



# ANNUAL REPORT 2021



Luxembourg Development  
Cooperation Agency

**SPECIAL DOSSIER**

# GENDER ♂=♀









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# A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT AND THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

## AN UNPRECEDENTED BILATERAL ENVELOPE AND RECORD DISBURSEMENTS, DESPITE AN INCREASINGLY DETERIORATING SECURITY CONTEXT AND A STILL BOTHERSOME HEALTH SITUATION

In terms of budget, 2021 was an exceptional year for LuxDev.

Indeed, despite the fact that the Agency had to manage the largest bilateral envelope in its history (EUR 108,918,589), its disbursement rate was almost 99% (EUR 107,809,557) of the available envelope.

This exceptional result is all the more remarkable as the political situation has been particularly difficult, especially in Mali where the sanctions of the Economic Community of West African States have led us, by mutual agreement with the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MFEA), to suspend payments in favour of nationally executed actions.

However, it is interesting to note that more than 74.5% of the total envelope was invested in West Africa, despite the still fragile political and security context in the Sahel region.

This context of fragility remains more than ever a central concern with the increasing number of military coups in our partner countries. After the one in Myanmar (February 2021), which led to the closure of our projects in that country, the one in Mali (May 2021) finally led to the suspension of our support for national execution.

## A NEW KIND OF FORMULATION

In terms of formulations, we were able to finalise the formulation of the “development/climate/energy” Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) in Cabo Verde and to start the formulation of support to Niger.

However, the formulation of support for the next ICP in Laos had to be postponed due to the health situation.

All three formulations have in common the application of a new method based on the theory of change and consisting of a flexible strategic analysis built on a participatory approach.

## ACTIVITIES FOR THIRD-PARTY DONORS AND INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

In addition to its Luxembourg mandates, the Agency has also worked on the implementation of projects for other donors such as the European Commission, Swiss Cooperation and Dutch Cooperation.

In parallel to its operational work, the Agency has remained active among its peers and is involved until May 2021 in co-chairing the Development Practitioners’ Network with Enabel, the Belgian development agency. In addition, the Agency participated in the definition of various Team Europe initiatives aimed at developing joint actions.



## A GROWING HUB OF EXPERTISE

After recruiting in 2020 an expert in public finance and institutional support, a Digital for Development (D4D) expert and a gender and human rights expert to complete its panel of experts in vocational training, capacity development, monitoring and environment and climate change, the Agency continued to develop its expertise by recruiting in 2021 a private sector expert and an expert in sustainable and innovative finance.

## A NEW VISION FOR 2030

As the following dossier shows, 2021 was also the year in which LuxDev launched its new Vision 2030. This is an important event that will shape the future of the Agency and guide its expansion, internal development, and approach with regard to business over the next 10 years.

