



Luxembourg's Development Cooperation Annual Report 2012

Lëtzebuurger Entwécklungszesummenaarbecht



GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère des Affaires étrangères

Direction de la Coopération
au développement

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Preface by the Minister



Handover from Marie-Josée Jacobs
to Marc Spautz

2012 is a special year for Luxembourg's Development Cooperation as it marks several important anniversaries. The original legal basis establishing the grounds for our activities first came into being thirty years ago. In 2012 we readapted and modernised the legal framework for development cooperation and humanitarian affairs. As a result, humanitarian affairs are now rightfully recognised as an integral part of our development cooperation work. The sectors that the Cooperation Fund can support have expanded, as have the horizontal themes. Precise criteria and rules have provided greater transparency of our collaboration with development NGOs. Following a consultation process at various levels, the Parliament adopted the modified law on 29 March, 2012; the grand ducal regulations outlining the application of this law were published on 7 August. Although some might have preferred for the revision process to extend further, we now have an adequate basis with which to work, including the reinforcement of policy coherence for development.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation that was put in place by this new legal basis is precisely the mechanism that will ensure coherence for development. The committee, which has its own permanent secretariat, was formed at the end of October. Two meetings were held in 2012, including one with the Cercle de Coopération, a platform for Luxembourg's development NGOs, in December. Regular meetings are scheduled for 2013, and should take place at two-month intervals.

I would like to emphasise that, for the first time, policy coherence for development, which we all wished for and expected, is now an integral part of this annual report for 2012. Based on the committee's work, my role consists of drawing my fellow ministers' attention to potential inconsistencies and reviewing the work of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation with a critical eye.

2012 also marks 20 years since Prime Minister Santer's declaration at the General Assembly of the United Nations that Luxembourg was committed to devoting 0.7% of its Gross National Income (GNI) to Official Development Assistance (ODA) by the year 2000 at the very latest. This target has not only successfully been reached but exceeded. The Luxembourg government committed itself to maintaining this proportional effort at 1% of GNI for the period 2009-2014. This target was respected in 2012, as it was in previous years. Statistically Luxembourg now figures as one of the top member countries of the Development Aid Committee of the OECD. I am tremendously pleased with Luxembourg's commitment, but the overall decline in the European Union's ODA saddens me greatly, particularly given the joint commitments that we undertook in 2005 and the significant needs of the world's most impoverished countries.

Government deliberations about the preparation of the budgets for 2013 and 2014 reaffirmed Luxembourg's unwavering commitment to reaching the Millennium Development Goals. Some of our budgetary provisions were subjected to a more thorough examination than previously, such as our running costs which we, in conjunction with other public administrations and services, have limited to zero growth.

ODA is certainly not the only form of financial support for development, but it is the only means of attaining a tremendous ripple effect, catalysing other types of financing including from development banks, the private sector and the

countries in question. Furthermore, these funds enable international agencies and organisations to respond in challenging environments and dramatic humanitarian circumstances.

At a time of increasing debate about redefining ODA and the new methods of financing, we must remain a vigilant but open and committed partner. This also applies to the monitoring of Rio+20 and the work on the post-2015 targets for the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. Being open to new components and partners in the post-2015 process is certainly essential, but the result cannot be a reduction in our efforts. In view of the upcoming deadlines in 2013, a concerted dialogue between my services and the Ministry of Sustainable Development will be necessary in order to act consistently both within EU bodies and internationally.

In 2012 Luxembourg's development cooperation was subjected to its 5th peer review by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), an organisation that Luxembourg has been a member of for 20 years. Within this context, the DAC's examiners met with Members of Parliament and the Cercle de Coopération of development NGOs, and conducted a field visit to Laos to obtain a more detailed picture of our work on the ground. The President of the DAC as well as the Member States praised Luxembourg's development cooperation during the discussion of the peer review's final report in Paris in November. The review was generally positive and confirmed that, in terms of development cooperation, Luxembourg is "a generous participant with a solid and institutional framework".

Controlling the quality of aid and its effectiveness, as outlined in the Busan partnership in December 2011, remains an on-going effort that applies to all of Luxembourg's development cooperation activities. With this in mind, I was eager for this annual report to present the programmes and projects that we implement with our partner countries in accordance with the principles adopted at Busan, thereby demonstrating our willingness to participate in this form of far-reaching partnership between the North and the South.

In terms of oversight, I am pleased with the Audit Committee's special report on Luxembourg's development cooperation, dated 23 May 2012, which concluded that there were no significant management issues, although certain items were identified that needed addressing.

In 2012, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation finished elaborating its operational framework by adopting a general strategy and complementary sectorial and thematic transversal strategies, including for example strategies concerning microfinance or fragile states. This framework is essential because it guides our activities, while leaving sufficient flexibility to deal with unexpected situations such as the political crisis in Mali.

In my speech to the Chamber of Deputies last 1 October emphasised that development cooperation is, I believe, a simultaneous pledge of solidarity towards the poorest partners and an acknowledgement of our international responsibilities. In times of economic crisis, when the temptation to turn inwards and prioritise national issues is heightened, it is imperative for Luxembourg to avoid that path and to show that this is not our understanding of coexisting at the international level. We must remain faithful to our commitment. I am convinced that this belief is shared by the vast majority of our citizens.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank all of Luxembourg's development cooperation actors and partners, and particularly the NGO volunteers, for their continued commitment, without whom Luxembourg's development cooperation would not be what it is.

Upon leaving government, I would like to wish my successor Marc Spautz every success with his new responsibilities and to reassure him how delighted I am to leave Luxembourg's development cooperation in such good hands.

Marie-Josée Jacobs
*Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs **

* in office until 29 April 2013

Meetings and official visits of Minister Marie-Josée Jacobs in 2012

7-9 February

Visit to Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories

13 February

Visit of Mr Olivier Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

14 February

emergency.lu presentation at the European Parliament in Strasbourg

16 February

Visit of Ms Carol Bellamy, Chair of the Global Partnership for Education

22-23 February

Governing Council of IFAD in Rome

16 April

Conference on renewable energy in Brussels

17 April

Visit of Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations



23-26 April

Visit to Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia

27 April

DAC – peer review

7 June

Visit of Ms Flavia Pansieri, Executive Coordinator of the UN Volunteers Programme

13-16 June

ACP-EU Council in Vanuatu

26 June

Visit of Mr Pham Binh Minh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam



4-6 July

ECOSOC in New York



17-18 September

Development Cooperation conference (with the participation of Mr Antonio Guterres, High Commissioner for Refugees, and Mr Michel Sidibé, Executive Director of UNAIDS)

1st October

Diverse meetings in New York for Luxembourg's application to the UNSC

4-5 October

Visit of the Central American Honorary Consuls

15 October

Development Council

8 November

Partnership Commission in Vietnam

14 November

Senegal Partnership Commission

15 November

European Microfinance Award

21 November

DAC – Presentation of the peer review's findings in Paris

22 November

Visit of Mr Kanayo Nwanze, President of IFAD



12 March

Visit of Mr José Badia, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Monaco

18-24 March

Partnership Commission in Nicaragua and El Salvador

28 March

Visit of Mr Mario Lucio Sousa, Minister of Culture of Cape Verde

30 March

UN Permanent Mission seminar

10 May

Permanent Mission of Luxembourg to the United Nations seminar

14 May

Development Council in Brussels

22 May

Annual consultation with United Nations agencies gathered in Geneva

1st June

Visit of Mgr Macram Max Gassis, Bishop of Southern Sudan

7 June

Visit of Mr François-Xavier de Donnea, President of the Sahel and West Africa Club



12 July

Burkina Faso Partnership Commission

16 July

Permanent Mission of Luxembourg to the United Nations seminar

20 July

Visit of Mr Durga Prasad Bhattari, Foreign Secretary of Nepal



18 October

Cape Verde Partnership Commission

5-6 November

ASEM in Laos



7 November

Partnership Commission in Laos



28 November

Visit of Mr Peter Maurer, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross



4 December

Niger Partnership Commission

10 December

Visit of Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of the World Health Organisation (WHO)

I. Luxembourg's Official Development Assistance in 2012

1. Progress of Official Development Assistance in 2012



Children in Senegal

The government programme for the 2009-2014 period states that “the government will maintain the quantitative effort of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation by volume and by percentage of Gross National Income (1% of GNI in the years to come)”.

In 2012, Luxembourg's official development assistance (ODA) was set at 310 447 808 euros. Expressed as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI), ODA rose to 1% in 2012.

On an international level, Luxembourg confirms its position as one of only five donors that respect the commitment given at the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 to devote at least 0.7% of their GNI to development. In 2012, Luxembourg ranked first ahead of Sweden (0.99%), Norway (0.93%), Denmark (0.84%) and Holland (0.71%).

It is notable in this respect that the combined ODA of the European Union (EU) decreased from 56.2 billion in 2011 to 55.1 billion in 2012, a drop from 0.45% to 0.43% of the EU's GNI. The EU nevertheless retains its place as leading donor in the world, since it contributes more than half the total ODA destined for developing countries.

2. ODA in 2012 by ministry

In 2012, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs managed 84.53% of Luxembourg's ODA, or 262.427 million euros (including 258.408 million euros for the Directorate of Development Cooperation).

The remaining 15.47% comprised contributions managed by the Ministry of Finance (9.92%), several other ministries (1.19%) as well as from part of Luxembourg's contribution to the general EU budget – distinct from the European Development Fund (EDF) – which the European Commission allocated to development cooperation in 2012 (13.530 million euros, or 4.36% of Luxembourg ODA).

It is noteworthy that the total amount of Luxembourg's aid channelled through all the EU's bodies, including Luxembourg's contribution to the EDF, stands at nearly 32.127 million euros.

The table below gives a detailed overview of expenditure (per budgetary article and by Ministry) in 2012 and notified as ODA to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

Budgetary article	Ministries	Credit voted	net ODA 2012
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	106 518 775 €	262 427 735 €
	Political Directorate	11 191 202 €	1 446 561 €
01.1.11.091	Statutory compensation and expenditure of personnel sent on cooperation missions	145 500 €	140 343 €
01.2.11.300	Civil or military crisis management, observation and support missions organised by Luxembourg and/or international organisations: personnel expenditure	14 975 €	10 095 €

Budgetary article	Ministries	Credit voted	net ODA 2012
01.2.12.300	Civil or military crisis management and observation and support missions organised by Luxembourg and/or international organisations: administrative and operating expenditure	62 500 €	17 728 €
01.2.35.030	Obligatory contributions to diverse budgets and other joint expenditure of international institutions and related costs; other expenditure of an international nature	5 460 666 €	389 093 €
01.2.35.031	Subsidies to international institutions and organisations; subsidies for financing international relief and solidarity activities	1 405 000 €	526 744 €
01.2.35.032	Obligatory contributions to peacekeeping operations under the auspices of international organisations and EU crisis management mechanisms	4 002 561 €	262 558 €
01.2.35.033	Voluntary contributions to civil or military crisis management missions by international organisations	100 000 €	100 000 €
	Directorate for International Economic Relations	2 650 000 €	2 547 870 €
01.3.35.040	Economic and technical assistance, humanitarian and training activities on an international level	2 650 000 €	2 547 870 €
	Directorate of Immigration	50 000 €	25 000 €
01.4.33.300	Bilateral or multilateral assistance for the reintegration of returnees and in support of activities aimed at better management of migration flows; grants to international organisations and NGOs for the same objective	50 000 €	25 000 €
	Directorate for Development Cooperation	92 567 573 €	258 408 304 €
01.7.12.011	Costs of relocating agents abroad	60 000 €	60 764 €
01.7.12.012	Travel and accommodation costs and costs of statutory journeys abroad undertaken within the framework of development cooperation missions and humanitarian activities	475 000 €	539 384 €
01.7.12.050	Shipping costs	4 860 €	4 402 €
01.7.12.140	Information and awareness-raising of Luxembourg's public about development cooperation	140 000 €	118 564 €
01.7.12.190	Training, study and research activities; seminars and conferences	200 000 €	112 120 €
01.7.12.250	Cooperation offices in developing countries	1 188 850 €	1 163 370 €
01.7.12.300	Monitoring, testing and evaluation of projects and development cooperation programmes	630 000 €	682 196 €
01.7.32.020	Leave from development cooperation: compensation payments and fixed allowance	20 000 €	39 854 €
01.7.33.000	Participation in costs of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for information and awareness-raising activities for Luxembourg's public about development cooperation and other measures to this effect	1 855 000 €	1 856 786 €
01.7.33.010	Subsidies for costs of the NGO platform, Cercle de Coopération, and other measures aimed at promoting development cooperation	315 000 €	309 237 €
01.7.35.000	Development cooperation: contributions to economic and technical assistance programmes and to EU humanitarian activities; various expenditure with the same objectives	11 096 000 €	10 412 000 €
01.7.35.030	Development cooperation: contribution to programmes and thematic priorities of international institutions other than the European Union	18 602 000 €	18 596 536 €
01.7.35.031	Development cooperation: voluntary contributions to budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	22 955 000 €	22 955 000 €
01.7.35.032	Development cooperation: obligatory contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	492 000 €	282 558 €

Budgetary article	Ministries	Credit voted	net ODA 2012
01.7.35.060	Subsidies for humanitarian activities: emergency aid following natural disasters, armed conflicts and humanitarian crisis situations; food aid; activities related to prevention, rehabilitation and reconstruction following an emergency situation	34 500 000 €	34 500 915 €
31.7.74.250	Development Cooperation offices in developing countries: acquisitions	93 863 €	92 102 €
FCD	Development Cooperation Funds		168 904 922 €
	Repayment of DCF		-2 222 406 €
	Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	314 815 €	344 105 €
02.0.35.030	Contributions to UNESCO	278 665 €	150 642 €
02.0.35.060	Contributions to international organisations	36 150 €	193 463 €
	Ministry of Finance	27 740 000 €	30 807 410 €
34.0.54.030	Contributions for the reconstitution of resources and to the programmes of Bretton-Woods institutions and other interventions to help developing countries	4 500 000 €	4 439 000 €
34.0.54.031	Contributions to EBRD and EIB programmes and those of other European institutions; other interventions in Mediterranean countries and countries in transition	3 500 000 €	3 000 000 €
34.0.54.032	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development - ACTED: banking training activities for countries in transition and developing countries	1 000 000 €	900 000 €
34.0.54.034	Contributions for Asian Development Bank programmes	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
34.0.54.035	Contributions for IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) programmes and other interventions to help agricultural development	940 000 €	940 000 €
34.0.54.036	Contributions for African Development Bank programmes	500 000 €	500 000 €
34.0.84.237	Treasury bonds issued and to be issued to international financial organisations: resupplying the Public Debt Fund to cover depreciation	15 800 000 €	18 760 562 €
Fighting funds	Fund for the Prevention of Drug Trafficking		767 848 €
	European Union		13 530 260 €
Art. 5	Contribution to the EU budget	2 968 000 000 €	13 530 260 €
	Ministry of the Economy and Foreign Trade	375 000 €	-
05.0.35.060	Contributions to international organisations and institutions	375 000 €	-
	Ministry of the Civil Service and Administrative Reform	81 538 785 €	3 069 015 €
08.0.11.000	Staff salaries	81 538 785 €	3 069 015 €
	Ministry of Health	300 000 €	269 283 €
14.0.35.060	Contributions to international organisations	300 000 €	269 283 €
	Total ODA net		310 447 808 €
	GNI	1%	30 927 066 000 €

Distribution of ODA in%

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1.29%	84.53%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Directorate of Development Cooperation	83.24%	
Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research	0.11%	1.19%
Ministry of the Economy and Foreign Trade	0.00%	
Ministry of the Civil Service and Administrative Reform	0.99%	
Ministry of Health	0.09%	9.92%
Ministry of Finance	9.92%	
Contribution to the EU budget	4.36%	4.36%
	100%	100%

3. Allocation of ODA by type of cooperation in 2012

The table below shows the complete allocation of Luxembourg's ODA expenditure in 2012 by cooperation type as per the DAC's rules.

According to the DAC's framework, bilateral cooperation accounts for 70.94% of all expenditure, compared to 29.06% for multilateral cooperation.

Humanitarian aid, which is included in both types of cooperation, represented 13.24% of ODA in 2012.

As a whole NGOs managed more than a quarter of bilateral cooperation (26.01%) and 18.45% of Luxembourg's official development assistance.

The difference between gross and net ODA can be explained by the payments made to the Development Cooperation Fund (cf. point 5 infra), in other words directly from the State Treasury during the financial year.

