %	13,08 %
Programmes and projects implemented by Lux-Development	87 585 887,17 €	36,36 %	26,77 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Programmes and projects implemented by multilateral agencies and programmes	60 598 208,02 €	25,15 %	18,52 %	21 661 411,33 €	50,95 %	6,62 %
Other bilateral programmes and projects (BI-MFA other than by NGOs and agencies)	12 086 114,59 €	5,02 %	3,69 %	1 556 165,54 €	3,66 %	0,48 %
Cooperation implemented by NGOs	63 303 980,76 €	26,28 %	19,35 %	15 871 851,70 €	37,33 %	4,85 %
by national NGOs	53 409 683,68 €	22,17 %	16,33 %	9 471 851,70 €	22,28 %	2,90 %
by international NGOs	8 560 824,98 €	3,55 %	2,62 %	6 400 000,00 €	15,05 %	1,96 %
by NGOs based in a developing country	1 333 472,10 €	0,55 %	0,41 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Programme support	3 765 619,39 €	1,56 %	1,15 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Other	13 564 454,81 €	5,63 %	4,15 %	3 425 477,05 €	8,06 %	1,05 %

Distribution of gross ODA		% of multilateral cooperation	% of ODA	humanitarian aid component	% bilateral humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Gross multilateral cooperation	86 245 123,15 €	100 %	26,36 %			
United Nations organisations	33 886 024,42 €	39,29 %	10,36 %			
European Union institutions	25 427 761,21 €	29,48 %	7,77 %			
World Bank & IMF	15 110 236,00 €	17,52 %	4,62 %			
Regional development banks	5 804 802,77 €	6,73 %	1,77 %			
Other	6 016 298,75 €	6,98 %	1,84 %			
Gross ODA	327 149 387,89 €					
Revenue	-2 208 316,77 €					
Net ODA (excl. revenue)	324 941 071,12 €					

4. Breakdown of ODA by intervention sectors in 2015

The following table gives the breakdown by sector of all Luxembourg ODA expenditure in 2015.

In 2015, Luxembourg's development cooperation continued to focus on sectors under the category of infrastructure and social services, which make up 37,42% of total aid (and 44,66% of bilateral aid). Within this category, education and health (16,53% and 11,71% respectively of bilateral aid) remain the main sectors of Luxembourg's development cooperation.

The category of infrastructure and economic services made up 4,54% of aid (5,96% of bilateral aid), the main sub-category being that of investments in the sector of banks and financial services (5% of bilateral aid).

The category of production sectors made up 4,87% of ODA in 2015 (6,41% of bilateral aid), in the main allocated to agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Support for cross-cutting issues represented 4,37% of ODA (5,50% of bilateral aid).

We should note that, under multilateral ODA, a large part of the investments (80,46%) 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	107 592 306,24 €	44,66 %	14 817 504,54 €	17,18 %	122 409 810,78 €	37,42 %
Education	39 817 305,36 €	16,53 %	2 150 000,00 €	2,49 %	41 967 305,36 €	12,83 %
education, unspecified level	6 838 877,12 €	2,84 %	-	0,00 %	6 838 877,12 €	2,09 %
primary education	14 694 507,74 €	6,10 %	2 150 000,00 €	2,49 %	16 844 507,74 €	5,15 %
secondary education	17 428 965,97 €	7,23 %	-	0,00 %	17 428 965,97 €	5,33 %
Post-secondary education	854 954,54 €	0,35 %	-	0,00 %	854 954,54 €	0,26 %
Health	28 207 597,25 €	11,71 %	8 220 000,00 €	9,53 %	36 427 597,25 €	11,13 %
general health	18 589 964,98 €	7,72 %	970 000,00 €	1,12 %	19 559 964,98 €	5,98 %
basic health	9 617 632,26 €	3,99 %	7 250 000,00 €	8,41 %	16 867 632,26 €	5,16 %
Policy on population/health and fertility	4 025 893,70 €	1,67 %	2 400 000,00 €	2,78 %	6 425 893,70 €	1,96 %
Distribution of water and sanitation	8 781 448,30 €	3,65 %	-	0,00 %	8 781 448,30 €	2,68 %
Government and civil society	21 222 398,94 €	8,81 %	2 047 504,54 €	2,37 %	23 269 903,48 €	7,11 %
government and civil society - general	19 248 891,80 €	7,99 %	1 019 600,00 €	1,18 %	20 268 491,80 €	6,20 %
<i>fiscal policy and support for fiscal administration</i>	371 752,00 €	0,15 %	-	0,00 %	371 752,00 €	0,11 %
<i>democratic participation and civil society</i>	3 305 476,96 €	1,37 %	-	0,00 %	3 305 476,96 €	1,01 %
conflicts, peace and security	1 973 507,15 €	0,82 %	1 027 904,54 €	1,19 %	3 001 411,69 €	0,92 %
Various Infrastructure and social services	5 537 662,69 €	2,30 %	-	0,00 %	5 537 662,69 €	1,69 %
Infrastructure and economic services	14 350 061,19 €	5,96 %	500 000,00 €	0,58 %	14 850 061,19 €	4,54 %
Communications	1 607 524,27 €	0,67 %	-	0,00 %	1 607 524,27 €	0,49 %
Production of energy from renewable sources	263 684,17 €	0,11 %	-	0,00 %	263 684,17 €	0,08 %

Sector-based breakdown of bilateral and multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Banks and financial services	12 067 852,75 €	5,01 %	500 000,00 €	0,58 %	12 567 852,75 €	3,84 %
Production	15 432 446,11 €	6,41 %	500 000,00 €	0,58 %	15 932 446,11 €	4,87 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12 214 295,77 €	5,07 %	500 000,00 €	0,58 %	12 714 295,77 €	3,89 %
Manufacturing, extractive and construction industries	150 000,00 €	0,06 %	-	0,00 %	150 000,00 €	0,05 %
Tourism	3 068 150,34 €	1,27 %	-	0,00 %	3 068 150,34 €	0,94 %
Multi-sector or cross-cutting issues	13 261 549,14 €	5,50 %	1 030 500,00 €	1,19 %	14 292 049,14 €	4,37 %
Environmental protection	1 615 378,16 €	0,67 %	1 030 500,00 €	1,19 %	2 645 878,16 €	0,81 %
Other multisectors	11 646 170,98 €	4,83 %	-	0,00 %	11 646 170,98 €	3,56 %
multisector aid	2 174 260,95 €	0,90 %	-	0,00 %	2 174 260,95 €	0,66 %
urban development and management	359 454,40 €	0,15 %	-	0,00 %	359 454,40 €	0,11 %
rural development	8 265 495,69 €	3,43 %	-	0,00 %	8 265 495,69 €	2,53 %
multisector education and training	846 959,94 €	0,35 %	-	0,00 %	846 959,94 €	0,26 %
Budgetary support	1 887 690,03 €	0,78 %	-	0,00 %	1 887 690,03 €	0,58 %
Food development aid/food security	2 801 879,03 €	1,16 %	-	0,00 %	2 801 879,03 €	0,86 %
Humanitarian aid	42 514 905,62 €	17,65 %	-	0,00 %	42 514 905,62 €	13,00 %
Emergency intervention	34 348 666,31 €	14,26 %	-	0,00 %	34 348 666,31 €	10,50 %
material assistance and emergency services	29 556 382,60 €	12,27 %	-	0,00 %	29 556 382,60 €	9,03 %
emergency food aid	21 060,00 €	0,01 %	-	0,00 %	21 060,00 €	0,01 %
coordination of emergency assistance and support and protection services	4 771 223,71 €	1,98 %	-	0,00 %	4 771 223,71 €	1,46 %
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	5 078 380,69 €	2,11 %	-	0,00 %	5 078 380,69 €	1,55 %
Disaster prevention and preparation	3 087 858,62 €	1,28 %	-	0,00 %	3 087 858,62 €	0,94 %
Donors' administrative fees	15 648 525,61 €	6,50 %	-	0,00 %	15 648 525,61 €	4,78 %
Awareness-raising	2 501 233,24 €	1,04 %	-	0,00 %	2 501 233,24 €	0,76 %
Unallocated/unspecified	24 913 668,53 €	10,34 %	69 397 118,61 €	80,46 %	94 310 787,14 €	28,83 %
Total bilateral and multilateral aid broken down by sector	240 904 264,74 €	100,00 %	86 245 123,15 €	100,00 %	327 149 387,89 €	100,00 %

5. The Development Cooperation Fund in 2015

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 167 831 227 euros in 2015; added to this are the assets available on 1 January, i.e. 5,24 million euros, as well as revenue during the year (2,21 million euros) – essentially reimbursements from NGOs of funds not disbursed on projects co-financed by the Ministry.

In 2015, a total of 175,17 million euros was disbursed through the DCF. Half of this amount (50%, i.e. 87,59 million euros) was granted to the agency Lux-Development as the state's principal agent in implementing projects and programmes involving bilateral governmental cooperation. We should also note that 21,33% 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 the partner countries of Luxembourg's development cooperation account for 13,68% of the funds disbursed.

Disbursements through the DCF in 2015 by heading

	ODA	%
Programmes and projects implemented by Lux-Development	87 585 887,17 €	50,00 %
Programmes and projects implemented by multilateral agencies and programmes	23 955 719,02 €	13,68 %
Other bilateral programmes and projects	19 790 089,89 €	11,30 %
Cooperation with NGOs (framework agreements, co-financing and administrative expenses)	37 370 003,27 €	21,33 %
Programme support	3 700 590,70 €	2,11 %
Humanitarian aid	2 763 798,46 €	1,58 %
Total	175 166 088,51 €	100,00 %

6. An overview of official development assistance

The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolution 2626 on 24 October 1970, at its 25th session. This resolution confirmed that “the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves”, emphasising that “however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of developed countries.” The “official development assistance” to be supplied by each economically advanced country was set at “a minimum net amount of 0,7 per cent of its gross national product at market prices.”

Initially, Luxembourg's official development assistance grew slowly but steadily: its proportion of gross national income (GNI) increased from 0,10% in 1981 to 0,28% in 1991 (1,262 billion Luxembourg francs).

On 31 July 1991, the Cabinet set the objective of 0,35% of GNI by 1995. This objective was achieved in 1996, with disbursements of 2,554 billion Luxembourg francs (0,43% of GNI).

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 GNI 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 GNI in 1994 to 0,62% in 1998 – it was decided on the formation of the government in 1999 to set an objective of 0,7% in 2000, then to increase this aid with a view to approaching 1% by the end of its term.

The first objective was achieved as planned in 2000: with a total of over 5,382 billion Luxembourg francs (133 433 million euros), Luxembourg achieved for the first time the target of 0,7% of gross national income (GNI), in the process becoming one of the top five donor countries in the world in percentage terms. Subsequent years confirmed this commitment, with ODA never falling below this threshold.

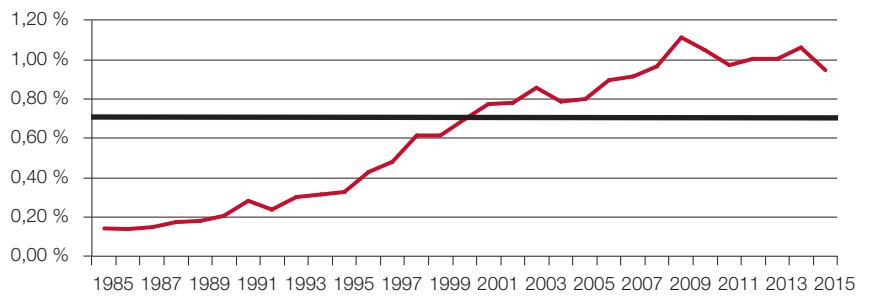
In 2009, Luxembourg's official assistance exceeded the target of 1% of GNI for the first time, with disbursements of 297 817 million euros (1,11% of GNI).

Official development assistance since 1985 in terms of gross national income

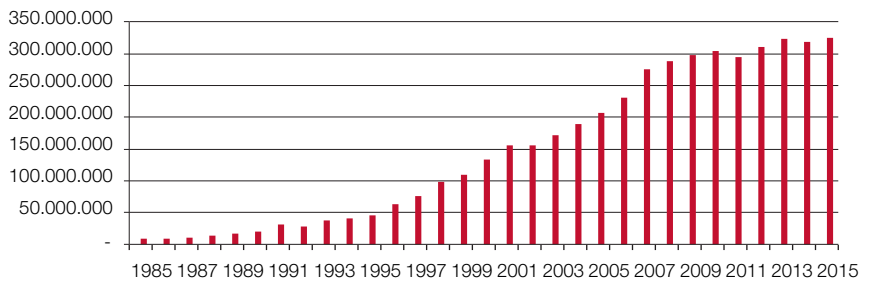
Year	Net ODA	GNI	ODA as a percentage of GNI
1985	9 082 818,75 €	6 536 208 567,70 €	0,14 %
1986	9 672 805,34 €	7 005 669 324,91 €	0,14 %
1987	11 110 587,78 €	7 370 147 174,39 €	0,15 %
1988	14 201 572,14 €	8 058 002 126,93 €	0,18 %
1989	16 566 228,47 €	9 109 318 565,49 €	0,18 %
1990	20 751 910,64 €	10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

Year	Net ODA	GNI	ODA as a percentage of GNI
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 %
2015	324 941 071,12 €	34 352 350 000,00 €	0,95 %

Relationship between ODA and GNI 1985-2015



ODA 1985-2015 in volume terms



II. Cooperation with the main partner countries

Africa . Central America . Asia . Middle East . Balkans

The new Indicative Cooperation Programmes and the focus on least developed countries

The geographical concentration of Luxembourg's development cooperation on least developed countries (LDC) was increased further in 2015 with the strategy to exit from Vietnam and El Salvador, which are now middle-income countries. Having adopted a strategy to withdraw gradually from overseas development assistance projects, these countries will no longer benefit from an Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) after 2015. However, they will retain the status of project countries for a few more years. The partnerships with these already more developed countries are developing and are enabling pilot initiatives in trilateral and South-South cooperation – as in El Salvador – or in combating climate change using the energy and climate fund – as in Vietnam – to be tested out.

