



Luxembourg Agency for
Development Cooperation





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mission statement

Our mission is applicable both in Luxembourg and in the Luxembourg development cooperation partner countries.

In Luxembourg: a reliable partner for the Luxembourg state

In Luxembourg, our mission is to enable the Luxembourg state to implement its proactive and ambitious development cooperation policy, which aims to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, including the social, economic and environmental aspects of development. As a government agency, LuxDev aims to be the bilateral channel by which the government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg expresses its international solidarity that forms the basis for its external affairs. LuxDev also constitutes a centre of competence available to the Luxembourg state, and particularly the ministry responsible for development cooperation, to help it accomplish its task of setting out political and strategic guidelines, as well as negotiating the Indicative Cooperation Programmes. LuxDev supplies the ministry responsible for development cooperation with the data required for the better provision of information and improved accountability to the parliament and to the public.

In the partner countries: capacity-building

In the field, LuxDev seeks to maximise ownership of development by the partner countries - in other words, their capacity to have genuine control over their development policies and strategies by coordinating the development support provided to them by technical and financial partners. LuxDev thus seeks, in each of its interventions, whatever form they may take, to develop the capacities of those with whom the Agency is cooperating.



LuxDev sets out to be a reliable partner and wants to be fully conversant with and adopt various cooperation approaches and procedures that are consistent with the principles of international agreements. The Agency applies them in line with the mandates given to it by the Luxembourg state.

LuxDev seeks to back up its partners, without taking their places, in making the changes they wish to in complex situations. In order to do this, the Agency develops its skills in the priority sectors and cross-cutting issues of Luxembourg development cooperation as well as in development cooperation approaches and procedures. In addition, the Agency equips itself with analytical and conception skills which enable it to base its decisions and risk-taking on solid foundations and to position its interventions properly.

LuxDev considers itself to be mutually responsible, together with its operational partners, for the results obtained. The Agency seeks to develop its management approach so that it is based on results rather than on methods.

On the international stage: an actor recognised by its peers

Internationally, LuxDev participates in the studies carried out by its peers and is actively involved in international networks, particularly European ones, where its expertise is useful. The Agency makes good use of opportunities for operational collaboration, especially within the framework of the European Union Code of Conduct on Complementarity and the Division of Labour in Development Policy.