Distribution of gross ODA			% of ODA	Humanitarian aid	% of ODA	
Gross bilateral cooperation	221 799 026.40 €	% of bilateral coop.	70,94%	40 738 223,66 €	% bilateral humanitarian aid	13.03%
Programmes and projects carried out by Lux-Development	87 284 801.52 €	39.35%	27.92%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Programmes and projects created by multilateral agencies and programmes	23 570 970.90 €	10.63%	7.54%	19 115 000.00 €	46.92%	6.11%
Other bilateral programmes and projects	18 187 562.16 €	8.20%	5.82%	951 973.48 €	2.34%	0.30%
Cooperation implemented by NGOs	57 698 941.78 €	26.01%	18.45%	16 157 675.73 €	39.66%	5.17%
By national NGOs	47 116 638.47 €	21.24%	15.07%	8 264 542.42 €	20.29%	2.64%
By international NGOs	8 443 133.31 €	3.81%	2.70%	7 643 133.31 €	18.76%	2.44%
By NGOs based in a developing country	2 139 170.00 €	0.96%	0.68%	250 000.00 €	0.61%	0.08%
Technical cooperation (programme support)	4 353 996.28 €	1.96%	1.39%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Other	30 702 753.76 €	13.84%	9.82%	4 513 574.45 €	11.08%	1.44%

Distribution of gross ODA		% of ODA		Humanitarian aid		% of ODA
Gross multilateral cooperation	90 871 187.02 €	% of multilateral coop.	29.06%	650 000.00 €	% multilateral humanitarian aid	0.21%
UN organisations	36 296 927.10 €	39.94%	11.61%	650 000.00 €	100.00%	0.21%
EU institutions	24 302 259.82 €	26.74%	7.77%	-	0.00%	0.00%
World Bank	22 064 000.00 €	24.28%	7.06%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Regional Development Banks	2 798 000.00 €	3.08%	0.89%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Other	5 410 000.10 €	5.95%	1.73%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Gross ODA	312 670 213.41 €		100%	41 388 223.66 €		13.24%
Net ODA (excluding revenues)	310 447 807.61 €					

4. Allocation of ODA by sector in 2012



Girl from Santo Antão in Cape Verde

The following table sets out the complete allocation of Luxembourg's ODA expenditure in 2012 by sector.

In 2012, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation continued to focus on the sectors regrouped under infrastructures and social services, which represented 33.6% of all ODA (and almost three quarters of bilateral aid, i.e. 72.37%). Within this category, education and health (respectively 14.35% and 12.52% of bilateral aid) remained the principal sectors of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation, followed by water distribution and sanitation.

Infrastructures and economic services represented 6.11% of ODA (8.34% of bilateral aid), the main sub-category being investments in the banking and financial services sector (5.84% of bilateral aid).

The production sector was a little less than 5% of ODA in 2012 (5.89% of bilateral aid), the majority of investments being devoted to agriculture, forestry and fishing (5.25% of bilateral aid). Multisectorial or transversal support was slightly more than 7% of ODA.

Finally, it should be noted that a large part of the investments (77.95%) within the framework of multilateral ODA can not be assigned to a specific sector. This is because many contributions for multilateral cooperation are direct, obligatory or voluntary contributions to the general budget of multilateral agencies.

Sectorial allocation of bilateral & multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Infrastructures and social services	91 000 632.10 €	72.37%	14 053 994.90 €	15.47%	105 054 627.00 €	33.60%
Education	31 837 808.91 €	14.35%	2 450 000.00 €	2.70%	34 287 808.91 €	10.97%
Education level non-specified	4 677 439.74 €	2.11%	1 700 000.00 €	1.87%	6 377 439.74 €	2.04%
Basic education	4 708 360.74 €	2.12%	750 000.00 €	0.83%	5 458 360.74 €	1.75%
Secondary education	21 828 464.37 €	9.84%	-	0.00%	21 828 464.37 €	6.98%
Post-secondary education	623 544.06 €	0.28%	-	0.00%	623 544.06 €	0.20%
Health	27 770 282.51 €	12.52%	4 050 000.00 €	4.46%	31 820 282.51 €	10.18%
General health	10 732 754.59 €	4.84%	1 250 000.00 €	1.38%	11 982 754.59 €	3.83%
Basic health	17 037 527.92 €	7.68%	2 800 000.00 €	3.08%	19 837 527.92 €	6.34%

Sectorial allocation of bilateral & multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Population / health and fertility policy	3 008 099.37 €	1.36%	6 340 000.00 €	6.98%	9 348 099.37 €	2.99%
Water distribution and sanitation	11 756 285.91 €	5.30%	-	0.00%	11 756 285.91 €	3.76%
Government and civil society	9 898 020.06 €	4.46%	1 213 994.90 €	1.34%	11 112 014.96 €	3.55%
General government and civil society	8 958 016.04 €	4.04%	831 436.96 €	0.91%	9 789 453.00 €	3.13%
Conflicts, peace and security	940 004.02 €	0.42%	382 557.94 €	0.42%	1 322 561.96 €	0.42%
Infrastructure and diverse social services	6 730 135.34 €	3.03%	-	0.00%	6 730 135.34 €	2.15%
Infrastructure and economic services	18 502 619.53 €	8.34%	606 536.28 €	0.67%	19 109 155.81 €	6.11%
Transport and warehousing	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Communication	186 237.98 €	0.08%	-	0.00%	186 237.98 €	0.06%
Energy production and distribution	4 973 931.18 €	2.24%	56 536.28 €	0.06%	5 030 467.46 €	1.61%
Banks and financial services	12 962 525.82 €	5.84%	550 000.00 €	0.61%	13 512 525.82 €	4.32%
Enterprises and other services	379 924.55 €	0.17%	-	0.00%	379 924.55 €	0.12%
Production	13 066 250.19 €	5.89%	1 800 000.00 €	1.98%	14 866 250.19 €	4.75%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11 635 234.40 €	5.25%	980 000.00 €	1.08%	12 615 234.40 €	4.03%
Manufacturing, mining, construction	192 089.15 €	0.09%	820 000.00 €	0.90%	1 012 089.15 €	0.32%
Commercial policy and regulation	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Tourism	1 238 926.64 €	0.56%	-	0.00%	1 238 926.64 €	0.40%
Multisectorial or transversal destination	19 447 917.66 €	17%	2 928 795.25 €	3.22%	22 376 712.91 €	7.16%
Environmental protection	1 255 647.48 €	0.57%	1 078 795.25 €	1.19%	2 334 442.73 €	0.75%
Other multi-sectors	18 192 270.18 €	8.20%	1 850 000.00 €	2.04%	20 042 270.18 €	6.41%
Multisectorial aid	11 178 636.20 €	5.04%	1 550 000.00 €	1.71%	12 728 636.20 €	4.07%
Urban development and management	48 000.00 €	0.02%	300 000.00 €	0.33%	348 000.00 €	0.11%
Rural development	6 313 769.20 €	2.85%	-	0.00%	6 313 769.20 €	2.02%
Non-agricultural alternative development	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Multisectorial education and training	645 129.77 €	0.29%	-	0.00%	645 129.77 €	0.21%
Scientific and research institutions	6 735.01 €	0.00%	-	0.00%	6 735.01 €	0.00%
Developmental food aid / food safety	800 000.00 €	0.36%	-	0.00%	800 000.00 €	0.26%
Humanitarian aid	40 738 223.66 €	33.79%	650 000.00 €	0.72%	41 388 223.66 €	13.24%
Emergency intervention	34 216 513.44 €	15.43%	400 000.00 €	0.44%	34 616 513.44 €	11.07%
Material assistance and emergency services	27 956 018.17 €	12.60%	-	0.00%	27 956 018.17 €	8.94%
Emergency food aid	1 710 700.88 €	0.77%	-	0.00%	1 710 700.88 €	0.55%
Relief coordination and support and protection services	4 549 794.39 €	2.05%	400 000.00 €	0.44%	4 949 794.39 €	1.58%
Reconstruction and restoration	4 319 661.67 €	1.95%	-	0.00%	4 319 661.67 €	1.38%
Disaster prevention and preparation for their occurrence	2 202 048.55 €	0.99%	250 000.00 €	0.28%	2 452 048.55 €	0.78%

Sectorial allocation of bilateral & multilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA	%	Multilateral ODA	%	Total by sector	%
Donors' administrative costs	16 183 537.43 €	7.30%	-	0.00%	16 183 537.43 €	5.18%
Awareness raising	2 458 239.83 €	1.11%	-	0.00%	2 458 239.83 €	0.79%
Aid to refugees in the donor country	25 000.00 €	0.01%	-	0.00%	25 000.00 €	0.01%
Unassigned / unspecified	19 576 606.00 €	8.83%	70 831 860.58 €	77.95%	90 408 466.58 €	28.91%
Total bilateral & multilateral aid broken down by sector	221 799 026.40 €	100.00%	90 871 187.02 €	100.00%	312 670 213.41 €	100.00%

5. The Development Cooperation Fund in 2012

The Development Cooperation Fund (DCF) is a mechanism that enables the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to properly implement cooperation programmes and projects spread over a number of years, as foreseen by the amended law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian activity.

The State budget contributed 167.685 million euros to the DCF in 2012; additional funds were available as of January, including 1.032 million euros in credit, and as well as a surplus of 2.065 million euros from the preceding financial year, due primarily to reimbursements of unused funds from NGOs within the context of projects that were co-funded by the ministry.

In 2012, a total of 169.904 million euros was disbursed under the auspices of the DCF. Half of it (51.68%, or 87.284 million euros) was entrusted to the Lux-Development agency, the principal proxy agent entrusted with implementing projects and programmes within the context of bilateral governmental cooperation.

It should also be noted that almost 20% of the available funds were allocated to NGOs for the purposes of implementing their co-financed projects and programmes. The intervention of UN agencies in Luxembourg's Development Cooperation partner countries represents almost 11% of the disbursed funds.

Disbursements under the auspices of the DCF in 2012 by category

Programmes and projects implemented by Lux-Development	87 284 801.52 €	51.68%
Programmes and projects implemented by multilateral agencies and programmes	17 940 970.90 €	10.62%
Other bilateral programmes and projects	21 005 806.58 €	12.44%
Cooperation with NGOs (framework agreements, co-financing and administrative costs)	33 132 069.42 €	19.62%
Multilateral cooperation	610 232.21 €	0.36%
Programme support	4 314 142.26 €	2.55%
Humanitarian aid	4 473 310.71 €	2.65%
Diverse	143 588.58 €	0.09%
Total	168 904 922.18 €	100.00%

6. Progress in official development assistance



Burkina Faso - Training in steel construction

The 25th session of the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 2626 on 24 October 1970. The resolution confirmed that “developing countries must, and do, bear the main responsibility for financing their development”, but emphasised that “however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic commercial policies on the part of developed countries”. This “official development assistance” to be made available by every economically advanced nation was fixed at “a minimum net amount of 0.7 per cent of its gross national product at market prices”.

Luxembourg's ODA initially underwent slow but constant growth: as a proportion of gross national product (GNP) it grew from 0.10% in 1981 to 0.32% in 1991 (1.262 billion Luxembourg francs).

On 31 July 1991 the government set itself the goal of achieving 0.35% of GNP by 1995. This target was reached in 1996 with disbursements amounting to 2.554 billion Luxembourg francs (0.43% of GNP).

In the meantime at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, Prime Minister Jacques Santer officially announced Luxembourg's intention of aiming higher and “reaching the 0.7% of GNP by the year 2000”.

This objective was confirmed by the new incoming government in 1994. In view of the continued growth of official development assistance – from 0.34% of GNP in 1994 to 0.62% in 1998 – it was decided during the formation of the government in 1999 to adopt the 0.7% target for the year 2000 and to subsequently increase this assistance “with a view to approaching 1% by the end of the legislature”.

The first objective was reached as foreseen in 2000: with sum totalling more than 5.382 billion Luxembourg francs (133.433 million euros), Luxembourg reached the threshold of 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) for the very first time and thus became one of the leading five donors in the world in percentage terms. The subsequent years saw the confirmation of this commitment, with ODA increasing from 0.77% in 2001 to 0.97% in 2008.

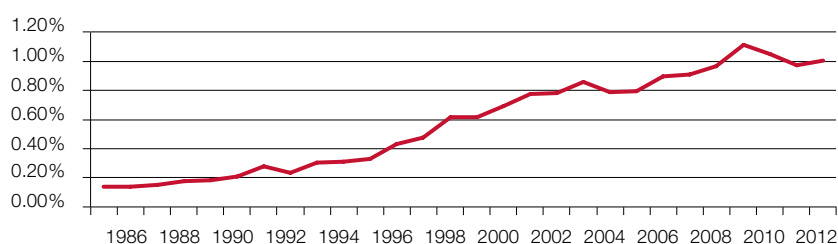
In 2009, for the first time, Luxembourg's official assistance exceeded the 1% target with disbursements of 297.817 million euros (1.11% of GNI).

Summary chart: evolution of official development assistance in relation to gross national product since 1985

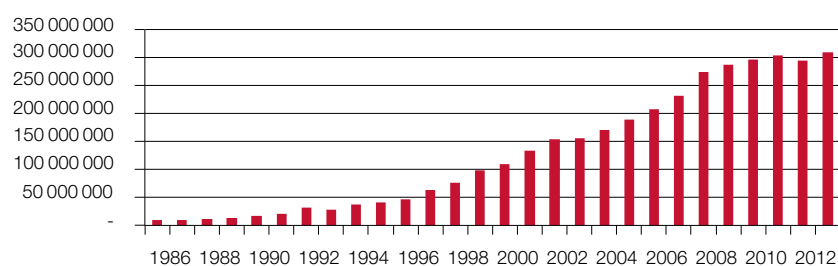
Year	ODA net	GNI	ODA of GNI
1985	9 082 818.75 €	6 536 208 567.70 €	0.14%
1986	9 672 805.34 €	7 005 669 324.91 €	0.14%
1987	11 110 587.78 €	7 370 147 174.39 €	0.15%
1988	14 201 572.14 €	8 058 002 126.93 €	0.18%
1989	16 566 228.47 €	9 109 318 565.49 €	0.18%
1990	20 751 910.64 €	10 001 065 942.16 €	0.21%
1991	31 284 162.83 €	11 146 433 184.02 €	0.28%
1992	27 739 285.42 €	11 701 516 364.69 €	0.24%
1993	38 200 392.17 €	12 671 598 095.19 €	0.30%
1994	41 596 533.46 €	13 252 189 519.56 €	0.31%
1995	46 113 000.00 €	13 992 800 000.00 €	0.33%

Year	ODA net	GNI	ODA of GNI
1996	63 077 000.00 €	14 705 000 000.00 €	0.43%
1997	75 596 000.00 €	15 803 700 000.00 €	0.48%
1998	98 829 000.00 €	16 020 300 000.00 €	0.62%
1999	110 118 000.00 €	17 868 200 000.00 €	0.62%
2000	133 433 659.00 €	19 170 400 000.00 €	0.70%
2001	155 128 137.00 €	20 050 300 000.00 €	0.77%
2002	155 735 183.00 €	19 897 800 000.00 €	0.78%
2003	171 677 042.00 €	20 027 700 000.00 €	0.86%
2004	188 981 534.00 €	23 988 000 000.00 €	0.79%
2005	207 387 692.00 €	26 007 300 000.00 €	0.80%
2006	231 510 318.00 €	25 800 400 000.00 €	0.90%
2007	275 135 892.00 €	30 158 600 000.00 €	0.91%
2008	287 679 785.00 €	29 729 000 000.00 €	0.97%
2009	297 817 177.00 €	25 126 100 000.00 €	1.11%
2010	304 031 901.10 €	28 633 700 000.00 €	1.05%
2011	294 322 548.33 €	30 250 700 000.00 €	0.97%
2012	310 447 807.61 €	30 927 066 000.00 €	1.00%

Development of the ODA/GNI relationship between 1985 and 2011



Development of ODA between 1985 and 2011 in volume



DAC peer review



Coffee harvesting in Nicaragua

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has the mandate to "promote development co-operation and other policies so as to contribute to sustainable development, including pro-poor economic growth, poverty reduction, improvement of living standards in developing countries, and to a future in which no country will depend on aid". To attain this objective the DAC evaluates the development cooperation policies and practices of its 26 Members by subjecting them to critical peer reviews every four to five years.

The peer review is conducted by a team composed of representatives of the DAC secretariat and civil servants from two Member States - Spain and Greece participated in the peer review for Luxembourg in 2012. In a memorandum, submitted in March, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation provided a detailed description of the organisation, administration and implementation of its interventions. During its visit to Luxembourg in April, the evaluation team met all of the actors involved in Luxembourg's development cooperation (Ministries, the Chamber of Deputies, Lux-Development, development NGOs, inter-ministerial committees). Subsequently, the evaluators went to Vietnam and Laos to evaluate the extent to which Luxembourg integrated the DAC's major policies, principles and preoccupations into its projects and to assess the activities carried out in the two partner countries, particularly in terms of the fight against poverty, sustainability and local coordination of aid.

Following the two visits, the DAC secretariat and the evaluators jointly compiled a report following these two field visits. Their analysis served as the basis for the peer review meeting which took place in Paris on 21 November 2012 lead by Ms Marie-Josée Jacobs, Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs. The committee praised Luxembourg's programme both for the quality of its interventions and its quantitative commitments. Brian Atwood, the DAC's President declared, "Luxembourg is the Development Assistance Committee's third most generous donor as a portion of its economy - after Sweden and Norway - and it has a high quality programme. We commend Luxembourg's commitment to keeping its ODA at 1% of GNI until 2014."

The Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs then presented the results of this review to the relevant parliamentary commission and the Ministry-NGO working group.

The DAC's secretariat noted that Luxembourg's Development Cooperation had adopted the recommendations of the 2008 peer view: four fully and nine partly. Based on this progress, the committee advised Luxembourg to implement changes or improvements in six areas.

Overall framework for development cooperation

Luxembourg has strengthened the strategic approach of its development cooperation by formulating a general and several sectorial strategies. According to the committee, the programme would benefit from refining the vision and objectives of its cooperation, and setting out action plans for the key sector strategies. While its cooperation with multilateral actors is exemplary, the synergy between the different assistance channels could be reinforced.

Promoting development beyond aid

The DAC welcomed the incorporation of the need to promote policy coherence for development into Luxembourg's law on development cooperation as a mandate of the inter-ministerial committee. This consolidation would benefit from the raising of staff's awareness and an increase in the committee's resources in order to analyse the impact of Luxembourg's policies on developing countries in greater detail.

Aid volume and allocation

In 2009-2010, 51% of Luxembourg's total ODA was focused on the nine partner countries of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation in line with the DAC's recommendations concerning the geographical concentration of aid. In order to improve cooperation with its partner countries, the committee suggested that Luxembourg identify criteria to ensure the transition towards other forms of cooperation with the more advanced partner countries.

Organisation and management

Luxembourg's programme is marked by evolution from the project approach to the programme approach. To support this change, the relationship between the Ministry and Lux-Development, and the potential presence of Cooperation offices in an increasing number of priority countries needs to be reassessed. Furthermore, both institutions would benefit from a review of training and knowledge management.

Improving the impact of development cooperation

Despite the successful evolution towards a programme approach, the DAC identified two major persistent challenges. How can a greater use of national systems for disbursing bilateral aid be ensured, and how can results frameworks that correspond to the objectives of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation in its partner countries be developed?

Improving humanitarian aid

Luxembourg is seen as an outstanding example in the humanitarian aid sector. The DAC recommends strengthening the humanitarian aid team and finalising the revision of the strategic framework.

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation approves of the majority of these recommendations and will implement them if they have not been implemented already.

On the path to 2015



The 0.7% group

The Millennium Declaration, MDGs and the Earth Summit

Since the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, the agenda for development cooperation has been based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which have defined precise targets and indicators in eight priority areas: the reduction of poverty and hunger, primary education, gender equality, the diminution of infant mortality, maternal health, the battle against HIV/AIDS, environmental sustainability and the global partnership for development.

Three years from the deadline envisaged for the MDGs, the year 2012 was also the twentieth anniversary of the “Earth Summit” conference during which global criteria for sustainable development were adopted for the first time and published in the “Agenda 21” action plan. Given this anniversary, but above all because of the approaching deadline for the MDGs, 2012 was an important year for launching the debate and reflection on the post-2015 global development strategy.

Beyond MDGs

The conception of a strategy to replace the MDGs in 2015 was therefore accelerated by the United Nations in 2012. A task team was put in place by Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which brought together 60 UN agencies, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund with the aim of providing a clearer definition of the post-2015 development strategy. In June 2012 this task team published the “Creating the future we want for everyone” report highlighting the main challenges for the post-2015 agenda. The report declared that globalisation, despite its advantages for some, is currently a process that reinforces global disparities. For this reason, the report recommended transforming globalisation into “a force of opportunities for the whole world”. To reach this objective, the report emphasised the imperative need for us to change our consumption and production patterns, as well as the ways we use energy resources and raw materials. Furthermore, the task force provided recommendations for orienting the post-2015 agenda:

- the vision of a post-2015 agenda should be based on the fundamental principles of human rights, equality and sustainability;
- the post-2015 agenda should include precise objectives and targets related to four specific dimensions, namely, social development, inclusive economic development, environmental sustainability and peace and the security;
- policy coherence is essential for achieving the objectives defined by the post-2015 agenda;

- the post-2015 agenda should be seen as a universal agenda according to which all countries must share responsibility for development.

The report's recommendations served as the basis for the high-level working group created by Ban Ki-moon to shape the debate on the post-2015 agenda. This new working group, chaired by David Cameron, Ellen Sirleaf Johnson and Susilo Bambang, includes 27 leaders from civil society, the private sector and government from various parts of the world. It submitted a report with more concrete recommendations to Ban Ki-moon on 30 May 2013.

This consultation and preparation process of the post-2015 agenda is closely linked to the debate on the objectives of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), arising from preparations for the conference on sustainable development held in Rio de Janeiro from 20 to 22 June 2012.

The "Rio+20" summit brought together 192 Member States of the United Nations, along with actors from civil society and representatives from the private economic sector, with the intention of ensuring a renewed policy commitment for sustainable development, evaluating the progress in implementing the recommendations of the major summits on sustainable development, and identifying new and emerging challenges. Two main themes were chosen: the green economy and the institutional framework for sustainable development. The idea of adopting sustainable development goals was added to the debate during the preparatory phase.

The conference resulted in the adoption of a policy document on sustainable development entitled "The Future We Want". This document reaffirmed the United Nations' commitment to working towards the MDGs as stated in the Millennium Declaration, but indicated that the SDGs needed to take the balance between the three ecological, economic and social pillars of sustainable development into greater account. The SDGs also differ from the MDGs in their universal nature: whereas the MDGs were conceived for developing countries, the SDGs are universally applicable. They will cover different areas such as food security, universal access to energy, oceans, forests and sustainable cities, integrated water management, access to employment and decent jobs, and sustainable production and consumption.

A harmonised post-2015 agenda

International bodies – including the European Union and the United Nations – want to harmonise or even combine the two processes. The United Nations will be hosting a special event to highlight the efforts that have been made to attain the MDGs and to discuss how to accelerate progress through to 2015. Development actors should then be able to see how to integrate the commitments of the Rio+20 conference into the post-2015 strategy. The aim is to transform this development strategy into a multidimensional and universal strategy capable of combatting global disparities and supporting the sustainable development of the planet.

An agreement was reached in Rio for putting in place an intergovernmental process aimed at developing a sustainable development financing strategy by 2014. The Rio+20 document further encourages the setting up of innovative financing. The idea is to use ODA as a catalyst and to generate more funds through a leverage effect.

II. Cooperation with partner countries

Africa . Central America . Asia . Middle East





Cooperation with partner countries

Busan and the new Indicative Cooperation Programmes

In line with the principles set out at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in November 2011, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation and its principal partner countries has been firmly oriented towards new partnerships and development effectiveness. Two new Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICP) began in 2012: Luxembourg's ICP with Senegal (2012-2016) was signed in Dakar, whilst its ICP with El Salvador (2012-2015) was signed and presented in Busan in order to illustrate the active implementation of Luxembourg's aid effectiveness commitments.

The El Salvador Indicative Cooperation Programme is fully aligned with the national "Caring Communities" Programme, and Luxembourgish financial support is channelled primarily through a trust fund put in place by the Salvadoran government. Alongside the EU and Spain, Luxembourg thus contributes to the FOCAP (Joint Fund of Development Partners in support of the "Caring Communities" Programme), which aims to support the national strategy of combating poverty and social exclusion.

In addition to a direct partnership with the government, the El Salvador ICP includes support for civil society organisations, particularly through a call for proposals mechanism put in place by the Salvadoran Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Furthermore, this third ICP directly supports the Association of Microfinance Organisations in El Salvador (ASOMI), as well as the National Development Foundation (FUNDE), a Salvadoran research and development institute that campaigns for participative democracy, fiscal justice and transparency in terms of public finance management.

The Senegal ICP is also integrated in a process of national appropriation and implementation. The new programme's operational scope has been enlarged with the addition of the Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine and Kaolack regions. It is also significantly more aligned with national procedures in order to encourage the various sectorial ministries to take the lead in implementing the programmes, thanks to considerable technical assistance at the central level. Furthermore, Senegalese civil society organisations such as the Civil Forum and the Citizens' Movement will help implement some of the decentralisation activities.

Another feature of the programme in Senegal is the delegated cross-cooperation with Belgium: Luxembourg will take over the education and vocational training activities of Belgium's Development Cooperation in the centre of the country, while Belgium will assume control of the water supply activities of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation in the north of the country.

The crisis in Mali and insecurity in the Sahel area

2012 was a very difficult year for Mali, which underwent a coup on 22 March 2012 that led to the occupation of the north by Tuareg rebels from the MNLA and terrorist groups including AQIM and Mujao. Beyond Mali, insecurity throughout the Sahel has deteriorated significantly. In addition to the political and security crises, the Sahel has been hit by a food crisis in the wake of the drought of 2011/12. The displacement of large numbers of Malian refugees, from the north of the country to the south as well as to neighbouring countries such as Burkina Faso and Niger, has compounded the situation further.

The elaboration of a new ICP with Mali had to be suspended as a result of the coup and the resultant absence of a legitimate elected government. In spite of the difficulties, Luxembourg nevertheless continued to provide direct support to the population in southern Mali, particularly in the district of Bamako, the Ségou region and the Yorosso Circle. The continuation, on a technical level, of health, water and sanitation, food safety, vocational training and employment, and decentralisation projects, ensured that basic services continued to be guaranteed to the population during a time of crisis.

The fact that the projects and programmes were largely implemented through local authorities meant that the gains made prior to the coup were mostly safeguarded, which will facilitate the gradual resumption of cooperation with the Malian authorities. Traditionally present in the northern Kidal region for over a decade, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation had to suspend its activities there pending the return of acceptable security conditions.

Although 2012 was supposed to mark the renewal of Luxembourg's bilateral projects and programmes with Burkina Faso and Niger, both countries' Indicative Cooperation Programmes for 2008-2012 had accumulated a certain number of delays for various reasons - an interruption during the political crisis in Niger and a difficult transition to the programme approach in Burkina Faso - which were raised in the mid-term reviews. During the 2012 Partnership Commissions for Burkina Faso and Niger, it was therefore decided to prolong both of these ICPs until the end of 2015 - a crucial year for development cooperation with both countries - through an additional budgetary endowment.

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation intends to align itself to a greater extent with both countries' national development strategies, particularly the Programme for Economic and Social Development 2012-2015 (PDES) in Niger and the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Development 2011-2015 (SCADD) in Burkina Faso. Another flagship initiative of the new government in Niger is the 3N Initiative ("Nigériens Nourish Nigériens"), which focuses on increasing agricultural production and tackling recurrent food insecurity. Luxembourg's Development Cooperation, which had intended to start a rural development programme in the Dosso region, therefore realigned its activities in support of the 3N Initiative.

Donor coordination: Luxembourg as a sectorial leader in terms of vocational training, tourism and health

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation has invested heavily in delegated cooperation and joint cooperation initiatives within the context of the implementation of the EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and the Division of Labour in Development Policy. In 2012, Luxembourg was involved in no less than eleven delegated cooperation initiatives and four joint cooperation programmes in nine partner countries.

Indeed Luxembourg took the lead role in the vocational training sector in Cape Verde, Senegal and Burkina Faso. Luxembourg also assumed this leading role in the tourism sector in Nicaragua and in the health sector in Kosovo. This highlights the area-specific sectorial approach initiated by Luxembourg's Development Cooperation, which has led to tangible improvements.

For example, in Cape Verde the year 2012 was devoted to the development of an integrated policy document for education, vocational training and employment, through an inter-ministerial committee reuniting with the three supervisory ministries (the Ministry for Youth, the Ministry of Employment and the Ministry of Education). At the same time, the construction of a secondary school and five new vocational training centres completed the network of educational

infrastructures in Cape Verde. Finally, having participated in two Budgetary Support Group monitoring missions in order to evaluate the performance of Cape Verde in terms of public finance administration and management, Luxembourg disbursed its instalment of the sectorial budgetary support for 2012.

In Nicaragua, Luxembourg's role as the lead donor in the tourism sector was greatly appreciated. Proof of this can be seen in the fact that the European Commission delegated the management of the "Colonial and Volcano Trail" tourist project (8.25 million euros) to Luxembourg's Development Cooperation; this project complements Luxembourg's bilateral "Coffee Trail" project. Another good example is the programme of support for technical and vocational training in Burkina Faso that was formulated in collaboration with the French Development Agency and Austrian Development Cooperation. In late 2012, Taiwan and Switzerland requested to be included in this joint programme.

Bilateral donors are trying to avoid duplication and overlap of their cooperation programmes in an increasingly systematic way. This proved to be beneficial in the case of the extension of the Niger ICP, when the government of Niger asked Luxembourg to enlarge the geographical scope of its activities. Rather than creating a new project, with all the attendant additional structures and costs, the additional support activities were incorporated into a Danish water supply programme in the Zinder and Diffa regions (2 million euros). Similarly, Switzerland's Development Cooperation entrusted Luxembourg with its financial support (1.38 million euros) for the implementation of a ten-year educational development programme in the Dosso region.

Aid coordination between European donors was also evident in Asia. In Vietnam, where Luxembourg's Development Cooperation is preparing the progressive withdrawal of its development aid by 2015 in order to develop relationships on other levels, Luxembourg contributed 2 million euros to the European Commission for the health sector. Conversely, Luxembourg is one of the main donors in the health sector in Laos; hence the Belgian Development Cooperation is delegating 2.25 million euros to Luxembourg within the context of its withdrawal from the country. Furthermore, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation actively supports the European joint programming approach in Laos and, given that the 3rd ICP is in line with the cycle of national programming, it is now in an ideal position to participate in the 2014-2015 transition strategy, and to integrate the next ICP (2016-2020) into the European joint programming exercise.

National appropriation and joint trust funds

The implementation of the aid effectiveness agenda relates as much to the alignment of development cooperation programmes with partner countries' national strategies as it does to the appropriation of programmes by those countries. Naturally the delivery channels for Luxembourg aid have evolved. The sectorial budgetary support for Cape Verde and the contribution to the Joint Trust Fund of the "Caring Communities" Programme in El Salvador have already been mentioned. In a similar vein, Luxembourg contributes to the Joint Health Fund (FONSALUD) in Nicaragua, which is managed by the Ministry of Health and is aiming to extend and reinforce health services across Nicaragua.

The alignment and use of the national systems of partner countries nevertheless presents a certain number of challenges and often presumes the existence of important reforms in those countries in the area of public finance management in order to guarantee adequate transparency and operability. Furthermore, the level of maturity often differs from one sector to another within the same country.

New partnerships with the private sector and civil society

In Burkina Faso for example, the Programme for Development of the Basic Education Sector (PDSEB) has valuable experience of joint financing mechanisms. During the 2012 Partnership Commission it was decided, within the contexts of the extension of Luxembourg's ICP and the withdrawal of the Netherlands' Development Cooperation from Burkina Faso, that Luxembourg would make two annual contributions of 7.5 million euros to the Burkina Faso Special Treasury Allocation Fund (CAST) in 2014 and 2015. By contrast other sectors are less well-structured and certain technical ministries themselves occasionally request to use donors' procedures to avoid long legal delays and the complications of national procedures, particularly those related to tenders.

The Busan Partnership recognises the "central role played by the private sector in advancing innovation, creating wealth, income and jobs, mobilising domestic resources, and in turn contributing to poverty reduction". This is particularly true in a country like Vietnam where the private sector is extremely dynamic. Within the context of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation's withdrawal strategy from this country, and with a view to a mutually beneficial outcome, a new project is being formulated in the financial sector which will promote exchanges between economic actors in Luxembourg and Vietnam.

Furthermore, the third phase of the "e-regulations" project was launched in 2012, through a national appropriation approach and the sustainability of tools put in place with the help of UNCTAD. This project will reinforce the transparency of investment procedures in Vietnam in order to facilitate domestic and international investment in employment and income-generating activities.

Another example of cooperation with the private sector is the innovative approach in Laos, by which Luxembourg's Development Cooperation seeks to set up a public-private partnership (PPP) in order to guarantee the sustainability of the future "Lanith" hotel school (Lao National Institute for Tourism and Hospitality). The idea is that the Lanith school will benefit from financial resources generated by renting land on which a private developer could build and run a hotel.

The private sector can significantly contribute to the development of a country through the information and communication technology (ICT) sector. During the 2012 Burkina Faso Partnership Commission, the framework for the ICP's extension included support for ICT projects. The aim is to overcome the "digital gap" in central administration, primarily in the priority sectors of health, vocational training and decentralisation through satellite connectivity via a private operator.

As for civil society, the Busan Partnership recognises that "civil society organisations (CSOs) play a vital role in enabling people to claim their rights, in promoting rights-based approaches, in shaping development policies and partnerships, and in overseeing their implementation. They also provide services in areas that are complementary to those provided by states."

The fact that 18.45% of Luxembourg's ODA in 2012 was implemented by national and international NGOs demonstrates the importance accorded to civil society in this context. Support for Luxembourg's numerous NGOs is discussed in a separate chapter; Luxembourg also supports a number of local NGOs in the partner countries and at a regional level.

The support provided to civil society in El Salvador and Senegal by Luxembourg's Development Cooperation has already been discussed. Luxembourg also helps civil society in Nicaragua through the "Common Fund to Support

Civil Society for Democratic Governance” and the “Joint Fund for Gender and Sexual Equality and Reproductive Rights”, and by supporting ASOMIF, the umbrella institution of Nicaraguan microfinance organisations. The ASOMIF project is based on the consolidation of community life, institutional reinforcement and the management of the social performance of member institutions.

