

Luxembourg's development cooperation Annual report 2016

Lëtzebuenger Entwécklungszesummenaarbecht



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

Directorate for Development Cooperation
and Humanitarian Affairs

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Introduction by the Minister



Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Romain Schneider

Dear friends of Luxembourg's development cooperation,

While 2015 was the year of major UN development summits, our Presidency of the EU and the European Year for Development, 2016 was a year of major humanitarian problems.

There were continuing crises to which the international community had trouble finding responses that adequately meet the challenges faced, e.g. in Syria and its neighbouring countries, but also in Yemen, the CAR, the horn of Africa and Iraq. Some crises, such as the one in Syria, are so long-lived that emergency humanitarian responses have been stretched to the limit. Other crises, such as the one in the Lake Chad region and the crisis in Afghanistan, have been forgotten even though thousands – or even millions – of people are only surviving due to humanitarian aid.

The London conference on 4 February 2016 attempted to coordinate a humanitarian and development response to the Syrian crisis with a plan of commitments up to 2020. Luxembourg pledged over 37 million euros! We had never made such a large pledge before.

We continued our meetings with the major multilateral actors in the humanitarian field with a visit by the new High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, to Luxembourg in mid-April. With over 60 million people having been displaced from their homes for an average period of 18 years, the challenges are still huge and require all our attention.

All our efforts to respond more effectively to the humanitarian challenges of our time came together at the first World Humanitarian Summit, which took place from 22 to 24 May in Istanbul. Luxembourg was represented by the Prime Minister, whom I had the pleasure of accompanying. We made humanitarian aid commitments and also commitments in the field of international humanitarian law, which we are gradually implementing with our humanitarian partners. In effect, these partners are the Luxembourgish humanitarian NGOs to which we are linked by a charter signed at the end of the Summit and also the multilateral agencies with which we renewed our strategic partnership agreements at the end of 2016/beginning of 2017.

Through its “emergency.lu” tool, Luxembourg also continues to be well-placed to respond to the humanitarian need for satellite communication in natural catastrophes, such as was the case in Haiti following Hurricane Matthew.

Although humanitarian aid attracted special attention in 2016, we have not overlooked our development relationships with our partner countries. After a period of unrest in the country, I was particularly pleased to be able to go to Burkina Faso at the end of February/beginning of March to resume our bilateral relations with a new government with full democratic legitimacy. Over the course of the year, we managed to finalise a new plan with Burkina Faso through a 3rd Indicative Cooperation Programme, signed in November 2016, which fitted the Burkina Faso government's priorities perfectly and was presented at the donors' conference in Paris on 7 and 8 December.

Despite the security issues facing Mali, especially in the central region, we managed to implement the ICP and to take stock of the situation at the beginning of May in Bamako with all this ICP's actors.

I was very honoured to welcome Cabo Verde's new Minister for Foreign Affairs to Luxembourg on 2 June shortly after the new government had been formed following elections. For me this was emblematic of our excellent partnership with Cabo Verde.

In October, I was able to visit Kosovo for the first time to sign the new multi-year programme with the country; the programme certainly includes activities in social sectors but also technical assistance to help the country on its path towards joining the European Union.

I would like to emphasise that, since the opening of our offices in Bamako and Niamey in May 2016, my department now has a presence in all our partner countries. This allows us to monitor the implementation of our programmes better and to have more regular dialogue with our various partners in situ.

Over and above our closest partners, I believe it is worth our becoming involved in some of the least developed countries where one humanitarian crisis regularly follows another and for which we are currently looking into making a development commitment. Thus discussions took place with the leaders of the CAR alongside the European Development Days at the start of June in Brussels, while Luxembourg also took part in the donors' conference on 17 November.

I believe I can also say that in 2016 we made progress on policy coherence for development. The Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation examined various topics from that perspective in order to see if it was able to give an opinion. As in previous years, readers of this report will find a summary of the work of the Interministerial Committee in this publication. Following a meeting of the Cercle de Coopération of NGOs with the Prime Minister and myself on strengthening our dialogue, it was decided that the Cercle would henceforth attend all the debates of the Interministerial Committee on policy coherence as an active observer.

As was the case following the major multilateral conferences of 2015, my department has, of course, also been involved in implementing the commitments made. It has become clear that the scope of the implementation of Agenda 2030 with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals requires in-depth work to create a new overall strategy – this strategy is being drawn up. At the national level, this work is the responsibility of the Interdepartmental Committee for Sustainable Development, to which my staff makes active contributions. Due to the excellent level of cooperation between the MFEA and the MDDI in the preparatory phase of Agenda 2030, we can continue along this path in the crucial step of implementing it. There is regular cooperation between Ministers, officials and also within the responsible committees of the Chambre des députés and with regard to civil society.

The Agenda 2030 work stream was also at the forefront of the work on the 2016 edition of Luxembourg's development cooperation conference. With my colleagues, Ministers Dieschbourg and Mutsch and international guests as well as with parliamentarians, representatives of the private sector and the more traditional cooperation actors, we jointly sketched out new work pathways to attaining the new super-coherence of development policies that Agenda 2030 represents. Following the principles of the Addis Ababa and 2030 Agendas, we strengthened our cooperation with the private sector by launching the first call for tenders for the Business Partnership Facility. Four of the twenty tenders submitted were selected.

This has, therefore, been a year full of challenges. Thanks to the commitment of all my staff and all the development cooperation actors we have been able to

respond positively to the demands on us and to make new commitments to a better future. I would like to thank everyone who has contributed, and also all the volunteers and professionals on the ground in humanitarian crises, in partner countries and wherever our solidarity is needed. I can't tell you how much I respect and appreciate your commitment, courage and devotion.

Romain Schneider
Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs

Meetings and trips made by the Minister in 2016

14 January



Signature of 6 framework agreements with development NGOs

26 January

Committee for Foreign and European Affairs, Defence, Cooperation and Immigration

1-2 February

Informal meeting of Foreign Affairs/Development Council in Amsterdam

4 February

London conference on Syria

15 February

Visit by Prime Minister of Cabo Verde, José Maria Neves

17-18 February

Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Rome

28 February-2 March



Partnership committee meeting in Burkina Faso

3 March

Signature of mandate with the NGO SOS Faim

10 March

Meeting with Teresa Ribeiro, the Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Development

18 April

Cooperation Committee for Foreign and European Affairs, Defence, Cooperation and Immigration

18 April

Visit by Filippo Grandi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

18 April



Launch of Business Partnership Facility

3 May



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

5-6 May



Partnership committee in Mali

10 May



Annual meeting of the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) in Luxembourg

12 May

Foreign Affairs/
Development
Council in Brussels

23-24 May

United Nations
World Humanitarian
Summit in Istanbul

26 May

Visit by Toby Lanzer,
Humanitarian
Coordinator for
the Sahel

26 May



Signature of the
humanitarian charter
with Luxembourg
humanitarian NGOs

2 June



Partnership
committee meeting
with Cabo Verde in
Luxembourg

15 June



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10th edition
of European
Development Days
in Brussels

15 June

Interview with
Special Adviser for
the Agenda 2030
sustainable
development
programme,
David Nabarro

15 June

Interview with the
Minister of the
Economy, Planning
and International
Cooperation of the
Central African
Republic, Felix
Molova

16 June

Committee for
Foreign and
European Affairs,
Defence, and
Cooperation and
Immigration

17 June

Visit of the President
of Burkina Faso,
Roch Marc
Christian Kabor

19 July

Committee for
Foreign and
European Affairs,
Defence, and
Cooperation and
Immigration

12 September

Informal meeting
of Foreign Affairs /
Development
Council in Brussels

22 September

Joint meeting of the
Committees for the
Environment and
Foreign and
European Affairs,
Defence,
Cooperation and
Immigration

26-27 September



Development
cooperation
conference in
Luxembourg

5 October



Conference on
Afghanistan in
Brussels

14 October

Visit of José Ulisses Correia e Silva and Luís Filipe Tavares, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Communities of the Republic of Cabo Verde

17 October

Committee for Foreign and European Affairs, Defence, and Cooperation and Immigration

17 October

Visit to Luxembourg of a delegation from the Parliament of the Swiss Confederation

25-26 October



Mixed committee meeting in Kosovo

2-3 November



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Annual meeting of UNFPA partners for the supply of reproductive health products

14-15 November



Partnership committee meeting in Senegal

17 November



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European Microfinance Award

23 November



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Statement on development cooperation policy to the Chambre des députés

28 November

Meeting of Foreign Affairs / Development Council in Brussels

7-8 December



Conference in Paris of partners of Burkina Faso on financing the national economic and social development plan

Development Effectiveness: strengthening our efforts to create effective development cooperation



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Luxembourg development cooperation places its efforts resolutely at the service of the eradication of poverty, especially so in the least developed countries. Taking our investment in humanity and in their future seriously, it is important to not only take stock of the adequate implementation of our various projects and programmes, but also of the concrete progress made both in the short-term and long-term and for the benefit of the populations who are at the heart of our work. In particular, we need to find ways to optimise the use of all the partnerships and resources available to Luxembourg's development cooperation in order to have a genuine impact on development in the wider sense. In response to the recommendations of the OECD's DAC peer review in 2012, Luxembourg has developed a first strategic tool, an Action plan for effective development cooperation, which aims to promote a more systematic application of the principles of ownership, alignment, mutual transparency and accountability, inclusive partnership and the coordination and harmonisation of Luxembourg's development cooperation actions on the ground.

Following the summits in Rome, Paris and Accra, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Luxembourg participated from 28 November to 1 December 2016 in the second high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in Nairobi. Bringing together heads of state and government, ministers, heads of international organisations, companies and civil society, the meeting enabled stock to be taken of the implementation of commitments in terms of development effectiveness. Luxembourg's development cooperation has in fact been used as an example in the brochure "Effective Development Cooperation: Has the European Union delivered?" published by the European Commission. The modality, "budgeted aid", a national implementation tool developed by Luxembourg's development cooperation and its Senegalese partners as part of its third Indicative Cooperation Programme (2012-2017) was highlighted, among ten innovative case studies.

While great progress has been made in terms of effectiveness, additional efforts are required in order to respond to the changes in the development landscape and to remove the structural constraints that are preventing progression towards more effective cooperation. Luxembourg's development cooperation is committed to putting effectiveness at the heart of its work and that of its partners: our aim is to adapt the new Action plan in the light of the commitments made recently in Nairobi and the new development paradigms agreed both at the international level – through Agenda 2030 and the Addis Ababa action programme on financing development – and at the European level through the new European consensus on development.

To that end, the activities of Luxembourg's development cooperation will be firmly based on the four principles of effective cooperation, i.e. ownership by the developing countries, focus on results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and accountability. In order to establish an adequate monitoring process, a matrix has been developed based on the indicators used by the Global Partnership. Our teams both in the headquarters and in the field have used this matrix to record the degree of achievement of the various indicators and have

highlighted pathways to explore in implementing our commitments. The new Action plan (2017-2019), which has been adapted to reflect the realities on the ground while also retaining the specific character of the values and priorities of Luxembourg's development cooperation, will be finalised in 2017.

World Humanitarian Summit



Xavier Bettel et Romain Schneider at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul

In order to emphasise our commitment to the Agenda for Humanity, Luxembourg was represented at the World Humanitarian Summit, which took place on 23 and 24 May 2016 in Istanbul, by our head of government, Prime Minister Xavier Bettel, and by Romain Schneider, Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs.

The aim of the Summit – the first high-level UN meeting exclusively addressing global humanitarian aid – was to identify resources to be used to respond more effectively to the growth in humanitarian needs. The background to these discussions was provided by the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General’s report entitled “Agenda for Humanity”.

Prior to the Summit, Luxembourg consulted its national humanitarian partners to inform on national positions. There were also intense preparations within the European coordinating bodies in which Luxembourg is involved, which in May 2016 resulted in EU Council’s conclusions specifying the EU’s level of ambition with regard to the Agenda for Humanity. In addition to aligning itself with the progress to be made through the core commitments of the Summit and the Agenda for Humanity, Luxembourg also made 42 individual commitments and 3 joint commitments during the Summit. These commitments, which are both financial and political commitments and often overlap with the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030, will act as a roadmap for Luxembourg’s humanitarian action in the years to come.

In this respect, Luxembourg is taking part in the “self-reporting mechanism” using the PACT platform introduced in the report by the United Nations Secretary-General on the follow-up of the World Humanitarian Summit and has submitted its first report covering the period from June to December 2016: <http://www.agendaforhumanity.org/annual-report/5509>.

Alongside the World Humanitarian Summit, Luxembourg also joined the “Grand Bargain” initiative, an agreement between implementing agencies, NGOs and donors that aims to make humanitarian aid more effective, in particular by making it more predictable. The “Grand Bargain” initiative may be regarded as a pact for efficiency made between the main humanitarian donors, organisations and actors increased direct funding of national and local players, improvement of joint needs assessments, reduction of administrative procedures due to harmonisation of information requirements and the predictability and sustainability of financial allocations. Of the 10 work streams of the Grand Bargain initiative, Luxembourg will endeavour to pay special attention to the question of increasing the involvement of local actors (“localisation”), to efforts to reduce earmarking and the increase in multiannual funding.

One of the first commitments arising from the Summit was the drafting and signature at the end of May of the first ever “Humanitarian Charter for Luxembourg”. The Charter sets out the government’s and Luxembourg humanitarian NGOs’ common positions and reciprocal commitments in meeting the challenges for humanitarian action. It is available at the following address: <http://www.gouvernement.lu/6028185/160526-Charte-humanitaire-du-Luxembourg.pdf>

The Charter specifies five fundamental responsibilities which reflect the five main chapters of the Agenda for Humanity: 1) political leadership to prevent and end conflicts; 2) uphold the norms that safeguard humanity; 3) leave no one behind; 4) change people’s lives: from delivering aid to ending need; 5) invest



Xavier Bettel at the 1st World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, 24.05.2016

in humanity. The Charter also states clearly that Luxembourg’s humanitarian action respects the fundamental humanitarian principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

In the wake of the World Humanitarian Summit, Luxembourg joined the “Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence” in May 2016 and endorsed the “Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Actions”. A significant number of the recommendations in the Agenda for Humanity, such as the multiannual commitments to international humanitarian agencies, are already an integral part of Luxembourg’s humanitarian action. Luxembourg will continue to implement these commitments and will provide a regular update on their progress on the Ministry’s website.

I. Luxembourg's official development assistance in 2016

1. An overview of official development assistance in 2016

In 2016, Luxembourg official development assistance (ODA) amounted to 353 143 813 euros, 1,02% of gross national income (GNI).

At the international level, official development assistance reached a new high in 2016 of USD 142,6 billion, an increase of 8,9% compared to 2015 when taking into account exchange rates and inflation. Part of this growth was the consequence of assistance to refugees in the aid donor countries, but even if one excludes this, the increase is still 7,1% according to the official data of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

Despite this increase, the data for 2016 show that bilateral aid to the least developed countries has fallen by 3,9% in real terms compared to 2015 and aid to Africa has fallen by 0,5%. In response to this alarming statistic, José Ángel Gurría, the Secretary-General of the OECD, stated: *"While governments should be congratulated for supporting investment in development over this difficult period, it is once again unacceptable that aid to the poorest countries should be falling. Recent indications by some donor countries regarding the levels of future aid are an additional source of concern. The main donor nations have committed to refocusing their efforts on the least developed countries. These commitments must now be translated into actions. Together, we must pay great attention to the destination of financial resources and to what is included in external aid."* We must note here that Luxembourg's development cooperation is still directing around 45% of its bilateral ODA towards the least developed countries and 44% towards the African continent.

Official development assistance from the 29 members of the DAC has been on average 0,32% of GNI as against 0,30% in 2015, with the volume of aid having increased in most donor countries. In real terms – after taking into account inflation and currency fluctuations – ODA has now doubled since 2000.

In 2016, the largest increases were in Germany, Spain, Italy, Poland, the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic and Slovenia. Germany joined Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, the United Kingdom and Sweden in complying with the objective set by the United Nations to maintain ODA at a level of 0,7% or more of GNI.

2. ODA in 2016 by Ministry

In 2016, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs managed and implemented 81,65% of official development assistance, i.e. 288,32 million euros (of which 282,75 million euros was managed by the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action).

The remaining 18,36% came from contributions made by the Ministry of Finance (10,78%), several other ministries (1,12%) 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 2016 (22,81 million euros, i.e. 6,46% of Luxembourg's ODA).

We should note in this respect that Luxembourg assistance via all the EU's bodies, including Luxembourg's contribution to the EDF, amounted to 32,65 million euros.

The table below gives a detailed view of expenditure by budget item and by ministry in 2016 notified as ODA to the OECD's Development Aid Committee (DAC).