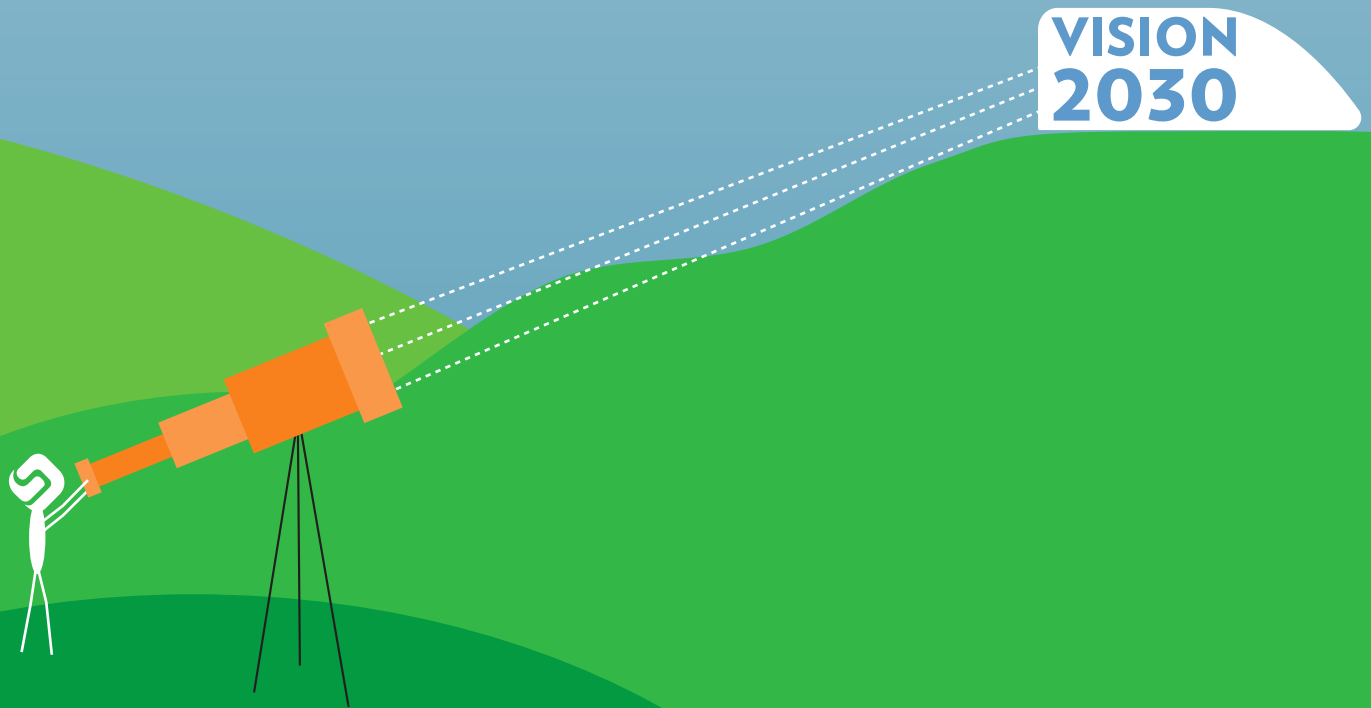
## CONCLUSION

Although 2021 was an environment that reflected a certain continuity with the atmosphere we experienced in 2020, namely a deteriorating security context and an extraordinary health situation, this year marked the beginning of a new era for LuxDev. Whether at the level of formulation or implementation of the programmes and projects entrusted to it, LuxDev makes every effort to optimise its processes and its impact and to ensure that it is able to adapt as well as possible to an increasingly complex world.

Raymond BAUSCH  
Chairman of the  
Board of Directors

Gaston SCHWARTZ  
Director General

LET'S IMAGINE  
THE FUTURE  
TOGETHER!



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In 2021, LuxDev adopted a Vision for 2030 to guide its work and approach in the coming years. After being validated by the LuxDev Board of Directors in June 2021, the new Vision was officially launched in July 2021.

## THE CONTEXT

LuxDev's Vision 2030 has a clear framework. Indeed, it was built by starting from:

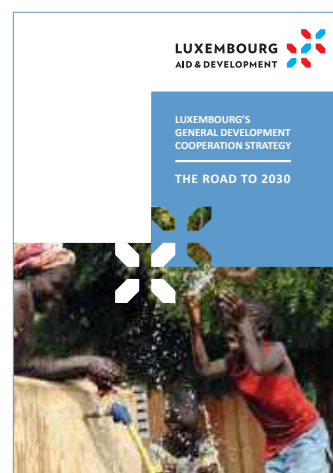
- the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) included in the 2030 Agenda, the new global roadmap for development ("Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development");
- the "General Strategy - On the way to 2030" of Luxembourg Cooperation, which defines the commitments of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in terms of development cooperation and humanitarian action.



Since 2017, the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs have formed the framework for LuxDev's work. The SDGs provide a roadmap for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all. Interconnected, they respond to the global challenges we face, including poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice. They apply to all nations and aim to ensure that no one is left behind.

Taking into account this new frame of reference, Luxembourg Cooperation programme has set itself the main objective of contributing to the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of extreme poverty through support for sustainable development at the economic, social and environmental levels.

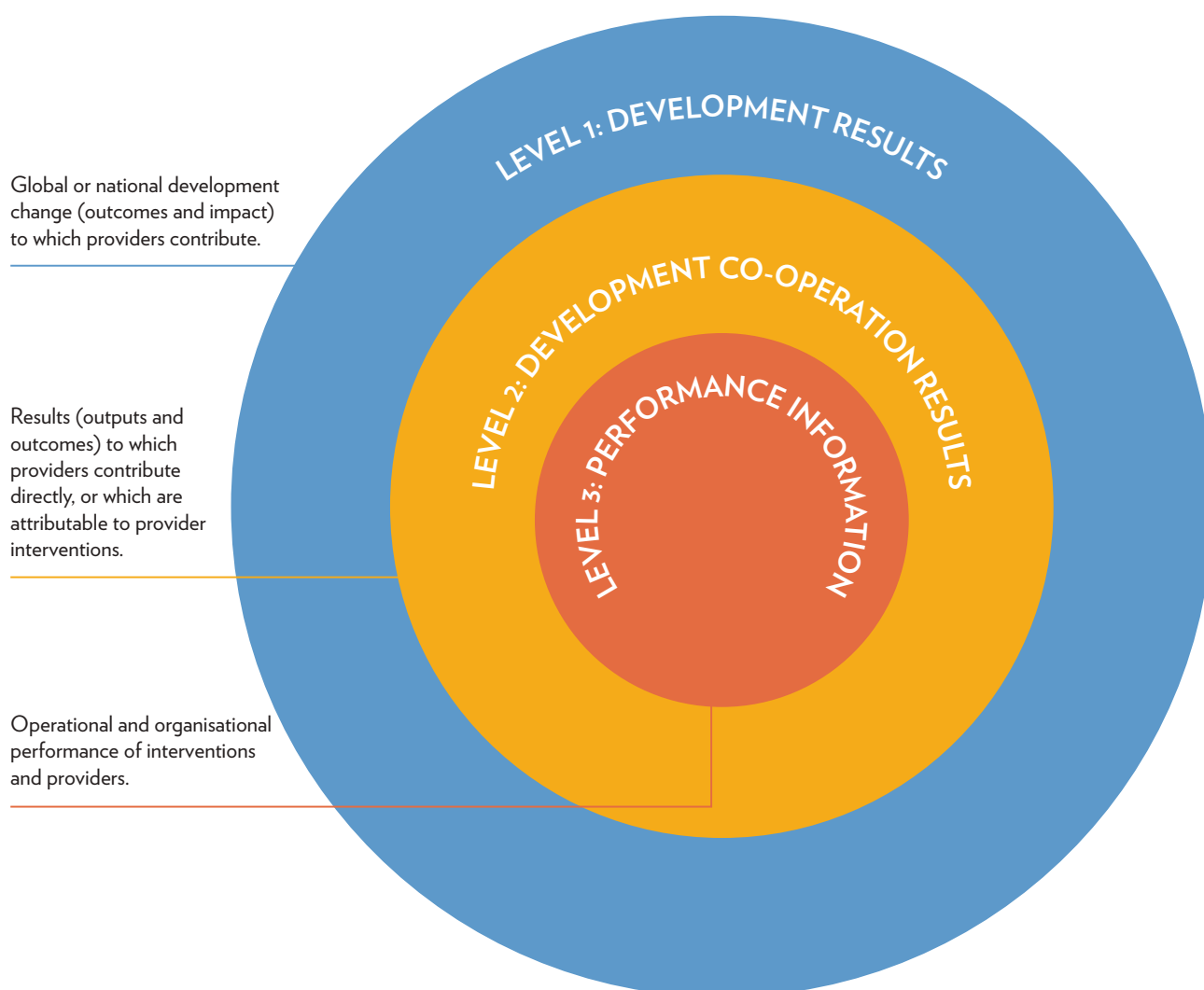
In this context, LuxDev launched, in December 2018, a reflection on its strategic objectives in order, on the one hand, to contribute to meeting the global challenges defined by the SDGs and, on the other hand, to integrate the principles of development effectiveness as well as the social, economic and environmental challenges of sustainable development in its action and contributions, for the benefit of its partners' development plans and programmes.





