

# Annual Report



20  
08



LUX-DEVELOPMENT  
Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation



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# [ Vision 2012 ]

## **Lux-Development is able to adopt a variety of development cooperation approaches and modalities in the three priority sectors of Luxembourg development cooperation**

Support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Luxembourg's implementation of the recommendations in the peer review by the Development Assistance Committee (OECD) and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Introduce a special measure for the formulation of interventions, setting out the new approaches and modalities.

(Re)define the professional skills profiles of co-workers: geographical advisers, Regional Representatives, Managers of support services, Chief Technical Adviser.

Improve co-workers' skills in:

- Approaches and modalities;
- Priority sectors;
- Cross-cutting issues;
- Institutional analysis;
- Results-based management;
- Capacity building.

Translate the strategies regarding priority sectors and cross-cutting issues drawn up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs into operational tools.

Review descriptions of operational processes and support processes and produce new process descriptions corresponding to the new approaches.

## **Lux-Development accepts responsibility for the accountability of bilateral development cooperation in Luxembourg**

Carry out independent assessments and publish the conclusions of these assessments.

Support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to improve communication on Luxembourg development cooperation.

## **Lux-Development has created partnerships and is committed to the International networks which heighten its effectiveness**

Promote the exchange of experience and best practice with other actors in development cooperation.

Possess a pool of external skills through specialist networks (sectoral networks, and networks working on cross-cutting issues.)

## **Lux-Development is a learning organisation which manages its knowledge and makes it available to its partners and the Luxembourg government**

Promote inter-programme exchanges.

Publish and distribute the main lessons learnt and the best practice identified, by means of assessments and seminars.



**Looking back at 2008**



# [ Key moments ]

## 30 years of Lux-Development



### 30 years old: time to take stock and to ask questions

A birthday is a time to celebrate with one's family and friends, but also to take stock and plan for the future. A thirtieth birthday therefore certainly deserved very special preparations; on 20 October 2008, these took the form of a conference/debate entitled "Lux-Development meeting the challenge of improving its effectiveness in the fight against poverty".

The fact that such a specialised subject brought together over 200 participants at the Abbaye de Neumünster to help the 30-year-old to position itself appropriately within the new landscape of development cooperation is encouraging, confirming the interest of the Luxembourg general public in international solidarity.

Representing Lux-Development's friends was a panel made up of directors of European agencies (Jean Michel Debrat, deputy director general of the *Agence Française de Développement* (French development agency - AFD), Simon Maxwell, Director of the Overseas

Development Institute (ODI), Carl Michiels, director general of *Coopération Technique Belge* (Belgian technical cooperation - CTB) and Wolfgang Schmitt, director general of the *Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (technical cooperation corporation - GTZ). They debated the added value of an agency of moderate size in the developing context of development cooperation's new architecture.

What does the family think? A Luxembourg panel made up of Jean-Louis Schiltz (Luxembourg minister for development cooperation and humanitarian affairs), Lydie Err (former secretary of state for foreign affairs, for external trade and for development cooperation), Charles Goerens (former minister for development cooperation and humanitarian affairs, and for defence), Mike Mathias (general coordinator of the Circle of Luxembourg NGOs) and Gaston Schwartz, General director of Lux-Development, attempted to clarify the Luxembourg bilateral agency's role in the implementation of development cooperation policy.



Gaston Schwartz  
Managing Director of Lux-Development

Conference marking 30 years of the Agency: Lux-Development and effectiveness in combating poverty



### Luxembourg panel



Work was organised by the ECDPM (European Centre for Development Policy Management), which is a benchmark for European research into development policies. The conference made a significant contribution to current thinking on the changing nature and position of bilateral development cooperation as well as the role of development cooperation agencies. It provided food for thought at the in-house seminar held on 21 October 2008, which made it possible to redefine the Agency's mission and to translate it into a vision for the future for Lux-Development in the period up to 2012.



### *Staff day to celebrate the 30th birthday: team-building and relaxation*



# Regional Office – Balkans

## Opening of the Pristina office

**T**he opening of Lux-Development's regional office in the Balkans in December 2008 was the logical conclusion of the continuous reinforcement of Luxembourg development cooperation in the western Balkans since 2000. This logical conclusion is of major symbolic and, above all, strategic significance in this highly sensitive area of intervention.

Immediately following the violent conflicts which have marked the recent history of the western Balkans, the European Union prioritised the promotion of peace, stability, prosperity and freedom in the region. Following the unilateral declaration of independence on 17 February 2008 by Kosovo, a country which is today recognised by 58 states, including Luxembourg, the stakes are even higher, and current events show to what extent the Balkans, the European Union and each of its Member States are in a position to meet their responsibilities.

These responsibilities are towards the population of the Balkans, whose main concern remains to achieve a lasting improvement in day-to-day living conditions through socio-economic development. Responsibilities also exist towards the governments of the countries in the region; here, institutional capacity-building is vital for development and stability.

Since the late 1990s the Luxembourg government has been participating, mainly through Lux-Development, in the creation of conditions to foster growth, investment and employment for the benefit of all the communities in one of the most disadvantaged areas in the continent of Europe.

To this end, and on a modest scale, the opening of the regional office is helping to reinforce Lux-Development's operational capacities in this area of intervention, which will be of assistance in the implementation of effective development projects with tangible results.

The four countries in the Balkans currently benefiting from the implementation of projects by Lux-Development (Serbia, Kosovo, Albania and Montenegro) are not in the category of privileged partner countries; in other words, Luxembourg has not concluded agreements on Indicative Cooperation Programmes with them. Nonetheless, the opening of the Balkans regional office, and in particular the increase in resources allocated to projects implemented in the region, emphasise the extent to which Luxembourg's commitment there is important and consistent with the political statements made by its leaders.

In line with Luxembourg development cooperation guidelines, and above all with the major needs that can today be identified



in the Balkans – the reinforcement of local capacities in tandem with policies on decentralisation, education, primary and secondary health care, vocational and technical training, jobs and education, economic development through revenue-generating activities and the responsible management of resources – Lux-Development is implementing new types

of intervention designed to make a lasting improvement to people's living conditions. This remains a challenge in these European countries with such a special history and context, whose stability is not yet guaranteed. Here, perhaps, more than elsewhere, stability and development are inextricably linked.

From left to right:  
François Delfosse, Regional  
Representative, Arta Ibrani,  
Project Officer, and Samandar  
Rafat, Administration and  
Finance officer



# New Convention

## A convention in line with development cooperation issues

**L**ux-Development has experienced an uninterrupted and sustained increase in its turnover over the past 15 years. The Luxembourg agency for development cooperation in fact manages the majority of resources allocated by the Luxembourg government to public development assistance within a bilateral framework.

Since 17 December 1998, relations between Lux-Development and the Luxembourg state have been governed by a convention which set out the Agency's duties regarding "the conduct of development cooperation projects".

On 8 June 2004, amendments were made which institutionalised Lux-Development as a bilateral agency responsible for "the implementation of development cooperation programmes and projects". This second version of the convention completed the repositioning of Lux-Development as the operational segment of Luxembourg's development cooperation system, while the articles of association of the Agency and its shareholders had already developed into a private limited company belonging to the state.

In October 2008, 10 years after the signing of the first convention, it once

again proved necessary to modernise the text in order to clarify the new framework of political commitments made by the state at international level, and especially:

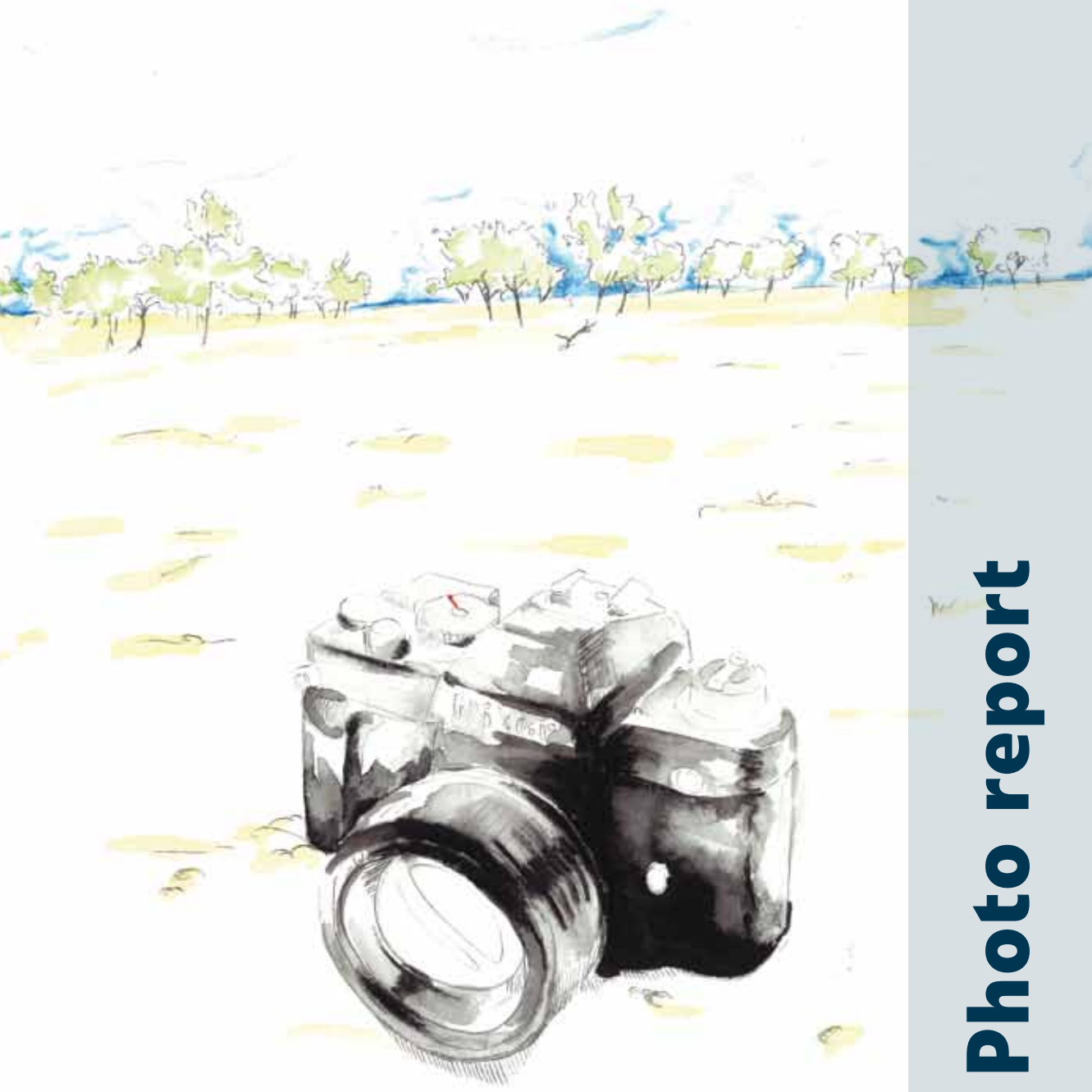
- the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005);
- the European Consensus on Development (2006);
- the European Union Code of Conduct on Complementarity and the Division of Labour in Development Policy (2007); and
- the Accra Agenda for Action (2008).

In the pursuit of effectiveness and in line with the documents referred to above, the Luxembourg state, which wishes to gradually shift its development cooperation approaches and procedures in order to improve ownership by the partner countries and alignment with their priorities, systems and procedures, wanted to include these developments in the convention that links it with Lux-Development.

The new convention was signed on 20 October 2008, at the celebration of our thirtieth birthday. It renews and strengthens the relationship of trust between the state and its bilateral development cooperation agency.

Jean-Louis Schiltz, Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs and Gaston Schwartz, Managing Director of Lux-Development, at the signing of the convention





# Photo report

# [ Photo contest ]

## Family portrait

**T**o celebrate Lux-Development's thirtieth birthday, the Agency organised a photography competition with the aim of bringing field areas and headquarters closer together and giving an opportunity to colleagues working in the projects and regional offices to express themselves through a photographic work showing people close to them.

The competition's theme was "the family", in the widest sense of the word. Our intention was to obtain family portraits of the project's intervention region or of colleagues' own circles. The photos could be uploaded onto the Agency's intranet via a small interface created by the IT department.

At the conclusion of the competition, the selection board, made up of Lux-Development representatives and a professional photographer, had the difficult task of selecting the best 10 works from the 125 submissions.

The winning photos were exhibited at our high-level conference on aid effectiveness, as well as on the specially created website ([www.lux-development.lu/concours](http://www.lux-development.lu/concours)). They now adorn the premises of the headquarters.

Here are some details provided by the participants to explain the context of their photographic works:

**SANOU Apoline, Project BKF/012, Bobo Dioulasso**

Title: The bride (following page)

This young woman is going to get married in the traditional way. Her family

decided who, how and when she was going to marry. Before her wedding, she is kept alone for three days. She has to stay by herself in a room enveloped in a white cotton cloth. For me, this photo symbolises the weight of the family.

**ROUFFE Frédéric, Cape Verde geographical advisor, Luxembourg**

Title: Lao childhood in Attapeu (page 27)

In a village inhabited by the Lavene minority (part of the Lao Theung) in southern Laos, in the heart of Attapeu province. At a usually carefree age, this little girl aged seven or eight is given responsibility for her younger brother, who she carries on her hip while her parents are busy doing domestic tasks or working in the fields.

**BASTIN Anne, Project AFR/017, Dakar**

Title : Fatou, petite Maman de Djenné au Mali (page 18)

Families are very large in West Africa, with eight being the average number of children per household. Children are seen as a gift from God, a phrase that is often heard, but also as insurance or a source of wealth to provide later on for the family in the face of the insecurity of the future. It is not easy to be the oldest child in a family of eight children, because you have to carry little brothers and sisters on your back, as well as a lot of responsibility. In spite of this, big sister Fatou is still full of high spirits, as her smile symbolises. She is proudly at the head of her little family, being the 'Mummy', while waiting to join her parents in the field.



































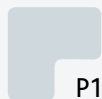








# [ Captions ]



- P17 **The bride**  
(Sanou Apoline – Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso – BKF/012)  
**3rd of the contest**
- P18 **Fatou : Petite maman de Djenné au Mali**  
(Anne Bastin – AFR/017)  
**2nd of the contest**
- P19 **A hundred years of solitude**  
(Claire Rossignol – Managua, Nicaragua)
- P19 **The same behaviour**  
(Kosada Houmphann - Oudomxay, Laos - LAO/412)
- P20-21 **Three Touareg generations**  
(Roch Ajavon – Dosso, Niger – NIG/015)  
**1st of the contest**
- P22-23 **Field work**  
(Sylla Moussa - Bobo Dioulasso, BKF/012)
- P24 **My family**  
(Niampa Ahmed – Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso – BKF/012)
- P24 **Family of farmers**  
(Catherine Mertz - Can Tho, Vietnam - LAO/020)
- P25 **Women in fields of green**  
(Becerra Jhon - São Filipe, Cape Verde - CVE/070)
- P25 **African courtyard**  
(Diallo Marie Salomé - Bamako, Mali - MLI/009)
- P26 **The farmer**  
(Adrovic Isad - Berane, Montenegro - YUG/009)
- P26 **Grandma**  
(Amélie Brenner – Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso - BKF/012)
- P27 **Lao children at Attapeu**  
(Frédéric Rouffe - South east province)





# Technical and Vocational Education and Training

# [ Technical and Vocational Education and Training ]

## Context and development of support for technical and vocational education and training

**O**ver recent years, donors' efforts have mainly been focused on basic education, in an attempt to achieve the millennium goal relating to universal school enrolment. In addition, the initiative to reduce poor countries' debts and the drawing up of the first strategic frameworks for poverty reduction (SFPRs) have encouraged countries to focus their policies and resources on basic education. Significant results have thus been achieved in a context that has to cope with considerable demographic growth, particularly in Africa and South-East Asia. During the 1998–2006 period, few resources were allocated to the technical and vocational education and training sector (TVET), which was seen as too expensive. There were not many partners working alongside Luxembourg development cooperation in supporting this sector.

### **Developing human capital in order to accelerate economic and social development**

An assessment of the first generation of SFPRs has highlighted the experiences and results of national efforts to reduce poverty in terms of access to social services. However, significant imbalances have been observed in the allocation of resources, to the detriment of productive sectors that generate growth and act as a way to increase the income of the poor-

est households. Armed with these findings, the second-generation SFPRs have refocused national priorities on economic growth, while consolidating efforts to improve access to and the quality of basic social services. Significant investments are now being made in sectors that generate growth. For Luxembourg development cooperation partner countries, agriculture, fisheries, livestock-rearing, the exploitation of fossil resources, tourism, transport and communication are flagship sectors for economic development. In addition, against a background of increased economic competition and the opening up of markets, and limited natural and financial resources, human capital and its development are vital tools with which to improve productivity and promote economic growth. By way of example, in Nicaragua 57% of people with jobs are unskilled workers. Above and beyond basic learning, the need to develop human capital by improving the skills or qualifications of individuals has become an economic and social challenge that needs to be met.

### **Establishing training policies to tie in with economic sectors that generate growth**

In order to meet economic imperatives, governments are now paying more attention to the TVET sector. This trend is significant in Luxembourg development

## [ Technical and Vocational Education and Training ]

cooperation partner countries. Where these countries direct public investment towards sectors that generate growth, concomitant efforts are planned for the development of TVET. With this approach, many countries have worked to redefine or revise TVET policies as well as their intervention strategies, linking them to national economic development priori-

ties. In 2006, Niger and Mali drafted a policy on technical and vocational education and training. Cape Verde, Laos and Nicaragua have drawn up strategic plans for vocational training designed to support the tourism and hospitality industry, which is making a significant contribution to the increase in national prosperity.