LuxDev in numbers

Sectors et sub-sectors



Local Development



Agriculture and Food Security



Decentralisation and Local Governance



Water and Sanitation



Education- Vocational Training & Access to Employment



Microfinance and Inclusive Finance

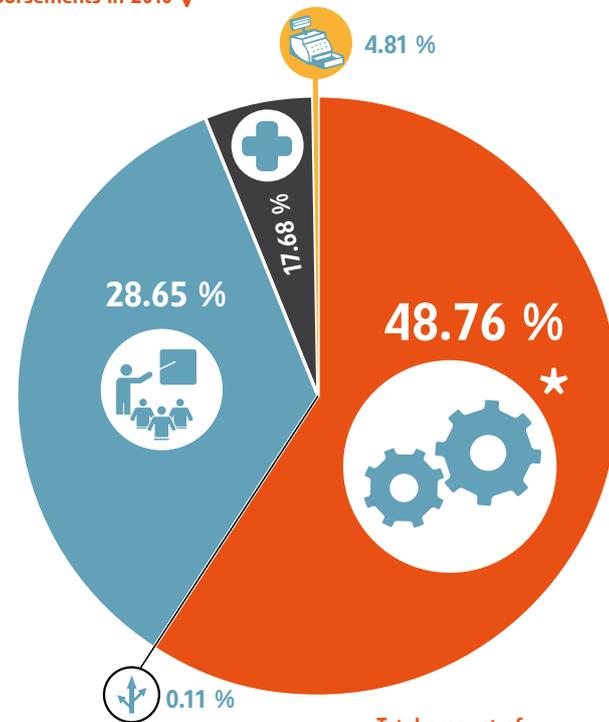


Health



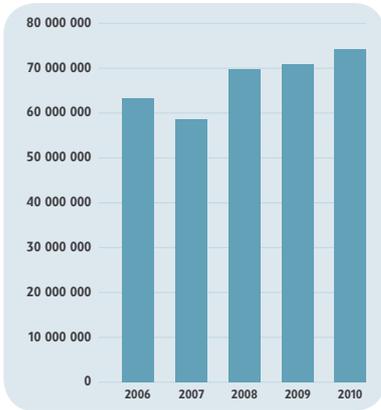
Other

Distribution by sector of disbursements in 2010 ▼

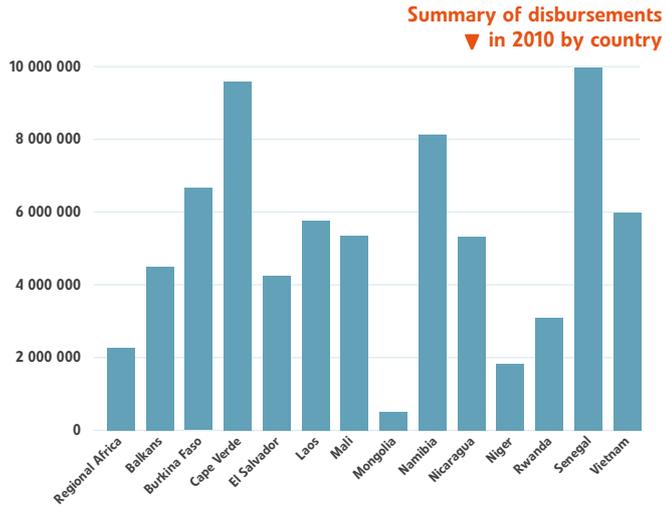


Total amount of disbursements in 2010 :
74 131 798 €

* The Local Development sector includes the following sub-sectors: Agriculture and Food Security, Water and Sanitation and Decentralisation and Local Governance



Evolution of LuxDev's disbursements



Summary of disbursements in 2010 by country



regional offices



Pristina
Kosovo
Montenegro
Serbia

Dakar
Senegal
Mali

Managua
Nicaragua
El Salvador

Praia
Cape Verde

Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso
Niger

Hanoi
Vietnam
Laos

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PRISTINA

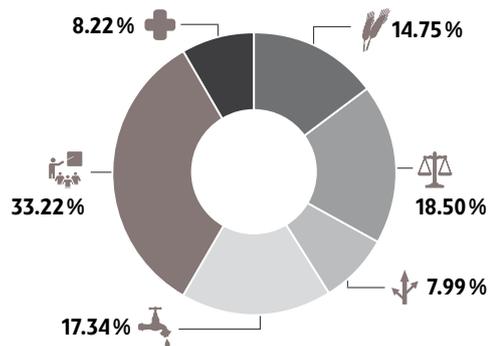
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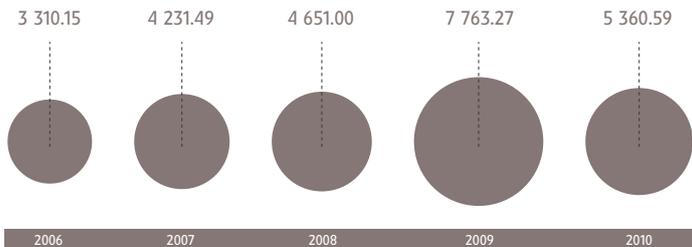
regional office dakar