Finally, support for local civil society in partner countries is also reinforced through Microproject Funds, which are at the disposition of Luxembourg's embassies in the respective countries.

South-South and triangular cooperation

The Busan Partnership stipulates that “South-South and triangular co-operation, new forms of public-private partnership, and other modalities and vehicles for development, have become more prominent, complementing North-South forms of cooperation”.

In 2012, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation backed the development of a triangular cooperation project between Cape Verde and the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe in the field of vocational training. The project's institutional set-up comprises financing by Luxembourg, which will be used by Cape Verde to formulate and implement a project with a capacity building component and a funding and infrastructure component in São Tomé and Príncipe. The skills acquired by Cape Verde in recent years will therefore be replicated in São Tomé and Príncipe.

Disbursements in partner countries in 2012

Partner country	Lux-Development and other partners	UN / specialised agencies	NGOs
Africa	47 755 189.60 €	5 210 335.83 €	6 782 624.93 €
Burkina Faso	8 342 225.04 €	1 450 000.00 €	3 637 978.83 €
Cape Verde	11 770 364.91 €	1 337 731.19 €	675 682.10 €
Mali	11 995 917.64 €	750 000.00 €	1 426 805.96 €
Niger	4 320 380.51 €	1 132 604.64 €	397 569.33 €
Senegal	11 326 301.50 €	540 000.00 €	644 588.71 €
Central America	12 456 352.05 €	1 800 000.00 €	432 533.81 €
El Salvador	5 544 909.70 €	1 800 000.00 €	221 725.65 €
Nicaragua	6 911 442.35 €	-	210 808.16 €
Asia	16 593 742.08 €	5 338 461.01 €	1 743 217.01 €
Laos	9 747 784.51 €	2 442 752.51 €	951 177.27 €
Vietnam	6 034 313.23 €	1 835 708.50 €	512 477.86 €
West Bank and Gaza Strip (OPT)	811 644.34 €	1 060 000.00 €	279 561.88 €
Total	76 805 283.73 €	12 348 796.84 €	8 958 375.75 €

Other Countries	Lux-Development and other partners	UN / specialised agencies	NGOs
Total	4 600 470.58 €	1 028 150.25 €	247 123.26 €
Afghanistan	600 000.00 €	500 000.00 €	-
Mongolia	1 665 777.05 €	528 150.25 €	-
Rwanda	2 334 693.53 €	-	247 123.26 €

Revision of Lux-Development Protocol: new modalities of aid and a greater awareness of gender and environmental issues

The Protocol between the State and Lux-Development was revised and signed in November 2012 on the basis of the DAC peer review's recommendations. This revision clarified the roles and responsibilities of the ministry and its operational agency within the context of implementing the new aid modalities particularly in terms of sectorial approaches as well as delegated and joint cooperation.

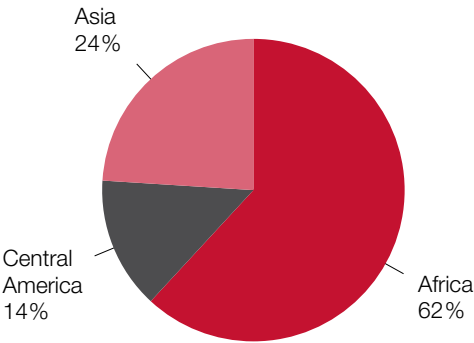
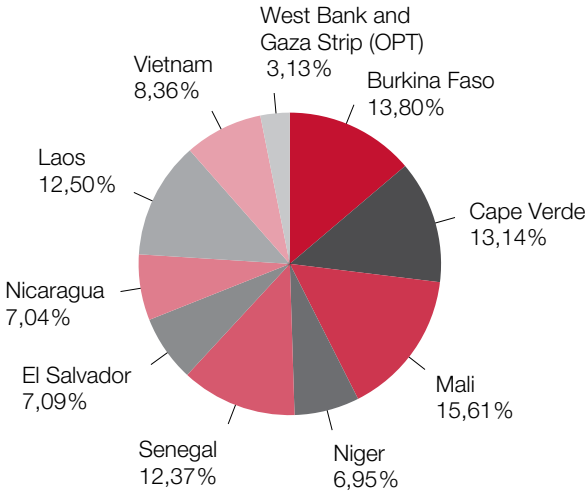
In this context, the formulation and implementation mandates that the ministry entrusts to Lux-Development were also reviewed. Greater emphasis was also placed on the cross-cutting themes of gender and environment; a data sheet on cross-cutting themes is now attached to each mandate that the State entrusts to Lux-Development.

One example is the support programme for the forestry sector in Burkina Faso, jointly developed by Luxembourg and Sweden. This programme aims to reinforce the skills of national institutions linked to natural resources through technical assistance in various fields including management, human resources, the setting up of a national strategy and the creation of a trust fund. The programme supports the management of forestry resources and has created synergies with other current initiatives in terms of sustainable natural resource management.

Humanitarian action / Food Aid	Programme support	Development Cooperation office	Various	Total 2012
5 318 363.08 €	438 578.45 €	649 857.35 €	356 608.24 €	66 511 557.48 €
992 801.32 €	147 712.26 €	144 212.35 €	116 262.12 €	14 831 191.92 €
-	-	270 695.85 €	69 035.67 €	14 123 509.72 €
2 489 411.76 €	111 353.86 €	-	10 900.79 €	16 784 390.01 €
1 561 500.00 €	-	-	61 972.83 €	7 474 027.31 €
274 650.00 €	179 512.33 €	234 949.15 €	98 436.83 €	13 298 438.52 €
42 500.00 €	187 538.69 €	179 182.46 €	95 206.52 €	15 193 313.53 €
42 500.00 €	-	-	17 251.32 €	7 626 386.67 €
-	187 538.69 €	179 182.46 €	77 955.20 €	7 566 926.86 €
1 339 047.46 €	484 213.52 €	231 433.32 €	60 135.03 €	25 790 249.43 €
254 047.46 €	22 540.21 €	-	15 829.86 €	13 434 131.82 €
-	338 458.57 €	231 433.32 €	39 100.18 €	8 991 491.66 €
1 085 000.00 €	123 214.74 €	-	5 204.99 €	3 364 625.95 €
6 699 910.54 €	1 110 330.66 €	1 060 473.13 €	511 949.79 €	107 495 120.44 €

Humanitarian action / Food Aid	Programme support	Development Cooperation office	Various	Total 2012
1 500 000.00 €	108 074.27 €	-	5 556.19 €	7 489 374.55 €
1 250 000.00 €	-	-	-	2 350 000.00 €
-	106 874.27 €	-	5 556.19 €	2 306 357.76 €
250 000.00 €	1 200.00 €	-	-	2 833 016.79 €

Cooperation per partner country



Africa

Burkina Faso . Cape Verde . Mali . Niger . Senegal

The mid-term review of the 2nd ICP (2008-2012) noted the delays in the implementation of projects and programmes in Burkina Faso. It also identified the year 2015 as a crucial period for the cooperation between Burkina Faso and Luxembourg, since it will be the final year of the implementation of the Burkina Faso Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD). The Partnership Commission, held in Luxembourg in July 2012, therefore agreed to prolong the ICP for the period from 2013 to 2015 and to allocate a substantial supplementary budget devoted to new information and communication technology and to basic education.



Population 17.5 million

Area 274 000 km²

GDP per capita (PPP in \$) 1300

HDI ranking 183/186

ICP 2003-2007

21 600 000 €

Technical education and vocational training

Health

Crafts

ICP 2008-2015

90 900 000 €

Sustainable natural resource management

Technical and vocational training

Literacy / education (non-focal sector)

Blood transfusion (non-focal sector)

ICT



Using a multifunctional platform to produce electricity and recharge batteries or mobile phones



Sale of food produce through a women's EIG (Economic Interest Group)

Burkina Faso

2012

Lux-Development and other partners	8 342 225 €
UN / specialised agencies	1 450 000 €
NGOs	3 637 979 €
Humanitarian action / Food aid	992 801 €
Programme support	147 712 €
Cooperation office	144 212 €
Various	116 262 €
Total	14 831 192 €

Africa

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

Following legislative and presidential elections in 2011, democratic municipal elections took place on 1 July 2012 in an atmosphere of general calm. These elections reinforced the effect of the national coalition on a local level: in 2012, the country had to adapt to this new situation of governance. At the same time, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation is pursuing the implementation of its 3rd ICP 2011-2015. One of the outstanding events of the year was the inauguration of three vocational training centres in Sal, Praia and Santo Antão. The 18th Partnership Commission in October brought together Cape Verdean and Luxembourgish political decision-makers in Luxembourg for a political dialogue, an update on the joint programmes, and to lay the groundwork for the mid-term review of the ICP, scheduled for 2013.



Population 500 000

Area 4 033 km²

GDP per capita (PPP in \$) 3 797.82

HDI ranking 132/186

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



Neonatal equipment



Hotel and tourism school in Praia

Cape Verde	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	11 770 365 €
UN / specialised agencies	1 337 731 €
NGOs	675 682 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	-
Cooperation Office	270 696 €
Various	69 036 €
Total	14 123 509.72 €

Africa

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

Because the local and rural development programmes of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation were focused on municipalities in the north and south, Luxembourg was able to continue implementing its programmes in favour of the most disadvantaged communities without interruption throughout the crisis of 2012. Consequently, the disbursements were not disrupted. Cooperation activities were carried out in Kidal and Timbuktu for as long as possible.



Population 16.3 million

Area 1 240 192 km²

GDP per capita (PPP in \$) 1 040

HDI ranking 182/186

ICP 2003-2006

19 400 000 €

Education and training
of human resources

Health

Water and sanitation

Rural development

ICP 2007-2014

55 200 000 €

Technical education, vocational training
and socio-professional integration

Rudimentary health

Rural water supply, water and sanitation

Good governance



Market gardening in a peripheral district of Bamako



Hairdressing salon in a vocational training establishment in the suburbs of Bamako

Mali

2012

Lux-Development and other partners	11 995 918 €
UN / specialised agencies	750 000 €
NGOs	1 426 806 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	2 489 412 €
Programme support	111 354 €
Cooperation Office	-
Various	10 901 €
Total	16 784 390 €

Africa

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

In the beginning of 2012, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation aligned its support programme for the Rural Development Strategy (RDS) with the 3N Initiative ("Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens") which replaced the RDS by emphasising the need to increase agricultural production and the fight against recurrent food insecurity.

The evaluation of the 2008-2012 ICP noted delays in the implementation of all activities, and the Niger-Luxembourg Partnership Commission in November 2012 provided an opportunity to agree to an extension of the ICP for the period from 2013 to 2016 as well as an increase in the indicative budget.



Population 16.6 million

Area 1 267 000 km²

GDP per capita (PPP in \$) 720

HDI ranking 186/186

ICP 2003-2007

20 000 000 €

Education, training and
socio-professional integration

Health

Integrated rural development,
including food security

Crafts

ICP 2008-2015

70 000 000 €

Rural development

Vocational and technical training



Villagers in the Dosso region



Conditions in a vocational training centre before renovation by Luxembourg's Development Cooperation

Niger

2012

Lux-Development and other partners	4 320 381 €
UN / specialised agencies	1 132 605 €
NGOs	397 569 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	1 561 500 €
Programme support	-
Cooperation Office	-
Various	61 973 €
Total	7 474 027 €

Africa

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

The 2012 presidential election - the tenth since the country's independence - led to the victory, in March, of Macky Sall, an opponent of the incumbent President Abdoulaye Wade. The election of a new head of state, and the attendant changes in ministerial functions provided the ideal backdrop for the launch of the new ICP 2012-2016 based on the principle of national implementation.



Population 13.1 million

Area 196 723 km²

GDP per capita (PPP in \$) 1 940

HDI ranking 154/186

ICP 2002-2006	ICP 2007-2011	ICP 2012-2016
34 514 068 €	53 300 000 €	67 900 000 €
Education, training and socio-professional integration	Technical education, vocational training and socio-professional integration	Technical education, vocational training and induction
Health	Rudimentary health	Rudimentary health, including reproductive health
Access to drinking water and sanitation	Village water supply and sanitation	Decentralisation, local governance and civic education
	Good governance and support for civil society	Support for national implementation



Training villagers in hygiene within the context of a water supply project in the Thiès region



Sale of produce by a grouping of women in Saint-Louis in the north of Senegal

Senegal	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	11 326 302 €
UN / specialised agencies	540 000 €
NGOs	644 589 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	274 650 €
Programme support	179 512 €
Cooperation Office	234 949 €
Various	98 437 €
Total	13 298 439 €

Central America

El Salvador . Nicaragua

In El Salvador, 2012 marked the beginning of the 3rd Indicative Cooperation Programme (2012-2015), in which the main form of bilateral intervention is the support for the national “Caring Communities” Programme through a financial contribution to the Joint Programmatic Support Fund “FOCAP”. According to the latest reports, the two main rival gangs (maras) concluded a truce on 23 March 2012, thanks to mediation by the Catholic Church. The Luxembourg-Central American Chamber of Commerce based in Panama was formed on 5 October 2012, within the context of a joint visit of Luxembourg’s Honorary Consuls in Central America.



Population 6.3 million

Area 21 040 km²

GDP per capita (PPP in \$) 6 640

HDI ranking 107/186

ICP 2003-2006	ICP 2007-2010	ICP 2012-2015
26 000 000 €	24 000 000 €	21 000 000 €
Human resources education and training	Access to basic services	Support for Caring Communities Programme
Health	Reinforcement of education and health	Studies and Diversification Fund
Access to drinking water and sanitation	Support for production efforts	Support for civil society and microfinance
	Local reinforcement of institutional and social skills	
	National support for skills reinforcement	



Health unit in the Municipality of San Jorge (San Miguel)



El Jicaro School, Municipality of Sesori (San Miguel)

El Salvador	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	5 544 910 €
UN / specialised agencies	1 800 000 €
NGOs	221 726 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	42 500 €
Programme support	-
Cooperation Office	-
Various	17 251 €
Total	7 626 387 €

Central America

El Salvador . **Nicaragua**

In Nicaragua, 2012 was marked by President Ortega's investiture on 10 January 2012, for his third consecutive five-year term following his re-election in November 2011 with 62% of the popular vote. In terms of development cooperation relations, the eighth Partnership Commission between the two countries, held in Managua on 21 March 2012, highlighted advances in the implementation of the 3rd ICP (2011-2014). Luxembourg's Honorary Consul in Nicaragua participated in the creation of the Luxembourg-Central American Chamber of Commerce based in Panama.



Population 5.9 million

Area 130 370 km²

GDP per capita (PPP in \$) 3 730

HDI ranking 129/186

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



Matagalpa centre for vocational training, hotel and tourism section



Health post in the region of Matagalpa

Nicaragua	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	6 911 442 €
UN / specialised agencies	-
NGOs	210 808 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	187 539 €
Cooperation Office	179 182 €
Various	77 955 €
Total	7 566 927 €

Asia

Laos . Vietnam

In Laos, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation focused primarily on supporting specific sectors including health, technical education and vocational training in the hotel and tourism industry, rural development and the cross-cutting theme of good governance.

Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker attended the ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting) summit held in Vientiane in November 2012. In parallel to this event, Minister Marie-Josée Jacobs chaired the eighth Partnership Commission between Laos and Luxembourg and signed two new financing agreements: one for technical assistance to a rural development project by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the north of Laos; the other for a project reinforcing the skills and service performances of local administrations implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).



Population 6.37 million

Area 236 800 km²

GDP per capita (PPP in \$) 2 580

HDI ranking 138/186

ICP 2003-2006	ICP 2007-2010	ICP 2011-2015
18 000 000 €	35 000 000 €	50 000 000 €
Integrated rural development	Integrated rural development	Integrated rural development
Health	Health	Health
Education and vocational training	Education and vocational training	Education and vocational training



Training of mid-wives within the context of support for the UNFPA



Plans for the future hospital in Bolikhamxay

Laos	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	9 747 785 €
UN / specialised agencies	2 442 753 €
NGOs	951 177 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	254 047 €
Programme support	22 540 €
Cooperation Office	-
Various	15 830 €
Total	13 434 132 €

Asia

Laos . **Vietnam**

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation focused primarily on health, technical education and vocational training (including in the hotel and tourism industry), rural development, and good governance. Within the context of Luxembourg's 2015 withdrawal strategy, an economic cooperation will become more important in the next few years, particularly in the field of banking and finance.

The seventh Partnership Commission between Luxembourg and Vietnam took place in Hanoi in November 2012. During her visit, Minister Marie-Josée Jacobs signed financing agreements for the following projects and programmes, which will be implemented from 2012 onwards by various multilateral agencies: the UN One Plan Fund, a new phase in the e-regulations project of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), a skills reinforcement project for UN Women and a project supporting children from ethnic minorities implemented by UNICEF.