### Orientation and development of technical and vocational education and training systems

#### **Funding of technical and vocational education and training**

Many countries are currently developing political and strategic programming to make the TVET sector their second priority after basic education. The clarification of national guidelines for the sector is a factor determining in the mobilisation of both internal and external financial resources. However, this political will is not always matched by adequate public funding. In Senegal, TVET's share of current expenditure on education was only 7.7% in 2007<sup>1</sup>. In Niger, only 1.8 billion CFA francs was made available to the sector in 2007, equivalent to 2.7 million EUR, representing 2.2% of the state's recurrent budget. With these resources, only 3 000 students had access to training within the public system. In Nicaragua, the number of young people with access to technical and vocational training was over 17 000 in 2007, while the

number of pupils attending primary and secondary school was 1.6 million. In the same year, approximately 70 000 people completed short-duration vocational training courses. In Nicaragua, again, in 2007, the budget allocated to TVET was approximately 9 million USD, equivalent to 0.7% of the state budget, as compared with 193 million USD for the Ministry of Education (15% of the state budget). Despite these difficulties and the tensions between the policies and their translation into budget items, efforts have been made by raising taxes on companies' wage bills and channeling them into the vocational training sector.

The clarification of national guidelines for the sector is a determining factor in the mobilisation of both internal and external financial resources

1. Source DAGE, 2007 (*Direction de l'Administration Générale et de l'Équipement* [general administration and equipment service] / Ministry of Youth and Youth Employment)

## [ Technical and Vocational Education and Training ]

In Tunisia, a vocational training tax has been created, and this is channelled into the fund for the promotion of training and apprenticeship. In Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger independently-managed funds with legal personality have been set up; these are designed to manage funds derived from tax deductions to develop continuing vocational training and apprenticeship. While these initiatives are still modest, they demonstrate the desire to mobilise permanent resources in order to fund public and private-sector TVET.

### **Institutional reforms and clarification of the responsibilities of institutions responsible for the TVET sector**

Luxembourg development cooperation partner countries are making significant institutional reforms in the TVET sector in order to improve internal and external performance. These changes are designed to make these countries' TVET systems more flexible, so that they can be sensitive to and respond to the constant, rapid changes in the needs of the economy and the labour market. Most of the changes that have been initiated are based on clarifying the responsibilities of the public bodies responsible for the sector, the dispersal of technical services, the decentralisation of decision-making and the management of training centres, as well as, finally, the opening up of training systems to professionals and private-sector enterprises. These institutional changes are frequently being

made against a background of reform and modernisation of the state, leading to a refocusing of the administration's tasks and an opening up to public-private partnerships, and demonstrating a wish to prompt stakeholders to take action by introducing new contractual techniques to guide and regulate the TVET sector.

### **Flexibility of training systems**

A key point in the institutional reforms is the independent management of TVET establishments. Luxembourg's support to the sub-sector is at times hampered in southern and western Africa and also in Latin America by centralised management of training services. National stakeholders agree, however, on the need to change organisational methods in favour of more independent decision-making and management. In Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger policy choices recommend laying down a legal status and a management environment that are appropriate to local initiatives and greater participation by the private sector in the training system. Studies are being conducted and changes are expected, but there is still some resistance remaining to be eliminated through dialogue and appropriate support. In the wake of reforms relating to decentralisation, the definition and transfer of TVET responsibilities to local authorities or local government is underway, but it is still rare to find local authorities with the technical and financial resources to adopt and



## [ Technical and Vocational Education and Training ]

successfully implement local vocational training policies.

### **Improvement of the training-employment relationship and the economic relevance of training courses**

In addition to the relations which the public system of vocational training ought to maintain with enterprises in the formal and informal sectors, another element that is needed in order to improve the relevance of training to employment is, first of all, a revision of education and training programmes and permanent mechanisms for updating curriculums. In Luxembourg development cooperation partner countries training curriculums are often old and are designed to impart academic knowledge which is far removed from the reality of employment areas. The skills levels of those leaving TVET are rarely what the employers are looking for. The successful introduction of the **competency-based approach** (see boxed text) offers a satisfactory response aiming to link qualifications to the needs of enterprises. The definition or revision of curriculums needs to be significantly speeded up in the coming years, because of past delays and the new developments in techniques. In addition, the standardisation of names for specific job areas, as seen in several countries, is currently facilitating the work of training planning as well as the definition of skills, training and certification benchmarks, followed by the development of short, medium and long training programmes.

### **Diversification of training courses**

In the countries where Lux-Development is active, training systems are not seldom very successful. Constructed in the past along the lines of existing systems in developed countries, they have proved very expensive and difficult to finance from the national budgets. The training courses that have been established are long and not diversified enough. In the francophone countries, prior to the baccalaureate the only training courses on offer are those of an average length of three years, such as the *Certificats d'Aptitudes Pratiques* [practical aptitude certificates] (CAP) or the *Brevets d'Enseignement Professionnel* [vocational training certificates] (BEP). On completion of these courses, young people cannot find work, because the content taught is no longer current and is not tailored to the skills needs of small enterprises, which are the main source of jobs in countries where the per capita income is lower than 1000 USD per year. Enterprises seek skilled young people, but the skills needed are linked to the enterprise's activities, which are often in the cottage industry sphere and not very varied. This situation explains the

#### ***Competency-based approach***

*Training based on skills means putting the emphasis on the student's ability to do something, to act in a real situation, rather than on his ability to demonstrate any specific skill or knowledge*

## [ Technical and Vocational Education and Training ]

growing need to bring in TVET reforms in order to diversify training courses and develop short initial vocational training courses, as well as apprenticeships.

### **Development of apprenticeship and modular training**

In order to produce the diversity of skills and training levels sought by the employment market, modular training and apprenticeship are relevant options which help to achieve a better match between training and employment. Many Luxembourg development cooperation partner countries are overhauling their training systems by developing courses of this kind. Modular training programmes are flexible when the content taught is developed using the competency-based approach and is agreed upon in tandem with professionals. This makes it possible to fulfil the wishes of enterprises more successfully. Apprenticeship is also a very satisfactory option in terms of improving the match between training and employment while offering many comparative benefits in terms of unit costs and socio-professional integration. Although apprenticeship has been a tradition in every continent, it needs to be placed within a framework and formalised. Work on this front has begun in many countries where Lux-Development is active. Apprenticeship has been introduced in the form of alternating periods in Laos, Vietnam, Mali and Senegal. It is about to be established in Niger and Burkina Faso.

### **Overhaul of certification systems and systems for the validation of professional experience**

To varying degrees, depending on the countries and national economies involved, national certification systems are not properly geared to the needs of economic stakeholders. Certificates do not provide a good reflection of the real skills of individuals and do not constitute satisfactory sources of information for employers. Often, professional experience derived from pursuing an occupation and in-service training is not recognised. This situation makes it necessary to overhaul national certification systems, which is one of the main focuses of action by Luxembourg development cooperation. The validation of professional experience leads to proper recognition of the skills of artisans and professionals, categorised by branch of activity and occupation. Professionals may then strengthen the ranks of trainers, either within the enterprise, by taking on apprentices, or in training centres, by providing practical courses. In Niger, Vietnam, Laos, Mali and Senegal, Lux-Development supports the overhauling of national certification frameworks to support the diversification and increasing variety of vocational training courses, making it possible to develop closer links between the world of training and that of business.

## [ Technical and Vocational Education and Training ]

### **Training the trainers**

In the vocational training realm, human resources are often deficient. The sector's low level of development and rapid changes in technologies are responsible for this deficit. Trainers are, generally speaking, few in number, and either not adequately trained or have initial training that has not been updated while technical content has moved on. They are not well-versed in teaching methods and capacities to design training are still weak. In addition, the diversity of the needs of businesses often requires the launching of new branches of training and the teaching of new job areas. Meeting business demand is always an urgent matter, whereas the work required to produce trainers is lengthy and expensive. Aware of these difficulties, the countries, with the support of Luxembourg development cooperation, have started along the path of strengthening trainers' capacities to design training and to train. Frequent use has been made of the private sector to support the delivery of education programmes and the training of trainers, and this has proved successful.

### **Strengthening national monitoring and evaluation systems**

In the TVET sphere, national monitoring systems are weak, because in many cases there has been a lack of resources allocated to developing them. There is little data or information on the funding of the sector, student movements or

observation of the needs of the labour market, and what there is is often incomplete. In order to put right these deficiencies, in line with the Paris Declaration guidelines, Lux-Development is emphasising the reinforcement of national monitoring and evaluation systems. The Agency monitors and supports institutions and staff at the stage of selecting monitoring indicators, the collection and processing of data, and the production of information and technical and financial monitoring reports. To this end, considerable human, technical and financial resources have been mobilised. This support is improving the transparency and accountability of national operators and institutions. It is guaranteeing the quality of the technical and financial information that can usefully inform the running of vocational training systems and can improve the rational basis for decision-making.

Validation of professional experience leads to proper recognition of the skills of artisans and professionals, categorised by branch of activity and occupation

## [ Technical and Vocational Education and Training ]

### Identifying interventions in line with national training needs

#### **Support for sectors and industries producing economic growth**

On the basis of requests from the partner countries, Luxembourg development cooperation identifies modes of support, and then gives Lux-Development the task of developing them. The stage of investigating the feasibility of intervention is an ideal time at which to establish the best strategies and actions to adopt, in the knowledge that training needs are always huge and that meeting them is vital for the national economies. For many partner countries, hospitality and tourism are priority sectors because they produce economic growth and social prosperity. For over 15 years now, the Agency has been responsible for developing projects and programmes designed to reinforce human resources in these areas. Using national policies and strategies as a basis, Lux-Development has designed interventions focusing on giving skills to young people and adults in hospitality and tourism occupation areas. The projects have supported the creation of vocational training centres and practical schools. Training courses have been introduced targeting the skills and occupations sought by businesses.

To date, the management of the centres and their independence still constitute key elements in the success of assistance from Lux-Development and the performance of vocational training systems.

Laos has a high economic growth rate; it was 7.2% in 2005 and 7.4% in 2006. The tourism and hospitality industry is one of the engines of this growth. Over the next few years a rapid increase in tourist numbers is expected; this could reach 2.5 million people per year (500 000 in 2006). In addition, studies have shown that the development of this sector will contribute to the improvement of the incomes of the rural population, currently the most severely affected by poverty. In order to ensure that the tourism industry develops, the Lao government, with Luxembourg's support, is focusing its efforts on upskilling human resources as a fundamental contribution to producing services that meet international standards and to ensuring that the sector is well managed.

Tourism is also a strategic sector for the economic and social development of Cape Verde. In 2004 the sector contributed 11% to gross domestic product (GDP). In fact, the country has some significant assets such as the beauty of the countryside, the climate, safety and the hospitality of its population, its

**“For many partner countries, hospitality and tourism are priority sectors because they produce economic growth and social prosperity.”**

## [ Technical and Vocational Education and Training ]

culture and gastronomy. Despite these advantages, the growth of tourism has in the past been hampered by a lack of skilled labour. In this context, and at the request of the Cape Verde government, Lux-Development has supported the creation of the first hospitality school in the country and also the development and establishment of training programmes in hospitality and tourism occupation areas.

In Niger and Burkina Faso, it is the cottage industry sector (i.e. handicrafts) that has received significant support, both in terms of production and marketing. All the structures that have been supported in this sector since the early 1990s play a dominant role in training, although this occurs in a mainly informal context.

### **Reforms to national vocational training systems**

In addition to the requests targeting upskilling of human resources in an industry or sector of activity that is economically productive, Luxembourg's partner countries would also like to receive support of various kinds for the national technical and vocational education and training systems. In such cases, the Agency has a mandate to carry out, at the stage of developing interventions, diagnostic analyses of training systems from the perspective of national strategies, the effectiveness and efficiencies of public TVET systems, the institutional development of the sector, the extent to which training programmes are appro-

priate to the country's economic growth strategies and businesses' needs for skilled labour. National support for the implementation of TVET policies and strategies is designed to support structural reforms to training mechanisms with a view to making them more productive and improving the delivery of training services in terms of both quantity and quality. Rather than one-off projects, there is an increasing preference for programmes which make it possible to coordinate the contributions from all the donors.

In Namibia, Lux-Development has designed assistance with the main aim of supporting the institutional reforms required in order to develop the education and training sector. This intervention supports the government in creating institutions with a remit to manage, regulate and fund vocational education and training. At the local level, the recommended changes are designed to improve the management of training centres. They need to be given more autonomy to make them sensitive, dynamic and able to respond to the requirements of businesses and youth. Thus, assistance from Lux-Development targets both the newly-created national institution (the Namibia Training Authority) and the training centres (vocational training centres). In addition to these interventions, Lux-Development is supporting the creation of a financial instrument to be used for vocational training.



## [ Technical and Vocational Education and Training ]

In 2006, Niger developed a vocational and technical training policy. Following a request made by the Niger government to Luxembourg development cooperation, Lux-Development developed assistance for the national programme for vocational training and access for young people to the world of work. The intervention was developed through intensive dialogue with national officials in the Ministry of Vocational and Technical Training. Defining the assistance made it possible to make a more comprehensive diagnosis of the sector and to identify the constraints limiting its development. A shared knowledge of the challenges to be met facilitated joint selection of the most relevant strategies and actions in order to make a lasting change to TVET in Niger. Dialogue between Lux-Development and the relevant authorities in Niger has resulted in the development of a programme that will make crucial changes to the sector. It is mainly intended to improve the quality of training services and the match between training and employment, to lower unit costs and reduce movements of learners in training courses, open up the training system to the private sector, reinforce the programming and management of the sector, reinforce the institutions and decentralise TVET. In addition, Lux-Development is supporting the creation of a common basket and a financial instrument to receive funds from other partners and to consolidate the programme-based approach which has

been developed in designing assistance from Luxembourg.

### **Local economies and apprenticeship**

In all the countries where Luxembourg development cooperation is active, micro, small and medium-sized businesses are the main sources of jobs. Forming part of the formal or informal sectors, these businesses and their dynamism are a source of work and income for the majority of the population. Taking their needs into account has led to the development of projects and programmes in the area of training in cottage industry-type occupations, whether in production, service or both areas. There are many industries, mainly relating to specialisations in the fields of construction, art and the processing of agricultural produce, or mass-market electronics and mechanical services for cars and bicycles. For each of these branches of activity, developing projects and programmes makes it possible to ask questions about the relevance of student movements as a function of the demand for work, training arrangements and courses, and the skills profiles of those who have completed training courses.

In view of the large number of small cottage industry businesses in the countries of Africa and South-East Asia, training in crafts occupations may be undertaken through alternating apprenticeship. This form of training can frequently be seen as a solution that mitigates

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the low student numbers that training centres can take on, the high unit costs of traditional training courses and the difficulties in gaining access to the labour market experienced by young people. At the request of Luxembourg development cooperation partner countries, Lux-Development has developed projects and programmes which include apprenticeship as a credible option for the accelerated development of TVET, particularly in Niger, Mali, Senegal and Burkina Faso.

### **Entry into the world of work for young people**

Alongside vocational training, the entry into the world of work by young people is a Luxembourg development cooperation priority which the Agency incorporates when drawing up projects and programmes. The fundamental contribution made by Luxembourg assistance on the integration of young people and adults is based on the quality and relevance of initial training in terms of the needs of businesses, but also on measures and services upstream and downstream of training. Within the framework of the project to support the national employment and vocational training programme in Cape Verde, bursaries for internships in business are co-financed, as well as a national business plan competition. In Senegal, Lux-Development is implementing, together with agencies from the United Nations System, a mechanism to support and monitor

socio-professional integration. The strategy that has been selected is based on the pinpointing of paths for integration into the labour market and the provision of personalised services facilitating access to training, providing information and guidance, and facilitating the search for a job and entrepreneurship.

In Burkina Faso and Niger, assistance from Luxembourg supports the inclusion in training programmes of modules on entrepreneurship, labour legislation and self-employment. Finally, many projects and programmes include an aspect of support for microfinance in order to work towards the improvement of decentralised financial services designed for young entrepreneurs and towards the development of micro and small cottage industry businesses.

There are many industries, mainly relating to specialisations in the fields of construction, art and the processing of agricultural produce, or mass-market electronics and mechanical services for cars and bicycles

## Identifying interventions in line with national training needs



**SEN 016** Vocational training school in Thiès, Senegal

**B**etween 2003 and 2008, Lux-Development was given the remit of implementing the project to support the Thiès technical and vocational education and training school in Senegal. The aim of the intervention was to set up the school and to provide training courses to benefit young people in the region and private sector businesses. To achieve this aim, it was necessary to invest in infrastructure and equipment and to develop and update training programmes, recruit and train teachers, and finally to establish coordination, management and monitoring tools for the Thiès school.

By the end of the project the school had been built. Five vocational training subjects offering diplomas at the brevet technique (technician's certificate) level were launched: air-conditioning, engine maintenance, metal millwork, industrial maintenance and civil engineering. The training programmes for these occupation areas were designed using the skills-based approach. Today, there are 770 students at the school in the technical education stream and 450 in vocational training. The trainers received lengthy periods of initial training, which included units in Luxembourg and Belgian establishments. In 2008, the school had 37 trainers for industrial and agricultural specialisations and 33 teachers for general and science teaching. The Thiès school is still facing the challenge of autonomous management and administration, as well as that of increasing the involvement of the private sector in order to steer and constantly improve training services.



## VIE 015 Hospitality and tourism development in Vietnam

**L**ike Cape Verde and Laos, Vietnam is experiencing rapid growth in tourism. Every year there is a sharp increase in the number of tourists and in 2007 the sector accounted for nearly 15% of gross domestic product. That makes tourism the third-largest economic sector in the country. Since 1996, Luxembourg development cooperation has been supporting the government in its efforts to develop hospitality schools and training in hospitality occupation areas. The objectives have focused on the design of training programmes and their introduction into schools, the implementation of a certification system that meets international standards, the upgrading of infrastructure and equipment and the training of trainers and managers of hospitality schools.

Among the outstanding achievements of the projects delivered by Lux-Development in Vietnam, the creation and launch in 2007 of the Villa Hue training school hotel (pictured above) was a high point in Luxembourg support for vocational training. With 12 rooms, this training practical hotel already has an occupancy rate of 66%. The resources generated also make it possible to recover some of the operating costs of the Hue tourism college. The drawing up of a business plan and its implementation will enable Villa Hue to expand its activities and increase its training capacity in the near future.