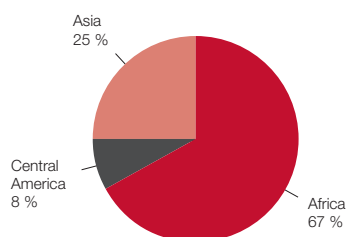
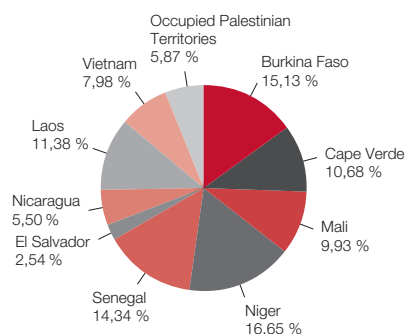
The role of the Luxembourg private sector in the development of middle-income countries grew in 2015. This is also the case for Cabo Verde, which remains a privileged partner country, due to its very specific situation as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS). A fund to diversify economic relations was set up to support technology and expertise transfer from Luxembourgish companies to Cabo Verde, especially in the field of renewable energy.

In terms of development cooperation with new countries, we should note the launch of a first development cooperation project in Myanmar in the sector of vocational training in hospitality, which is based on the sound experience acquired in this sector over the last fifteen years in the region, specifically in Vietnam and Laos.

2015 was also a year when development cooperation relations were strengthened with the main partner countries of Luxembourg's development cooperation, with no fewer than five new Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) being signed in the year. These ICPs maintain continuity with the main sectors of intervention (e.g. vocational training) and also adopt innovative approaches in terms of cooperation with civil society and the private sector, while still taking into account the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. In addition, cooperation has been strengthened in the fields of agriculture, renewable energy and good governance.

Coordination between donors and, in particular, joint European programming has also guided the new programmes and the specific matrices for indicators in this area have been appended to the ICPs. In line with good practice initiated in Senegal, the consistency and coordination of the various actions supported by Luxembourg in the partner countries were also strengthened. The signing of a memorandum of understanding between the various actors in the ICPs –

Cooperation by preferred partner country



bilateral, NGOs and multilateral actors – in effect enabled better alignment with the sectors on which Luxembourg is focusing.

The case of Mali is a good example of increased focus on one area: agriculture and rural development. The ICP ensures that all the actions carried out by the various actors, especially by LuxDev, a Luxembourgish NGO, a consultancy firm under a mandate and several UN agencies, converge on this area. The direct involvement of Luxembourgish or national NGOs in implementing the ICPs has also been achieved in Asia and Latin America.

The five new ICPs were signed by Minister Romain Schneider at the following partnership committees:

On 19 February 2015, Minister Romain Schneider and Véronica Rojas Berrios, Nicaragua’s Deputy Minister for External Relations, signed the rider to the Indicative Cooperation Programme between Luxembourg and Nicaragua ratifying the extension of support to the period 2015-2017. The extension of the ICP aims primarily to consolidate the initiatives in progress and to dovetail Luxembourg’s programming with that of the other European donors with a view to joint programming from 2018.

The third Indicative Cooperation Programme (2015-2019) with Mali was signed in Luxembourg on 5 March 2015 by Minister Romain Schneider and His Excellency Abdoulaye Diop, Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration and International Cooperation of the Republic of Mali. This programme will focus on rural development and agriculture as well as vocational training and occupational integration, decentralisation and good governance.

HRH the Grand Duke made an official visit to the Republic of Cabo Verde from 10 to 12 March 2015. The fourth ICP between Luxembourg and Cabo Verde was signed alongside this visit by Minister Romain Schneider and Cabo Verde’s Minister of External Affairs, Jorge Homero Tolentino Araújo, in the presence of both countries’ heads of state. ICP IV (2016-2020) retains employment and employability as well as water and sanitation among its priority intervention sectors, while including renewable energy as a new intervention sector. As already mentioned, the diversification of bilateral relations into more economic, commercial and cultural cooperation is also one of the aims of this new programme.

The new ICP with Niger (2016-2020) was signed in New York on 26 September 2015 outside the Sustainable Development Goals Summit. This ICP continues to support the primary education, vocational and technical training and rural development sectors, with Luxembourg entering the water sector to a greater extent, especially in Diffa, one of the regions which needs it most. This sector was taken over from Danish development cooperation.

Also in September, Minister Romain Schneider and the Minister of Planning and Investment of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Somdy Douangdy, signed the fourth ICP between Luxembourg and Laos (2016-2020). The priority sectors of this ICP remain the same, i.e. health, rural development, vocational training in tourism, good governance and the rule of law.

Disbursements in the partner countries in 2015

Partner country	Lux-Development and other partners	Specialist/UN agencies	NGO	Humanitarian action and food aid	Programme support	Cooperation office	Various	Total 2015
Africa	62 758 591,76 €	7 881 226,87 €	8 229 614,84 €	3 930 500,00 €	440 568,67 €	771 115,78 €	1 396 350,14 €	85 407 968,06 €
Burkina Faso	14 471 524,44 €	500 000,00 €	3 780 329,24 €	-	16 177,88 €	238 116,21 €	352 021,69 €	19 358 169,47 €
Cabo Verde	12 079 383,76 €	445 765,23 €	634 389,92 €	-	-	290 233,95 €	218 638,62 €	13 668 411,48 €
Mali	5 607 429,51 €	2 450 000,00 €	1 494 476,44 €	2 601 500,00 €	28 233,59 €	-	532 731,83 €	12 714 371,37 €
Niger	16 880 858,28 €	1 813 535,64 €	1 264 108,83 €	1 329 000,00 €	6 213,38 €	-	16 547,39 €	21 310 263,52 €
Senegal	13 719 395,76 €	2 671 926,00 €	1 056 310,41 €	-	389 943,82 €	242 765,62 €	276 410,61 €	18 356 752,22 €
Central America	8 827 027,68 €	376 559,44 €	576 322,79 €	-	-	191 710,71 €	316 820,28 €	10 288 440,89 €
El Salvador	2 904 335,60 €	-	300 171,08 €	-	-	-	41 852,58 €	3 246 359,26 €
Nicaragua	5 922 692,07 €	376 559,44 €	276 151,71 €	-	-	191 710,71 €	274 967,70 €	7 042 081,63 €
Asia	17 414 282,93 €	10 003 626,93 €	1 793 127,94 €	1 364 982,00 €	674 502,43 €	287 984,98 €	745 178,98 €	32 283 686,19 €
Laos	8 664 805,48 €	3 391 789,51 €	1 130 000,08 €	334 232,00 €	568 341,11 €	-	476 126,39 €	14 565 294,57 €
Vietnam	7 775 576,80 €	1 611 837,42 €	288 808,64 €	-	-	287 984,98 €	246 768,12 €	10 210 975,97 €
Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT)	973 900,65 €	5 000 000,00 €	374 319,21 €	1 030 750,00 €	106 161,32 €	-	22 284,47 €	7 507 415,65 €
Total	88 999 902,37 €	18 261 413,24 €	10 599 065,56 €	5 295 482,00 €	1 115 071,10 €	1 250 811,47 €	2 458 349,41 €	127 980 095,14 €

Other countries	Lux-Development and other partners	Specialist/UN agencies	NGO	Humanitarian action and food aid	Programme support	Cooperation office	Various	Total 2015
Total	6 259 845,13 €	602 066,65 €	413 821,63 €	989 000,00 €	-	158 074,45 €	306 145,65 €	8 728 953,52 €
Afghanistan	-	301 879,03 €	-	740 000,00 €	-	-	-	1 041 879,03 €
Mongolia	2 481 477,14 €	300 187,62 €	-	-	-	-	-	2 781 664,76 €
Kosovo	3 462 390,96 €	-	33 798,00 €	-	-	158 074,45 €	291 145,65 €	3 945 409,06 €
Montenegro	12 650,22 €	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 650,22 €
Serbia	303 326,82 €	-	28 458,81 €	249 000,00 €	-	-	15 000,00 €	595 785,63 €

Africa

Burkina Faso . Cabo Verde . Mali . Niger . Senegal



Burkina Faso - NGO Wend Puiré – Visit by beekeeping groups

The Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) II initially planned for the 2008-2012 period has seen two successive extensions: the first followed the mid-term review in 2011 and led to its extension for the 2013 to 2015 period with an additional budgetary allocation which was also assigned to the primary education and information and communication technologies (ICT) sectors.

In 2015, the political context was not very conducive either to finalising the cooperation activities in progress or to making large-scale disbursements. The primary task of the transitional authorities which have governed the country since the popular uprising of October 2014 and the fall of Blaise Compaoré's regime was to organise elections. Therefore, the process of identification of the ICP III was only launched in 2015 but, given the large amount of funding still available for the ICP II, Luxembourg and Burkina Faso agreed to sign a rider to extend the ICP II until 2016 and to leave the task of carrying out the identification process of the ICP III to the future, democratically elected authorities.

Burkina Faso has begun the process of drawing up the new 2016-2020 development strategy for the country – the final policy directions and the validation of the strategy are awaiting the agreement of the new authorities to emerge from the elections of 29 November 2015. The extension of the ICP II, the identification of a ICP III in the first few months of 2016, its signature before summer of 2016 and the formulation of activities in 2016 will enable perfect alignment with the new development strategy in Burkina Faso.

In mid-2015, for one year Luxembourg took over the Presidency of the troika, the body which coordinates and establishes the technical and financial partners' dialogue with the government in order to ensure that the country's development priorities are implemented with effective assistance.

In the field of ICT, a project has been created with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Post and the national agency for the promotion of ICT (ANPTIC). This project, which will cost 17 million euros, aims to upgrade the state's internal network (RESINA) as well as improve its reliability and geographical reach, including using satellites. The start of the project has been severely delayed due to the political and economic circumstances prevalent in Burkina Faso since the popular uprising in October 2014.



Population 17,4 million

Surface area 274 220 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 1 591

Classification in HDI 183/188

Burkina Faso

2015

Lux-Development and other partners	14 471 524,44 €
Specialist UN agencies	500 000,00 €
NGOs	3 780 329,24 €
Humanitarian aid and food security	-
Programme support	16 177,88 €
Cooperation office	238 116,21 €
Various	352 021,69 €
Total	19 358 169,47 €

Africa

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



Cabo Verde – Traditional dance during the official visit by HRH the Grand Duke

On 5 July 2015, the date of its national holiday, Cabo Verde celebrated the 40th anniversary of its independence gained in 1975.

In terms of bilateral relations, 2015 was marked by the official visit of the Grand Duke, accompanied by the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, Romain Schneider, and the Secretary of State for the Economy, Francine Closener, from 10 to 12 March at the invitation of President Jorge Carlos Fonseca. The visit took the delegation (which also included some private sector representatives) to several islands (Santiago, São Vicente and Santo Antão) and provided the opportunity to inaugurate the Renewable Energy Centre and the student halls of residence for the catering college as well as to hold a forum on the economy.

As part of the official visit, the ICP IV – with a budget of 45 million euros for the 2016-2020 period – was signed on the island of Santo Antão. The 16th partnership committee, chaired by the Secretary of State of the Luxembourg's development cooperation External Relations, Maria de Jesus de Mascarenhas, and the Director of Development Cooperation, Martine Schommer, took place on 9 March and enabled stock to be taken of the development cooperation programme.

The appointment of a resident ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in October 2015 is an additional indication of the excellent state of bilateral relations and highlights the economic diplomacy between the two countries.

On 13 October 2015, the ministerial meeting of the Special Partnership between the EU and Cabo Verde took place, co-chaired by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Jorge Tolentino and Jean Asselborn, as well as the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, Romain Schneider. By virtue of the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the EU, the latter two persons were substituting for the High Representative and Vice-President of the European Commission, Federica Mogherini. Outside the meeting, the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs signed the Agreement on migration flows and supportive development.



Population 0,5 million

Surface area 4 033 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 6 094

Classification in HDI 122/188

Cabo Verde	2015
Lux-Development and other partners	12 079 383,76 €
Specialist and UN agencies	445 765,23 €
NGOs	634 389,92 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	-
Cooperation office	290 233,95 €
Various	218 638,62 €
Total	13 668 411,48 €

Africa

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



Mali - Inauguration of the new drinking water supply at Sénou. This new infrastructure, financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, will produce two million litres every day, supplying the drinking water needs of 40 000 people

2015 was marked by the two-phase signature of the peace agreement after several months of negotiations. The first signature ceremony took place on 15 May 2015 at Bamako between the Malian government and some armed movements under the aegis of international mediation led by Algeria. The main rebel groups, dominated by the Touareg (joining together under the banner of the Azawad liberation movements), which had initially refused to sign, changed their minds and finally signed the agreement on 20 June 2015. A committee made up of the stakeholders of the agreement was established to monitor the implementation of the agreement.

The rebel groups, which were continuing to fight each other on the ground, despite the peace agreement, came to some reconciliation at a meeting in Anefis (northern Mali) last October and agreed on a certain number of points including a ceasefire. This reconciliation should be welcomed along with the establishment of mixed patrols and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission.

Despite the positive dynamic at the political level, the security situation worsened in 2015, with an increase in terrorist acts affecting the centre and south of the country, which until then had been relatively free of such attacks. The attack on the Radisson Hotel in Bamako last November reminded everyone that the terrorist risk was genuine and led to the imposition of a state of emergency, which was extended until 31 March 2016.

With regard to development cooperation, the third Indicative Cooperation Programme was signed on 5 March 2015 in Luxembourg by the Malian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Abdoulaye Diop, and the Minister for Development Cooperation, Romain Schneider, outside the 8th partnership committee. 2015 saw the launch of the inter-university programme, while the implementing agencies Proman and LuxDev, along with the NGO SOS Faim, formulated their programmes in the north (in Gao and Kidal) and south (Ségou and the Yorosso Cercle in the Sikasso region) of the country respectively. These programmes will be launched in the first half of 2016.



Population 15,8 million

Surface area 1 240 192 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 1 583

Classification in HDI 179/188

Mali 2015

Lux-Development and other partners	5 607 429,51 €
Specialist and UN agencies	2 450 000,00 €
NGOs	1 494 476,44 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 601 500,00 €
Programme support	28 233,59 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	1 532 731,83 €
Total	12 713 043,54 €

Africa

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



Niger – EUCAP Sahel Niger – emergency services' ambulances financed by Luxembourg (March 2015)

In 2015, all the projects and programmes underway in Niger as part of the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP II) initially covering the 2008-2012 period, then extended to the 2013-2015 period, did indeed enter their final year of implementation, with a view to their closure in mid-2016. The first half of 2015 was given over to identifying activities for a new ICP.

Following a participative strategic dialogue between Luxembourg and Niger to identify the sectors and principles to be chosen, and taking them into account, in accordance with the principle of the division of labour and the future joint programming of the EU Member States with a presence in Niger and the interventions planned by Niger's other technical and financial partners (TFP), it was agreed that the focal sectors under the ICP 2016-2020 would be:

- primary education and vocational and technical training (including for young people in rural environments – a massive pool of unemployed young people of both sexes which could be either an opportunity or a regressive time-bomb for the country. We must also consider these young people in the context of migration);
- rural development;
- water and sanitation, a sector taken over from Danish development cooperation, which has withdrawn from Niger but still had a programme running which it handed over to Luxembourg.

