

LUXDEV REPORT 2016

**LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT**
SUCCESS STORIES





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& THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

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FOREWORD BY THE PRESIDENT & DIRECTOR-GENERAL

In the wake of high-level policy forums on Aid Effectiveness - from the Paris Conference in 2005 to the Nairobi Conference in 2016, - development cooperation has undergone profound changes. Actors working in the sphere of international development cooperation have recognized that the effectiveness of their actions should be at the centre of their concerns and that the desired impact on development could only be achieved through an evolution and strengthening of their commitments, harmonizing visions and modes of operation, and the creation of more inclusive partnerships.

The challenges are global and, to meet them, the international community has adopted a common agenda – the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – that focuses on poverty eradication, while simultaneously taking into account differentiated capacities and encouraging partnerships among all stakeholders.

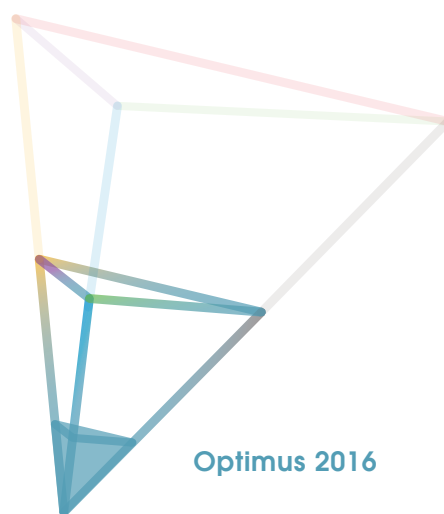
LuxDev, as the development agency of the State of Luxembourg, must remain flexible and adaptable in order to effectively react to a multidimensional policy framework at global (principles of aid effectiveness), regional (European Code of Conduct on Aid Complementarity and Division of Labour) and national (Luxembourg sector strategies and thematic action plans) levels.


In order to effectively navigate these interlocking contexts, LuxDev has undertaken necessary organisational changes over the past 10 years, adopted a medium-term strategic vision (until 2020) and acquired more specialised skills. The Agency has also decentralised some of its functions towards the field level and is already relying heavily on its regional offices to formulate and implement the programmes and projects entrusted to it.

At the beginning of 2016, LuxDev set itself the objective of completing its evolution to be able to achieve the ambitions set out in its Vision 2020. Based on an organisational and functional diagnosis, the internal reorganisation plan called "Optimus" pursues the objective of improving its operational efficiency by optimising its resource allocation at headquarters and in the field as well as by developing its human resources and support, monitoring and control tools.

One of the key measures of this reorganisation has been to consolidate the operational supervision of projects and programmes within one directorate by including all the sectorial and thematic competencies available. The new Programmes Directorate coordinates support and advice to regional and national offices for the formulation and implementation of projects and programmes. It also contributes to learning and continuous improvement, in line with the development objectives expressed in LuxDev's vision. We are convinced that this will enable the Agency to ensure coherence in its interventions, respect of norms and principles and control of quantitative and qualitative criteria agreed with our partners.

Other essential functions, especially evaluation, knowledge management and the quality management system have been repositioned within the Executive Directorate in order to establish sufficient distance from operational tasks to permit objective and comprehensive analysis.





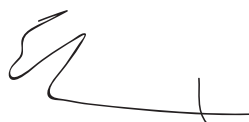
The second phase of the Optimus plan seeks to further decentralise internal structures and services to the field level and increase accountability of our local offices. The distribution of roles and functions between headquarters and the field has been thoroughly reviewed, including a diagnostic aimed at options for and feasibility of transferring responsibilities to the field. In addition, proposals for a harmonised field office model have been developed, taking into account the specificities of the programme, local realities and available resources. An analysis of each office will seek to operationalize reforms as soon as possible, while ensuring that training and support needs are taken into account.

Decentralisation also requires increased attention from internal control services. A new department is now responsible for coordinating the internal audit and control processes, which remain an important responsibility of the Agency's headquarters. This department will rely on all the competencies of headquarters in terms of technical, administrative and financial matters.

Consistent with the on-going decentralisation process, the 2016 LuxDev Report focuses on local development. The on-going internal processes and reflections in this regard should serve as an inspiration for our teams in the field to effectively support our partners in their own decentralisation and deconcentration efforts in order to facilitate implementation of economic, environmental and social policies.

In sum, LuxDev must remain vigilant in regards to the shifting context within which the agency and its partners operate as well as best practices in order to provide an adequate response to existing and emerging needs. In keeping with this logic, we continually seek to be prepared with the necessary knowledge, resources and capacities to anticipate, understand and adapt to future changes - whether at political or technical levels, at headquarters or in the field.

Finally, we would like to especially thank Jeannot Waringo, who for 12 years, from 2004 to 2016, assumed the role of Chairman of the Board of Directors. His experience and professional competence have contributed greatly to the development of our Agency, whose business volume has practically doubled during these 12 years and is now a recognized development actor at national, regional and international levels.

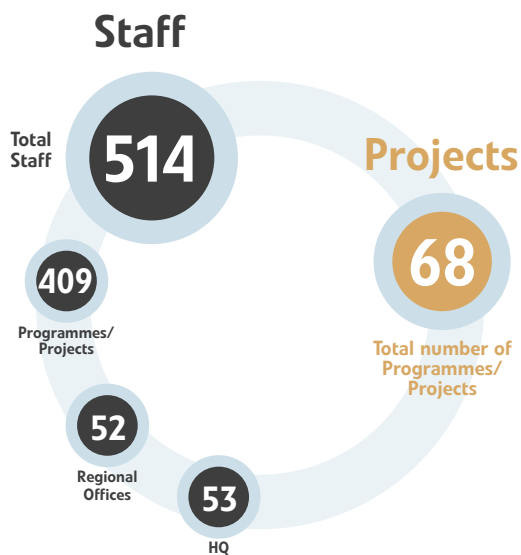


Étienne REUTER
President & Chairman
of the Board of Directors



Gaston SCHWARTZ
Director-general

KEY FIGURES



6 Regional Offices

Dakar

Senegal
Mali

Managua

Nicaragua
El Salvador

Ouagadougou

Burkina Faso
Niger

Praia

Cabo Verde

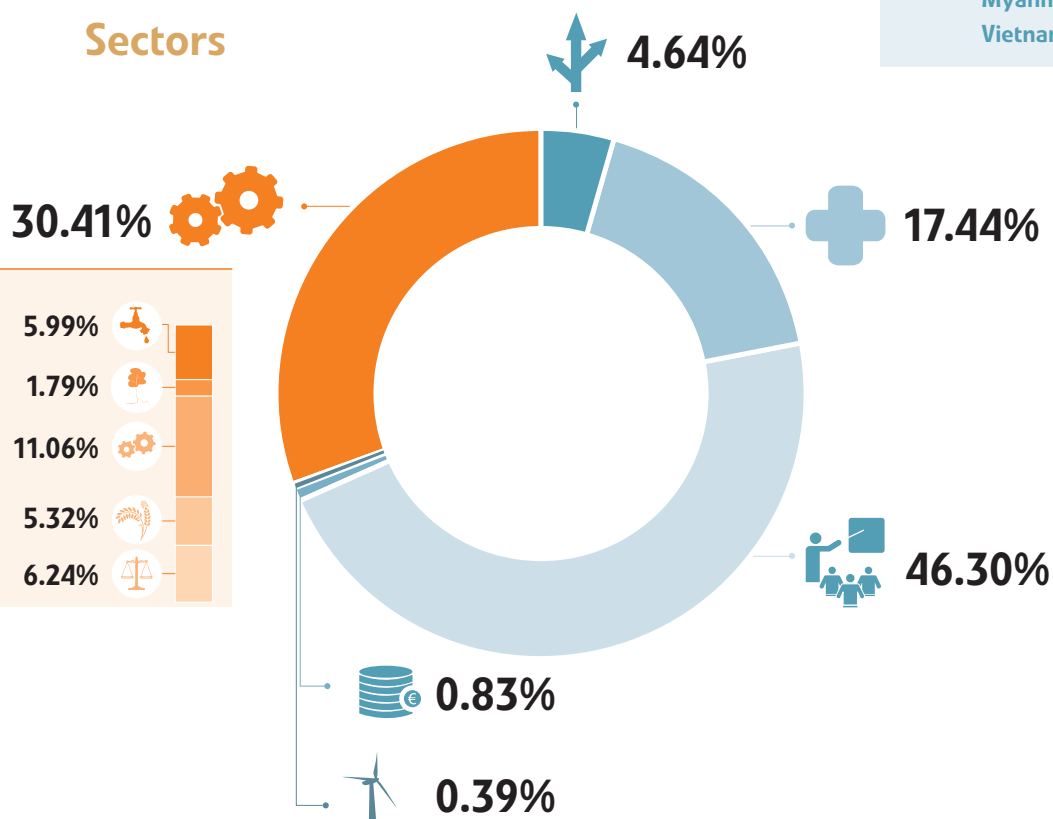
Pristina

Kosovo

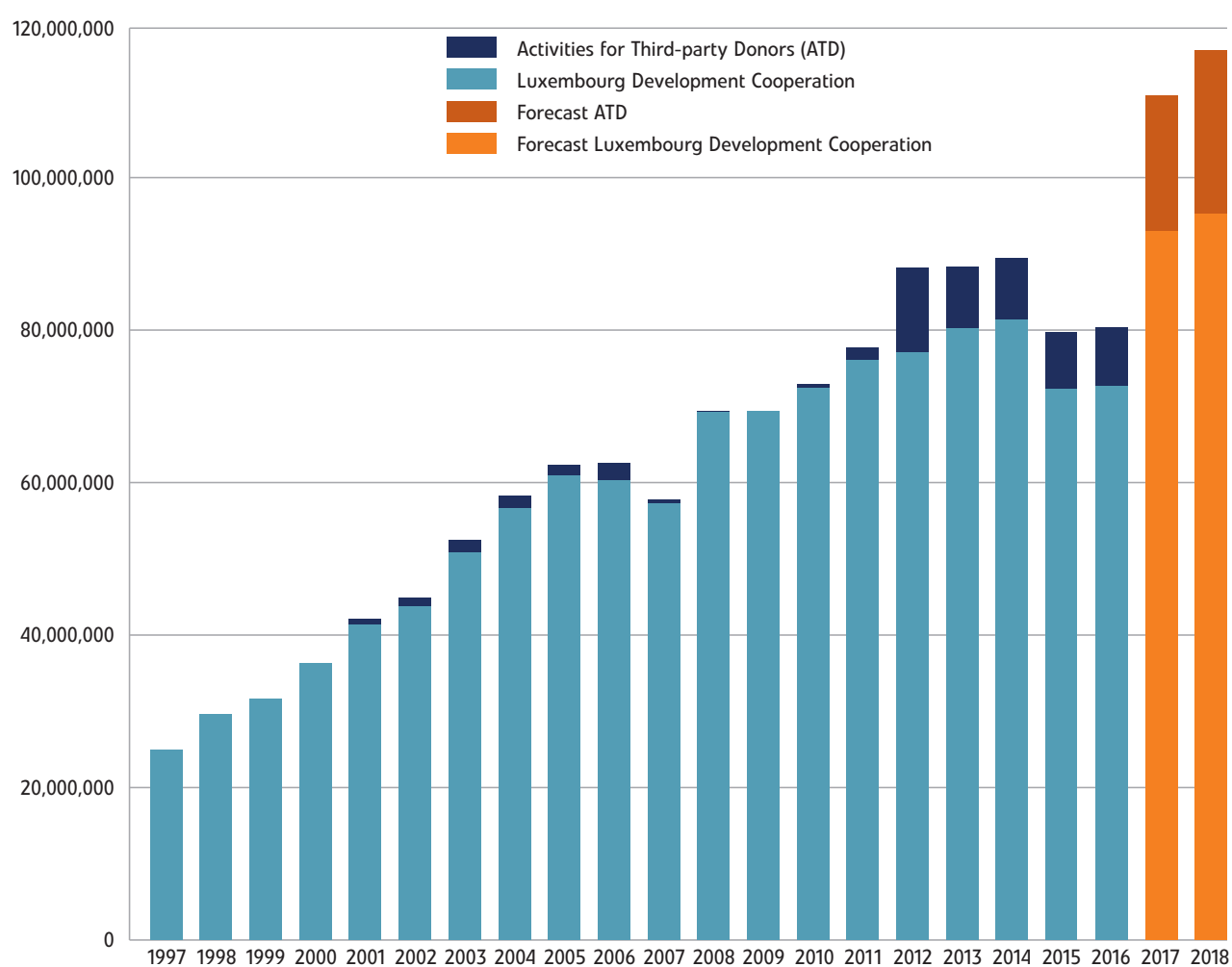
Vientiane

Laos
Myanmar
Vietnam

Sectors



Funds implemented



INTRODUCTION

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

As one of the priority sectors identified by Luxembourg Development Cooperation, Local Development amounts to over 30% of our agency's work. As this year's LuxDev report illustrates, some form of local development is carried out in every country where LuxDev operates.

Over the years, LuxDev has established a strong reputation in the field of development cooperation in large part due to its demonstrated successes in this sector. It is also for this reason that in over half of its partner countries, LuxDev has been awarded contracts and financing to implement local development projects on behalf of other donors, particularly the European Commission, Denmark and Switzerland. These activities for third-party donors (ATDs) are mostly concentrated in West Africa.

Given the evident impacts that LuxDev has recorded in this sector, the LuxDev Report 2016 showcases a selection of the success stories we have witnessed in the field. Before moving on to the stories, however, let us take a closer look at what local development is and what it seeks to achieve...



WHAT IS LOCAL DEVELOPMENT?

Above all, local development is about proximity. Through institutional decentralisation and deconcentration of service delivery, it seeks to be close to the citizens it aims to serve. Since local development is about space and place, actual activities can vary significantly from one area to the next and integrates all sectors. It can include installing toilets in small villages of Cabo Verde, raising environmental awareness in Laos on developing municipal governance capacities in Mali.

The underlying objective is more about identifying needs in particularly poor or socioeconomically marginalised areas in order to consolidate development and combat inequality across the variegated terrains of our partner countries. Unlike other development cooperation approaches, which are sometimes rather concentrated at the national level and limited to financial transfers or administrative reforms, local development reaches out directly to prospective beneficiaries in their communities.

By targeting specific geographic regions and working directly with communities and partners on the ground, local development is able to deeply impact the social and economic fabric at the village, municipal and district levels. The bottom-up approach means that development funds can be implemented in a manner most appropriate to the local setting and funnelled towards objectives and priorities determined by local populations in consultation with programme/project staff.

The geographic dispersion of these local operations, however, should not be viewed as a multitude of singular or uncoordinated actions. Rather, they combine to form a coherent whole through frameworks that ensure coordination, cooperation and coherence between them. By tackling challenges at the roots, local development allows international assistance to become more efficient and more directly address the challenges of those in greatest need.



WHAT DOES LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SEEK TO ACHIEVE?