### Le Thi Quynh Anh: case study

**L**e Thi Quynh Anh, aged 21, is one of the students trained at the Hue tourism college and at the Villa Hue training school hotel. From 2006 to 2008, she studied catering and restaurant service, and she completed two months' practical work at Villa Hue. This period was the finishing touch in her learning, which opened up her career in the tourism industry. After gaining her diploma, she immediately found a position in the new Sheraton hotel in Hue, where she is already earning the same salary as her father, who works there as a caretaker. With her earnings, she can help her parents and contribute to her brothers' and sisters' schooling costs.

The Hue college and Villa Hue are behind many careers in hospitality and tourism, just like Le Thi Quynh Anh's. The school has a high reputation and many young people would like to attend, but only 40% of applicants are successful, because the establishment is already at maximum capacity. Whereas eight years ago the college had 275 students, there are now 1 200 students there, completing high-quality vocational training.

In Vietnam, the tourism sector accounts for nearly 15% of GDP



## Mrs Le Thi Hoai Huong: case study

**M**rs Le Thi Hoai Huong, teacher and head of the food and beverage department of the Hue college of tourism.

Mrs Le Thi Hoai Huong used to work in the tourism department of Hue province. In October 2000, she became a teacher in the food and beverage department at the Hue college tourism. With assistance from Luxembourg development cooperation, she received a one-year training course at the *École Hôtelière Alexis Heck* (EHAH) in Diekirch, Luxembourg. She learnt a lot about Western cooking; there were many items that were new to her, such as Yule log and coq au vin. During her period of studies in Luxembourg, she completed a practical training period as a waitress in the Steinmetz restaurant, which is on the border between Luxembourg and Germany.

In Luxembourg, Mrs Le Thi Hoai Huong very much appreciated the fact that the teachers at the EHAH all have at least five years' professional experience in the hospitality industry

before being approved as teachers. In Vietnam, the challenge was also to give practical and comprehensive vocational training to the teachers. Through the training school hotel, that is now possible. All the teachers work for at least six months in the Villa Hue hotel before starting to deliver lessons to students. Mrs Huong now has 80 students. Most of them come from poor families and must work alongside their studies in order to help their families. Despite these difficulties, few of them give up on their studies, and 90% pass their professional examinations. When they leave the college, they all find work and earn a regular salary, which enables them to contribute to the family's expenses.

She received a one-year training course at the *École Hôtelière Alexis Heck* in Diekirch



## **CVE 059** Hotel and tourism school for Cape Verde

**C**ape Verde's economic growth is strongly associated with the tourism and hospitality sector. The country has enormous potential, partly linked to its climate, its countryside, its population and its political stability. Foreign investment in the sector currently account for 56.3% of total external investment in Cape Verde. However, progress in the sector is dependent on the availability of a skilled workforce. To support the sector, since 2006 Lux-Development has been implementing a project to assist the Cape Verde hospitality and tourism school, with 5.4 million EUR in funds. This project goes hand-in-hand with the implementation of the government's strategic plan for vocational training, one of the priorities of which is to develop a national training and qualification system. One of the intervention's outstanding achievements has been the creation of the Cape Verde hospitality and tourism school; the absence of such a school had constituted a serious handicap (to the development of the tourism industry). The main training courses provided are cookery, pastry, food and beverages, hotel management, tour guide and interpreter studies. The size of the school has been planned on the basis of the quantitative and qualitative needs identified during the formulation of the project. In total, it is expected to be able to deliver over 14 000 hours of training every year and to take approximately 300 students.

Construction work began in 2008. Articles of association giving the school independence in its management have been drawn up and are about to be approved by the government. Training programmes have already been developed for hospitality occupations: pastry, food and beverages, travel agency specialists and tour guides. The promotion of tourism and hospitality occupations has begun in 18 secondary education establishments in the country and over 1 800 pupils have received information about the vocational training opportunities offered by the school. As soon as work has been completed and the equipment delivered, the first intake of students can start training.



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## **Support to hospitality training in Nicaragua - Phase II**

### **The vocational training sector in Nicaragua**

Technical and vocational training is not yet considered to be a priority sector in Nicaragua. While the country's economy is mainly agricultural, there are over 80 000 students at the university, as compared with only 17 000 attending vocational training. Less than 1% of the national budget is spent on this aspect of education, despite the economy's significant need for skilled workers, particularly in the sectors of agriculture, fisheries, livestock rearing, metallurgy, construction and tourism. In addition, over 70% of the students in the vocational training system are studying business-related specialisations. This Central American country therefore urgently needs to raise the population's level of training and to increase its human capital in order to support economic and social development.

### **National hospitality school**

Luxembourg development cooperation identified very early on, in the late 1990s, the urgent need to develop vocational training in Nicaragua. Since tourism was an industry developing rapidly in the region as a whole and in particular in Nicaragua, in 2003 the decision was taken to create the national hospitality school (ENAH). The school was built and has been in operation since 2007. Of 499 students, 85 have already graduated with diplomas.

This accounts for a contribution of nearly 3% to the national provision of vocational training.

ENAH offers complete training courses in eight specialisations, ranging from six to 18 months. The members of staff are Nicaraguan and receive guidance from international specialists. In order to guarantee the quality of training given, ENAH implements a programme to evaluate and certify teachers' skills, based on their professional experience and additional high-level training. Teaching is provided in the capital, as well as in three provinces (Matagalpa, Estelí and Bilwi), and is very shortly to be rolled out to other locations. In 2008, in-service training was organised for workers in the hospitality and tourism sector. These actions, in addition to the services provided by the school restaurant, which provides cocktails functions, wedding services, receptions and catering, mean that ENAH will soon be in a position to cover its operating costs on a permanent basis and to be autonomous in its management.

### **The competency-based approach**

With the assistance of Lux-Development, ENAH has developed the competency-based approach, which makes it possible to achieve a better match between the needs of the hospitality sector and the skills that the students must acquire in order to be operational on the labour market right away.



## Testimonials

### **Lester Antonio Borea Lopez** **Teacher, cookery**

"In my opinion, the most important thing at ENAH is the method used. Here, we learn by working. It's practical, not just theoretical. There's a link between the training and the labour market, the real world".

Achieving this outcome has involved conducting many meetings with the institute of tourism, associations of restaurateurs, hotel management groups and small and medium-sized enterprises. The aim of these meetings was to establish the content of the training.

### **María Vicenta Delgado, aged 21** **Cookery student**

"In this school, what makes the difference is the practical aspect. You're not frightened any more, and you're given the experience you need to begin working".

A standing joint committee has been set up to monitor and steer the development of training programmes, as well as to organise vocational training periods and to facilitate the employment of those who have completed courses. At least 80% of the first set of graduates are already in work.

### **Lisette Lopez, aged 41** **Cookery student**

"My name is Lisette Lopez, I am

41, I come from Managua and I am enrolled in the 'cookery' stream. There was a general invitation for people who wanted to attend the hospitality school. So I came, applied and passed all the entrance exams. In the end, I was selected, along with 31 other applicants, out of 100.

I love cooking and I thought I had a certain amount of knowledge about it, but when I came to the school, I realised that I didn't really know much. So I get pleasure out of improving my knowledge and mastering certain techniques. Because at the end of the day everyone thinks they know how to cook, but when you follow practical and theory courses like we do here, it's another world entirely that is opening up to us."

### **Kenneth Quintanilla, aged 17** **Food and beverage preparation student, Barman**

"First of all, I'm here because I really like this line of work. Also, what we learn here, with practical sessions every day, helps us lose the fear that we would have if we were to start a job without knowing anything".

The 85 graduates from the graduating class of 2007 account for 3% of national vocational training provision



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Today, ENAH is already recognised by many hospitality and tourism operators in Central America. There is still much to be done, however, in the spheres of reinforcing the competency-based approach, evaluation and certification, and the management of training centres. After the project to support vocational training in hospitality and tourism in Nicaragua, NIC/018, preparations are underway for a new project. This is intended to establish an integrated qualification and vocational training

system that is tailored to the needs of the economy. It will be based on the experience of competency-based training developed within ENAH. For this ambitious project, Lux-Development will emphasise the pooling of skills and expertise and will therefore support cooperation between the *Institut National Technologique* [national technological institute] (INATEC), responsible for national training standards in Nicaragua, and external specialised institutions.

### From project approach to programme approach

**L**uxembourg development cooperation adheres to the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and in particular those relating to alignment and harmonisation. During the 2006-2008 period, Lux-Development received remits to formulate assistance with these guidelines being taken into account. In the countries where this was relevant, the programmes that have been developed target the implementation of crucial support to the technical and vocational education and training sector.

Efforts mainly relate to institutional reforms and expected changes in the methods for organising action by public bodies and vocational training systems. Reinforcing capacities in the institutions responsible for the sector in the spheres of medium and long-term tech-

nical and financial planning is in many cases an important national issue. Similarly, increasing the flexibility of training systems by decentralising the decision-making and management of training centres is a challenge that still has to be met in many countries. Finally, opening up training systems to private operators, training centre developers and training design service providers is an opportunity to develop public-private partnerships and to improve the provision and quality of vocational training. With a view to supporting the institutional development of the TVET sector, assistance is also directed towards the diversification of financial instruments, making it possible to pool the resources of partners in shared baskets, but also to have flexible tools available to fund the public and private development of TVET.

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In Senegal, Lux-Development has developed assistance for the implementation of TVET reform using a programme-style approach. Comprising an aid amount of 18 million EUR, the programme will contribute to poverty reduction through training and assistance with job insertion. It constitutes support for the implementation of the government's sectoral policy on vocational and technical training. To this end, the target it has selected from the national plan is the reinforcement of the capacities of the Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education and Training. At the local level, the programme supports vocational training centres and apprenticeship arrangements in the regions of Saint-Louis, Louga and Matam, located in the north of the country. Activities supporting socio-professional integration have been developed and are being implemented in partnership with agencies from the United Nations System (ILO - International Labour Office, UNDP - United Nations Development Programme and UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organisation).

In Niger, Lux-Development has developed assistance for the national programme for vocational and technical training and assistance for young people job insertion, amounting to 22.9 million EUR. The methodology used in formulating the assistance was designed to stipulate in detail Luxembourg assistance for the implementation of the national TVET policy while working with national officials to define the intervention strategy and activities eligible for Luxembourg assistance. The programme sets out to be a core programme because it supports the institutional and financial reforms set out in the national policy guidelines. In addition, it supports the completion of short and medium-term technical and financial planning for the sector, the reinforcement of the capacities of the TVET Ministry as well as the country's public and private training establishments. In support of this programme approach, resources have been allocated in order to create a basket fund and a funding instrument for the development of technical and vocational education and training.

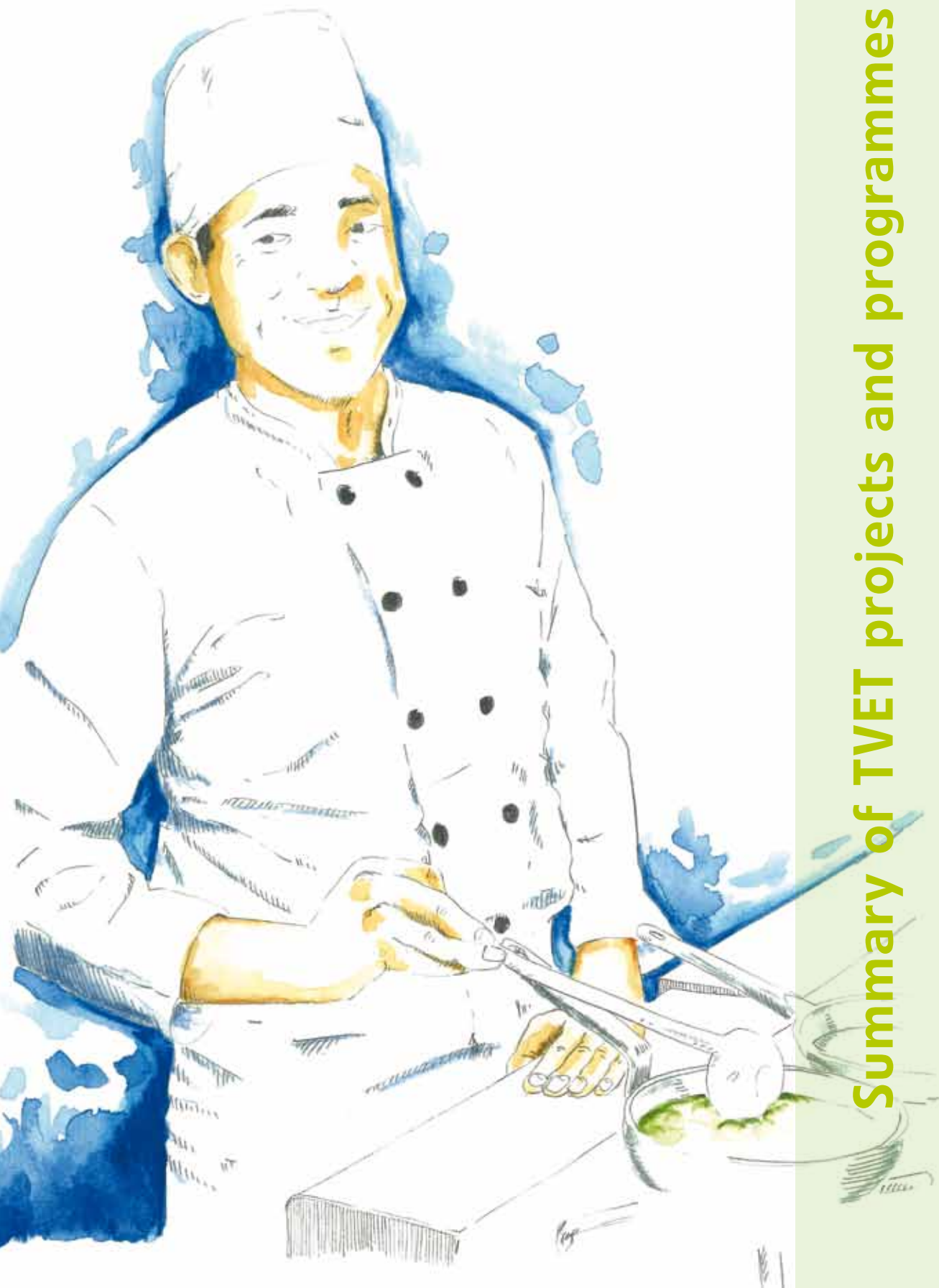


## YUG 010 Strengthening vocational training in Kosovo

**T**he economic situation in Kosovo features a low level of industrialisation, and while economic growth has been sustained over recent years by external subsidies for reconstruction, the situation has worsened when these financial inputs have fallen. The unemployment rate is estimated to be 43% and, in terms of demographics, the population is the youngest in Europe. Every year 36 000 young people arrive on the labour market (out of a total population of 2 100 000). With the aim of helping the country to recover, Lux-Development has been given the remit of implementing a project to reinforce vocational training. The objective is to reinforce the capacities of public and private bodies working in the vocational training sphere so that they can respond as quickly and as cost-effectively as possible to adults' training needs. Special attention is being paid to the most vulnerable social groups. To achieve this outcome, the project is targeting its support towards the improvement of the management systems of public training centres and the private Don Bosco centre.

The project actually began at the beginning of 2008. The first training activities, relating to the introduction of a quality management system in training centres, have been carried out. They were delivered to the directors of establishments and heads of employment agencies which steer unemployed adults towards vocational training. Two business training courses have been set up, targeting jobseekers with diplomas and those without. 226 people have received training, of whom 50% were young people aged under 24. With the aim of reaching vulnerable groups more successfully, the first preparatory studies for the launch of mobile vocational training teams have been carried out. The Don Bosco centre's infrastructure and equipment has been added to. By agreement with the department responsible for vocational training, in 2008 the centre admitted and dispensed training to 193 people.





# Summary of TVET projects and programmes



## **BKF 011** Vocational training in Burkina Faso

The project's aim is to put in place a basic vocational training system for young people who have completed primary education and are aged between 15 and 18. This training will help them to gain access to paid employment. The project is structured around three results which aim to increase student capacities and the range of training in public and private training establishments, to improve the quality of training courses in order to better meet the needs of the labour market, and to strengthen the institutions responsible for the basic vocational training system. The project started a year ago and has entered its operational phase. Special attention is being paid to the establishment of an innovative alternating apprenticeship scheme as well as to a pilot project aiming to make the Banfor vocational training centre autonomous.

## **BKF 014** Literacy and training for sustain- able development in the Hauts- Bassins region, Phase III



In Burkina Faso, the project entitled 'literacy and training for sustainable development in the Hauts-Bassins region, Phase III' aims to consolidate the lessons learnt in previous support given by Luxembourg development cooperation to the literacy sector. The project has a priority of reinforcing the autonomy of literacy operators; during the intervention's previous phases support was provided for their emergence. The development of the capacities of the network of associations is expected to produce a sustainable provision of high-quality literacy and informal education services in the region. At the end of the project, operators will be able to organise and autonomously manage literacy and training services. The services will gain in quality and will constitute an appropriate response to the range and diversity of the population's needs. In addition, lessons will be learnt from experience and built upon in order to contribute to the national dialogue on the direction to be taken in the sector of literacy and informal education. The project was approved by the government in December 2008 and is in the process of launching.



## **CVE 059** Hospitality and tourism school for Cape Verde

The project to create the first hospitality and tourism school in Cape Verde, scheduled to take four years, began in October 2006. The project's aim is to contribute to the development of a national training and qualifications system in the sectors of tourism and hospitality. It is structured around four results, which are the creation of the hospitality school, the establishment of its institutional and regulatory framework, the introduction of tools and human resources to manage the school, and the establishment of training curriculums and their validation. Construction work on the school started in September 2008 and is expected to be completed during the second quarter of 2010. The legal status and institutional framework of the school have already been defined, validated and approved by the Ministry of Employment, Vocational Training and Social Solidarity. A platform and tools have been developed for the operation of computerised management and accounting systems for the future establishment.