Therefore, the 2016-2020 ICP will provide continuity and consolidate the knowledge gained so far, in the light of the progress and relevance of the programmes currently being run under the ICP II. It has been granted a provisional budget of 67 million euros for the period covering the duration of the programme. This budget enables jointly agreed actions to be financed in line with the priorities of the post-2015 development agenda, especially the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI - Niger 2035: Stratégie pour un Développement Durable et de Croissance Inclusive) and the 2016-2020 economic and social development plan (Plan de développement économique et social - PDES)

The 2016-2020 ICP was ultimately signed on 26 September 2015 outside the UNGA in New York. The general aim of this ICP is to contribute to capacity-building which accelerates inclusive growth, social development and the sustainable management of natural resources within the context of good governance and security, in accordance with the priorities of the future five-year plan and the long-term development strategy currently being drawn up in Niger.



Population 18,5 million

Surface area 1 267 000 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 908

Classification in HDI 188/188

Niger 2015

	2015
Lux-Development and other partners	16 880 858,28 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 813 535,64 €
NGOs	1 264 108,83 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 329 000,00 €
Programme support	6 213,38 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	16 547,39 €
Total	21 310 263,52 €

Africa

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



Sénégal - Senegal – standpipe
Photo © Yasmine Sweetlove

Senegal has been chairing the ECOWAS for a year since May 2015. The priorities of the Senegalese chairmanship mainly relate to the economy and include:

- the full application of a joint external tariff (so far applied by 8 member countries out of 15) with the long-term aim of creating a free trade zone of 300 million consumers
- diplomatic efforts to facilitate the signature of the economic partnership agreement.

On 15 October 2015, Senegal was elected with 187 votes as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2016-2017 period. The country will be assuming this role for the third time in its history and will emphasise preventative diplomacy, while also introducing new working groups (Water-Peace-Security, Young People-Peace-Security and Health-Peace-Security). Senegal will also be the Vice-Chair for the “prevention of conflicts in West Africa” and “child protection in conflict periods and zones” working groups and will be the “penholder” for the situation in the Sahel.

With regard to development cooperation, the 11th partnership committee meeting was held on 2 September 2015 in Luxembourg in the presence of Minister for Cooperation and Humanitarian Action Romain Schneider and three Senegalese Ministers (the Minister of Economy, Finance and Planning, Amadou Ba, the Minister of Vocational Training, Learning and Craftsmanship, Mamadou Talla and the Minister of Hydraulics and Sanitation, Mansour Faye). Outside this ministerial exchange on development cooperation activities, meetings were held with the Foreign and European Affairs, Defence and Development Cooperation Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and with the representatives of Luxembourgish NGOs active in Senegal. As part of the diversification of relations between the two countries, very promising meetings also took place with Luxembourgish companies at the Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce and with actors in the financial centre.



Population 14,5 million

Surface area 196 723 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 2 188

Classification in HDI 170/188

Senegal	2015
Lux-Development and other partners	13 719 395,76 €
Specialist UN agencies	2 671 926,00 €
NGOs	1 056 310,41 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	389 943,82 €
Cooperation office	242 765,62 €
Various	276 410,61 €
Total	18 356 752,22 €

Central America

El Salvador . Nicaragua



El Salvador - Early childhood educational initiatives – Caring Communities Programme

Given the extraordinary economic and social progress made by El Salvador since the 1990s, it was decided that the 2012-2015 ICP would be the final development cooperation programme and that the partnership between the two countries had reached a sufficiently mature level to diversify relations beyond the framework of development assistance.

Thus 2015 was marked by the evaluation and closure of the bilateral social protection and aid effectiveness programmes as well as support for civil society. At the 11th partnership committee held in Luxembourg on 25 March 2015, the two governments agreed the following:

- to develop specific support which will ensure that the knowledge acquired so far is consolidated after the closure of the ICP, with a contribution being made to governmental social protection programmes;
- a financial contribution to the second fund to support El Salvadorean civil society initiatives;
- a contribution to South-South cooperation and support for fiscal transparency via the NGO FUNDE.

Support for the finance sector implemented by the Luxembourg agency for technology transfer, has been remodelled and extended until 2017 in order to ensure that the objectives are reached.

Outside the partnership committee, Jaime Miranda, El Salvador's Deputy Minister of Development Cooperation, took part in the round table on post-2015 challenges at the development cooperation conference. At the same event, Roberto Rubio, the Director of the NGO FUNDE, took part in the round table on strengthening civil societies in the South; both men highlighted the good practice developed with the support of Luxembourg's development cooperation.



Population 6,4 million

Surface area 21 040 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 7 349

Classification in HDI 116/188

El Salvador	2015
Lux-Development and other partners	2 904 335,60 €
Specialist UN agencies	-
NGOs	300 171,08 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	-
Cooperation office	-
Various	41 852,58 €
Total	3 246 359,26 €

Central America

El Salvador . **Nicaragua**



Nicaragua – Semana Gastronómica

The extension of the Indicative Cooperation Programme from 2015 to 2017 was signed in Luxembourg on 19 February 2015 at the 11th partnership committee between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Republic of Nicaragua. A new budget of 21 million euros was made available to ensure continued support for the tourism, health and vocational training sectors in order to consolidate the knowledge acquired by Luxembourg's development cooperation in Nicaragua before the launch of a joint programme between European donors in 2018.

Thus, 2015 was marked both by the evaluation and closure of the ICP III programmes and the formulation of new programmes for the period 2015-2017. Apart from the sector-based programmes, a support fund was established to support Nicaraguan civil society in the fields of gender and climate change. The participation of the private sector was encouraged by means of a new partnership with the Union of Nicaragua for Corporate Social Responsibility, which was launched in August 2015. At the multilateral level, new support for the health sector was developed in partnership with the Pan American Health Organization focusing on maternal and child health.

The Directorate for Development Cooperation visited Nicaragua in November 2015 in order to take stock of the various formulations in progress and to ensure the proposals were aligned with the partners' objectives.



Population 6,2 million

Surface area 130 370 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 4 457

Classification in HDI 125/188

Nicaragua 2015

Lux-Development and other partners	5 922 692,07 €
Specialist UN agencies	376 559,44 €
NGOs	276 151,71 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	-
Cooperation office	191 710,71 €
Various	274 967,70 €
Total	7 042 081,63 €

Asia

Laos . Vietnam



Laos – 67 tonnes of ready-to-use nutritional supplements financed by funds originating in Luxembourg arrive in Laos; these supplements will enable WFP to assist 52 000 children under 2 years of age

The identification of the new Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP IV) between Luxembourg and Laos was finalised in Vientiane in June 2015 at a workshop jointly chaired by the Laotian Deputy Minister for Planning and Investment and Luxembourg's chargé d'affaires in Laos. The Laotian government, as well as the international and other organisations involved in Luxembourg's development cooperation in Laos, were also present. It was an opportunity for them to make their recommendations and opinions known on the next development programme to be implemented based on the cooperation thus far. The two parties drew up and concluded a draft ICP based on these exchanges.

On 17 September 2015, Somdy Douangdy, the Minister for Planning and Investment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, made a working visit to Luxembourg. Minister Romain Schneider and the Laotian Minister took the opportunity afforded by this visit to sign the new Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP), the framework agreement for cooperation between the two countries, which enters into force at the beginning of 2016 when the ICP III expires, and ends in 2020. This programme is aligned with the priorities and objectives of the 8th Laotian National Socioeconomic Development Programme, which covers the same period and is the Laotian poverty reduction plan.

There will be continuity between the 3rd and 4th ICP: the sectors will remain the same, i.e. health, rural development, vocational training in tourism and hospitality, as well as good governance/rule of law, which entails a certain consolidation of the interventions carried out in these areas. Under the new ICP, special emphasis will be placed on good governance, which will also be a cross-cutting issue, alongside gender equality, the environment and climate change.

With a view to enhancing aid effectiveness, ICP IV strengthens geographical concentration as well as increased cooperation and coordination between the bilateral and multilateral projects.



Population 6,9 million

Surface area 236 800 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 4 680

Classification in HDI 141/188

Laos	2015
Lux-Development and other partners	8 664 805,48 €
Specialist UN agencies	3 391 789,51 €
NGOs	1 130 000,08 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	334 232,00 €
Programme support	568 341,11 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	476 126,39 €
Total	14 565 294,57 €

Asia

Laos . Vietnam



Vietnam – Lagoon zone in the province of Thua Thien Hué, where a programme of local development and adaptation to the consequences of climate change is being implemented

2015 marked 20 years of partnership between Vietnam and Luxembourg's development cooperation. The progress made by Vietnam over those years in development terms has been considerable, such that in 2011 the country was able to change its classification from "least developed country" to "middle-income country".

Given the advanced stage of development in Vietnam, the 3rd ICP (2011-2015) was the last ICP to be drawn up and implemented by Luxembourg and Vietnam. However, a substantial number of bilateral and multilateral projects will still be implemented beyond 2015.

Some of these projects will consolidate what has been done together in the past, while others aim to explore avenues for the diversification of relations between Luxembourg and Vietnam. One of these projects focuses on development and local innovation and aims to reduce poverty in three coastal districts in Hue province by preparing the population better for the consequences of climate change.

Another project builds capacities in the finance sector and should provide an opportunity to consolidate contacts and links between the Luxembourgish and Vietnamese financial sectors.

Another project which also signals the transition from development cooperation to a potential new cooperation between the countries, this time in the domain of science, will benefit Vietnam by improving the quality and effectiveness of the services supplied by the anatomy and pathology departments of the two central hospitals.

Finally, the project to provide educational bursaries for BBI Luxembourg (School of International Hospitality and Tourism Business) and the LTHAH (Lycée Technique Hôtelier Alexis Heck) to teachers at Vietnamese schools previously supported by Luxembourg's development cooperation, continued in 2015 and should contribute to maintaining the links between Vietnamese and Luxembourgish schools once the vocational training projects in hospitality and tourism in Vietnam have ended.



Population 92,5 million

Surface area 330 960 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 5 092

Classification in HDI 116/188

Vietnam 2015

Lux-Development and other partners	7 775 576,80 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 611 837,42 €
NGOs	288 808,64 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	-
Cooperation office	287 984,98 €
Various	246 768,12 €
Total	10 210 975,97 €

III. Regional cooperation and cooperation with other countries

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

Regional cooperation

2015 was again marked by multiple crises, conflicts, natural disasters and the Ebola epidemic. No single country can tackle these kinds of challenges, which is why Luxembourg's development cooperation complements its activity with a regional approach which aims to respond to joint problems faced by several neighbouring countries, in particular by focusing on synergies and sharing lessons learned and best practice.

In West Africa, Luxembourg's development cooperation contributed to the United Nations trust fund to fight the Ebola epidemic. In order to strengthen in a lasting fashion the strategies and national health plans in the entire sub-region, Luxembourg continued to support the WHO regional response to Ebola – a large-scale project also supported by the European Commission. Capacity-building of responses to natural disasters was supported in three countries in the sub-region through a UNDP programme complemented by funding for the UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.

In response to the migration crisis, the largest regional contribution in 2015 was allocated to the European Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. It is interesting to note that the Luxembourgish agency LuxDev managed to win several tenders launched in this context by the European Commission in our partner countries.

Other support went directly to civil society at the regional level, especially under the partnership with ENDA Tiers Monde in the field of good governance and the partnership with ENDA Santé combating HIV/AIDS. External evaluations were carried out on both organisations and some strategic recommendations were generated to optimise their high-quality work.

In Central America, Luxembourg's development cooperation continued to be active in the field of corporate social responsibility via the regional umbrella organisation INTEGRARSE and in the strengthening of financial systems through a programme to build the FMI's capacities (CAPTAC-DR).

Alongside the action plan for the effectiveness of Luxembourg's development cooperation and the policy of concentration of assistance, cooperation with other countries focuses on a very small number of countries. In the Balkans, Luxembourg's development cooperation will henceforth focus on Kosovo, involving LuxDev, the NGO Caritas (under a mandate) and the Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF).

The Occupied Palestinian Territories continue to enjoy a special status of quasi-partner country and Luxembourg is continuing its support to local NGOs there and to UNRWA. In Afghanistan, the successful cooperation on the border with Tajikistan with the Patrip Foundation is also continuing via the NGO Mission East.

In Asia, the focus on the least developed countries is being put into effect through the exit strategy for Vietnam and the start of our first project in Myanmar, in the field of strengthening human resources in the tourism sector. The

formulation of a second project in the rural development sector also started in 2015.

In Mongolia, Luxembourg is involved in consolidating the development cooperation projects in the fields of telemedicine and financial regulation.

Disbursements in 2015

Regional cooperation	Duration	Budget	2015
Africa			6 631 353,70 €
Lux-Development			33 844,20 €
AFR/017: Promotion of the inclusive Financial Sector for the WAEMU Zone	2008-2015	21 404 289,00 €	2 312,67 €
AFR/019: E-health for sub-Saharan Africa	2011-2015	5 400 000,00 €	31 531,54 €
BI-MFEA			3 977 321,88 €
ENDA TIERS MONDE: Frontières et vulnérabilité au VIH/sida en Afrique de l'Ouest (FEVE)	2011-2015	4 773 447,00 €	369 991,88 €
ENDA TIERS MONDE: Cooperation Agreement 2013-2017	2013-2017	4 000 000,00 €	300 000,00 €
UNCCD: Desertification Trust Fund	2015	25 000,00 €	25 000,00 €
Human Rights Defenders (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger)	2015	47 330,00 €	47 330,00 €
Abolition of the death penalty in Africa	2015	30 000,00 €	30 000,00 €
Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa	2015-2020	3 100 000,00 €	3 100 000,00 €
Research and information group on peace and security: conflict, security and governance	2014-2016	315 000,00 €	105 000,00 €
MULTI-BI			2 620 187,62 €
Peacebuilding Commission	2015	100 000,00 €	100 000,00 €
WHO: national health policies, strategies and plans in West Africa	2013-2015	5 000 000,00 €	1 520 000,00 €
Joint UNFPA/UNICEF programme on female genital mutilation-cutting	2014-2017	500 000,00 €	500 000,00 €
UN Trust Fund for combating the Ebola epidemic	2015	200 000,00 €	200 000,00 €
UNDP: Improvement of capacity to respond to natural disasters (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso)	2014-2016	750 000,00 €	300 187,62 €
Latin America			273 541,72 €
BI-MFEA			273 541,72 €
INTEGRARSE: corporate social responsibility	2013-2016	544 736,25 €	123 541,72 €
International Monetary Fund (IMF): CAPTAC-DR programme 2014-2019	2014-2018	750 000,00 €	150 000,00 €
Asia			115 000,00 €
Policy Department			115 000,00 €
Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)	2015	100 000,00 €	100 000,00 €
OSCE: Preventing corruption in central Asia	2015	15 000,00 €	15 000,00 €
Europe			432 294,68 €
Department of international economic relations			432 294,68 €
European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA): technical assistance in administrative affairs	2014	432 294,68 €	432 294,68 €
Regional total			7 452 190,10 €

Kosovo



Kosovo – launch of the Health Information System

Since 2015, Luxembourg's development cooperation in the Balkans has been focusing on Kosovo, in line with the a general cooperation agreement for collaboration for the 2013 to 2016 period signed in April 2013. The same sectors will continue to be the focus: health, education/vocational training and water and sanitation. A major bilateral programme implemented by Lux-Development is under way in each of these sectors. In the field of health, bilateral activity is being strengthened by a joint UNFPA-UNICEF-WHO project which focuses on the health of mothers and newborns.