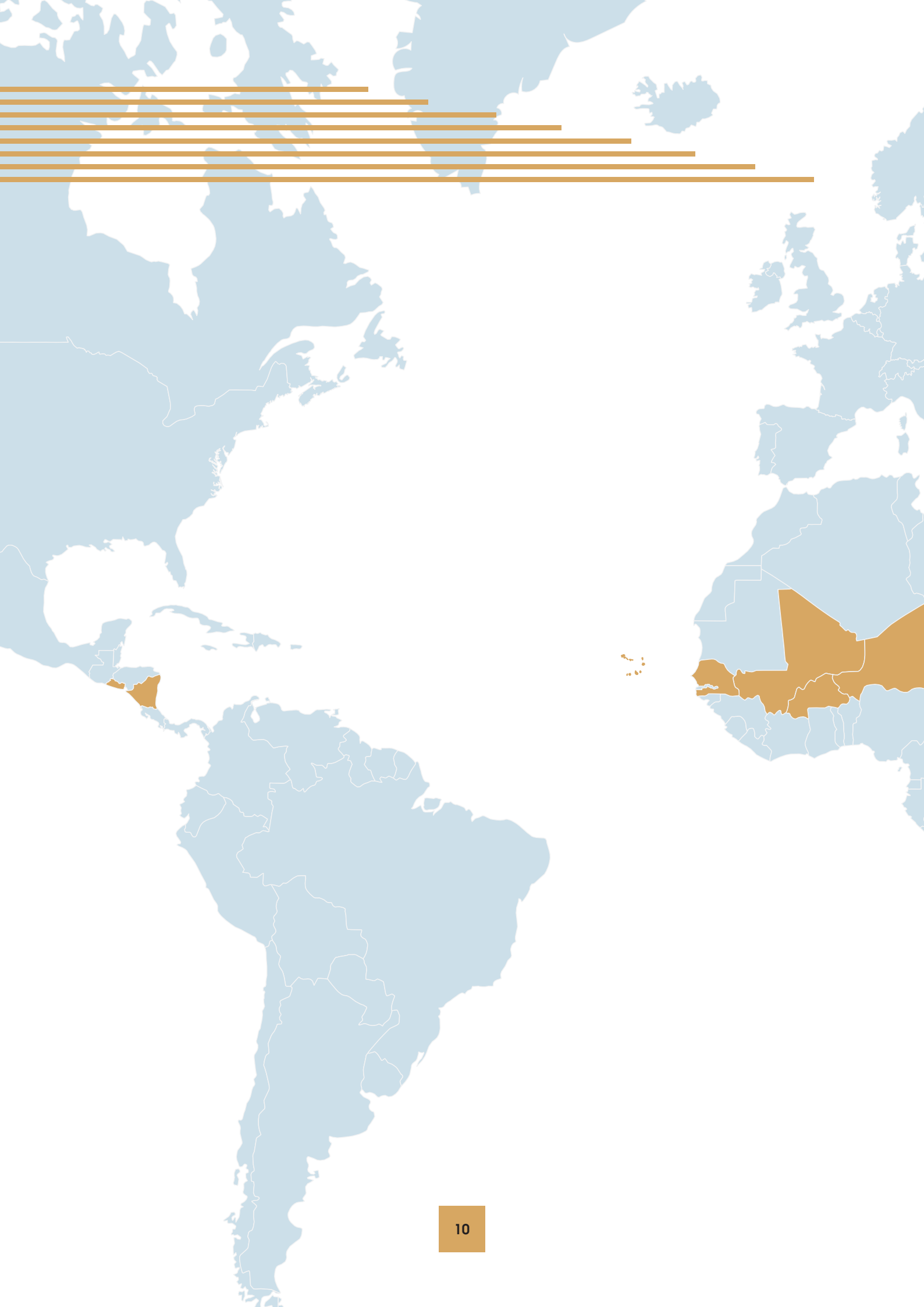
Broadly speaking, local development seeks to alleviate economic, social and environmental challenges that local communities face or that are limited to certain geographic contexts. However, since the source of most of the prevailing challenges is human behaviour, one of the most important dimensions and indeed a prerequisite for local development is adequate governance and capacity development. In the context of local development therefore, LuxDev programmes and projects seek to support local partners in establishing more effective governance at the local level, for example through village committees, interest groups (e.g. farmer's organisations), and municipal councils, wherein community members and representatives participate and whose structures are in turn also accountable to the populations they serve.

Once appropriate governance structures are on track, it is then possible for local counterparts to begin determining what the most appropriate means are for addressing the socioeconomic and environmental challenges they face. To this end, LuxDev local development programmes and projects operate in various domains in order to tackle the issues identified as priorities within the scope of local operations; namely:

- Agriculture & food security;
- Water, Hygiene & Sanitation;
- Education;
- Decentralisation;
- Natural resource management;
- Gender;
- Healthcare;
- Environment and Climate Change.

In order to be effective therefore, development agencies must have a diversified toolkit and a wide range of expertise and capabilities that allow actions to be adapted to local realities in the field. The ensuing stories illustrate the diversity and context-specific nature inherent to Local Development by demonstrating the positive impacts and outcomes of LuxDev-implemented actions.





AREAS OF OPERATION



GENERAL INFORMATION

Sectors



Education–Vocational Training & Access to Employment



Health



Local Development

Sub-sectors
Local Development



Agriculture & Food Security



Decentralisation & Local Governance



Water & Sanitation



Natural Resource Management



Microfinance & Financial Sector



Renewable Energy



Various

Cross-cutting themes



Environment and Climate Change



Gender



Governance and Capacity Development

Explanation of symbols



Human
Development
Index



Literacy
Rate



Population
(million)



Area



Life
Expectancy
at Birth



Population
Growth Rate



CO₂ Emission
(Metric tons/capita)

MALI

175/188



33%



17.59


1,240,190 km²


59



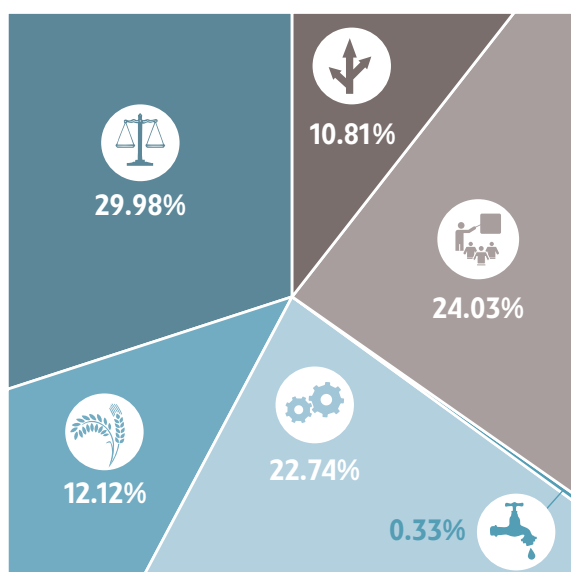
3%



0.1



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



The third Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP III) between Mali and Luxembourg covering the period 2016-2019 was signed on the 26th of November 2015. It targets rural development and food security, vocational training and professional insertion, as well as decentralisation and good governance. The objective of ICP III is to support the Government of Mali in its poverty reduction efforts by supporting inclusive and sustainable growth and reducing food insecurity.

2016 was marked by the commencement of three LuxDev-implemented bilateral programmes under ICP III, launched during the Mali-Luxembourg Partnership Commission that took place in early May 2016. In this preparatory and inception year, emphasis was placed on prerequisite preparations for activities to achieve the objectives of the three programmes, in particular the establishment of operational teams, the launch of a series of baseline studies and inventories, as well as the identification of local partners for the implementation of activities.

In addition, a dozen Delegation Agreements for Funds and Implementation (DAFI) with a variety of national partners covering the entire duration of ICP III, were concluded at the end of 2016, thus placing the partners at the centre of programme implementation, while enhancing capacity building, accountability, institutional sustainability and outcomes.

For 2017, the main challenge for all bilateral programmes lies in supporting and monitoring the implementation of the DAFIs with the partners concerned, the finalisation of the analyses in progress, as well as capitalising on the results emanating from completed operations. Concerning the rural development sector, the main challenges include setting up an agricultural advisory system, support for developing a common professional association among the three agricultural sub-sectors and commencing work on hydro-agricultural development. In terms of training and professional integration, all activities related to initial and continuing training or apprenticeship of rural youth, obtaining credits and operationalising existing training centres should witness a significant evolution relative to programme indicators by the end of 2017. Lastly, with regard to decentralisation and good governance, the organisation of municipal elections in late 2016 made it possible to establish the college of elected municipal officials for the next five years as well as a framework conducive to the implementation of capacity-building activities for elected representatives, planning and municipal investment activities, as well as stronger participation of citizens in public domains and accountability.

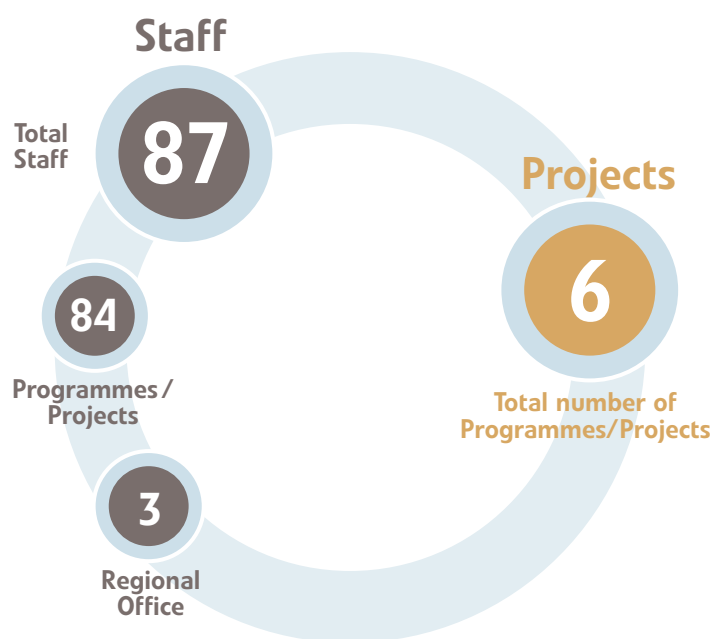
Concerning the programmes and projects implemented by LuxDev for third-party donors, two new projects were signed in 2016. These include the MLI/501 project - support programme to the agropastoral sectors of Sikasso - financed by Swiss Development Cooperation in the amount of CHF 15,000,000, which entered into a 3-year



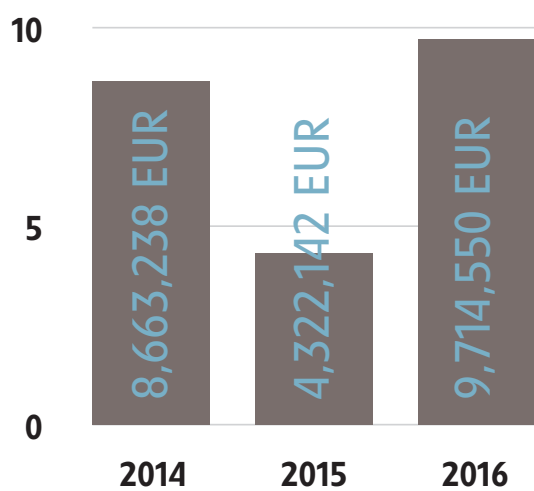
implementation phase as of 1 July 2016, after a six-month start-up phase that had clarified the framework and project implementation modalities. Furthermore, since mid-September 2016, the MLI/803 project - Recovery of the local economy and community support (RELAC II), financed under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa promoting stability and fighting the root causes of irregular migration, has entered into its implementation phase. With a

budget of 10 million EUR for a period of three years, the project aims to continue stabilising targeted post-conflict zones by supporting the recovery of the local economy and improvement of services provided by the communities. It is part of the continuity and upscaling of the MLI/802 - RELAC I project, which started in early 2016 in northern Mali for a period of 18 months, with 5 million EUR financing from the EU's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.

MALI



Staff & Programmes/Projects



Disbursements



RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SECURITY



MLI/021	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 14,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 1,154,345	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND ACCESS TO EMPLOYEMENT



MLI/022	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 9,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 2,309,109	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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DECENTRALISATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE



MLI/023	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 9,638,500 Disbursed 2016: 2,918,601	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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SUPPORT TO AGROPASTORAL INDUSTRIES - SIKASSO



MLI/501	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 5,610,548 Disbursed 2016: 1,050,310	Swiss Development Cooperation
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REVIVAL OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY & COMMUNITY SUPPORT



MLI/802	2015 - 2017	Total Budget: 5,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 2,068,366	European Commission
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REVIVAL OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY & COMMUNITY SUPPORT II



MLI/803	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 10,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 104,193	European Commission
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MALI

Revival of the local economy and support to communities



The "Revival of the local economy and support to communities" project in Mali operates in 12 municipalities in the Gao and Timbuktu regions. The project aims to continue the stabilisation efforts in the targeted post-conflict areas by facilitating the revival of the local economy and the improvement of services rendered by the communities.

To achieve this, the project seeks to first improve living standards of supported households through targeted economic projects contributing to the recuperation of local economic activities and social safety nets for the most vulnerable.

The establishment of social safety nets consists of direct financial support to the most vulnerable households, with aim of ensuring immediate food security and short-term socioeconomic protection. In this context, a monetary transfer totalling 120,000 FCFA (183 EUR) was granted to 3,839 households considered "very poor" in three instalments: two of 45,000 FCFA and one of 30,000 FCFA at critical periods.

"This money has been very useful for me," Soulamata Younoussa, one of the beneficiaries of the Ouatagouna municipality stated. Thankful for the support, she further maintained: "It came at a time when we were hungry, we were tired and unhappy. I used it to pay for food, grains, and clothes; may God repay you."

The funds transfer targeted the main economic activities of the zone: agriculture and livestock. As Issa Mahamadou explained: "Last year, harvests were bad. With this money, I paid for my seeds, the rent of the plough and three sheep that stay with me." The envelope for each household will allow them to increase their resilience.

Finally, the project also seeks to empower communities by increasing their capacities to fulfil their responsibilities in the service of their citizens through material support, such as equipment or building repairs as well as assistance for local authorities in executing their mandates.

"This money has been very useful for me; It came at a time when we were hungry, we were tired and unhappy. I used it to pay for food, grains, and clothes; may God repay you."

*Soulamata Younoussa
Ouatagouna Municipality*



SENEGAL

162/188



56%



15.13


196,722 km²


67



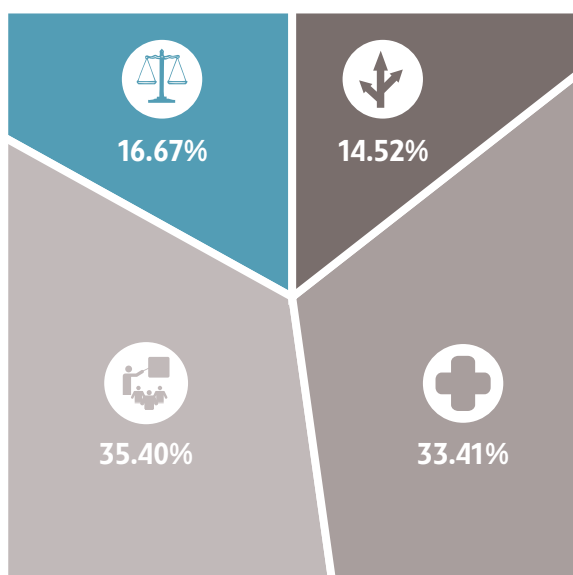
3%



0.6



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



Luxembourg Development Cooperation has been present in Senegal since 1987 and began in earnest in 1993 when the Government of Luxembourg decided to include Senegal in its list of 10 target countries. In 2002, development cooperation between the two countries was intensified with the adoption of the 1st Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) for the period 2002 - 2006. A 2nd ICP was signed in January 2007 for the period 2007 - 2011. The 3rd ICP was signed in November 2011 and covers the period 2012 - 2016. This has been extended until the end of 2017.

LuxDev's presence in Senegal and in the vocational training sector has been strengthened by the signature, in August 2016, of a 19 million EUR funding delegation agreement, signed with the European Union, for the implementation of the "Broadening Equitable Access to Vocational Training" project in the Kédougou, Kolda, Sédhiou, Tambacounda and Ziguinchor regions. This new 4-year project, launched on 1 September 2016, is a component of the "Developing Jobs in Senegal" Programme

financed by the European Union's (EU) emergency trust fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa.

The 3rd ICP primarily focuses on Basic Health, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Professional Insertion, Territorial Development, and Decentralisation and Good Governance. Additionally, the National Execution Support Programme (NESP) includes a support component for the implementation of execution modalities that are aligned with national systems and an institutional strengthening component of the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation.

The main objective of the 3rd ICP is to contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development in Senegal through increased alignment, including the use of the national execution modality. This intervention strategy is based on the recognition and enhancement of existing capacities at the level of partner ministries, decentralised services, local authorities and other partner institutions and organisations.

In 2016, the Senegal-Luxembourg Development Cooperation Programme entered its third year of execution. As mutually agreed, the year 2016 marked the transition to full national execution. This has been reflected both in the quasi-exclusive use of the national execution modality (budgetised aid) and in national stakeholders controlling the entirety of the programme process. In short, 2016 was a pivotal year.

In order to better support national stakeholders, the two governments have decided to increase the resources made available to the NESP. An additional envelope of 1.5 million EUR was therefore made available. In order to properly orient these resources, priority actions have been defined and implemented since the beginning of 2016. These essentially relate to the "Public Finance Management" and "Procurement" process.

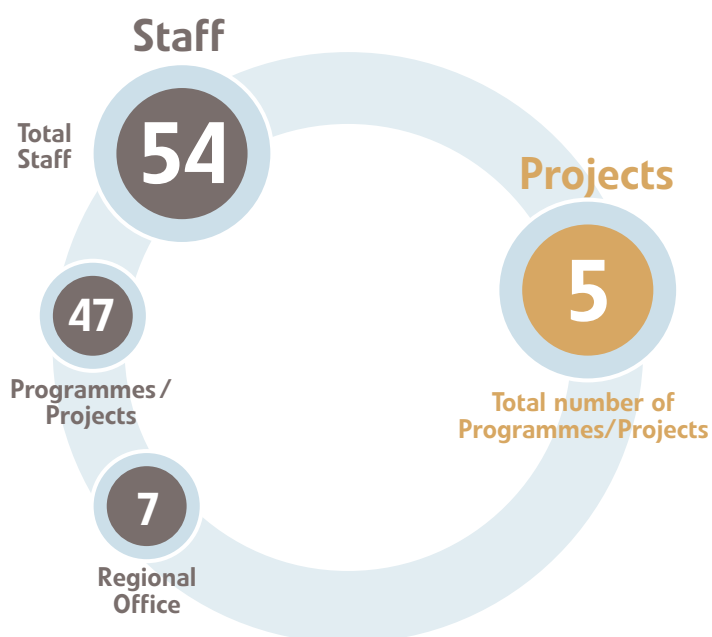


In order to facilitate the implementation of the programme by national stakeholders, a guide presenting the budgetised aid modality was elaborated and launched at the Partnership Commission in November 2016. This guide will contribute to capitalising on the success of the modality and sharing best practices with technical and financial partners elsewhere. The budgetised aid modality was also presented at the second meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Cooperation for Development held in Nairobi in late November 2016.