Population 89.73 million

Area 331 050 km²

GDP per capita (PPP in \$) 3 250

HDI ranking 127/186

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



Craft production near Hanoi
(supported by a microproject)



Support for the programme "Women and Climate change" implemented by UN Women

Vietnam	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	6 034 313 €
UN / specialised agencies	1 835 709 €
NGOs	512 478 €
Humanitarian action and food aid	-
Programme support	338 459 €
Cooperation Office	231 433 €
Various	39 100 €
Total	8 991 492 €

III. Regional cooperation and cooperation with other countries

Kosovo . Montenegro . Mongolia . OPT . Afghanistan . Rwanda

Regional cooperation

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation with its partner countries is supplemented by a regional approach that seeks to address common issues faced by multiple countries, notably by focusing on synergies and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned.

The Sahel is a region that faces a complex and multi-faceted crisis compounded by poverty, political and economic crises, armed conflict, migratory flux, food insecurity and climate change. Clearly these types of problems can only be solved on a regional level, particularly within the framework of the African Union, ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) and WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union). Luxembourg's Development Cooperation therefore supports some of these organisations through institutional strengthening and capacity building, enabling them to intervene effectively in their Member States.

Disbursements in 2012

Regional cooperation	Duration	Budget	Disbursements
AFRICA			3 186 276 €
Lux-Development			930 373 €
AFR/017: Promotion of inclusive finance sectors in the WAEMU zone	2008-2013	21 404 289 €	782 337 €
AFR/018: Information and Communication Technology - WAEMU	2009-2012	900 000 €	16 472 €
AFR/019: Telemedicine and Telehealth for Sub-Saharan Africa	2011-2014	4 170 000 €	50 015 €
AFR/020: African Internet eXchange System (AXIS)	2011-2014	5 400 000 €	81 548 €
BI-MAE			971 528 €
ENDA THIRD WORLD: Borders and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in West Africa (FEVE)	2011-2015	4 773 447 €	971 528 €
MULTI-BI			1 284 374 €
UNDP: 2012 Contribution to the Peacebuilding Commission	2012	100 000 €	100 000 €
UNCDF: LOBI Cross-border Initiative	2012-2014	1 374 190 €	1 184 374 €
LATIN AMERICA			660 441 €
BI-MAE			410 441 €
REDCAMIF: Strengthening Central American MFIs	2008-2012	943 639 €	165 650 €
INTEGRARSE: Social entrepreneurial responsibility	2012-2016	544 736 €	244 790 €
MULTI-BI			250 000 €
WFP - School Feeding Capacity Development Project for Latin America and the Caribbean Region	2011-2013	750 000 €	250 000 €
ASIA			428 795 €
BI-MAE			428 795 €
MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION	2010-2015	2 143 976 €	428 795 €
EUROPE			1 074 543 €
MULTI-BI			1 074 543 €
FAO: Agricultural development in Kosovo and Montenegro III	2011-2012	1 160 000 €	574 543 €
EBRD: Regional Housing Programme - Sarajevo Process	2012	500 000 €	500 000 €
Regional total			5 350 055 €



Kosovo - Accountancy training for the unemployed



Montenegro - Practical cookery course renovated and equipped by the project

Luxembourg supports the activities of WAEMU in the Sahel in the sectors of inclusive finance as well as information and communication technology. As part of its support for decentralisation, Luxembourg finances a peer review programme between local African governments, in partnership with UCLGA (United Cities and Local Governments of Africa). Luxembourg's Development Cooperation supports the REDCAMIF network in the microfinance sector in Central America, and the Mekong River Commission in terms of climate change adaptation in South-East Asia.

Kosovo

Luxembourg: lead donor in the health sector

As a result of the substantial commitment of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation to Kosovo's health sector, Luxembourg has been chosen as sector lead donor by its peers. Thanks to Luxembourg's input, remarkable progress was accomplished in 2012 in setting up a computerised health information system (HIS) and, as in previous years, support for the Ministry of Health contributed to the development of policies, the legal framework and, above all, the planning and implementation of an ambitious reform and reorganisation of all the country's healthcare institutions.

Montenegro

The European commitment to forestry

Thanks to the impetus of Luxembourg's bilateral cooperation in the forestry sector, Montenegro currently benefits from European Commission financing - through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) - for a capacity building project in two key forestry institutions, namely the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Forestry Administration. This tripartite cooperation between the European Union, Luxembourg and Montenegro, and the strong synergy between this joint project and Luxembourg's bilateral project "Forest Development in Montenegro" have led to real advances in the development of Montenegrin forestry while supporting Montenegro on its path to European integration.



Serbia - Geotechnical study



Mongolia - Tsetserleg Hospital, radiology

Serbia

Targeting the fight against vulnerability

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation is present in southern Serbia via two projects. One of these projects, implemented by Lux-Development aims to restore the water supply infrastructure of the city of Novi Pazar, accompanied by institutional support and capacity building for the Vodavod company in order to improve the municipality's management of water distribution. The second project is being implemented by Caritas, within the framework of a ministry mandate, and aims to improve the living conditions of people living in a precarious situation in the Vranje region.

Balkans	Kosovo	Montenegro	Serbia
	2012	2012	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	9 643 861 €	3 268 976 €	1 872 419 €
UN / specialised agencies	1 549 022 €	287 272 €	-
NGOs	-	-	-
Humanitarian actions and food aid	-	3 965 €	-
Programme support	-	-	-
Cooperation office	114 749 €	-	-
Various	2 027 €	674 490 €	249 626 €
Total	11 309 659 €	4 234 703 €	2 122 045 €
			17 666 405.94 €

Mongolia

National appropriation

One telling example of appropriation is the support given by Luxembourg to telemedicine in Mongolia, which is entirely controlled by the Ministry of Health and Mongolian hospital doctors. On the basis of the initial positive results in a limited number of pilot provinces, the project was extended to additional ones, whilst the improvements in diagnostic capabilities prompted the inclusion of the development of heart surgery. The experience gained in telemedicine is now also being applied to maternal and infant healthcare, which is entrusted to the UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), thereby taking advantage of the complementarity and synergies between bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Another project which receives technical assistance from Luxembourg is the support given to monitoring the Mongolian financial sector by drawing on the considerable experience of ATTF (Financial Technology Transfer Agency) in this country.



OPT - Pilot farm in Jericho



Rwanda - Construction of a market in Nyamata in the Bugesera region within the framework of the project for rural development

Mongolia	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	1 665 777 €
UN / specialised agencies	528 150 €
NGOs	-
Humanitarian actions and food aid	-
Programme support	106 874 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	5 556 €
Total	2 306 358 €

Occupied Palestinian Territories *

Civil society and the State

In addition to regular contributions to the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East), an essential element of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories provides support to Palestinian civil society - in terms of financing for the projects of local NGOs in both the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. These local NGOs** are active in several sectors including agriculture, health, good governance and the promotion of peace.

At central level, Luxembourg supports PEGASE (Palestinian-European Mechanism of Management of Socio-Economic Aid) which enables European aid to be channelled in support of the establishment and operation of a Palestinian State.

Occupied Palestinian Territory	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	811 644 €
UN / specialised agencies	1 060 000 €
NGOs	279 562 €
Humanitarian actions and food aid	1 085 000 €
Programme support	123 215 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	5 205 €
Total	3 364 626 €

* The Occupied Palestinian Territories are considered as one of the main partner countries of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation as stipulated in article 3 of the grand ducal ruling of 7 August 2012 determining intervention thresholds, the annual financial ceiling, local support other than financial and the obligations of audit within the framework of cofinancing of programmes or projects submitted by non-governmental development organisations under the amended law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian action.

** PARC (Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee), PMRS (Palestinian Medical Relief Services), AMAN (Coalition for Accountability and Integrity) and the Peres Center for Peace

Afghanistan

Joint cooperation

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation has no direct bilateral activities in Afghanistan, but it does participate in efforts made by the international community, principally by focusing on reconstruction and food security activities. In addition to the support to several humanitarian partners, Luxembourg is therefore particularly involved in the PATRIP Foundation (Pakistan Afghanistan Tajikistan Regional Integration Programme), an innovative mechanism initiated by Germany intended to facilitate regional exchanges through international and local NGO projects.

Afghanistan	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	600 000 €
UN / specialised agencies	500 000 €
NGOs	-
Humanitarian actions and food aid	1 250 000 €
Programme support	-
Cooperation office	-
Various	-
Total	2 350 000 €

Rwanda

Gradual withdrawal

Only two projects were still being implemented in Rwanda in 2012, in the health and rural development sectors. In light of the winding down of the Bugesera project for integrated development, efforts were focused on income-generating and environmental protection activities, particularly within the field of irrigation in which Luxembourg's programme is a pilot project.

Another pilot initiative within the context of the implementation of the strategic plan for the health sector for 2009-2012, was the consolidation of decentralisation through the establishment of a hospital master plan at the Rwamagana district hospital - a plan that can be rolled out to all the other district hospitals. A budget extension was granted in 2012 for the neonatal element of the project and the implementation of the hospital master plans for the country's 40 district hospitals.

Rwanda	2012
Lux-Development and other partners	2 334 694 €
UN / specialised agencies	-
NGOs	247 123 €
Humanitarian actions and food aid	250 000 €
Programme support	1 200 €
Cooperation office	-
Various	-
Total	2 833 017 €

IV. Multilateral cooperation



Class of school children in the San Miguel region of El Salvador

In 2012, Luxembourg's Development Cooperation allocated 126 million euros, the equivalent of 29% of its total ODA, to multilateral aid. Luxembourg thus supported several pillars of the multilateral system: 36 million euros to United Nations organisations, 24 million euros to the European Union, 22 million euros to World Bank programmes and 3 million euros to Regional Development Banks.

On 5 and 6 July 2012, the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Ms Marie-Josée Jacobs, attended the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF 2012) in New York. The main topics on the agenda were the future of development cooperation, the mobilisation and allocation of aid, mutual responsibility, South-South cooperation, the role of philanthropic organisations and the decentralisation of cooperation, sustainable development and Rio+20, partnerships for the future of development, and lastly the future of the DCF. The minister gave a speech entitled "Mobilising private capital flows to aid development", in which she emphasised the growing awareness of sustainable development as a shared global cause and the absolute necessity of an imaginative and innovative approach in bringing together financial and other means of support in order to carry out this work effectively. She highlighted current challenges including poverty, economic crises, climate change, growing physical insecurity, pandemics and migratory flows and explained that only collective and coordinated responses would be successful. She made three observations in this regard: the need to review partnerships between donor countries and recipient countries in light of a recognition of our shared problems; a need for the "traditional" donor community to acknowledge new actors to ensure greater coordination and efficiency; and finally the usefulness of a multidisciplinary approach between all actors involved in development. The minister also recognised the vast potential of public-private partnerships to help ensure the sustainability of development initiatives.

In 2012, several visits by directors of UN agencies and other partners took place in Luxembourg. On 16 February 2012, the minister received Ms Carol Bellamy, Chair of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), who pointed out that even though major progress has been achieved in the education sector, particularly for basic education, the work is far from over. The main emphasis is now on supporting fragile States, improving educational achievement and the quality of education, along with the continued promotion of girls' education.

On 10 December 2012, the Director-General of the World Health Organisation (WHO), Dr Margaret Chan, came to Luxembourg on a working visit - her first since taking office in 2006. She met the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs as well as the Minister of Health. During her meeting with Ms Jacobs the discussions focused on the post-2015 development agenda and the revision of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the current reform of the WHO, non-infectious diseases, sexual and reproductive health, and the growing problem of anti-microbial resistance that the WHO needs to address. Dr Chan declared that Luxembourg was a major and influential donor, despite its small size, and applauded the importance it accorded to the health sector in its development cooperation.

Luxembourg chairs the IFAD Governing Council

In February 2012, the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Ms Marie-Josée Jacobs, chaired the Governing Council, the supreme body of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), based in Rome. The event, entitled “Sustainable smallholder agriculture, feeding the world, protecting the planet”, brought together a significant number of international experts and distinguished guests from around the world.

IFAD works to eliminate extreme poverty and hunger in the world (MDG1) and, in 2012, represented 163 Member States, a portfolio of 21.9 billion US dollars, including co-funding in the form of loans and donations, with 237 projects and programmes around the world.

Luxembourg will continue to chair the Governing Council until February 2014, with Mexico and Indonesia as vice-chairs. The Governing Council also resulted in a joint Benelux declaration addressing rural poverty in the world.

Luxembourg has been a member of IFAD's Executive Board since 2011 and sits in its Evaluation Committee. Luxembourg also assumed the role of coordinator of List A during this period.

The reform of the United Nations

On 21 December 2012, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a major resolution on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system. The QCPR is the primary policy instrument of the General Assembly to define the way the UN development system operates to support programme countries in their development efforts. Resolution 67/226 highlights the importance Member States attach to the coherence of the United Nations System as a strategy for reinforcing the relevance and the efficiency of UN development agencies. It also represents the first intergovernmental recognition of the “Delivering as One” (DaO) model.

The measures proposed by this resolution include taking steps to address the growing imbalance between core and non-core contributions, the need to improve the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as a strategic tool along with strengthening joint programming between agencies and the consolidation of support services of UN agencies on the ground. Measures for reinforcing monitoring and evaluation and reporting on the DaO process are also highlighted. The Secretary-General is therefore responsible for establishing an interim coordination mechanism for the system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development.

Cooperation with multilateral agencies

Luxembourg concluded a new generation of framework agreements in 2011 with those UN agencies considered key partners of Luxembourg's Development Cooperation, notably UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNCDF. In addition, Luxembourg signed a framework agreement with WHO in 2006.

The implementation of multilateral cooperation occurs through two channels: direct contributions to the UN agencies' budgets (obligatory, voluntary and thematic) and the financing of so-called “multi-bi” programmes and projects. Luxembourg maintains special relationships with a limited number of multilateral actors who operate in the key sectors identified by Luxembourg's Development Cooperation, e.g. education, environment, health, governance, etc. The “programme” approach, as well as the “One UN” approach and UN joint programming, are all supported, and cooperation is carried out in accordance with the principle of aid effectiveness. Multi-bi programmes and projects are implemented by the multilateral organisations in Luxembourg's partner countries, or on a regional or global level, and are complementary to the Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICPs) that Luxembourg maintains with these countries.

Multilateral cooperation	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%
Voluntary and obligatory contributions (lines 35.031 and 35.032)	22 542 557 €	34.68%	22 385 314 €	33.11%	22 394 285 €	37.25%
Thematic contributions (line 35.030)	19 923 422 €	30.65%	19 950 000 €	29.51%	19 797 353 €	32.93%
Multi-bi projects (DCF)	22 529 402 €	34.66%	25 278 404 €	37.39%	17 929 491 €	29.82%
Total multilateral cooperation budget	64 995 381 €	100.00%	67 613 718 €	100.00%	60 121 129 €	100.00%

Org. and budgetary origin	Project	Country/Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2012
IAEA				56 536 €	56 536 €
35.030	Contribution to the Technical Cooperation Fund	World	2012	56 536 €	56 536 €
World Bank				650 000 €	650 000 €
35.030	African Program for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC)	Africa	2012	150 000 €	150 000 €
DCF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)	Afghanistan	2012	500 000 €	500 000 €
ILO				3 895 116 €	1 302 997 €
35.030	Youth employment in rural areas	World	2012	980 000 €	980 000 €
DCF	Post vocational training induction support programme (ISFP-Senegal)	Senegal	2011-2012	300 000 €	-
FCD	Strengthening of in-land tourism in Quang Nam, Vietnam	Vietnam	2010-2013	1 090 116 €	322 997 €
DCF	Social security Phase III	Laos	2011-2015	1 525 000 €	-
CARICOM				300 000 €	75 000 €
DCF	Support to CARICOM Development Fund	Caribbean	2010-2013	300 000 €	75 000 €
CCD				6 451 €	6 451 €
35.032	Obligatory budget contribution	World	2012	6 451 €	6 451 €
CDEMA				421 484 €	421 484 €
DCF	emergency.lu project	World	2012	421 484 €	421 484 €
CICR				1 550 000 €	1 550 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	800 000 €	800 000 €
DCF	Contribution outside MoU for humanitarian affairs by the ICRC in Mali	Mali	2012	750 000 €	750 000 €
Council of Europe				500 000 €	500 000 €
DCF	Support to the Regional Housing Programme within the framework of the Sarajevo Process	World	2012	500 000 €	500 000 €
UNCTAD				3 109 148 €	433 308 €
DCF	Transparency and simplification of administrative procedures thanks to the installation of the online government system "eRegulations in WAEMU countries"	West Africa	2011-2012	1 378 600 €	-
DCF	Transparency and simplification of administrative procedures thanks to the installation of the online government system "eRegulations in SIECA countries"	Central America	2011-2012	1 297 240 €	-
DCF	E-regulations	Vietnam	2012-2014	433 308 €	433 308 €