Through collaboration with a local NGO, Fondation Kosovo-Luxembourg, the Luxembourgish NGO Caritas is continuing to implement projects in social policy and community development.

After a long delay, the results of the agricultural census, co-funded by Luxembourg's development cooperation (via UNOPS) and other European donors, were finally published in December 2015.

In September 2015, the Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF), now part of the House of Training, visited Kosovo to identify with the local authorities the areas in which ATTF could supply technical assistance and training.

Kosovo continues to be shaken by recurrent political crises. Thus fundamental differences between the government and the opposition over the normalisation agreement signed between Pristina and Belgrade in August 2015 led the opposition to stop the parliament from working for over 5 months.

On 30 November 2015, in Luxembourg, the third mixed committee meeting was held between Luxembourg and Kosovo, during which all the projects were reviewed. In addition, this event enabled some consideration to be given to a potential new general cooperation agreement for the 2017-2020 period.

Balkans	Kosovo	Montenegro	Serbia
Lux-Development and other partners	3 462 390,96 €	12 650,22 €	303 326,82 €
Specialist UN agencies	-	-	-
NGOs	33 798,00 €	-	28 458,81 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-	-	249 000,00 €
Programme support	-	-	-
Cooperation office	158 074,45 €	-	-
Various	291 145,65 €	-	15 000,00 €
Total	3 945 409,06 €	12 650,22 €	595 785,63 €
4 553 844,92 €			

Mongolia

The capacity-building and training project benefiting the staff of the Mongolian Financial Regulatory Commission (FRC) in particular, but also the institution as a whole and the Mongolian capital markets, was extended and implemented throughout 2015. This extension, based on the results of the evaluation carried out in 2014, enabled the project to be profitably consolidated and its impacts to be made sustainable. In the financial sector, Luxembourg also continued to sup-



Mongolia - steering committee meeting of the «Cardiovascular Centre, MCH and e-health Expansion» project held in Luxembourg with the Mongolian Deputy Minister of Health in attendance

port a banking training programme organised by the ATTF for young management staff of the commercial banks and the Mongolian Central Bank.

In June 2015, the Mongolian Deputy Minister for Health made a working visit to Luxembourg during which the third annual steering committee meetings took place as part of the Cardiovascular Centre, MCH and e-health Expansion project which established an e-health network to provide practically all the Mongolian population with cardiology coverage. Since 2012, e-health has also been extended to the field of mother and child health in cooperation with the UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) and heart surgery has been developed. The Shastin Hospital, the centre for the cardiology section of the project, collaborates closely with the Luxembourg INNCI (Institut national de chirurgie cardiaque et de cardiologie interventionnelle) and is also developing cooperative associations for technical assistance, in particular with the Hôpital universitaire de Strasbourg and the Korea Heart Foundation. At the request of Mongolia and with a view to ensuring the sustainability and consolidation of the knowledge acquired in this field, Luxembourg's development cooperation demonstrated its continued commitment by assisting Mongolia to draw up the business plan for the future national cardiology centre in Ulan Bator; Mongolia intends to base the plan on the corresponding interventions by Luxembourg.

Luxembourg's development cooperation took that opportunity to welcome the major efforts made by the Mongolian government to improve its health policy, including extending its health coverage to poorer and more vulnerable people.

Mongolia	2015
Lux-Development and other partners	2 481 477,14 €
Specialist/UN agencies	300 187,62 €
NGOs	-
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	-
Cooperation office	-
Various	-
Total	2 781 664,76 €

Myanmar

In 2015, following the political reforms which began in Myanmar in 2011, Luxembourg development cooperation's first bilateral project there started in the field of human resources development for tourism and hospitality, plus capacity-building for administration of the sector. The project, taking place mainly in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, is based on the expertise acquired by Luxembourg's development cooperation and its implementing agency in the course of former projects in the same sector in Vietnam and Laos. The aim of the project is to support the achievement of the objectives of Myanmar's tourism master plan 2013-2020, especially the objective to maximise the contribution of the tourism sector – which has a broadly under-exploited potential – to creating jobs and generating income.



Myanmar - Rural development

At the end of 2015, the formulation of a second bilateral project began, this time in the rural development sector, an area in which Luxembourg's development cooperation has also acquired solid experience in the past in its partner countries. This project will focus on several concentrated areas in three districts in the east of Shan state. The project includes cooperation with the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).

In parallel, Luxembourg's development cooperation supports, with other donors, the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) implemented by UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services).

Myanmar	2015
Lux-Development and other partners	551 787,07 €
Specialist/UN agencies	400 000,00 €
NGOs	-
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	166 697,22 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	9 798,44 €
Total	1 128 282,73 €

Occupied Palestinian Territories*



OPT – Luxembourg's voluntary contribution to an educational project

The Palestinian Territories have a special status similar to Luxembourg development cooperation's partner countries. As in previous years, Luxembourg's development cooperation is supporting Palestinian civil society via three local NGOs: 600 000 euros to the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (PARC) in the agriculture and sustainable development sector (100 000 euros more than in 2014), 250 000 euros to the Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS) in the sector of reproductive health for women and 160 000 USD for 2015 to the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN) in the transparency and good governance sector. These contributions are generally the same as in the previous year; this guarantees the stability of the contributions for this region.

The largest part of the contribution to the OPT is the contribution to the UNRWA. In 2015, this amounted to 4 250 000 euros, of which 500 000 euros was an extraordinary, one-off contribution given the OPT's disastrous financial situation at the start of the 2015 school year. 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, which focuses on reproductive health and combating diabetes in children and young teenagers.

* The Occupied Palestinian Territories are to be considered as one of the main partner countries of Luxembourg's 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.

Occupied Palestinian Territories	2015
Lux-Development and other partners	973 900,65 €
Specialist/UN agencies	5 000 000,00 €
NGOs	374 319,21 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 030 750,00 €
Programme support	106 161,32 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	22 284,47 €
Total	7 507 415,65 €

Afghanistan/Tajikistan



Tajikistan - Patríp project in Dushanbe,
Tajikistan: entrance to communal sanitary
facilities

As in previous years, there is no direct bilateral cooperation with Afghanistan and Luxembourg's development cooperation is continuing its projects in close collaboration with the PATRIP (Pakistan Afghanistan Tajikistan Regional Integration Programme) foundation. Projects 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 addition, the NGO is investing in risk-reduction in order to enhance the sustainability of its projects. In 2015, Luxembourg's development cooperation contributed 850 000 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 toilets, some with access for persons with reduced mobility, and 14 compost toilets were installed in those villages. Furthermore, ground stabilisation and infrastructure protection projects were implemented in most villages to tackle the natural disasters that are rife in the region.

Afghanistan	2015
Specialist/UN agencies	301 879,03 €
NGOs	-
Humanitarian action and food aid	740 000,00 €
Support for programmes	-
Cooperation office	-
Various	-
Total	1 041 879,03 €

IV. Multilateral cooperation

1. 2030 Agenda



Carole Dieschbourg, Romain Schneider,
Xavier Bettel © ME

2015 was a year of major international meetings with the aim of reformulating the frameworks that define development cooperation and its main objectives.

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development was held from 13 to 16 July in Addis Ababa and resulted in the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (which in its turn was approved on 27 July by the General Assembly of the United Nations). According to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, the action programme creates a new global partnership for financing sustainable development and sets out incentives for investment in the key areas while also specifying an adequate reporting mechanism.

In particular, the member states are committed to strengthening the mobilisation of national public resources inter alia by enhancing fiscal administration. The developed countries have reaffirmed their commitment to achieve the objective of contributing 0,7% of their gross national income (GNI) to official development assistance and of allocating between 0,15% and 0,20% of that sum to the least developed countries.

Luxembourg, which was represented by Minister Romain Schneider, actively contributed to the reiteration of this commitment – a cornerstone of the country's development cooperation policy. The Minister was also present at the launch outside the official conference of the Addis Tax Initiative, an initiative created by the OECD and one with which Luxembourg is associated, as a complement to the OECD's Tax Inspectors Without Borders and BEPS for Development programmes.

The United Nations Summit from 25 to 27 September 2015 on the adoption of the post-2015 development programme adopted a final document entitled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." This "plan of action for people, planet and prosperity" is the result of long preparatory negotiations aimed at inclusively reformulating the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), which had become partially obsolete. The Agenda brings together the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development through the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals with their 169 associated concrete targets. Ending hunger and extreme poverty remains the overriding objective of the SDGs, which address all the major areas of development in a holistic and integrated way. The scope of the SDGs is universal and blurs the boundaries between developed and developing countries. One of the innovative aspects of the 2030 Agenda, which must be implemented and monitored by an annual high-level political forum within the ECOSOC, is a section on the national transposition of the SDGs.



United Nations Sustainable Development Summit

This is the full list of the Sustainable Development Goals:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and clean energy for all;
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries;
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



The Luxembourg government was represented at the Summit on 25 September by Prime Minister Xavier Bettel and Ministers Romain Schneider and Carole Dieschbourg. During the negotiations on the final document, Luxembourg focused constantly on obtaining an ambitious consensus on the scope and financing of the Goals, especially in areas where our development cooperation has a traditional focus, such as health, education, rural development and gender equality. We also welcomed the emphasis placed on governance and respect for human rights.

Finally, the third major meeting of the year was the climate conference (COP21), which took place from 30 November to 11 December in Paris. At this conference, the climate and environment dimensions of the SDGs adopted previously in New York were taken into account to ensure an integrated approach to sustainable development.

2. DAC / Visits

In terms of bilateral relations, we should note the visit to Luxembourg on 10 September by the Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Erik Solheim. Mr Solheim had a meeting with Minister Romain Schneider followed by a working lunch attended by Minister Carole Dieschbourg. The Chair of the DAC then had discussions at the Chambre des députés with the Committee for Foreign and European Affairs, Defence, and Cooperation and Integration, as well as at the House of Microfinance.

3. Health

2015 was marked by several major events and activities in the health sector related to development.

GAVI

The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) Pledging Conference took place in January 2015 in Berlin to replenish the fund's resources for the period 2016-2020. Luxembourg was represented at the Conference by Luxembourg's Ambassador in Berlin, Georges Santer, and the Directorate of Cooperation multilateral desk. The Conference, chaired by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Angela Merkel, was a great success and obtained the US\$ 7.5 billion requested by GAVI. Luxembourg made a pledge for another five years at the same level of funding as previous years, i.e. 810 000 euros per annum.

EU-LU-WHO Universal Health Coverage Partnership

The EU-LU-WHO Universal Health Coverage Partnership, which was due to end on 31 December 2015, was extended by Luxembourg and the EU for a period of three years. The EU will add seven new countries in 2016, while in August 2015 Luxembourg added a sixth country, Laos, alongside its five African partner countries. The partnership was initially designed to build countries' capacities in political dialogue and in drawing up national health policies, plans and strategies. It has proven its added value in the 19 countries where it was implemented between 2011 and 2015; this has led not only to its expansion to 27 countries but also to the expansion of its scope to health funding policy and development effectiveness in line with the International Health Partnership Global Compact (IHP+). Furthermore, the partnership made universal health coverage its prime objective.

Some concrete results obtained in 2015 were the creation of a human resources strategy for health in Cabo Verde, the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation plan with the national, regional and district-level structures in Mali, and annual reviews of the health sector in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. Another



UNAIDS: 90-90-90, Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, Romain Schneider; former Deputy-Minister and current Minister of Health of Laos, Prof. Dr. Bounkong Sihavong; Director of ENDA Santé, Dr Daouda Diouf; Executive Director of UNAIDS, Michel Sidibé, and the 90-90-90 Special Ambassador, Marc Angel

flagship event in 2015 was the ceremony to launch Laos as the 20th country in the partnership; the event was held in Vientiane on 19 November in the presence of the Minister of Health, Prof. Dr Eksavang Vongvichit, the WHO country director, Juliet Fleischl, and representatives of WHO Geneva and Luxembourg's development cooperation.

UNAIDS: “90-90-90”



UNAIDS Executive Director, Michel Sidibé, and the 90-90-90 Special Ambassador, Marc Angel © UNAIDS

2015 was also a major landmark in the fight against AIDS, with the Treatment 2015 objective to put 15 million people into antiretroviral treatment by 31 December 2015 already achieved in the spring of 2015. Its successor, “90-90-90”, launched by UNAIDS, is an ambitious treatment target to end the AIDS epidemic such that, by 2020, 90% of all persons infected with HIV will know their HIV status; 90% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy; and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.

Luxembourg has become the official sponsor of this objective. Marc Angel, the Chair of the Committee for Foreign and European Affairs, Defence, and Cooperation and Integration, agreed to become the special ambassador for this partnership.

Sponsorship consists of applying Luxembourg's influence to the greatest extent in order to support UNAIDS in achieving the “90-90-90” objective via political advocacy, awareness-raising and mobilisation of resources. The practical application of sponsorship consists of organising high-level meetings and conferences to promote “90-90-90”, e.g. side events at major political forums such as the United Nations General Assembly, the African Union Summit, etc., and also organising thematic consultations on specific aspects of “90-90-90” such as key populations, children, healthcare human resources, etc.

Mr Angel participated in a number of key events in 2015, including:

- the official launch of the sponsorship in Geneva on 10 February,
- the first thematic consultation, on key populations, held on 10-11 February,
- a special panel organised by Luxembourg's development cooperation during the European Development Days in Brussels on 3 June, attended by Minister Romain Schneider, UNAIDS Executive Director, Michel Sidibé, Laos Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Bounkong Sihavong, and the Director of ENDA Santé, Daouda Diouf,
- the first “90-90-90” regional consultation, jointly organised by UNAIDS and ENDA Santé and held in Dakar on 5 and 6 November,
- a briefing for the permanent missions represented in Geneva organised by Luxembourg's permanent representation in Geneva on 9 November.