malì

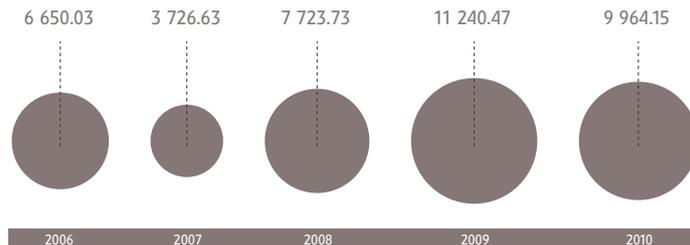


Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

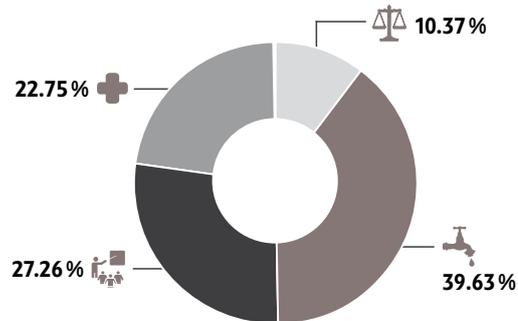


Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)

senegal



Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)



Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

Facilitation Component of all Programmes related to the ICP 2007-2011

A good governance label in Saint-Louis, Senegal

Thanks to the voluntary participation of about 15 local authorities (local communes and rural communities), the Civil Forum, the Senegalese section of Transparency International has drafted and established, with the support of Luxembourg development cooperation, a process for citizen certification of local governance. The two main tools of this citizen certification are a local good governance benchmark and a local good governance label. The good governance label, seen as an instrument denoting approval of the management by the local elected representatives, uses citizen involvement to measure the action by local authorities through a local good governance index whose structure highlights the five essential principles of good governance selected by the Civil Forum and the partner local authorities: effectiveness, transparency, participation, equity and the accountability obligation.

The major innovative feature of the programme is the experimentation at the local level with a transparent management model based on building the capacities of local actors and the participation of citizens. The certifying body, named the Local Certification Committee (LCC) is made up of citizens chosen from among the members of local representative, independent associations and representatives of devolved technical services.

Cheikh Mamadou Abiboulaye Dieye, Mayor of Saint-Louis

“Saint-Louis is the oldest city in Senegal. That is why, since it is the most senior in the principle of participative democracy, having had district councils for over 20 years which are operational, we



Cheikh Mamadou Abiboulaye DIEYE,
Mayor of Saint-Louis

Dr. Ismaïla DIEDHIU, Pharmacist

thought that it was important to add this citizen certification tool. It is good, sometimes, to be able to have feedback from citizens. For me, this is an important tool in making the commune's actions more successful.

I head the decentralisation committee at the international association of French-speaking mayors, (AIMF), and I have put forward the principle of citizen certification within the AIMF. My aim is to ensure that all towns in the French-speaking area can now take ownership of this certification tool. You can see that my ambitions go far beyond what Luxembourg development cooperation expected at the outset. ●●

Dr Ismaïla Diedhiou, Pharmacist, member of the Saint-Louis LCC

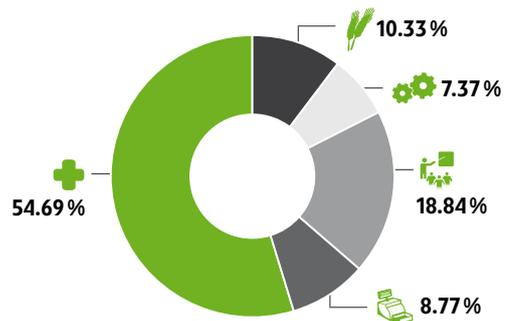
“ This will enable citizens to really be able to monitor elected representatives. And that, I believe, will be a first in Africa. It will really push the representatives to do a good job, once they know that there are citizens on the watch to check their work.