## **CVE 064** Strengthening of national vocational training capacities in Cape Verde



Launched in January 2004, this initiative is soon to end. It was designed to reinforce technical education, and was based on five results: the preparation of new programmes and teaching materials for technical education, the training of teachers in technical subjects, the training of instructors responsible for workshop activities in the training centres, the training of trainers in educational theory and, finally, the reinforcement of management and contacts with businesses.

The project has drawn up course outlines and has delivered technical training courses to students in the fields of accounting and administration, IT applied to management, graphic arts, mechanics, electricity, electronics and civil engineering. At the time of the final evaluation, 1 540 pupils were being trained in these various subject areas, 363 at São Vicente, 172 at Santa Antão, 376 at Praia and 629 at Assomoda. In addition to the programmed actions, the project drew up curriculums and training programmes for a year of specialisation in the disciplines of business management, graphic design, electrical installation and the automation, installation and maintenance of industrial and hotel systems, as well as building. The teaching of these



specialisations included a practical training period in a business and training in entrepreneurship to improve access to the professions by the future graduates. Nearly 75 technical education trainers were trained in the national institutions for higher education, as well as 70 workshop instructors. All of them have been hired in the country's four technical education establishments. In 2008, 15 agreements were concluded between schools and businesses for the hosting of 33 teachers and workshop leaders in training periods.

## **CVE 071**     **Support to vocational training in Cape Verde**



Since June 2008, this project has had the aim of consolidating and organising technical and vocational education and training with a view to creating opportunities for training and employment that meet the needs of the labour market. The project is structured around three results: the improvement and strengthening of the range of technical and vocational training in Cape Verde, the development and establishment of a national system for developing programmes, and the strengthening of the capacities of the institute of employment and vocational training, with the aim of promoting entrepreneurship and access to the labour market.

In 2008 the project management unit was set up. The first institutional support activities were carried out to put in place a partnership framework that would be appropriate for the steering of the project. Training was delivered to the programme development unit (PDU). Studies were launched relating to an analysis of the labour market, the operation and viability of training centres, and the professional sectors with the most positive economic impact. The results of this work will guide future assistance from the project for the implementation of Cape Verde's strategic vocational training plan.



## LAO 008 Support to Khammouane vocational training school in Laos

The aim of this project, which started in 2002, was to increase the capacities and quality of the services provided by the Thakek vocational training school in the province of Khammouane, in order to better meet the needs of the labour market. The project, which had been due to finish in 2007, was extended in order to complete assistance in progress to the mechanics subject area.

The implementation of the project has to date made it possible to significantly increase the school's student intake capacities; it now has approximately 500 learners, as compared with just over 100 in 2003. These results were made possible through the construction of new premises and the supply of equipment to new workshops and classrooms. 50 teachers were trained in educational theory and technical subjects with the help of experts from the *Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst*. The project installed technical school management and administration tools and all the administrative staff have been trained.

## LAO 010 Nursing training in Vientiane province, Laos



The project aimed to develop the school for nurses in the province of Vientiane in Laos, as well as to improve the quality of training courses through the network of Lao nursing schools. 2008 was the final year of the project's implementation. The school has been constructed and equipped. The training programmes have been designed, tested and implemented. They provide a balance between theoretical and practical training. The teachers have been trained. Assistance was also geared at the establishment's administrative management and a range of capacity-building instruments and actions have been provided to administrative and management staff. The first class of 25 student nurses, enrolled in 2004, have completed their training. A second class of 25 nurses will graduate in 2009. All the stakeholders questioned during the project's final evaluation expressed their satisfaction with the excellent level of training delivered and the degree to which the curriculum matched the priority needs of the health sector.



## **LAO** Strengthening of human resources in **020** hospitality and tourism in Laos

To achieve its objective, the project supports the planning and implementation of a medium-term plan to reinforce human resources. These actions are designed to improve the quality of training services delivered by public and private providers and to produce skilled trainers, in the long term. The project also seeks to overhaul or draw up training curriculums for the tourism and hospitality occupation areas. It aims to strengthen the institutional capacities of the department responsible for vocational training and the national centre for vocational training in tourism. The expected result is to make the national centre a benchmark for the delivery of high-quality training services and the provision to private operators of training services that meet their needs.

Since its launch in July 2008, a core unit of 24 trainers has been identified to form the project's teaching team. A considerable amount of work has been done to develop relations between the public administration and businesses in the hospitality and tourism sector. Workshops will be organised in 2009 to consolidate this partnership, which will work on the revision of curriculums and the implementation of training programmes. Contacts have begun with the national counterpart with a view to creating a hospitality school.

## **MLI** Vocational training and job insertion **019** programme - ICP 2007-2011



The programme to support vocational training and entry into the world of work in Mali is at the commencement stage. The aim of the intervention is to improve access for young people and women to jobs through vocational training and the development of small businesses. The programme is structured around the strengthening of capacities for the planning and management of vocational training by the local and regional authorities which are responsible in Mali for managing training establishments. One major focus of the intervention is preparing for and supporting the change of status of training centres, which are set to see their independence increase. This institutional change will produce more flexibility so that the provision of training can be tailored to the needs of the local economy. Once implementation of the



programme is complete, the relevance and quality of vocational training will facilitate entry by young people and women to the world of work, particularly in rural environments. Job creation will be supported by adapting financial products from micro-finance institutions to the development of job-creating cottage industries. In order to have a greater impact, the programme is focusing its interventions in the Ségou region and the province of Yorosso.

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### **Support to hospitality training in Nicaragua - Phase II**



Currently in its second phase, the aim of the project to support hospitality and tourism training in Nicaragua is to consolidate the internal organisation and to sustainably develop the training capacities of the national hospitality school, which was set up during the project's first phase. In order to do this, it was necessary to deliver support for the creation of training programmes, to train teaching and administrative staff, to supplement the infrastructure and equipment as well as educational documentary resources, to introduce a quality system and to develop training services designed for public and private undertakings.

Training has been completed for the first intake for the specialisations of cook, bar staff, receptionist and tourist guide, as well as four intakes training as chambermaids and bellhops. A certification plan has been drawn up. It will be implemented throughout the country in 2009. New education spaces have been opened and a catalogue of the training modules offered by the establishment, as well as 61 training manuals corresponding to the services on offer, have been published. The project has contributed to the updating of the establishment's accounts and the design of a budget management system. An institutional development plan has been prepared for the 2009-2012 period.



## **NAM 339**    **Support to Zambezi Vocational training centre in Namibia**

The fundamental objectives of this project are an improvement in access to vocational training, the quality of teaching and the management of the vocational training school of Katima Mulilo. In order to achieve this, plans were made for training the school's trainers and managers as well as modernising the infrastructure and equipment necessary to upgrade the school's provision of services.

Since its start in 2005, the project has trained trainers and built and fitted out the carpentry, plumbing, welding, masonry, sewing and IT workshops. The programme has contributed to the training of 141 young people from the informal sector, who have found jobs. Mechanisms to improve access to micro-loans have been set up for the young people who have completed a training course in entrepreneurship in their field of specialisation.

It has not to date been possible to achieve the objective of making the school into a semi-autonomous institution able to generate profits, mainly because the institutional mechanisms had not been put in place in time by the government. The Namibia Training Authority, the paragovernmental authority responsible for vocational training, in fact only came into being a few months after the project's closure. This aspect will therefore be taken over by project NAM/347, the logical follow-on to project NAM/339.

## **NAM 347**    **Support to vocational training in Namibia**



The aim of this project, which started in October 2008, is to strengthen the management and delivery capacity of the Namibian technical and vocational education and training system.

Project assistance is focused around three results.

These involve the institutional reinforcement of the national authority responsible for vocational training (the Namibia Training Authority) through the creation of a board of governors, the modernisation of equipment and infrastructure, the establishment of IT and financial management systems and, finally, the establishment of various committees and councils, for different industries, that will govern the Namibia Train-

ing Authority as well as the vocational training schools. All stakeholders will be represented on these councils, but in particular the private sector, which will, in short, become the engine of this new vocational training system.

The second result is focused on the planning and establishment of the new semi-autonomous status for vocational training centres.

Finally, the project aims to reinforce capacities and management systems both at the central level of the Namibia Training Authority and in each school. This third result includes the training of trainers and examiners as well as the introduction of various support services for students. It also sets out to support the implementation of the skills-based approach. The gradual introduction of this approach into the various subject areas has been in progress for some time.

## **TUN 024**     **Upgrading of vocational training schools in Tunisia - Phase II**



This project is designed to improve the teaching conditions in five vocational training schools, falling within the educational system of the Ministry of Education and Training (MET), with the majority of the project's resources being targeted at the vocational training school at Radés, which is to serve as a model school.

The project began in 2005 and most of the activities within it have been completed. The infrastructure for the Radés vocational training school has been installed. All the equipment and supplies have been delivered. As part of the training of the teachers, several training courses have been held at the International Educational Theory Studies Centre in Sèvres, near Paris. Work to set up the resource centre is underway. The way in which the centre is to be organised and its tasks have been set out in detail. It is expected to be operational in time for the official opening of the vocational training school at Radés, scheduled for the beginning of 2009.





## SEN 016 Vocational training school in Thiès, Senegal

The aim of the project to support the Thiès technical and vocational education and training school was the construction and fitting out of the school, the recruitment and training of trainers, the development and establishment of technical education and vocational training programmes, the establishment of a management system for the school and its monitoring. The Thiès school has been built and fitted out. In late 2007, 19 teachers were recruited, trained and employed at the school. In the field of educational theory, benchmarks and training programmes have been developed and set up for eight technical courses. The project has provided support to the Ministry of Technical, Educational and Vocational Training in the certification of new teaching establishments and has supported the introduction of the skills-based approach. With regard to the management of the establishment, the main management tools were put in place in 2007 and 2008. Thus, an educational establishment plan has been drawn up, as well as pupil monitoring sheets, socio-cultural guidance tools, the school's operating accounts forecasts and technical and financial management procedures. Today the Thiès school is operational. In 2008, it had over 700 students.

## SEN 024 Vocational training and job insertion programme



This intervention focuses on the reinforcement of management, access to training and the quality of TVET. In addition, one expected result relates to the development and implementation of an overall socio-professional integration strategy, in cooperation with the United Nations System. At the national level, the interventions target the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, and at the local level, the training establishments in the regions of Saint-Louis, Louga and Matam, which form the northern area of Senegal.

The programme is in its initial phase. The creation of the legislative and regulatory framework for the adoption of the skills-based approach is in progress. The list of

infrastructure has been approved in conjunction with the Ministry, and an agreement between the Ministry, Lux-Development and an agency responsible for carrying out the works has been signed. In December 2008, the agency launched a call for expressions of interest in the studies for and technical monitoring of phase I of the infrastructure to be installed in the project's focus area. A strategy for collaboration with the United Nations System has been developed, structured around the concept of socio-professional integration units.



## **VIE 015** Hospitality and tourism development in Vietnam

The project to support hospitality and tourism in Vietnam, which started in 2003, is a continuation of the Luxembourg assistance to this sector which first started in 1996. For over 10 years, Lux-Development has been delivering projects to support the government's efforts to promote vocational training hospitality schools. The results expected from the implementation of this project are the development of national training curriculums in the spheres of cookery, room maintenance and regular cleaning, restaurant and bar service, reception and welcome services. The project also includes an investment aspect, for updating the infrastructure in Vietnam's tourism schools and for constructing a new school at Hue. Finally, the project aims to reinforce the skills of the trainers and managers of the training schools through short and medium-length programmes.

The project's actions have made a significant contribution to increasing the numbers of human resources in the hospitality and tourism sectors. These results have been at the root of a perceptible improvement in the quality of tourism services and activities. Vocational training in these fields has been standardised through the drafting and dissemination of training curriculums as well as the establishment of a national certification system. The Villa Hue training school hotel was opened in June 2007 and its occupancy rate is already 66%. There are plans to extend it in the near future, with a view to taking on more students and generating more resources to assist in the operation of the school.



## **VIE 021 Bac Kan Vocational training and education, Vietnam**

This intervention is intended to support the increase in capacities and the quality of vocational training with a view to improving the response to the needs of the employment market. With this objective, the project was structured around the construction and fitting out of the Bac Kan centre, the recruitment and training of teaching and administrative staff, and the development of the centre's activities to generate revenue and contribute to its operating costs.

The call for tenders for the construction and fitting out of the school is underway and the establishment will be operational in early 2010. The contracts for fitting out have already been concluded and approved. Sets of training standards for four specialisations have been developed and approved by both the experts and the national authorities, which were involved throughout the design and approval process. The training modules are currently being published. A team of 16 teachers in the fields of mechanics and electricity has been set up, and their training has begun. This training has been strengthened in the spheres of teaching methods and educational theory. Some preliminary work has been done regarding teachers' salaries, the share for which the State will be responsible and the incentives that the school could pay them through the sale of training services and products from workshops. Once it is operational, the school will be able to take approximately 200 students.

## **NIG 017 Programme to support vocational training and access to employment for school-leavers, Niger**



During 2008, Lux-Development formulated the programme to support vocational training and access to employment for school-leavers in Niger. A programme document was produced and delivered to the national authorities in early 2009. The programme to support vocational training and access to employment for school-leavers has a funding allocation of 22.9 million EUR. The intervention sets out to provide decisive support to the technical and vocational education and training sector. Its aim is to strengthen the capacities of the national operations to implement training that leads to qualifications, is geared to the needs of the economy and promotes social integration. The assistance to be delivered by Lux-Development will be structured around the improvement of capacities to guide, manage and regulate the TVET sector.



The programme will support the institutional changes that will make it possible to improve the performance of the vocational training system. The quality and relevance of training will be improved in line with the needs of the employment market. In addition, assistance from Luxembourg will support the introduction of a national, decentralised system of training alternating with apprenticeship, and the improvement of access to vocational training in both rural and urban areas. Work will also be done in relation to access to the employment market for those leaving the training system in their fields of qualification.

## **YUG 010**    **Strengthening vocational training in Kosovo**



The aim of the project to reinforce vocational training in Kosovo is to strengthen the capacities of the public and private sectors in vocational training to supply relevant training services. Above all, it focuses on ensuring that the needs for adult training are properly taken into account, improving access by vulnerable groups to vocational training and strengthening the capacities of the Don Bosco centre to deliver high-quality training to adults.

The project has trained directors of training centres and employment agencies in the management of training establishments. A study visit to Bulgaria was organised for these directors. This made it possible to demonstrate the usefulness of decentralisation and independent management of training centres, which in that country are able to generate revenue and manage the range of vocational training. In conjunction with the French embassy in Kosovo, a new training programme for the tourism sector has been developed. The curriculums and training modules are being formulated and a study visit to Albania has been organised for the trainers. A pilot programme on business training has been successfully organised for 226 jobseekers. These training courses last three months for jobseekers without qualifications and one month for those who already have some vocational training. Within this framework, the project has signed partnership agreements with 180 private-sector companies. The Don Bosco centre's infrastructure and equipment has been added to, to increase its capacities to take on and train students. The centre now delivers high-quality training in the fields of industrial electronics, general electronics and IT. New workshops are currently being set up for thermohydraulics and food processing.



**KSV  
015**

## **Support to the professional secondary school system in Kosovo**

In October 2008, the Agency was given a mandate to formulate a project to support the secondary system of vocational training in Kosovo. The project is expected to last four years and the funding will be between 6 and 8 million EUR. The government's request relates to the improvement of the quality of education and, in particular, the creation of two centres of excellence in training. The project development that will take place during 2009 will be organised around two objectives, in collaboration with the other donors. It will investigate the feasibility of creating a centre of excellence in Ferizaj for childcare and a centre of excellence in Peja for specialisations relating to timber and forestry. This support will thus contribute to the implementation of the programme to develop the sector, which aims to construct seven centres of excellence in Kosovo.



**MNE  
011**

## **Support to vocational training in Montenegro**

In March 2007, Lux-Development was given a mandate to formulate support for vocational training in Montenegro. The mandate made it clear that the formulation was to be based on an inventory of the vocational training sector and an identification of areas to be targeted. A preliminary report was produced in October 2007 and analyses were completed in January 2008. The sectors identified as likely to be of benefit were agriculture, the food-processing industry and tourism. The formulation debriefing took place in July 2008 and the document is currently being finalised. Funded with nearly 4.5 million EUR, the project's aim will be to create a high-quality vocational training system. The intervention will thus be able to contribute to the economic development of the region and to social stability by providing skilled human resources that meet the needs of the labour market. The project will stimulate the creation of jobs in the sectors of tourism, agri-tourism and agriculture. It is expected that the project will begin operations in mid-2009.



**Lux-Development in numbers**

# [ Regional Offices ]





# Dakar Regional Office

Regional Representative: Igor Wajnsztoł

**B**ased in Dakar, close to the airport, the regional office shares a building with the Luxembourg Development Cooperation Bureau, which makes for excellent visibility and facilitates liaison between the two structures.

In 2008, the portfolio under the management of the Dakar regional office contained 24 projects in the Senegal, Mali and West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) region. Of these, 10 were in the launch phase, three in the process of development and eight in the closure phase.

With the departure of the technical advisors, the final operations in the projects in the closure phase were managed under the aegis of the regional office within the framework of a simplified procedure for post-project management.

These projects, taken as a whole, represent funding of 118 million EUR to be implemented between 2008 and 2012 (unspent balances from the Indicative Cooperation Programmes ICP I and ICP II), which automatically makes them one of the largest portfolios managed regionally by the Agency.

Simultaneously launching 10 new projects has been a challenge for all the teams, but it has also made it possible to manage the synergies both in terms of processes and dialogue with our national partners in the best possible way.