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2016 ODA
	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs	313 965 480 €	288 320 246 €
	Policy department	14 779 770 €	3 076 341 €
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 €	35 924 €
01.2.35.030	Mandatory contributions to the various budgets and other joint expenditure of international institutions and associated fees; other international expenditure	7 070 733 €	1 481 397 €
01.2.35.031	Subsidies to international institutions and organisations; subsidies for funding international relief and solidarity actions	1 300 000 €	1 083 342 €
01.2.35.032	Mandatory contributions to peacekeeping operations under the aegis of international organisations and to the EU's crisis management mechanisms	6 012 306 €	408 678 €
01.2.35.033	Voluntary contributions to civil or military crisis management missions run by international organisations	50 000 €	50 000 €
01.2.35.060	Voluntary contributions to international actions of a political or economic nature	290 000 €	17 000 €
	Directorate of International Economic Relations	1 455 000 €	879 011 €
01.3.35.040	Economic and technical assistance, humanitarian action and training initiatives at the international level	1 455 000 €	879 011 €
	Directorate of Immigration	209 756 €	142 454 €
01.4.12.330	Contribution by the Luxembourg state to European immigration and asylum projects financed by the Asylum and Migration Fund	209 756 €	142 454 €
	Directorate for Defence	11 280 000 €	1 467 917 €
01.5.35.034	Contributions by Luxembourg to activities to reform the security sector, especially as part of international organisations	280 000 €	605 000 €
01.5.35.035	Contributions by Luxembourg and assistance to partners for crisis prevention and management missions	11 000 000 €	862 917 €
	Directorate for Development Cooperation	285 130 045 €	282 754 522 €
01.7.11.300	Statutory indemnities and expenditure on staff on cooperation missions	993 409 €	966 200 €
01.7.12.011	Staff relocation expenses	117 500 €	117 180 €

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2016 ODA
01.7.12.012	Mileage and accommodation expenses; statutory foreign travel expenses for staff on development cooperation and humanitarian action missions	520 000 €	513 490 €
01.7.12.050	Shipping	9 000 €	4 632 €
01.7.12.070	Hire and maintenance of IT equipment	15 000 €	9 360 €
01.7.12.140	Actions to inform Luxembourg public opinion and raise awareness regarding development cooperation	90 000 €	67 500 €
01.7.12.190	Training, study and research actions; seminars and conferences	90 000 €	88 321 €
01.7.12.250	Cooperation offices in the developing countries	440 000 €	460 949 €
01.7.12.300	Monitoring, control and evaluation of development cooperation projects and programmes	620 000 €	618 636 €
01.7.32.020	Development cooperation leave: compensation and flat-rate allowances	60 000 €	78 827 €
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	2 020 000 €	1 790 266 €
01.7.33.010	Subsidies to the Cercle de Coopération fees paid by non-governmental organisations and other measures to promote development cooperation	350 000 €	350 000 €
01.7.35.000	Development cooperation: contributions to economic and technical assistance programmes and to European Union humanitarian action; various expenditure with the same purpose	10 020 000 €	10 019 480 €
01.7.35.030	Development cooperation: contribution to thematic programmes and priorities of international institutions other than the European Union	18 058 000 €	18 055 876 €
01.7.35.031	Development cooperation: voluntary contributions to budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	23 000 000 €	23 000 000 €
01.7.35.032	Development cooperation: mandatory contributions to budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	457 000 €	267 260 €
01.7.35.060	Subsidies for humanitarian action: emergency assistance following natural disasters, armed conflicts and humanitarian crisis situations; food aid; prevention, rehabilitation or reconstruction activities following an emergency situation	37 000 000 €	36 999 943 €
31.7.74.250	Cooperation offices in developing countries: purchases	60 000 €	59 253 €
FCD	Development Cooperation Fund	191 910 945 €	190 168 833 €
	Reimbursements		-881 483 €
	Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	244 205 €	110 303 €
02.0.35.030	Contributions and subscriptions to UNESCO	244 205 €	110 303 €
	Ministry of Finance	38 890 000 €	38 057 063 €
34.0.54.030	Contribution to projects and programmes run by the international financial institutions and development assistance	12 000 000 €	12 149 900 €
34.0.54.032	Contribution to Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF) programmes	950 000 €	935 150 €
34.0.84.036	International financial institutions: increase to and adjustment of GDL subscription through cash payments and payments to cover own resources committed by international financial institutions	5 187 000 €	1 211 881 €
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	20 753 000,00 €	22 374 569 €
	Fund to combat drug trafficking	-	1 385 563 €
	European Union		22 811 079 €

Budget item	Ministries	Approved credit	Net 2016 ODA
Dépenses pour ordre	Contribution to the EU budget		22 811 079 €
	Ministry of Public Administration and Administrative Reform	99 736 454 €	3 580 722 €
08.0.11.000	Civil Servants' salaries	99 736 454 €	3 580 722 €
	Ministry of Health	361 750 €	264 401 €
14.0.35.060	Contributions to international bodies	361 750 €	264 401 €
	Total net ODA		353 143 813 €
	GNI	1,02 %	34 550 000 000 €

Distribution of ODA in %

	distribution of ODA in %	
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs – not Directorate for Development Cooperation	1,58 %	81,65 %
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs – Directorate for Development Cooperation	80,07 %	
Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	0,03 %	
Ministry of Public Administration and Administrative Reform	1,01 %	1,12 %
Ministry of Health	0,07 %	
Ministry of Finance	10,78 %	10,78 %
Contribution to the EU budget	6,46 %	6,46 %
	100 %	100 %

3. Breakdown of ODA by type of cooperation in 2016

The table below gives the distribution by type of cooperation of all Luxembourg's 2016 ODA expenditure, following the rules of the DAC.

This reveals that bilateral cooperation (as defined by DAC) represents 71,57% of all expenditure (DCF and budget lines) against 28,43% expended on multi-lateral cooperation.

Humanitarian aid, which is included in bilateral cooperation, was 13,82% of ODA in 2016.

NGOs administered a fifth of Luxembourg's official development assistance; 16% of it was administered by Luxembourg NGOs approved by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.

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	2016	% of bilateral cooperation	% of ODA	humanitarian aid component	% bilateral humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Gross bilateral cooperation	253 367 282,33 €	100,00 %	71,57 %	48 813 653,37 €	19,27 %	13,82 %
Programmes and projects implemented by Lux-Development	82 384 916,33 €	32,52 %	23,27 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Programmes and projects implemented by multilateral agencies and programmes	61 598 283,79 €	24,31 %	17,40 %	21 827 107,84 €	44,72 %	6,17 %
Other bilateral programmes and projects (BI-MFEA other than by NGOs and agencies)	18 107 933,85 €	7,15 %	5,11 %	400 000,00 €	0,82 %	0,11 %
Cooperation implemented by NGOs	70 952 011,89 €	28,00 %	20,04 %	21 252 211,02 €	43,54 %	6,00 %
by national NGOs	56 821 835,00 €	22,43 %	16,05 %	9 447 948,19 €	19,36 %	2,67 %
by international NGOs	13 649 132,72 €	5,39 %	3,86 %	11 804 262,83 €	24,18 %	3,33 %
by NGOs based in a developing countries	481 044,17 €	0,19 %	0,14 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Programme support	4 589 555,87 €	1,81 %	1,30 %	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Others	15 734 580,60 €	6,21 %	4,44 %	5 334 334,51 €	10,93 %	1,51 %

Distribution of gross ODA	2016	% of bilateral cooperation	% of ODA
Gross multilateral cooperation	100 658 013,83 €	100 %	28,43 %
United Nations organisations	34 802 055,61 €	34,57 %	9,83 %
European Union institutions	32 650 558,77 €	32,44 %	9,22 %
World Bank & IMF	22 236 454,00 €	22,09 %	6,28 %
Regional development banks	7 947 596,00 €	7,90 %	2,24 %
Other	3 021 349,45 €	3,00 %	0,85 %
Gross ODA	354 025 296,15 €		
Revenue	-881 483,15 €		
Net ODA (excl. revenue)	353 143 813,00 €		

4. Breakdown of ODA by intervention sectors in 2016

The following table gives the breakdown by sector of all Luxembourg ODA expenditure in 2016.

In 2016, Luxembourg development cooperation continued to focus on sectors under the category of infrastructure and social services, which make up 38,71% of total aid (and 45,08% of bilateral aid). Education, health, population/health and fertility policy, water distribution and sanitation as well as support for governance and civil society all fall within that category.

The category of infrastructure and economic services made up 5,40% of aid (7,29% of bilateral aid), the main sub-category remaining that of investments in the sector of banks and financial services, which reflected the major commitment of Luxembourg's development cooperation to inclusive finance.

The category of production sectors made up 4,43% of ODA in 2016 (5,95% of bilateral aid), mainly allocated to agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Support for cross-cutting issues represented 4,38% of ODA (6,12% of bilateral aid).

We should note that, under multilateral ODA, a large part of the investments (76,10%) 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	114 221 128,37 €	45,08 %	22 807 516,05 €	22,66 %	137 028 644,42 €	38,71 %
Education	46 090 510,13 €	18,19 %	1 100 000,00 €	1,09 %	47 190 510,13 €	13,33 %
education, unspecified level	2 020 865,13 €	0,80 %	300 000,00 €	0,30 %	2 320 865,13 €	0,66 %
basic education	10 995 815,26 €	4,34 %	800 000,00 €	0,79 %	11 795 815,26 €	3,33 %
secondary education	31 947 399,02 €	12,61 %	-	0,00 %	31 947 399,02 €	9,02 %
post-secondary education	1 126 430,72 €	0,44 %	-	0,00 %	1 126 430,72 €	0,32 %
Health	23 745 530,51 €	9,37 %	5 190 000,00 €	5,16 %	28 935 530,51 €	8,17 %
general health	19 677 972,12 €	7,77 %	2 470 000,00 €	2,45 %	22 147 972,12 €	6,26 %
basic health	4 067 558,39 €	1,61 %	2 720 000,00 €	2,70 %	6 787 558,39 €	1,92 %
Policy on population/health and reproductive health	9 586 848,85 €	3,78 %	12 400 000,00 €	12,32 %	21 986 848,85 €	6,21 %
Distribution of water and sanitation	4 703 763,71 €	1,86 %	-	0,00 %	4 703 763,71 €	1,33 %
Government and civil society	22 735 678,13 €	8,97 %	3 617 516,05 €	3,59 %	26 353 194,18 €	7,44 %
government and civil society - general	20 711 834,64 €	8,17 %	3 000 000,00 €	2,98 %	23 711 834,64 €	6,70 %
fiscal policy and support for fiscal administration	250 000,00 €	0,10 %	500 000,00 €	0,50 %	750 000,00 €	0,21 %
democratic participation and civil society	4 522 410,14 €	1,78 %	-	0,00 %	4 522 410,14 €	1,28 %
conflicts, peace and security	2 023 843,49 €	0,80 %	1 117 516,05 €	1,11 %	3 141 359,54 €	0,89 %
Various Infrastructure and social services	7 358 797,05 €	2,90 %	-	0,00 %	7 358 797,05 €	2,08 %
Infrastructure and economic services	18 478 566,97 €	7,29 %	650 000,00 €	0,65 %	19 128 566,97 €	5,40 %
Communications	381 217,08 €	0,15 %	-	0,00 %	381 217,08 €	0,11 %
Energy: production, distribution and efficiency - general	18 509,69 €	0,01 %	-	0,00 %	18 509,69 €	0,01 %

Sector-based breakdown of bilateral and multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Production of energy from renewable sources	267 729,98 €	0,11 %	-	0,00 %	267 729,98 €	0,08 %
Banks and financial services	17 102 465,34 €	6,75 %	650 000,00 €	0,65 %	17 752 465,34 €	5,01 %
Enterprises and other services	708 644,88 €	0,28 %	-	0,00 %	708 644,88 €	0,20 %
Production	15 078 497,41 €	5,95 %	600 000,00 €	0,60 %	15 678 497,41 €	4,43 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12 585 264,08 €	4,97 %	600 000,00 €	0,60 %	13 185 264,08 €	3,72 %
Manufacturing, extractive and construction industries	294 027,62 €	0,12 %	-	0,00 %	294 027,62 €	0,08 %
Commercial policy; regulations	2 000 000,00 €	0,79 %	-	0,00 %	2 000 000,00 €	0,56 %
Tourism	199 205,70 €	0,08 %	-	0,00 %	199 205,70 €	0,06 %
Multi-sector or cross-cutting issues	15 512 611,47 €	6,12 %	-	0,00 %	15 512 611,47 €	4,38 %
Environmental protection	890 478,71 €	0,35 %	-	0,00 %	890 478,71 €	0,25 %
Other multisectors	14 622 132,76 €	5,77 %	-	0,00 %	14 622 132,76 €	4,13 %
multisector aid	5 285 474,33 €	2,09 %	-	0,00 %	5 285 474,33 €	1,49 %
urban development and management	72 732,28 €	0,03 %	-	0,00 %	72 732,28 €	0,02 %
rural development	9 088 767,70 €	3,59 %	-	0,00 %	9 088 767,70 €	2,57 %
multisector education and training	75 158,46 €	0,03 %	-	0,00 %	75 158,46 €	0,02 %
scientific and research institutions	100 000,00 €	0,04 %	-	0,00 %	100 000,00 €	0,03 %
Food development aid/food security	3 349 176,64 €	1,32 %	-	0,00 %	3 349 176,64 €	0,95 %
Humanitarian aid	48 813 653,37 €	19,27 %	-	0,00 %	48 813 653,37 €	13,79 %
Emergency intervention	43 198 132,22 €	17,05 %	-	0,00 %	43 198 132,22 €	12,20 %
material assistance and emergency services	33 593 545,68 €	13,26 %	-	0,00 %	33 593 545,68 €	9,49 %
coordination of emergency assistance and support and protection services	9 604 586,54 €	3,79 %	-	0,00 %	9 604 586,54 €	2,71 %
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	3 607 379,97 €	1,42 %	-	0,00 %	3 607 379,97 €	1,02 %
Disaster prevention and preparation	2 008 141,18 €	0,79 %	-	0,00 %	2 008 141,18 €	0,57 %
Donors' administrative costs	16 348 707,71 €	6,45 %	-	0,00 %	16 348 707,71 €	4,62 %
Awareness-raising	2 566 227,89 €	1,01 %	-	0,00 %	2 566 227,89 €	0,72 %
Unallocated/unspecified	18 998 712,48 €	7,50 %	76 600 497,78 €	76,10 %	95 599 210,26 €	27,00 %
Total bilateral and multilateral aid broken down by sector	253 367 282,33 €	100,00 %	100 658 013,83 €	100,00 %	354 025 296,15 €	100,00 %

5. The Development Cooperation Fund in 2016

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 191 910 945 euros in 2016; added to this are the assets available on 1 January, i.e. 113 181 euros, as well as revenue during the year (881 483 euros) – essentially reimbursements from NGOs of funds not disbursed on projects co-financed by the Ministry.

In 2016, a total of 190,17 million euros was disbursed through the DCF. The majority of this amount (43,32%, i.e. 82,38 million euros) was granted to the agency Lux-Development as the state's principal agent in implementing projects and programmes involving bilateral governmental cooperation. Next come non-governmental development organisations, which received 36,47 million euros (19,18%) as part of the co-financing of their projects and programmes. The balance was accounted for by projects implemented by the Ministry directly with other partners (17,66%) or with multilateral agencies (12,95%) as well as for the contribution for support to programmes.

Disbursements through the DCF in 2016 by heading

	APD	%
Programmes and projects implemented by Lux-Development	82 384 916,33 €	43,32 %
Programmes and projects implemented by multilateral agencies and programmes	24 620 683,65 €	12,95 %
Other bilateral programmes and projects	33 587 608,27 €	17,66 %
Cooperation with NGOs (framework agreements, co-financing and administrative expenses)	36 474 167,42 €	19,18 %
Programme support	4 510 728,63 €	2,37 %
Humanitarian aid	8 590 728,5 €	4,52 %
Total	190 168 832,84 €	100,00 %

6. The change in official development assistance

As the graph shows, Luxembourg's official development assistance initially grew slowly but steadily.

At the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, Prime Minister Jacques Santer formally announced Luxembourg's desire "to provide 0,7% of GNI by 2000". This objective was then confirmed and in 1999 during the formation of the government, it was decided to set as an objective the rate of 0,7% in 2000 then to increase this aid "with a view to reaching 1% at the end of this government's term".

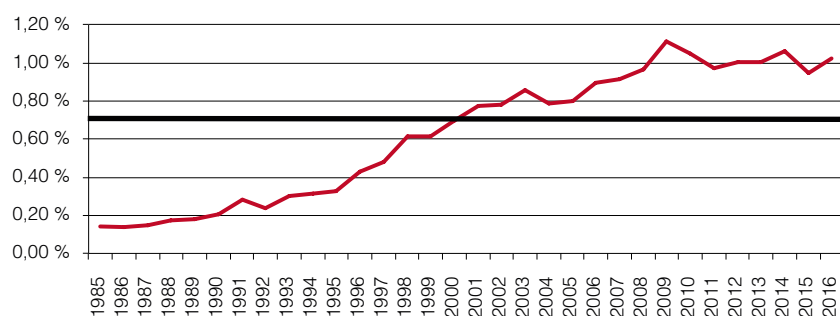
The target of 0,7% of GNI was achieved as planned in 2000 and that commitment was confirmed in subsequent years, with GNI never falling below that threshold. In 2009, Luxembourg's official aid exceeded the threshold of 1% of GNI for the first time.

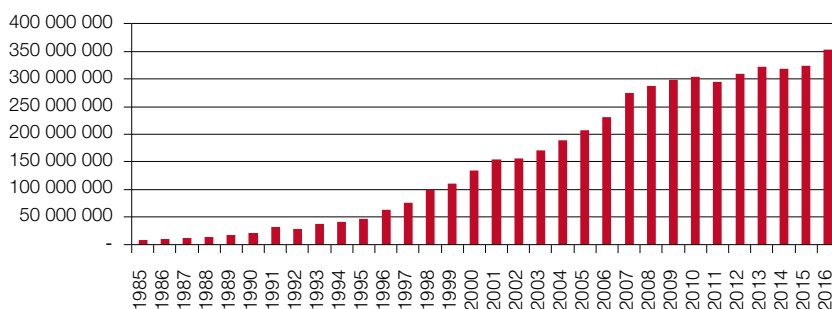
This objective is still current, although in some years the ODA/GNI ratio has varied slightly from 1% due to reassessments of GNI during the year.