## Integrating development cooperation providers into the SDGs

The OECD Policy Paper on the 2030 Agenda and Development Cooperation Results<sup>1</sup> provides information on how the results and performance targets and indicators of Development Cooperation providers (hereafter referred to as “providers”) can be integrated into the SDGs.



<sup>1</sup> The 2030 Agenda and Development Cooperation Results, OECD Development Policy Paper, January 2018 n.9.

## THE METHODOLOGY

While capitalising on the lessons learned from its previous visions, and more particularly from Vision 2020, LuxDev has engaged in this strategic reflection through a participatory and inclusive process and discussion framework bringing together actors from the field, from headquarters and the MFEA around several working sessions.

More specifically, the reflection undertaken by LuxDev was based on:

- the global strategy and international commitments for sustainable development;
- integrating the principles of development effectiveness;
- alignment with the development policies of partner countries and organisations.

The work carried out by the Agency has resulted in the establishment of the Vision 2030 and, more specifically, in the definition of:

- a global objective;
- a specific objective;
- a mission;
- four strategic axes;
- a dashboard;
- an operational plan.

## THE GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

The global objective is external to LuxDev. It represents the ultimate step to be achieved, namely development outcomes. It is not a goal to be reached at all costs, but it has the function of structuring an intention, of giving an axis to our path. (This is level one on the diagram p.9.)

**The global objective of Vision 2030 is defined as follows:**

“The SDGs give us a roadmap to a better future. They respond to the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice.”

## THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

The specific objective is developed by and for LuxDev. It specifies what LuxDev intends to achieve in the framework of the 2030 Agenda (global objective) and/or what LuxDev will be in 2030. (This is level two on the diagram p.9)

**The specific objective of the Vision 2030 is defined as follows:**

“Based on the General Strategy of Luxembourg Cooperation, as well as on Luxembourg’s international commitments for sustainable development, LuxDev integrates the principles of developmental effectiveness as well as the social, economic and environmental challenges of sustainable development in its action and contributions, for the benefit of the development plans and programmes of its partner countries.”

## THE MISSION

The mission represents the Agency’s *raison d’être*, that is its mandate and role in achieving the specific objective and thus contributing to the global objective.

**The mission of Vision 2030 is defined as follows:**

“LuxDev mainly contributes to the implementation of the General Cooperation Strategy and other priorities of Luxembourg as well as to all other international cooperation missions it may be entrusted with by the State. In this context, the Agency acts as a reliable advisor to the State. In addition, LuxDev can make the most of its capacity for action, its experience and Luxembourg know-how and place them at the service of other development partners.”

## THE FOUR STRATEGIC AXES

The reflection undertaken by the Agency has resulted in the definition of four strategic axes for the next 10 years:

- support;
- partnerships;
- operationalisation;
- continuous improvement.

These four strategic axes represent the major challenges that will enable LuxDev to move towards the specific goal it wishes to achieve by 2030 in the framework of its mission.

### SUPPORT

LuxDev assists its partners to improve the performance of their development policies and strategies:

- alignment;
- indicators of change;
- capacity development;
- changes in working methods (approaches and modalities).

Our primary mission is to strengthen the capacities of our partners, and therefore to support them in carrying out their missions.

#### References of the General Strategy

*“Luxembourg Cooperation will continue to promote capacity development actions. Luxembourg will invest in capacity development programmes through the provision of technical and scientific assistance as well as technology and knowledge transfer. The impact of cooperation actions in partner countries is maximised through capacity development at individual, organisational and institutional levels. Luxembourg applies a demand-driven approach to capacity development, adapted to the local contexts and culture of partner countries and based on their current and future needs and priorities. Capacity development is LuxDev’s priority.”*

#### Identified changes

- the vast majority of LuxDev’s support is provided within the framework of a programme or sectoral approach in order to promote the alignment and institutionalisation of capacity development;
- LuxDev incorporates change-oriented approaches into its modus operandi;
- LuxDev is able to carry out the identified accompaniments through an expertise at the best technical and behavioural level.

### PARTNERSHIPS

LuxDev federates and develops multi-stakeholder partnerships for successful sustainable development.