Org. and budgetary origin	Project	Country/Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2012
FAO				5 197 869 €	1 418 519 €
35.032	Obligatory budget contribution	World	2012	343 976 €	343 976 €
DCF	Development Assistance to farmers in remote areas of Kosovo and Montenegro (Phase III)	Kosovo / Montenegro	2011-2012	1 160 000 €	574 543 €
DCF	Project for improvement of the management and sustainable exploitation of NTFPs (PAGED - NTFP)	Burkina Faso	2009-2012	3 693 893 €	500 000 €
UNFPA				7 590 000 €	7 572 302 €
35.030	Maternal health	World	2012	1 140 000 €	1 140 000 €
35.030	Fight against fistula	World	2012	500 000 €	500 000 €
35.030	Demography and census	World	2012	500 000 €	500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	Joint UNFPA/UNICEF programme for the abandonment of the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM/C) Phase II	Africa	2011-2012	1 600 000 €	-
DCF	Global Programme to enhance reproductive health commodity security (RHCS)	World	2011-2013	1 200 000 €	400 000 €
DCF	STIs/HIV Prevention among Youth, Mobile and Most at Risk Populations	Mongolia / China	2012-2016	1 900 000 €	580 552 €
DCF	Partnership to Improve Women's and Children's Health (Unicef + WHO) Joint Programme	Kosovo	2012-2015	2 523 500 €	1 261 750 €
DCF	UNFPA - Acceleration of the Accomplishment of MDGs 4 and 5 in Luxembourg's focus regions	Senegal	2012-2016	2 700 000 €	540 000 €
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria				2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	2 500 000 €	2 500 000 €
GAVI				820 000 €	820 000 €
35.030	Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization	World	2012	820 000 €	820 000 €
HCR				1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	1 500 000 €	1 500 000 €
MRC (Mekong River Commission)				2 143 976 €	428 795 €
DCF	Support to the MRC Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative (CCAI) (MK 2010/10)	Vietnam, Laos	2010-2015	2 143 976 €	428 795 €
OECD/DAC				450 000 €	450 000 €
35.030	Aid effectiveness	World	2012	250 000 €	250 000 €
35.030	Sahel Club	World	2012	200 000 €	200 000 €
OCHA				300 000 €	300 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	300 000 €	300 000 €
IOM				31 970 €	31 970 €
35.032	Obligatory budget contribution	World	2012	31 970 €	31 970 €

Org. and budgetary origin	Project	Country/Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2012
WHO				10 413 814 €	6 972 804 €
35.030	HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria (SO2) (Awards no. 56382)	World	2012	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	Chronic non-communicable diseases in developing countries (SO3) (Award no. 56382)	World	2012	400 000 €	400 000 €
35.030	Infant, adolescent and maternal health (SO4)	World	2012	2 200 000 €	2 200 000 €
35.030	Health systems and services (SO10)	World	2012	1 250 000 €	1 250 000 €
35.030	Tropical diseases research programme (T.D.R.)	World	2012	1 250 000 €	1 250 000 €
FCD	Global Polio Eradication Initiative (Phase III)	World	2009-2013	2 500 000 €	500 000 €
FCD	CRP Phase III (Microbiology for Development)	World	2009-2013	799 993 €	203 304 €
FCD	Food fortification with Micronutrient (phase IV)	World	2009-2013	847 500 €	169 500 €
FCD	Fight against unsanitary food in the immediate environment of the child	Mali	2011-2012	166 321 €	-
UNODC				100 000 €	100 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	100 000 €	100 000 €
UNIDO				68 709 €	68 709 €
35.032	Obligatory budget contribution	World	2012	68 709 €	68 709 €
UNAIDS				4 650 000 €	4 650 000 €
35.030	Global Coalition on Women and AIDS	World	2012	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.030	Three Ones	World	2012	1 000 000 €	1 000 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
WFP				1 450 000 €	950 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	700 000 €	700 000 €
DCF	School Feeding Capacity Development Project for Latin America and the Caribbean Region	Central America	2011-2013	750 000 €	250 000 €
UNDP				28 962 291 €	12 360 078 €
35.030	Poverty Reduction (+MDG)	World	2012	1 550 000 €	1 550 000 €
35.030	Good Governance	World	2012	650 000 €	650 000 €
35.030	Environment Trust Fund	World	2012	650 000 €	650 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	2 950 000 €	2 950 000 €
DCF	Capacity Development of the Micro-Insurance Market	Mongolia	2009-2013	1 031 717 €	294 573 €
DCF	National multifunctional platforms programme for the fight against poverty (PN-PFTM/LCP)	Burkina Faso	2010-2015	3 000 000 €	450 000 €
DCF	Pilot project for the development of multifunctional platforms in Niger (PTFM)	Niger	2010-2012	500 000 €	109 069 €
DCF	UXO Lao - Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme, Phase V (00013337)	Laos	2011-2015	750 000 €	150 000 €
DCF	RTM (round table meeting)	Laos	2012-2015	500 000 €	100 000 €
DCF	Joint Programme Development Support for the Maradi Region (PCM)	Niger	2010-2014	4 994 703 €	1 023 536 €
DCF	ONE UN - Support for Food Security and School Nutrition	Cape Verde	2011-2015	4 289 207 €	1 337 731 €

Org. and budgetary origin	Project	Country/Region	Duration	Total budget	Paid in 2012
DCF	Strengthening of the "Oslo Governance Centre" Fund DGTTF	World	2012-2013	181 437 €	181 437 €
DCF	ONE UN	Vietnam	2012-2016	2 915 228 €	613 732 €
DCF	FAO / OIT / WFP / UNDP / UNFPA / UNICEF consolidation programme strategy for highlighting poverty in El Salvador	El Salvador	2012-2015	4 500 000 €	1 800 000 €
DCF	Financial support for the organisation of joint legislative and municipal elections in Burkina Faso in 2012	Burkina Faso	2012	500 000 €	500 000 €
UNEP				500 000 €	500 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	500 000 €	500 000 €
Various UN				195 000 €	65 000 €
DCF	Extension of Mr Schutter's mandate as Special United Nations Rapporteur on the right to food	World	2012-2014	195 000 €	65 000 €
UNCDF				3 650 000 €	2 877 127 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: local development	World	2012	300 000 €	300 000 €
35.030	Contributions to practice area: inclusive finance	World	2012	300 000 €	300 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	900 000 €	900 000 €
DCF	Local Cross-Border Initiative - LOBI	West Africa	2012-2014	1 375 000 €	1 184 374 €
DCF	Programme for strengthening local government capacities and services – GPAR	Laos	2012-2015	775 000 €	192 753 €
UNICEF				16 499 670 €	7 641 982 €
35.030	Basic Education and Gender Equality	World	2012	750 000 €	750 000 €
35.030	Global Thematic Reports on Young Child Survival and Development	World	2012	1 700 000 €	1 700 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	2 650 000 €	2 650 000 €
DCF	Saving the future generation - Extension	Namibia	2007-2012	1 000 000 €	-
DCF	CBSS (Empowering disadvantaged families)	Mongolia	2011-2014	380 000 €	233 578 €
DCF	Support to the Implementation of the National Integrated Package of MNCH Services in Lao PDR (Joint progr. UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA)	Laos	2011-2015	8 103 710 €	2 000 000 €
DCF	Aid to children from ethnic minorities in the Province of Dien Bien	Vietnam	2012-2016	1 915 960 €	308 404 €
UN WOMEN				2 015 000 €	1 162 267 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	World	2012	1 005 000 €	1 005 000 €
DCF	Strengthening the response of women to climate change	Vietnam	2012-2016	1 010 000 €	157 267 €
UNRWA				4 110 000 €	4 110 000 €
35.031	Voluntary budget contribution	OPT	2012	3 750 000 €	3 750 000 €
DCF	A long and healthy life - UNRWA Life Cycle Approach to Health	OPT	2012	360 000 €	360 000 €

Development Cooperation Fund (DCF)		19 472 687 €
Budget lines		
35.030	Contribution to programmes and thematic priorities of international institutions other than the European Union	18 596 536 €
35.031	Voluntary contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	22 955 000 €
35.032	Obligatory contributions to the budgets of international institutions other than the European Union	451 106 €
Total		61 475 329 €

Abbreviations

APOC African Program for Onchocerciasis Control, **ARTF** Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, **AU** African Union, **CARICOM** Caribbean Community Secretariat, **CDEMA** Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, **CERF** Central Emergency Response Fund, **DAC** Development Aid Committee, **ECHO** European Commission, Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, **ECOSOC-DCF** United Nations Economic and Social Council, Development Cooperation Forum, **EuropeAid** European Commission, Development and Cooperation, **FAO** United Nations Organisation for Food and Agriculture, **GAVI** Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunisation, **GFATM** Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, **IAEA** International Atomic Energy Agency, **ICRC** International Committee of the Red Cross, **ILO** International Labour Organisation, **IOM** International Organisation for Migration, **MRC** Mekong River Commission, **OCHA** United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, **OECD** Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, **Sahel Club**, **TDR** Tropical Diseases Research Programme, **UNAIDS** United Nations Joint Programme for HIV/AIDS, **UNCCD** United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund, **UNCTAD** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, **UNDP** United Nations Development Programme, **UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme, **UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, **UNFPA** United Nations Fund for Population Activities, **UNHCR** United Nations High Commission for Refugees, **UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund, **UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, **UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, **UNOPS** United Nations Office for Project Services, **UNRWA** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, **UNWOMEN** United Nations entity for sexual equality and empowerment of women, **WAEMU** West African Economic and Monetary Union, **WB** World Bank, **WFP** World Food Programme, **WHO** World Health Organisation, **WTO** World Trade Organisation

V. Cooperation with non-governmental organisations



Burkina Faso - Swimming in the classified forest of Dindéresso

In 2012, the 97 NGOs accredited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under the amended law of 6 January 1996 on development cooperation and humanitarian affairs, disbursed 32 536 869 euros for development cooperation activities through the main funding mechanisms:

- Cooperation framework agreements: 19 framework agreements (including three consortia between two NGOs) were co-financed in 2012, for a total of 20 123 479 euros.
- Co-financed development projects: 115 individual projects by 45 NGOs were supported in 2012, for a total of 8 845 146 euros.
- Mandates within the context of bilateral cooperation: 3 568 244 euros.

Additionally, there were those funds that were recorded as official development assistance, including allocations for humanitarian activities (emergency relief, food aid, crisis prevention, reconstruction and rehabilitation), grants for development awareness-raising and education activities, and support in terms of administrative costs. The total ODA allocated to accredited non-governmental organisations in 2012 was 47 116 638 euros, the equivalent of 15.07% of Luxembourg's official development assistance.

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation places a great importance on civil society organisations as actors in development in their own right. Indeed, it is one of the few countries that relies heavily on civil society organisations to implement development projects and programmes. NGOs represent a complementary vector to bilateral aid, enabling intervention in countries and sectors where the ministry cannot intervene and reaching sections of the population in developing countries that would not otherwise benefit from cooperation.

It is important to emphasise the fact that, despite the difficult economic climate, the funds allocated to civil society organisations in 2012 remained roughly the same as in 2011.

The large number of accredited NGOs, and the substantial percentage of ODA allocated to them, shows the importance that the Luxembourg's population accords to civil society organisations as a form of expression of international solidarity.

The ministry's strong commitment to Luxembourg's NGOs, whether in support of development projects abroad or development education and awareness-raising projects, enabled ODA to be maintained at 1% of GNI. Indeed NGOs provide the medium through which Luxembourg's population can actively participate in the implementation of the country's development cooperation policy.

The new legal basis and update of the general terms and conditions

Major legal changes related to development cooperation were instituted in 2012: a law updating the amended development cooperation law of 6 January 1966 was approved on 9 May 2012 and supplemented by seven new grand ducal regulations.

This legal revision has an impact on the relationship between the Ministry, and the NGOs and individuals involved in development cooperation. The period of accreditation for the NGOs was extended to two years and the procedures for requesting subsidised leave to work on a development project were altered. The collaboration between different NGOs, and between NGOs and non-profit development organisations, is now particularly encouraged. The new grand ducal regulation of 22 June 2012 defining the application criteria for framework agreements specifies that these agreements can be granted to a consortium of NGOs and unaccredited non-profits. It also outlines the requirements for securing a framework agreement (NGOs must have been accredited for at least five years without interruption prior to the application and should have carried out at least nine co-funded projects for which the State's total contribution should be in excess of 370 000 euros), as well as the annual maximum contribution that the State can grant (3 000 000 euros; cannot be combined with a co-funded project).

The grand ducal regulation of 7 August 2012 defines the grant thresholds, the annual financial ceiling, as well as the terms of reference for co-funded projects, and clarifies the eligible forms of local support (whether financial or in the form of real-estate). NGOs are now required to submit to a limited financial audit review if the State's contribution exceeds 100 000 euros and a full audit if the contribution surpasses 500 000 euros.

The new legal basis prompted a revision of the general terms and conditions governing the contractual relationships between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs, resulting in changes in the procedure for obtaining and renewing accreditation and for securing the reimbursement of administrative costs within the context of individual co-funded projects, framework agreements and subsidised awareness-raising projects. The new presentation guidelines for application and progress reports - applicable to both individual co-funded projects and framework agreements - require NGO applicants to clarify their strategic orientations by aligning them with cross-cutting issues such as gender and the environment. The budget formats for both types of funding mechanism have been streamlined, and the threshold and procedures of budget deviation have been clarified. Significantly the revision of the general terms and conditions and of the procedural format for applications and reporting is the result of the combined efforts of a Ministry-NGO working group, which was established precisely for this purpose and which met between April and July 2012. The new documents came into effect on 13 July 2012 when the ministry officially presented them to all the accredited NGOs. The updated version of the general terms and conditions and the presentation guidelines for applications and progress reports can be found online (<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Espace-restreint-ONG-agreees>). The NGO platform Cercle de Coopération together with the Bureau d'Assistance Technique (Technical Assistance Office) provides additional advice and support.



Local development in Cao Bang
(North Vietnam)

NGOs and the OECD-DAC's peer review of 2012

The DAC peer review which took place in 2012 (see p. 18) resulted in a number of recommendations concerning the collaboration between the ministry and NGOs. Among these, the ministry acknowledged the need for greater coordination in the field, between NGOs and the embassies and the ministry's Development Cooperation offices. This rapprochement can be carried out through correspondence or in person, and the ministry plans to organise meetings between NGOs and Cooperation Offices in conjunction with the Development cooperation conference of 2013.

The Ministry-NGO working group tasked with revising the general terms and conditions and the presentation guidelines anticipated the DAC's recommendations concerning the strengthening of the strategic cooperation framework with the aim of improving aid effectiveness.

Burkina Faso and Mali discussion workshop

In April 2012, a representative of the ministry's NGO service, as well as the desks responsible for bilateral cooperation with Mali and Burkina Faso, participated in a workshop organised by the Cercle de Coopération for Luxembourgish NGOs active in Burkina Faso with the aim of creating synergies between those involved in development in these two countries.

During this workshop, the ministry and Lux-Development, the ministry's operational agency, presented the bilateral cooperation projects and programmes and discussed the specificities of each type of cooperation (and the inherent challenges) with the NGOs.

Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation

Representatives of civil society were invited to the meeting of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation on 18 December 2012, as stated by the grand ducal regulation of 7 August 2012 defining the composition and operation of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation. The main topic of discussion was the policy coherence on development as outlined in the fair politics' barometer - the DAC peer review's chapter dedicated to the initiatives of other European Union Member States in this area, and the questionnaire on regional and fair trade for public procurement (see p. 69).