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 %
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 %
2016	353 143 813,00 €	34 550 000 000,00 €	1,02 %

Relationship between ODA and GNI 1985-2016



ODA 1985-2016 in volume terms

7. Transparency, a fundamental value of Luxembourg's development cooperation

In subscribing to the Busan, Mexico and Nairobi Declarations, Luxembourg recognises the importance of aid transparency and predictability in improving development effectiveness.

Transparency may have many facets and may apply to a wide range of people. In particular, it enables:

- Governments and civil society of partner countries to manage their aid resources more effectively by integrating them into their budget forecasts and their national development plans. In this way, through the ICPs and framework agreements, the partners in the South have a multiannual financial programme for each sector and geographical area. Transparency and mutual responsibility are also strengthened via the dialogue that occurs at the annual partnership committee meetings with the partner countries.
- Luxembourg citizens and the Luxembourg parliament to understand how official development assistance is used and to see how it is contributing to poverty eradication and to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Thus, each year, development cooperation policy is the subject of a debate in the Chambre des députés. Likewise, the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action regularly updates the Committee for Foreign and European Affairs, Defence, Development Cooperation and Immigration on the current areas of activity. Annual reports and strategic documents, such as the ICPs, overall and specific strategies, executive summaries of the evaluations, information brochures by country, etc. are publicly available on the Luxembourg's development cooperation website.
- The technical and financial partners to coordinate their efforts better and to increase their efficiency through better distribution of their labour. The special partnership agreements signed with several multilateral agencies give them great predictability and flexibility.

Luxembourg also makes an annual notification to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the main ODA figures; the DAC, after verifying and approving these data, integrates them into the Creditor Reporting System (CRS), a database available online that enables targeted research and a host of analyses of ODA.

The availability and accessibility of the information on development assistance has been improved by an overhaul of the statistical categories on the Development Cooperation website, which now provides access to a host of statistical data. Real-time data is not yet available but the Ministry is working towards meeting the standard specified by the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in the coming years.

II. Cooperation with the main partner countries

Africa . Central America . Asia

Geographical concentration and the 4th generation Indicative Cooperation Programmes

2016 was dedicated to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and was therefore a pivotal year for Luxembourg's development cooperation, with the start of a new generation of Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICP) in Cabo Verde, Niger and Laos, together with the signature of a new ICP in Burkina Faso. In the new ICPs, sector-based concentration is strengthened further in the areas of expertise of Luxembourg's development cooperation: health, education and vocational training and rural and local development. Implementation modalities have been reviewed in order to respond even better to the inclusivity requirements of Agenda 2030 and the aid effectiveness principles. The watchwords in these new ICPs are: alignment; sector-based concentration; multi-actor partnerships and results-based management.

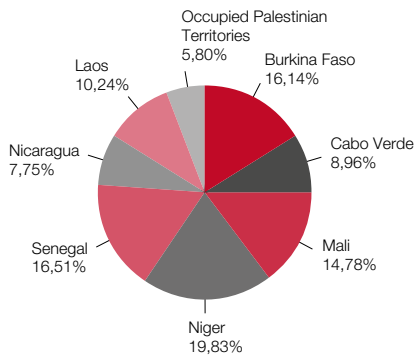
After a difficult period in more than one respect in West Africa, development cooperation relations with several partners in the region have been normalised and the programmes have been able to be re-launched in 2016 in a more politically stable context but in a security environment that is still worrying.

In Asia and Central America, 2016 was the year when Luxembourg's development cooperation withdrew from Vietnam and El Salvador. As had been planned for several years, since both countries had attained the status of middle-income countries they are no longer among the preferred partner countries of Luxembourg's development cooperation. Therefore, they no longer have an ICP, but some projects are continuing there in order to consolidate the knowledge gained and to promote the creation of links that go beyond development cooperation.

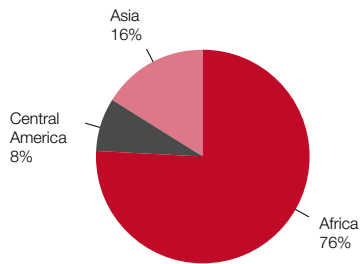
Since the list of partner countries has been reduced to seven, Minister Romain Schneider requested the launch of exploratory research into development cooperation in some of the least developed or most fragile countries where Luxembourg's development cooperation might provide some added value. This research will be carried out in 2017 and will be used as a basis for discussions on possible new partner countries.

The coordination of activities in the partner countries, particularly with the other technical and financial partners, as well as alignment with national priorities, requires a presence on the ground in addition to one at the political level. In line with the new approach, Luxembourg's embassy in Hanoi has been moved to Vientiane and Luxembourg has opened diplomatic representation in Bamako in Mali and in Niamey in Niger. Both embassy offices are linked to the embassies in Dakar and Ougadougou respectively and enable us to monitor the ICPs closely in both countries.

Cooperation by preferred partner country



With the implementation of Agenda 2030 by a multitude of actors, the role of the embassies in developing countries is changing significantly. Although the coordination and monitoring of development cooperation programmes had been their main focus over time, they are now assisting with commercial relationships with the private sector and the supervision of activities connected with international financing to combat climate change, as well as working increasingly closely with local civil society in the partner countries. The political context is becoming increasingly complex, due in particular to the issues of security and migration and regional integration.



Disbursements in the partner countries in 2016

Partner country	Lux-Development and other partners	Specialist/UN agencies	NGO	Humanitarian action and food aid	Support for programmes	Embassy	Various	Total 2016
Africa	60 444 382,28 €	8 561 947,69 €	8 793 048,45 €	3 427 122,36 €	488 278,68 €	806 083,42 €	1 058 958,52 €	83 579 821,40 €
Burkina Faso	13 051 016,81 €	28 790,89 €	4 209 616,50 €	192 500,53 €	10 375,12 €	289 780,00 €	-85 736,01 €	17 696 343,84 €
Cabo Verde	6 440 827,74 €	2 330 988,00 €	786 081,81 €	-	-	232 986,81 €	31 721,16 €	9 822 605,51 €
Mali	10 826 799,90 €	2 470 000,00 €	1 411 091,99 €	1 290 000,00 €	175 154,89 €	-	37 998,18 €	16 211 044,96 €
Niger	17 244 636,22 €	1 540 000,00 €	1 133 674,21 €	1 750 359,00 €	9 373,65 €	20 816,61 €	43 394,52 €	21 742 254,21 €
Senegal	12 881 101,61 €	2 192 168,80 €	1 252 583,94 €	194 262,83 €	293 375,02 €	262 500,00 €	1 031 580,67 €	18 107 572,87 €
Central America	5 876 320,46 €	2 150 000,00 €	222 506,74 €	-	-	195 512,04 €	52 689,96 €	8 497 029,21 €
Nicaragua	5 876 320,46 €	2 150 000,00 €	222 506,74 €	-	-	195 512,04 €	52 689,96 €	8 497 029,21 €
Asia	8 440 307,66 €	1 100 000,00 €	1 566 096,27 €	1 125 027,00 €	195 850,51 €	246 620,00 €	4 914 548,05 €	17 588 449,49 €
Laos	7 972 990,35 €	350 000,00 €	1 174 551,07 €	125 027,00 €	195 850,51 €	246 620,00 €	1 161 818,58 €	11 226 857,51 €
Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT)	467 317,31 €	750 000,00 €	391 545,20 €	1 000 000,00 €	-	-	3 752 729,47 €	6 361 591,98 €
Total	74 761 010,40 €	11 811 947,69 €	10 581 651,47 €	4 552 149,36 €	684 129,19 €	1 248 215,46 €	6 026 196,53 €	109 665 300,10 €

Other countries	Lux-Development and other partners	Specialist/UN agencies	NGO	Humanitarian action and food aid	Support for programmes	Embassy	Various	Total 2016
Total	18 907 473,78 €	1 100 985,19 €	1 057 812,22 €	650 000,00 €	1 016,98 €	216 734,77 €	865 158,06 €	22 799 181,01 €
Afghanistan	850 000,00 €	649 679,00 €	-	500 000,00 €	-	-	500 000,00 €	2 499 679,00 €
El Salvador	4 019 312,39 €	-	559 421,69 €	-	-	-	7 852,73 €	4 586 586,81 €
Mongolia	2 418 960,97 €	150 093,81 €	-	-	-	-	49 968,86 €	2 619 023,64 €
Rwanda	-	-	350 078,69 €	-	-	-	-	350 078,69 €
Vietnam	5 836 743,13 €	301 212,38 €	118 510,52 €	-	1 016,98 €	97 343,58 €	77 757,94 €	6 432 584,52 €
Kosovo	5 782 457,29 €	-	29 801,33 €	-	-	119 391,19 €	68 557,84 €	6 000 207,65 €
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	102 590,93 €	102 590,93 €
Serbia	-	-	-	150 000,00 €	-	-	58 429,76 €	208 429,76 €

Africa

Burkina Faso . Cabo Verde . Mali . Niger . Senegal



Inauguration of the regional blood transfusion Centre (CRTS)

In 2016, bilateral relations between Luxembourg and Burkina Faso were mainly characterised by the high-level talks linked with Luxembourg's role as President of the troika of technical and financial partners and regular exchanges as part of the identification work for the third Indicative Cooperation Programme between Luxembourg and Burkina Faso for the 2017-2021 period (ICP III).

In effect, the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP II), which was initially planned for the 2008-2012 period and has been extended twice, ended in December 2016. Therefore, the identification process for the ICP III between Luxembourg and Burkina Faso for the 2017-2021 period was launched at the start of 2016 and led to the signature of the ICP III document on 21 November 2016. In an attempt to build on the achievements gained in ICP II, the strategic programming of the bilateral cooperation with Burkina Faso is focusing on the previous sectors of concentration, i.e. i) sustainable management of natural resources, ii) education, teaching and technical and vocational training and iii) new information and communication technologies.

For a one-year period (June 2015 – June 2016), Luxembourg held the role of President of the troika of the technical and financial partners, a body which manages coordination and dialogue between the technical and financial partners and the Burkina Faso government; this heightened the visibility of Luxembourg's development cooperation. In this role, Luxembourg was able to monitor closely the drafting of the new national economic and social development plan (PNDES), which was adopted on 20 July 2016. The extension of the ICP II to the end of 2016 and the identification process of ICP III over the first months of 2016 enabled perfect alignment with this new, unique framework for the development of Burkina Faso.

At the conference for Burkina Faso's partners on the financing of the PNDES, held in Paris from 7 to 8 December 2016, Luxembourg, represented by Minister Romain Schneider, set out Luxembourg's development cooperation's support for Burkina Faso for the next five years. In addition to the 60 million euros reserved for ICP III, 22,3 million euros will be allocated to the implementation of the BKF/021 programme supporting the development of information and communication technologies (ICT). The memorandum of understanding for the programme was signed in the margin of the conference.

2016 was also full of official visits, in particular the visit by Minister Romain Schneider to Burkina Faso at the end of February and the working visit by President Kaboré to Luxembourg in June.



Population 18,11 million

Surface area 274 220 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 1 562

Classification in HDI 185/188

Burkina Faso

2016

Lux-Development and other partners	13 051 016,81 €
Specialist UN agencies	28 790,89 €
NGOs	4 209 616,50 €
Humanitarian aid and food security	42 500,00 €
Programme support	10 375,12 €
Embassy	289 780,00 €
Various	64 264,52 €
Total	17 696 343,84 €

Africa

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



Cape Verde's hospitality and tourism school



Sanitation project for individual householders



Population 0,52 million

Surface area 4 033 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 6 296

Classification in HDI 122/188

2016 has been a year of transition for Cabo Verde, with legislative, municipal and presidential elections leading to the reorganisation of a large number of administrations, which in turn has considerably slowed down the formulation and progress of the ICP IV projects. It should be noted, however, that the elections were carried out in an exemplary fashion, peacefully and in accordance with democratic principles.

ICP IV 2016-2020 has a budget of 45 million euros and focuses on three priority areas: employment and employability, water and sanitation and renewable energy. In terms of cooperation relations, 2016 has been characterised by the formulation phases of the various projects.

The 16th partnership committee meeting was held on 2 June 2016 in Luxembourg between Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action Romain Schneider and the Cabo Verde Minister for Foreign Affairs and Communities, Luís Filipe Tavares. In addition to taking stock of development relations, the Ministers congratulated each other on the good relations that the two countries have maintained.

The Prime Minister of Cabo Verde, Ulisses Correia e Silva and Minister Tavares were in Luxembourg from 14 to 15 October to pay a courtesy visit, during which they met, among others, Minister Romain Schneider.

Cabo Verde

2016

Lux-Development and other partners	6 440 827,74 €
Specialist and UN agencies	2 330 988,00 €
NGOs	786 081,81 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	- €
Programme support	- €
Embassy	232 986,81 €
Various	31 721,16 €
Total	9 822 605,51 €

Africa

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



Farmer supported by the MLI/021 project on a smallholding



Training of Malian partners in monitoring and evaluation as part of the MLI/021 project

2016 has confirmed the excellent relations between Luxembourg and Mali. At the diplomatic level, Luxembourg opened an office in Bamako that remains formally linked to the Luxembourg Embassy in Dakar and which was highly appreciated by the Malian authorities.

Relations between the two countries are based on a holistic approach integrating the 3Ds – development, diplomacy and defence – that combines humanitarian aid with development assistance and support to strengthen the security situation. Other aspects, in particular economic, cultural, university and legal ones, are also finding their proper place as part of our third Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP III, 2015-2019).

2016 saw the effective start of all the programmes of ICP III, which focuses on the traditional sectors of Luxembourg's development cooperation: rural development, vocational training and professional integration, decentralisation and good governance. Geographically, the interventions are concentrated in the south of the country, in the Ségou and Sikasso region (Yorosso Cercle) as well as in the Kidal and Gao regions in the north of the country.

The 9th partnership committee meeting, co-chaired by Minister Romain Schneider and the Malian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Abdoulaye Diop, took place on 6 May 2016 in Bamako and enabled the signature of a letter of understanding with the aim of strengthening the synergies and collaboration between all the various actors in the third ICP. Alongside this meeting, Minister Schneider was given an audience with the President of the Republic, Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, who underlined his appreciation for Luxembourg's friendly and supportive behaviour: indeed, Luxembourg has never left Mali, even at the height of the political and security crisis in 2012.

Over and above Luxembourg's contribution in human and financial resources to the European Union's military training mission, EUTM, and the European Union's civil capacity building mission, EUCAP Sahel Mali, Luxembourg's development cooperation signed a new project with EUCAP Sahel Mali in December 2016 with the aim of operationalising the Malian police's criminal database in Bamako.



Population 17,6 million

Surface area 1 240 192 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 2 285

Classification in HDI 175/188

Mali	2016
Lux-Development and other partners	10 826 799,90 €
Specialist and UN agencies	2 470 000,00 €
NGOs	1 411 091,99 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 290 000,00 €
Programme support	175 154,89 €
Embassy	- €
Various	37 998,18 €
Total	16 211 044,96 €

Africa

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



EUCAP Niger emergency services' ambulances financed by Luxembourg



Police automobile workshop in Niamey

2016 was marked by the start of the bilateral programmes as part of the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP III) covering the 2016-2020 period. This new ICP is firmly rooted in a philosophy of continuity and consolidation of knowledge gained and aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The interventions of Luxembourg's development cooperation were specified during the participatory strategic dialogue between Luxembourg and Niger with a view to complying and aligning with the priorities of the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI - Niger 2035: Stratégie pour un Développement Durable et de Croissance Inclusive) and the 2017-2021 economic and social development plan (Plan de développement économique et social - PDES).

The general aim of this ICP is to contribute to capacity building in order to accelerate inclusive growth, social development and the sustainable management of natural resources within the context of good governance and security. The specific objectives of this ICP are: sustainable agricultural development; improvement of access to and quality of primary education; improved provision of vocational training with a view to improving the employability and occupational integration of young people and women; improved access to drinking water and high-quality sanitation.

Given its involvement in the drinking water and sanitation sector, Luxembourg has since mid-2016 taken on the role of lead technical and financial partner for the water and sanitation sector in Niger for a period of two years.

The UNFPA programme to support the inclusion of rights and health of adolescents and control of demographic growth in policies and programmes was signed on 3 November 2016. Advanced negotiations have also taken place with the United Nations system to support the programme to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in rural areas in the convergence municipalities in the Maradi region, implementation of which is planned for 2017.

As part of the implementation of the EU strategy for security and development, Luxembourg and the EUCAP Sahel Niger civil mission committed in 2016 to collaborating on building the capacities of the security forces and Niger actors responsible for combating the illegal trafficking of migrants.