Effective partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society are necessary for a successful sustainable development agenda (SDG 17):

- private sector;
- civil society / NGOs;
- academia and research;
- other cooperations, in particular the European Commission’s Directorate General for International Partnerships.



## References of the General Strategy

*“Luxembourg is committed to promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships. In order to increase the impact and reach of its action, Luxembourg will continue to develop and facilitate partnerships for sustainable development, involving international and multilateral organisations, civil society, academic/research centres and the private sector.*

*Luxembourg recognises that long-term development requires domestic and foreign investment, as well as the mobilisation of multi-stakeholder partnerships. This includes South-South and triangular cooperation actions to foster sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development, as well as the training and retention of a skilled workforce.*

*By leveraging its expertise as a leading international financial centre and in integrated approaches to local development, Luxembourg:*

- will encourage greater and more responsible engagement of the private sector;*
- will strengthen its support for inclusive finance;*
- will support the development of innovative solutions in the field of ICT and digital data.”*

## Identified changes

- LuxDev positions itself as a credible/reliable partner;
- LuxDev develops sustainable partnerships with key partners in Luxembourg (and even internationally) and in partner countries.

## OPERATIONALISATION

LuxDev implements the cooperation programmes agreed between the Luxembourg State and/or the other principals on the one hand and their partners on the other:

- agreement between the State and LuxDev;
- priority themes:
  - improve access to quality basic social services,
  - strengthen the socio-economic integration of women and youth,
  - promote sustainable and inclusive growth,
  - promoting inclusive governance;
- cross-cutting priorities:
  - human rights,
  - gender equality,
  - environmental sustainability.

## References of the General Strategy

*“A multidimensional approach to poverty eradication and sustainable development. Based on the 2030 Agenda and in order to promote integrated approaches between sectors, partners and instruments, the new general strategy of Luxembourg Cooperation is evolving from a sectoral prioritisation to a more inclusive approach, now based on priority themes.*

*In particular, Luxembourg aims to ensure a minimum level of subsistence for all, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, in a rights-based and equal opportunity environment so that each individual can freely determine the course of his or her life.*

*Therefore, the principle of “leaving no one behind” enshrined in the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for Financing for Development is at the heart of the new global strategy, which is structured around four interconnected priority themes where it has specific expertise and a comparative advantage:*

- improving access to quality basic social services;*
- strengthening the socio-economic integration of women and youth;*
- promoting sustainable and inclusive growth;*
- promoting inclusive governance.”*

### Identified changes

- LuxDev is asserting itself and is recognised as a development agency, an implementing agency and a reliable advisor to the MFEA and available to other donors, reporting on results achieved through performance contracts;
- partners further operationalise their legal and policy frameworks related to the priority themes and cross-cutting priorities of the programmes;
- LuxDev is recognised for its capacity to operationalise climate change and environmental and/or natural resources projects;
- gender and human rights are systematically analysed in programmes when identifying or formulating them.

### CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

LuxDev is continuously improving its operational efficiency:

- information systems;
- knowledge management;
- communication systems;
- skills development;
- environmental and social responsibility;
- quality management.

### References of the General Strategy

*"In order to consolidate its strengths and maximise its impact, Luxembourg makes the following commitments:*

- *promote the principles of development effectiveness. This commitment is in line with the "Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation" and its four principles:*
  - *ownership of development priorities by developing countries;*
  - *results orientation;*
  - *inclusive development partnerships;*
  - *transparency and mutual accountability;*
- *strengthen strategic planning and performance measurement at all levels. The identification of programmatic priorities will be carried out jointly with partner countries on the basis of national results frameworks and performance indicators. The availability and access to quality statistical data to measure the performance of development actions will be systematically promoted;*
- *maintain flexibility and responsiveness. Luxembourg Cooperation will remain operationally flexible in order to be able to make adjustments according to needs and to maintain a continuous commitment, especially in times of crisis. "*

### Identified changes

- LuxDev has an efficient information system that is adapted to its partners and employees;
- in addition to contributing to the government's visibility and communication efforts, LuxDev increases its notoriety. Its capacity for action, its achievements and its know-how are widely recognised by national and international development cooperation actors;
- LuxDev employees have the skills and knowledge to implement Vision 2030;
- LuxDev reinforces its commitment to a high level of social and environmental responsibility.

## THE DASHBOARD / THE WORKSITES

Each axis is linked to worksites that address these challenges. The dashboard maps out the change paths (milestones) of these institutional worksites that LuxDev will pursue within each axis in order to achieve the intermediate changes and, by extension, the specific and global objective.

Thus, an institutional worksite is a set of key steps contributing to a focus and related changes. A project is not necessarily specific to a department or a country/regional office. The duration of the projects will not exceed three years. In order to ensure good management of the worksites and to allow the integration of a maximum number of participants, a maximum of three worksites may be carried out simultaneously on the same axis.

For each change, indicators are used to measure its achievement. An analysis will be carried out at mid-term to provide the elements for a revision if necessary. Thus, the new vision will be steered, on the one hand, at the operational level through agile management which will make it possible to adapt activities to possible changes in context and orientation and, on the other hand, at the strategic level through performance indicators.

It is important to note that Vision 2030 is an evolving document and therefore today's projects are not necessarily tomorrow's projects. Indeed, depending on the evolution of our environment, some of them will have to be redesigned and others may have to be cancelled or replaced.