ODA allocated to NGOs in 2012 broken down by funding mechanism

Framework agreements	20 123 478.63 €	42.71%
Individual co-funded projects	8 845 145.50 €	18.77%
NGO administrative costs	3 951 420.42 €	8.39%
Mandates granted to NGOs within the framework of bilateral cooperation	3 568 244.42 €	7.57%
Emergency interventions	8 264 542.42 €	17.54%
including material assistance and emergency services	3 444 771.12 €	7.31%
including emergency food relief	1 410 700.88 €	2.99%
including relief coordination and support and protection services	-	0.00%
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	2 919 661.67 €	6.20%
Disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness	489 408.75 €	1.04%
Grants to NGOs for awareness-raising projects	1 856 785.76 €	3.94%
Grants to the NGO platform Cercle de Coopération	309 237.01 €	0.66%
Support for NGOs by public administrations other than the Directorate for Cooperation	25 000.00 €	0.05%
Aid to refugees in the donor country	25 000.00 €	0.05%
Programme support	147 784.31 €	0.31%
Total	47 116 638.47 €	100%

Sectorial distribution of ODA implemented by NGOs	Bilateral ODA	%
Infrastructure and social services	20 257 464.64 €	70.14%
Education	4 112 748.85 €	8.73%
education, unspecified level	1 068 196.48 €	2.27%
basic education	1 951 826.65 €	4.14%
secondary education	1 026 615.80 €	2.18%
post-secondary education	66 109.92 €	0.14%
Health	5 575 472.85 €	11.83%
general healthcare	2 774 986.64 €	5.89%
basic healthcare	2 800 486.21 €	5.94%
Policy in terms of population / health and fertility	267 441.06 €	0.57%
Water distribution and sanitation	1 065 518.92 €	2.26%
Government and civil society	3 101 450.31 €	6.58%
government and civil society - in general	2 629 173.84 €	5.58%
conflicts, peace and security	472 276.47 €	1.00%
Infrastructure and various social services	6 134 832.65 €	13.02%
Infrastructure and economic services	1 149 128.90 €	2.44%
Transport and warehousing	-	0.00%
Communications	38 202.42 €	0.08%
Energy production and distribution	392 917.41 €	0.83%
Banking and financial services	718 009.07 €	1.52%
Companies and other services	-	0.00%
Production	3 997 553.64 €	8.48%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 851 063.42 €	8.17%
Manufacturing, mining, construction	46 406.22 €	0.10%
Trade policy and regulations	-	0.00%
Tourism	100 084.00 €	0.21%
Multi-sectorial or transversal purposes	6 202 108.47 €	26.00%
Environmental protection	298 159.66 €	0.63%
Other multi-sectors	5 903 948.81 €	12.53%
multi-sectorial aid	2 340 615.42 €	4.97%
development and urban management	48 000.00 €	0.10%
rural development	2 870 203.62 €	6.09%
alternative non-agricultural development	-	0.00%
multi-sectorial education and training	645 129.77 €	1.37%
scientific and research institutions	-	0.00%
Budgetary support	-	0.00%
Developmental food aid / food security	-	0.00%
Humanitarian aid	8 264 542.42 €	27.85%
Emergency interventions	4 855 472.00 €	10.31%
including material assistance and emergency services	3 444 771.12 €	7.31%
including emergency food aid	1 410 700.88 €	2.99%
including relief coordination and support and protection services	-	0.00%
Reconstruction and rehabilitation	2 919 661.67 €	6.20%
Disaster prevention and emergency preparedness	489 408.75 €	1.04%

Sectorial distribution of ODA implemented by NGOs	Bilateral ODA	%
Donors' administrative costs	150 984.31 €	0.32%
Aid to refugees in the donor country	25 000.00 €	0.05%
Awareness-raising	1 856 785.76 €	3.94%
Unallocated / Unspecified	5 213 070.33 €	11.06%
Total bilateral & multilateral distributable aid by sector	47 116 638.47 €	100.00%

VI. Humanitarian aid

In 2012, the ministry supported interventions in the three phases of humanitarian crises, the emergency phase, the transition period and prevention, in line with its humanitarian aid strategy. Expenditures charged to the humanitarian aid budget for 2012 amounted to 34 500 915 euros. The sum of humanitarian aid in 2012 was 41 388 224 euros, the difference arising mainly from expenditures linked to satellite capacity, the maintenance and deployment of the “emergency.lu” project charged to the CDF.

Emergency aid

From a humanitarian point of view, 2012 was principally marked by the armed conflicts in Syria and Mali.

In view of the alarming humanitarian needs in Sudan and South Sudan, the ministry made contributions totalling 2 587 432 euros to help populations affected by conflict: 200 000 euros for the Caritas Foundation Luxembourg, 200 000 euros to Médecins Sans Frontières, 87 432 euros to Care in Luxembourg, 100 000 euros to the World Food Programme (WFP), 750 000 euros to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and 1 250 000 euros to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Within the context of the conflict and displacement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Luxembourg allocated 1 449 043 euros to the DRC Pooled Fund, to interventions by four of Luxembourg’s NGOs (Handicap International Luxembourg, Caritas Foundation Luxembourg, Pharmaciens sans Frontières and Care in Luxembourg) and to the ICRC.

In response to the sectarian conflict in Myanmar, the ministry gave 420 000 euros to UNHCR and WFP to help the populations affected by the hostilities in the States of Rakhine, Kachin and in the south of the country.

The ministry also supported emergency relief projects in the following countries: Burkina Faso, the Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Chad, Tunisia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Albania, Montenegro, the Philippines, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Laos, Thailand, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Fiji and Vanuatu.

Mali

The military operations in the north of Mali compounded the alarming humanitarian situation that had arisen prior to the conflict as a result of a drought-induced food and nutrition crisis. Restrictions on movement (armed clashes, road-blocks), penury of foodstuffs (closure of the Algerian border) and reduced humanitarian access aggravated the food crisis and the population’s vulnerability.

According to the UNHCR, more than 140 000 people fled Mali to neighbouring countries, particularly to Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso, and it estimated the number of internally-displaced persons at 229 000. Faced with this double crisis, the ministry allocated 3 696 847 euros to its partners (UNHCR, ICRC, WFP, Luxembourg Red Cross, Caritas Foundation Luxembourg, Care in Luxembourg, SOS Children’s

Villages, Raoul Follereau Foundation, Christians for the Sahel, MSF Luxembourg, Handicap International Luxembourg), including 2 025 453 euros for food and nutrition assistance and 1 671 394 euros in relief activities for the populations affected by armed conflict in Mali and in its neighbouring countries.

In total the ministry allocated 34 616 513 euros, the equivalent of 83.64% of total humanitarian aid expenditures for the year, to food and non-food humanitarian emergency assistance and to the coordination of emergency operations.

The transition phase

During the post-emergency phase, populations affected by a humanitarian crisis begin rebuilding their lives and recovering their livelihoods, with the aim of regaining their autonomy and returning to the same – or even better – economic, social and environmental conditions that prevailed prior to the crisis.

As a result of the conflict between armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the ministry granted a total of 505 071 euros to the Caritas Foundation Luxembourg, Handicap International Luxembourg and the Foundation for the Education of Refugees (RET) in support of reconstruction and rehabilitation projects and of the demobilisation of child soldiers.

In line with commitments made by Luxembourg at the New York donors' conference on 31 March 2010 to support the reconstruction efforts in Haiti at a cost of 3 850 000 euros from 2010 to 2013, the ministry disbursed 871 724 euros in 2012 in support of reconstruction projects of the following partners: Caritas Foundation Luxembourg, Care in Luxembourg, Objectif Tiers Monde, Luxembourg Red Cross, Handicap International Luxembourg and Action Pour Un Monde Uni.

In 2012 the Caritas Foundation Luxembourg also received financial support for its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in South Sudan, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Iraq, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Colombia and El Salvador. In addition, the ministry supported two rehabilitation projects of Handicap International Luxembourg, in India and Libya. The ministry supported a reconstruction project in the wake of hurricane Sandy in Cuba (with the NGO Luxembourg-Cuba Solidarity), a community restoration project in Ethiopia (SOS Children's Villages), a housing reconstruction project in Niger (Luxembourg Red Cross) and a project for strengthening community resilience in Somalia (Care in Luxembourg).

Syria



Ambulances donated to Jordan

The political conflict in Syria has increasingly evolved into sectarian civil war. In 2012, more than 480 000 people fled

Syria to seek refuge in neighbouring countries (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey) and in North Africa, and more than two million people, half of them children, are internally displaced within Syria. More than four million people require humanitarian assistance due to the violence and its socio-economic impact.

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation contributed a total of 1 968 623 euros to its humanitarian aid partners (UNHCR, CICR, Caritas Foundation Luxembourg, Syria Emergency Fund,

Handicap International Luxembourg, and Luxembourg Red Cross) in response to the Syrian crisis. In addition, the ministry covered the freight and certification costs (32 616 euros) of three ambulances donated by Luxembourg's Rescue Services Agency to facilitate the transportation of sick Syrian refugees in the Za'atri refugee camp in Jordan.

The Luxembourgish response to the Syrian crisis in 2012 totalled 2 001 239 euros.

The ministry donated a total of 4 319 662 euros to support reconstruction and rehabilitation projects, the equivalent of 10.44% of its total expenditure on humanitarian aid in 2012. Although this figure is less than the humanitarian aid strategy's minimum objective of 15%, many of the WFP and ICRC programmes supported by the ministry include components for the protection of livelihoods and the strengthening of local capacities that could just as easily be considered "transition" as "emergency aid" work.

Prevention

Prevention constitutes the third pillar of Luxembourg's humanitarian aid strategy and is relevant both prior to, and after, the emergency aid and transition phases. Luxembourg's humanitarian aid strategy commits to devote at least 5% of the annual humanitarian aid budget to funding prevention activities.

Investing in disaster risk reduction and resilience is cost effective: reducing risks is generally less expensive than providing emergency aid; rehabilitation/reconstruction work often remains costly for several years after the disaster. Reducing the impact and addressing the causes of recurrent crises, rather than simply responding to disasters, is not only in the best interest of the populations concerned but also cheaper and more sustainable.

The ministry therefore funded disaster risk reduction projects implemented by the Caritas Foundation Luxembourg, the Luxembourg Red Cross, Handicap International Luxembourg and Care in Luxembourg. The ministry also supported the work of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP-BCPR), and World Bank's disaster reduction and recovery mechanism (Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction - GFDRR).

A total of 2 452 049 euros was allocated to "prevention" projects in 2012, representing 5.92% of total humanitarian aid spending for the year.

emergency.lu



emergency.lu in South Sudan

On 5 January 2012, four emergency.lu terminals, including one with an inflatable antenna, were deployed to South Sudan in support of humanitarian operations assisting refugees and internally-displaced persons. This initial deployment enabled more than two thousand humanitarian workers in Maban, Renk, Bentiu, Pibor and Yida to have internet access in the most remote areas. Two terminals remained in operation at the end of 2012.

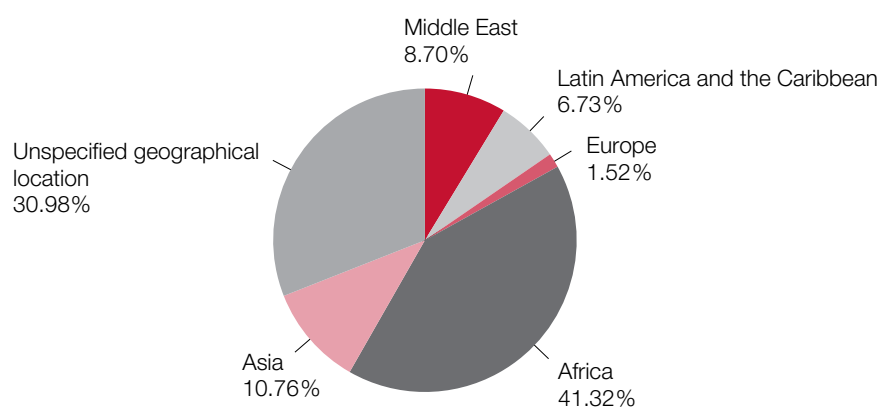
In addition, two emergency.lu telecommunication systems were sent to Mali in April, at the request of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. The first terminal provided satellite connectivity to humanitarian workers in Mopti starting 15 July. The second was pre-positioned in Bamako in view of being deployed to Gao or Timbuktu.

One terminal was installed in Nepal in October at the request of WFP, and one in Venezuela in November at the request of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

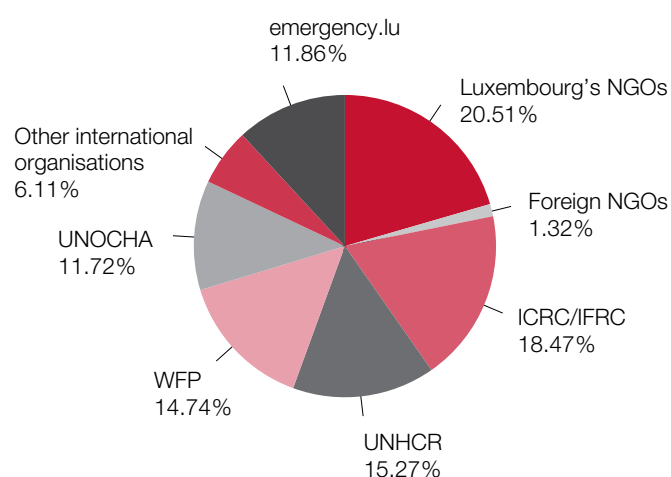
Distribution of humanitarian aid

Humanitarian affairs		% of humanitarian aid	% of ODA
Material assistance and emergency services	27 956 018.17 €	67.55%	8.99%
Emergency food aid	1 710 700.88 €	4.13%	0.55%
Relief coordination and support & protection services	4 949 794.39 €	11.96%	1.59%
Aid for reconstruction and rehabilitation	4 319 661.67 €	10.44%	1.39%
Disaster risk reduction prevention and emergency preparedness	2 452 048.55 €	5.92%	0.79%
Total	41 388 223.66 €	100.00%	13.31%

Geographical distribution of the humanitarian aid budget



Humanitarian aid budget contributions by type of partner



VII. Programme support



Tourist promotion fair in Matagalpa

Programme support consists of the deployment of human resources in support of cooperation projects. It includes the following positions:

- Cooperation agents, aid workers, assimilated aid workers, religious aid workers
- Subsidised leave to work on development cooperation
- “Junior Professional Officers” (JPO) with the United Nations
- “Junior Experts in Delegation” (JED) with European Commission
- “United Nations Volunteers” (UNV)
- Junior Technical Assistants (JTA)
- Voluntary Cooperation Service (VCS)
- Internships at the Directorate for Development Cooperation or with ENDA-Tiers Monde

The expenditure associated with the deployment of these individuals in 2012 totalled 4 353 996 euros, of which 4 314 142 euros was charged to the Cooperation Fund and 39 854 euros to budgetary article 01.732.020 for the reimbursement of cooperation leave.

Cooperation agents, aid workers, assimilated aid workers and interns

Among the various actors working as part of Luxembourg’s Development Cooperation are cooperation agents, who work for a period of 4 years either in a cooperation office or at the Directorate for Development Cooperation.

Aid workers and assimilated aid workers are sent by ministry-accredited NGOs to the developing country in which their projects are being implemented.

Development Cooperation leave

Cooperation vacations enable members of accredited Luxembourg NGOs to participate in field missions with their local partners.

Junior Experts (JPO) with United Nations agencies

As a result of a general agreement between Luxembourg and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), young graduates who are either Luxembourg nationals or residents of Luxembourg have the opportunity to specialise in development cooperation and gain concrete experience through the multilateral activities of the UNDP and other UN agencies. Luxembourg finances its JPOs for a period of up to 4 years, which has enabled a number of former JPOs to fully integrate the UN’s structures.

Young Experts in Delegation (JED) with European Commission

This programme allows young graduates who have Luxembourgish nationality, or are resident in Luxembourg, to gain experience of the European Union’s development cooperation activities by working with the European Commission’s delegations in Luxembourg’s partner countries for a period of two years.

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Luxembourg is one of the main donors to the “United Nations Volunteers” (UNV) programme, financing volunteers from developing countries within the context of “South-South” cooperation. The volunteers originate from and are sent to Luxembourg’s Development Cooperation partner countries.

Junior Technical Assistants (JTA)

Paid internships in partnership with Lux-Development are available to young Luxembourgish nationals or residents, giving them an initial experience in the field covering various aspects of development cooperation. JTAs are sent on a cooperation project abroad where they are supervised by a Lux-Development employee who acts as a tutor. This internship may be extended for a second year.

Voluntary Cooperation Service (VCS)

The National Youth Service and the NGO platform, Cercle de Coopération, are the main actors involved in this programme that offers young people the opportunity to do voluntary service with a partner organisation in a developing country.

Internships at the Directorate for Deve- lopment Cooperation or with ENDA-Tiers Monde

Internships are available to students wishing to extend knowledge already gained in the field of cooperation, either with the Development Cooperation Directorate or in the field in Dakar (Senegal) through a convention signed between the ministry and the international NGO ENDA-Tiers Monde, or else for very specific projects within the context of their higher education studies or justified personal commitments - the latter available only on an exceptional and properly assessed basis.

Designation	Number of individuals concerned
Cooperation Agents	15
Aid workers	16
Assimilated aid workers	20
Religious aid workers	7
Development Cooperation leave	69
“Junior Professional Officers” (JPO) with the United Nations	18
“Junior Experts in Delegation” (JED) with the European Commission’s delegations	7
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	10
Junior Technical Assistants (JTA)	10
Voluntary Cooperation Service (VCS)	27
Interns at the Directorate for Development Cooperation	8
Interns with ENDA-Tiers Monde	1

VIII. Awareness-raising and development education

Communication activities in 2012

Following the DAC's recommendations, the Directorate for Development Cooperation developed and completed a communication strategy. This strategy outlines the Directorate's yearly communication activities, including the annual report, its participation in the Fundamental Monodrama Festival, the Development Cooperation Conference and continued support for NGOs' development education and awareness-raising projects. Additionally, the ministry has participated in a series of activities with the Inter-ministerial Committee on Education for Sustainable Development.

The 2011 annual report was published in three formats: in print, online (www.cooperation.lu) and downloadable for tablets.

On a socio-cultural level, the Directorate for Development Cooperation supported the Fundamental Monodrama Festival by co-financing four festival performances as well as a performance at the Development Cooperation Conference.

The Luxembourg Development Cooperation Conference

The seventh Luxembourg Development Cooperation Conference, held on 17 and 18 September 2012, brought together the Directorate for Development Cooperation, Lux-Development, NGO representatives, actors from the public and private sectors and civil society, along with Luxembourg's national and international development cooperation partners. The conference was devoted to physical and political insecurity and food insecurity. Michel Sidibé, Executive Director of UNAIDS, António Guterres, High Commissioner for Refugees, and Christine Beerli, Vice-President of the ICRC, participated in three thematic round table discussions devoted to food insecurity, physical insecurity and political insecurity, as well as to legal insecurity. For its part, the NGO platform Cercle de Coopération, organised a session devoted to security and food sovereignty.