[...] I can contribute something to my country by having this role in the Local Certification Committee. ●● ■

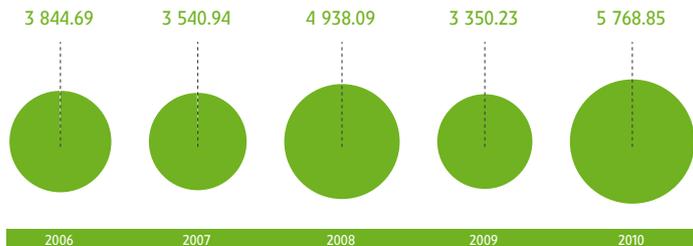
regional office hanoi



laos

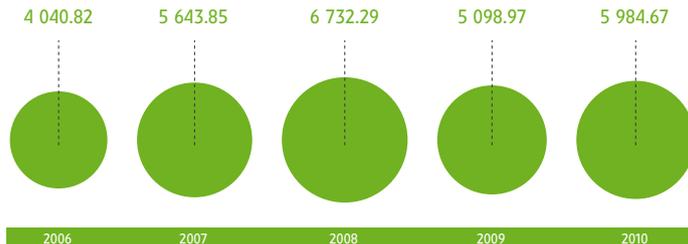


Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

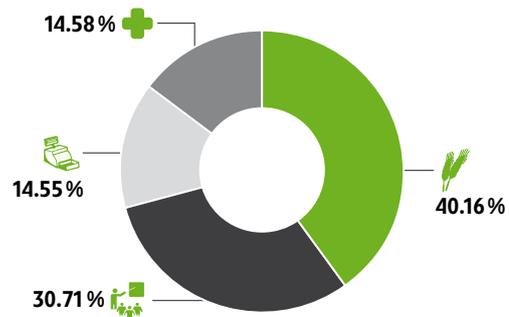


Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)

vietnam



Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)



Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

Strengthening of Human Resources in Hospitality and Tourism

Vientiane / Laos

In late 2010, the Lao National Institute for Tourism and Hospitality (LANITH), working together with the Laos national tourism body, introduced an innovative training programme entitled *Passport to Success*. LANITH offers continuing training to professionals in the hospitality and tourism sectors. Through these courses, professionals in the sector have access to careers, salary rises and promotions and will also find greater personal satisfaction. Participation in the *Passport to Success* by employees in hospitality and tourism businesses aims to achieve greater productivity, improved service quality and better profitability.

The *Passport to Success* is based on the educational principles founded upon the skills approach and complies with the tourism sector standards of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Each of the over 100 modules to be developed by LANITH in the future will include a tailor-made curriculum (manuals and videos), an assessment to measure and report on the capacities of participants and a standardised, recognised certification.

The *Passport to Success* offers a range of training modules on basic subjects, in the six spheres of the hospitality and tourism sector, covering catering, food production, reception, room service, tour operator skills and the profession of travel agent. All the modules emphasise the development of skills which the participants will be able to apply immediately in their working environments. The modules vary between two and four-day course and include a final assessment in which the participants must demonstrate the relevant skills they have acquired.



Excellent team spirit at LANITH ▲

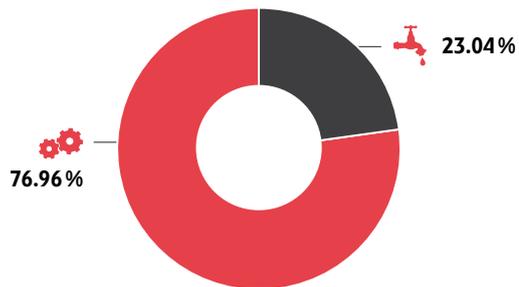
All the learners who pass an initial evaluation receive a *Passport to Success* in which individual progress is recorded with stamps. A certificate and a badge are awarded to participants who pass the required number of modules. A combination of nine modules is required to reach bronze status, 12 for silver and 15 for gold.