## THE OPERATIONAL PLAN

The operational plan consists of all the operational activities developed to carry out the various key stages of the worksites. Monitoring is the responsibility of the directorates, department heads and resident representatives.

## SOME EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS CARRIED OUT

Worksites to meet the four major challenges have already been carried out and/or initiated in 2021.

### SUPPORT

#### Theory of Change

A first project focused on the experimentation and implementation of the change management approach as a reference methodology for the formulation and implementation of complex interventions.

The aim of this approach is to provide methods and tools adapted to the design and implementation of interventions in complex systems.

Based on the first experiments conducted in Senegal and Laos, a complete reference system was developed (manual, toolbox, training modules). Training in this new approach and its application is being phased in since 2020.

#### Valorisation of the results of capacity development support (capitalisation / monitoring and evaluation)

How can the role of partner support be further emphasised? The second project seeks to respond to this challenge through a variety of activities linked to monitoring and evaluation, capitalisation and communication.

A joint sub-worksite has been conducted since 2020 with the *Agence Française de Développement*, in order to have a monitoring and evaluation reference framework adapted to steering capacity development support.


Other initiatives concern the capitalisation of good practices and the development of tools to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the quality of support.

#### Development of the skills of technical assistants / programme officers for capacity development and change management

In order to ensure that the support offered is of the highest possible quality, it is essential that the expertise mobilised has the highest level of technical, methodological and behavioural skills.

The third area of work concerns the strengthening of the skills of technical support staff in relation to capacity development and change management. To implement this project, a strategy and a training offer are developed.





The LuxDev guide on capacity development was also updated, following a consultation with the various users. A training course on the Agency's internal virtual platform is dedicated to it.

Another innovation that will be tested twice, in Senegal in February 2020 and in Burkina Faso in October 2021, is a training course on soft skills to be developed for quality support.

## **PARTNERSHIPS**

### **Co-chairmanship LuxDev - Enabel of the Practitioners' Network from 4 May 2020 to 21 May 2021**

Currently composed of 17 members and four associates, the Practitioners' Network, created in 2007, is an open platform for European development cooperation organisations. This network aims to create harmonisation and complementarity of the organisations' actions in the partner countries and is an important channel for cooperation with the European Commission.

From 4 May 2020 to 21 May 2021, LuxDev and Enabel held the first dual presidency of the network, thus setting a precedent and a good example for a more inclusive participation and contribution of smaller and/or newer members.

Despite the pandemic, the level of activity remained high, thanks to the online sessions, which therefore improved the inclusiveness of the members. Relevant actions and activities have been implemented, such as:

- workshops on crisis and fragility or migration;
- a study on public sector expertise and collaboration with the private sector;
- a workshop on the external dimension of the European Green Deal;
- opening up to new development partners;
- the organisation of several meetings between agency CEOs, which resulted in a declaration on synergies with public development banks.

In addition, for the first time in its history, the Practitioners' Network was asked to operate in the field. It organised an online session of the Joint Implementation for Tomorrow workshop for its members' staff based in Africa.

LuxDev also made a substantial contribution to the improvement of the network's visual identity by launching a new website with a wide range of new features.

## **OPERATIONALISATION**

### **Evaluation of delegation instruments**

Evaluations of the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability of the delegation instruments were carried out from November 2020 to October 2021, with a view to improving the 10-year old scheme to best meet the objectives of delegation and the different partnership contexts.

As a result of this evaluation, a number of recommendations were made.

## **CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT**

### **The LuxDev competence centre**

On 15 April 2021, LuxDev launched its competence centre. It is the result of collaborative work between the field and various departments at headquarters. From reading important documents to training through e-learning, webinars, tutorials or other means, it allows for a variety of uses through various tools. The Competence Centre will evolve, both in terms of its offer and its functionalities.

## **WHAT IS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)?**

CSR defines the dynamics of all the practices put in place by organisations with the aim of respecting the principles of sustainable development, i.e., being economically viable, having a positive impact on the well-being of employees and partners, as well as on society in general, but also better respecting the environment.



## A COMMITMENT THAT GOES BEYOND OUR INTERNAL ACTIONS

Our CSR concerns are not new and are both embedded in our internal management and linked to our mission. CSR is therefore also involved in the framework of the cooperation programmes entrusted to us, in particular by relying on the commitments of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to sustainable development.

In addition, we ensure that the principles of development effectiveness and environmental and climate change issues are integrated into our actions for the benefit of our partner countries' development plans and programmes.

### CSR AND VISION 2030

The SDGs of the 2030 Agenda represent a great opportunity for companies to review, structure and enhance their CSR approach.

Already at the 2019 Management Review, CSR-related performance indicators were added to the continuous improvement strategy:

- CSR is aligned with the ISO 26000 standard and includes a specific guide for LuxDev as well as a CSR action plan with S.M.A.R.T. indicators. (specific, measurable, attainable, achievable and time-bound);
- headquarters and all country/regional offices have a CSR action plan with S.M.A.R.T. indicators in place and monitored annually;
- the principles of a responsible approach to the natural environment and to society are reflected in the Agency's updated code of conduct, which is binding on all employees.

Under the 'continuous improvement' axis of Vision 2030, the Agency decided to further increase its commitment to social and environmental responsibility. This commitment takes the form of a reference guide for employees with a structured societal action plan and indicators to ensure its monitoring and development.

During 2020, the CSR approach was reinvigorated through a working group extended to include new members from both headquarters and each country/regional office. A collaborative and co-creative approach with the field is of utmost importance for a maximum ownership of global and local issues.