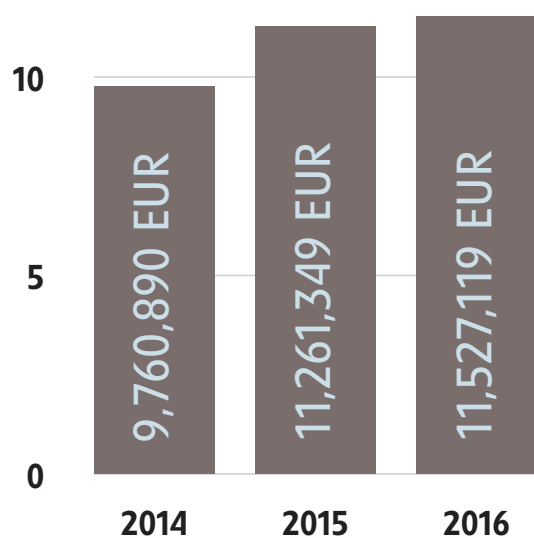


In 2016, the mid-term evaluation and the first external audit mission of the Court of Auditors with regards to the 3rd ICP were also conducted. They are complementary to the self-assessment exercises and controls carried out since the beginning of the programme by the General Inspectorate of Finance and the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority. The conclusions and recommendations resulting from these various exercises form the basis of the roadmap drawn up for the closure of the programme by the end of 2017. Indeed, there are many challenges for the final year of the programme. They relate more specifically to programme strengthening and capitalisation of the budgetised aid modality, capacity building (monitoring & evaluation and institutionalisation) and environment mainstreaming.

SENEGAL



Staff & Programmes/Projects



Disbursements



BASIC HEALTH PROGRAMME II



SEN/027

2013 - 2017

Total Budget: 14,126,000
Disbursed 2016: 3,850,793

Luxembourg Development
Cooperation

VOCATIONAL TRAINING & EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME



SEN/028

2013 - 2017

Total Budget: 21,050,062
Disbursed 2016: 3,891,963

Luxembourg Development
Cooperation

DECENTRALISATION & CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAMME



SEN/029

2013 - 2017

Total Budget: 8,430,095
Disbursed 2016: 1,921,452

Luxembourg Development
Cooperation

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME



SEN/030

2013 - 2017

Total Budget: 8,139,000
Disbursed 2016: 1,673,241

Luxembourg Development
Cooperation

STRENGTHENING EMPLOYABILITY & BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS IN DEPARTURE AREAS



SEN/801

2016 - 2020

Total Budget: 19,000,000
Disbursed 2016: 189,669

European Commission

SENEGAL

Northern Region deploys EMS to manage emergencies

1515, it is the toll-free number that patients, health personnel and populations in the vast areas of Matam, Saint-Louis and Louga have been using since July 2016 to benefit from the services of the national EMS (Emergency Medical Service) branch recently established in the North.

Dr. Ibrahima Bâ, emergency physician at the EMS in Saint-Louis, is on duty with four other state-registered nurses and paramedics to respond to solicitations and calls from the entire area. "We do medical regulation, medical evacuations, interventions of the SOS consultations at home, and medical emergencies in public road accidents. We also do first aid training and medical coverage for large groups of people. This is the spirit of the EMS."

But the specificity of the area is its vast geographic expanse and huge difficulties in the transfer of patients resulting in a high rate of maternal and infant mortality. The EMS of Saint-Louis covers three regions, which constitute one-third of Senegal's territory. Dieynaba Sy is a state-registered nurse and medical regulation officer. She receives calls from health personnel and populations. For her, one of the first roles of the EMS resides in the search of place for the patients: "One patient can leave Tambacounda to be evacuated to Dakar, he goes around hospitals without finding a place or with difficulty. With the EMS, the search for a place is done before the departure of the patient. We are sure that when he leaves a given area, upon his arrival, there is a doctor or a medical team waiting for him, so the medical care is done more quickly and this gives confidence to the patient."

" This experience is already a good start and opens up great prospects for new branches relocated to other regions of Senegal. "

*Dr. Ibrahima Bâ
Emergency physician
at the EMS in St Louis*



For Dr. Bâ, the Senegal-Luxembourg Programme has supported the Ministry of Health and Social Action, particularly the national EMS, from the outset, particularly in the implementation of the reform of the Emergency Reception Services (in French "SAU" = *Services d'Accueil des Urgences*) in the hospitals of Ndoum, Ourossogui and Saint-Louis. "The rehabilitation of the emergency structures, the installation and the equipment of the North branch of the EMS were supported by the programme". In this framework, EMS is a privileged interlocutor of the Programme since it has a supervisory role in all of these processes.

According to Dr. Bâ, one of the palpable effects of EMS's presence in the North for the last six months includes: "the rapid adoption of the tool by the health actors themselves who regularly ask the branch for

evacuations or advice in the medical care of patients. The populations, for their part, adhere more timidly. Following an information campaign carried out to this effect, we received nearly 200,000 calls in six months, it's a good start. We have clear advantages, which include the quality and the promptness of the interventions and especially the low cost of the consultations at home."

The implementation and full functionality of the localised branch of the EMS of Saint-Louis calls for a greater awareness of the actors and the populations to the missions among EMS but above all for a reinforcement of the personnel. Dr. Bâ said: "This experience is already a good start and opens up great prospects for new branches relocated to other regions of Senegal".

BURKINA FASO

185/188



38%



18.11

274,200 km²

59



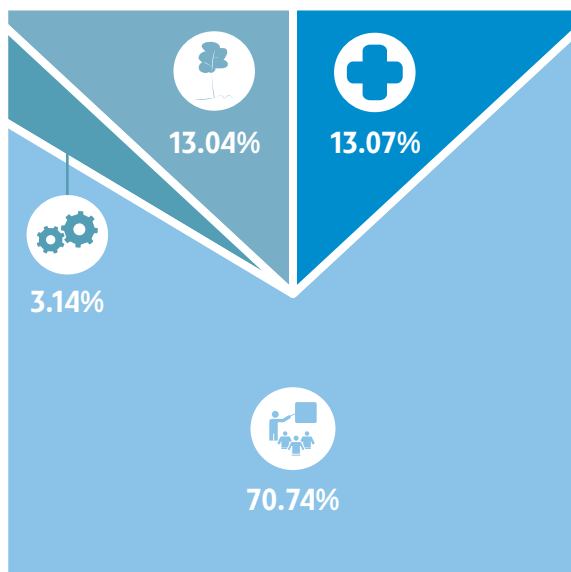
2.9%



0.2



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



Development cooperation between Burkina Faso and Luxembourg is undergoing a transition between two Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICP): the 2nd ICP, officially completed at the end of 2016, through some of its activities will continue beyond this deadline, and the 3rd ICP, programmed and signed in 2016, with projects to be formulated in 2017 and launched towards the end of the year.

The sectors of intervention under the 2nd ICP, which commenced in 2008, include Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), Health, as well as Natural Resource and Livestock Management, Local Development and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The last 'projects' under the 2nd ICP are currently in the closure phase, including the BKF/017 project focused on Azawak breeding and the recovery of degraded land and the BKF/020 blood transfusion project.

In 2016, the BKF/017 project focused on securing recovered land and consolidating the carbon credit

project. The results far exceeded expectations with a recovered area of 8,500 ha, id est a 141% rate as compared to the end-of-project target of 6,000 ha. In the field, there is an improved productivity of the ecosystems and a significant increase of the herbaceous biomass, as the testimony of a resident of Bosseye Etage (Gorom-Gorom) confirms: "The livestock has now enough to eat and we can earn much more money, which allows us to have a better health care and feed ourselves."

The final evaluation of the BKF/020 project highlighted the positive results in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability not only of the project, but of Luxembourg Development Cooperation's continued support to the blood transfusion sector since 2000. An important appointment was the inauguration, in February, of the new Regional Centre of Blood Transfusion in Ouagadougou in the presence of Luxembourg's Minister for Cooperation.

The national implementation 'programmes' under the 2nd ICP, BKF/018 Support to Vocational Training and BKF/019 Support to the Forestry Sector, were more severely impacted by a period of political transition in 2015. Nevertheless, despite slow improvement in 2016, the year was marked by the beginning of the operationalisation of the Environmental Intervention Fund (EIF) supported by the BKF/019 project. Concerning the BKF/018 project, a major effort was made regarding training delivery through the Support for Vocational Training and Literacy Fund and the programme's evaluation, which provided the basic elements for formulating a new joint support programme with the other partners.

The new 3rd ICP, signed in November 2016, is in continuity with the cooperation activities in what concerns "Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)", "Sustainable Management of Natural Resources" and "New Information and

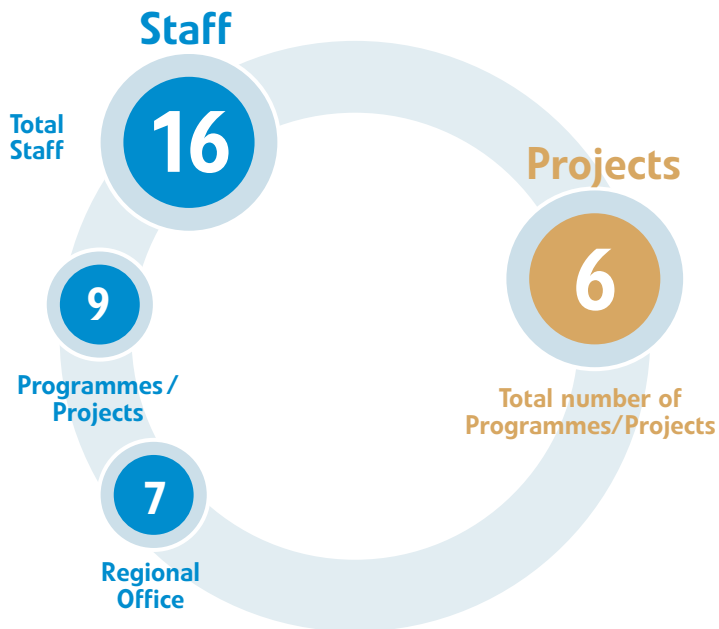


Communication Technologies (NICT)". It is in line with the country's new development strategy; namely, the National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP).

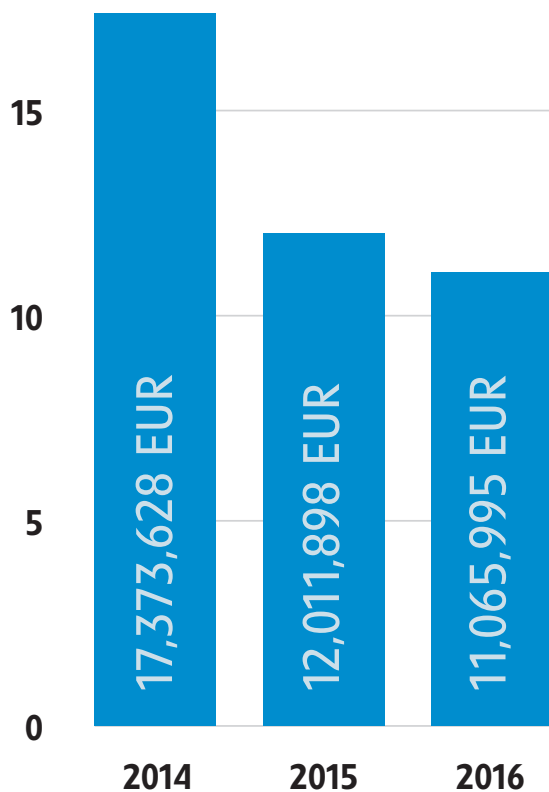
The year ended with the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding regarding Luxembourg's support for ICT development in Burkina Faso, project BKF/021. This agreement, which had been postponed several times, should allow access to electronic communication services in most parts of the country. The project provides for a total budget of 28,487,815 EUR, including a participation of the Government of Luxembourg in the amount of 22,300,000 EUR over a period of 26 months.

2017 will mainly be devoted to the formulation of new support programmes under the 3rd ICP, which will seek to build on the achievements of the previous phases, while aiming at even greater alignment.

BURKINA FASO



Staff &
Programmes/Projects



Disbursements



AZAWAK ZEBU - PASTORAL RESOURCES



BKF/017	2010 - 2016	Total Budget: 6,000,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 431,958	

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET)



BKF/018	2012 - 2017	Total Budget: 10,000,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 5,662,717	

FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SECTOR SUPPORT



BKF/019	2012 - 2017	Total Budget: 11,000,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 1,434,262	

BLOOD TRANSFUSION



BKF/020	2012 - 2016	Total Budget: 7,500,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 1,446,796	

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)



BKF/021	2015 - 2018	Total Budget: 17,603,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 355,555	

BASIC EDUCATION SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME



BKF/022	2013 - 2016	Total Budget: 15,000,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 2,165,107	

BURKINA FASO

Soil restoration and development through carbon credits in the Burkinabe Sahel

Currently, Burkina Faso is experiencing severe land degradation due to successive droughts and human activities. Soil degradation is on the rise, threatening food security of populations and also contributing to climate change. In order to contribute to the fight against desertification and the adverse effects of climate change, project BKF/017 targeted the recovery of degraded lands through natural resource management in the Sahel region.

Through a partnership with two local NGOs, it was possible to restore 8,500 hectares of degraded land in seven communes by mechanically digging micro-basins capable of collecting rainwater. The operations were preceded by a careful identification of the sites in consultation with municipal authorities, technical departments and beneficiaries. 80 villages with about 100,000 inhabitants have benefitted from this process.

Following technical implementation, local populations were then taught appropriate seeding techniques, a process in which women are particularly involved to ensure the production of edible and useful produce. The project also encourages and supports the practice of silvopasture – a mutually-beneficial combination of forestry and grazing of domesticated animals.

In order to ensure sustainability of the restored sites, a natural resource management system was also established. The project therefore supported the development of communal land charters, a tool for reconciling customary law with national law, which strengthened the capacities of village land authorities.

The results show improved productivity of ecosystems and a significant increase in herbaceous biomass. To quote the president of the Touro Village Development Committee, "We are very satisfied. We have fodder, and our livestock remained in place thanks to the

" We are very satisfied. We have fodder, and our livestock stayed in place thanks to the recovery of the land. We did not migrate until the rains came. "

President of the Touro Village Development Committee



recovery of the land. We did not migrate until the rains came. "

To enhance afforestation activities, two carbon credit projects have been developed according to the Vivo Plan (www.planvivo.org) model. This is the first time in the Sahel that an afforestation project has generated carbon credits.

Project BKF/017 has thus made a valuable contribution to the fight against desertification and the protection of biodiversity. Within the framework of the 3rd ICP, it is therefore desirable to maintain support for territorial authorities and the populations for the application of land tenure charters and NGOs for mastering the Plan Vivo process.

NIGER

187/188



19%



19.89

1,267,000 km²

62



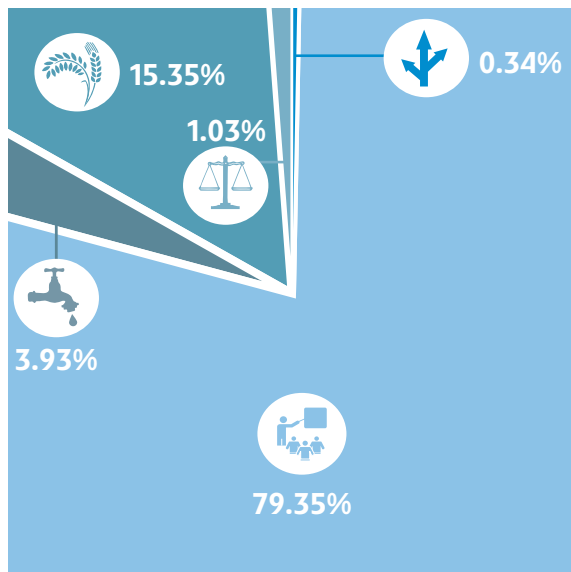
4%



0.1



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



The Republic of Niger is suffering from high population growth, low economic growth as well as severe food and nutrition insecurity. In addition, the security situation is a risk factor for economic and social development in the region. Its geographical location makes it a crossroads for exchange between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. Two-thirds of its area is desert and it belongs to one of the regions most vulnerable to climate change.