In 2011, the first training modules in the *Passport to Success* were given in Champassak, Khammouane, Luang Prabang, Vientiane and in the province of Xiengkouang where the training premises have been identified in order to provide an appropriate working environment which is suitable for interactive training sessions. At first, training will be provided free of charge to professionals in the tourism and hospitality industry. However, in the long term LANITH will charge for this service in order to cover its costs to a certain extent and at the same time to ensure the sustainability of the Lao National Institute for Tourism and Hospitality. ■

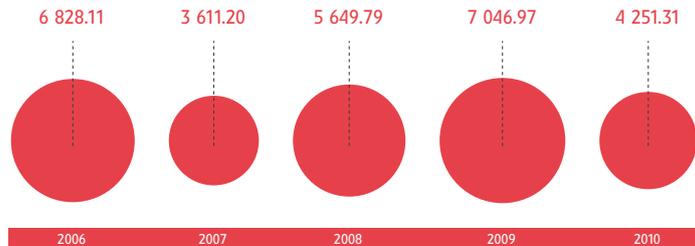
regional office managua



■ el salvador

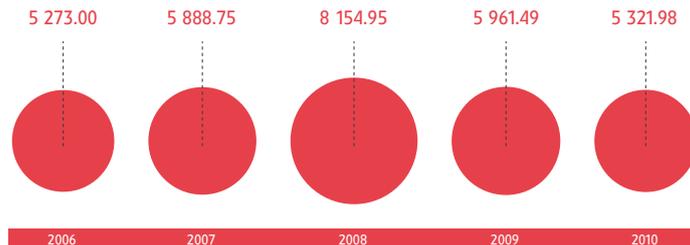


Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

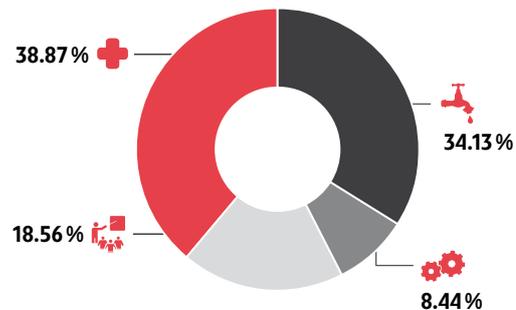


Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)

■ nicaragua



Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)



Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

The Coffee Route: a success based on participation and ownership

Nicaragua

The 'Coffee Route' is in the north of Nicaragua and covers the five emblematic *départements* of Estelí, Jinotega, Madriz, Matagalpa and Nueva Segovia. A region characterised by mountainous terrain, it reaches the height of 2 107 m with Cerro Mogoton. This is a traditional destination in national tourism, appreciated by Nicaraguans for its cool climate, which contrasts with the heat of the Pacific coast in general and Managua in particular. The northern region used to be, however, restricted to a limited number of well-known tourist establishments such as the 'Selva Negra' or the 'Finca Esperanza Verde', based on ecotourism.

When the project was launched in 2007, the main challenge was therefore to strengthen the regional identity and to create a tourism route dynamic that sprang from the place itself, based both on decentralised management and the ownership of the project by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The technical teams in the Nicaraguan Institute of Tourism and in LuxDev therefore worked together in order to reinforce the local counterparts, organised into five *département* tourism committees and about 50 municipal committees, which now represent 1 200 persons, of which 70% are tourism SMEs.

This organisation enabled the 'Coffee Route' to attain, in four years, nearly 30 000 participations by direct beneficiaries of the project in activities relating to planning, investment in public infrastructure, tourist activities, continuing training, technical assistance, financing of SMEs and promotion and marketing. The project's impact is therefore measured in terms of participative



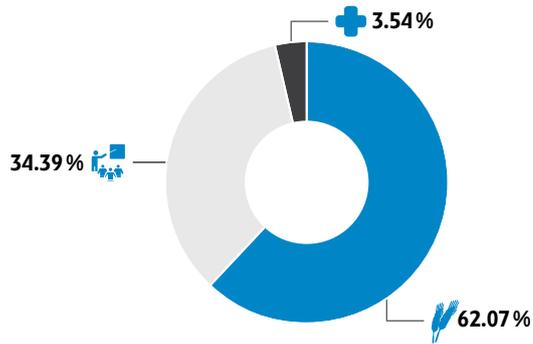
planning, which has made it possible to involve the counterparts at all the stages of the project's life cycle: from formulation to evaluation, via programming and delivery. The tourism services of the 'Coffee Route' is now presented in an integrated and coherent way as part of tourism routes which combine natural resources and cultural identity.