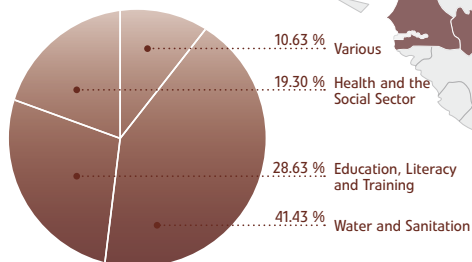
The new programmes being implemented in Senegal, Mali and at the regional level officially began their operations in April, May and August 2008 respectively. They are organised around coordination structures that have a very strong focus on assisting delivery, rather than on the Agency itself delivering programmes. This symbolises two priorities: that of alignment with the national bodies and procedures of the countries in which the intervention is taking place, and the quality of implementation, with a significant increase in the resources dedicated to monitoring and evaluation, project steering in partnership and communication.

After only a few months, the three programmes have achieved high levels of implementation, concluding over 15 contracts with the relevant counterpart bodies.

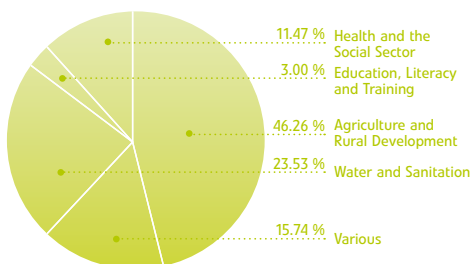
The level of commitments is a reflection of the work already accomplished with regard to the conclusion of implementation agreements with the relevant partners. The Mali programme, which only started in the third quarter, will also achieve a rapid pace of growth in the first quarter of 2009.

# Key figures

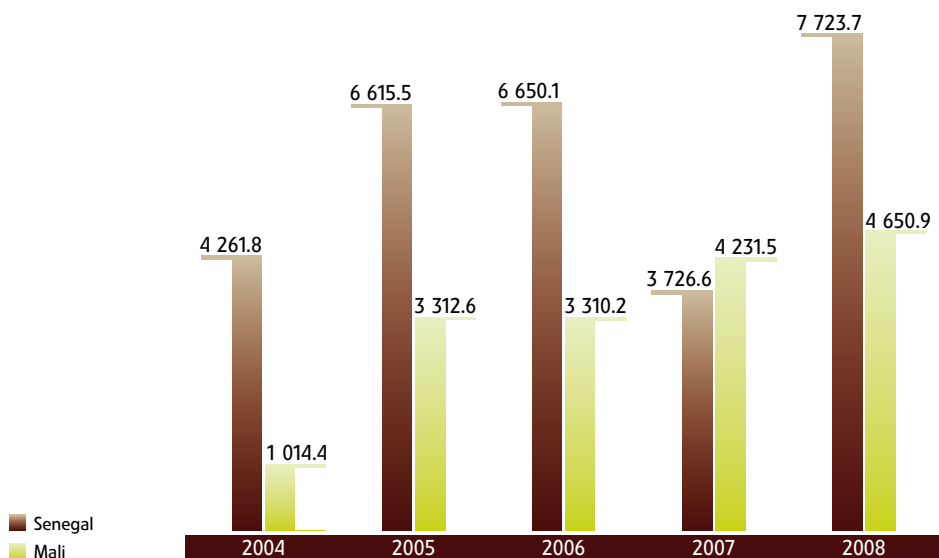
## Senegal



## Mali



Distribution by sector of Lux-Development's 2008 disbursements



Evolution of the disbursements in Senegal and Mali (in thousands of EUR)



© SIP / Charles Caratini

## Senegal

### **SEN/010 Primary Health Care Project for the Saint-Louis Area**

The project supported the Richard Toll community in establishing a functional system for the collection of waste and improving sanitary conditions for local people. In addition, the construction of household toilet facilities and the distribution of integrated mosquito nets have made it possible to put in place measures to protect against vector-borne dis-eases.

**Total budget EUR: 2 174 858**

**1998-2008**

**Disbursed, 2008: 14 622**

### **SEN/012 Water and Sanitation Project for the Rural Populations of Thiès and Louga**

This project, which started in October 2000, has benefited from several extensions, enabling it to go well beyond its initial objective. The intervention helps to improve access to water for the people living in the area.

**Total budget EUR: 8 658 115**

**2000-2010**

**Disbursed, 2008: 2 192 332**

### **SEN/014 Abass Ndao General Hospital - Phase II**

Following its undeniable impact on the smooth operation of this hospital, the project was extended in 2008 with the aim of assisting the hospital to achieve financial independence.

**Total budget EUR: 3 095 000**

**2003-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 238 994**

### **SEN/016 Vocational Training School in Thiès**

Operational since September 2003, this project has supported Senegal in the construction of the school, which admitted its first students in 2006. The project's final actions began in 2008, and it will be completed in 2009, after 66 months of implementation.

**Total budget EUR: 12 824 093**

**2003-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 603 684**

### **SEN/018 Support to Technical Schools for Girls in the Region of Saint-Louis**

With support from Luxembourg, four centres have been constructed or renovated and put into operation in Saint-Louis, Matam, Podor and Dagana.

**Total budget EUR: 4 552 115**

**2002-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 316 284**



### **SEN/023 Facilitation Component of all Programmes related to the ICP 2007-2011**

This assistance involves both ensuring that all the programmes in Indicative Cooperation Programme II take cross-cutting issues into account and establishing a joint framework for the coordination and monitoring/evaluation of the various programmes.

**Total budget EUR: 4 090 000**

**2008-2012**

**Disbursed, 2008: 821 190**



### **SEN/024 Vocational Training and Job Insertion Programme**

Through this programme, Luxembourg development cooperation is gearing down its assistance to the technical and vocational education and training sector in Senegal. The operational implementation of this intervention is scheduled to last 48 months, starting in April 2008.

**Total budget EUR: 14 190 000**

**2008-2012**

**Disbursed, 2008: 1 291 676**



### **SEN/025 Basic Health Services Support Programme - ICP 2007-2011**

This programme, which constitutes the health segment of ICP II, will make it possible to provide significant support to the development and strengthening of the health system in the regions of Louga, Matam and Saint-Louis.

**Total budget EUR: 11 500 000**

**2008-2011**

**Disbursed, 2008: 1 237 275**



### **SEN/026 Water and Sanitation Project for the Rural Populations of Thiès and Louga**

Having begun well before the end of the preceding phase (SEN/012), this support demonstrates Luxembourg's commitment to the water sector in Senegal. Operational implementation began in April 2008 and is scheduled to last 48 months.

**Total budget EUR: 14 220 000**

**2008-2012**

**Disbursed, 2008: 1 007 677**





# Mali



## **MLI/004 Integrated Rural Development Project – San Ouest**

When complete, this flagship project for Luxembourg development cooperation in Mali will have made it possible to develop 829 hectares of arable land under total control and to rehabilitate 775 hectares of rice-growing areas in the San plain, over a period of 42 months.

**Total budget EUR: 6 300 000**

**2004-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 2 056 286**



## **MLI/005 Decentralisation of Social Services in Bla and Tominian**

The conclusions of this first Luxembourg project to support decentralisation have made it possible to prepare the various different interventions in the second Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP II). With an initial length of 36 months, the project is nearly complete and only a few final actions remain to be concluded, shortly.

**Total budget EUR: 3 460 000**

**2004-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 365 631**



## **MLI/008 Rural Water Management Project in Barouéli**

Representing the first instance of support from Luxembourg for the water sector in Mali, this project stands out as one of the rare examples of support for village water management at the cercle scale, and as the product of tripartite cooperation between Mali, the Czech Republic and Luxembourg.

**Total budget EUR: 2 350 000**

**2006-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 960 651**



## **MLI/009 Support to Local Initiatives for Urban Environment Management in Bamako**

Taking as its departure point an initiative by the Malian association 'Yeelen', this project has made a significant contribution, through sanitation actions, to improving living conditions in the areas of Bamako involved.

**Total budget EUR: 1 750 000**

**2003-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 309 802**



## **MLI/013 Capacity Building for the Mediator of the Republic of Mali**

Implemented in tandem with the Luxembourg Ombudsman, this project has helped to reinforce the services provided by the office of the Mali Ombudsman, benefiting the country's population.

**Total budget EUR: 280 300**

**2006-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 25 480**



#### **MLI/014 Water Supply in Sénou, Bamako**

An intervention provided for under the first Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP I), this project is still at the formulation stage. It will deal with improving access to water in the Sénou district in Bamako. The start of operations is scheduled for 2009.

**Total budget EUR: 2 200 000**

**Formulation**



#### **MLI/015 Conservation of Ancient Manuscripts of Timbuktu**

This intervention from ICP I will be concerned with conserving and putting to good use the documentary heritage of the region of Tombouctou. The project will be operational from the second quarter of 2009.

**Total budget EUR: 4 000 000**

**Formulation**



#### **MLI/016 Basic Health Services Support Programme - ICP 2007-2011**

The assistance of ICP II to the health sector will be delivered with a focus on the concept of quality. One of the goals it will meet is to roll out the experiment of increasing the involvement of professional medical staff in community health centres in the intervention area.

**Total budget EUR: 7 182 700**

**2008-2012**

**Disbursed, 2008: 168 022**



#### **MLI/017 Water and Sanitation and Urbanisation in the South - ICP 2007-2011**

Building on the experience of ICP I, this programme continues support to the water sector and will make it possible for certain urban centres in the Ségou region to benefit from actions developed through MLI/009 on urbanisation and the urban environment.

**Total budget EUR: 10 068 300**

**2008-2012**

**Disbursed, 2008: 123 845**



#### **MLI/018 Food Security Programme - ICP 2007-2011**

This intervention continues the support of project MLI/004 in the realm of food security. With a planned duration of 48 months, it will make it possible to develop the lowlands and gardening areas, as well as to support the processing and marketing of agroforestry-livestock products.

**Total budget EUR: 3 259 200**

**2008-2012**

**Disbursed, 2008: 95 216**



### **MLI/019 Vocational Training and Job Insertion Programme - ICP 2007-2011**

This major programme follows on from various forms of support on a smaller scale in the vocational training sector. It aims to implement the national policy on the issue through the establishment of plans to develop vocational training and the implementation of the resulting action plans at the level of the Ségou region and the Yorosso cercle in the Sikasso region.

**Total budget EUR: 13 657 700**

2008-2012

**Disbursed, 2008: 139 357**

### **MLI/020 Facilitation Component for Programmes related to the ICP 2007-2011**

The facilitation component of ICP II will make it possible to provide all the interventions in the indicative programme with an environment that facilitates implementation of good governance practices by those involved.

**Total budget EUR: 6 832 100**

2008-2012

**Disbursed, 2008: 373 811**

### **AFR/105 Support to Microfinance Institutions in West Africa**

This regional microfinance sector project in West Africa, initially scheduled to last 42 months, has ended up being extended over 56 months. One of its results has been support for four microfinance institutions towards financial viability.

**Total budget EUR: 991 574**

2003-2008

**Disbursed, 2008: 24 643**

### **AFR/017 Promotion of the Creation of an Inclusive Financial Sector for the UEMOA Zone**

This assistance from Luxembourg complements the regional decentralised financial support programme (PRAFIDE) with regard to the implementation of actions planned under the regional economic programme (REP) for the promotion of the microfinance sector. The intervention began in 2008 and is scheduled to last for 60 months.

**Total budget EUR: 18 825 000**

2008-2013

**Disbursed, 2008: 2 349 015**

### **AFR/018 Technical Assistance to the West African Economic and Monetary Union in the Telecommunications Sector**

This project is at the formulation stage. It is expected to support the West African Economic and Monetary Union in conducting an inventory of the information and communication technologies sector and in developing its intervention strategy and action plan for the sector.

**Total budget EUR: N/A**

Formulation

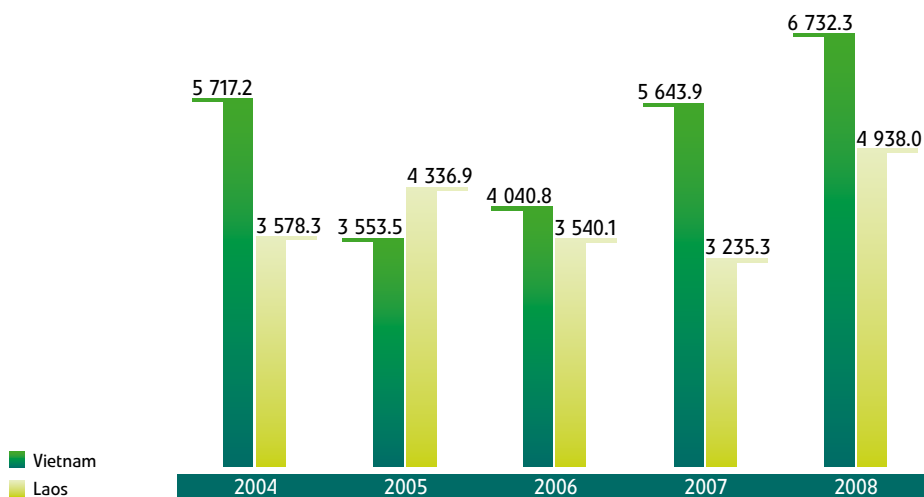
# Hanoi Regional Office

Regional Representative: Peter Heeres

The Hanoi regional office has been responsible for the decentralised management of projects and programmes in Vietnam and Laos since 2002. This regional representation works in close collaboration with and under the same roof as the Luxembourg Embassy's Cooperation Bureau. Projects and programmes are carried out in compliance with the Hanoi Core Statement and the Vientiane Declaration for Vietnam and Laos respectively. These are specially-tailored versions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Luxembourg development cooperation is implemented within the framework of a multiannual development plan between Luxembourg and its partner countries. In the case of Vietnam, the second Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP), with funds of 50 million EUR, covers the 2006-2010 period. In 2008 there were 11 projects in total being implemented, with 6.7 million EUR spent in the sectors of health, integrated rural development, vocational training and the financial sector.

Four new projects will be launched during 2009. The provinces in the north, Cao Bang and Bac Kan, are receiving assistance to reinforce access to primary healthcare. This is a collaboration with the Health Sector Capacity Support Programme delivered by the European Union. Two other projects relate to the rural development sector, with one in the province of Nghe An and the other in Cao Bang. The latter will be carried out in collaboration with IFAD (the International Fund for Agricultural Development). Another project will consolidate Luxembourg development cooperation's commitment in the hospitality training sector.

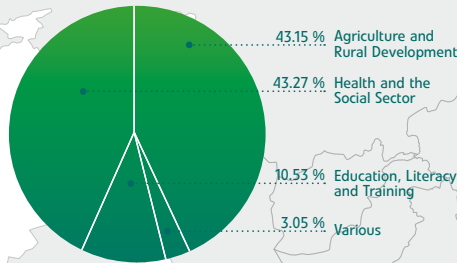


Evolution of the disbursements in Vietnam and Laos (in thousands of EUR)

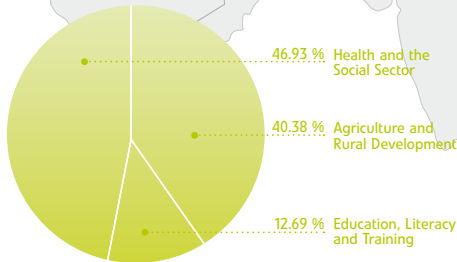


# Key figures

## Vietnam



## Laos



### Distribution by sector of Lux-Development's 2008 disbursements

Within the context of development cooperation with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2008 is the second year of an IPC with an allocation of 35 million EUR (2007-2010). The programme is made up of eight projects in the sectors of health, rural development and vocational training (hospitality training and banking training). Payments for 2008 amount to nearly 5 million EUR. The cooperation programme with Laos has been drawn up on the basis of the national socio-economic development plan and the national strategy for growth and the eradication of poverty.

As a privileged partner of the Lao health sector, Luxembourg is continuing its support, following the handover of the Maria Teresa Hospital (Lao-Luxembourg Hospital) and the Vientiane provincial nursing school, with a national programme for immunisation and for maintenance of medical equipment as well as several targeted interventions in the provinces of Bolikhamxay, Khammouane and Vientiane. The programme also continues in other sectors, such as integrated rural development based on governance capacity-building in the most disadvantaged districts in the province of Bolikhamxay.

The interventions by Luxembourg development cooperation in Vietnam and Laos take a strategic approach, aiming to improve the synchronisation of bilateral and multi-lateral aid development work by targeting key sectors in the regions most affected by poverty.



## Vietnam



### **VIE/013 Health Project in Hue**

Cardiology and urology equipment has been supplied to the Hue general hospital, together with training for the doctors and nurses involved. A second element has set up a maintenance fund for routine maintenance, repairs of medical equipment and reinforcement of the technical management process.

**Total budget EUR: 1 075 500**

**2003-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 54 176**



### **VIE/014 Western Nghe Agricultural Development Project**

The rural development project in Western Nghe An focuses on districts with a large proportion of residents from ethnic minorities (Con Cuong, Tuong Duong and Ky Son). The project operates through a set of integrated rural development initiatives, supported by several medium-size infrastructure projects, mainly in the transport and communications sector.

**Total budget EUR: 7 758 000**

**2002-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 412 265**



### **VIE/015 Hospitality and Tourism Development in Vietnam**

The organisational structure of the Vietnam Tourism Certification Board (VTCB) has been reinforced and tourism schools have benefitted from assistance to enable them to deliver high-quality training. The Villa Hue training school hotel was opened in June 2007 so that more students can be admitted and more resources can be generated for the management of the adjacent tourism college.

**Total budget EUR: 2 991 000**

**2003-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 63 372**



### **VIE/017 Hung Yen Province Health Assistance**

The health authorities in Hung Yen province have received reinforcement in terms of capacity for planning and managing health care. Special attention has been paid to Hung Yen general hospital and to improved medical technology infrastructure for the province as a whole.

**Total budget EUR: 2 987 200**

**2003-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 101 502**



### **VIE/019 Nam Tuan Irrigation Project**

This project focuses on food security and poverty reduction for approximately 6 750 beneficiaries (mainly from ethnic minorities) in the Nam Tuan region, in Cao Bang province. It aims to increase agricultural production and diversification as well as to ensure that water resources are sustainably managed.