With relations dating back to 1987, Niger was one of the first partner countries of Luxembourg Development Cooperation. The previous 2nd Indicative Cooperation Programme (2008 - 2015) amounted to 71 million EUR and covered the Basic Education, Vocational Training, Hydraulics and Integrated Rural Development sectors. The current 3rd ICP covers the period 2016 - 2020 and continues along the same lines with a budget of 67 million EUR appropriated to the same sectors. Nevertheless, the use of common sector funds – jointly - funded by several donors – constitutes an innovative approach

for supporting the different line ministries of Niger more efficiently and enhancing their effectiveness in the implementation of their sector strategies and policies.

In 2016, the 2nd ICP was completed and several important advances were made, notably concerning access to education, water and financing opportunities for farms. As noted in the final evaluation, the number of students enrolled in basic cycles in the Dosso region has increased six-fold, while the drop-out rate for maths and French language has dropped considerably. The qualitative supply of vocational training to improve employability of young people has also increased markedly, reaching more than 6,000 young men and women throughout the national territory.

Simultaneously, 2016 also witnessed the preparation of the new Indicative Cooperation Programme, which was launched on 1 October 2016. In this capacity, the LuxDev Niger team, the national partners and four teams of experts were mobilised between January and May 2016 to formulate the framework for the new interventions. The 3rd ICP aims at contributing to the improvement of living conditions in an increasingly young population marked by widespread unemployment, while emphasizing gender equality, good governance and respect for the environment.

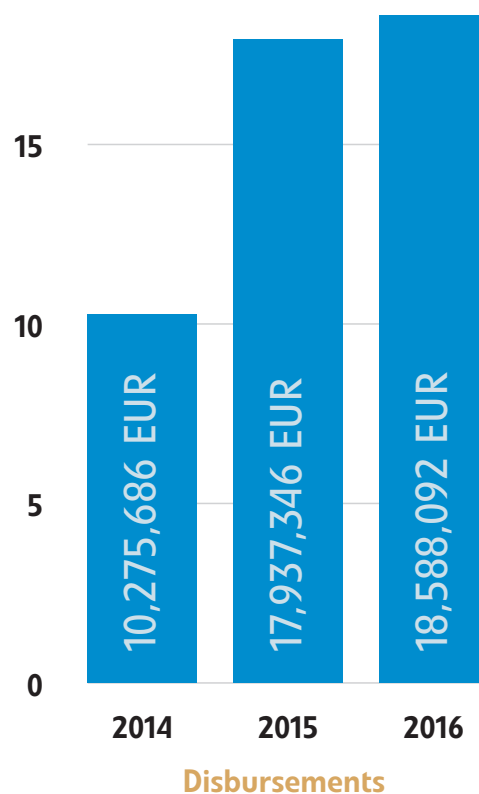
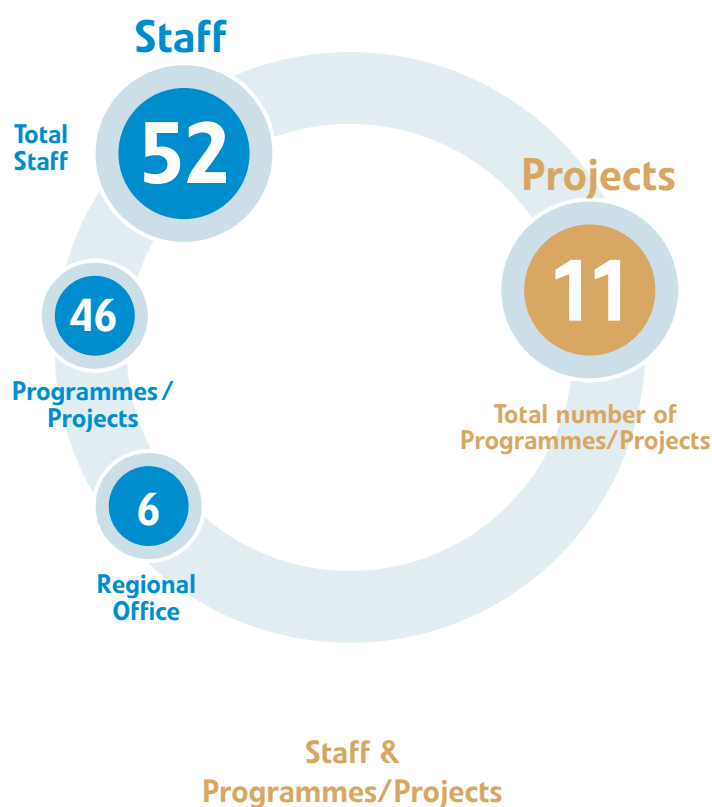
Due to inclusive access to quality education, economically and socially marginalized adults and children now have a chance to escape poverty and become actors in democratic participation, the fight against discrimination and sustainable economic growth. The new support programme for basic education will therefore focus on improving the quality of education and learning support as well as ensuring equitable access to basic education by enhancing school capacities and reintegrating children that dropped out in the school system.



Traditionally, Luxembourg Development Cooperation's areas of operation were geographically concentrated in the Dosso region in the southwest of the country. However, the progressive orientation towards national development programmes (education, vocational training, water and sanitation) in recent years and support for national sector policies have guided the new programmes in education, vocational training and water and sanitation towards a national-level support modality, while operations in the rural development sector remain concentrated at the regional level in Dosso. This programme specifically

aims to increase economic opportunities in the region for young people, notably in areas linked to agriculture. In collaboration with Luxembourg Development Cooperation's other professional integration initiatives in Niger, the programme will also facilitate insertion and productivity of young farmers under age 35 in agricultural professions promising sustained growth. This connection will make it possible to enhance the functional and financial complementarities between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Vocational and Technical Training at national and regional levels.

NIGER



TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET)



NIG/017

2011 - 2016

Total Budget: 24,700,000
Disbursed 2016: 8,039,095

Luxembourg Development Cooperation

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME



NIG/018

2011 - 2016

Total Budget: 12,500,000
Disbursed 2016: 2,514,554

Luxembourg Development Cooperation

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SUPPORT



NIG/019

2011 - 2016

Total Budget: 15,200,000
Disbursed 2016: 3,043,659

Luxembourg Development Cooperation



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME II



NIG/021	2014 - 2017	Total Budget: 1,473,463 Disbursed 2016: -11,520	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME II



NIG/721	2014 - 2017	Total Budget: 2,187,691 Disbursed 2016: 592,351	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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BASIC EDUCATION AND LITERACY



NIG/023	2016 - 2020	Total Budget: 12,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 357,413	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING



NIG/024	2016 - 2020	Total Budget: 18,400,000 Disbursed 2016: 165,381	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



NIG/025	2016 - 2020	Total Budget: 12,400,000 Disbursed 2016: 339,122	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME



NIG/026	2016 - 2020	Total Budget: 12,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 149,533	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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QUALITY OF EDUCATION



NIG/702	2014 - 2018	Total Budget: 10,789,460 Disbursed 2016: 2,613,023	Swiss Development Cooperation & Norwegian Development Cooperation
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YOUTH PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION AND TRAINING



NIG/801	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 6,900,000 Disbursed 2016: 13,459	European Commission
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NIGER

Land certificate guarantees women's access to land

Agriculture is the main activity of rural populations in the Dosso region. Crossing the villages during the winter period, one can observe men, women and young people working in the fields.

Though all members of the family cultivate the fields, their position in relation to land ownership varies significantly. According to a study requested by Luxembourg Development Cooperation, very few women own the land on which they farm, even though according to customary laws in the area, generally based on Islam, they have rights of inheritance.

However, not all women sit idly by and perceive this situation as preordained. This is the case of Mrs Seybou Djamma who lives in the village of Kolgou Zerma.

In her village, it is customary for the woman to cultivate a plot of land lent by her husband, her brother or another landowner of the village to practice market gardening during the off-season. At the beginning of the winter season, the loaned plot is handed over to the owner who takes advantage of the organic fertilizer contributions made by the lender as compensation.

According to Ms Seybou Djamma, this situation is more than precarious, which is why she negotiated with her emigrated husband to donate a 1.5 ha plot on the family field in order to practice market gardening and provide for the needs of the household. Meanwhile, she learned through the local radio stations that a regional support fund (RSF) made available to the Dosso Regional Council by Luxembourg Development Cooperation (PADAD/NIG018) would provide access to subsidised loans from the Nigerian Bank of Agriculture. Thus, the husband's agreement was obtained via telephone before three witnesses: the head of the district, the head of the village and the mayor of the municipality.

“ With the money I am going to earn from selling my market gardening produce, I intend to prepare my daughters’ marriage and ensure a good education for my children given that my husband never came back. This certificate, recognized by everybody, gives me a full guarantee. ”

*Mrs Seybou Djamma
Village of Kolgou Zerma*



The acquisition of a customary ownership certificate issued by the head of the village represented an important step for her in obtaining a loan from the bank. The loan, which was subsidized up to 45% allowed her to enclose the 1.5 ha garden with a fence and protect it from animals, dig two wells, buy a motorised pump and quality seeds.

"With the money I am going to earn from selling my market gardening produce, I intend to prepare my daughters' marriage and ensure a good education for my children given that my husband never came back. This certificate, recognized by everybody, gives me a full guarantee."

CABO VERDE



122/188



89%



0.51

4,033 km²

73



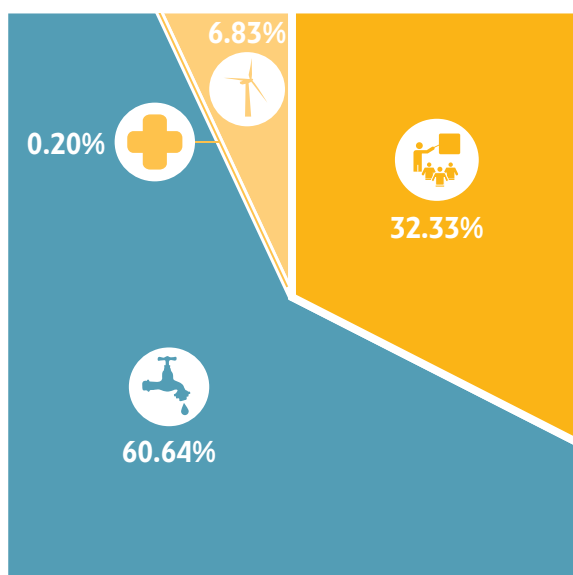
1.3%



0.9



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



Marked by local, national and presidential elections, the transition from the 3rd ICP (2011-2015) to the 4th ICP (2016-2020), and the handover to a new LuxDev representative in Praia, 2016 was a pivotal year in Cabo Verde. The legislative elections on March 20th led to political change and the establishment of a Movement for Democracy (MpD) government for the first time since 2001. The MPD now governs 19 of the archipelago's 22 municipalities. As a result, ministerial powers were redistributed and concentrated, organisational charts were revised and senior administrative officials as well as Management boards of public entities have gradually been renewed.

LuxDev therefore operated in a transient political and administrative environment. Since all of our interventions are based on partnerships with administrations of the relevant sectorial ministries as well as related public entities, achieving results required flexibility and tenacity.

In the water and sanitation sector, LuxDev closed the CVE/078 project (3rd ICP) whose final evaluation showed that it contributed significantly to the implementation of the sectorial reform at the level of the line ministry (MAHOT) the creation, implementation and then strengthening of the National Water and Sanitation Agency (NWSA) as well as capacity development of the municipalities and the inter-municipal operator in Fogo and Brava (Aguabrava). In addition, 717 residential health systems (RHS) were built for the benefit of poor families on the islands of Santiago, Fogo and Brava. The CVE/082 programme (4th ICP) takes over to consolidate the achievements of the sector's reform. In particular, it will allow continued investment in sectorial institutional capacities and energy efficiency. In addition, no fewer than 100 schools will benefit from adequate sanitation facilities.

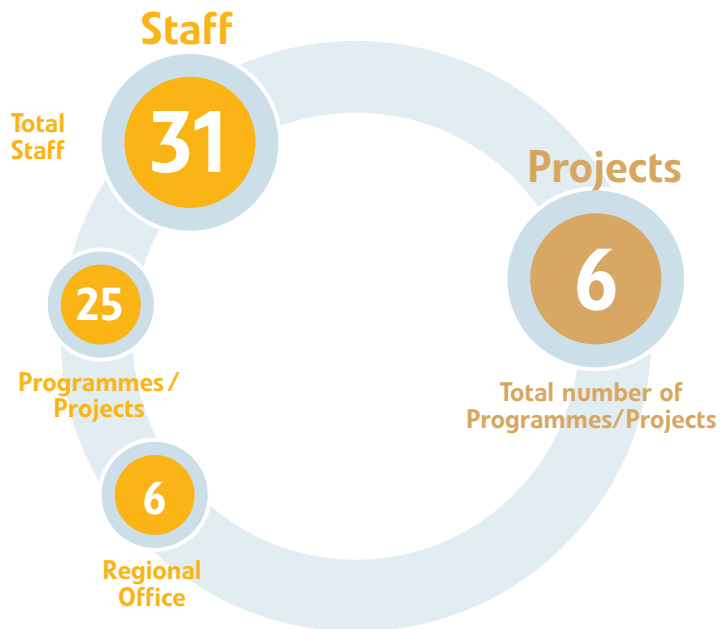
In the vocational training sector, LuxDev closed its programmes (CVE/071 and CVE/077) under the 3rd ICP, which significantly contributed to a paradigm shift in the sector and to the development of skills and human resources in Cabo Verde by making the device evolve towards a training offer focused on labour-market demand. However, this is a complex and long-term process that will be extended with the implementation of the CVE/081 Employment and Employability Programme under the 4th ICP. While the Hospitality and Tourism School (EHTCV) has reached its capacity levels (500 young people trained every year, with an employment rate of more than 75%) its financial independence, including the establishment of a sustainable financial model for the sector remains a challenge. This is particularly the case for the Centre for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance (CERMI). In this respect, a Public Private Partnership (PPP) is being developed with the Luxembourg centres of competence in the areas of technical engineering and assembly to transform CERMI into an Energy Efficiency and



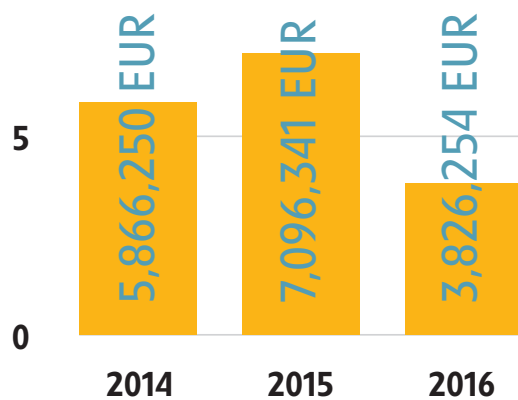
Renewable Energy Competence Centre targeting the Cape Verdean and West African regional markets.

Our Agency seeks to contribute to innovation in the energy sector to help spur the transition towards more renewable energy in the Cape Verdean grid and cheaper and more reliable energy supply for individuals and companies. Since the beginning of 2016, LuxDev has provided technical assistance to the Directorate-General for Energy in order to pilot the requisite preparatory studies, including micro-grids, smart-grids, and sectorial governance).

CABO VERDE



Staff & Programmes/Projects



Disbursements



EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING



CVE/071	2007 - 2016	Total Budget: 17,969,716	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 211,852	

EDUCATION SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAMME



CVE/077	2013 - 2016	Total Budget: 2,575,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 471,813	

ACTION PLAN FOR INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



CVE/078	2012 - 2016	Total Budget: 12,320,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 2,085,055	

EMPLOYEMENT AND EMPLOYABILITY



CVE/081	2016 - 2020	Total Budget: 10,000,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 543,931	

WATER AND SANITATION



CVE/082	2016 - 2020	Total Budget: 5,150,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 235,839	

RENEWABLE ENERGY



CVE/083	Formulation	Total Budget: 4,500,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 261,315	

CABO VERDE

WASHing up with infrastructure, culture and knowledge

Cabo Verde's efforts to ensure a direct relationship between economic development and quality of life led to a particular emphasis on environmental protection and public health as essential elements of sustainable growth. Indeed, "sanitation remains one of the Achilles heels of the country's economic competitiveness" reveals Antero Veiga, former Minister of the Environment. He notes that investing in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector is not only a national guarantee of water security or the promotion of agro-business, it is also an investment in capacity building in order to stimulate the economy. Inefficiencies in water distribution and management, for example, are part of the poverty cycle, particularly in rural and remote communities.

The household sanitation schemes, set up by the CVE/078 Project, address the socioeconomic and environmental problems of these communities. Teresa Correia explains that the water recovery system of her bathroom has allowed her to conserve more water to water her banana fields, her main source of income. As a woman, Nídia Maria Tavares had previously, in the absence of toilets, been both ashamed and afraid to go about her business on the street. Now it is no longer necessary since she has a bathroom. Family hygiene has also improved markedly.

However, in Cabo Verde, infrastructure is not enough to address water and sanitation problems. Rather, a corresponding change of mentality must take place in order to fight against poor hygiene and water use practices. The PromoSan model of the CVE/078 Project follows this approach and seeks to raise awareness in the communities at each installation of bathroom and sanitary.