Population 19,9 million

Surface area 1 267 000 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 897

Classification in HDI 187/188

Niger

2016

Lux-Development and other partners	17 244 636,22 €
Specialist UN agencies	1 540 000,00 €
NGOs	1 133 674,21 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 750 359,00 €
Programme support	9 373,65 €
Cooperation office	20 816,61 €
Various	43 394,52 €
Total	21 742 254,21 €

Africa

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



Vocational training programme in Kanel
© Coumba Sow



Vocational training programme in Niore
© M.F. Boissy

2016 has been a major turning point for Luxembourg's development cooperation in Senegal: the bilateral part of Luxembourg's development programme has seen a growth in the use of the modality of national implementation known as "budgeted aid", which should in time enable Senegalese actors to implement their development strategies and programmes fully. Due to its innovative nature, this modality was featured among ten best practice case studies at the high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for effective development cooperation that took place in Nairobi in November 2016.

The 12th partnership committee meeting took place on 15 November and was chaired by Minister Schneider and the Minister for Vocational Training, Learning and Craftsmanship (MFPAA), Mr Talla. The objective of the session was to review the main recommendations of the mid-term review of the third Indicative Cooperation Programme that took place in 2016 and to draw the broad outlines of the next ICP. The ICP III has also been extended by one year to the end of 2017 in order to align itself with the Priority Action Plan of the Plan for an Emerging Senegal as well as the joint programming cycle of the European Union in Senegal.

The research and technical assistance fund, established as part of ICP III, was activated in 2016 in order to establish a partnership between the Luxembourg company LuxTrust and the Senegalese government's IT agency. Luxembourg's development cooperation will thus assist Senegal in introducing electronic signatures, which will make administrative procedures safer and more effective.

The embassy in Dakar has also provided financial support to the "Bitter Oranges" project – "the bitter taste of Europe's sweet oranges" – which aims to raising awareness among young potential emigrants of the inherent risks for and conditions of illegal migration to Europe. The project features an information caravan and the "Bitter Oranges" photographic exhibition.

2016 was also marked by the diversification of our relations, which are traditionally based on development assistance, through the greater involvement of the Luxembourg private sector, as demonstrated by the success of the first Luxembourg economic mission held in Dakar in February 2016.



Population 15,13 million

Surface area 196 723 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 2 288

Classification in HDI 162/188

Senegal	2016
Lux-Development and other partners	12 881 101,61 €
Specialist UN agencies	2 192 168,80 €
NGOs	1 252 583,94 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	194 262,83 €
Programme support	293 375,02 €
Cooperation office	262 500,00 €
Various	1 031 580,67 €
Total	18 107 572,87 €

Central America

Nicaragua



Project to provide institutional support to vocational training in hospitality and tourism



Project to provide institutional support to vocational training in hospitality and tourism



Population 6,08 million

Surface area 130 370 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 4 884

Classification in HDI 124/188

After being a partner country for many years, Nicaragua arrived at its third Indicative Cooperation Programme (2011-2014). The extension of this Programme from 2015 to 2017 was signed in Luxembourg on 19 February 2015. This meant that a new budget of 21 million euros was made available to ensure continuity of support to the tourism, health and vocational training sectors and to consolidate the knowledge gained by Luxembourg's development cooperation in Nicaragua before the launch of the European donors' joint programming in 2018. 2016 saw an increase in the budget for the extension of ICP III of around 4,3 million euros for all sectors combined.

2016 was marked by the formulation of a programme in the tourism sector and the start of new programmes in the health and vocational training sectors.

In addition to 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.

Nicaragua	2016
Lux-Development and other partners	5 876 320,46 €
Specialist UN agencies	2 150 000,00 €
NGOs	222 506,74 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	- €
Programme support	- €
Embassy	195 512,04 €
Various	52 689,96 €
Total	8 497 029,21 €

Asia

Laos



Mushroom production as an income source



Hospital in Paksane province, Bolikhamxay

A new Indicative Cooperation Programme – the fourth for Laos – was signed in September 2015 in Luxembourg by Minister Romain Schneider and Laotian Minister for Planning and Investment Somdy Douangdy. The programme, which covers the period 2016-2020, is aligned with the priorities and objectives of the 8th Laotian National Socioeconomic Development Programme and is an integral part of the joint European programme, which covers the same period.

There will be continuity between the 3rd and 4th ICP: the priority 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 also entails a certain consolidation of the interventions carried out in these areas. Under ICP IV, special emphasis will be placed on good governance, which will be a cross-cutting issue, alongside gender equality, the environment and climate change.

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

In the health sector, a project to develop sanitation systems and a reproductive, maternal and child health programme will be implemented jointly by three UN agencies. With regard to vocational training, a project to develop capacities in tourism and hospitality, funded half and half with Switzerland's development cooperation, started in 2016.

To complement the formulation of a new project in the legal sector, a cooperation agreement was signed between the universities – more specifically, between the law faculties of Luxembourg and Laos.

In the rural development sector, several projects are underway and a single consolidated programme involving all the activities in four provinces – Bolikhamxay, Khammouane, Vientiane and Bokeo – has been established.

In addition to the work in these main sectors, there has been collaboration with several Luxembourg organisations – STATEC, the Luxembourg Institute of Health and BBI Luxembourg – and their respective partners in Laos.



Population 6,8 million

Surface area 236 800 km²

GNP per inhabitant (PPP in \$) 5 341

Classification in HDI 138/188

Laos	2016
Lux-Development and other partners	7 972 990,35 €
Specialist UN agencies	350 000,00 €
NGOs	1 174 551,07 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	125 027,00 €
Programme support	195 850,51 €
Embassy	246 620,00 €
Various	1 161 818,58 €
Total	11 226 857,51 €

III. Regional cooperation and cooperation with other countries

Vietnam . El Salvador . Kosovo . Mongolia . Myanmar . OPT . Afghanistan



Project HIV Boundaries and Vulnerabilities in West Africa (FEVE III)



Romain Schneider with Daouda Diouf, executive director of ENDA-Santé

Cooperation with Vietnam and El Salvador features for the first time in this part of the report due to the fact that these countries no longer have a multi-annual Indicative Cooperation Programme. This is a consequence of the drive to concentrate Luxembourg's aid on the least developed countries and the result of a long process of consolidation of activities in these two countries. Some projects continue to be implemented but based on different partnerships with distinct objectives. On the one hand, innovative modalities of implementing aid or direct support to civil society need to be trialled, as in El Salvador and, on the other hand, the diversification of relations with Vietnam needs to be encouraged, especially in the fields of research, combating climate change or the transfer of financial technologies.

Some projects continue to be implemented in a limited number of countries where Luxembourg has been active for a large number of years, due in particular to their special status. This is the case for Kosovo, where a new programme has started, Mongolia, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, which continue to benefit from the same status as the partner countries, and Afghanistan. In Myanmar, the first two projects have started in the sectors of rural development and hospitality training.

As in the past, the bilateral action of Luxembourg's development cooperation is complemented by a regional approach on three continents, i.e. Africa, Asia and Central America. This approach aims to respond to common problems being faced by several neighbouring countries, particularly by using synergies and the sharing of lessons learned and best practice.

In West Africa, direct support to civil society via ENDA Tiers Monde and ENDA Santé is being complemented by multilateral approaches, especially in the health sector with the WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF, and with UNDP in the field of disaster risk reduction. Collaboration with the African Union is continuing in the field of new information and communication technologies.

In Central America, Luxembourg's development cooperation has 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).

In South-East Asia, the regional approach is being adopted to strengthen land governance (Mekong Region Land Governance) and the responsible management of natural resources (Mekong River Commission).

Disbursements in 2016

Regional cooperation	Duration	Budget	2016
Africa			5.355.784,33 €
ENDA TIERS MONDE: Frontières et vulnérabilité au VIH/sida en Afrique de l'Ouest (FEVE)	2016-2020	5.338.148,00 €	1.381.528,00 €
ENDA TIERS MONDE: Cooperation Agreement 2013-2017	2013-2017	4.000.000,00 €	915.733,00 €
House of Training: training and technical assistance in the banking and finance sector	2016-2018	2.400.000,00 €	156.693,33 €
International Crisis Group: draft study on religions and conflicts in the Sahel	2016-2018	400.000,00 €	100.000,00 €
SOS FAIM A.S.B.L.: Agri plus programme	2016-2022	7.000.000,00 €	431.830,00 €
AWEPA: abandonment of the practice of female genital mutilation-cutting	2016-2017	400.000,00 €	200.000,00 €
IMF: AFRITAC regional technical assistance centre	2016-2020	5.000.000,00 €	1.000.000,00 €
UNDP: human security and community resilience	2016-2018	3.000.000,00 €	1.000.000,00 €
LIST: technical assistance in science and technology	2016	170.000,00 €	170.000,00 €
Latin America			1.413.726,86 €
INTEGRARSE: corporate social responsibility	2013-2016	544.736,25 €	13.726,86 €
IMF: CAPTAC-DR regional technical assistance centre	2014-2018	2.950.000,00 €	1.400.000,00 €
Asia			900.000,00 €
Swiss Development Cooperation Agency: Mekong Land River Governance	2016-2018	1.000.000,00 €	500.000,00 €
Mekong River Commission: support for Mekong River Commission strategic plan	2016-2020	1.000.000,00 €	400.000,00 €
Regional total			7.669.511,19 €

Vietnam



Vocational training project in hospitality and tourism



Vocational training project in hospitality and tourism

The progress made by Vietnam in development terms over the years has been considerable, such that the country's status was changed in 2011 to a middle-income country. In the light of Vietnam's development progress, the ICP III (2011-2015) was the last ICP to be set up and implemented between Luxembourg and Vietnam. A large number of bilateral and multilateral projects will, however, still be implemented until 2018/2019.

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 Hué province by preparing the population better for the consequences of climate change.

In addition, alongside the support to the finance sector provided by the House of Training, a project is also being implemented to build the capacities of the finance sector – this should provide an opportunity to consolidate contacts and links between the Luxembourgish and Vietnamese financial sectors.

Scientific cooperation between Luxembourg and Vietnam aims to improve 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*) to teachers at Vietnamese schools previously supported by Luxembourg's development cooperation was renewed in 2016 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.

Vietnam	2016
Lux-Development and other partners	5 836 743,13 €
Specialist UN agencies	301 212,38 €
NGOs	118 510,52 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	- €
Programme support	1 016,98 €
Embassy	97 343,58 €
Various	77 757,94 €
Total	6 432 584,52 €

El Salvador



Centre for craft development in San Salvador supported by the project proposal fund for civil society organisations

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.

As agreed by the two governments, 2016 was marked by the development of specific support to ensure that the knowledge acquired so far is consolidated after the closure of the ICP. Luxembourg is contributing to governmental social protection programmes by supporting the social plan in the form of a contribution to the joint programme-based support fund; financial contribution to the second fund to support El Salvadorean civil society initiatives and a contribution to the El Salvador fund for South-South cooperation.

In addition, support for the financial sector provided by the House of Training will be extended until 2017 in order to ensure that all the objectives are reached.

El Salvador	2016
Lux-Development and other partners	4 019 312,39 €
Specialist UN agencies	- €
NGOs	559 421,69 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	- €
Programme support	- €
Various	7 852,73 €
Total	4 586 586,81 €

Kosovo



Beneficiary of the IGA programme – Income Generating Activities © Coumba Sow



Local community development project © M.F. Boissy

Kosovo is currently the only beneficiary country of Luxembourg's development cooperation in the Balkans.

A new agreement for the 2017-2020 period was signed on 24 October 2016 in Pristina and a new budget of 30 million euros was allocated. The intervention sectors will continue in line with the previous agreement, i.e. health and education/vocational training but also part of it is earmarked for innovation and intervention in new sectors responding to the current needs of this young country. Most of the programme will be implemented by Lux-Development.

In the field of health, the new cooperation agreement stipulates continued support for the Health Ministry for the implementation of its 2014-2020 sector-based strategy and the reform of the health sector. With regard to vocational training, the task now is to make the two skills centres built by Luxembourg – the one in Ferizaj (paramedical branch) and the one in Prizren (tourism and commercial branch) – sustainable and to ensure that local actors can take over their management.

The Stabilisation and Association Agreement entered into force on 1 April 2016. This is the first contractual agreement linking Kosovo to the European Union and enables the country to take a decisive step with regard to its European future.

Luxembourg continues to support the activity of the Fondation Caritas Luxembourg with the most vulnerable populations in Kosovo through a local NGO, the Fondation Kosovo Luxembourg (FKL), which manages social projects in the Ferizaj region and in the north of Kosovo, especially by supporting small entrepreneurs, education and health by encouraging the community development approach.

Finally, Luxembourg is strengthening its support to civil society through funding allocated to a second local NGO, the Kosovar Civil Society Foundation (KCSF), which will mainly supply information, services and training to NGOs and other civil society actors.

Balkans	Kosovo	Montenegro	Serbia
Lux-Development and other partners	5 782 457,29 €	- €	- €
Specialist UN agencies	- €	- €	- €
NGOs	29 801,33 €	- €	- €
Humanitarian action and food aid	- €	- €	150 000,00 €
Embassy	119 391,19 €	- €	- €
Various	68 557,84 €	102 590,93 €	58 429,76 €
Total	6 000 207,65 €	102 590,93 €	208 429,76 €
6 311 228,34 €			

Mongolia



Xavier Bettel visits projects supported by Luxembourg's development cooperation

Since 2001, Luxembourg has been actively involved in the health sector in Mongolia and is on its third project in that field.

In September 2016, the fourth annual steering committee meeting took place as part of the Cardiovascular Centre, MCH and e-health Expansion project, which has established an e-health network to provide practically all the Mongolian population with cardiology coverage and has been extended to 2017. Since 2012, e-health has also been extended to the fields of mother and child health, in cooperation with the UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), and heart surgery. The Shastin Hospital, the centre for the cardiology section of the project, collaborates closely with the Luxembourg INCCI (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 relevant interventions by Luxembourg.

Luxembourg's development cooperation is also working in the financial sector, through 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. The extension of the project to 2016, based on the results of the evaluation carried out in 2014, has enabled the project to be profitably consolidated and its impacts to be made sustainable. In the financial sector, Luxembourg also continued to support a banking training programme organised by the HoT (House of Training – Luxembourg agency for financial technology transfer) for young management staff of the commercial banks and the Mongolian Central Bank.

Mongolia	2016
Lux-Development and other partners	2 418 960,97 €
Specialist/UN agencies	150 093,81 €
NGOs	- €
Humanitarian action and food aid	- €
Programme support	- €
Various	49 968,86 €
Total	2 619 023,64 €

Myanmar



Project in the field of tourism and hospitality

Following the political reforms which began in Myanmar in 2011, Luxembourg's development cooperation's first bilateral project there, in the field of human resources development for tourism and hospitality, plus capacity building for administration of the sector, continued to be implemented in 2016. The project, mainly located in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, is based on the expertise acquired by Luxembourg's development cooperation through 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 job creation and income generation.

In 2016, the formulation of a second bilateral project took shape, 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.

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	2016
Lux-Development and other partners	1 478 128,97 €
Specialist/UN agencies	- €
NGOs	- €
Humanitarian action and food aid	313 502,00 €
Programme support	132 591,00 €
Various	7 007,78 €
Total	1 931 229,75 €

Occupied Palestinian Territories*



A shop run by women as part of the NGO PARC's Women capacity building project



An UNRWA girls' school in the Gaza Strip

The Occupied Palestinian Territories* have a special status similar to Luxembourg's development cooperation's partner countries. As in previous years, in 2016 Luxembourg's development cooperation has supported Palestinian civil society via three local NGOs: a total of 112 056 euros to the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (PARC) in the agriculture and sustainable development sector, 200 000 euros to the Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS) in the sector of reproductive health for women and 205 876,49 USD to the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN) in the transparency and good governance sector. These contributions are lower than in the previous year because the projects end this year. Negotiations are underway with the 3 NGOs to ensure the continuation and/or creation of new projects for 2017.

The largest part of the contribution to the OPT is the annual contribution to the UNRWA of 4 500 000 euros for 2016. Apart from its voluntary contribution of 3 750 000 euros, Luxembourg's development cooperation contributes the sum of 750 000 euros to the "Healthy Life and Lifestyle for Youth in West Bank and Gaza" project, a project focusing on reproductive health and combating diabetes in children and young teenagers. More than ever, the UN agency has shown itself to be a reliable partner to over 5,5 million Palestinians.

Occupied Palestinian Territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip)	2016
Other partners	467 317,31 €
Specialist/UN agencies	4 500 000,00 €
NGOs	391 545,20 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 000 000,00 €
Programme support	- €
Embassy	- €
Various	2 729,47 €
Total	6 361 591,98 €

* 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.

Afghanistan



Instructions of sanitation facility in a Tajik village



Sign advertising the NGO Mission East project financed by Luxembourg's development cooperation

As in previous years, there is no direct bilateral cooperation with Afghanistan; therefore, 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 are focusing on the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). In addition, the NGO is investing more in risk-reduction in order to enhance the sustainability of its projects. In 2016, 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. The construction phase of this project is 80% complete. Furthermore, ground stabilisation and infrastructure protection projects were implemented in most villages to tackle the natural disasters that are rife in the region. Mission East is also involved in repairing school infrastructure in these villages where needed.

Afghanistan	2016
Lux-Development and other partners	850 000,00 €
Specialist UN agencies	649 679,00 €
NGOs	- €
Humanitarian action and food aid	500 000,00 €
Programme support	- €
Embassy	- €
Various	500 000,00 €
Total	2 499 679,00 €

ENDA Tiers Monde

During 2016, Luxembourg continued to provide institutional support to the executive secretariat of the international network ENDA Tiers Monde via a funding agreement covering the 2013-2017 period. This support includes a special focus on capacity building, with the aim of promoting financial sustainability and the consolidation of the ENDA Tiers Monde network. To that end, technical assistance was made available to assess the network's property and financial assets and to establish a strategic monitoring and evaluation system that will be used long-term by all the network's member organisations.