Between Somoto canyon and the corn festival, between the traditional music of German immigrants (polka and mazurka) and the folk dances which illustrate the mixed heritage of the communities, between the pre-Hispanic identity and the colonial churches, between the charming hotels and agritourism on the coffee farms, the north has found its place and is emerging as a tourist destination. The success is in large part due to the coordination of the respective efforts of the public and private sectors, but most of all to the reinforcement of networks of SMEs and their complementarity within the framework of the tourist routes. ■

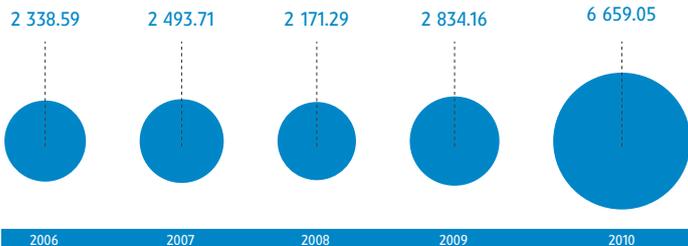
regional office ouagadougou



burkina faso

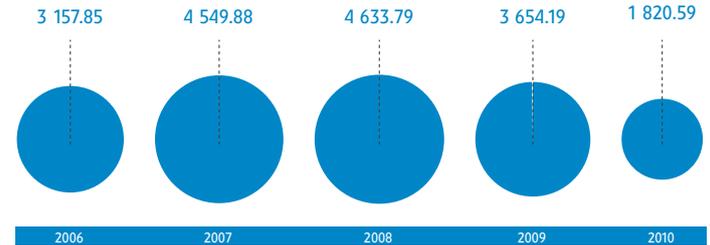


Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

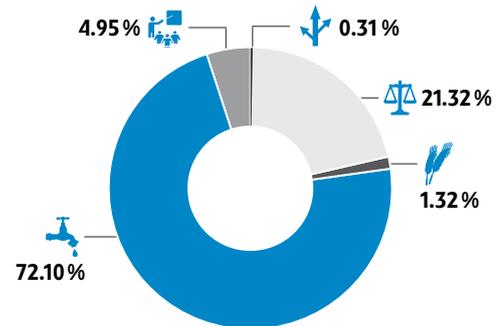


Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)

niger



Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)



Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

Support for Commune Initiatives on School Water and Sanitation in the Department of Boboye in Niger

Département of Boboye, Niger

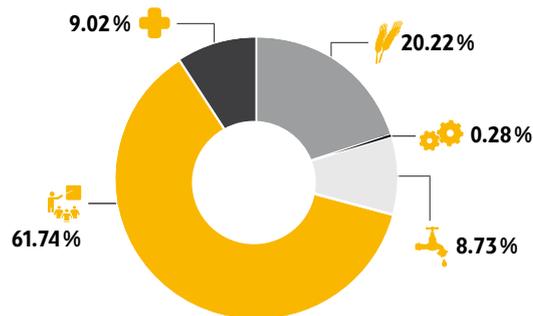
In the *département* of Boboye, one of the most densely populated in Niger, primary education is still one of the priorities. Despite the construction of new schools, partly thanks to Luxembourg development cooperation, (project NIG/016 PRADEB, regional programme to support the development of primary education) the school attendance rate was not reaching the expected figures. The councils of the local communes involved then asked Luxembourg development cooperation to improve education conditions by equipping each school with a clean water point and access to a sanitation system. The SICEAS project was therefore created in 2007. With a budget of 3 500 000 EUR, derived from co-financing from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the European Union and local communes in the *département* of Boboye, the project has in three years contributed to a rise of 10% in the gross school attendance rate. Specifically, SICEAS comprised, in 100 schools in the *département*, 140 school latrines, 500 family latrines, 284 water points, hygiene education campaigns at school and also in villages.