!! Through the educational theatre initiative, implemented by LuxDev via the Theatre Caravan, children become vectors of change.

The 'bathroom rap' began: "*Hyo! Hyo! Rappers, tema di oji ê: Kazas di banhu!*" - Let's talk about bathrooms! !!



At the national launch of the PromoSan campaign, the Prime Minister stressed the important role of children in changing attitudes and practices within their families and communities. Through an educational theatre initiative, implemented by LuxDev via the Theatre Caravan, children become vectors of change.

Theatre is a way for them to learn to share their ideas and express their feelings in a playful way. During a performance for World Toilet Day, for example, 'the bathroom rap' performed in front of a group of children of the Cutelo Branco School in São Domingos began: "*Hyo! Hyo! Rappers, tema di oji ê: Kazas di banhu !*" Let's talk about bathrooms!

Through the PromoSan campaign Cabo Verdeans increasingly recognise that the lack of hygiene is as much a cultural problem as a problem of living conditions. Indeed, many families do not use the bathroom, even if they have one. Participatory information, education and communication activities help raise awareness among project beneficiaries. However, LuxDev sought to deliver a more poignant

message via the campaign: "*Nu Uza Kaza di banhu e txeu inportanti pa konbati infermidadi*" – we use bathrooms to combat disease.

Manuela, an activist engaged in promoting health and sanitation in the municipality of São Domingos, is pleased with the impact of the awareness campaigns on behavioural change. She assures that, today, "the families really improve their sanitary conditions" and "realise that hygiene is not a luxury".

Promoting good hygiene and use of water among 4,722 students will have a significant impact on the behaviour of many communities and their attitudes towards environment and health. But as we teach the children, we go step by step: step 1 we go into the bathroom, step 2 we sit on the toilet... we leave it to the children to explain the rest to their family!

The ultimate message appears to have come across clearly: "*Pa vida kontinua agu é fundamental. Má tanbé ê inportanti sabi reutiliza*" - Water is vital for life. But we must know how to reuse it.

LAOS

138/188



80%



6.80

236,800 km²

66



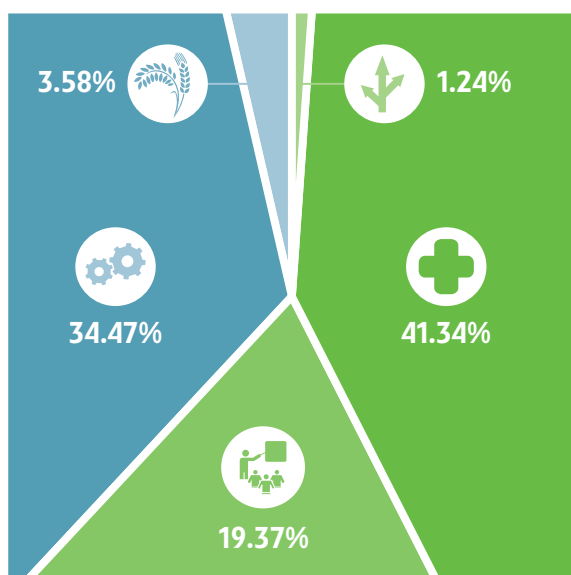
1.7%



0.3



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



The Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), a lower-middle income country, is one of the fastest growing economies in the East Asia and Pacific region. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth averaged 7% over the last decade, with increasing use of the country's natural resources – mostly water, minerals and forests – contributing to one-third of output growth. Construction and services also expanded as natural resource income spread to the rest of the economy. Growing regional integration boosted tourism and attracted foreign investment. Growth contributed to lowering the number of people under the poverty line. However, poverty reduction has taken place at a slower pace compared to some regional peers. In addition, the macroeconomic environment remains challenging, reflecting both domestic and increasingly external risks, and requires careful management.

The fourth Indicative Cooperation Programme between Luxembourg and Laos is aligned to the Lao PDR's 8th National Socio-Economic Development

Plan, and covers the years 2016-2020, in the following sectors:

- Health systems development;
- Tourism and hospitality skills development;
- Rural development and local governance; and
- Legal sector (reform) and national-level governance.

After founding the Lao National Institute for Tourism and Hospitality (LANITH), an internationally recognised model for tourism and hospitality education under the auspices of a recent project, LuxDev is now implementing a tourism support programme, co-financed by Switzerland, Luxembourg and Laos. This programme, oriented towards disadvantaged demographics, will enhance training capacities on a national scale, which will improve the skills of thousands of young women and men and thus enable them to more easily access the workforce.

The health programme continues to streamline needs as well as transfer experience and knowledge in order to enhance the quality of healthcare in the three provinces of Vientiane, Bolikhamxay and Khammouane. The programme supports the Ministry of Health's structural and institutional reforms at national, provincial and local levels for a more effective and efficient implementation of health policies. Based on the partnership between all stakeholders, Luxembourg has recently increased its technical and financial support to the human resource health development plan.

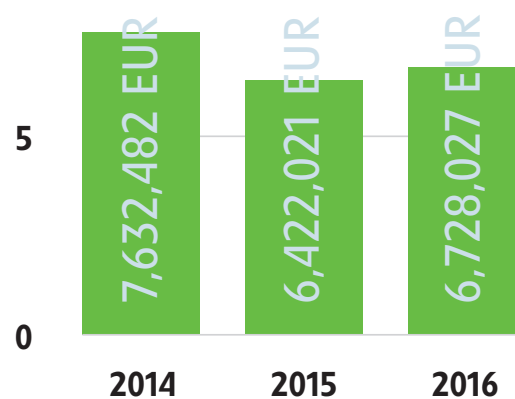
In the local development sector, the achievements of LuxDev's actions in the province of Bolikhamxay led the governments of Luxembourg and Lao PDR to envisage scaling up to four provinces (Bokeo, Vientiane, Bolikhamxay and Khammouane). The new programme was conceived in 2016 and expected to begin implementing Village Development Funds in early 2017 according to models piloted under



the previous support projects in Bolikhamxay and Khammouane.

In the legal sector, both governments agreed to pursue efforts aiming at a safer legal environment and facilitate access to justice through improved legal education and training.

LAOS



TOURISM



LAO/020

2008 - 2016

Total Budget: 7,500,000
Disbursed 2016: 888,406

Luxembourg Development Cooperation

BOLIKHAMXAY LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT & GOVERNANCE



LAO/021

2009 - 2016

Total Budget: 7,600,000
Disbursed 2016: 543,186

Luxembourg Development Cooperation

KHAMMOUANE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KHALODEP)



LAO/024

2014 - 2021

Total Budget: 5,000,000
Disbursed 2016: 1,686,780

Luxembourg Development Cooperation



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - SOUM SON SEUN JAI PROGRAMME (IFAD)



LAO/026	2012 - 2017	Total Budget: 1,850,000 Disbursed 2016: 241,124	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME - PHASE II



LAO/027	2014 - 2021	Total Budget: 20,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 2,781,297	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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MPI CAPACITY STRENGTHENING



LAO/028	2014 - 2017	Total Budget: 800,000 Disbursed 2016: 83,310	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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SKILLS FOR TOURISM



LAO/029	2016 - 2021	Total Budget: 7,500,000 Disbursed 2016: 177,559	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



LAO/030	2016 - 2021	Total Budget: 14,650,000 Disbursed 2016: 89,183	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING SUPPORT PROGRAMME



LAO/031	Formulation	Total Budget: 5,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 53,639	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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SKILLS FOR TOURISM



LAO/729	Formulation	Total Budget: 7,500,000 Disbursed 2016: 177,559	Swiss Government
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LAOS

The Bolikhamxay Livelihood Improvement and Governance Project

Since 2010, project LAO/021 supported poverty reduction in marginalized upland areas in central Laos. Work focussed on the three poorest districts of Bolikhamxay Province, particularly 60 villages where, at the start of the project, two-thirds of people were living on less than 0.60 EUR per day. Owing to the severe level of poverty, the project took a stringent poverty focus through geographical targeting, pro-poor intervention, participatory methods, and allocating most of the budget directly at village level.

After six years, practical achievements include 396 community projects carried out through village development funds; 46 community-owned credit schemes; 78 schools; water supply systems and other constructions; as well as training and awareness raising campaigns in 90 villages. Furthermore, about 100 governance strengthening activities were supported throughout the province, including capacity development, information systems, statistical surveys, updated maps, and public services in health, education, and agriculture. The combined efforts improved access to education, clean water, sanitation and markets, and increased incomes through credit schemes and agricultural services. Consequently, the number of officially poor target villages dropped from 60 in 2010 to only three villages in 2016.

Apart from the tangible development results, the project fostered local democracy, participation and empowerment by moving much of the decisions and fund control to the villages. Furthermore, governance at province, district and village level was strengthened through practical alignment with official policies, plans, procedures, and decentralisation strategies.

The project will officially end in December 2016, but the LAO/021 approach will be continued in a new five-year Luxembourg-funded local development

“About 100 governance strengthening activities were supported throughout the province, including capacity development, information systems, statistical surveys, updated maps, and public services in health, education, and agriculture.”



programme, covering four provinces (including Bolikhamxay) and at least 200 villages. This will consolidate and build on what has already been achieved in the current target villages; expand the practical benefits to new areas; and help embed the agreed principles and methods within the Lao governance system. Institutionalisation will be

further promoted through practical collaboration with other projects and networks, policy dialogue, and participation in sector working groups and similar forums. Moreover, the LAO/021 approach is now being adopted by other development projects in Laos, extending the impact beyond the original target areas and institutions.

MYANMAR

145/188



93%



53.89

676,578 km²

66



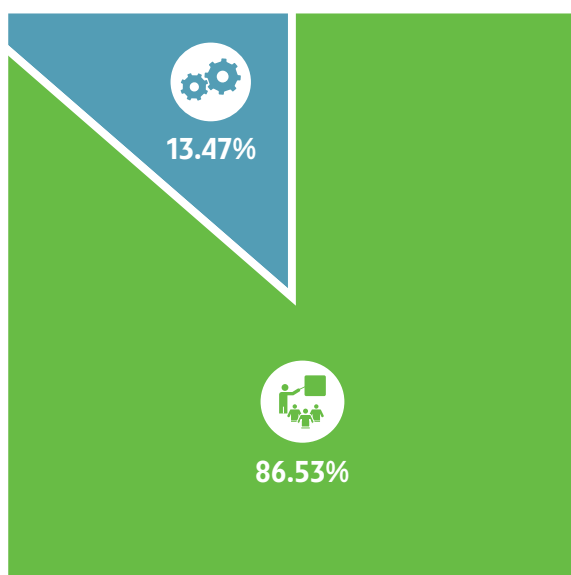
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0.2



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector

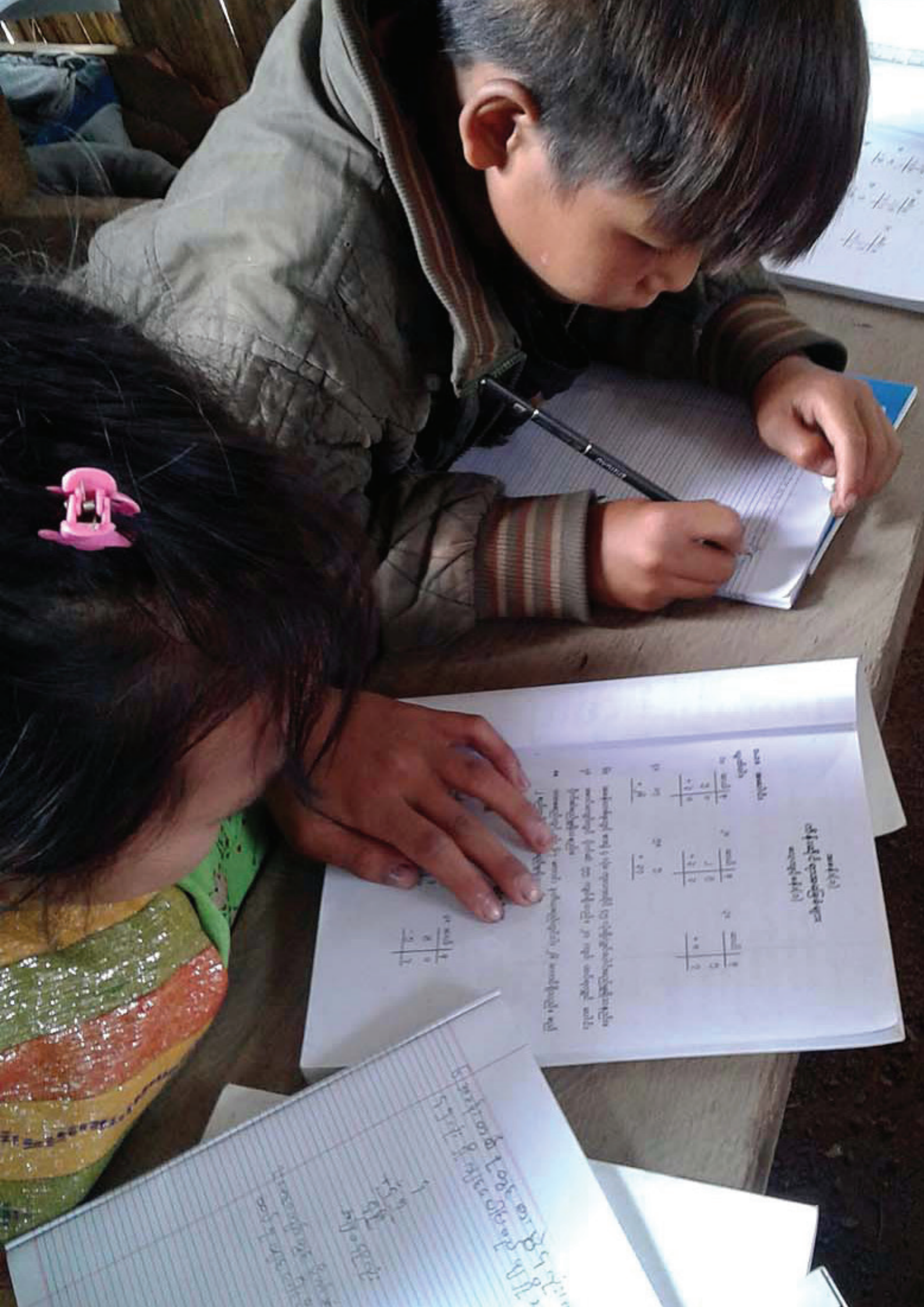


In 2016, Myanmar came to be ruled by a democratically elected government for the first time. The National League for Democracy, led by Aung San Suu Kyi, won the elections. In March, the new president Htin Kyaw was sworn in and soon afterwards new ministers took over their posts in a reformed cabinet. The change has brought about significant economic benefits, as the burdensome sanctions were lifted to encourage new investments and growth in trade.

Since economic and political stability is a prerequisite for tourism development, Myanmar has experienced a significant rise in tourists since the opening, with nearly 5 million arrivals counted in 2016. The tourism industry is thriving and thus the implementation of LuxDev's first bilateral cooperation project in the Hospitality and Tourism sector in support of the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism remains a very

relevant endeavour that has already demonstrated a significant impact on 500 trained staff.

Another very promising sector that LuxDev seeks future engagement in is local development. Accordingly, a second bilateral intervention in the Eastern Shan State was formulated over the course of the year. The support project aims at improving the means and resources for legal livelihood activities of local communities. Since development prospers with cooperation and interdependence, the project will first and foremost involve and serve villagers who need more food, water, electricity, mobility and communications – all requiring consistent cooperation and interdependence – to be gradually formalised in committees at township, tract, village and community levels.