Alongside this support, Luxembourg also strengthened its partnership with ENDA Tiers Monde to promote more substantial collaboration on themes related to development cooperation. In this respect, two conferences were organised in Dakar to highlight the network's wealth of expertise in social, economic and environmental topic areas.

The first conference, entitled "Regards croisés sur l'Accord de Paris pour le Climat : enjeux et perspectives"¹ took place in Dakar in March 2016: the conference was the opportunity for a critical, pluralistic debate on the various financial and operational aspects connected with the implementation of the Paris Agreement (COP 21). Forty participants from the fields of academia, government, diplomacy and agro-ecology attended the event, in which Luxembourg's Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MFEA) took part.

The second conference, entitled "Regards croisés sur l'opérationnalisation de l'Agenda 2030"² was held in Dakar in November 2016 with the participation of the Director of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, Martine Schommer. The debate was an opportunity to exchange views on the main issues connected with the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Senegal and in the sub-region and to come to an agreement, in particular, on the need to introduce a planning and monitoring framework that is inclusive, relevant and adapted to local, regional, and national realities.

¹ Translation: Comparing notes on the Paris Climate Agreement: issues and prospects

² Translation: Comparing notes on putting Agenda 2030 into action

ENDA Santé

In 2016, the international network ENDA Santé, with its headquarters in Dakar, launched the third phase of the “Frontières et vulnérabilités au VIH/SIDA en Afrique de l’Ouest” (FEVE, 2016-2020) programme, which is being implemented with the technical support of the Luxembourgish NGO Stop Aids Now/Access a.s.b.l. The aim of this programme, which has been supported by Luxembourg since it started in 2008, is to facilitate harmonised responses between the countries and in the border areas of the West Africa sub-region in order to enable the key target populations to have better access to health services and to build greater resilience to the risks of HIV.

Based on the UNAIDS 90-90-90 initiative supported by Luxembourg, FEVE III is the only sub-regional programme that focuses on the most vulnerable populations in the border areas between nine countries: Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Senegal.

The official launch ceremony was held in November 2016 in Dakar in the presence of Minister Romain Schneider, the executive director of ENDA Santé, Daouda Diouf, the regional director of UNAIDS AOC, Djibril Dialle and the executive secretary of the Senegalese National Council Against AIDS, Safiétou Thiam. At the event, Minister Schneider repeated Luxembourg’s commitment to the fight against HIV/AIDS and to universal health coverage and emphasised in that respect the original, relevant and resilient nature of the FEVE III programme. Executive director Daouda Diouf then highlighted the innovative approach taken by the programme and its ability to anticipate challenges to general health and resilience to HIV. It is in this spirit that the programme includes the establishment of a fund dedicated to health innovation and promotion, with the aim to live up to the network’s ambition to maintain its innovation capacity in the face of health emergencies and to strengthen the entrepreneurial spirit of its partner organisations, thereby making cutting-edge contributions to health and development in West Africa.

Partnership between the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) and the House of Training / ATTF

In 2016, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MFEA) renewed the funding agreement (2016-2018) with the House of Training (previously ATTF) with a view to providing, among other things, technical assistance to the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) for training in the field of banking and finance.

The training (e.g. in banking risk management, auditing and internal controls) responds to the specific needs expressed by public and private organisations of the BCEAO and which are not already covered by the member states of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), responds to the specific needs expressed by the BCEAO that are not covered by their internal training body, the West African Centre for Banking Training and Research (COFEB). Mainly delivered in Dakar and to a lesser extent in the countries of the sub-region, nine training cycles were delivered in 2016. Since the end of the year, at the BCEAO’s request the House of Training has also extended its support to assisting with the development of a training programme facilitating the introduction of the new system to support the financing of small and medium-sized enterprises and industries; this system is due to be introduced in the UEMOA’s member states.

IV. Multilateral cooperation



Romain Schneider with Mark Dybul, Executive Director of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria



Romain Schneider and Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director of UN Women

In the field of multilateral cooperation, annual consultations took place in June 2016 with the UN Agencies based in New York (UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF). This was also the first time that a structured consultation was organised between Luxembourg and UN Women. The annual consultation with UNFPA took place on 2 November in Luxembourg, due to the annual UNFPA suppliers meeting being held on 3 and 4 November in Kirchberg at the invitation of the Luxembourg government. On 3 November, Minister Romain Schneider had a bilateral meeting with the Executive Director of UNFPA, Babatunde Osotimehin to discuss joint cooperation projects and to announce an increase in Luxembourg's contribution to UNFPA's family planning programme.

At the political level, the most important United Nations meeting in 2016 in the field of development was the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) held in New York at the end of July. This was the first HLPF since the adoption the previous year of the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and provided a platform for countries to present their national strategies for the implementation of the SDGs – the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Luxembourg announced at that meeting that it intended to make its official presentation at the 2017 HLPF.

Luxembourg also had a seat on the boards of UNICEF and UN Women in 2016.

On 3 May 2016, Mark Dybul, Executive Director of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, visited Luxembourg. Dr Dybul met the Prime Minister, the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs and the members of the Chambre des députés Foreign Affairs and Health Committees. His visit culminated in a conference entitled “Une ambition pour la santé mondiale : l'investissement du Luxembourg dans le Fonds mondial pour progresser vers une couverture sanitaire universelle”¹ jointly organised by the Directorate for Development Cooperation and the Friends of the Global Fund Europe. The members of the panel were: Mark Dybul, Minister Schneider, Bounkong Syhavong, Minister for Health of Lao PDR, Marc Angel, Chair of the Foreign and European Affairs, Defence, Cooperation and Immigration Committee, and Khuat T. Oanh, international civil society representative. The aim was to highlight the various leveraging effects of the Global Fund on global health and to show the synergies between the fight against the three pandemics and the movement towards universal health coverage.

During Mark Dybul's visit, Luxembourg announced an increase of 8% in its annual contribution to the Global Fund, committing to a total contribution of 8,1 million euros for the 2017-2019 period. This commitment was confirmed at the Global Fund Replenishment conference held in Montreal on 16 and 17 September. The new 2017-2019 multinational contribution agreement was signed at the 36th Board Meeting of the Global Fund in Montreux on 15 November 2016.

Luxembourg signed a new strategic partnership agreement with UNAIDS in May 2016, retaining a voluntary contribution to the organisation's budget as well as two thematic contributions to gender and the Fast Track/90-90-90 initiative.

¹ Translation: Global health ambition: Luxembourg's investment in the Global Fund to move towards universal health coverage



Annual UNFPA suppliers meeting on 3 and 4 November

The annual consultations with UNAIDS and the ILO were held on 31 October in Geneva.

In November 2016 a framework agreement for the 2016-2020 period was signed regarding the voluntary contributions and the financing of the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) projects and programmes. This new agreement, which replaced the 2008 one, confirmed a joint collaboration framework in the field of technical cooperation and the procedural rules for the financing of the ILO's projects and programmes at the country level, especially for those countries having the status of partner country of Luxembourg's development cooperation. It is based on the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and on other international instruments in force to promote development effectiveness while taking into account the thematic priorities of Luxembourg's development cooperation.

The annual consultation with the WHO took place in Luxembourg on 2 December in the presence of its new Health Emergencies Programme Executive Director, Peter Salama. The main decision arising from these consultations was also to cooperate with the WHO as a humanitarian aid partner, with an initial contribution of 500 000 euros announced for 2017.

Minister Schneider took part in February 2016 in IFAD's Governing Council meeting in Rome, alongside which a bilateral meeting was held with the President of IFAD, Kanayo Kwanze. At that meeting it was decided that, alongside its voluntary contribution and its annual contribution to the Financing Facility for Remittances, Luxembourg would add a thematic contribution in the field of nutrition-sensitive agriculture.

DAC's ministerial meeting, which was held on 18 and 19 February in Paris, continued the modernisation of DAC's statistical system in line with the conclusions of the 3rd Financing for Development Conference, held in Addis Ababa in 2015, and the adoption of Agenda 2030.

In this context, the high-level meeting adopted revised directives on including activities in the field of peace and security in ODA accounts. The delegates also assessed the progress of work on the modernisation of ODA in terms of its component regarding private sector instruments and the harmonisation of the notification of the costs of aid to refugees in the donor countries that can be accounted for under ODA.

In the second half of 2016, the Directorate for Development Cooperation began to collect relevant data to produce the national memorandum in preparation for the peer review of Luxembourg planned for 2017.

Multilateral cooperation ODA 2016

Item	Multilateral ODA managed by the Directorate of Development Cooperation		
CDDXXXXX	Development Cooperation Fund (DCF)	250 000,00 €	0,25 %
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	9 439 480,19 €	9,38 %
01.7.35.030	Development cooperation: contribution to the programmes and thematic priorities of international institutions other than the European Union	17 605 876,00 €	17,49 %
01.7.35.031	Development cooperation: voluntary contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	18 450 000,00 €	18,33 %
01.7.35.032	Development cooperation: mandatory contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	267 259,51 €	0,27 %
	Sub-total of multilateral ODA managed by the Directorate of Development Cooperation	46 012 615,70 €	45,71 %
Item	Multilateral ODA managed by the other Directorates 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	1 307 487,71 €	1,30 %
01.2.35.031	Subsidies to international institutions and organisations; subsidies to fund international emergency and solidarity actions	250 000,00 €	0,25 %
01.2.35.032	Mandatory contributions to peacekeeping operations under the aegis of international organisations and EU crisis management mechanisms	408 677,82 €	0,41 %
01.2.35.060	Luxembourg's contributions and assistance to partners as part of crisis prevention and management missions	7 000,00 €	0,01 %
01.5.35.035	Luxembourg's contributions and assistance to partners as part of crisis prevention and management missions	600 000,00 €	0,60 %
	Sub-total of multilateral ODA managed by the other Directorates of the MFEA	2 573 165,52 €	1,95 %
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	5 300 000,00 €	5,27 %
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	1 211 881,00 €	1,20 %
34.8.84.037	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	22 374 569,00 €	22,23 %
	Sub-total of multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Finance	28 886 450,00 €	28,70 %
14.0.35.060	Multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Health	264 401,29 €	0,26 %
02.0.35.030	Multilateral ODA managed by the Ministry of Culture	110 302,73 €	0,11 %
Chapter VI	Contribution to the European Union budget	22 811 078,58 €	22,66 %
	Total multilateral cooperation budget	100 658 013,83 €	100,00 %

Bilateral and multilateral ODA passed via multilateral agencies

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2016
IAEA				65 876 €	65 876 €
35.030	Contribution to IAEA's programmes	World	2016	65 876 €	65 876 €
	Technical assistance			15 000 €	3 150 €
DCF	Technical assistance CHL	World	2016	15 000 €	3 150 €
AWEPA				400 000 €	200 000 €
DCF	Programme for the abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM)	World	2016	400 000 €	200 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2016
European Investment bank				600 000 €	185 825 €
DCF	Technical assistance programme to promote and develop microfinance in the ACP countries	World	2016	600 000 €	185 825 €
ILO				5 550 000 €	1 425 000 €
35.030	Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA)	World	2016	900 000 €	900 000 €
DCF	Programme supporting access to employment for vocational training graduates	Senegal	2013-2017	1 625 000 €	525 000 €
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 €	0 €
CAPTAC - DR				900 000 €	150 000 €
DCF	BI MFA CAPTAC-DR programme	Latin America	2014-2019	900 000 €	150 000 €
CCD				6 049 €	6 049 €
35.032	Mandatory contribution to budget	World	2016	6 049 €	6 049 €
ICRC				5 260 000 €	5 260 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2016	800 000 €	800 000 €
DCF	Supplementary contributions to the budget	World	2016	4 460 000 €	4 460 000 €
FAO				4 222 688 €	1 603 537 €
35.032	Mandatory contribution to budget	World	2016	353 858 €	353 858 €
DCF	Support to household food security and livelihood of vulnerable and food insecure farming families affected by high prices and drought (Phase III)	Afghanistan	2016-2019	2 000 000 €	649 679 €
DCF	Food security project	Senegal	2014-2017	368 830 €	100 000 €
DCF	Vocational training and access to employment	Mali	2015-2018	1 500 000 €	500 000 €
IFAD				3 300 000 €	1 100 000 €
35.031	Contribution to the budget	World	2016-2018	1 800 000 €	600 000 €
DCF	Programme remittances	World	2016	1 500 000 €	500 000 €
IMF				2 500 000 €	500 000 €
DCF	AFRITAC	West Africa	2016-2022	2 500 000 €	500 000 €
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria				2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2016	2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
GAVI				820 000 €	820 000 €
35.030	Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization	World	2016	820 000 €	820 000 €
HCR				1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2016	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
MRC (Mekong River Commission)				1 000 000 €	400 000 €
DCF	Support to the MRC Strategic Plan 2016-2020	Vietnam, Laos	2016-2020	1 000 000 €	400 000 €
OECD/DAC				810 000 €	810 000 €
35.030	Aid Effectiveness	World	2016	200 000 €	200 000 €
35.030	Taxation and development	World	2016	250 000 €	250 000 €
35.030	Sahel Club	World	2016	250 000 €	250 000 €
35.031	MOPAN	World	2016	110 000 €	110 000 €
OCHA				495 000 €	315 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2016	315 000 €	315 000 €
DCF	Voluntary contribution for SHM	World	2016	180 000 €	0 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2016
WHO				14 140 000 €	8 300 000 €
35.030	Category 1: communicable diseases	World	2016	2 000 000 €	2 000 000 €
35.030	Category 2: non-communicable diseases	World	2016	400 000 €	400 000 €
35.030	Category 3: promoting health at all stages of life	World	2016	2 150 000 €	2 150 000 €
35.030	Category 4: healthcare systems	World	2016	1 250 000 €	1 250 000 €
35.030	Category 5: preparation, monitoring and intervention	World	2016	500 000 €	500 000 €
DCF	CRP Phase III (Microbiology for Development)	World	2014-2018	640 000 €	0 €
DCF	Promoting political dialogue on national healthcare policies, strategies and plans in West Africa	West Africa	2016-2018	7 000 000 €	2 000 000 €
DCF	Support for implementation of the COMPACT in the northern regions of Senegal	Senegal	2013-2016	200 000 €	0 €
UNODC				375 000 €	375 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2016	175 000 €	175 000 €
DCF	Voluntary contribution to HIV programme	World	2016-2017	200 000 €	200 000 €
UN WOMEN				5 050 000 €	2 100 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2016	1 100 000 €	1 100 000 €
DCF	Strengthening of women's response to climate change	Vietnam	2012-2016	1 010 000 €	108 460 €
DCF	Gender equality in local governance	Senegal	2013-2016	1 190 000 €	167 181 €
DCF	Women's empowerment through climate-resilient agriculture	Mali	2016-2020	3 950 000 €	1 000 000 €
UNIDO				1 835 743 €	635 743 €
35.032	Mandatory contribution to the budget	World	2016	80 743 €	80 743 €
DCF	Promotion of local economic development in the Louga region	Senegal	2013-2016	765 000 €	315 000 €
DCF	Employment of vocational and technical training graduates in the northern and central regions of Senegal	Senegal	2013-2016	990 000 €	240 000 €
UN				265 000 €	265 000 €
DCF	Support for Mr Nabarro's work team as part of Agenda 2030	World	2016-2017	265 000 €	265 000 €
UNAIDS				4 450 000 €	4 450 000 €
35.030	Gender, children, 90-90-90	World	2016	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	UBRAF	World	2016	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	World	2016	2 450 000 €	2 450 000 €
OPS				2 150 000 €	2 150 000 €
DCF	Strengthening the family and community health model	Nicaragua	2016-2017	2 150 000 €	2 150 000 €
WFP				6 200 000 €	2 070 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2016	700 000 €	700 000 €
DCF	School Feeding	World	2012-2016	4 000 000 €	870 000 €
DCF	Rural development and food security	Mali	2015-2019	1 500 000 €	500 000 €
UNDP				27 001 070 €	9 079 873 €
35.030	Poverty Reduction (+MDG)	World	2016	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	Good Governance	World	2016	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	Environment Trust Fund	World	2016	300 000 €	300 000 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2016
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2016	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	National programme for multifunctional platforms in the fight against poverty (PN-PFTM/LCP)	Burkina Faso	2010-2016	3 000 000 €	28 791 €
DCF	UXO Lao – Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme, Phase V (00013337)	Laos	2016-2020	750 000 €	150 000 €
DCF	RTM (Round Table Meeting)	Laos	2012-2016	600 000 €	100 000 €
DCF	Joint UN Programme to strengthen resilience in the Maradi region: “Communes de Convergence” approach	Niger	2015-2016	2 047 070 €	0 €
DCF	Programme to consolidate the FAO/ILO/WFP/UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF strategy to address poverty in El Salvador	El Salvador	2012-2016	4 500 000 €	0 €
DCF	ONE UN	Vietnam	2012-2016	2 941 000 €	0 €
DCF	Strengthening local level capacities for disaster risk reduction, management and coordination	Mongolia	2013-2016	1 030 000 €	150 094 €
DCF	Job placements	Senegal	2014-2017	670 000 €	170 000 €
DCF	Use of information and communication technologies (ICT) with a view to enhancing commercial competitiveness and the business climate	Nicaragua	2013-2016	313 000 €	0 €
DCF	Joint UNDP/ILO programme to support the national employment creation strategy	Cape Verde	2016-2018	3 200 000 €	1 265 466 €
DCF	Joint multilateral programme to support local development and governance	Cape Verde	2016-2018	2 000 000 €	1 065 522 €
DCF	Decentralisation and good governance	Mali	2015-2019	1 000 000 €	200 000 €
DCF	Strengthening Human Security	West Africa/ Sahel	2016-2019	3 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
UNEP				250 000 €	250 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2016	250 000 €	250 000 €
UNCDF				2 575 000 €	1 200 000 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: local development	World	2016	200 000 €	200 000 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: inclusive finance	World	2016	200 000 €	200 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2016	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	2012-2016	775 000 €	0 €
UNDOCO				100 000 €	100 000 €
DCF	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2016	100 000 €	100 000 €
UNFPA				17 453 485 €	6 463 763 €
35.030	Maternal health	World	2016	1 400 000 €	1 400 000 €
35.030	Combating fistula	World	2016	220 000 €	220 000 €
35.030	Demography and census	World	2016	400 000 €	400 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2016	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	STIs/HIV Prevention among Youth, Mobile and Most at Risk Populations	Mongolia/ China	2012-2016	1 898 177 €	271 275 €