The Inter-ministerial Committee on Education for Sustainable Development

As a member of the Interministerial Committee on Education for Sustainable Development, the Directorate was involved in formulating the National Strategy of Education for Sustainable Development, "Learning sustainable development – acting for the future", in collaboration with the Cercle de Coopération. A quality charter was signed by those associations hoping to organise teaching workshops in State schools. Further information about these development education activities can be found online at www.bne.lu.

Grants for NGO awareness-raising activities

In 2012, the Directorate co-financed 12 annual awareness-raising projects and 9 development education framework agreements; the contributions totalled 1,856,786 euros. These grants provided support for various activities on different themes including the Millennium Development Goals, the fight against poverty, agriculture, food sovereignty, education, fair trade, the promotion of women's and children's rights, and the relationship between health and development.

IX. Microfinance



Orphanage for children with HIV in the south of Vietnam

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation and Microfinance

The Luxembourg Development Cooperation has been involved in the field of microfinance since the early 1990s. In collaboration with two non governmental organisations, SOS Faim Luxembourg and ADA, the ministry has, since 1993, contributed to the development of microfinance as a tool for poverty alleviation. Alongside these developments, new civil society actors appeared, enabling the government to upscale its' support.

In 2003, the ministry and the two NGOs cited above set up the Luxembourg Round Table on Microfinance (www.lrtm.lu) as an informal group of all resident actors with the aim of facilitating coordination and exchange, so as to stimulate innovation and the development of new programmes. In the same context, the ministry actively supported the creation of the European Microfinance Platform and, in 2005, the establishment of the European Microfinance Week, an annual event organised by the Platform which attracts more than 400 practitioners and experts. In this same year, the ministry suggested creating the European Microfinance Award which was established in 2006 and is awarded biannually to the microfinance institution that has submitted the most innovative project. This prize will be now, from 2014 onwards, be awarded annually.

Since the beginning of the ministry's commitment to microfinance, it acted as facilitator by providing support through a multitude of partners to a very large number of initiatives, contributing considerably to the development of microfinance as a means of effectively combating poverty.

In 2012

Through this longstanding experience gained from its continuous commitment of nearly 20 years in the field, Luxembourg has become a reference in the microfinance sector. This year, the ministry has renewed several of its multi-year commitments with its various partners, such as the European Platform of Microfinance, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) and the NGO ADA. The ministry recently signed an agreement with the Microinsurance Network to establish, in Luxembourg, the secretariat of an international European network for microinsurance and has also continued to provide support to LuxFLAG, a Luxembourg Fund Labelling Agency, which gives a Luxembourg label to microfinance investment funds. Furthermore it supported the NGO SOS Faim Luxembourg with the implementation of its pilot project FAIR which aims to develop the use of microfinance in the field of agriculture in Mali. The ministry has also continued its support to the Luxembourg Microfinance Development Fund, an investment fund domiciled in Luxembourg which supports targeted microfinance for small and medium-sized institutions active in developing countries. Finally, together with various partners, the ministry supported initiatives to develop new tools in the field of microfinance and inclusive finance, particularly in the context of renewable energies and in education. Finally, during the month of November 2012, the ministry contributed to the organisation of the European Microfinance Week and the 4th European Microfinance Award.

Programmes financés en 2012

In 2012, the ministry contributed to the following programmes:

- **ADA – Appui au Développement Autonome** – Assistance programme for the development of microfinance - payments 2012 (5 235 139 euros)

- **European Investment Bank** – Assistance programme for the development of microfinance in Tunisia (MicroMED) (600 000 euros)

- **Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)** (250 000 euros)

- **LuxFLAG** – Budget contribution 2012 (60 000 euros)

- **LuxFLAG** – Luminis Programme (153 231 euros)

- **Microinsurance Network** (250 000 euros)

- **European Microfinance Platform** (550 000 euros)

- **SOS Faim Luxembourg** – Project FAIR - payments 2012 (1 246 307 euros)

- **Women's World Banking** (500 000 euros)

X. Evaluation



Montenegro - National Forest Inventory Training (NFI)

According to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, evaluation is the "systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision making process of recipients and donors."

Since the early 1990s, the ministry has been evaluating its bilateral projects and programmes and co-funded projects implemented by NGOs. At this stage evaluation and audit represent a quality control method that the ministry occasionally turns to in order to fulfil the obligations that the management of public funds implies.

From control tool to management tool

From the beginning of the 2000s, and through the widespread general use of cooperation management tools such as the "project cycle" and "results-based management" approaches, the ministry broadened the focus of its evaluations.

In addition to the financial monitoring, the ministry also conducts a qualitative analysis of its current programmes. This analysis is mainly based on the principles advocated at international aid effectiveness conferences, namely the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the activities that have been carried out.

Indeed, Luxembourg's development cooperation adheres to the DAC's principles for the evaluation of development assistance and has adapted its norms and standards regarding the need for evaluations to adhere to the principles of impartiality, independence, credibility and relevance.

The ministry is gradually implementing a more systematic approach to evaluating the work and operating methods of accredited NGOs and all of the ICPs that Luxembourg's Development Cooperation has signed with its priority countries. The ministry occasionally evaluates specific projects and programmes in the fields of humanitarian aid, awareness-raising and development education, or multilateral aid.

Evaluations incorporate the conventions, agreements, contracts and mandates that link the ministry to the different actors that implement Luxembourg's development cooperation projects and programmes in a cross-cutting way.

In order to meet this challenge, the ministry created a budget item dedicated to funding evaluations, entitled "Monitoring, control and evaluation of development cooperation programmes", and also reinforced the "evaluation service" responsible for implementing and monitoring this work.

In 2012 the ministry formalised the importance of evaluations by adopting a strategy defining the frame of reference, norms and standards, methodology and institutional basis of evaluation.

The ministry also has a long-term work programme that is regularly updated.

Finally in 2012 the ministry joined the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) - a network of 17 Member States with a common interest in conducting joint evaluations and sharing information and experience about monitoring and evaluating the performance of multilateral organisations - as an observer in order to play a more active role in the evaluation of multilateral organisations.

A learning as well as a management tool

The main challenge at the moment is the identification and application of lessons learned to future development cooperation activities.

Unsurprisingly learning is dependent upon the communication of evaluations' findings. For the sake of transparency and in order to take a step in the right direction, the executive summaries of all of the evaluations carried out since 2010 are available online (<http://cooperation.mae.lu>).

Evaluations in 2012

Luxembourg's Development Cooperation carried out the following evaluations in 2012:

- **Bilateral cooperation**

- Mid-term review of the Niger ICP

- **NGOs with framework agreements**

- SOS Children's Villages
- Christian Solidarity International
- Action Solidarité Tiers Monde & SOS Faim Luxembourg (consortium)
- Luxembourg Red Cross & Pharmaciens sans Frontières (consortium)
- Caritas Foundation Luxembourg & Bridderlech Deelen (consortium)

- **NGOs with co-funded projects**

- Amis du Tibet Luxembourg
- Niños de la Tierra
- Unity Foundation

Executive summaries of these evaluations can be consulted via the Directorate's website (<http://cooperation.mae.lu>).

XI. Progress report on the Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation

Introduction

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

The committee's composition and working methods are defined by the grand ducal regulation of 7 August 2012, as envisaged by the new law.

Composition

The law stipulates that every member of the government appoints a representative and a deputy to ensure that the committee is as all-inclusive as possible.

In a letter dated 12 September Minister Marie-Josée Jacobs invited all members of the government to appoint a representative, including the Prime Minister. This process was completed by 9 October. The list of members was subsequently published on the Directorate's website in order to promote procedural transparency.

Organisation of the committee

The director of Development Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs chairs the committee, whilst the deputy director coordinates the agenda. The committee's permanent secretary is an official from the Directorate for Development Cooperation.

Activities

The new committee met twice in 2012, on 22 October 2012 and on 18 December 2012. In 2013 a first meeting was held on 8 February and a second on 25 April. In the interests of transparency the meetings' agendas and minutes are available on the Directorate's website.

Among the topics discussed, special attention was devoted to the following issues:

- a) The guiding principles of development cooperation policy
 - The committee reviewed the main components of the Directorate's annual report for 2011 and examined its priority commitments.
 - A summary of the Luxembourg Development Cooperation Conference, held on 17 and 18 September on the theme of "food insecurity, policy and security", was presented to the committee.
 - The committee discussed the findings of the OECD-DAC peer review of Luxembourg's development cooperation, including the DAC's recommendations regarding the enhancement of policy coherence for development.



Vocational training in Bac Kan
in the north of Vietnam

b) Fair trade in public services

The committee reviewed the questionnaire on the purchase and consumption of fair trade products in public services, which was developed by the NGO Fairtrade and circulated to all the ministries in July with the consent of the Governing Council. The questionnaire achieved its primary objective of drawing the attention of the ministries, administrations, municipal authorities and public establishments to the consumption of fair trade products simply through its circulation.

A reminder was subsequently submitted to those ministries still processing the questionnaire in order to enable a prompt assessment of the responses. This evaluation was forwarded for information and possible follow-up to the Governing Council and Fairtrade.

c) Health and safety at work

The NGO platform, Cercle de Coopération, requested that the Inspection du Travail et des Mines (ITM) (Inspectorate of Labour and Mines) and the Ministry of Labour should be consulted on the application of health and safety measures in premises used by NGOs.

This consultation was performed bilaterally, and although the inter-ministerial committee was unable to take part, it was kept abreast of the situation.

d) Policy coherence for development

Each committee meeting approached this topic from a different angle. Members focused on the “Fair Politics” brochure published by the Cercle de Coopération. During a meeting with representatives of civil society on 18 December, the discussions concentrated on those areas in which NGOs felt there was not enough policy coherence for development. For instance the group debated the usefulness of compiling an impact sheet on the “development” aspect of legislative projects, and discussed more general issues such as the broader concept of sustainable development, all the while recognising the need to limit red tape. The Cercle de Coopération encouraged the committee to develop a more proactive approach to examining policy plans in terms of coherence.

It was in this context that the committee received experts from the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) in Maastricht on 8 February, in order to hear the researchers’ findings on the concept of policy coherence and the policies already in place. Part of the meeting was also devoted to the models followed by other EU Member States, with a view to adopting a method for implement the principle of policy coherence for development at the national level. The committee will take these findings into account in selecting the most appropriate approach for Luxembourg.

In accordance with article 4 of the grand ducal regulation of 7 August 2012, the Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation gave formal written approval to the appointment or extension of the status of cooperation agents and aid workers, and to requests for cooperation leave, on 57 occasions in 2012.

Members of the Interministerial Committee for Development Cooperation

First name	Surname	Ministry / Direction	Email	Address
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Léon	Delvaux	Directorate for Development Cooperation	leon.delvaux@mae.etat.lu	6, rue de la Congrégation L-1352 Luxembourg
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Barbara	Zeches	Ministry of Culture	barbara.zeches@mc.etat.lu	4, bd F-D Roosevelt L-2450 Luxembourg
Sylvie	Prommenschenkel	Immigration Directorate	sylvie.prommenschenkel@mae.etat.lu	12-16, avenue Monterey L-2163 Luxembourg
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Marc	Weyrich	Ministry of Housing	marc.veyrich@ml.etat.lu	4, place de l'Europe L-1499 Luxembourg
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Léo	Faber	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	leo.faber@mae.etat.lu	5, rue Notre-Dame L-2240 Luxembourg
Michel	Neyens	Ministry of Family Affairs and Integration	michel.neyens@fm.etat.lu	12-14, avenue Emile Reuter L-2420 Luxembourg

Appendices

A. Useful addresses

I. Addresses of Luxembourg's missions and offices abroad involved in managing development cooperation and humanitarian aid projects

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Hanoi

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

The office is responsible for development cooperation relations with Vietnam and Laos, the two privileged partner countries in South-East Asia. The office manager is Mr Marc Franck.

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Dakar

Cité des Jeunes Cadres Lébous
Zone Toundoup Riya
Lot n°43, Route de l'aéroport Léopold Sédar Senghor
BP 11750 Dakar - Senegal
Tel: +221 33 869 59-59 / 61 / 62 / 63
Fax: +221 33 869 59 60
Email: Dakar.amb@mae.etat.lu

The office is responsible for development cooperation relations with Senegal and Mali. The manager is Mr Sam Schreiner.

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Praia

C.P. 163
Plateau
Praia - Cape Verde
Tel: +238 261 95 62
Fax: +238 261 95 63
Email: Praia.amb@mae.etat.lu

The office is responsible for the coordination of development cooperation relations with the Republic of Cape Verde. The manager is Mr Marc of Bourcy.

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Pristina

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

The office mainly handles development cooperation relations with Kosovo, but also - if need be - with Serbia and Montenegro. The manager is Mr Pierre Weber.

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Ouagadougou

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

The office is in charge of development cooperation relations with Burkina Faso and Niger. The manager is Mr Georges Ternes.

Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Managua

Del Hospital Militar, 1 c. al lago, 1 c. ½ abajo
Contiguo al Hotel Maracaas INN
AP 969
Managua - Nicaragua
Tel: +505 22 68 1881
Fax: +505 22 66 7965
Email: Managua.amb@mae.etat.lu

The office is in charge of development cooperation relations with Nicaragua and El Salvador. The manager is Mr Thierry Lippert.

II. Luxembourg Development Cooperation Agency

Lux-Development S.A.

10, rue de la Grève
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L-1022 Luxembourg
Tel: +352 29 58 58 1
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www.luxdev.lu

III. NGO platform, Cercle de Coopération

13, avenue Gaston Diderich
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www.cercle.lu

secretariat:

Ms Christine Dahm
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Ms Monica Fernandes / Mr Fabien Ledecq
(support/advice on development education)
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Technical Assistance Bureau (BAT):

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Email: fx.dupret@cercle.lu

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

IV. Documentation centres in Luxembourg specialised in development cooperation

Centre d'Information Tiers Monde (CITIM)

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

Maison de la Microfinance

2, rue Sainte-Zithe
L-2763 Luxembourg
Tel: +352 45 68 68-1
Fax: +352 45 68 68-68
Email: adainfo@microfinance.lu
www.microfinance.lu

B. Organisational chart

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

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	Gaston PARAGE	Employé	+352 247 82322
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	Eric LAMPERTZ	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 82477
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Latin America: Nicaragua, El Salvador			
Desk	Jean-Marc LENTZ	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82448
Asia: Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia			
Desk	Claude JENTGEN	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82354
Project countries			
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OPT, Afghanistan and Tunisia Desk	Claude JENTGEN	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82354
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European Union			
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UN and specialised agencies			
Coordination	Ronald DOFING	Conseiller de Légation 1 ^{ère} classe	+352 247 82388
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Desk	Natacha GOMES	Agent de la coopération	+352 247 82479
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Desk - Statistics	Jean-Marc LENTZ	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82448
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Statistics	Jean-Marc LENTZ	Chargé de programme	+352 247 82448
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	Lyn VOEGELE	Agent de la coopération	+226 503 013 38
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	David GOEBBELS	Agent de la coopération	+221 33 869 5962
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	Marc de BOURCY	Secrétaire de Légation / Chef du bureau	+238 261 95 62
	Céleste MONTEIRO	Agent de la coopération	+238 261 95 62
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	Jakub DOLEZEL	Agent de la coopération	+505 2268 1881
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	Gabriel BAPTISTA	Agent de la coopération	+8443 946 1414
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PR Geneva	Anne WEBER	Agent de la coopération	+41 22 919 1929

C. Useful links

Preface by the Minister

The recently amended law of 9 May 2012, modifying the law on development cooperation of 6 January 1996 (Mémorial A – N°111, 1st June 2012, pp. 1496-1498)

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

Speeches

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

Sectorial strategies

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

Chapter I

DAC peer review

<http://www.oecd.org/fr/cad/examens-pairs/luxembourg.htm>

Chapter II

Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICP)

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

Lux-Development

<http://www.luxdev.lu>

Chapter IV

Multilateral organisations

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

Chapter V and VII

Accredited NGOs in Luxembourg / Luxembourg's accredited NGOs

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

NGO platform, Cercle de Coopération

<http://www.cercle.lu>

Chapter VI

Further information about emergency.lu

<http://www.emergency.lu>

Chapter VII

Programme support

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

Chapter X

The evaluation results of 2012

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

Chapter XI

The Inter-ministerial Committee

<http://cooperation.mae.lu/fr/Comite-interministeriel-pour-la-cooperation-au-developpement>

Appendices

Organisation chart

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

EuropeAid, the European Commission's Directorate-General (DG) for Development and Cooperation

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

European Report on Development 2013

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

UNDP's 2013 Human Development Report

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

To order a copy of “Une responsabilité en partage, trente ans de coopération luxembourgeoise au développement” by Laurent Moyse, please send an email to

livre.cooperation@mae.etat.lu

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