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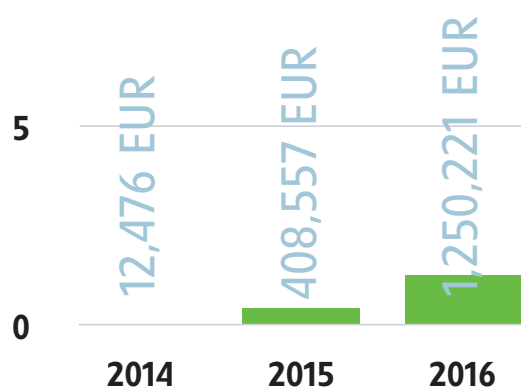
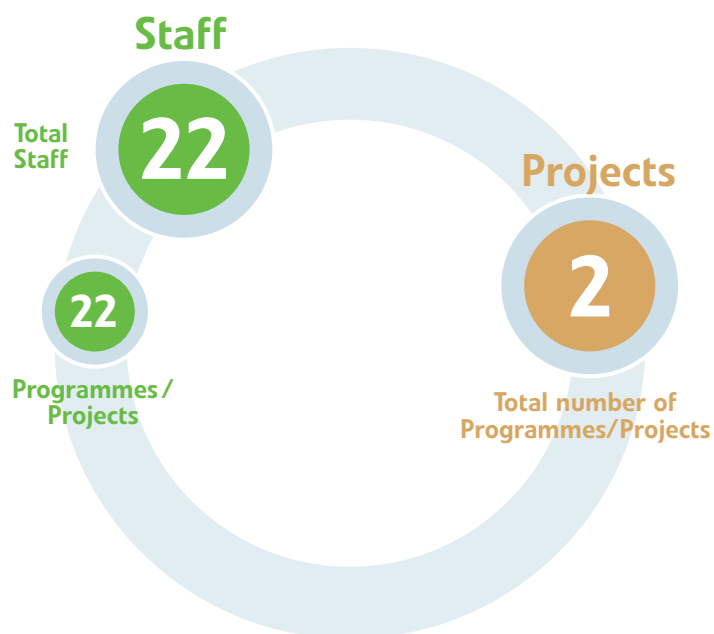
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MYANMAR





TOURISM SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT



MYA/001

2015 - 2020

Total Budget: 5,000,000
Disbursed 2016: 1,081,877

Luxembourg Development
Cooperation

EASTERN SHAN STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



MYA/002

Formulation

Total Budget: 10,000,000
Disbursed 2016: 168,344

Luxembourg Development
Cooperation



VIETNAM

115/188



95%



91.70

331,210 km²

76



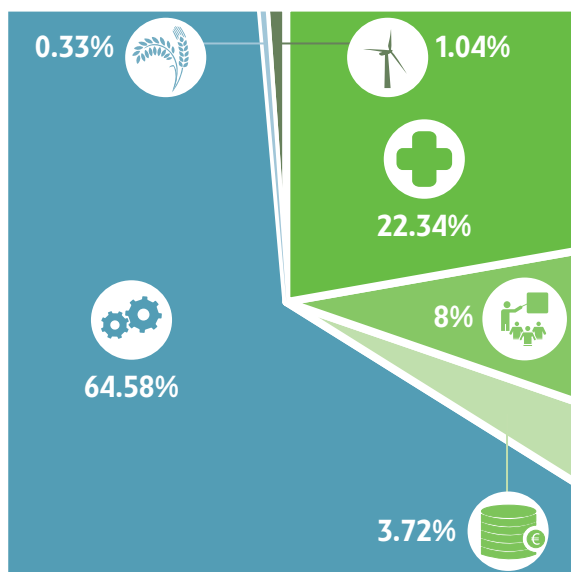
1.1%



1.7



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



After 23 years of bilateral aid to support the development of Vietnam, the Luxembourg Government ventured into new areas of cooperation with the Government of Vietnam. 2016 marked the identification of a more focused collaboration between the two countries via support to

- Vietnam's Green Growth Strategy;
- Scientific research in the health sector; and
- Finance sector.

LuxDev was instrumental in the planning of two future interventions in support of Vietnam's Green Growth Strategy in Thua Thien Hué province. One project will target mitigation with regards to energy efficient public lighting and the other will further strengthen adaptation to the effects of climate change, including disaster risk reduction.

In the framework of the third and last Indicative Cooperation Programme (2011-2015), three projects are still ongoing and a further two projects were launched over the course of 2016. LuxDev embarked on these two final projects with the inauguration of

the support to "Capacity Development in the Financial Sector" (VIE/032) and the second phase of the "Bac Kan Vocational and Educational Training College" (VIE/034). In regards to the former, the financial sector will surely open new opportunities beyond the bilateral development aid framework in Vietnam-Luxembourg relations and LuxDev will remain a trusted partner of the Luxembourg Government to facilitate cooperation in this respect.

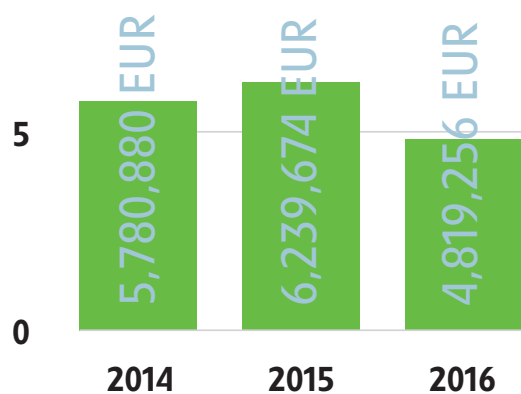
Since most of the development cooperation projects are rapidly nearing completion and entering their final years of implementation, taking stock of lessons learnt and sharing our experiences within the region and with peers is of utmost importance to LuxDev. In view of the enhanced engagement in Laos and Myanmar, LuxDev will not only apply the wisdom gained over the course of the last 23 years but will also actively engage in strengthening regional collaboration between the three countries. In Vietnam, LuxDev has a trusted partner willing to share its developmental successes with its neighbours.



VIETNAM



Staff & Programmes/Projects



Disbursements



FINANCIAL SECTOR CAPACITY BUILDING



VIE/032	2014 - 2018	Total Budget: 3,860,000 Disbursed 2016: 179,139	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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CLIMATE ADAPTED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT & INNOVATION PROJECT



VIE/033	2013 - 2017	Total Budget: 8,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 1,543,690	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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BAC KAN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION & TRAINING - PHASE II



VIE/034	2015 - 2018	Total Budget: 2,400,000 Disbursed 2016: 357,601	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-IFAD TAM NONG SUPPORT PROJECT



VIE/035	2014 - 2017	Total Budget: 2,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 573,696	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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IRRIGATION IN CAO BANG - WISE USE OF WATER & AGRICULTURE



VIE/036	2014 - 2020	Total Budget: 5,500,000 Disbursed 2016: 994,822	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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VIETNAM LUNG PATHOLOGY PROJECT



VIE/037	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 1,500,000 Disbursed 2016: 947,658	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
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CLIMATE ADAPTED GREEN GROWTH IN THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE



VIE/401	Formulation	Total Budget: 2,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 50,028	Ministry for Sustainable Development and Infrastructures
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CLIMATE ADAPTED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT & INNOVATION PROJECT



VIE/433	Formulation	Total Budget: 2,000,000 Disbursed 2016: -	Ministry for Sustainable Development and Infrastructures
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VIETNAM

Protecting fisheries in the face of climate change through innovative adaptation

VIE/033 is being implemented in 29 poor municipalities in the coastal and lagoon area of Hue province in Vietnam, where around 400,000 people are facing increasing challenges related to climate change. The project works with communities, local government and civil society on helping households increase their awareness, capabilities and resilience to strengthen and protect their livelihoods.

One major focus area of the project is the conservation of the 22,000-hectare Tam Giang lagoon – a unique natural resource that supports the livelihoods of thousands of households. In line with the Government of Vietnam's policies and programmes for decentralisation and co-management, the project has supported the community-based Fishery Association and relevant local government agencies to develop a well-functioning co-management model for the lagoon.

In addition to strengthening the organisational and management capacity of the fishery association's various groups, major focal areas include strengthening environmental awareness, knowledge resources and technical capacities of these groups, communities and local government in order to protect the lagoon for the common good.

Specific project activities have focused on participatory formulation of local fishing regulations, the expansion of community-managed Fishery Conservation Zones, more environmentally-friendly fishing practices, strengthened capacities to protect spawning grounds, and the proliferation of adaptive species. Communities and authorities were also given tools, for example patrol boats and water testing equipment, to enforce regulations and monitor results.

Data generated by a comprehensive monitoring system indicates that fishery associations work more

“ The project works with communities, local government and civil society on helping households to increase their awareness, capabilities and resilience to strengthen and protect their livelihoods. ”



effectively, that households increasingly follow rules and respect boundaries, that some aquatic resources and species are being restored, and that the quality of the lagoon water in sample sites is improving. Since the VIE/033 baseline survey in 2014, the area earmarked by the government as a Fishery Conservation Zone has increased by nearly 80%, to 567 hectares, and in September 2016 the province issued a decree formally approving regulations for

fishery exploitation and management in the entire lagoon area.

The recently completed mid-term review of VIE/033 highlighted the Fishery Association, the project activities, and the establishment of Fishery Conservation Zones as key contributions and critical for the conservation and management of the Tam Giang lagoon.

NICARAGUA

124/188



83%



6.08

130,370 km²

75



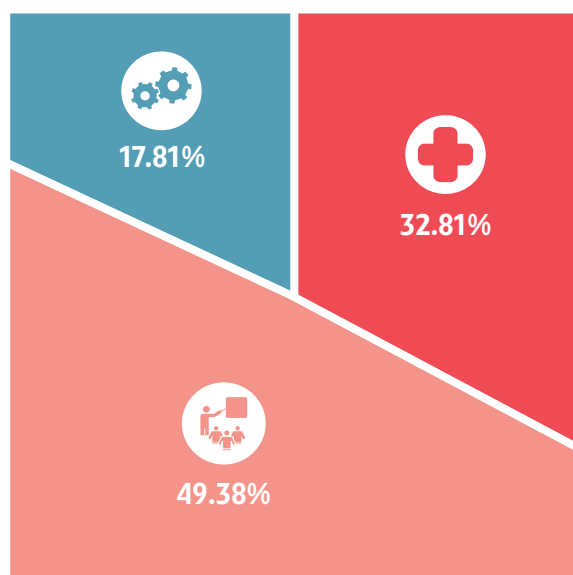
1.1%



0.8



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



Luxembourg Development Cooperation intervenes in three sectors in Nicaragua: Health, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and local development through tourism. The current Indicative Cooperation Programme (3rd ICP) was extended in 2015 for a period of three years (2015-2017). 2016 saw the beginning of implementation phases for several new operations formulated in 2015, while a further project in the tourism sector is set to start in 2017. All project formulations were based on the results-based management approach, which the Agency began implementing in 2015.

In addition to Luxembourg bilateral funding, LuxDev also implemented a project delegated by the European Union in the local development and tourism sector, the Colonial and Volcanoes' Road, whose activities ended in June 2016.

Following the 2015 formulation process, operations in the vocational training sector took on a new dimension, with a 133% increase in the budget compared to initial funding levels. In addition to hospitality and tourism, which were the two areas where Luxembourg support was historically concentrated, the project now encompasses the

industrial sector: mechanics, welding, electricity and electronics. The project is conceived as a multidimensional institutional reinforcement to the National Technological Institute (INATEC) in order to improve employability of its alumni. The project operates both centrally and in four vocational training centres. At central level, the project's technical assistance significantly contributed to the establishment of the National Centre for Teachers and Instructors' Training in 2016. The project also provides specialised technical assistance at three training centres in the industrial sector in order to improve content, teaching methods and organisation. This support is complemented by assistance to the ISO 9001 certification of 14 training centres and the Directorate-General of Vocational Training of INATEC. The construction of the "Casa Luxemburgo" hotel-school in Pochomil continued in 2016. With this establishment, INATEC will have a training hotel for students of the National School of Hospitality, which is expected to open its doors in the second quarter of 2017.

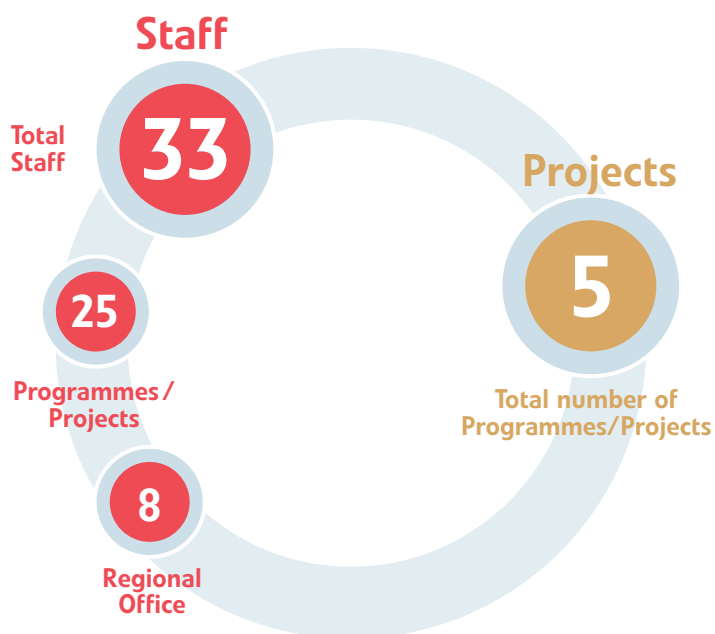
In the health sector, the main activities of the new project started in the second half of 2016. The project supports the Ministry of Health (MINSa) in two areas:

- Improving the quality and coverage of health services for inhabitants of ten municipalities in the Matagalpa and Jinotega departments in the north of the country; and
- Improved access to safe transfusion therapy in a number of public hospitals.

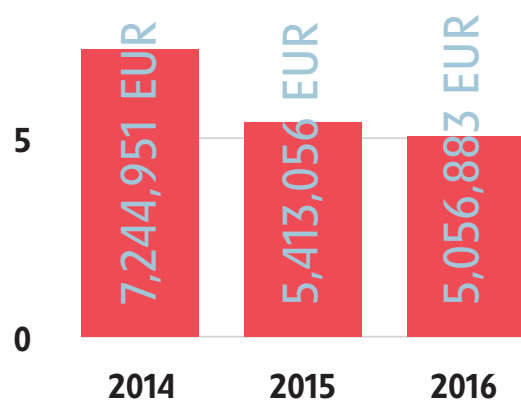
This project is mostly carried out directly by MINSa through a delegation agreement. LuxDev strengthens the health services' capacities of the two departments by providing them with technical assistance for planning and monitoring activities and implementing results-based management. At the same time, the Agency manages construction and procurement of equipment for a hospital in El Cuá, replacing the current facility fraught by inadequate service capacity and frequent failure to comply with prevailing norms.



NICARAGUA



Staff & Programmes/Projects



Disbursements



THE COFFEE ROUTE - PHASE II



NIC/024	2011 - 2016	Total Budget: 6,136,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: -597	

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN HOSPITALITY & TOURISM



NIC/026	2014 - 2017	Total Budget: 10,500,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 2,552,701	

HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME



NIC/027	2016 - 2018	Total Budget: 7,276,252	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 1,651,513	

TOURISM SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME



NIC/028	Formulation	Total Budget: 3,875,147	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 103,477	

COLONIAL & VOLCANOES ROUTE



NIC/824	2012 - 2016	Total Budget: 6,880,000	European Commission
		Disbursed 2016: 797,834	

NICARAGUA

Colonial & Volcanoes Route



Two years ago, Yanira Campo, a resident of Villa El Carmen, did not think that she could generate income for herself and her family through her knowledge of the history of her community. Now she is one of 20 local tour guides trained by the project and certified by INTUR.

From 2012 to 2016, LuxDev implemented the Colonial and Volcanoes Route Tourism project in the framework of delegated development cooperation financed by the European Union. This project, which promotes local development through tourism, operated in five departments of Nicaragua. A grant programme allowed the financing of 19 community projects, including the Quelantaro project.

Quelantaro is a 70 ha private forest reserve located in Villa El Carmen, 46 km from Managua. The reserve, of which 80% is an environmental conservation area, provides visitors with food services, accommodation, walking tours and bird watching. It also has a school farm and offers environmental training. Its main objective is to promote sustainable local tourism development, with a focus on empowering women and actively engaging young people.

Ofélia Gaitan, the coordinator of the Quelantaro project, said that 224 inhabitants, 60% of whom were women and 70% young people, representing 14 rural communities, benefited from the project. By strengthening the Quelantaro-Playas Virgenes tourist circuit, local micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises were better positioned and became more visible, thus attracting more customers.

Professor Marisol López, Deputy Mayor of Villa El Carmen, said that with the support of the Colonial and Volcanoes' Road, the municipality worked with local private companies and the Quelantaro reserve. The Municipal Tourism Cabinet, the consultative body coordinating activities between the public and

"The main objective is to promote sustainable local tourism development, with a focus on empowering women and engaging young people actively."



the private sector, was empowered to effectively fulfil its role. The project supported seven small local businesses in their economic development and permitted 12 straw huts to be built on San Diego beach. The seven companies are involved in catering, artisanry and tourist management. Villa El Carmen has several beaches where sea turtles come to breed, forest reserves and two archaeological sites, El Danto and Rio Lodoso, where one can find petroglyphs dating back to 800 BC.