Org. and budget origin	Project	Country/ Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2016
DCF	Partnership to Improve Women's and Children's Health - (UNICEF + WHO) Joint Programme	Kosovo	2012-2016	2 523 500 €	0 €
DCF	UNFPA – acceleration of attempts to attain MDGs 4 and 5 in Luxembourg's focus areas	Senegal	2012-2016	3 240 000 €	0 €
DCF	Consolidation of family planning services provided via mobile clinics	Senegal	2016	122 488 €	122 488 €
DCF	Action for Adolescent Girls	Niger	2016-2019	4 999 320 €	1 400 000 €
UNICEF				21 572 037 €	8 887 753 €
35.030	Basic Education and Gender Equality	World	2016	800 000	800 000
35.030	Global Thematic Reports on Young Child Survival and Development	World	2016	1 750 000	1 750 000
35.031	Voluntary contribution to budget	World	2016	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	Survival and development of young children in the Matam, St Louis and Louga regions	Senegal	2013-2016	1 195 000 €	395 000 €
DCF	Support to the Implementation of the National Integrated Package of MNCH Services in Lao PDR (Joint progr. UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA)	Laos	2011-2016	9 649 037 €	0 €
DCF	Assisting children of ethnic minorities in Dien Bien province	Vietnam	2012-2016	1 928 000 €	192 753 €
DCF	No Lost Generation	Syria	2015-2017	3 000 000 €	2 500 000 €
DCF	Provision of Lifesaving Nutrition Intervention to Vulnerable Groups in North East Nigeria	Nigeria	2016-2017	250 000 €	250 000 €
DCF	Education and protection	Ukraine	2016-2017	250 000 €	250 000 €
DCF	Lao Social Indicator Study	Laos	2016-2017	100 000 €	100 000 €
UNOPS				5 500 000 €	2 000 000 €
DCF	LIFT	Myanmar	2015-2018	1 000 000 €	0 €
DCF	Enhanced integrated framework (UNOPS/WTO)	World	2016-2022	4 500 000 €	2 000 000 €
UNRWA				6 000 000 €	4 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary contribution to the budget	OPT	2016	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)					28 450 684 €
Budget items					
	Contribution to thematic programmes and priorities of international institutions other than the European Union (budget line 35.030)				18 055 876 €
	Voluntary contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union (budget line 35.031)				23 000 000 €
	Mandatory contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union (budget line 35.032)				440 650 €
Sub-total					41 496 526 €
Total					69 947 210 €

V. European Union



Council conference room in Brussels © Mario Salerno

Under the Netherlands' Presidency, Luxembourg took part in the informal meeting of Development Ministers in Amsterdam from 1 to 2 February 2016 and in the Foreign Affairs Council meeting in its development configuration in Brussels on 12 May 2016. Under the Slovakian Presidency, Luxembourg was also present at the informal meeting of Development Ministers in Brussels on 12 September 2016 and in the Foreign Affairs Council meeting in its development configuration in Brussels on 28 November 2016.

Over the course of 2016, the Council in its development configuration, addressed the following major issues:

The new European Consensus on Development

The current Consensus dates from 2005 and must be adapted to the changing situation of the EU and the world over the last fifteen years and to the Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy adopted in June 2016. The communication on a new European Consensus on Development of 22 November 2016 proposes to maintain as its main objective the eradication of poverty, while introducing new and current aspects such as security, migration, the role of the private sector as well as – from the implementation perspective – programming and joint action. The revised Consensus is scheduled to be the subject of a joint statement by the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission. It will link the European institutions and the Member States.

Luxembourg welcomed the new European Consensus to adjust it to the new realities; particularly to the Addis Ababa Action Plan, the Agenda 2030, the results of COP21 and the EU's Global Strategy. It will need to incorporate all the institutions and Member States but not lose sight of its long-term goal: the eradication of poverty, the underlying motivation of the Consensus. The revised Consensus will also need to specify how to cooperate with the private sector and civil society. The approach will need to be based on the aid effectiveness principles at all times and with respect to all its financial and non-financial instruments. For Luxembourg, it goes without saying that official development assistance and the collective commitment of 0,7% will need to be highlighted in the next Con-

sensus, given that ODA has a special importance but is used very differently for (a) the least developed and fragile countries and (b) middle-income countries. Finally, for Luxembourg, the link between humanitarian aid and development needs to be enhanced, even where the two policies follow different principles and use different instruments. Luxembourg believes that two different consensuses must be retained but a solid connection must be created between them.

Post-Cotonou

The Cotonou Agreement between the EU and the group of 79 ACP countries will end in 2020 and the negotiations on a possible new agreement must begin in 2018. The preparatory work has been carried out formally and informally throughout 2016. On 22 November 2016, the Joint Communication “A renewed partnership with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific” was adopted. There is not yet a proposal for a mandate to negotiate, but the Communication sets out the ideas and components of a political partnership with the ACP countries and will be a basis for discussions with the Parliament and the Council. The Communication is consistent with the Commission proposal to revise the European Consensus on Development, which was adopted that same day.

The Communication proposes that a single partnership agreement with the ACP countries should not be concluded – rather, it proposes that an umbrella or framework agreement based on common values and interests be established with the partner countries. This would be combined with regional partnerships for Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, in order to address better the regional opportunities and challenges encountered.

For Luxembourg, the Cotonou Agreement is a unique North-South partnership: it will need to be transformed into an overall political agreement that is “light” but legally binding and explicitly adapted for regional application. Luxembourg is therefore leaning towards supporting the solution proposed by the European Commission. A future agreement must cover our common interests in all political and economic sectors, including development cooperation. This area remains essential, particularly in terms of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, but its application will require sharply differentiated approaches.

Other issues

The Council of May 2016 adopted the Council’s conclusions on global value chains. For Luxembourg, the joint work by the trade and development channels was a good way of arguing the case for policy coherence for development.

The Council meeting in May 2016 adopted conclusions on joint programming in the partner countries. In principle, Luxembourg is in favour of joint programming on a voluntary basis but is not yet prepared to substitute its ICPs with the joint document. Luxembourg insists on the need for consistency of the joint programming with other European initiatives.

At the informal Foreign Affairs Council in Brussels on 12 September 2016 in its development configuration, Ministers debated the EU Communication on security and development of July 2016. According to this Communication, ODA will be used for security purposes only in exceptional cases, specific case and under certain precise conditions in order to assist partner countries to address their security problems. Luxembourg also believes that this Communication is consistent with Agenda 2030 and SDG 16. The Grand Duchy insists on the fact that such expenditure should be regarded as ODA in line with DAC criteria.

Over the course of 2016, debates on the migration issue have been very intense at all Council meetings. Debates in the fora responsible for development cooperation policy have centred upon an approach that links development and humanitarian policies with the goal of promoting economic development, resilience and access to work and education. Agenda 2030 sees migration as a potential driver of development while recognising that forced displacement is an important challenge. For Luxembourg, development cooperation can make a useful contribution to combating the deeper causes of irregular migration and forced displacement but it is not the only tool required to reduce the pressure of migration. The conclusions of the 2015 Valetta Summit were a fair and balanced reflection of the situation and must form the basis of discussions with the countries concerned, while the European response to the Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan crises will be different. In collaboration with the Directorate of Immigration, the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs has been monitoring the decisions that arose from the Valetta Summit.

VI. Cooperation with non-governmental development organisations



Signature of the six development framework agreements, 14 January 2016

Ninety-three associations currently 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 newly approved as NGOs in 2016. NGOs received 40 397 408 euros for development cooperation activities via these main financial instruments:

- Framework cooperation agreements: 18 framework agreements were co-financed in 2016 at a total cost of 21 327 186 euros. Seven framework cooperation agreements were renewed in 2016;
- Individual co-financing of development projects: 110 individual projects by 45 NGOs were supported in 2016 at a total cost of 10 340 563 euros;
- Implementation mandates as part of bilateral cooperation: 8 729 659 euros.

Added to this are contributions recorded as official development assistance allocated for humanitarian action (emergency aid, food aid, crisis prevention, reconstruction and rehabilitation), subsidies for development education and awareness-raising activities and support for administrative expenses incurred in the preparation and monitoring of the development activities. In total, the ODA allocated to national non-governmental organisations in 2016 was 56 821 835 euros, i.e. 16,05% of Luxembourg's official development assistance for this budget year.

Luxembourg's 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 partners to Luxembourg's development cooperation – a complementary route for bilateral aid, enabling activity 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 and to ways 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 participate and be involved directly and substantially in the implementation of Luxembourg's development cooperation policy.

Regular meetings between the Ministry and the NGOs



Meeting of the MFEA-NGO working group

MFEA-NGO working group

In 2016, the Ministry and the NGOs met seven times to discuss subjects of common interest, including calls for proposals, the new arrangements for the framework agreements, the Global Education Network Europe, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the 2016 conferences and their follow-up. 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 World Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul in May 2016 were also addressed there.

Ministry-NGO meetings in 2016

“Partner country” meetings were organised by the Ministry to bring together the NGOs, LuxDev, the representatives of the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action and the Policy Directorate in order to discuss the programmes in progress and the challenges encountered. At the request of the NGOs, a specific meeting was organised on the subject of Syria.

The application of the new general conditions for 2016

In 2016, the new general terms and conditions were applied to the co-financing projects as well as to the framework agreements.

Two calls for proposals, replacing the traditional system of simple co-financing, were launched in 2016. 52 projects were submitted by the NGOs, 41 of which were analysed in line with the quality criteria drawn up together with the NGOs. Finally, 30 projects by 26 NGOs were selected for co-financing.

In general, there was an improvement in the quality of projects submitted. In addition, the call for proposals tool enables the Ministry to manage and plan the budget better.

The new framework agreement arrangements, which integrate a consistent results-based programme approach for maximum impact in the field, have been applied to new framework agreements starting on 1 January 2017. Requiring a certain effort by the NGOs and their partners in terms of the design and methodology of their framework agreement, these arrangements will enable a modern management method to be adopted focusing on the consistency of actions, the reduction of administrative reporting burdens and the retention of experience gained by the partners.

It should be noted that two NGOs have adopted these new arrangements in their current framework agreement.

External evaluations of the NGOs

The Ministry has departed from the traditional model of project evaluations, focusing more on issue-based evaluations with the learning process in mind. Thus an evaluation into the human rights sector involved five NGOs in 2016. In addition, an evaluation of all NGOs' capacity building needs for was launched, complemented by workshops involving the participating NGOs.

SATMED



SATMED project © Tagaza Djibo

Given the good feedback from the actors involved in the SATMED project, a consolidation and extension phase, SATMED+, will run from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2020. SATMED is a telemedicine platform that uses 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.

ODA allocated to NGOs in 2016 by cooperation instrument

	Bilateral ODA	%
Framework Agreements	21 327 186 €	37,53 %
Individual co-financing	10 340 563 €	18,20 %
NGOs' administrative expenses	4 570 638 €	8,04 %
Mandates granted to NGOs as part of bilateral cooperation	8 729 659 €	15,36 %
Emergency intervention	9 447 948 €	16,63 %
including material assistance and emergency services	5 570 021 €	9,80 %
including reconstruction and rehabilitation	2 932 380 €	5,16 %
including prevention of catastrophes and preparation for surviving them	945 547 €	1,66 %
NGO subsidies for awareness-raising	1 790 266 €	3,15 %
Subsidies to Cercle of NGOs	350 000 €	0,62 %
Support to NGOs from public administrations other than the DCD	135 850 €	0,24 %
Support for programmes	129 725 €	0,23 %
Total	56 821 835,00 €	100 %

Sector-based breakdown of ODA implemented by NGOs

	Bilateral ODA	%
Infrastructure and social services	25 302 164 €	44,53 %
Education	5 896 144 €	10,38 %
including education, level not specified	2 020 865 €	3,56 %
including primary education	2 361 833 €	4,16 %
including secondary education	1 470 113 €	2,59 %
including post-secondary education	43 333 €	0,08 %
Healthcare	5 006 706 €	8,81 %
including general healthcare	2 054 632 €	3,62 %
including basic healthcare	2 952 074 €	5,20 %
Policy on population/health and fertility	3 858 407 €	6,79 %
Distribution of water and sanitation	688 460 €	1,21 %
Government and civil society	3 939 567 €	6,93 %
including government and civil society – general	3 495 892 €	6,15 %
including democratic participation and civil society	901 602 €	1,59 %
including human rights	1 182 261 €	2,08 %
including conflicts, peace and security	443 675 €	0,78 %
Other infrastructure and social services	3 829 016 €	6,74 %

	Bilateral ODA	%
Infrastructure and economic services	7 795 191 €	13,72 %
Energy production from renewable sources	10 039 €	0,02 %
Banks and financial services	7 736 050 €	13,61 %
Production	3 899 657 €	6,86 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 748 465 €	6,60 %
Tourism	97 164 €	0,17 %
Multisector or cross-sector work	4 454 166 €	7,84 %
Environmental protection	81 383 €	0,14 %
Other multisectors	4 372 783 €	7,70 %
including multisector aid	1 173 753 €	2,07 %
including urban development and management	72 732 €	0,13 %
including rural development	3 051 139 €	5,37 %
including multisector education and training	75 158 €	0,13 %
Humanitarian aid	9 447 948 €	16,63 %
Emergency intervention	5 570 021 €	9,80 %
including material assistance and emergency services	5 570 021 €	9,80 %
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	2 932 380 €	5,16 %
Prevention of catastrophes and preparation for surviving them	945 547 €	1,66 %
Awareness-raising	2 134 148 €	3,76 %
Not allocated/unspecified	5 113 369 €	9,00 %
Total bilateral aid implemented by the NGOs	56 821 835 €	100,00 %

VII. Humanitarian action



Tweet by UNHCR

In 2016, budget item 01.735.060, earmarked for humanitarian interventions, had a budget of 37 million euros. 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 strategy: emergency relief, transition and prevention. If we add to this the contributions for humanitarian purposes included in the multilateral and DCF budget line, the total amount allocated to humanitarian interventions in 2016 amounted to 48 million euros.

On 18 April 2016, Minister Romain Schneider received the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, for talks on the long-term humanitarian aid cooperation between Luxembourg and the HCR.

2016 was dominated by the preparations for and the follow-up of the World Humanitarian Summit, which took place in Istanbul from 23 to 24 May 2016. At the Summit, attended by Prime Minister Xavier Bettel and Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs Romain Schneider, Luxembourg agreed to all the core commitments and made 45 national commitments. Luxembourg also joined the "Grand Bargain" initiative, an agreement between implementing agencies and donors to make humanitarian aid more effective and predictable.

Both before and after the Summit, Luxembourg continued discussions with its main humanitarian partners based in Luxembourg. These regular consultations led to the creation and adoption of the first ever Humanitarian Charter for Luxembourg.

Luxembourg was also able to display its solidarity at several donor conferences by substantiating its assistance promises. Thus, in February 2016 in London, Luxembourg made a commitment of 7,5 million euros annually until 2020 for the Syrian crisis; in October, Minister Romain Schneider was able to reaffirm Luxembourg's support to Afghanistan; and in November Luxembourg made a substantial commitment to the CAR for the next three years. During the year, Luxembourg continued to respond to appeals by humanitarian agencies, in particular with a contribution of 250 000 euros to the UNHCR's response plan for Mosul.

In October 2016, the Ministry also launched a call for proposals in response to the humanitarian crisis caused by Hurricane Matthew in Haiti by making 500 000 euros available for emergency projects run by Luxembourgish NGOs.

Finally, at the end of 2016, Luxembourg concluded its negotiations on the renewal of its five strategic partnership agreements with its main international humanitarian partners, i.e. the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the World Food Programme, the High Commission for Refugees, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and UNISDR (United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction). These agreements, which cover the period 2017-2020, enable Luxembourg to respond to international requirements in terms of budget predictability and to guarantee continued support for humanitarian activities. This predictability lies at the heart of the commitments that the Luxembourg government made at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016.

The five new agreements involve an annual financial contribution at the same level as that of previous years. Thus WFP and UNHCR have been allocated annual humanitarian funding of 6 000 000 euros, the ICRC 6 250 000 euros, the OCHA 400 000 euros and the UNISDR 250 000 euros.