The commitment of Luxembourg and Marc Angel to “90-90-90” will continue beyond 2015 with a renewed agreement and a number of activities already planned for 2016.

Multilateral cooperation ODA 2015

Item	Multilateral ODA managed by the Directorate for Development Cooperation		
CDDXXXXX	Development Cooperation Fund (DCF)	-	0,00 %
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	9 180 000,00 €	10,64 %
01.7.35.030	Development cooperation: contribution to the programmes and cross-cutting priorities of international institutions other than the European Union	16 637 965,86 €	19,29 %
01.7.35.031	Development cooperation: voluntary contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	18 342 160,00 €	21,27 %
01.7.35.032	Development cooperation: mandatory contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	259 899,81 €	0,30 %
	Sub-total of multilateral ODA managed by the Directorate for Development Cooperation	44 420 025,67 €	51,50 %
Item	Multilateral ODA managed by the Policy Directorate of the MFEA		
01.2.35.030	Mandatory contributions to various budgets and other joint expenditure of international institutions and related costs; other international expenditure	1 537 404,07 €	1,78 %
01.2.35.031	Subsidies to international institutions and organisations; subsidies to fund international emergency and solidarity actions	318 600,00 €	0,37 %
01.2.35.032	Mandatory contributions to peacekeeping operations under the aegis of international organisations and EU crisis management mechanisms	339 904,54 €	0,39 %
01.5.35.035	Luxembourg's contributions and assistance to partners as part of crisis prevention and management missions	589 000,00 €	0,68 %
	Sub-total of multilateral ODA managed by the Policy Directorate of the MFEA	2 195 908,61 €	2,55 %
Item	Multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Finance		
34.0.54.030	Participation in programmes and projects run by the international financial and development assistance institutions	3 400 000,00 €	3,94 %
34.0.84.036	International financial institutions: increase and adjustment of the Grand Duchy's contribution in cash payments; payments made as a guarantee for own resources committed by the international financial institutions	5 467 040,00 €	6,34 %
34.8.84.037	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	13 928 005,22 €	16,15 %
	Sub-total of multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Finance	22 795 045,22 €	26,43 %
14.0.35.060	Multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Health	251 252,09 €	0,29 %
02.0.35.030	Multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Culture	146 130,35 €	0,17 %
02.0.35.061			
Art 5	Contribution to the European Union budget	15 847 761,21 €	18,38 %
	Total multilateral cooperation budget	86 245 123,15 €	100,00 %

Bilateral and multilateral ODA passed via multilateral agencies

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2015
IAEA				54 442 €	54 442 €
35.030	Contribution to IAEA's programmes	World	2015	54 442 €	54 442 €
Technical assistance				10 500 €	3 150 €
DCF	Technical assistance CHL/CRP	World	2015	10 500 €	3 150 €
World Bank				150 000 €	150 000 €
35.030	African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC)	Africa	2015	150 000 €	150 000 €
European Investment bank				600 000 €	200 000 €
DCF	Technical assistance programme to promote and develop microfinance in the ACP countries	World	2015	600 000 €	200 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2015
ILO				5 625 000 €	1 600 000 €
35.030	Contribution to complementary account of regular budget	World	2015	800 000 €	800 000 €
DCF	Programme supporting access to employment for vocational training graduates	Senegal	2013-2016	1 300 000 €	300 000 €
DCF	Responsible tourism in the central provinces	Vietnam	2013-2015	500 000 €	0 €
DCF	Phase III social security	Laos	2011-2015	1 525 000 €	0 €
DCF	Vocational training and access to employment	Mali	2015-2019	1 500 000 €	500 000 €
CAPTAC - DR				900 000 €	150 000 €
FCD	BI MFA CAPTAC-DR programme	Latin America	2014-2019	900 000 €	150 000 €
CCD				206 103 €	206 103 €
35.032	Mandatory contribution to budget	World	2015	6 103 €	6 103 €
DCF	Contribution to UNCCD Fund	World	2015	200 000 €	200 000 €
ICRC				800 000 €	800 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2015	800 000 €	800 000 €
UNCTAD				433 308 €	0 €
DCF	E-regulations	Vietnam	2012-2015	433 308 €	0 €
ECES				500 000 €	500 000 €
DCF	Support for electoral process	Burkina Faso	2015	500 000 €	500 000 €
FAO				4 043 088	1 340 877
35.032	Mandatory contribution to budget	World	2015	338 998 €	338 998 €
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 €	301 879 €
DCF	Food security project	Senegal	2014-2017	368 830 €	100 000 €
DCF	Vocational training and access to employment	Mali	2015-2018	1 500 000 €	600 000 €
IFAD				3 177 600 €	1 587 160 €
35.031	Contribution to the budget	World	2013-2015	1 677 600 €	587 160 €
DCF	Programme remittances	World	2015	1 500 000 €	1 000 000 €
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria				2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2015	2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
GAVI				820 000 €	820 000 €
35.030	Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization	World	2015	820 000 €	820 000 €
Global Partnership for Education				300 000 €	300 000 €
DCF	Contribution volontaire	World	2015	300 000 €	300 000 €
HCR				1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2015	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
MRC (Mekong River Commission)				2 143 976 €	0 €
DCF	Support to the MRC Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative	Vietnam, Laos	2010-2015	2 143 976 €	0 €
OECD/DAC				660 000 €	660 000 €
35.030	Aid Effectiveness	World	2015	150 000 €	150 000 €
35,030	Taxation and development	World	2015	150 000 €	150 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2015
35.030	Sahel Club	World	2015	150 000 €	150 000 €
35.031	MOPAN	World	2015	110 000 €	110 000 €
DCF	BEPS	World	2015	100 000 €	100 000 €
OCHA				315 000 €	315 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2015	315 000	315 000
DCF	Voluntary contribution for SHM	World	2015	180 000	180 000
WHO				12 240 000 €	8 293 520 €
35.030	Category 1: communicable diseases	World	2015	1 750 000 €	1 750 000 €
35.030	Category 2: non-communicable diseases	World	2015	400 000 €	400 000 €
35.030	Category 3: promoting health at all stages of life	World	2015	2 000 000 €	2 000 000 €
35.030	Category 4: healthcare systems	World	2015	1 250 000 €	1 250 000 €
35.030	Category 5: preparation, monitoring and intervention	World	2015	500 000 €	500 000 €
DCF	CRP Phase III (Microbiology for Development)	World	2014-2018	640 000 €	320 000 €
DCF	Promoting political dialogue on national healthcare policies, strategies and plans in West Africa	West Africa	2013-2015	5 000 000 €	1 520 000 €
DCF	Support for implementation of the COMPACT in the northern regions of Senegal	Senegal	2013-2016	200 000 €	53 520 €
DCF	Additional contribution to combating polio	World	2015	500 000 €	500 000 €
UNODC				140 000 €	140 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2015	140 000 €	140 000 €
UN WOMEN				2 050 000 €	1 338 406 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2015	1 100 000 €	1 100 000 €
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 €	238 406 €
UNIDO				1 480 908 €	530 908 €
35.032	Mandatory contribution to the budget	World	2015	80 908 €	80 908 €
DCF	Promotion of local economic development in the Louga region	Senegal	2013-2016	550 000 €	150 000 €
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				4 650 000 €	4 650 000 €
35.030	Global Coalition on Women and AIDS	World	2015	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	UBRAF	World	2015	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2015	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	Project 90-90-90	World	2014-2015	0 €	0 €
WFP				4 700 000 €	2 400 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2015	700 000 €	700 000 €
DCF	School Feeding	World	2013-2015	3 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
DCF	Rural development and food security	Mali	2015-2019	1 000 000 €	700 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2015
UNDP				31 456 161 €	10 016 647 €
35.030	Poverty Reduction (+MDG)	World	2015	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	Good Governance	World	2015	900 000 €	900 000 €
35.030	Environment Trust Fund	World	2015	500 000 €	500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2015	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	National programme for multifunctional platforms in the fight against poverty	Burkina Faso	2010-2015	3 000 000 €	0 €
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 €	1 023 536 €
DCF	ONE UN – Support for Food Security and School Nutrition	Cabo Verde	2011-2015	4 289 207 €	0 €
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 €	0 €
DCF	ONE UN	Vietnam	2012-2016	2 941 000 €	920 599 €
DCF	Joint WHO-OPS/UNICEF/UNDP/UNFPA programme	Nicaragua	2013-2015	3 000 000 €	302 584 €
DCF	Strengthening local level capacities for disaster risk reduction, management and coordination	Mongolia	2013-2016	1 030 000 €	300 188 €
DCF	Job placements	Senegal	2014-2016	500 000 €	200 000 €
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	1 485 884 €	445 765 €
DCF	Support for the electoral process	Central African Republic	2015	150 000 €	150 000 €
DCF	Support for the electoral process	Niger	2015	500 000 €	500 000 €
DCF	Contribution to the health sector of the national multisector recovery plan	Guinea	2015	400 000 €	400 000 €
DCF	Decentralisation and good governance	Mali	2015-2019	1 000 000 €	400 000 €
UNEP				260 306 €	260 306 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2015	250 000 €	250 000 €
DCF	Cost of participating in the Migratory Waterbird Conference	World	2015	10 306 €	10 306 €
UNCDF				2 675 000 €	1 492 753 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: local development	World	2015	250 000 €	250 000 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: inclusive finance	World	2015	250 000 €	250 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2015	800 000 €	800 000 €
DCF	Assistance for decentralisation	Senegal	2013-2016	600 000 €	0 €
DCF	Programme to build capacities and the provision of services by local administrations - GPAR	Laos	2012-2015	775 000 €	192 753 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2015
UNFPA				12 021 677 €	6 328 783 €
35.030	Maternal health	World	2015	1 140 000 €	1 140 000 €
35.030	Combating fistula	World	2015	210 000 €	210 000 €
35.030	Demography and census	World	2015	400 000 €	400 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2015	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	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 €	0 €
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				16 131 710 €	8 792 368 €
35.030	Basic Education and Gender Equality	World	2015	650 000 €	650 000 €
35.030	Global Thematic Reports on Young Child Survival and Development	World	2015	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2015	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 €	2 949 037 €
DCF	Assisting children of ethnic minorities in Dien Bien province	Vietnam	2012-2016	1 928 000 €	443 331 €
DCF	No Lost Generation	Syria	2015	500 000 €	500 000 €
UNOPS				1 000 000 €	400 000 €
DCF	LIFT	Myanmar	2015-2018	1 000 000 €	400 000 €
UNRWA				6 000 000 €	4 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	OPT	2015	3 750 000 €	3 750 000 €
DCF	A long and a healthy life – UNRWA Life Cycle Approach to Health	OPT	2012-2014	2 250 000 €	750 000 €
Development Cooperation Fund (DCF)					21 855 720 €
Budget items					
Contribution to thematic programmes and priorities of international institutions other than the European Union (budget line 35.030)					16 974 442 €
Voluntary contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union (budget line 35.031)					23 002 160 €
Mandatory contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union (budget line 35.032)					426 009 €
Total					40 402 611 €

V. European Union



Informal Development Council, 9-10 December 2015 in Luxembourg. © eu2015lu.eu / Jean-Christophe Verhaegen



2015 was a pivotal year for development at the international level and even more so at the European level, since the EU and its Member States remain the major global donors of official development assistance (ODA) and, by virtue of this, 2015 had been designated as the European Year for Development with the motto “Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future.”

Prior to the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the EU, Luxembourg was strongly represented at the beginning of June at the European Development Days, an annual event for the global development community held in Brussels.

During the Luxembourg Presidency, major conferences were held to shape the EU’s development policy for the next fifteen years. At the third Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa in July 2015, the Luxembourg Presidency contributed to the adoption of a diverse, innovative package of financial and non-financial resources for development a package which maintains ODA as an indispensable catalyst.

At the New York Summit at the end of September, an ambitious universal agenda was adopted: seventeen Sustainable Development Goals, the successors to the Millennium Development Goals, integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development in line with the conclusions of the Rio +20 conference.

The migration crisis has also had an impact on development cooperation, which is part of the global response to the challenges and opportunities created by these migration flows. The Luxembourg Presidency participated in creating the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. Luxembourg co-signed the agreement establishing the Fund at the Valletta Summit in November and as far as possible directed its contribution to the West Africa region in order to make it complement its bilateral cooperation. An additional contribution from Luxembourg’s development cooperation was directed to the regional development and protection programme (RDPP) in the Horn of Africa.

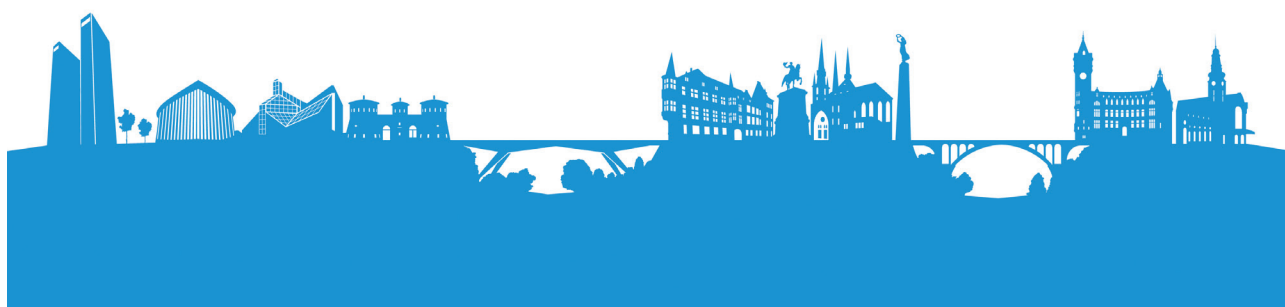
The Luxembourg Presidency has also contributed to the practical application of the concept of policy coherence for development (PCD); the aim of PCD is to minimise inconsistencies resulting from the different European policies which have negative repercussions on developing countries. In particular, the Luxembourg Presidency organised joint meetings involving the Minister of Development Cooperation and the Energy, Justice and Home Affairs (Migration) Committees and a formal exchange between the Development and Environment Committees (Agenda 2030). At the expert level, joint meetings were organised between various strands (security, trade, culture and humanitarian action).

The Luxembourg Presidency also initiated discussions and exchanges on the future (post-Cotonou) relations between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries by organising several events in Brussels and Luxembourg as well as thematic debates in the Council which led to a discussion paper. Political debates on the issue were held in the Foreign Affairs and Development Councils. The EU-ACP Joint Parliamentary Assembly was also held during the six months of the Luxembourg Presidency.