EL SALVADOR

117/188

(IDH)

88%

(abc)

6.13

(people)

21,041 km²(km²)

73

(people)

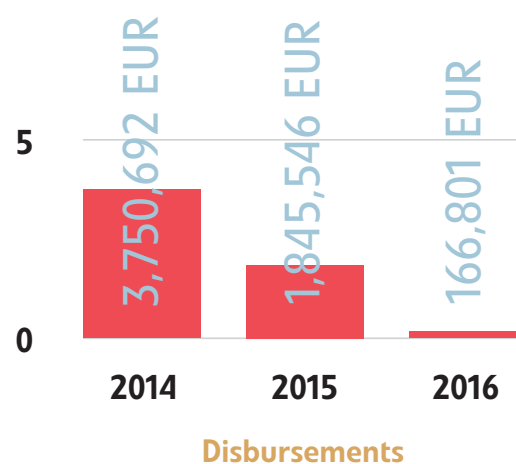
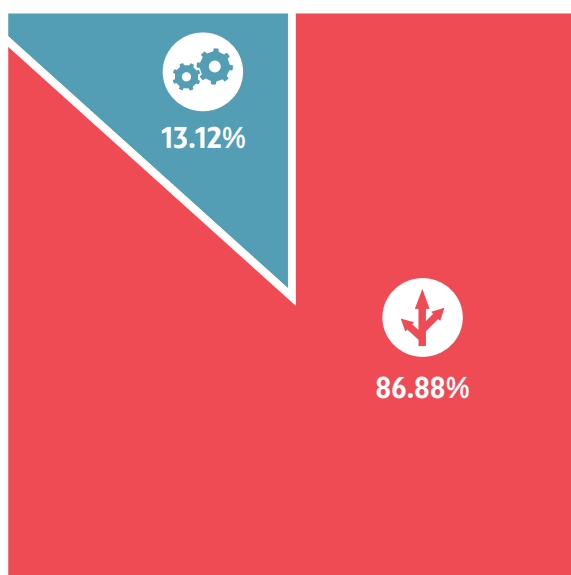
0.3%

(people)

1

(CO₂)

Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector

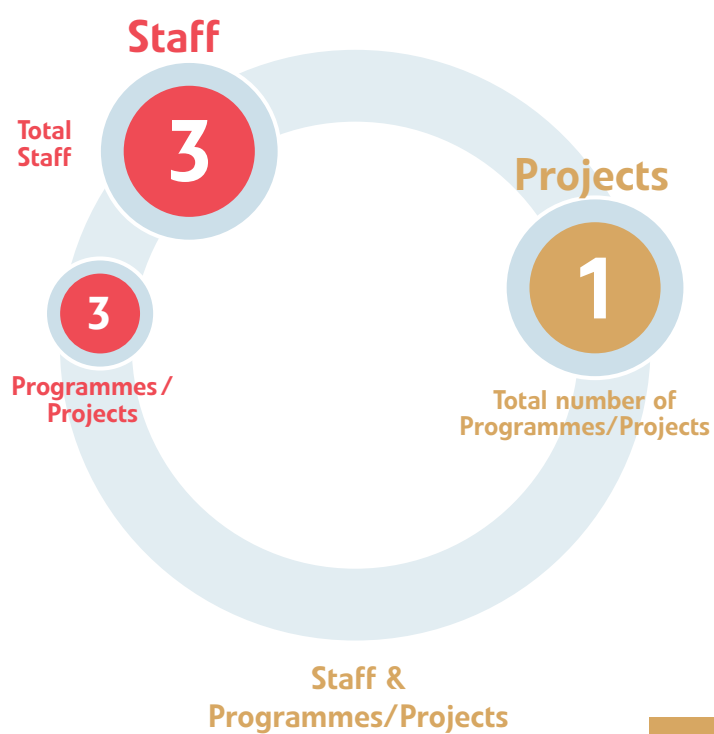



The development cooperation mechanism with El Salvador was modified in 2016: Three projects financed by Luxembourg Development Cooperation are now implemented directly by the national counterpart. The Agency manages a programme monitoring the three projects, though without direct operational responsibility since the funds are transferred directly from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs to partner institutions in El Salvador.

The first project is a contribution to the Common Fund Support Programme, which contributes to financing the Salvadorean Government's social policies. The European Union and Spain also contribute to this fund managed by the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency of El Salvador. 2016 was devoted to the preparation of new governance mechanisms for the fund with the participation of the public institutions responsible for the social activities, in consultation with civil society representatives. Luxembourg Development Cooperation has emphasised the need to include all technical assistance inputs in a strategic plan for national capacity strengthening.

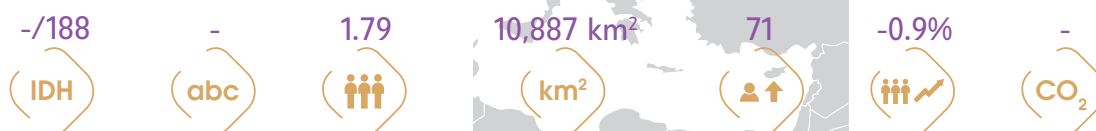
The second project concerns the Fund Contributing to Civil Society Initiatives implemented by the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) of the Salvadorean Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is the second phase of the Civil Society Support Project, which had previously produced excellent results by bringing together and fostering better dialogue between government institutions and civil society. In 2016, Luxembourg Development Cooperation monitored the public tendering process and ensured transparency in funding awards.

The third project concerns the Salvadorian South-South and Triangular Cooperation Fund, also implemented by the DGDC. This fund is financed by the remainder of the SVD/023 project's budget and finances both the supply and demand for South-South cooperation in El Salvador. This allows for an exchange of experiences and best practices between the countries. El Salvador is particularly focused on effective development cooperation management.

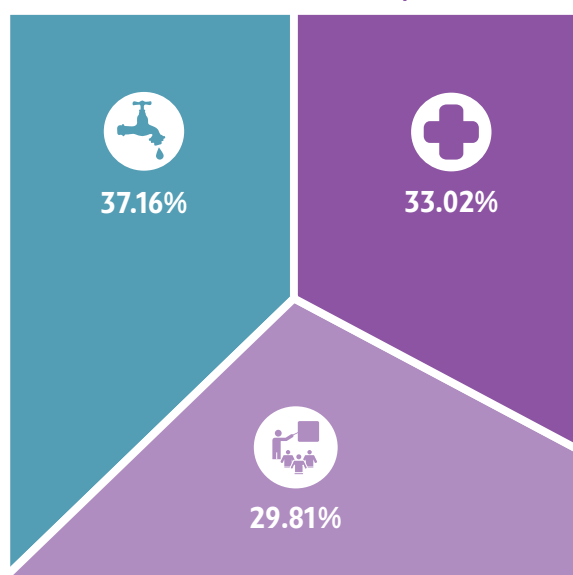


 SUPPORT & MONITORING PROJECT		
SVD/024	2016 - 2019	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
Total Budget:	800,000	
Disbursed 2016:	143,955	

KOSOVO



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



After more than 15 years of operations in the Balkans, today Kosovo is the only remaining beneficiary country of Luxembourg Development Cooperation in the region. On April 23rd 2013, a first Joint Commission between Luxembourg and Kosovo was held, on the sidelines of which a General Cooperation Agreement was signed, setting the framework for development cooperation between the two countries for the years 2013-2016. The bilateral interventions implemented by LuxDev within the framework of this agreement focused on the sectors of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), Health as well as Water and Sanitation.

The Support to the Vocational Training Reform project supports the Kosovo Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) in its efforts to modernise the education system through reforms in the field of professional insertion and vocational training. The project focuses on setting up two Competence

Centres – or vocational training centres – one for the paramedical sectors in Ferizaj, the other for the economy and tourism in Prizren. After overseeing the construction and equipping of these two centres, LuxDev – together with the MEST – attempted to redefine the training options, develop the curricula, train the teachers and advise policymakers in their reflections on how to initiate management reforms of the Centres so as to, on the one hand, promote their financial autonomy and, on the other, develop their links with companies. This project is projected to be completed by December 2017.

Since 2003, Luxembourg has been the principal donor in the health sector. After completing two successive projects in partnership with the Ministry of Health, a new intervention was launched in January 2016. This new initiative, called the Health Sector Support Program in Kosovo, builds on previous achievements and aims to support the implementation of the health sector reform, strengthen management capacities within the Ministry of Health and various health institutions as well as establish new funding mechanisms. Over the past year, LuxDev has mainly supported the Ministry of Health in

- Redefining its sector strategy 2017-2021 (strategy adopted in December 2016);
- Developing an action plan in line with this strategy; and
- Developing a monitoring system.

In addition, the project has continued its efforts to develop the Health Information System at pilot sites in the country, which should be extended to the whole country by the Ministry of Health. The government reform plans have gradually encouraged other donors to lend their support to the sector, including the World Bank and Swiss Development Cooperation, which, like Luxembourg Development Cooperation, supports institutional strengthening at the Ministry of Health so as to enable it to carry out the reform.

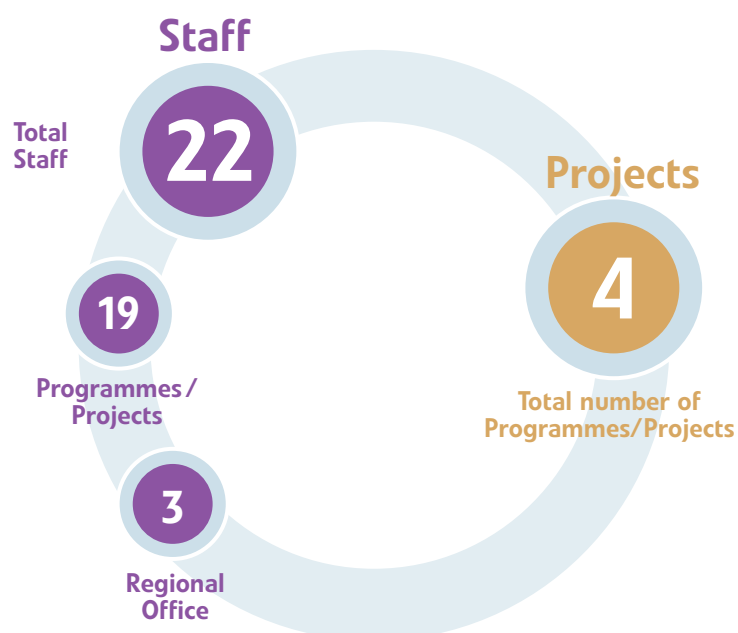


The project to supporting the water and sanitation sector in the Mitrovica region aims to rehabilitate the region's hydraulic network. Coupled with technical assistance to the Regional Water Supply Company in order to improve the management of this structure, numerous infrastructure works were carried out in the municipalities of Mitrovica South, Vushtrii and Skenderaj in 2016. The project also helped set up a monitoring system and trained the company's staff to use this system, whose aim is to ensure the monitoring of its performance.

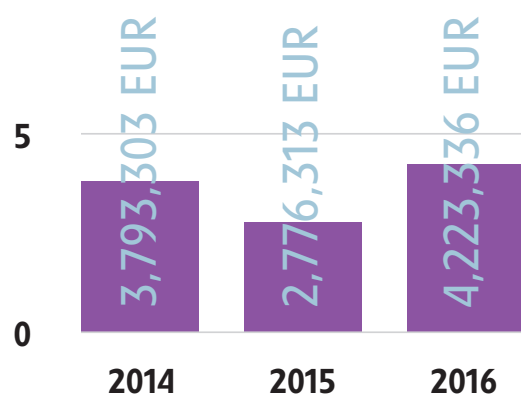


On the 24th of October 2016, a new Cooperation Agreement was signed between Kosovo and Luxembourg for the period 2017-2020. With this agreement, Luxembourg committed to continued support for reform of the health and TVET sectors. Kosovo will also be able to benefit from Luxembourg's technical assistance in order to institutional reforms promoting european integration, in particular following the Stabilisation and Association Agreement signed with the European Union in 2015, which entered into force on April 1st 2016.

KOSOVO



Staff & Programmes/Projects



Disbursements



SUPPORT FOR TVET REFORM IN KOSOVO



KSV/015

2009 - 2017

Total Budget: 10,000,000
Disbursed 2016: 1,259,071

Luxembourg Development Cooperation

HEALTH IN KOSOVO - PHASE II



KSV/017

2015 - 2019

Total Budget: 6,000,000
Disbursed 2016: 1,389,116

Luxembourg Development Cooperation

INSTITUTIONAL & TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM, MITROVICA - PHASE II



KSV/018

2014 - 2017

Total Budget: 4,500,000
Disbursed 2016: 1,569,534

Luxembourg Development Cooperation

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION



KSV/019

Formulation

Total Budget: 2,000,000
Disbursed 2016: -

Luxembourg Development Cooperation

KOSOVO

Asbestos-free pipes: Averting a health hazard by providing clean drinking water

Asbestos is a naturally-occurring mineral frequently used to produce cement pipes. In the past, asbestos was used in many countries in the cement pipes that distributed water to communities. But as the mains aged and decayed, and natural deposits eroded over time. Accordingly, the pipes became more susceptible to damage, inherently carrying the risk of releasing asbestos fibres into the water.

This bore serious potential health risks for consumers exposed to asbestos particles in their drinking water. This is problematic since asbestos is a carcinogen known to cause serious medical conditions like malignant mesothelioma, asbestosis, asbestos lung cancer, and possibly cancers of the gastrointestinal tract, among other diseases. Accordingly, LuxDev's KSV/018 project sought to contribute to a reliable and sustainable water-supply system, servicing the population of the Mitrovica Region by replacing and upgrading asbestos-cement (AC) pipelines, in accordance with the Kosovo National Water Strategy Document.

By replacing old asbestos pipes, LuxDev contributes to a more reliable and sustainable water supply for the population of the Mitrovica Region. During Stage 1, LuxDev upgraded and replaced a total of 5,194 metres of the regional water network (Mitrovica city and Vushtrri) of which 76% were old asbestos pipes. They were replaced with high-density polyethylene (HDPE) material. On the one hand, these investments reduced the average age of the water-supply network, increasing the network's stability and durability, which positively affected the reduction of the maintenance and electricity costs in running the network. On the other, the investments reduced the risk of asbestos exposure. Project KSV/018, Stage 2, is currently replacing another

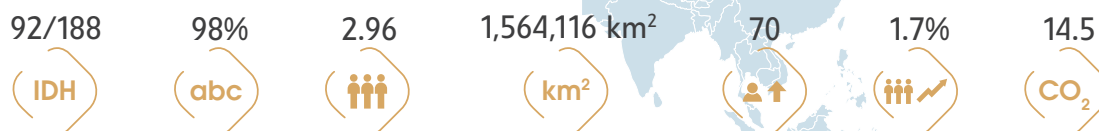
" LuxDev upgraded and replaced a total of 5,194 metres of the regional water network. They were replaced with high-density polyethylene material. "



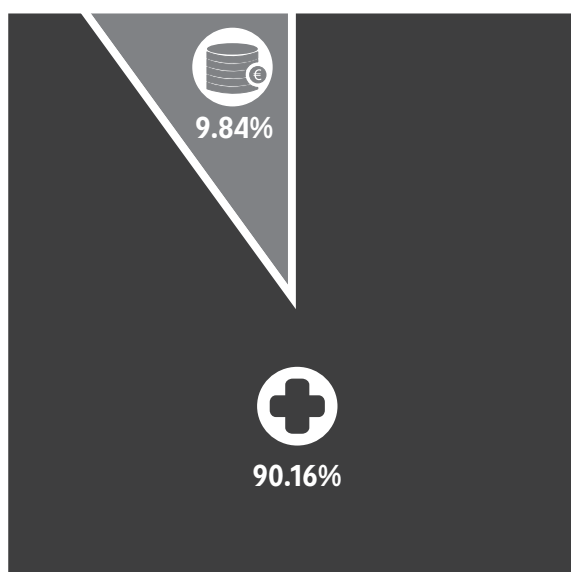
700 metres of old asbestos pipes and plans to replace an additional 1,400 metres of asbestos pipes at the start of 2017.

Replacing and upgrading the water network – apart from the many health benefits for the local population – also increases economic productivity, protects the environment, enhances social & health-care savings and preserves water sources for future generations.

MONGOLIA



Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



In Mongolia, LuxDev primarily operates in the health sector. Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) problems have been significant public health challenges over the past 20 years. The CVDs have emerged as the primary cause of mortality. Therefore, with the objective to help the country address health challenges, LuxDev has been implementing the project “Cardiovascular Center, MCH and e-Health Expansion” since 2012 as part of the third phase of a 15 year-long intervention by the Government of Luxembourg in this field.

In 2016, an extensive capacity building plan initiated in 2015 was implemented across all components of the project: Telemedicine, Cardiology, Cardiac surgery, Maternal and Child Health. As a result, over 600 statisticians and healthcare professionals were trained on international coding of diseases and collection of data. Trainings, conferences and prevention activities have led to significant improvement of the quality of treatment. Telemedicine software, which is used for

giving and receiving tele-consultations nationwide, was developed to better meet medical needs. In 2016, a total of 28,291 patient files were registered in and 145 questions were posted in the database for tele-consultation through the telemedicine network. Sufficient utilisation of this software and consequent examinations in pregnancy complications and cardiovascular disease performed in provinces and districts altogether result in improved access to quality diagnostic and treatment services at peripheral levels and greatly contribute to the reduction of unnecessary referrals to the central Hospital in Ulaan Bataar. This has resulted in significant savings in terms of social and economic costs encountered in relation to traveling long distances to the central hospital.