Total budget EUR: 3 293 100

2006-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 866 019

### **VIE/020 Production of Aqua and Agricultural Products and Renewable Energy for Water Hyacinths and Waste**

Located in the Hau Giang province, the project and Can Tho university, via three of its faculties (technology, aquaculture and agriculture) are working with experiments and research to demonstrate the possibility of increasing farmers' income through the effective recycling of water hyacinths and other organic waste.

Total budget EUR: 1 000 000

2007-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 303 970

### **VIE/021 Bac Kan Vocational Training and Education**

Together with the Vietnamese partners, it was decided that the establishment of a technical and vocational school was a key factor in attracting potential investors to Bac Kan province. The project concentrates on the restructuring of the school with high-quality training in various subject areas.

Total budget EUR: 4 350 000

2006-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 628 134

### **VIE/023 Quang Dien Local Development Project**

This initiative aims to contribute to a lasting reduction in poverty and to socio-economic development in the Quang Dien district, in the province of Thuan Thien Hue. The goal is to achieve this through local governance capacity-building and by making several small improvements to infrastructure and equipment, through a local development fund.

Total budget EUR: 4 000 000

2007-2011

Disbursed, 2008: 1 260 288

### **VIE/024 Strengthening the Management of Vietnam's National Blood Cold Chain**

In order to ensure that there is a cold chain in the blood safety sector in Vietnam, since 1995 Luxembourg has been supporting the provision of equipment. In addition, the project is active with regard to the maintenance of equipment, the establishment of a maintenance strategy, training and the creation of a national blood safety network.

Total budget EUR: 3 100 000

2007-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 1 696 464



#### **VIE/025 Strengthening the Cold Chain in the Framework of EPI**

Since 1994, the Luxembourg government has been assisting Vietnam to carry out an Extensive Immunisation Programme (EPI), mainly through the donation of equipment. This project, which is based on the 2006-2010 multiannual plan of the national institute of health and epidemiology, provides for the provision of cold chain equipment and support for the management of the programme.

Total budget EUR: 4 200 000

2007-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 1 014 223



#### **VIE/026 Development of Capital Markets in Vietnam**

The project supports the development of capital markets in Vietnam. It aims to create tools and mechanisms for financial monitoring. Technical assistance to this project is provided by the Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF), working together with the State Securities Commission (SSC).

Total budget EUR: 3 000 000

2008-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 205 283



#### **VIE/027 Supporting Policy on Health Care for the Poor in Cao Bang and Bac Kan Provinces**

The health system in the two provinces of Cao Bang and Bac Kan receives support in terms of funding, human resources development and the reinforcement of health systems. Efforts will be made throughout the project's period of implementation to complement the working being done by the European Union's capacity-building project.

Total budget EUR: 4 999 100

Formulation



#### **VIE/028 Western Nghe An Rural Development Project - Phase III**

Luxembourg has had a cooperation programme with the province of Nghe An since 1994. This last stage, which consolidates previous interventions in the rural development sector, has adopted an integrated approach with a view to providing better support to agricultural regional administrations so that they can offer appropriate services based on demand from farmers.

Total budget EUR: 6 000 000

Formulation



#### **VIE/029 Developing Business with the Rural Poor: Cao Bang Province**

The IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) initiative 'Developing Business with the Rural Poor' will be supported by this project through technical expertise for all its components, as well as support for programme management.

Total budget EUR: 2 475 044

Formulation





### **VIE/031 Strengthening of Human Resources in the Hospitality and Tourism Industry in Vietnam**

In this fourth stage of support for the hospitality and tourism sector, the experience acquired in the vocational training schools which Luxembourg has supported in the previous stages is being consolidated.

**Total budget EUR: 3 300 000**

Formulation

## **Laos**



### **LAO/008 Support to Khammouane Vocational Training School**

The Khammouane vocational training school has been enlarged and equipped so that it can take 500 students in seven different vocational sections. The teachers have received training in professional skills and educational methods, and the management staff have received management training to enable the school to operate independently.

**Total budget EUR: 3 295 997**

2002-2009

**Disbursed, 2008: 197 436**



### **LAO/010 Nursing Training in Vientiane Province**

Luxembourg has been supporting the nursing school in Vientiane province since 2000: this has involved the construction of classrooms and dormitories for students as well as training for teaching staff in collaboration with the nursing faculty of Khon Kaen University in Thailand. A curriculum for nurses has been drawn up with the Ministry of Health, Japanese development cooperation and the World Health Organization.

**Total budget EUR: 1 475 550**

2005-2009

**Disbursed, 2008: 206 801**



### **LAO/011-LAO/014 Integrated Rural Development Projects in Bolikhamxay**

These two integrated rural development projects in the districts of Pakkading and Bolikhan, in the province of Bolikhamxay, involve work with the local authorities and village committees. The income of rural families is being increased through agricultural productivity, access to social services, village microfinance organisations and improved local governance.

**Total budget EUR LAO/011: 5 900 000**

2004-2009

**Disbursed, 2008: 1 130 571**

**Total budget EUR LAO/014: 2 100 000**

2004-2009

**Disbursed, 2008: 537 744**



### **LAO/015 Health in Vientiane Province - Phase III**

Luxembourg has been supporting the health sector in Vientiane province for nearly 10 years. It is based around the establishment of the Maria Teresa regional hospital, support for the province's health department through the funding of health systems, the development of human resources and the strengthening of planning capacities.

**Total budget EUR: 5 544 052**

**2003-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 769 042**



### **LAO/016 Banking Training**

Luxembourg's support for the institute of banking training is the first example of assistance being provided to the financial sector in Laos. The academic and managerial capacities of the institute have been strengthened, human resources developed and training courses upgraded. Luxembourg's Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF) is supporting the project at the technical level.

**Total budget EUR: 2 000 000**

**2008-2010**

**Disbursed, 2008: 191 322**



### **LAO/017 Lao-Luxembourg Health Initiatives Support Programme**

This programme in the health sector is made up of three segments: the establishment of the health development plan in the provinces of Bolikhamxay and Khammouane, an increase in vaccination coverage and improved maintenance of hospital infrastructure and medical equipment.

**Total budget EUR: 10 500 000**

**2007-2012**

**Disbursed, 2008: 1 279 425**



### **LAO/020 Strengthening of Human Resources in Hospitality and Tourism**

The Lao National Tourism Association is working with Luxembourg on the creation of a national training centre for tourism specialisations. Following an extensive study of the sector, a strategy for the development of human resources will make it possible to create a training action plan and to develop a national curriculum in hospitality and tourism.

**Total budget EUR: 5 500 000**

**2008-2013**

**Disbursed, 2008: 237 903**



### **LAO/021 Integrated Local Development Project in Khamkeut district - Bolikhamxay Province**

The project is contributing to a lasting reduction in poverty and an improvement in living conditions in the province of Bolikhamxay. Like its predecessors in Pakkading and Bolikhan, the support will target increased agricultural productivity, the promotion of investment in infrastructure and social services as well as a reinforcement of local governance.

**Total budget EUR: 6 000 000**

**Formulation**



### LAO/022 Health Systems Strengthening in Vietnam Province

The millennium development goals on health are being tackled in Vientiane province from three viewpoints: capacity-building, funding of health and strengthening of health systems. This project will form part of the health programme LAO/017, making it possible to take a consistent, inclusive approach with the Lao Ministry of Health.

Total budget EUR: 4 000 000

Formulation



### LAO/412\* Oudomxay Community Initiatives Support Project

The Oudomxay community initiatives support project is a rural development project targeting all the districts in the province of Oudomxay: community development, management of agriculture and natural resources, rural financial services, development of rural infrastructure and institutional support.

Total budget EUR: 2 905 550

2002-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 324 963

\* Project funded by the Luxembourg Ministry of Finance

## Mongolia



### MON/003 Cardiovascular Diagnostic Centre - Phase II

The second phase of the project to support the cardiovascular diagnostic centre is helping to strengthen medical services with a view to treating cardiovascular disease as soon as the first symptoms appear and to reduce costly, unsustainable treatment practices. Diagnostics have been improved, equipment supplied and a specialised website put in place.

Total budget EUR: 2 431 300

2007-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 751 940

# Luxembourg Regional Office

Regional Representative: Guirec Halfants

**2**008 has been a year of significant transition for the programme in the Balkans covered from the Luxembourg regional office: a decision was taken to open a new regional representation in Pristina, Kosovo, in the last quarter of the year. This redeployment makes it possible to monitor more closely the many activities in the four countries forming part of the Balkans region and, in general, to improve implementation of the actions.

The programme in the Balkans region has experienced fundamental changes over recent months and, with the closure of several projects at the end of 2007 and the start of 2008, the period has chiefly featured the work carried out on three new formulation missions: in Serbia (water and sanitation sector in the town of Novi Pazar), in Kosovo (support for the health sector) and in Montenegro (support for the development of vocational training in the north-east) as well as the acceptance of a new mandate in the education sector in Kosovo at the end of the year.

The region's centre of gravity has also moved, in fact, to Kosovo, with an increased concentration of activities by Luxembourg development cooperation in this small, brand new country, forming an enclave, which has a huge need for international aid. Therefore, Luxembourg has intensified contacts in order to identify new interventions, and its specific and rapid commitment (30 million EUR over five years) stood out at the donors' conference held for the country in Brussels in July.

Alongside the Balkans programme, the regional office at the Agency's headquarters also monitored Luxembourg development cooperation projects in Rwanda.

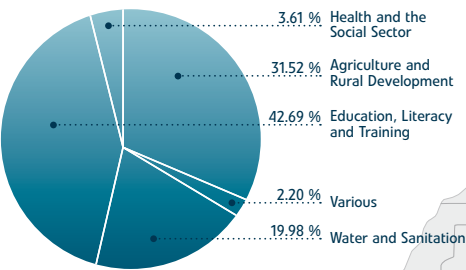
However, the scope of activities in this Central African country remains fairly limited. Activities are based on two main focuses: firstly, support for the health sector – particularly Rwamagana hospital – and, secondly, a significant programme to support the development of the rural region of Bugesera, near Kigali.

In conclusion, we should also remember that the national context of the countries covered by the Luxembourg office saw significant events during 2008 which made front-page news, both in the Balkans, with the declaration of independence by Kosovo in February 2008, and in Rwanda, with the multitude of problems experienced in the sub-region.

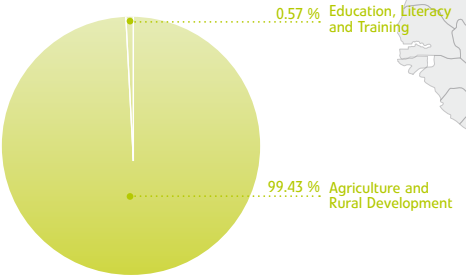


# Key figures

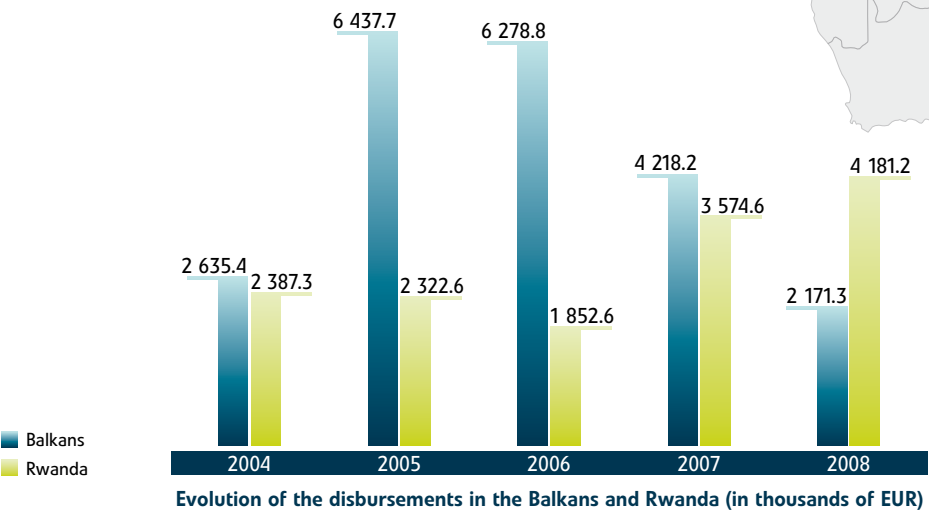
## Balkans



## Rwanda

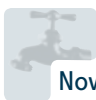


Distribution by sector of Lux-Development's 2008 disbursements





## Albania



### **ALB/002 Water and Sanitation in Diber Region**

Now in its closing phase, this intervention is one of the two final Luxembourg development cooperation projects in Albania. The extension of the water system serving 10 villages around the town of Makellare and training in the sustainable management of water services will have a positive impact on the quality of life in the target population.

Total budget EUR: 4 855 000

2002-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 47 044



### **ALB/003 Technical Assistance in support to the Albanian Water Sewage and Sanitation Strategy**

The project contributes to the comprehensive programme designed to support the Albanian government in improving water quality and sanitation. The project provides technical assistance for the design and supervision of construction work funded by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and technical assistance for the implementation of effective, permanent management of water supply systems.

Total budget EUR: 2 000 000

2005-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 343 988

## Kosovo



### **KSV/014 Strengthening the Health Sector in Kosovo through interventions in the Prizren District**

Luxembourg development cooperation wished to continue to contribute in the health sector in Kosovo through the implementation of a health strategy and the establishment of a health information system in some pilot institutions. The project will contribute to the introduction of a reference system based on the concept of family medicine.

Total budget EUR: 6 500 000

Formulation



### **KSV/015 Support to the Professional Secondary School System in Kosovo**

Within the context of the reform of vocational training, a major programme to create seven skills centres has been developed by the national authorities. Two centres, one in the administration and commerce sector in Prizren and the other in the health sector in Ferizaj, will receive Luxembourg aid. The project is currently at the formulation stage and is due to start by the end of 2009.

Total budget EUR: 8 000 000

Formulation



### **YUG/010 Strengthening Vocational Training in Kosovo**

This project targets young unemployed people (aged between 16 and 25) and helps to improve access to high-quality training that can immediately be put to use on the labour market. The introduction of a quality management system, the development of new curriculums and the rebuilding of infrastructure will support vocational training centres while meeting the needs of the private sector and the needs for access to employment.

**Total budget EUR: 3 500 000**

2006-2010

**Disbursed, 2008: 842 358**

## **Montenegro**

### **MNE/011 Support to Vocational Training in Montenegro**

The project will start in summer 2009 and will focus on the development and implementation of national and regional sectoral strategies – especially in agriculture and tourism and on strengthening educational provision in the target region, in line with the needs of business.

**Total budget EUR: 4 500 000**

Formulation

### **YUG/009 Milk Enterprise Development in Northeast Montenegro - Phase II**

This project, soon to be completed, has contributed to the improvement of the dairy sector and to an increase in revenue in the rural sector in the north-east of Montenegro. Special efforts have been made to ensure that the Zora dairy will be sustainable and to support milk producers. In order to achieve this, the project has included income-generating activities, the improvement of livestock-rearing conditions and investment in pilot farms.

**Total budget EUR: 2 975 400**

2005-2009

**Disbursed, 2008: 355 988**

### **YUG/012 Forestry Development in Montenegro - Phase II**

Building on the experience acquired in the first phase, this project is helping to strengthen the operational capacities of forestry institutions. In order to achieve this, the project sets out to promote significant changes at the legislative and institutional levels, in order to bring the sector close to European Union standards and legislation.

**Total budget EUR: 3 500 000**

2007-2011

**Disbursed, 2008: 328 294**



## Serbia



### **SRB/013 Support to Novi Pazar Municipality - Phase II**

This project will make it possible to strengthen the capacities of the Novi Pazar municipal water service, through the supply of modern IT equipment together with management, training and coaching tools. The project will also invest in overhauling and enlarging Novi Pazar's water and sanitation systems.

**Total budget EUR: 4 500 000**

**2009-2012**

**Disbursed, 2008: 42 886**

## Rwanda



### **RWA/022 Integrated Rural Development in Bugesera**

This project will make it possible to strengthen the capacities of the Novi Pazar municipal water service, through the supply of modern IT equipment together with management, training and coaching tools. The project will also invest in overhauling and enlarging Novi Pazar's water and sanitation systems.

**Total budget EUR: 8 541 500**

**2004-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 2 259 579**



### **INT/107 ESTHER Initiative - Hospital Partnership Luxembourg-Rwanda**

This project forms part of international efforts to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic through the ESTHER initiative - *Ensemble pour une Solidarité thérapeutique hospitalière en Réseau* [partnership for networked hospital therapeutic solidarity], which advocates inter-hospital twinning as a way in which to strengthen skills and health structures to provide treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS.

**Total budget EUR: 5 016 200**

**2002-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 315 800**



### **INT/108 ESTHER Initiative - Phase II**

Through this project, Luxembourg development cooperation is extending its contribution in the health realm in Rwanda. Its action is based at the Rwamagana district hospital. The project makes a contribution to the decentralisation of Rwandan health policy and the combating of AIDS.

**Total budget EUR: 4 765 000**

**2007-2010**

**Disbursed, 2008: 1 592 845**



# Managua Regional Office

Regional Representative: Pascal Rossignol

**M**anagua regional office coordinates the programmes in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Ecuador. It maintains intensive, regular contact with the team representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ensuring that the delivery of the programme and the priorities and activities of the Luxembourg embassy are well coordinated.

During 2008, 14.9 million EUR was spent in the region, with 11 projects in the three countries mentioned above. Overall, the programme supports the priority sectors of Luxembourg development cooperation, which are health, education, water and sanitation and local development.

In Nicaragua, political dialogue with the national administration is sometimes difficult. Some forms of aid, such as budget support, are currently being questioned by the donors and various concerns have arisen, including with regard to activities by civil society organisations. This does not affect the work of Lux-Development, which takes a more sectoral and decentralised approach. Thus, for example, a public-private partnership on the sectoral priorities of tourism through 'tourism routes' is capitalising on the support from Lux-Development with regard to citizen involvement, tourism planning and local development.