Gender equality was one of the priority subjects during the Luxembourg Presidency. The new EU action plan on gender equality and women's empowerment in external relations was adopted on 26 October 2015 by the Foreign Affairs Council on Development.

The Luxembourg Presidency prepared some of the Council's conclusions on the gender action plan in external relations, the annual report on the EU's external assistance, the biannual report of policy coherence for development, the legacy of the European Year for Development, the EU's priorities for the 14th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the ACP Investment Facility.

In the field of humanitarian action, the Luxembourg Presidency took an initial position with a view to the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 in Istanbul by consensually adopting a set of Council conclusions. Furthermore, following a joint workshop organised in July in Luxembourg, discussions between the humanitarian actors and civil protection services led to a list of concrete actions to be monitored. Finally, the Presidency organised three meetings on the issue of protection in humanitarian action and led the debate on the statement to be made to the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.



VI. Cooperation with non-governmental development organisations

Ninety-one associations have the approval of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) pursuant to the amended law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian action. Two associations were approved as NGOs in 2015. NGOs spent 37 244 977 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 2015 at a total cost of 21 249 255 euros. Six framework agreements were renewed in 2015;
- co-financing of development projects: 142 individual projects by 55 NGOs were supported in 2015 at a total cost of 11 563 180 euros;
- implementation mandates as part of bilateral cooperation: 4 432 542 euros (including the microfinance mandate and the mandate given to the CITIM).

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 awareness-raising and development education activities and support for administrative expenses incurred in the preparation and monitoring of the development activities. In total, the ODA allocated to national non-governmental organisations in 2015 was 53 409 683,68 euros, i.e. 16,28% 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 awareness-raising and development education projects, 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.

“Zukunftspak” – the “future-proofing plan”

Negotiations were held between the Ministry and the representatives of NGOs throughout 2015 on the NGO-related measures announced by the government in its future-proofing plan. These measures are part of an initiative to make aid more effective and to concentrate finances in favour of the least-developed countries (LDC) while still maintaining the same overall level of official development assistance (ODA) and the portion of ODA allocated to NGOs.

At the conclusion of the negotiations, agreement was reached and the following measures were selected:

- a co-financing rate of 80% for projects implemented in the LDCs and partner countries of Luxembourg’s development cooperation;
- a co-financing rate of 60% for projects implemented in countries not listed among the LDCs or partner countries;
- a co-financing rate of 80% for projects in countries which are not listed among the LDCs or partner countries but which directly focus on human rights as defined by code 15160 of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.

The ceiling for the reimbursement of administrative expenditure has been lowered to 14%.

Review of financing instruments

The Ministry has undertaken a review of the two development NGO financing instruments – simple co-financing and framework agreements. This work was done in collaboration with NGOs’ representatives and the new arrangements were determined together.

The instrument of simple co-financing has been replaced by a system of calls for proposals. The aim of calls for proposals is to supervise and coordinate better the management of the official development assistance budget allocated to the NGOs while contributing to the improvement of the interventions in terms of development through selecting consistent, relevant projects in line with the selection and appraisal criteria specified together with the NGOs.

The instrument of the framework agreement has also been modified. Apart from the integration of the measures selected following the negotiations over the “Zukunftspak”, the aim was to give this instrument more management flexibility by adopting a consistent programme-based approach and results-based management.

MFEA-NGO working group

In 2015, the Ministry and the NGOs met four times to discuss subjects of common interest, including the monitoring of the Zukunftspak measures and the budgetary situation, the 2015 Presidency and the European Year for Development and the post-2015 agenda. This dialogue between institutions is also intended for the humanitarian NGOs and/or non-members of the Cercle and, as a result, humanitarian subjects such as the next World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016 were also addressed there.

External evaluations of the NGOs

External evaluations commissioned by the Ministry are performed systematically for the development NGOs each year. In 2015, the Ministry launched an evaluation of six development NGOs working in India and Bangladesh. The accent of this evaluation has been placed on the evaluation of the partnership between the Luxembourg organisation and its local partner.

Given the smooth running of this evaluation format, the Ministry decided to continue this model of country evaluations of the development NGOs.

SATMED



Joint press conference by Ministry of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action Romain Schneider and the Chairman of the Cercle of NGOs, Armand Drews

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 2015, procedures for data protection, as well as for planning roll-out and installation, in particular in Bangladesh and Benin, were drawn up.

ODA allocated to NGOs in 2015 by cooperation instrument

	Bilateral ODA	%
Framework Agreements	21 249 255 €	39,79 %
Individual co-financing	11 563 180 €	21,65 %
NGOs' administrative expenses	4 400 396 €	8,24 %
Mandates granted to NGOs as part of bilateral cooperation	4 432 542 €	8,30 %
Emergency intervention	9 471 852 €	17,73 %
material assistance and emergency services	5 668 300 €	10,61 %
reconstruction and rehabilitation	2 778 381 €	5,20 %
prevention of catastrophes and preparation for surviving them	1 025 171 €	1,92 %
NGO subsidies for awareness-raising	1 870 928 €	3,50 %
Subsidies to Cercle of NGOs	344 473 €	0,64 %
Programme support	77 056 €	0,14 %
Total	53 409 683,68 €	100 %

Sector-based breakdown of ODA implemented by NGOs

	Bilateral ODA	%
Infrastructure and social services	25 908 630 €	48,51 %
Education	5 838 166 €	10,93 %
education, level not specified	1 774 313 €	3,32%
primary education	2 721 156 €	5,09 %
secondary education	1 275 975 €	2,39 %
post-secondary education	66 723 €	0,12 %
Healthcare	6 818 316 €	12,77 %
general healthcare	2 996 849 €	5,61 %
basic healthcare	3 821 467 €	7,16 %
Policy on population/health and fertility	570 259 €	1,07 %
Distribution of water and sanitation	655 547 €	1,23 %
Government and civil society	4 258 227 €	7,97 %
government and civil society – general	3 054 721 €	5,72 %
<i>democratic participation and civil society</i>	1 331 935 €	2,49 %
<i>human rights</i>	1 441 615 €	2,70 %

	Bilateral ODA	%
Conflicts, peace and security	1 203 506 €	2,25 %
Infrastructure and various social services	4 994 566 €	9,35 %
Infrastructure and economic services	4 720 207 €	8,84 %
Energy production from renewable sources	96 312 €	0,18 %
Banks and financial services	4 623 895 €	8,66 %
Production	3 030 191 €	5,67 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 927 046 €	5,48 %
Tourism	103 146 €	0,19 %
Multisector or cross-sector work	4 848 867 €	9,08 %
Environmental protection	499 113 €	0,93 %
Other multisectors	4 349 755 €	8,14 %
multisector aid	458 925 €	0,86 %
urban development and management	121 048 €	0,23 %
rural development	3 222 821 €	6,03 %
multisector education and training	546 960 €	1,02 %
Humanitarian aid	9 471 852 €	17,73 %
Emergency intervention	5 668 300 €	10,61 %
material assistance and emergency services	5 668 300 €	10,61 %
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	2 778 381 €	5,20 %
Prevention of catastrophes and preparation for surviving them	1 025 171 €	1,92 %
Awareness-raising	1 870 928 €	3,50 %
Not allocated/unspecified	6 332 558 €	11,86 %
Total bilateral aid implemented by the NGOs	53 409 684 €	100,00 %

VII. Humanitarian action



In 2015, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs had a total available budget of 37 million euros earmarked for humanitarian interventions. The entire budget was spent on supporting humanitarian interventions in various countries and in the three phases of a humanitarian crisis in line with the three pillars set out in Luxembourg's humanitarian action strategy: emergency, transition and prevention. If we add to this the contributions for humanitarian purposes included in the multilateral budget line, the total amount allocated to humanitarian interventions in 2015 amounted to 40 295 000 euros.

Ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit, which will take place in Istanbul from 23 to 24 May 2016, the Ministry participated in February 2015 in the regional consultations for Europe and Budapest as well as in the general consultations held in October in Geneva. Furthermore, the World Humanitarian Summit working group created in 2014 in Luxembourg, which includes the Ministry's humanitarian department, its main humanitarian partners based in Luxembourg and the University of Luxembourg, met regularly in 2015 in order to stimulate a national debate into the main challenges and strategies to be adopted with regard to humanitarian action. These consultations led to the drawing up of a joint Luxembourgish position regarding the protection aspect of the Summit. This document was presented in September at the meeting of the Working Party of the Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid group (COHAFA) of the Council of the European Union and was also sent to the Secretariat of the World Humanitarian Summit in New York.

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. At the end of August 2015, the evaluation report was sent to the members of the steering committee. A workshop in November enabled the sharing of experience and fed into a discussion on priority themes for the Luxembourgish actors working in Laos in the sector dealing with reducing risks linked to catastrophes.

At the end of November, the Ministry launched an initial call for proposals to enable Luxembourgish NGOs which had already implemented a humanitarian project in Mali and/or Niger in the previous three years to submit a request for

Response to the humanitarian crisis in the western Balkans

At the informal European Council of 23 September 2015, Luxembourg announced that it would be allocating an additional 1 million euros for the Syrian crisis and the migrant and refugee crisis in the western Balkans. In order to meet the humanitarian

needs of migrants and refugees in transit towards and inside Europe, the Ministry contributed to four emergency appeals made by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in September 2015 in the context of the

population movements in Hungary, Serbia, Macedonia and Greece. The Luxembourg Red Cross received support to provide hygiene kits, emergency blankets and healthcare services to the most vulnerable refugees in Serbia and Macedonia.

funding for a humanitarian project in either country of a maximum of 180 000 euros from the humanitarian budget for 2015.

Emergency aid



Emergency food aid is transported by air in some parts of South Sudan, where access by road is limited, due to conflicts and rains
© PAM

In terms of emergency aid, 2015 was marked by the simultaneous existence of four level 3 humanitarian crises – level 3 being the highest level of humanitarian crisis – in Syria, central Africa, South Sudan, Iraq and Yemen. In May 2015, the level 3 humanitarian crisis category for the crisis in the Central African Republic was withdrawn, while in July 2015 the humanitarian crisis in Yemen was classified as level 3. As a result, the emergency funds from the humanitarian budget for 2015 were mainly allocated against the background of these level 3 crises and also the complex, prolonged crisis in Mali and in the Lake Chad region.

The dramatic situation in Syria entered its fifth year in 2015: according to the United Nations it is the most serious humanitarian crisis of the last fifty years. The Syrian crisis has been a level 3 humanitarian crisis since 15 January 2013. On 31 March 2015, at the third pledging conference for Syria in Kuwait, Luxembourg announced it would be making a contribution of 5,5 million euros (made up of 5 million euros in humanitarian aid and 500 000 as development assistance) to respond to the needs of the population in Syria and the Syrian refugees in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon in 2015. By mid-September 2015, Luxembourg had already honoured that commitment. The contribution enabled various humanitarian partners to implement projects to benefit the affected population on Syrian soil as well as the over 3 million Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey).

Following the conflict that has been ravaging South Sudan since December 2013, in February 2014 the international humanitarian system classified the country as a level 3 humanitarian crisis. During the high-level international meeting on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan which took place on 16 June 2015 in Geneva, Luxembourg announced a promise to donate 2,4 million euros to South Sudan for 2015. At the end of September 2015, the promised donation was even exceeded through a total contribution of 2 690 126 euros to the International Committee of the Red Cross, NGOs and UN agencies intervening in the fields of health, water, hygiene and sanitation, food aid, emergency shelter, telecommunications services and emergency services in various parts of South Sudan.

The Ministry has also supported emergency aid projects run by the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, NGOs and UN agencies in the following countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Italy (refugees), Iraq, Lesotho, Mali,

Response to humanitarian needs in the Lake Chad Basin region

The humanitarian situation in the Lake Chad Basin region has greatly deteriorated due to the violence perpetrated by the Boko Haram group. According to OCHA, some 2,7 million people, half of which are children, have been displaced in the region. This is the fastest-growing displacement crisis in Africa. In 2015, the Ministry allocated 1 202 000 euros to projects in Niger, Nigeria and

the region in general. This meant that the World Food Programme was able to supply vital support to households in Cameroon, Chad and Niger directly affected by the insecurity in northern Nigeria. The ICRC received support for its programme in Nigeria which provides protection and assistance to people affected by armed conflict and violence, especially in the north-east of the country, the

central countries and those in the Niger delta. The NGOs CARE in Luxembourg, the Luxembourg Red Cross and Caritas Luxembourg have, with the Ministry's support, been able to carry out emergency projects to benefit refugees, internally displaced people and host populations in the Diffa region in Niger.

Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Chad, Thailand, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

The transition stage

After the emergency, the transition stage aims to support the efforts of affected populations to rebuild their lives and their means of subsistence. 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.

At the end of the emergency phase connected to the earthquakes at the end of April 2015 which severely affected Nepal, the Ministry co-financed rehabilitation and reconstruction activities to the amount of over 670 000 euros. In effect, the Ministry co-financed early recovery activities and rehabilitation and reconstruction planning implemented by the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) team. The NGO Pharmaciens sans frontières received support for a reconstruction and rehabilitation project by three village development committees (VDC) in Ramechhap. Four other NGOs received co-financing from the Ministry: the Friends of Tibet and the NGO FNEL for a project to renovate schools in Sindhupalchock and APMU for the reconstruction of health centres in Dhading and Baluwa.

In 2015, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg also received financial support for its rehabilitation/reconstruction programmes in the Philippines, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Afghanistan. The Ministry contributed to four Handicap International Luxembourg projects in Sri Lanka, Kenya, Mali, Burkina Faso and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Finally, the Ministry contributed to the financing of a reconstruction project in the Philippines following Typhoons Quinta and Bopha (Société Kolping) and Typhoon Haiyan (Action Solidarité Tiers Monde), a reconstruction project following the floods in Malawi (Unity Foundation), a project to provide nutritional support and child-friendly spaces in Syria (SOS Children's Villages), a transitional justice programme in Tunisia (International Center for Transitional Justice) and a programme to demobilise the children associated with the armed forces and groups in the DRC and a programme of promoting integration for Syrian refugee women in Turkey (Refugee Education Trust).

Prevention and resilience

Following the lead of the "Hyogo Action Framework", which Luxembourg signed in 2005, as well as its successor, the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030" adopted in March 2015, the MFEA allocates 5% of its humanitarian action budget to financing activities in the field of prevention, resilience and disaster risk reduction. 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.