The choice of a working methodology that reconciles the Agency's quality approach and occasional external expertise was essential.

In 2021, in our desire to adopt a structuring framework in line with our Vision 2030, we have chosen to refer to an existing reference framework to facilitate this process. The Corporate Responsibility Self-Assessment Framework (CARS) tool, based on the ISO 26000 standard and specifically adapted for public institutions, was adopted.

An external consultant, creator of the CARS tool, has been hired and has started to support the following eight main phases:

- composition of the organisational self-diagnosis group for social responsibility;
- definition of the scope of the approach, motivations, key success factors and risks;
- inventory of LuxDev's achievements in the field of social responsibility;
- identification of the core issues concerned with the societal impact of LuxDev's core activities as well as for the societal impact outside the organisation's core missions;
- identification of LuxDev's direct and indirect stakeholders (sphere of influence);
- identification of priority areas of social responsibility action for the organisation, which are sub-issues of the core issues;
- formulation of operational societal actions for priority policy areas and persuasive societal actions for indirect stakeholders in the sphere of influence;
- development of the societal action plan to be integrated into LuxDev's strategic plan, taking into account the risk management actions identified in step two.

The work thus accomplished through coaching has led to the development of operational and persuasive societal action plans.

## **OPERATIONAL AND PERSUASIVE SOCIETAL ACTION PLANS**

Three types of operational societal actions have been selected:

- modification of the procedural documentation;
- formulation;
- awareness-raising.

Particular attention was paid to the cultural, economic and contextual diversity of the Agency. Thus, the proposed actions can be applied to all offices.

In addition, persuasive actions have been formulated. These are actions concerning the Agency's extended responsibility for the impacts generated by the activities of its partners. These actions can be the subject of educational measures and can be influenced by coaching, lobbying, awareness raising, training, information sharing, etc.



## THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE ACTION PLAN

### RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

#### Actions related to the duty of care

ACTIONS	TARGET AUDIENCES
Introduction of the human rights concept in technical and financial documents	Programme managers
Ensure the use of the gender analysis from a human rights perspective of a sector programme toolkit when formulating a programme	Programme managers
Accompanying the staff in taking into account intercultural management by a specialised external intervention	Programme and project staff and collaborators
Introduction, integration and implementation of the Code of conduct through mandatory and recurrent tailored training	Programme and project staff and collaborators
Awareness raising on gender, human rights and harassment issues	Employees

#### Actions related to the fight against discrimination and support for vulnerable populations

ACTIONS	TARGET AUDIENCES
Introduction of anti-discrimination criteria in agreements with partners	Technical and financial authorities of partner countries
Inclusion of a human rights component in the general conditions of contracts and agreements	Suppliers
Consultation of periodic human rights reports for each country of intervention to ensure thematic monitoring (example reports: Human Rights Watch)	Partners (civil society and institutions)
Ensure that recruitment-related publications are gender-sensitive	Employees

### WORKING RELATIONS AND CONDITIONS

#### Actions related to health, safety and well-being at work

ACTIONS	TARGET AUDIENCES
Compliance of the safety and security policy at the level of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• respect for privacy;</li> <li>• homogeneity of the remuneration policy for guards;</li> <li>• coherence of the policy on per diems and additional days of leave linked to the security context.</li> </ul>	Employees
Harmonisation of social and health cover for nationals between the different field offices	Employees
Identification of specific and priority needs for office equipment and workspace among employees	Employees

## Actions related to employment and employer-employee relations

ACTIONS	TARGET AUDIENCES
Mention non-discrimination and diversity on the recruitment pages of the LuxDev website and in recruitment advertisements.	Company

## FAIR PRACTICE

### Fight against corruption

ACTIONS	TARGET AUDIENCES
Awareness raising and training of staff on good practice in employment contracts, public procurement, purchasing, petty cash, etc.	Employees
Integration of anti-corruption into procurement training modules	Public service in partner countries
Raising awareness of partners on the fight against corruption, particularly in the context of fund delegations and the Operational Partnership Agreement	Implementation mechanism

### The main components of the persuasion plan

ACTIONS	TARGET AUDIENCES
Specific reference to human rights in formulation mandates and their inclusion in technical and financial documents	Beneficiaries of programmes and projects
Advocate with partners to ensure that a human rights approach is taken into account in the implementation of programmes and projects	Beneficiaries of programmes and projects
Inform direct and indirect beneficiaries and local authorities about the complaints mechanism	Implementation mechanism
Presenting and communicating LuxDev's good practices on human rights to partners	Staff of sphere of influence organisations
Present and communicate LuxDev's good practices with regard to social and environmental criteria	Suppliers and staff of organisations in the sphere of influence
Organisation of information sessions and exchange of good practices on the fight against corruption with partners	Public service in partner countries

Next step: implementation of the societal action plan

# GENDER

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# SPECIAL DOSSIER

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## WHAT EXACTLY IS GENDER?

Gender refers to how we perceive ourselves and how we live as men or women, girls or boys. From birth, along with our cultural and social environment, we are given a set of meanings, limitations and possibilities associated with being born female or male. Gender is therefore not just a women's issue. Men and women are two categories of sex, while the concepts of male and female correspond to categories of gender.

Nowadays, gender conditions existing power relations between sexes, social classes, ethnicity, etc. Indeed, the intersection of multiple inequalities of gender, class or identity category is a new dynamic of which we need to be aware. We are all concerned, as men or women. Gender stereotypes are at the root of prejudice, discrimination and inequality.