Simultaneously, at the central level, the coverage, typology and quality of specialised services have been significantly improved for patients requiring advanced treatment, including those referred from peripheral areas. For instance, in 2016, the number of open-heart surgeries performed by local cardiac surgery teams reached 228, marking a historical high in the country. Moreover, new types of modern technology introduced and expanded at the central level have provided the population with equal access to specialised services within the country and further helped slow down the flow of patients traveling abroad for such services. These achievements are enabling the population to receive quality services in their own places of residence at lower costs and this in turn is contributing to poverty alleviation among the population nationwide.

As part of the preparation of the transfer of responsibilities to the national counterparts for future sustainability of the project’s activities, LuxDev has delegated the implementation of several activities and their funds to national partner institutions through operational partnership agreements. Hence, the conference room of the Shastin Hospital has



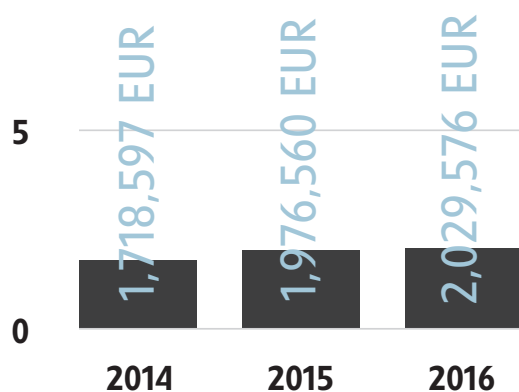
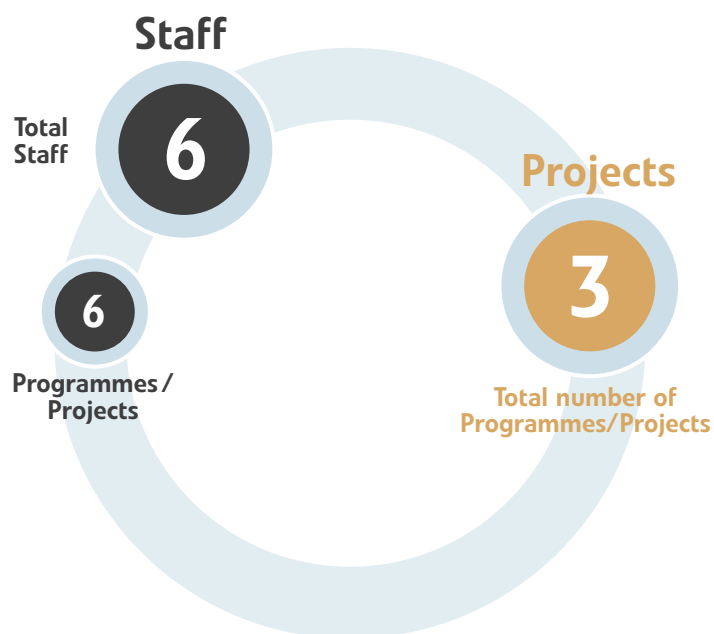
been completely renovated and is again available for hosting the National Conference on cardiovascular diseases and e-health.

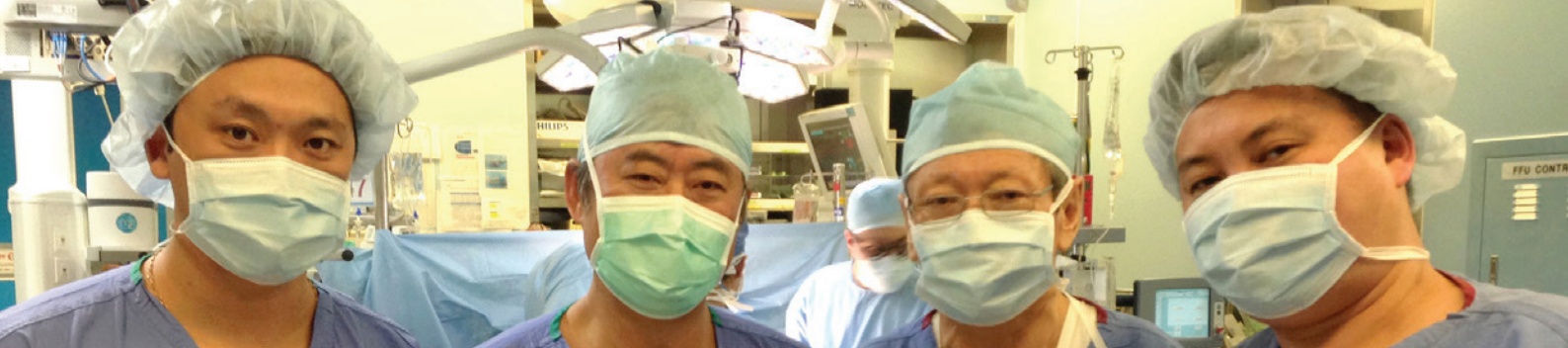
Important events in 2016 included the official visit of the Luxembourg Prime Minister and accompanying delegates from Luxembourg's MFEA to the project sites in Mongolia as well as the final evaluation of the project. During the visit, the Prime Minister expressed his high satisfaction with the result of the Luxembourg operation in the health sector, especially regarding the significant achievement in terms of mortality rate reduction. Consequently, a final three-year intervention in the field of cardiovascular disease will be launched in 2017 with the aim of achieving

sustainability and handing over all further activities to Mongolian counterparts.

A further project, MON/004, in the financial sector was also concluded in June 2016. The project had the dual objective of enhancing the institutional and operational framework, as well as the regulatory and supervisory capacity of the Financial and Regulatory Commission (FRC) of Mongolia. A new human resources strategy has been completed and job descriptions have been updated. FRC has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for supervision of tasks at all levels. Finally, the extension of the project enabled the renovation of a classroom that will serve for trainings at the FRC.

MONGOLIA





FINANCIAL SECTOR CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING PROJECT



MON/004	2010 - 2016	Total Budget: 2,065,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 199,613	

CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER & E-HEALTH EXPANSION



MON/005	2011 - 2017	Total Budget: 8,371,184	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 1,796,440	

EXIT PHASE OF THE CARDIOLOGY & TELEMEDICINE SECTOR



MON/006	Formulation	Total Budget: 3,000,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: 33,524	

MONGOLIA

Cardiology in the steppe via telemedicine

For over 15 years, LuxDev has been engaged in the fight against cardiovascular diseases in Mongolia, which was the leading cause of death among the whole population and resulted in declines in employability among youth in the country. In this context, the story of a young man named B.Gantogtokh from Dornod, located 640 kilometers from the capital city Ulaanbaatar in the most eastern province of Mongolia, stands out.

Gantogtokh was leading a peaceful life until he was diagnosed with aortic disease at the age of five and referred to the Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Center (RDTC) of Dornod province for constant follow-up by specialists. This disease severely limited his ability to play with friends and enjoy his childhood. His condition quickly developed into heart failure, which increasingly scared his family and required one to two hospitalisations every year. While other children of his age were playing, dreaming and enjoying their childhood, Gantogtokh's dream was to be cured from his disease.

In 2007, in hopes of a full recovery, Gantogtokh made a long trip over hundreds of kilometers to the capital city Ulaanbaatar together with his family for specialised consultative care at the National Centre for Maternal and Child Health and the Shastin Central Hospital, the national reference centres for pediatric and cardiovascular disease. Unfortunately, the conclusions of the medical check-up by the specialists prescribed cardiac surgery as the only solution and advised him to go abroad for such a complex surgical treatment, as it was not available in Mongolia. Although his parents had no other dream than having their son treated abroad and see him healthy, the family did not have the financial means to afford the costs of surgical treatment abroad. Gantogtokh was the eldest of six children in the family.

“ My son had been sick from the age of 5. The joint team of international and domestic cardiac surgeons has saved my son's life. The benefits that the people of Luxembourg are bringing to the better health of Mongolian people through this project are enormous indeed.”

*Gantogtokh's mother,
Mrs Ch.Battsetseg*



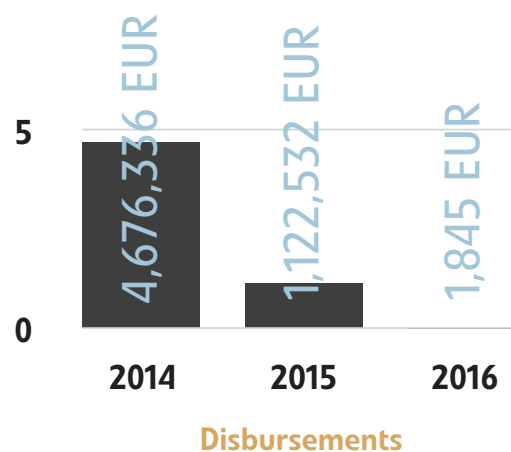
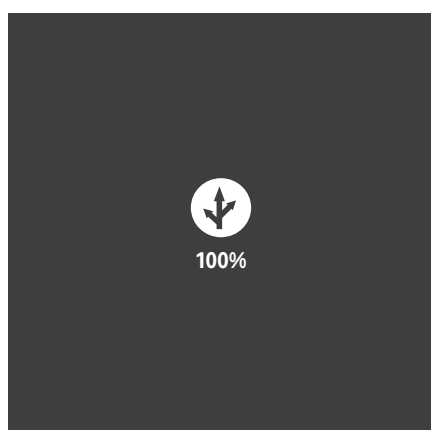
Nevertheless, Gantogtokh was one of the thousands of cardiovascular patients residing in remote rural areas of Mongolia who benefitted from a telemedicine network established through a LuxDev-implemented cardiovascular project. The telemedicine network allowed expert consultations to be conducted locally in all rural provinces of Mongolia, thus eliminating the vast distances. As such, until 2015, Gantogtokh's health condition was regularly monitored by provincial and central level specialists through teleconsultations, which saved Gantogtokh and his family from repeatedly travelling long distances to Ulaanbaatar over hundreds of kilometers for regular medical check-ups and treatments. Still, his health condition required surgical treatment.

Fortunately, at the same time, cardiac surgery capacities at the central level were under rapid development through Luxembourg support. The cardiac surgery team from the Luxembourg Institute for Cardiac Surgery and Interventional Cardiology (INCCI) had already started to perform heart surgeries at the Shastin Central Hospital jointly with the local surgical team. In 2015, during their regular mission to Shastin Central Hospital in Ulaanbaatar, the Luxembourg surgical team successfully operated Gantogtokh, giving him the opportunity to receive the desperately needed surgery in his own country. This operation was a complex one requiring replacement of aortic valve with aorta itself and replacing the coronary artery at the same time. Since the surgery, Gantogtokh's health condition has been improving day by day, while regular monitoring and follow-up in his home province is being conducted by local cardiologists and by the cardiac surgery specialists through telemedicine.

Recently, local cardiologists from the RDTC of Dornod province, visited Gantogtokh's family for a regular check-up and concluded his health condition as: "Improving day by day, free of breathlessness, recovered from heart failure, enlargement of his heart reduced significantly compared to the pre-operative condition." With all threats and fears left behind, and with a continuously improving health condition, Gantogtokh is now raising the family's cattle in the fresh air and extensive territory of his home land, carrying on his dream to continue studying and become a reputed designer.

REGIONAL AFRICA

Distribution of 2016 disbursements by sector



AFRICAN INTERNET EXCHANGE SYSTEM (AXIS)

AFR/020	2010 - 2017	Total Budget: 300,000	Luxembourg Development Cooperation
		Disbursed 2016: -	



AFRICAN INTERNET EXCHANGE SYSTEM (AXIS)

AFR/820	2011 - 2017	Budget Total: 5,100,000	EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund
		Disbursed 2016: 1,845	



ACTIVITIES FOR THIRD-PARTY DONORS



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

LuxDev also offers its proven capacities for high-quality deliverables and operational flexibility to third-party donors seeking a reliable partner to implement their development cooperation policies in line with their international commitments.

In particular, LuxDev participates in the Division of Labour at the European level in accordance with the Code of Conduct on complementarity in EU development policy. In this framework, donors may entrust the execution of projects to an agency of a Member State of the European Union (EU) based on its sectorial or thematic expertise in a given developing country or region.

Within the framework of the Global Partnership for Development Effectiveness, LuxDev's Activities for Third-Party Donors (ATDs) also contribute to enhancing coherence and harmonisation in development cooperation and to reducing transaction costs for local partners that are often required to engage in dialogue with several donors simultaneously.

Through continuous improvement and organisational learning, LuxDev seeks to position itself optimally in respect to new mandates and opportunities at all levels and areas of operation, especially in the environment and climate change sector.



Activities for Third-Party Donors (ATDs)

LuxDev formulates and implements ATDs, in particular for the European Commission (EC) and other bilateral donors.

For the EC, LuxDev has implemented projects financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the European Development Fund (EDF), the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (EU-AITF).

In terms of activities for bilateral third-party donors, these currently consist of projects in Niger benefiting from Danish and Swiss funding. Previously, ATDs also benefitted from Belgian and Spanish development cooperation funding.

AFRICAN INTERNET EXCHANGE SYSTEM (AXIS)



AFR/820	2011 - 2017	Total Budget: 5,100,000 Disbursed 2016: 1,845	EC - ITF
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SKILLS FOR TOURISM – HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN THE TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY SECTOR



LAO/729	2016 - 2020	Total Budget: 7,500,000 Disbursed 2016: 179,559	Swiss Cooperation
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SUPPORT TO AGROPASTORAL INDUSTRIES IN SIKASSO - PAFA MALI



MLI/501	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 5,100,000 Disbursed 2016: 1,050,310	Swiss Cooperation
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REVIVAL OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND SUPPORT TO COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN MALI



MLI/802	2016 - 2017	Total Budget: 5,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 2,068,366	EC - IcSP
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RECOVERY OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT – PHASE II (RELAC II)



MLI/803	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 10,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 104,193	EC - TFM
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QUALITY OF EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE REGIONS OF DOSSO, MARADI, ZINDER AND DIFFA



NIG/702	2014 - 2018	Total Budget: 10,789,460 Disbursed 2016: 2,613,023	Swiss Cooperation
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WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME



NIG/721	2014 - 2017	Total Budget: 2,187,691 Disbursed 2016: 592,351	Danish Cooperation
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SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SUPPORT FOR TRAINING AND YOUTH PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION IN AGADEZ AND ZINDER REGIONS



NIG/801	2016 - 2019	Total Budget: 6,900,000 Disbursed 2016: 13,459	EC - TFM
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DEVELOPING EMPLOYMENT IN SENEGAL: STRENGTHENING EMPLOYABILITY AND BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS IN MIGRANT DEPARTURE AREAS



SEN/801	2016 - 2020	Total Budget: 19,000,000 Disbursed 2016: 189,669	EC
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SUMMARY OF FUNDS

IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATION (EUR)

DAKAR

	Total Budget*	Disbursed 2016	Disbursed 2015
Total Office	189,515,067	21,241,668	15,583,492
Senegal	73,737,636	11,527,118	11,261,349
Mali	115,777,431	9,714,550	4,322,143

HANOI

	Total Budget*	Disbursed 2016	Disbursed 2015
Total Office	172,136,312	12,797,504	13,070,252
Laos	113,077,212	6,728,027	6,422,021
Myanmar	15,000,000	1,250,221	408,557
Vietnam	44,059,100	4,819,256	6,239,674

MANAGUA

	Total Budget*	Disbursed 2016	Disbursed 2015
Total Office	92,294,856	5,223,684	7,258,603
Nicaragua	59,094,856	5,056,883	5,413,057
El Salvador	33,200,000	166,801	1,845,546

OUAGADOUGOU

	Total Budget*	Disbursed 2016	Disbursed 2015
Total Office	238,390,832	29,654,087	29,949,244
Burkina Faso	88,722,219	11,065,995	12,011,898
Niger	149,668,613	18,588,092	17,937,346

PRAIA

	Total Budget*	Disbursed 2016	Disbursed 2015
Total Office	82,845,816	3,826,254	7,096,341
Cabo Verde	82,845,816	3,826,254	7,096,341

PRISTINA

	Total Budget*	Disbursed 2016	Disbursed 2015
Total Office	33,500,000	4,223,336	2,817,648
Kosovo	33,500,000	4,223,336	2,776,313
Balkans except Kosovo	-	-	41,335

DIRECT MANAGEMENT

	Total Budget*	Disbursed 2016	Disbursed 2015
Total	26,823,605	3,568,563	4,025,856
Regional Africa	5,100,000	1,845	1,122,531
Mongolia	13,436,184	2,029,576	1,976,560
Others (Training, etc.)	8,287,421	1,537,142	926,765
Total	833,506,488	80,535,096	79,801,436

*Programmes and projects in formulation and implementation phase in 2016.



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p.2-3 Peter Kurt Hansen - Laos

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p.31 Fabrice Bernard - Burkina Faso

p.37 Richard Schmid - Niger

p.47 Peter Kurt Hansen - Laos

p.49 Peter Kurt Hansen - Laos

p.55 Katja Majcen (top left) - Vietnam

p.59 Katja Majcen - Vietnam

p.63 Thierry Girard - Nicaragua

p.75 Richard Schmid - Mongolia

Many thanks to the photographers. Unfortunately, it is impossible to mention them all.

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