In the field of prevention, the Ministry has primarily co-financed risk-reduction projects in Bangladesh. With the Ministry's support, Friendship International Luxembourg drew up national guidelines for rural accommodation in areas especially prone to natural disasters. Furthermore, the NGO implemented com-



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

munity-based risk-reduction programmes which aim to reduce the vulnerability to disasters by strengthening community resilience and including the community in identifying, analysing, monitoring and assessing risks.

Other countries in eastern and southern Asia are also affected by recurring natural disasters. The Ministry has thus continued its support to the Aide à l'Enfance de l'Inde project with the aim of increasing community resilience in the face of recurring droughts in twenty-five villages in Maharashtra in India. Handicap International Luxembourg has received support to carry out a project to strengthen the health sector's and communities' preparation and capacity to respond to disasters which caused a huge number of deaths and injuries in the Katmandu valley in Nepal. Fondation Caritas Luxembourg also received support for a project in Laos that aims to analyse and reduce systematically the causes of natural and man-made disasters by mobilising local resources with the strong participation of individuals at the heart of the community.

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 terms of prevention in a post-conflict context, the Ministry contributed to a Handicap International Luxembourg project carried out in Mali. Apart from reducing the immediate and long-term threat of conventional weapons and explosive devices improvised by the civil population, the aim of this project was to contribute to reducing risk factors and the impact of armed violence by strengthening the capacities of the authorities concerned and the local communities affected.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted by 187 countries (including Luxembourg) on 18 March 2015 at the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai (Japan). Adopting a multi-risk, multi-sector approach, the Sendai Framework highlights the

importance of strengthening resilience and disaster risk reduction activities. In this context, the text recognises disaster risk reduction as essential in the context of sustainable development and an important first step in the post-2015 negotiations. The Sendai Framework follows on

from the Hyogo Action Framework (HAF) and is a new voluntary, non-binding framework which aims to guide international and national efforts to reduce disaster risks from 2015 to 2030. Its scope is precisely defined and relates both to natural risks and man-made risks.

Emergency.lu

In February 2015, in response to the enormous destruction caused by the category 5 Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, two volunteers from the Luxembourg emergency services and an emergency.lu satellite telecommunication system were rushed to the Pacific. This rollout – at the UN's request – assisted the Vanuatu government to re-establish communications services between the capital, Port Vila, and the island of Tanna.

Despite logistical challenges, the system was transported by boat to Tanna and installed in Isangel on 29 March. This terminal enabled the government micro-computer network to be re-established and FM radio contact to be made between Port Vila and the damaged islands. At the same time, the terminal supplied broadband internet to the humanitarian organisations working on the island of Tanna.

In April 2015, emergency.lu in Nepal was rolled out in response to the earthquakes in Nepal in order to re-establish telecommunication services in the affected region. Through close collaboration with the Belgian emergency services B-FAST, three volunteers from Luxembourg emergency services and a mobile satellite telecommunications system were dispatched on board a Belgian military aircraft bound for Katmandu on Sunday, 26 April. A fourth member of the emergency services left on 27 April from Dubai.

In addition to this, two systems on their way back to Luxembourg from Vanuatu were redirected to Nepal and arrived there on 3 May. They supplied connectivity in various districts in line with the needs identified by the “Emergency Telecommunications Cluster” (ETC).

In the Chautara district, which was severely affected by the earthquake, emergency.lu supplied free connectivity to the humanitarian organisations working in a camp set up by the IHP (International Humanitarian Partnership) network at the request of the United Nations.

The final emergency.lu kit was dismantled and repatriated in November 2015.

In 2014, five terminals were rolled out in Sierra Leone and Guinea in response to the Ebola epidemic. This equipment was operational until September 2015 for the needs of the ETC, the WFP and the B-LIFE mobile laboratory.

In November 2015, in response to a request from the World Food Program, a maritime antenna was installed on a boat housing the UN teams in charge of the emergency operation in Yemen. This antenna is not a standard emergency.lu antenna but is equipped with a system which automatically maintains its satellite link regardless of the boat's movements; it provided connectivity to the humanitarian actors working on the boat in question until the end of February 2016.

In South Sudan, where emergency.lu has been present since January 2012, three systems are currently in operation; one for UNICEF in Bor and the other two for ETC in Bentiu and Mingkaman.

As they do every year, the emergency services volunteers took part in a number of exercises and simulations at the European and international level, using and testing out the emergency.lu equipment.

The Ministry, in close collaboration with the emergency services department and the national college of civil protection, organised and implemented the “Let's Net” training course for ETC technicians. Twenty colleagues from various agencies and organisations took part in this training course in Schimpach.



Training to roll out a Regular kit at Let's Net 2015 in Schimpach

As part of the emergency.lu project, various applications were also developed in 2015:

- The UNDAC Mission Software application, which enables improved coordination of the UNDAC teams deployed by OCHA through a file exchange. This application is connected to the “emergency.lu back-end.”
- The ETC Reporter application, which enables the WFP to track people and vehicles in the field and to visualise them on a map, to use mapping tools, to annotate the maps, to load photos and videos and to carry out all sorts of assessments via a solution which is easily adapted to the various needs and sectors.
- In 2014, the Ministry and UNHCR decided to digitise the UNHCR “bible”, the Emergency Resource (formerly called the Emergency Handbook). This huge volume, which details all the standards, guidelines, working methods, etc. that an employee on the ground needs, existed previously only in paper form (of about 500 pages). The application was officially launched in 2015.

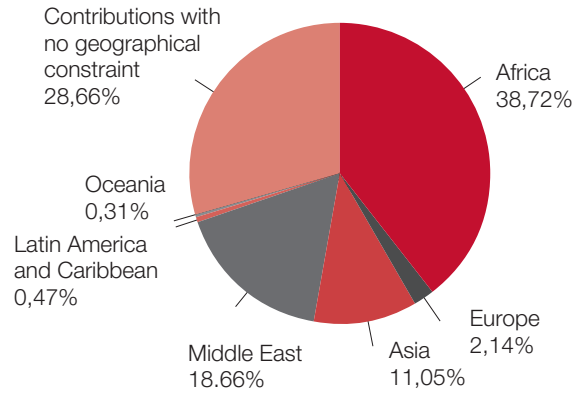
In 2015, a total of 3,8 million euros was spent from the DCF on the first year of the new contract of the emergency.lu project (2015-2020).

Added to this is an amount of 250 582 euros spent on covering the costs of rolling out the telecommunications systems, especially the costs of transporting the equipment and expenses connected with the missions and exercises.

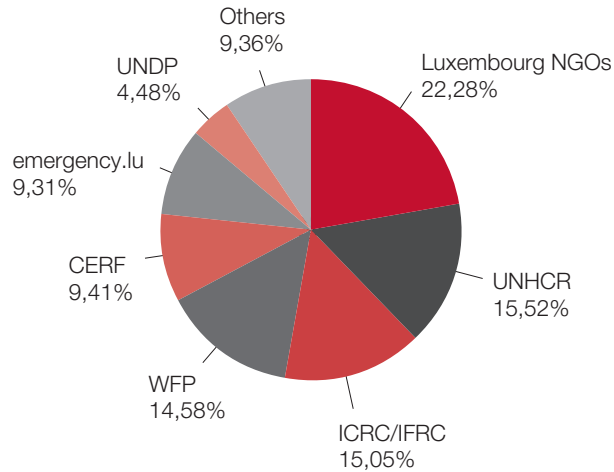


Nigerian refugees in the Minawao refugee camp in Cameroon. Credit: Sofia Engdahl, UN World Food Program

Geographical breakdown of the humanitarian aid budget



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



Geographical breakdown of humanitarian aid

Africa	16 460 438,83 €
Europe	908 000,00 €
Asia	4 697 311,49 €
Middle East	7 933 554,83 €
Latin America and Caribbean	200 000,00 €
Oceania	132 476,23 €
Contributions without geographical constraints	12 183 124,24 €
Total	42 514 905,62 €

Humanitarian aid broken down by type of partner

Luxembourg NGOs	9 471 851,70 €
UNHCR	6 600 000,00 €
ICRC/IFRC	6 400 000,00 €
WFP	6 200 000,00 €
CERF	4 000 000,00 €
Emergency.lu	3 958 171,13 €
UNDP	1 904 411,33 €
multi-donor funds in DRC	250 000,00 €
multi-donor funds in South Sudan	374 223,71 €
multi-donor funds in CAR	250 000,00 €
United Nations response to Ebola epidemic	200 000,00 €
contribution to United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	100 000,00 €
Others	3 980 471,46 €
UNOCHA	700 000,00 €
UNICEF	500 000,00 €
Foreign NGOs	450 000,00 €
GFDRR	300 000,00 €
UNISDR	250 000,00 €
Total	42 514 905,62 €

Disbursements across all the appropriations

Humanitarian action		% of humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Material assistance and emergency services	29 556 383 €	69,52%	9,10%
Emergency food aid	21 060 €	0,05%	0,01%
Coordination of rescue and support and protection services	4 771 224 €	11,22%	1,47%
Aid for reconstruction and rehabilitation	5 078 381 €	11,94%	1,56%
Disaster prevention and disaster preparedness	3 087 859 €	7,26%	0,95%
Total	42 514 906 €	100,00%	13,08%

Disbursements via appropriation 01.7.35.060

Humanitarian action		% of humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Material assistance and emergency services	28 556 383 €	77,18%	8,79%
Emergency food aid	21 060 €	0,06%	0,01%
Coordination of rescue and support and protection services	784 224 €	2,12%	0,24%
Aid for reconstruction and rehabilitation	4 921 209 €	13,30%	1,51%
Disaster prevention and disaster preparedness	2 717 707 €	7,35%	0,84%
Total	37 000 583 €	100,00%	11,39%

VIII. Programme support

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

- Cooperation officials, 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 2015, the various operations in this sphere were given funding of 3 425 524 €, of which 3 360 495 € was taken from the Development Cooperation Fund and 65 029 € 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 officials, 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 non-governmental organisations (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 Development Programme (UNDP), 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 UNDP and other UN agencies. Luxembourg provides full financing to its JPOs for a period of up to three years, with an extension to a fourth or fifth year if co-financed by the UN agency. This process 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's development cooperation's partner countries.

Since 2015, the option has been in place to take on Luxembourg residents below the age of 29 to participate in this programme as "Youth Volunteers."

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.

The key figures for 2015



IX. Development education and awareness raising

2015 was quite a remarkable year for Luxembourg development cooperation in terms of communication, due to the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the EU and European Year for Development.

The first step was the migration of the internet site to the government internet portal and a new URL, www.gouvernement.lu/cooperation.

Luxembourg development cooperation supported the Fundamental Monodrama Festival for the fourth consecutive year and continued its communication activities such as News! (the Luxembourg development cooperation newsletter), sending press releases and updating brochures on bilateral relations. The annual report was produced in French in hard copy and online on the minisite www.cooperation.lu, and in English in electronic form.

European Year for Development 2015

“Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future”

2015 was announced as the “European Year for Development” by Decision No 472/2014/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014. Luxembourg development cooperation was in charge of implementing the Luxembourg campaign. A series of events were organised by target audience, some for development professionals and others for the general public and young people. See the dedicated chapter for more details.

Development education

A total of 1 870 928 euros was disbursed for framework agreements and annual awareness-raising activities in 2015. Thirteen framework agreements were co-financed in 2015. The department participated in the Global Education Network Europe in order to exchange best practice in the field of development education.



Start of the European picnic organised for the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the European Union

X. 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 2015, those efforts have continued in order to channel financial support with the aim of deploying them better in specific sectors and improving further the efficiency of the use of the funds in our main development countries. With this efficiency-based approach, in 2015 Luxembourg's development cooperation continued its multiannual commitments with its various partners such as the national Luxembourgish platform for inclusive finance, the Inclusive Finance Network Luxembourg asbl (InFiNe.lu) network, the European Microfinance Platform (e-MFP), the NGOs ADA and SOS Faim, the Microinsurance Network and the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).

The Ministry helped InFiNe.lu and e-MFP to organise the European Microfinance Award; the award ceremony took place on the premises of the European Investment Bank (EIB). The aim of the seventh edition of the prize was to reward microfinance institutions working in post-conflict and post-natural disaster zones and fragile states. The 2015 prize was a genuine success, with a record number of entries: 47 from 28 different countries. The High Jury, chaired by HRH the Grand Duchess, was tasked with selecting the winner out of three finalists from Syria, Guinea and the Philippines respectively. *Crédit Rural de Guinée* was awarded the prize, for having continued to serve its customers during the Ebola crisis which struck West Africa in 2014-2015. In November 2015, the Ministry also contributed to the European Microfinance Week organised by e-MFP.

Together with the Ministry of Finance, Luxembourg's development cooperation continues to support the Luxembourg Microfinance and Development Fund (LMDF), a microfinance investment fund domiciled in Luxembourg which provides targeted support to small and medium-sized microfinance institutions active in Africa, Latin America and South-East Asia. In addition, the Ministry is supporting LMDF to establish a new sub-fund which aims to invest in forestry projects in tropical forests in Central America. The aim is to restore secondary or degraded forested areas and to make them economically, ecologically and socially viable.

Through the FEMIP Trust Fund, Luxembourg, the EIB and the NGO ADA are supporting the MicroMED Tunisia project, the aim of which is to build inclusive finance institutions' capacity. Following the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding with the EIB in November 2014 to make technical assistance available to the microfinance sector in the ACP countries, the Ministry financed technical assistance to a microfinance institution in Senegal in 2015 for the first time.

The Ministry also supported "LuxFlag", the Luxembourg Fund Labelling Agency, which issues quality labels to investment funds dedicated to microfinance and the environment. Finally, the Ministry supported various IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) programmes to develop new tools in the inclusive finance sector, such as funds transfers from migrants to their countries of origin.

XI. Evaluation

In 2015, the Ministry published its “evaluation policy”, which henceforth replaces its strategy and specifies the introduction by Luxembourg development cooperation of a systematic approach for the evaluation of its activities and the contribution of this evaluation to improving the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainable impact of its development assistance.

Applying the criterion of usefulness as defined in this policy, the “quality evaluation and control” department consulted the operational departments and responded to their needs by launching and steering six evaluations.

The Ministry grouped the NGO evaluations by geographical areas. Thus, the activities of six Luxembourgish NGOs in India and Bangladesh were evaluated by emphasising an analysis of the various Luxembourgish NGOs’ relationships with their partners in the beneficiary countries. At the end of the year, the six NGOs exchanged best practice at a workshop. In addition, the activities of three Luxembourgish NGOs in the field of disaster risk reduction in Laos were also evaluated.

Two direct payments made to NGOs in the South, ENDA Tiers Monde (Senegal) and ENDA Santé (regional project), were also evaluated. This type of evaluation, which assesses accountability as well as education, is planned systematically in the financing agreements that link the Ministry to its partners.