The key principles inherent in promoting gender equality are inclusion (leaving no one behind), empowerment, non-discrimination and equal access to the rule of law.

### THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION'S DEFINITION

Unlike the word 'sex', which refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that differentiate men from women, the term 'gender' is used to refer to what is appropriate for men and women in a society:

- roles that are socially determined;
- behaviours to adopt;
- activities to be carried out;
- attributes that characterise us.



## GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

In 2020, 25 years after the Beijing World Conference on Women, progress towards gender equality is under threat. The Beijing Platform for Action has made progress in many areas, including drawing attention to the specific vulnerabilities of girls and calling for the inclusion of gender issues in all development policies and programmes. However, to date, no country in the world has an organisation of society that enables men and women to participate equally in civic, economic, social, cultural and political life, despite international commitments made for 2030 including SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. Moreover, the gender issue is at the heart of many debates, especially in the context of the HIV pandemic, which exacerbates gender-based inequalities and violence.

Taking gender into account in the field of development is not only a question of equality between human beings, but also a question of effectiveness, rights and social justice. Thus, challenging patriarchal structures must remain central to analyses and strategies for gender equality. Gender-based violence in all its forms is a violation of human rights. In this respect, young women are particularly vulnerable, as are young people whose sexual identities are subject to social and political marginalisation and discrimination. Depending on the context, levels of awareness, political commitment and social action vary considerably, but gender-based violence exists everywhere.

### THE EUROPEAN UNION’S THIRD GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP III)

Aligned with the European Union’s (EU) strategy for gender equality (2020-2025), the EU’s third gender action plan calls for a gender equal world. It aims to accelerate progress in the empowerment of women and girls, while safeguarding the gains made in gender equality over the 25 years since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

The plan provides the EU with a strategic framework around five axes to accelerate the progress needed to meet international commitments and to ensure that the world offers everyone the opportunity to fulfil their potential. The plan prioritises the promotion of gender equality in all external policies and actions, provides a roadmap for joint work with stakeholders at national, regional and multilateral levels, intensifies action in strategic thematic areas, calls on institutions to lead by example and ensures transparency of results. It will strengthen the EU’s contribution to the achievement of SDG 5 in all areas of EU internal and external policy and across the 2030 Agenda.

### THE FIVE LINES OF ACTION

- 85% of all new actions in external relations will contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment by 2025. GAP III introduces strict rules on the application and monitoring of the principle of gender mainstreaming in all sectors. All external assistance in all sectors, including infrastructure, digital, energy, agriculture and mixed financing, should integrate a gender perspective and support gender equality.
- A common strategic vision with close cooperation with Member States and partners at multilateral, regional and national level. GAP III calls for the development of a common approach for all EU actors at national level and advocates actions focused on specific policy issues. Careful gender analysis and close consultation with Member States, civil society organisations, women’s rights activists and young people will provide a solid basis for action on the ground.
- GAP III calls for accelerated progress, focusing on key thematic areas of cooperation, including combating gender-based violence and promoting the economic, social and political empowerment of women and girls. It re-emphasises universal access to health care, sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality in education, and the promotion of equal participation and leadership. It also fully integrates the EU strategic framework on women, peace and security, and introduces the gender perspective in new policy areas, such as the green transition and the digital transformation.
- Leading by example. GAP III calls on the EU to lead by example, in particular by establishing a gender-sensitive and gender-balanced leadership structure at the highest political and management levels.
- Measuring results. GAP III takes a new approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning, with a greater emphasis on measuring results. The EU will put in place a quantitative, qualitative and inclusive monitoring system to increase accountability to citizens and ensure transparency and access to information on its support for gender equality worldwide. The Commission, in cooperation with the European External Action Service, will measure annual progress in the implementation of GAP III.

## THE MAIN CHALLENGES IN THE KEY AREAS

- being free from all forms of gender-based violence against women, girls, men and boys;
- ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights;
- developing economic and social rights and empowering girls and women;
- encouraging women's participation and leadership in politics and public life;
- implementing the Women, Peace and Security programme;
- including women and girls in the green transition and digital transformation.

## HOW DOES THE LUXEMBOURG COOPERATION POSITION ITSELF ON THE GENDER ISSUE?

The legal basis for Luxembourg's support for gender equality and women's empowerment is found in the law of 6 January 1996 (article 4) on development cooperation.

This law is based on the following cross-cutting approaches:

- promotion of human rights;
- strengthening good governance, including participatory democracy;
- gender dimension; and
- integrated local development.

The feminist foreign policy, enshrined in the coalition agreement of December 2018, is an integral part of the Luxembourg government's external action and is based on its long-standing commitment to women's rights, through its 3D action (diplomacy, development, defence). This foreign policy actively promotes gender equality around the world, focusing on human rights on the one hand, and the representation and participation of women as an under-represented sex at all levels of society on the other.

Therefore, the Luxembourg Cooperation intends to:

- work closely with its bilateral and multilateral partners to harmonise interventions that support gender equality and women's empowerment;
- undertake concrete, results-oriented actions;
- take responsibility for the commitments made in this area.

## LUXEMBOURG COOPERATION'S 2021 GENDER STRATEGY

The 2021 gender strategy of Luxembourg Development Cooperation was presented on 17 and 18 May 2021, during the *Assises de la Coopération*, a flagship conference bringing together all the actors in Luxembourg Development Cooperation, after a two-year hiatus due to the COVID-19 health crisis.