In addition to the annual financial support, the agreements with the WFP, the HCR and OCHA also specify the possibility of using the emergency.lu platform and of developing solutions in the field of information and communication technologies, thereby making an innovative contribution to the effectiveness of the coordination of relief efforts on the ground.

Emergency aid

About 75% of the annual humanitarian budget is allocated to emergency humanitarian aid.

The aid was allocated with a particular focus on the most vulnerable people, in particular in taking into account several indicators such as the classification of humanitarian crises, the index for risk management (INFORM) and the forgotten crises indicators produced by the services of ECHO and OCHA.

At the global level, armed conflicts and attacks on civilians have increased alarmingly. Natural disasters, exacerbated by climate change and demographic change, continue to occur with increased frequency and intensity. With over 60 million forcibly displaced people in the world, prolonged displacement has become a major humanitarian challenge.

2016 was marked by several humanitarian crises categorised as level 3, the highest level on the United Nations scale: Iraq, Syria, South Sudan and Yemen.

With regard to the Syrian crisis, the Luxembourg government was able to honour its pledge and contributed 7,5 million euros (of which 5 million euros came from the humanitarian budget). The other main beneficiary countries of Luxembourg's humanitarian assistance were South Sudan, the CAR, Iraq, Mali, the DRC, Afghanistan, Yemen, Haiti and Nepal. West Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region also received Luxembourg assistance through a multi-country approach. Other beneficiaries were the Philippines, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand, Somalia, Kenya, Bangladesh, Burundi and Burkina Faso.

Transition phase

After an emergency, the transition phase aims to support the efforts of affected populations to rebuild their lives and regain their means of subsistence. The aim of the transition phase is both to make a bridge between the emergency phase and the development phase 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 continued its co-financing of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in 2016. The NGO FNEL received support for a project to construct earthquake-resistant houses. In addition, the NGO Aide à l'Enfance de l'Inde was given support to implement a reconstruction and rehabilitation project in the Sindhupalchowk district. The NGO consortium ONGD-FNEL, Pharmaciens sans frontières (PSF) and Coopération Humanitaire Luxembourg asbl (CHL) also received financial support to implement a project to reconstruct three schools affected by the earthquake in the Nuwakot district. The NGO Care in Luxembourg was supported to implement a project to reconstruct health infrastructure enabling better access to maternal and reproductive health services and to water, hygiene and sanita-



WFP Iraq – support to the World Food Programme © WFP Iraq

tion services. Another project co-financed by the Ministry was implemented by the Fondation Caritas Luxembourg to rebuild houses. The NGO Amis du Tibet received support for the rehabilitation of rural schools affected by earthquakes. Furthermore, the Ministry co-financed a reconstruction and rehabilitation project run by the NGO PSF in Ramechap. Finally, the Ministry participated in the financing of a reconstruction project in the Dhading district run by the Luxembourg Red Cross.

Fondation Caritas Luxembourg also received financial support for its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in the Syria, Lebanon and South Sudan. The Ministry also contributed to a Handicap International Luxembourg project in Algeria and co-financed two Luxembourg Red Cross reconstruction projects in Mali and Ukraine. In addition, the Ministry financed a programme run by the NGO Chrëschte mam Sahel in Burkina Faso and a project in the Philippines run by the NGO Kindernothilfe.

In line with its commitment to SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, the Ministry also continued its support for the activities of the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) in its transitional justice programme in Tunisia. Following the signature of a peace agreement in Colombia, the Ministry also extended its collaboration with ICTJ to support activities in the field of special peace courts.

Finally, the NGO Refugee Education Trust (RET) was supported in implementing a programme to demobilise children associated with the armed forces and groups in the DRC.

Prevention and resilience

In accordance with the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” adopted in March 2015, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs allocates at least 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.



Enhancing the resilience of affected communities is part of the action supported by Luxembourg. © UNISDR

The Ministry co-financed two Luxembourg Red Cross projects in the Sahel: a risk reduction project and a research project into provisional shelter materials. In addition, the NGO Handicap International Luxembourg was supported in implementing resilience programmes in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), Myanmar and Kenya. In addition, the Ministry co-financed a Fondation Caritas Luxembourg project in Bolivia aiming to reduce risk conditions by using a participatory planning process in the Guanay municipality.

Furthermore, the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) of the UNDP also received a contribution from Luxembourg to its programme to strengthen the response capacities for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Niger, Burkina Faso and Cabo Verde.

The Ministry also contributed to the new Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) of the World Bank’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) to strengthen adaptive social protection systems in Mali.

Finally, the Ministry supported the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Re-

emergency.lu



Nepal earthquake 2015, © WFP/Mariko Hall

duction (UNISDR) as part of its strategic partnership agreement to support the agency in its efforts to strengthen the resilience of nations and communities facing disasters.

In November 2015, in response to a request from the World Food Programme, a maritime antenna was deployed on a boat accommodating the UN teams in charge of the emergency operation in Yemen. This antenna provided connectivity for the humanitarian actors working on the boat in question until February 2016.

On 30 March 2016, the Ministry made an emergency.lu system available to UNICEF in order to combat a new outbreak of the Ebola epidemic in the eastern part of Guinea.

According to a March 2016 UNICEF report, nine new cases of Ebola had been recorded in Guinea in the Nzérékoré region. An emergency.lu antenna compensated for the lack of mobile telephony and local internet service providers, a situation which was damaging the capacities of the agencies (UNICEF, WHO, IOM, CDC) to react on the ground. Two volunteers from Luxembourg's civil protection service installed the system, which was in operation for two months.

In October 2016, in response to the massive destruction caused by category 4 Hurricane Matthew, two volunteers from Luxembourg's civil protection service and two emergency.lu satellite telecommunications systems were rushed to the site from the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Dubai. This was done at the UN's request and provided internet connectivity to the humanitarian aid community and the government's emergency units. Both systems were installed in the emergency agencies' advance bases in Jérémie and Les Cayes. The emergency.lu terminals will be decommissioned at the end of January 2017 once the local providers' services have been re-established.

In South Sudan, where emergency.lu has been present since January 2012, a system is still operational for UNICEF in Bor but the "emergency telecommunications cluster" (ETC) has just ended its operations at the end of 2016.

From 14 to 16 November 2016, emergency.lu supported "WFP in Action" in Rome, a joint simulation by various divisions of WFP (WFP IT Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch, SCOPE, VAM, Emergency Preparedness & Support Response, Communication, Field Security, Administration and Supply Chain). The simulation displayed the various solutions and services deployed on the ground to members of the WFP board of administration and head office staff in Rome.

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.

emergency.lu also took part in the TRIPLEX exercise in Norway, the largest humanitarian exercise in the world, organised by the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) and co-financed by the European Commission.

The Ministry, in close collaboration with the Luxembourg Rescue Services Agency and the school 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.

As part of the emergency.lu project, various applications were also developed in 2016:

- The UNDAC Mission Software application, which enables improved coordi-

nation of the UNDAC teams deployed by OCHA through a file exchange. This application is connected to the “emergency.lu back-end.”

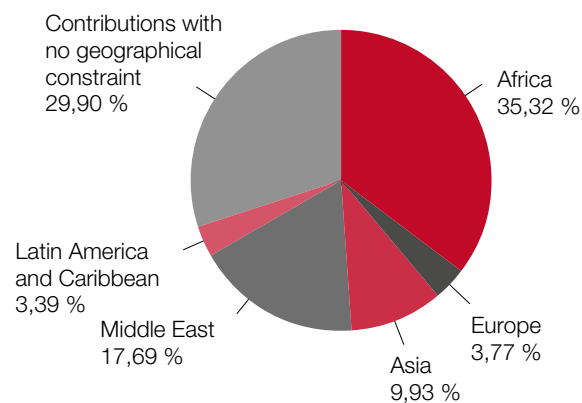
- The ETC Reporter application, which enables the WFP to track people and vehicles in the field and to visualise them on a map, to use mapping tools, to annotate the maps, to load photos and videos and to carry out all sorts of assessments via a solution which is easily adapted to the various needs and sectors.
- In 2014, the Ministry and UNHCR decided to digitise the UNHCR “Emergency Resource”. In 2016, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) requested the MFEA’s help in developing a similar system for the “emergency handbook” on the same platform developed for UNHCR in 2014.

In 2016, a total of 3,79 million euros was disbursed from the DCF under the emergency.lu project contract (2015-2020). In addition, 213 113 euros were disbursed to cover the costs of rolling out telecommunications systems, especially the costs of transporting the equipment and expenditure related to the missions and exercises.

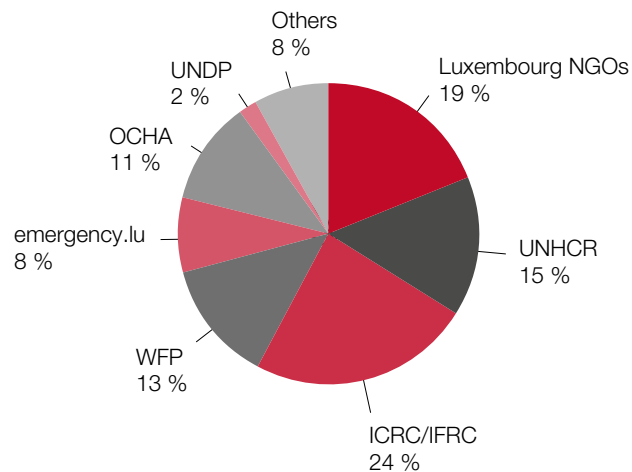


Refugees from Niger in the camp in Minawao, Cameroon © Sofia Engdahl, UN World Food Programme

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	17 243 284,67 €
Europe	1 838 249,84 €
Asia	4 846 933,62 €
Middle East	8 635 611,94 €
Latin America and Caribbean	1 653 014,54 €
Contributions without geographical constraints	14 596 558,76 €
Total	48 813 653,37 €

Humanitarian aid broken down by type of partner

Luxembourg NGOs	9 447 948,19 €
UNHCR	7 050 000,00 €
ICRC/IFRC	11 704 262,83 €
WFP	6 390 000,00 €
emergency.lu	3 871 429,29 €
OCHA	5 465 000,00 €
Contribution to the CERF	4 500 000,00 €
Strategic partnership agreement	400 000,00 €
Joint humanitarian fund for Syria	250 000,00 €
UNDP	1 150 000,00 €
Joint humanitarian fund for South Sudan	250 000,00 €
Joint humanitarian fund for the CAR	250 000,00 €
Joint humanitarian fund in the DRC	250 000,00 €
Contribution to WHS secretariat	50 000,00 €
Improving MLI, NIG, BKF response capacities	250 000,00 €
Including contribution to United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	100 000,00 €
Others	3 735 013,06 €
GFDR	400 000,00 €
UNISDR	250 000,00 €
Total	48 813 653,37 €

Disbursements across all the budget lines

Humanitarian action		% of humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Material assistance and emergency services	33 593 546 €	68,82 %	9,51 %
Emergency food aid	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Coordination of rescue and support and protection services	9 604 587 €	19,68 %	2,72 %
Aid for reconstruction and rehabilitation	3 607 380 €	7,39 %	1,02 %
Disaster prevention and disaster preparedness	2 008 141 €	4,11 %	0,57 %
Total	48 813 653 €	100,00 %	13,82 %

Disbursements via budget line 01.7.35.060

Humanitarian action		% of humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Material assistance and emergency services	31 315 296 €	84,64 %	8,87 %
Emergency food aid	-	0,00 %	0,00 %
Coordination of rescue and support and protection services	455 000 €	1,23 %	0,13 %
Aid for reconstruction and rehabilitation	3 521 600 €	9,52 %	1,00 %
Disaster prevention and disaster preparedness	1 708 047 €	4,62 %	0,48 %
Total	36 999 943 €	100,00 %	10,48 %

VIII. Programme support

Programme support 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 2016, the various operations in this sphere were given funding of 3 136 800 euros, of which 3 046 800 euros (aid workers: 255 000 euros; JPOs: 2 260 800 euros; JPDs: 131 000 euros; UN volunteers: 400 000 euros) was from the Development Cooperation Fund and 78 000 euros was from budget item 01.7.32.020 for the reimbursement of development cooperation leave.

Cooperation officials, aid workers, assimilated aid workers and trainees

The various operators working in the sphere of Luxembourg’s development cooperation include cooperation officials, who work for a maximum of four years either in a cooperation office located in the partner countries or at the Directorate of 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. In 2016, by virtue of this agreement between Luxembourg and the United Nations, 16 young graduates were employed by the following UN agencies: OCHA, UNAIDS, WFP, UNCDF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNTCA, WHO.

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” (UNV) 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.

Key figures for 2016



IX. Development education and awareness-raising



"Citizens Rallye" 2016



Ministers Asselborn and Schneider at the "Portes ouvertes" open day

In 2016, Luxembourg's development cooperation ran various communication activities. Notable among them were the support given to the Global Education Network, a network of Member States active in development education and support for the publication of the book "Together We Stand", which was unveiled at the World Humanitarian Summit. The book is a collection of innovative projects in the humanitarian field.

Luxembourg's development cooperation once again participated in the Citizens Rallye organised by the Conférence Générale de la Jeunesse du Luxembourg (CGJL), involving almost 500 young people, who were informed about the Sustainable Development Goals. Over a period of several weeks, the young people met at the premises of Luxembourg's development cooperation to play educational games before moving on to another organisation participating in the initiative. The aim was to give the young people an overview of the SDGs. In terms of events open to the general public, the Development Cooperation Directorate took part in the "Fête de l'Europe" festival and the "Portes ouvertes" open day on 24 September.

Luxembourg's development cooperation participated in creating and establishing the MFEA's Communication and Information Unit and has maintained a regular presence on social media in order to share news.

Concerning publications, 2016 was the first year during which the annual report was not printed; the French and English versions are available online. Luxembourg's development cooperation also updated the information leaflet on its activities, in French and English, as well as the promotional material which aims to encourage the general public to consult the website.

Brochures on bilateral cooperation were updated and two issues of "News!", Luxembourg's development cooperation newsletter, were produced. The systematic production of press releases (often coupled with a tweet on the MFEA's account) and the updating of the website also increased the transparency of the Ministry's development cooperation activities.

Awareness-raising and development education

In 2016, the 13 framework agreements concluded in 2015 for a period of 3 years and 11 new annual projects introduced at the start of the year received co-financing from the Ministry. During the year, because of the available financing, the Ministry launched a second call for proposals aimed at development NGOs interested in submitting a consortium project. In total, 1 790 266 euros were disbursed on framework agreements and awareness-raising projects in 2016. Luxembourg's development cooperation also continued its mandated financing of the Centre d'Informations Tiers Monde (CITIM), which stocks specialised documentation on the southern hemisphere, North-South relations, international development cooperation, climate change and sustainable development.

The Directorate took part in the meeting of the European Commission's development education and awareness-raising working group (DEAR task-team) and in the Global Education Network Europe's (GENE) round table discussions.

X. Inclusive finance and the private sector

Inclusive finance and the private sector



European Microfinance Award, © Marie de Decker

Luxembourg's development cooperation has maintained a twenty-year commitment to actively support the development of inclusive finance, recognising that these tools constitute important mechanisms for poverty reduction. In 2016, those efforts have continued and financial support has been channeled with the aim of deploying them better in specific sectors and improving further the efficiency of the use of the funds in our partner countries.

Using this efficiency-based approach, Luxembourg's development cooperation renewed its multiannual commitments in 2016 with its various partners active in inclusive finance such as the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) for the 2016-2018 period and LuxFlag for the 2016-2017 period. A series of other, similar renewals will take place in 2017 with the Luxembourg's national platform for inclusive finance, the Inclusive Finance Network Luxembourg asbl (In-FiNe.lu), the European Microfinance Platform (e-MFP) and the Microinsurance Network (MiN).

As in previous years, the Ministry supported InFiNe.lu and e-MFP in organising the European Microfinance Award; the award ceremony took place on 17 November 2016 on the premises of the European Investment Bank (EIB). The aim of the eighth edition of the Award was to reward microfinance institutions implementing innovative solutions that facilitate access to education and vocational training for young people and adults and thereby stimulate economic activity. The High Jury, chaired by HRH the Grand Duchess, was tasked with selecting the winner out of three finalists from Uganda, Guatemala and Pakistan respectively. In 2016, the Kashf Foundation from Pakistan was awarded the prize of 100 000 euros for its programme to finance private schools at low cost. In November 2016, the Ministry also contributed to the European Microfinance Week organised by e-MFP. Luxembourg's development cooperation also supported the organisation of CGAP's Annual meeting, which took place from 9 to 11 Mai 2016 at the Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce in the presence of H.R.H. the Grand Duchess.

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 that 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 LDMF to establish a new sub-fund aiming to invest in forestry projects in tropical forests in Central America. The project is in the process of coming to fruition: its 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 improve the Tunisian regulatory environment and to enhance inclusive finance institutions' capacity. In the ACP countries, Luxembourg's development cooperation financed technical support for two microfinance projects in Senegal and Ethiopia.

Finally, a new project – Agri+ – was established by SOS Faim under the mandate of Luxembourg's development cooperation for the 2016-2022 period. The project aims to transform and modernise family agricultural operations in the target areas in Burkina Faso and Mali.

The private sector

The dynamism of the private sector is playing an increasingly important role in development affairs. Private enterprise, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, which in turn drives economic growth and job creation. In the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, nation states made commitments to drawing up policies and strengthening regulation to enable a better convergence of incentives for the private sector and public objectives, in particular the measures encouraging the private sector to adopt practices that are viable in the long term, as well as policies that encourage high-quality, long-term investments.