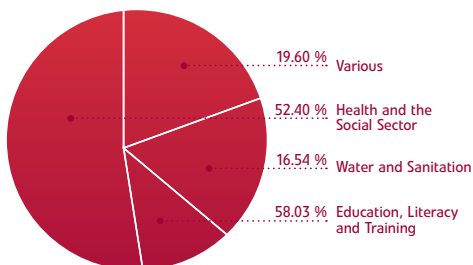
In El Salvador, we are involved in supporting Red Solidaria, the social assistance network. Despite the recent election process, the work done in 2008 is expected to continue because the victorious candidate had already expressed his wish to actively pursue the fight against poverty through possible adjustments to the methods of intervention.

In Ecuador, the political approach of the Correa government and the investment made in the social sector should facilitate the work of Luxembourg development cooperation. The Ecuador programme, which is of a modest size in comparison with other donors, is currently mainly implemented in accordance with national implementation methods. It is due to be completed by the end of 2009, thus leading to a refocusing of cooperation work by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with regard to the Central America region.

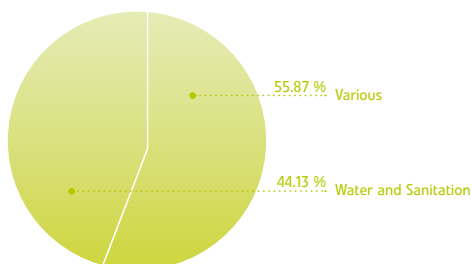
For European Union development cooperation, the regional level in Central America is an area to be strengthened in the long term. Luxembourg development cooperation sees this region as an opportunity to put to good use the experience it has acquired and to deliver relevant, representative support, particularly in the fields of tourism and vocational training. Depending on future political directions, this potential could be the object of further research and development to create a structured intervention at regional level, but some aspects are already planned, such as networking training centres in the hospitality sphere.

# Key figures

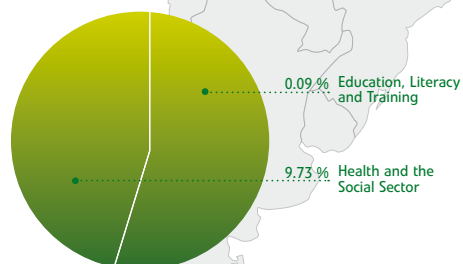
## Nicaragua



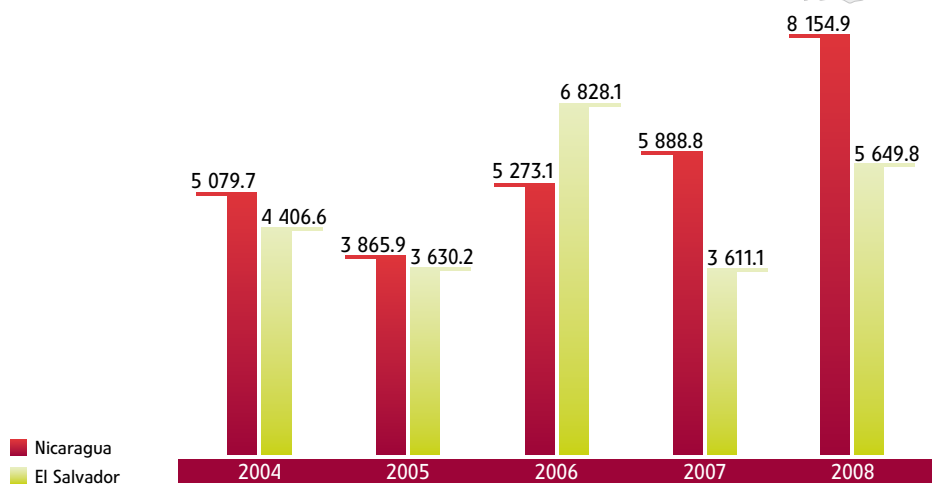
## El Salvador



## Ecuador



## Distribution by sector of Lux-Development's 2008 disbursements



Evolution of the disbursements in Nicaragua and El Salvador (in thousands of EUR)



# Nicaragua



## NIC/016 Support to National Blood Transfusion

Luxembourg development cooperation is the main donor to the blood transfusion sector in Nicaragua. Project NIC/016 has made a significant contribution to the improvement of the blood transfusion network through the provision of infrastructure and equipment, the reinforcement of professional knowledge and the introduction of appropriate management for the national blood service.

Total budget EUR: 5 900 000

2005-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 2 245 089



## NIC/013 et NIC/018 Support to Hospitality and Tourism Training

The national hospitality school, which has now been fully completed, currently offers eight training courses in key specialisations in the sector and takes nearly 500 students. The project continues to support the organisation of the school as a whole through the establishment of an institutional plan for the 2009-2012 period as well as the training of the teaching staff and the administrative and management personnel.

Total budget NIC/013: 4 233 000

2003-2008

Disbursed, 2008: 166 132

Total budget NIC/018: 2 580 000

2006-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 768 349



## NIC/020 Primary Health Care with SILAIS<sup>2</sup> 2007-2010

This health project is an integrated project which includes activities as diverse as preserving traditional medicine, raising awareness of the issue of HIV/AIDS and the introduction of a maintenance system for infrastructure and equipment, as well as more traditional actions to provide direct health support to the three provinces of Masaya, Carazo and Rivas.

Total budget EUR: 8 310 000

2007-2011

Disbursed, 2008: 2 028 081



## NIC/021 Water and Sanitation in Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Estelí

This project is designed to help to implement and establish a permanent model for the operation of collective water and sanitation systems by the national counterpart, ENACAL. Improvements in technical and commercial management will have an impact on the quality of the service and on the institution's financial health.

Total budget EUR: 8 000 000

2008-2012

Disbursed, 2008: 1 349 061

2. Local network of integrated health care



### **NIC/022 The Coffee Route**

The Coffee Route is one of the tourism itineraries in Nicaragua developed by the Nicaraguan institute of tourism with the aim of consolidating the tourism sector as a socio-economic development option for the northern region.

Total budget EUR: 4 500 000

2007-2011

Disbursed, 2008: 1 598 239



### **NIC/023 Training of Technicians in Electronics and Welding**

Luxembourg development cooperation wishes to extend its contribution in the field of vocational training, this time in subject specialisations for technicians in electronics and welding. The project is currently at the formulation stage and is due to start by the end of 2009.

Total budget EUR: 3 500 000

Formulation

## **El Salvador**



### **SVD/017 Water and Sanitation - Oriente**

To date, the project has made it possible to connect 12 rural communities in the eastern region of El Salvador to water supplies and to provide various sanitation options. The local population has been trained and supported in the construction of individual sanitation systems and made aware of water issues.

Total budget EUR: 6 662 041

2005-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 2 069 614



### **SVD/019 Institutional Support to ANDA to increase its Operational Capacities in the Eastern Region (Oriente)**

This is an institutional support project to the national counterpart, ANDA (*Administration nationale des réseaux d'eau potable et d'assainissement* [national authority for water and sanitation systems] for the eastern region of El Salvador, aiming to improve the technical and commercial management of the systems for which it is responsible.

Total budget EUR: 2 495 000

2006-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 423 638



### **SVD/021 Solidarity Network Support Programme**

Multi-sectoral programme with the objective of launching a social and economic development process in 13 of the poorest municipalities in El Salvador through the improvement of access to basic services (education, health, water and sanitation) and through increasing income (production-based projects and activities).

Total budget EUR: 20 000 000

2007-2011

Disbursed, 2008: 3 156 538





## Ecuador



### **ECU/009 Support to Education in the Provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí**

Project ECU/009 is one of Luxembourg's two final actions in Ecuador, as bilateral development cooperation wishes to withdraw from the country by the end of 2009. The project focuses on the improvement of the educational system's basic conditions and quality in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí.

**Total budget EUR: 2 450 000**

**2007-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 589 490**



### **ECU/010 Support to Macas Hospital**

With co-funding from the Ecuador state, the project aims to improve the conditions of health service provision through the construction and fitting out of a new general hospital in Macas and training of health personnel.

**Total budget EUR: 1 461 538**

**2007-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 485 792**

# Ouagadougou Regional Office

Regional Representative: Paolo Cervino

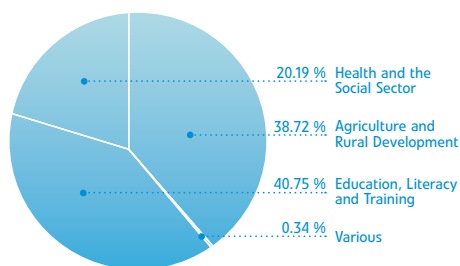
**O**uagadougou regional office is responsible for monitoring the programmes in Burkina Faso and Niger. Set up in January 2003, it was joined by the Development Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 2006 (which became an embassy in 2008). This location in the same place facilitates communication between the Agency and the Ministry. Informal contacts take place every day and more formal meetings take place approximately every fortnight.

Development cooperation between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Burkina Faso has grown considerably since 1996. In 1998, Burkina Faso became a privileged partner country for Luxembourg development cooperation. A first Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) of 20 million EUR (13.1 billion West African CFA) was implemented during the 2003-2007 period. On its completion, a second ICP with funds of 62.9 million EUR was drawn up and signed on 12 November 2007, covering a four-year period.

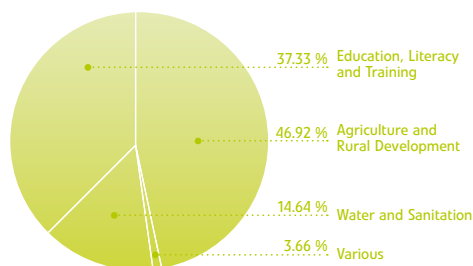
It should be noted that the Indicative Cooperation Programme II (ICP) marks a shift from Luxembourg development cooperation's project approach in Burkina Faso in the direction of a programme approach. Thus, the new programme BKF/016 'Support for the national multifunctional platforms programme' is a tripartite collaboration between Burkina Faso's Ministry of Economy and Finance, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Luxembourg development cooperation. The stakeholders have agreed on joint formulation and implementation of the programme through a funding tool and a single, joint procedural guide. Similarly, support for the national vocational training programme is currently being developed in partnership with the French Development Agency (AFD).

Niger is one of the six privileged partner countries for Luxembourg development cooperation on the African continent. Relations between the two countries date from 1989. The first cooperation agreement was signed on 12 July 1995 and a second followed on 12 December 2002. Since then, a first Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP), covering the 2003-2007 period, has been developed and implemented.

**Burkina Faso**



**Niger**

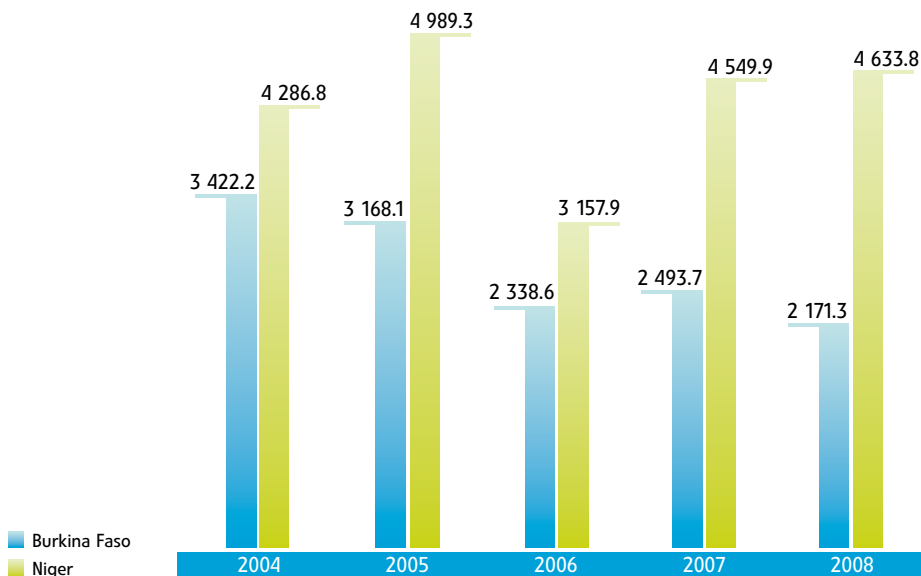


**Distribution by sector of Lux-Development's 2008 disbursements**

## Key figures

The second-generation ICP covers the 2008-2012 period. In comparison with the previous one, the funding provided to Niger has been significantly increased, with an allocation of 60 million EUR. 20% of these resources have been placed within a multilateral framework. Two areas of focus are set out in the Niger ICP II: rural development and technical and vocational training, with job insertion assistance and the promotion of employment.

Along the same lines as for Burkina Faso, ICP II favours the programme approach. Thus, a first programme document for programme NIG/017, 'support for the national programme for technical and vocational training and access to the labour market for school-leavers' is at the final stages of drafting. This programme provides for a transition from a project approach to a programme approach by strengthening the counterpart's capacities and establishing a fund to finance the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system. Regional support for the rural development strategy will take a similar route, and although support for basic education in three *départements* in the Dosso region is planned in project form, it will adjust its intervention methods as far as possible to those used in the ten-year programme for the development of education.



Evolution of the disbursements in Burkina Faso and Niger (in thousands of EUR)



## Burkina Faso



### **BKF/011** Vocational Training in Burkina Faso

The project aims to develop basic technical and vocational training so that this sub-sector can contribute to reducing poverty in Burkina Faso.

Total budget EUR: 5 000 000

2007-2012

Disbursed, 2008: 249 567



### **BKF/012** Natural Resource Management Project for the Bobo Dioulasso Bassin

This is a project that was begun in 2002 in the field of the sustainable management of forestry resources in Houet province. The project strengthens the capacities of dispersed, decentralised, non-State operators in the realm of natural resource management, rehabilitates and protects officially listed forests, combats forest and water pollution and raises awareness of the benefits produced by healthy, intact forests.

Total budget EUR: 5 956 729

2007-2012

Disbursed, 2008: 821 010



### **BKF/013** Support to the National Blood Transfusion Centre - Phase II

Luxembourg development cooperation is the main donor to the blood transfusion sector in Burkina Faso. The project has made a significant contribution to the national availability of high-quality blood products in sufficient quantities, to reinforcing professional knowledge and to the establishment of appropriate management of blood transfusion centres.

Total budget EUR: 1 966 100

2007-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 438 006



### **BKF/014** Literacy and Training for Sustainable Development in the *Hauts-Bassins* Region – Phase III

This project is consolidating 10 years of intervention by Luxembourg in the realm of functional literacy in the Hauts-Bassins region. It will strengthen the capacities of the unions, at commune and province level, of associations for the promotion of literacy, enabling them to become local literacy operators.

Total budget EUR: 3 000 000

Formulation





#### **BKF/015 Support for the Development of a National Forestry Inventory**

Through this project, Luxembourg is contributing to the updating of the national forestry inventory, with a view to improving the management of forestry resources and informing the national policy for sustainable forestry management in Burkina Faso.

**Total budget EUR: 4 000 000**

Formulation



#### **BKF/016 National Multifunctional Platforms Programme**

This is a national programme at the formulation stage, the aim of which is to equip villages and groups with multifunctional energy-generating platforms, at an affordable price, to replace human-derived power.

**Total budget EUR: 12 000 000**

Formulation



#### **BKF/017 Support for the rolling-out of Zébu Azawak**

Continuing with work initiated by Belgian technical development cooperation, Luxembourg is setting out to invest in the improvement of the rearing and breeding of larger numbers of Zébu Azawak, a high-performance cattle breed of Nigerian origin, as well as in the sustainable management of feed resources.

**Total budget EUR: 2 737 630**

Formulation

## **Niger**



#### **NIG/015 Rural Integrated Development Project in Dosso**

This land development project has made it possible to build 143 km of access roads, construct about 40 cement wells, rehabilitate degraded land, plant trees, equip rural markets, vaccinate livestock and introduce improved seeds. Those involved have been trained and supported in the drafting of commune development plans and the structuring of local agricultural organisations.

**Total budget EUR: 8 459 556**

2005-2009

**Disbursed, 2008: 2 174 372**



#### **NIG/016 Primary Education Project in Dosso**

For over a decade, Luxembourg has been supporting the education sector in the Dosso region of Niger. 80 schools and five rural colleges have been built and improvements have been made to the health and environmental conditions in the schools through health awareness and reforestation activities.

Total budget EUR: 6 100 000

2005-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 1 715 690



#### **NIG/116 Support for Commune Initiatives on School Water and Sanitation in the Department of Boboye in Niger**

The project receives co-financing from the European Commission, designed to reinforce the actions by Luxembourg and Belgian development cooperation in the Dosso region with regard to water, hygiene and sanitation. It supports the communes in the project management of hydraulic infrastructure for approximately 100 primary schools and the reinforcement of the capacities of teachers, pupils and their parents.

Total budget EUR: 3 295 525

2008-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 678 371



#### **NIG/017 Programme to support Technical and Vocational Training and help for Young People to enter the World of work**

For the first time, Luxembourg is taking action to provide sectoral support to the sub-sector of technical and vocational training and help for young people to enter the world of work. The end beneficiaries are the approximately 80 000 young people who have been trained and better equipped to find jobs.

Total budget EUR: 22 900 000

Formulation



#### **NIG/018 Programme to support Local Authorities and the Implementation of the Rural Development Strategy**

In late 2009, a new Luxembourg intervention will begin in the field of rural development in the Dosso region. Luxembourg intends to help to improve rural production and revenue, and to provide support to the administration, the local authorities and the agricultural organisations in their work to make the rural development strategy operational in the Dosso region.

Total budget EUR: 11 500 000

Formulation



#### **NIG/019 Support for the Implementation of the Ten-year Education Development Plan in the Dosso Region**

As support under ICP II between Niger and Luxembourg, this project will contribute to achieving the results set out in the ten-year plan with regard to access to basic education and the institutional development of the sector in the départements of Dosso, Boboye and Gaya.