Previously, one school in 20 was able to offer clean water to its children and a toilet area with sanitation, and now the figure is one in three.

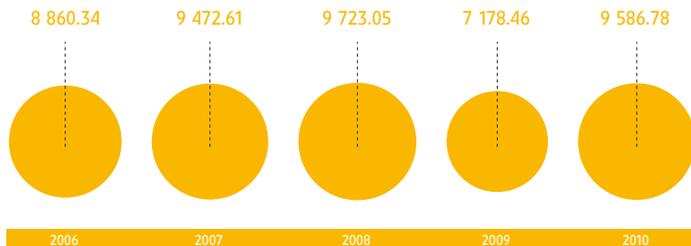
Because a sick child is an absent child, access to basic needs also meets an educational objective. ■



cape verde



Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements



Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)

Support to Vocational Training

Cape Verde is one of the few countries in Africa that is likely to achieve the millennium development goals (MDGs). The first target of the first MDG, consisting of halving the proportion of poor people between 1990 and 2015, is already on course to be achieved. On the other hand, the country is still far from achieving the second goal: achieving full employment. In 2008, the unemployment rate was 17.8% as a result of the rigidities in the employment market.

Through its project to support the National Programme for Employment and Vocational Training which began in June 2008, LuxDev is attempting to respond to one of the priorities in the Indicative Cooperation Programme concluded between Cape Verde and Luxembourg, namely reinforcing human resources through education, training and any measures designed to facilitate access to the labour market.

Among the many activities implemented within the framework of this major five-year project, there is a plan to equip the vocational training sector with new infrastructure, and in particular a vocational training centre for renewable energies and industrial maintenance, on the outskirts of Praia. A recent study, in fact, identified the sectors of renewable energy and industrial maintenance as among the five priority sectors for vocational training, with Cape Verde moving resolutely towards renewable energies in order to meet its energy needs.

The vocational training centre for renewable energies and industrial maintenance sets out to overcome the lack of middle management

staff within businesses, by seeking to raise the educational level of pupils so that, in the short term, they reach level IV and, in the long term, level V, which is equivalent to the European Union's vocational training centres.

As for technical training, it will include an element of human and social sciences, giving students the capacity to set up their own businesses and, by doing so, to promote job creation.

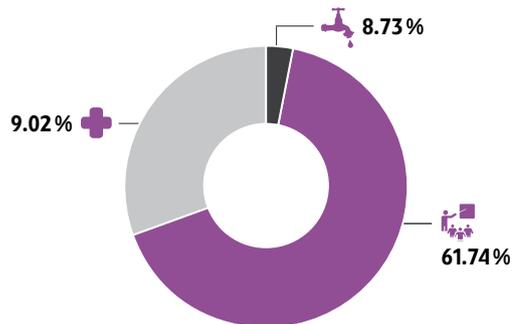
The vocational training centre for renewable energies and industrial maintenance, currently being designed, seeks to be an exemplary architectural project in terms of sustainable development, energy efficiency and low-cost construction of buildings with a small environmental footprint. It will be both a demonstration project, a symbol and, above all, very ambitious, in order to become a benchmark not just for Cape Verde but for all countries with similar climates and geographies.

The solutions it finds to the issue of the sound management of water resources, physical resources and energy and in the spheres of biodiversity and health are expected to serve as examples for other construction projects in the future. ■