The Business Partnership Facility (BPF) was launched in April 2016 by Minister Schneider. It is a new tool used by Luxembourg's development cooperation to contribute to sustainable development and inclusive growth in developing countries, thus taking into account the new reality mentioned above. The BPF is a financing facility that aims to encourage the Luxembourgish and European private sector to work with partners in developing countries in order to establish sustainable commercial projects.

The facility has an annual budget of a million euros intended to co-finance private sector initiatives that contribute to development and job creation in developing countries and/or technology transfer. Four sectors are eligible for co-financing: i) biohealth, ii) information and communication technology (ICT), iii) fintech and iv) eco-innovation. Although the facility targets all developing countries, those where Luxembourg is present are given preference.

The selection criteria for the submission of proposals are: contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, additionality of co-financing through the BPF facility, neutrality (projects must not distort the market), common interest and mutual responsibility between the partners, demonstration effect and replicability and, finally, compliance with social, environmental and fiscal standards.

The first edition of the BPF has been a major success, with 20 applications received following the call for proposals. After a substantial assessment, the selection committee decided to choose 4 projects, one in Burkina Faso (ICT), one in Cabo Verde (eco-innovation) and two in Senegal (eco-innovation, ICT). The total co-financing via the BPF amounted to 663 650 euros.



European Microfinance Award, © Marie de Decker

Luxembourg's development cooperation also has commitments at the multilateral level. The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) is a multi-donor programme linked directly to the World Trade Organization (WTO) that helps least-developed countries to play a more active role in the global trading system. Luxembourg contributed 4,5 million euros to the first phase of the Enhanced Integrated Framework covering the 2009-2015 period. Following a positive evaluation in 2014, in May 2015 the EIF Steering Committee approved the launch of a second phase from 2016 to 2022. The contribution agreement between Luxembourg and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for this second phase was formally signed on 8 June 2016. The financial commitment for 2016-2022 is again 4,5 million euros, bringing Luxembourg's total contribution to 9 million euros.

XI. Evaluation



In 2016, the Ministry continued to apply its evaluation policy, while extending and diversifying the scope of its actions.

Although the objectives of each evaluation are different, learning is a key aspect and is at the heart of all evaluations.

The Ministry carried out the following evaluations:

1. Mid-term review of the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP III, 2012-2016) between the Republic of Senegal and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The aim of the review was to make an intermediate assessment of Luxembourg's contribution to the achievement of Senegal's development strategy in terms of the ICP's priority areas. These areas are: health, technical education, vocational training and occupational integration, decentralisation, local governance and civic education.
2. Evaluation of interventions carried out in the area of development education and awareness-raising of Luxembourgish public opinion by the non-governmental organisations Handicap International and Action Solidarité Tiers Monde. The purpose of this evaluation was to verify the capacities of the two NGOs to implement development education and awareness-raising activities effectively and efficiently and to verify the impact of these activities on the behaviour of the target audience.

3. Evaluation of the activities of five Luxembourgish human rights NGOs (Action Solidarité Tiers Monde, Bridderlech Deelen, Consortium Bridderlech Deelen/Caritas, Solidaresch Hëllef Reiserbann, Enfants de l'espoir).
4. A report on development cooperation relations between Luxembourg and Vietnam. This report analyses the development cooperation relations between these two countries over the last fifteen years as well as the impact of the Luxembourgish contribution in terms of poverty reduction in Vietnam, with the aim of identifying good practice.
5. A diagnosis and evaluation of the needs of the approved non-governmental development organisations in terms of capacity building. This exercise was the first of its kind. Its aim was to better understand the strengths and weaknesses of the various types of development NGOs with which the Ministry collaborates and maintains a partnership relationship as well as the capacity building needs that arise therefrom.
6. Evaluation of the emergency.lu project. This exercise had two aims: to assess the project in terms of the OECD DAC criteria commonly used in the field of evaluation (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and viability) and in terms of the functioning of the public-private partnership at the heart of the emergency.lu project.
7. Evaluation of Luxembourg's development cooperation's capacity building approaches as part of eight interventions in West Africa implemented by LuxDev, the Luxembourg agency for development cooperation. The specific aim was to analyse the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, impact and viability of the approaches used in the eight interventions selected in order to present some conclusions and recommendations, based on which a proposal for an overall capacity building system will be formulated. This exercise was started in December 2016 and will last eight months. The final report is expected in July 2017.

The executive summaries of these evaluations can be consulted on the website of Luxembourg's development cooperation (<http://www.gouvernement.lu/4483791/politique-evaluation>).

Apart from managing and monitoring the evaluations, the Ministry pays considerable attention to the work of the evaluation networks. In 2016, the Ministry attended the meetings of the Evaluation Network of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee and those of MOPAN (Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network), which Luxembourg will be chairing in 2017. The Ministry also attended several meetings organised by the Réseau Francophone de l'Evaluation (RFE) and the Société luxembourgeoise de l'Evaluation et de la Prospective (SOLEP).

The report "Evaluation Systems in Development Cooperation" was published in 2016 by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee. Luxembourg's development cooperation co-financed this report, which describes how the evaluation systems operate in the OECD member countries' various development cooperation departments and identifies their general trends.

XII. Report on the progress of the work of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation in 2016

Mandate

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

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

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 2016, on 19 February, 22 April, 6 June, 30 September, 25 November and 16 December. The final meeting of the year was also attended by the representatives of the development NGOs' Cercle de Coopération.

The Committee examined and approved the draft annual report on its work for inclusion in the 2015 annual report of Luxembourg's development cooperation.

At the meetings, major issues were addressed, such as

- a) the broad orientation of development cooperation policy.
- The Committee was informed of the current work of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on the definition – or modernisation – of the definition of official development assistance (ODA). This work is technical but potentially has a political impact. A ministerial meeting took place in February in order to decide on the modernisation of the definition in terms of peace and security, to discuss the area regarding the private sector and to address the thorny question of responsibility for the costs of accepting migrants and refugees.
- In the light of the budget preparations for 2017, the Committee was consulted on the various budget forecasts by all the Ministries whose activities are included in the accounts as official development assistance (ODA).



Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation meeting

- The Committee was informed of the peer review by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) which is planned for 2017, and the various issues in the memorandum that Luxembourg must submit to the DAC in January 2017. The Ministries most directly involved, such as the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure, were invited to participate in the production of the report. The presentation of the results and conclusions of the review is planned for the OECD meeting in Paris on 20 September 2017.
- The Committee received a debriefing on the World Humanitarian Summit held at the end of May in Istanbul, in which almost 9000 people took part, including 55 heads of state and government (for more information on the Summit see page 11/link). The Committee took note of the various concrete commitments that Luxembourg made and intends to implement as soon as possible. The Committee indicated its interest in regularly following the issues related to humanitarian aid.
- The Committee discussed the preparations for and results of the High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation held in Nairobi from 28 November to 1 December 2016. This global, inclusive forum, the second of its kind, adopted the Nairobi Outcome Document, which specifies the principles of development effectiveness in the light of Agenda 2030 and the follow-up of the commitments that constitute the bases for all effective cooperation, i.e. ownership by developing countries, the focus on results, partnerships for inclusive development and transparency and accountability.
- The Committee was informed of the important European Commission and SEAE communications presented at the Foreign Affairs Council in its development configuration in November 2016 that are vital for the future of the EU's and its Member States' development cooperation, i.e. the communication on the new European consensus and the communication on the future of relations with the ACP countries.

b) Policy coherence for development

- The Committee was informed of the 11th meeting of the National Focal Points for Policy Coherence for Development organised by the OECD on 28 October 2016, at which an appeal was made to governments to improve policy coherence for sustainable development.
- Following the meeting of the Prime Minister and the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action with the representatives of the Cercle of NGOs, and taking into account some of the latter's demands in terms of policy coherence, the Interministerial Committee's mechanism of policy coherence for development was revised. The Cercle de Coopération will henceforth be invited to take part as an active observer in all debates on the application of the Committee's mechanism of policy coherence for development. As part of its mechanism for policy coherence for development, the Committee had three debates in 2016:
 - the first debate was on COP21 and its repercussions on development;
 - the second was on investment funds with a social and environmental impact and the role of the financial centre;
 - the third was on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and developing countries.

During these three debates, various government experts gave a presentation on the background to the subject, 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 all three subjects before discussing the position to adopt.

- In line with its modus operandi, the Committee was able to issue an opinion on the implications of the Paris Agreement for developing countries and its consistency with the development agenda. This opinion was published on the Ministry's website. Given the complexity of the subject in relation to the investment funds and in particular those funds with a social and environmental impact and the lack of key aspects, the Committee decided that it was difficult to come to a conclusion on the prospects for development cooperation.
- At its meeting of 16 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 Cercle presented a mid-term evaluation of the 2013-2018 government programme and, more precisely, an analysis of the fifteen different propositions connected to development cooperation. In this analysis, the Cercle stated that most of the propositions had been taken into consideration and was mainly satisfied by the work done by the government although there is still unfinished business.

c) Agenda 2030

- On the subject of Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee was informed of the UN body responsible for the national monitoring and implementation of the Agenda, i.e. the High Level Policy Forum (HLPF) for sustainable development. The Committee was informed of the progress of the HLPF in July 2016 and Luxembourg's intention to present its first conclusions of implementation of Agenda 2030 in Luxembourg.
- The Committee attended a presentation by the delegate of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructures on Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sus-

tainable Development Goals (SDGs), on the progress of the national implementation of the Agenda and the concrete role of the various national bodies such as the Interdepartmental Committee for Sustainable Development (CIDD). Its close link with the Interministerial Committee for Development (CID) was noted.

- The Luxembourg development cooperation conference took place on 26 and 27 September 2016 at the European Convention Center in Luxembourg/Kirchberg on the headline topic of implementing the Agenda 2030 and, more precisely, Sustainable Development Goals 16, 13 and 5: peace, justice and effective institutions, climate change and gender. These three substantial Sustainable Development Goals were addressed at the three round tables with the participation of three Luxembourg Ministers, Nigeria's Minister for Population and the UN Women Deputy Executive Director.

d) Staff active within development

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

- 8 applications for cooperation official status,
- the extension of 2 cooperation officials' status,
- the extension of 10 aid workers' status,
- 9 new applications for assimilated aid worker status,
- 81 applications for development cooperation leave (2015: 55 applications; 2014: 71).

At its November meeting the Committee took note of the presentation of the new application forms for development cooperation leave, aid worker and assimilated aid worker status, as well as for reimbursement requests.

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 the South-East Asian countries, i.e. Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar.
Relevant official: Mr 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: Ms Marion Segnana, acting chargé d'affaires

Embassy Office in Bamako, ACI 2000, Bamako
Tel: +223 20 23 00 89

Relevant official: Mr 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 development cooperation relations with the Republic of Cabo Verde.

Relevant official: Ms Angèle Da Cruz, acting chargé d'affaires

Embassy of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in Pristina

14, rruga Selim Berisha
10 000 Pristina - Dragodan
Kosovo
Tel./Fax: +381 38 22 6 787
Email: pristina.amb@mae.etat.lu

The embassy is responsible for cooperation relations in Kosovo.

Relevant official: Ms Anne Dostert, 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: Mr Max Lamesch, acting chargé d'affaires

Embassy Office in Niamey

boulevard Mali Béro

Rue IB-67

Issa BeriBP

13 254 Niamey

Niger

Tel: +227 20 72 51 53

Relevant official: Mr 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: Mr André Biever, 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

1-7, rue St Ulric
L-2651 Luxembourg
Fax: +352 26 02 09 11
Home page: www.cercle.lu
Email: info@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

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Fax: +352 46 38 42

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

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Deputy director	Manuel TONNAR	Conseiller	+352 247 82361
Management secretary	Suzanne DE ALMEIDA	Employée	+352 247-82351
Administration and Finances Department			
Finances			
Coordinator	Jean-Marc LENTZ	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82448
Budget execution	Malou FELTEN	Employée	+352 247 82458
UN agencies	François BERG	Inspecteur principal	+352 247 88325
Administration			
Programme support	Alain WEBER	Inspecteur principal 1 ^{er} en rang	+352 247 82436
Mail and archives	Daniel PENEZ	Commis principal	+352 247 88369
	Marc THEIN	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 88346
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Programmes Service			
Bilateral cooperation			
Africa			
Desk – Burkina Faso	Dominique CHEVOLET	Attaché de Légation	+352 247 82338
Niger			
Desk – Cabo Verde	Alexandra ALLEN	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82480
Desk – Senegal, Mali	Charlotte HELMINGER	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82374
Latin America			
Desk – Nicaragua, El Salvador	Catherine WISELER	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82474
Asia			
Desk – Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar	Catherine WISELER	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82474
Regional Cooperation			
Africa desk	Charlotte HELMINGER	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82374
Asia/Central America desk	Catherine WISELER	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82474
Other regions			
Desk - Kosovo	Sarah ANJO	Inspecteur principal	+352 247 82440
Desk – OPT, Afghanistan	Jean DAMY	Rédacteur principal	+352 247 82354
Tunisia			
Multilateral cooperation			
European Union			
Coordination	Alex DIEDERICH	Chargé de programmes	+352 247 82453
ACP			

Desk	Jean DAMY	Rédacteur principal	+352 247 82354
UN and specialised agencies			
Coordination	Ronald DOFING	Conseiller de légation 1 ^{ère} classe	+352 247 82388
Desk	François BERG	Inspecteur principal	+352 247 88325
	Natacha GOMES	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82479
	Alain WEBER	Inspecteur principal 1 ^{er} en rang	+352 247 82436
	Anne-Laure THEIS	Employée	+352 247 82477
OECD – DAC			
Representative at DAC	Ronald DOFING	Conseiller de légation 1 ^{ère} classe	+352 247 82388
Cooperation with NGOs			
Coordination	Frank MERTENS	Rédacteur	+352 247 82359
Desk	Sarah ANJO	Inspecteur principal	+352 247 82440
	Lynn HANSEL	Chef de bureau adjoint	+352 247 82373
Humanitarian action			
General coordination	Florence ENSCH	Conseiller de Légation	+352 247 82481
Humanitarian action desk	Georges BLEY	Attaché de Légation	+352 247 82347
Humanitarian action /NGOs desk	Samantha RIES	Rédacteur	+352 247 82328
emergency.lu coordination	Gilles HOFFMANN	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 82428
emergency.lu desk	Samantha RIES	Rédacteur	+352 247 82328
	Bram KRIEPS	Employé	+352 247 88368
	Marc THEIN	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 88346
Development education and awareness raising			
Desk	Lynn HANSEL	Chef de bureau adjoint	+352 247 82373
Sector-based and issue-based expertise			
Health	Natacha GOMES	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82479
Migration	Alex DIEDERICH	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82453
Environment/climate	Alexandra ALLEN	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82480
Governance	Charlotte HELMINGER	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82374
Gender	Catherine WISELER	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82474
Policy coherence	Phillippe MORES	Secrétaire de Légation	+352 247 82449
Aid effectiveness	Charlotte HELMINGER	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82374
Inclusive finance/private sector			
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Microfinance			
Desk	David GOEBBELS	Attaché de légation	+352 247 82481
Communication			
Coordination	Alexandra ALLEN	Attachée de Légation	+352 247 82480
Desk	Lynn HANSEL	Chef de bureau adjoint	+352 247 82373
Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation			
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Committee Secretary	François BERG	Inspecteur	+352 247 88325
Minister Romain Schneider's office			
Personal secretary	Valérie MACHADO	Employée	+352 247-82307

Embassies / Permanent Representations (in Dir5/ODA budget)

Ouagadougou Embassy	Max LAMESCH	Chargé d'affaires	+226 253 013 38
	Sara BOLLIRI	Agent de la coopération	+226 253 013 38
Niamey Office	Eric DIETZ	Agent de la coopération	+227 203 512 73
Dakar Embassy	Marion SEGNANA	Chargée d'affaires	+221 33 869 5959
	Nicolas PIERRE	Agent de la coopération	+221 33 869 5962
Bamako Office	Jacques HOFFMANN	Agent de la coopération	+223 20 23 00 89
Praia Embassy	Angèle da CRUZ	Chargée d'affaires	+238 261 95 62
Managua Embassy	André BIEVER	Chargé d'affaires	+505 2268 1881
	Christian STEINBACH	Agent de la coopération	+505 2268 1881
Vientiane Embassy	Claude JENTGEN	Chargé d'affaires	+856 2141 7320
	Thomas LAMMAR	Agent de la coopération	+856 2141 7320
Pristina Embassy	Anne DOSTERT	Chargée d'affaires	+381 38 226 787
Brussels Permanent Representation to the European Union	Jamil CLAUDE	Agent de la coopération	+322 737 5792
New York Permanent Representation	Sylvie DOS SANTOS	Agent de la coopération	+1 212 935 3589
Geneva Permanent Representation	Philippe WEALER	Agent de la coopération	+41 22 919 1929

C. Useful links

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

<http://eli.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2012/05/09/n1>

Speeches

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

Sector-based strategies

www.gouvernement.lu/cooperation

Chapter II

Partner Countries

<http://www.gouvernement.lu/4496798/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 (DG) for Development and Cooperation

<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/22>

Chapters V and VII

The approved NGOs 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>

Chapter VII

Programme support

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

Chapter X

Evaluation results

<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>

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<http://www.facebook.com/maee.luxembourg>

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

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