Total budget EUR: 11 500 000

Formulation

# Praia Regional Office

Regional Representative: Mauro Lupo

**D**evelopment cooperation between Cape Verde and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg dates back to the first years of the archipelago's independence (1975). However, it was not until after 1987 that relations between the two countries were reinforced continuously and significantly, especially in the field of development cooperation. From 2006 to 2008, projects funded by Luxembourg accounted for annual payments in the region of 10 million EUR, which is 1 million EUR per year more than provided for in the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP). Although not a criterion of aid effectiveness, this indicator bears witness to the intensity of cooperation between the two countries.

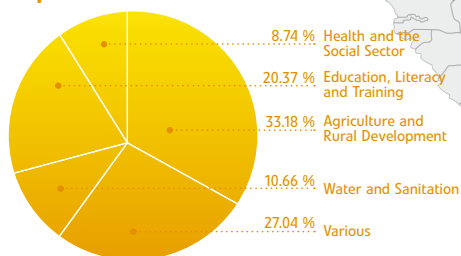
The 2006-2010 ICP, with overall funds of 45 million EUR, involves the implementation of development projects in three priority sectors: education and vocational training, health, and water and sanitation. The sectors on which the ICP focuses are undoubtedly making a lasting contribution to the reduction of poverty and the attainment of the millennium development goals (MDGs). Cape Verde has already achieved the MDGs with regard to access to water and primary education. The Cape Verde government has announced that it is working to ensure that the majority of the MDGs can be attained by the end of the current term of office, in 2011.

Cape Verde's move in the direction of the group of middle-income countries has been made possible through an increase in its revenue per resident and an improvement in its human development indexes. It is still true that Cape Verde remains vulnerable from an economic viewpoint as a result of its high degree of dependence on the outside (revenue linked to public development aid, tourism and remittances from Cape Verdeans living abroad).

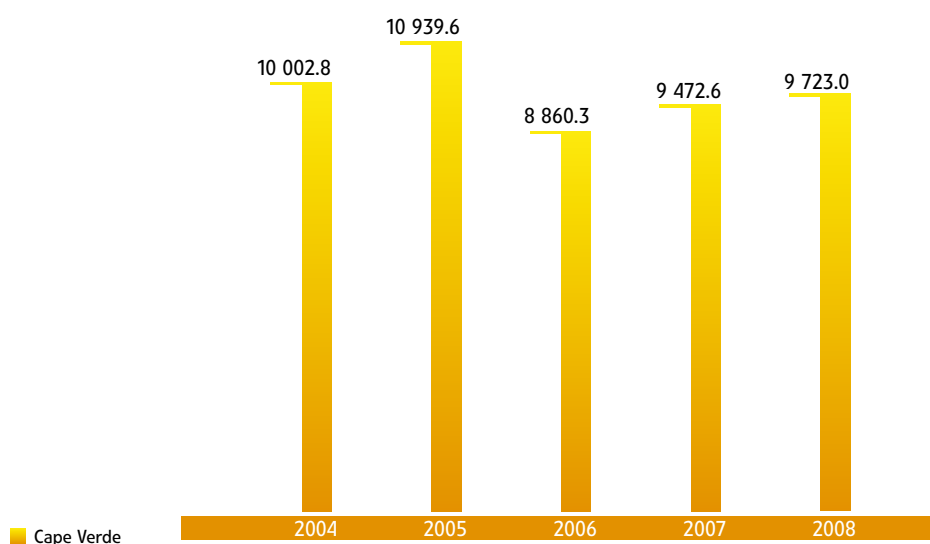
Given the development cooperation links between the two countries, which have been long-lived, the increasing levels of financial commitment by Luxembourg development cooperation to Cape Verde (equal to 16.3% of Luxembourg's ODA in 2007, or approximately 3% of the Cape Verde state budget), and its focus in the three social sectors that are known to be of particular benefit for development, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg can – modestly – claim to have contributed to Cape Verde's ascent to the level of middle-income countries, to the establishment of the special partnership with the European Union and also membership of the World Trade Organization. This is as a result of its scores in the human development indexes and the empathy and confidence garnered by the archipelago, which have enabled it to develop on the international stage.

# Key figures

## Cape Verde



Distribution by sector of Lux-Development's 2008 disbursements



Evolution of the disbursements in Cape Verde (in thousands of EUR)





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## Cape Verde



### **CVE/035** Road Infrastructure on Santo Antão

The construction of a coastal road 23 km in length, linking Porto Novo to Janela on the island of Santo Antão, will be completed in April 2009. This infrastructure should promote the economic development of the island, which is opposite São Vicente, and should make it possible to transport agricultural products more quickly to Mindelo.

Total budget EUR: 10 705 000

1997-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 3 219 003



### **CVE/049** Tarrafal Market

The construction of a new market for retail commerce in the municipality of Tarrafal and the renovation of the former market, converted into a cultural centre, are the two aspects of this intervention.

Total budget EUR: 1 488 000

2002-2009

Disbursed, 2008: 73 020



### **CVE/056** Support to the Regional Health Development Plan of *Santiago Nord*

Supporting the Ministry of Health's policy of decentralisation, Luxembourg development cooperation is participating in the development of a new health region in Santiago Nord. A 70-bed regional hospital has been built and fully equipped and is a referral hospital for the five health centres in the region.

Total budget EUR: 10 948 000

2004-2008

Disbursed, 2008: 680 885



### **CVE/059** Hotel and Tourism School for Cape Verde

The project to create Cape Verde's first hospitality and tourism school began its operations in October 2006. The school is due to admit its first intake of 300 students in 2010, offering vocational training which alternates academic lessons and practical training.

Total budget EUR: 6 897 000

2006-2010

Disbursed, 2008: 1 425 144



### **CVE/060\* Support to Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities**

The Granja São Filipe treatment community in Praia is now in its third year of operation. Since it opened, over 140 drug-dependent people have been admitted to follow rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes.

**Total budget EUR: 1 342 000**

**2003-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 75 050**

*\* Project funded by the Luxembourg Ministry of Finance*



### **CVE/064 Strengthening of National Vocational Training Capacities**

Having constructed and equipped several technical secondary schools in the archipelago, since January 2004 Luxembourg development cooperation has been participating in the strengthening of technical education through additional training of the teaching staff and the development of new training programmes.

**Total budget EUR: 3 460 000**

**2004-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 182 210**



### **CVE/067 Food Aid 2006 - 2010**

The food aid project, governed by a five-year agreement (2006-2010) between the governments of Luxembourg and Cape Verde, relates to the annual supply of wheat of breadmaking quality to the national food security agency (ANSA).

**Total budget EUR: 7 000 000**

**2006-2010**

**Disbursed, 2008: 2 629 316**



### **CVE/069 Water Supply in São Domingos - Phase II**

Luxembourg is supporting the independent water and sanitation service of the municipality of São Domingos to reinforce its management capacities and make it autonomous by the end of the project. In addition, work has been undertaken to improve the existing system and to develop individual and collective sanitation systems.

**Total budget EUR: 1 623 000**

**2007-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 542 557**



### **CVE/070 Water and Sanitation on Fogo and Brava**

Along the same lines as project CVE/069, the aim is to optimise the management capacities of Aguabrava, the 'inter-communal' water management company covering the three municipalities of the island of Fogo and that of Brava, while increasing access to water for the populations of the two islands, in line with their financial capacities.

**Total budget EUR: 5 000 000**

**2007-2011**

**Disbursed, 2008: 493 568**



### **CVE/071 Support to Vocational Training**

This national-scale project supports the institute of employment and vocational training (IEVT), assisting it to implement a strategic vocational training programme aiming to facilitate entry into the world of work, in a country where business activity is not very developed and where unemployment seems to be endemic.

Total budget EUR: 12 540 000

2008-2012

Disbursed, 2008: 306 943



### **CVE/073 Study Investigating the Construction of Transit Centres on the Island of Santiago**

In 2009, Lux-Development will publish the results of a feasibility study into the construction of five transit centres for passenger and freight transport on the island of Santiago. This study will establish the options for the harmonious development of the transport system in response to the island's economic development needs.

Total budget EUR: 95 000

Formulation



### **CVE/074 Study of the School Infrastructure Management and Maintenance System for Primary and Secondary Education**

Lux-Development is conducting a study of the school infrastructure management and maintenance systems for primary and secondary education in Cape Verde. In line with the results of the study and the recommendations made, the Ministry of Education will be able to take action to improve the quality of the maintenance of its infrastructure.

Total budget EUR: 100 000

Formulation



### **CVE075 Support for the Implementation of the National School Health Programme - Phase III**

This year marks the completion of the formulation of the third phase of a school health project consisting of the implementation of the national school health programme (NSHP) drawn up in 2007 and approved by the Council of Ministers in 2008.

Total budget EUR: 4 000 000

Formulation



### **CVE/076 Construction and fitting out of a secondary school in Ponta Verde (Fogo)**

Luxembourg development cooperation wishes to strengthen its contribution in the sphere of education through supporting the construction and fitting out of a new secondary school in Ponta Verde, on the island of Fogo. This secondary educational establishment is designed to take 1500 pupils.

Total budget EUR: 4 500 000

Formulation

# Windhoek Regional Office

Geographical Adviser: Catherine Colling

**W**ithin the context of the Agency's decentralisation, Windhoek regional office opened in 2003. A small unit, staffed by a regional representative, an operations officer and an administration and finance assistant, its function was to act as an interface between headquarters, the projects and the national authorities and to carry out the various tasks connected with the Agency's operations.

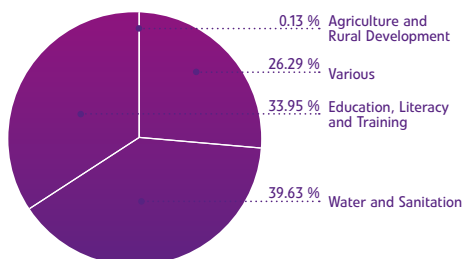
Following the Luxembourg government's announcement of its intention to bring its development cooperation in Namibia to an end by 2010, in June 2008 Lux-Development decided to reduce the office's staff to one operations officer. Without a regional representative, the office, which has since then been known as a liaison office, therefore no longer has the same decision-making powers or authority to sign documents. Of its total portfolio of 22 million EUR, 2 596 239 EUR was paid out in 2008.

Today, all the projects forming part of the last Indicative Cooperation Programme (2007-2010 ICP) are in the implementation phase. A project to decentralise water services in the rural environment in the regions of Kavango and Caprivi, in the north of the country, began in May. Following the adoption on 6 May 2008 of the bill on technical and vocational education and training, a project to support vocational training started in October. This is a project on a national scale which will support the establishment of a paragonovernmental national authority responsible for the management of vocational training centres and bodies. The final project delivered by Luxembourg bilateral development cooperation in Namibia is a project in the sphere of geographical information systems and the development of national statistics. This is a consolidation of previous projects.

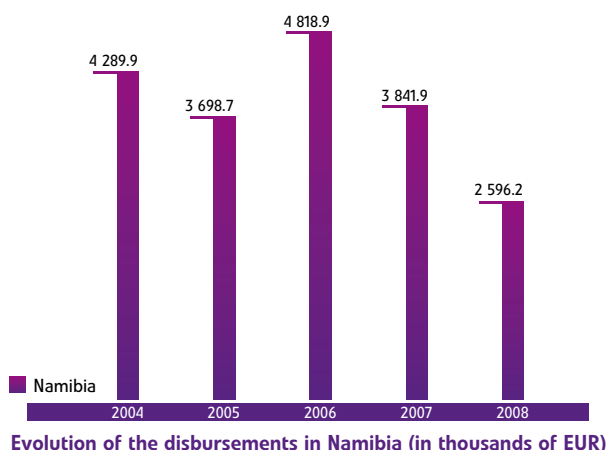
A water and sanitation project in Katima Mulilo, in Caprivi, was abandoned during the formulation stage. In fact, the Katima Mulilo municipal council signed an agreement with Namwater, the water services operator, transferring financial management of revenue to this paragonovernmental body, with the aim of repaying debts. However, the Agency has negotiated an agreement with the municipality that the project to formalise informal zones in Rundu in the region of Kavango and in Katima Mulilo should take responsibility for this water issue.

## Key figures

### Namibia



Distribution by sector of Lux-Development's 2008 disbursements



Evolution of the disbursements in Namibia (in thousands of EUR)





### **NAM/339 Support to Zambezi Vocational Training Centre**

Project NAM/339 has supported the vocational school of Katima Mulilo by renovating it, fitting it out with new facilities and equipment and training the administrative staff. A pilot project, at the time, it had a goal of establishing partial autonomy for that institution. However, given the delays in setting up the Namibia Training Authority, which is the para-governmental body responsible for vocational schools, it was not possible to bring about this autonomy fully during the project's implementation phase.

**Total budget EUR: 3 630 200**

**2005-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 729 699**



### **NAM/340 Support to the Development of the Ngweze Market and the Arts and Craft Centre in Katima**

This project, which is in the closure phase, has fully funded the construction of the open-air market and the craft market in the town of Katima Mulilo, capital of the Caprivi region. The project subsequently trained the managers of the two markets, which now operate independently of the municipality.

**Total budget EUR: 2 927 000**

**2004-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 104 918**



### **NAM/342 GIS Based Development Planning and Implementation for Regions in Namibia**

This project, which is in the closure phase, was the third stage in the geographical information system (GIS) project. Through the project's support, the central bureau of statistics has been able to establish itself in the 13 regions of the country in order to be better able to respond to the statistical needs of local operators.

**Total budget EUR: 1 442 500**

**2006-2009**

**Disbursed, 2008: 530 549**



### **NAM/343 Formalisation of Informal Settlements in Rundu and Katima Mulilo and Extension of the Water and Sanitation Network in Rundu**

By December 2010, the project will have supported the formalisation of all the informal districts in the towns of Rundu and Katima Mulilo, and the people living there will have the opportunity to buy a plot of land at a subsidised price. With the help of various experts in urban management and United Nations volunteers, support has been given to the management of the two municipalities and the water and sanitation systems will be extended and renewed.

**Total budget EUR: 9 450 000**

**2007-2010**

**Disbursed, 2008: 878 367**



### **NAM/345 Caprivi and Kavango Rural Water**

This project forms part of the national policy to decentralise water supply services in rural environments in the Kavango and Caprivi regions. The project consists of the repair and construction of water points in the two regions and the training of the water point committees in the management and maintenance of infrastructure.

**Total budget EUR: 3 196 769**

**2008–2011**

**Disbursed, 2008: 148 276**



### **NAM/347 Support to Vocational Training**

Forming a logical follow-on to project NAM/339, this project supports the establishment of the Namibia Training Authority. That body will from now on be responsible for the management of vocational schools, which up until now had been a responsibility of the Namibian government. Vocational training schools aspire to have a certain degree of financial independence, dynamic management and, above all, to be more popular with young people and businesses.

**Total budget EUR: 4 500 000**

**2008–2010**

**Disbursed, 2008: 132 573**



### **NAM/348 Geographic Information System - Phase IV**

The fourth phase of the GIS project is based on Vision 2030, the third national development plan and the decision by the government to make the central bureau of statistics into a more independent institution. The objective is to have a semi-autonomous, well-managed institution which can be flexible and dynamic in its responses to the country's information needs.

**Total budget EUR: 1 139 650**

**2008–2010**

**Disbursed, 2008: 46 751**

# [ Summary table of all projects and programmes ]

	Total budget EUR	Disbursed 2008 EUR
<b>DAKAR OFFICE</b>	<b>134 643 875</b>	<b>14 748 388</b>
<i>Senegal</i>	<i>79 076 375</i>	<i>7 723 735</i>
<i>Mali</i>	<i>55 567 500</i>	<i>4 650 996</i>
<i>Regional Africa</i>	<i>19 889 394</i>	<i>2 373 657</i>
<b>HANOI OFFICE</b>	<b>70 517 584</b>	<b>12 422 324</b>
<i>Vietnam</i>	<i>46 530 000</i>	<i>6 732 290</i>
<i>Laos</i>	<i>20 602 284</i>	<i>4 938 094</i>
<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>3 385 300</i>	<i>751 940</i>
<b>LUXEMBOURG OFFICE</b>	<b>72 527 253</b>	<b>6 352 498</b>
<i>Albania</i>	<i>6 855 000</i>	<i>391 032</i>
<i>Kosovo</i>	<i>21 645 000</i>	<i>920 809</i>
<i>Montenegro</i>	<i>13 353 826</i>	<i>769 766</i>
<i>Serbia</i>	<i>10 125 000</i>	<i>89 667</i>
<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>20 548 427</i>	<i>4 181 224</i>
<b>MANAGUA OFFICE</b>	<b>85 798 723</b>	<b>14 880 023</b>
<i>Nicaragua</i>	<i>33 623 650</i>	<i>8 154 951</i>
<i>El Salvador</i>	<i>48 319 091</i>	<i>5 649 790</i>
<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>3 855 982</i>	<i>1 075 282</i>
<b>OUAGADOUGOU OFFICE</b>	<b>88 028 599</b>	<b>6 805 074</b>
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>28 360 649</i>	<i>2 171 286</i>
<i>Niger</i>	<i>39 778 556</i>	<i>4 633 788</i>
<b>PRAIA OFFICE</b>	<b>72 634 322</b>	<b>9 723 051</b>
<i>Cape Verde</i>	<i>72 634 322</i>	<i>9 723 051</i>
<b>WINDHOEK OFFICE</b>	<b>39 278 165</b>	<b>2 596 239</b>
<i>Namibia</i>	<i>39 278 165</i>	<i>2 596 239</i>
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>	<b>10 674 297</b>	<b>1 460 905</b>
<i>Morocco</i>	<i>2 938 000</i>	<i>695 273</i>
<i>Mauritius</i>	<i>2 622 297</i>	<i>1 448</i>
<i>Tunisia</i>	<i>5 114 000</i>	<i>764 184</i>
<b>VARIOUS</b>	<b>70 723 215</b>	<b>840 770</b>
<i>AAA, EUR, MAE</i>	<i>70 723 215</i>	<i>840 770</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>574 102 818</b>	<b>69 829 272</b>

# [ Credits ]

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