Apart from steering evaluations, with a view to continued learning and improvement, the Ministry organised for the first time the annual meeting of the German-speaking evaluation network, in which Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Switzerland took part. The aim of this meeting is to strengthen the individual evaluation departments through an open exchange of best practice and lessons learned from the evaluation processes.

The Ministry also contributed to funding a publication by the DAC Network on Development Evaluation (EVALNET) on the evaluation systems in OECD member states’ bilateral cooperation.

Programmes evaluated in 2015

In 2015, Luxembourg's development cooperation carried out the following evaluations:

1. The evaluation of disaster risk reduction activities in Laos, financed by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and implemented by three NGOs, CARE in Luxembourg, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg and the Luxembourg Red Cross, from 2011 to 2014;
2. The evaluation of six Luxembourgish NGOs (Aide à l'Enfance de l'Inde, Amicale Internationale d'Aide à l'Enfance, Amis du Tibet, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg, Friendship Luxembourg, Pharmaciens sans frontières) working in India and Bangladesh;
3. The final evaluation of the BI-MFA project: "Border and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in West Africa" (FEVE);
4. The evaluation of the cooperation agreement between the Luxembourg state and the NGO ENDA Tiers Monde (2013-2017).

Luxembourg's development cooperation also participated in:

5. The joint evaluation (NL, NOR, LUX) of the NGO AMAN (The Coalition for Accountability and Integrity in Palestine);

and finally

6. The evaluation of the activities implemented under the Agreement between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the non-governmental organisation Appui au Développement Autonome a.s.b.l. (ADA) was launched during the third quarter of 2015. The final report on this evaluation will be available in the first half of 2016.

The executive summaries of most of these evaluations may be consulted on the Luxembourg development cooperation website (<http://gouvernement.lu/cooperation>).

Lesson learned

The lesson learned from the evaluation of the disaster risk reduction activities in Laos financed by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and implemented from 2011 to 2014 by three NGOs, CARE in Luxembourg, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg and the Luxembourg Red Cross.

The innovative aspect this year was to write a single report for the three NGOs evaluated and to add an advisory phase for the conclusions and

recommendations of the evaluation. At the Ministry, this additional phase strengthened its cooperation with the NGOs outside the regular, structured meetings on the implementation of the co-financed projects. In this way, dialogue can be dissociated from the role-playing constraints imposed by the framework of financial negotiation and allow the discussion of real problems that the NGOs encounter in the field. Simultaneous discussion with several NGOs that operate differently not only provides opportu-

nities to compare their methods on intervention but also to distinguish structural, deep and shared aspects from those that are short-term and specific to one NGO. This provides sufficient information to assess the consistency of all the interventions implemented via various instruments (bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation, NGOs) or topic areas (risk reduction and disasters, development) as well as the relevance of the rules drawn up for each of these instruments and topic areas.

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 composition and mode of operation of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation.

Composition

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

The list of members is regularly updated and published on the Luxembourg development cooperation website in order to ensure transparency of the procedures.

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

Activities

The Committee met six times during 2015, on 6 February, 3 April, 5 June, 11 September, 13 November and 11 December. The final meeting of the year was also attended by the representatives of the development NGOs' Cercle de Coopération.

At the meetings, major issues were addressed, such as:

a) the broad thrust of development cooperation policy.

- The Committee examined the draft annual report of its work for inclusion in the 2014 Luxembourg's development cooperation annual report and approved it.
- The Committee was given a presentation on the main points of the 2014 Luxembourg's development cooperation annual report, including new aspects introduced such as the signature of the fourth-generation Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICP IV) with Cabo Verde and Mali, the new Health strategy and the 2016-2020 action plan for development effectiveness.
- The Committee attended a presentation of the 2015 European Report on Development, which includes a large section on development financing in the light of the Addis Ababa conference.
- The Committee was informed of the results of the mid-term examination by the Development Assistance Committee on Luxembourg's development cooperation based on the recommendations of the 2012 peer review. The next peer review is planned for 2016/2017.

- The Committee debated the results of the Addis Ababa conference in July 2015 on development financing and the results of the Summit held in New York at the end of September 2015 to adopt the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The universality of these goals means that all nations are bound by them and must apply them henceforth in their internal policy and in their development cooperation: thus all ministries are affected by these decisions. The Committee took note that, in Luxembourg, the Interministerial Committee for Sustainable Development would be responsible in general for updating the national sustainable development plan, while the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation would continue to be responsible in this context for issues relating to development.
 - The Luxembourg development cooperation conference, which was held on 26 and 27 March in Belval and covered post-2015 topic areas and, in that context, social rights and the World Humanitarian Summit, was also the subject of a presentation to the Committee. Given the European Year for Development, the conference was preceded by two conferences on the EPA with West Africa and security and development in the Sahel. Committee members were invited to all of these activities.
 - The Committee was invited to take part in the presentation of the 2015 OECD DAC Development Co-operation Report by Erik Solheim, the Chair of DAC, on 10 September in Luxembourg.
- b) European Year for Development and Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the EU
- The Committee was informed of the central role played by policy coherence for development in the programme of the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the EU and the resulting activities in various formal and informal fora.
 - The Committee was associated with all the activities of the European Year for Development, from the launch of the EYD in January at the Athénée to the closing ceremony in December at the Philharmonie in the presence of HRH the Grand Duke, the Prime Minister Xavier Bettel and high-ranking representatives of the European institutions.
 - The inter-institutional declaration on the European Year was presented to the members of the Committee with initial indications on how it should be followed up.
- c) Policy coherence for development
- The Committee was informed of the work of the European network of experts and focal points for policy coherence for development (PCD) that meets regularly in Brussels. As in 2014, the work of the Luxembourg interministerial development committee was also presented at the meeting of this group.
 - The Committee took note of the new report on policy coherence for the five main issues, i.e. trade and finance, climate change, food security, migration and security. The report, to which Luxembourg contributed through its committee members, was jointly presented in Brussels by Commissioner Mimica and the Luxembourg Presidency.

- The Committee also contributed to the OECD's flagship report on policy coherence for development entitled "Better Policies for Development", the main subject of which is post-2015 and the Sustainable Development Goals. Various ministries contributed to this report – this enabled Luxembourg to present its national positions, practical examples and lessons learned, as well as to explain the challenges for Luxembourg in the light of the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- With regard to the new mechanism of policy coherence for development, the Committee held two debates in 2015, the first on the compensation fund and the second on the Economic Partnership Agreement with West Africa. At these two debates, various government experts gave a presentation on the fund, from the perspective of policy coherence for development, to the committee's delegates, together with the national positions taken. Then the Committee listened to the positions of the representatives of the Cercle of NGOs regarding both subjects before discussing the position to adopt.
- In line with its modus operandi, the Committee was able to issue an opinion on the consistency of the investment of the compensation fund in terms of policy coherence for development. This opinion was communicated to the respective Ministers, in particular to the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action. The complexity of the subject, given the Economic Partnership Agreement with West Africa and the lack of adequate information, the Committee deemed that it requires additional information before issuing an opinion on the subject.
- At its meeting of 11 December, the Committee discussed with the representatives of the Cercle of NGOs the practical application of policy coherence for development. At this annual exchange of views, the representatives of the Cercle gave feedback on policy coherence for development at the political level, the Cercle's opinion on the implementation of policy consistency in Luxembourg, the 2015 balance sheet for policy consistency and the prospects for 2016.

d) Tax and development

- The Committee attended a presentation of the OECD's BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) action plan and the OECD Tax and Development Programme. The presentation discussed the origin of the programme, as well as its history and the political context which led to the introduction of the BEPS action plan, the aim of which is to create international tax rules, eliminate double non-taxation and ensure that profits are used where the economic activity and/or value creation takes place.
- The Committee noted the annual financial contributions made by Luxembourg development cooperation in support not only of the Tax and Development Programme in order to improve the taxation systems in developing countries, better control of their revenue in terms of direct and indirect taxation in order to generate more national resources, but also the direct participation of developing countries in the BEPS project and other projects in the capacity-building field, such as the joint OECD and UNDP "Tax inspectors without borders" project.

e) Staff active within development

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

- 1 application for cooperation official status,
- the extension of 1 cooperation official's status,
- the extension of 13 aid workers' status,
- 9 applications for assimilated aid worker status,
- 55 applications for development cooperation leave.

Appendices

A. Useful addresses

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

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Vientiane

Rue Dongpayna, Ban Saphanthong Neua
Sisattanak District
Vientiane Capital
Lao PDR
Tel.: +856 21 417320
Fax: +856 21 417321
Email: vientiane.amb@mae.etat.lu

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

Relevant official: Claude Jentgen, acting chargé d'affaires

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Dakar

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

The embassy is responsible for cooperation relations with Senegal and Mali.

Relevant official: Marion Segnana, acting chargé d'affaires

Embassy Office in Bamako
ACI 2000, Bamako
Tel: +223 20 22 73 63

Relevant official: Jacques Hoffmann.

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, acting chargé d'affaires

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, acting chargé d'affaires

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, acting chargé d'affaires

Embassy Office in Niamey
boulevard Mali Béro
Rue IB-67 Issa Beri
BP 13 254 Niamey
Niger
Tel: +227 20 72 51 53

Relevant official: M. Eric Dietz.

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, acting chargé d'affaires

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
Home page: www.luxdev.lu

III. Cooperation Cercle of Development NGOs

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

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

B. Organisational chart

6, rue de la Congrégation
L-1352 Luxembourg

Tel.: +352 247 82351
Fax: +352 46 38 42

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

Management			
Director	Martine SCHOMMER	Minister plenipotentiary	+352 247 82364
Deputy director	Manuel TONNAR	Deputy policy adviser	+352 247 82361
Management secretary	Valérie MACHADO	Employee	+352 247-82351
Administration and Finances Department			
Finances			
Coordinator	Jean-Marc LENTZ	Programme officer	+352 247 82448
Management and monitoring of embassies	Marc PADJAN	Deputy head of office	+352 247 82425
Commitments/payments	Malou FELTEN	Employee	+352 247 82458
Administration			
Human resources	Marc PITZEN	Chief inspector, first degree	+352 247 82338
Programme support			
Mail and archives	Daniel PENEZ	Chief clerk	+352 247 88369
Administrators	Hervé WOHL	Chief administrator	+352 247 82319
	Gaston PARAGE	Employee	+352 247 82322
Evaluation and Quality Control Department			
Coordination	René LAUER	Deputy policy adviser	+352 247 82438
Procedures and statistics	Jean-Marc LENTZ	Programme officer	+352 247 82448
Programmes Service			
Bilateral cooperation			
Africa			
Desk – Burkina Faso	Alex DIEDERICH	Programme officer	+352 247 82453
Niger, ACP		Legation secretary, first degree	
Desk – Cabo Verde	Geneviève HENGEN	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82323
Senegal, Mali			
Desk – Regional cooperation	Eric LAMPERTZ	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82477
Latin America			
Desk – Nicaragua, El Salvador	Eric LAMPERTZ	Legation advisor	+352 247 82477
Asia			
Desk – Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar	Peggy FRANTZEN	Programme officer	+352 247 82449
		Chief drafter	
Countries with projects			
Desk – Balkans	Jean-Marc LENTZ		+352 247 82448
Desk – OPT, Afghanistan, Tunisia	Jean DAMY		+352 247 82354
Multilateral cooperation			
		Legation advisor	
European Union			
		Chief editor	
Coordination	Peggy FRANTZEN		+352 247 82449
Desk	Jean DAMY	Legation advisor, first rank	+352 247 82354
UN and specialised agencies			
		Head of office	
Coordination	Ronald DOFING	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82388
Desk	François BERG		+352 247 88325
Desk	Natacha GOMES		+352 247 82479

OECD – DAC

Representative at DAC	Ronald DOFING	Legation advisor, first rank	+352 247 82388
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Cooperation with NGOs

Coordination	Frank MERTENS	Drafter	+352 247 82359
Desk	Sarah ANJO	Senior chief inspector	+352 247 82440

Humanitarian action

Coordination	Max LAMESCH	Legation officer	+352 247 82373
Finance desk	François BERG	Inspector	+352 247 88325
Humanitarian action desk	Sara BOLLIRI	Project officer	+352 247 82347
emergency.lu coordination	Gilles HOFFMANN	Cooperation officer	+352 247 82428
emergency.lu desk	Samantha RIES	Drafter	+352 247 82328

Awareness-raising and education on development

Desk	Alexandra ALLEN	Cooperation officer/ national coordinator of European Year for Development	+352 247 82480
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Microfinance

Desk	David GOEBBELS	Legation officer	+352 247 82481
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Minister Romain Schneider's office

Personal secretary	Dory SCHMITZ	Employee	+352 247-82307
General coordinator of the minister's three directorates	Marc MATHEKOWITSCH	General administrator	+352 247-76304

Embassies / Permanent Representations

Ouagadougou Embassy	Georges TERNES	Chargé d'affaires	+226 523 013 38
Niamey Office	Eric DIETZ	Cooperation officer	+227 20 72 51 53
Dakar Embassy	Marion SEGNANA	Chargé d'affaires	+221 33 869 5959
	Nicolas PIERRE	Project officer	+221 33 869 5962
Bamako Office	Jacques HOFFMANN	Cooperation officer	+223 20 22 73 63
Praia Embassy	Marc de BOURCY	Chargé d'affaires	+238 261 95 62
Managua Embassy	Thierry LIPPERT	Chargé d'affaires	+505 2268 1881
Vientiane Embassy	Claude JENTGEN	Chargé d'affaires	+856 21 417320
Pristina Embassy	Pierre WEBER	Chargé d'affaires	+381 38 226 787
Brussels Permanent Representation to the European Union	Tim KESSELER	Deputy legation adviser	+322 737 5792
New York Permanent Representation	Sylvie DOS SANTOS	Cooperation officer	+1 212 935 3589
Geneva Permanent Representation	Philippe WEALER	Cooperation officer	+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/2012/05/09/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

Chapters V and VII

The NGOs authorised in Luxembourg

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

The Development NGOs 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

Programme support

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

Chapter X

The results of the 2015 evaluations

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

Chapter XI

The Interministerial Committee

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

Appendices

Organisation chart

<http://www.annuaire.public.lu/index.php?idMin=2975>

European Report on Development 2015

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/rapport-europeen-sur-le-developpement-2015_fr

UNDP Report on Human Development 2015

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/fr/home/librarypage/hdr.html>

To order a copy of the book “Une responsabilité en partage, trente ans de coopération luxembourgeoise au développement” by Laurent Moyses, send an email to info.cooperation@mae.etat.lu

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