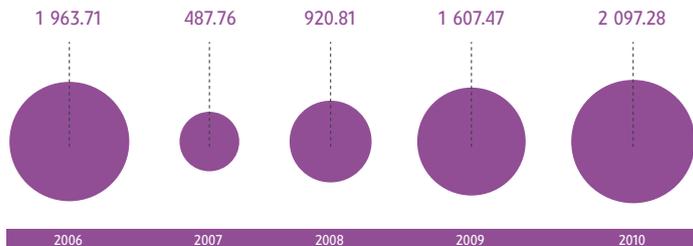


regional office pristina

kosovo

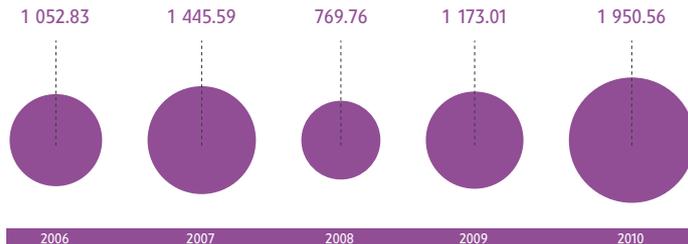


Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

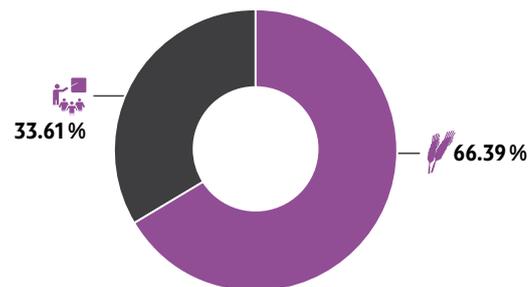


Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)

montenegro

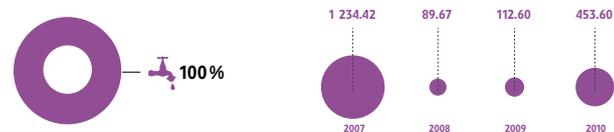


Evolution of disbursements (in thousand EUR)



Distribution by sector of the 2010 disbursements

serbia



Forestry Development

Montenegro

Project YUG/012 began in March 2007 and is now in a two-year extension phase. Its specific objective is 'the improvement of the conditions of the institutional and technical framework for the sustainable development of the forestry sector in Montenegro'. The emphasis has been placed on drafting policies and providing information to support a forestry development strategy and long-term planning.

Under the aegis of the national forestry programme, a forestry policy has been prepared, with the project's support in terms of technical input, and an extensive consultation of the stakeholders. It was adopted by the government in 2008. In addition, FODEMO (Forestry Development in Montenegro) and the World Bank helped the Ministry of Agriculture in the preparation of the national action plan to combat illegal activities in the forestry sector. It was adopted by the government in 2009. A new forestry law, which deals with the implementation of the policy, was also adopted by the parliament in late 2010. The work is currently focusing on analysing the results of a first national forestry inventory and on updating new planning guidelines for forestry management. The work in the field for the inventory was completed in 2010 within just one season - in itself a remarkable achievement - and the preliminary results will be available later this year.

The project is also supporting a review of the procedures of public forestry institutions, which aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the management of the sector by these institutions. In February 2010, the project supported the organisation



by FODEMO of the first forests forum in Montenegro, the largest event ever held in the forestry sector. The aim of the forum was to encourage open debate and the participation of all the stakeholders in the reforms of the forestry sector.

The project's national coordinator, Dr Milosav Andjelic (Deputy Minister for Forests), and the Chief Technical Adviser, Peter McCarter, attribute FODEMO's success to the government's undertaking to abide by its international obligations as a signatory of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) and the support of FODEMO's team.

The two-year extension of the FODEMO project will make it possible to build on the achievements of the previous stage. It will put the emphasis on establishing a biomass market that will make it possible to provide an economic underpinning for better management of forests of a lower quality, as well as to help Montenegro meet the EU's targets for sustainable energy production. Improvement of the coordination of the forestry sector and improvement of the public image of forestry are other aims. The project has recently accepted the management of a European project funded by the Instrument for pre-accession assistance to further support capacity-building in the sector. ■



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Veloh Station
"Rousegärtchen" 50 m



Parking "Martyrs" in front
of LuxDev



Bus stop "Paris/Zitha"
or "Martyrs"



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