The 2021 edition of the *Assises de la Coopération* was structured around the theme "Towards a more innovative, inclusive and sustainable cooperation", in order to explore ways out of the crisis and to adapt the way we carry out our development actions. On this occasion, the strategies on environment and climate, as well as on inclusive and innovative finance were also presented. This presentation of the gender and environment strategies took place in an innovative way: LuxDev's gender and environment experts as well as the gender and environment desks of the MFEA were all involved in the elaboration and presentation to the audience of a practical case on a cross-sectional gender and climate change perspective.

The Gender Strategy 2021 defines the orientations, priorities and long-term guidelines of Luxembourg Cooperation in the field of gender equality and the fight against gender-based violence. It is in line with the priorities of the Luxembourg Cooperation strategy "Towards 2030" as well as Luxembourg's foreign policy and aims to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the respect of international agreements on gender. The gender strategy takes into account other fundamental cross-cutting themes of the cooperation, namely the respect of human rights, the protection of the environment and the fight against climate change, which are closely linked to the challenge of gender equality.

Gender equality and women's empowerment is a fundamental right and a prerequisite for achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development. Any future investment by Luxembourg Cooperation will therefore take into account gender equality and the empowerment of women in all sectors. In addition, the climate and environmental crises are another major obstacle to poverty reduction. In particular, they reinforce gender inequalities and risk undoing the positive results of decades of development cooperation. By placing the gender dimension at the heart of its interventions, Luxembourg Cooperation contributes to the achievement of all the SDGs, and in particular SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" and SDG 10 "Reduce inequalities within and between countries".



This strategy is based on a vision where women and men, girls and boys, and all people who do not fit into this binary categorisation, have the same opportunities:

- to make strategic life choices;
- to enjoy the same economic, social, cultural and political rights;
- to be treated equally in their diversity, dignity and rights in society.

Luxembourg Cooperation recognises the existing diversity in terms of identity or expression, age, origin, social background, disability, status and sexual orientation. The aim of the gender strategy is to adopt a holistic and multidisciplinary approach, which emphasises the importance of the specific context, provides for interventions at different levels and integrates the principles of human rights, social justice and social equity.

This main objective is broken down into two specific objectives:

- increase the number of projects promoting the transversal or targeted inclusion of the gender dimension in the priority themes of Luxembourg Cooperation;
- strengthen gender mainstreaming at the organisational and institutional level of Luxembourg Cooperation in order to ensure coherence between its internal functioning and its external activity.

The gender strategy promotes gender mainstreaming in all areas of intervention, encouraging targeted interventions for the empowerment of women and girls, and contributing to the development of a gender-sensitive approach to development, to the empowerment of women and girls and thus to the EU Gender Action Plan 2021-2025 (GAP III).

#### **Four key principles:**

- inclusion;
- empowerment;
- non-discrimination;
- intersectionality.

#### **Five priority sectors:**

- sexual and reproductive health and rights;
- education, professional integration (employability of women and girls);
- economic empowerment of women (equal access to decent work);
- increased participation of women in political and economic decision-making processes;
- prevention and fight against gender-based violence (+ humanitarian context).



## THE 2021 GENERATION EQUALITY FORUM

The promotion of women's rights and gender equality has been a long-standing priority of Luxembourg's policy, both nationally and internationally, as also demonstrated by the commitments made at the 2021 Generation Equality Forum.

The Generation Equality Forum is an international initiative for gender equality, organised by UN Women and co-chaired by France and Mexico, in partnership with civil society. This intergenerational forum aims to accelerate the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (adopted in 1995) and the SDGs, and to better rebuild societies in a gender-sensitive way. This approach will also help to limit the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls.

The first part of the forum was held in Mexico City from 29 to 31 March 2021. The Paris Forum, which took place from 30 June to 2 July 2021, was the highlight of this meeting.

At the Generation Equality Forum, Luxembourg made commitments to promote and protect sexual and reproductive rights and the freedom of women and girls to control their own bodies:

- Luxembourg is committed to universalising access to free contraception for all women at national level, and to continuing to support women's rights in sexual and reproductive health through its cooperation policy, in particular in partnership with UNAIDS, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- Luxembourg will support access to education and health rights as well as the empowerment of women and girls in sub-Saharan Africa through its contribution to the "Education Plus" initiative;
- Luxembourg will strengthen the fight against female genital mutilation and increase awareness of this phenomenon at national level. Luxembourg will continue to fight sexual and gender-based violence and impunity by supporting projects such as Dr Denis Mukwege's Panzi Hospital in the Democratic Republic of Congo, with a commitment of EUR 5 million. Gender equality is one of the priority themes that Luxembourg is committed to promoting at the United Nations Human Rights Council for the 2022-2024 mandate.



## HOW DOES LUXDEV POSITION ITSELF ON THE GENDER ISSUE?

LuxDev is in line with the commitment made in the EU's GAP III to introduce strict rules for the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming in all sectors, including infrastructure, digital, energy, agriculture and mixed financing.

Thus, any new intervention should be subject to a systematic gender analysis. Two types of gender analysis can be carried out: the first, more global, which is carried out systematically at the level of programme identification and therefore leads to a policy choice, and the second, sectoral and more specific to programmes, to be carried out in addition to the first if it is relevant and necessary. This second analysis is carried out at the programme formulation stage.

It is important to know at the start of a new cycle whether gender analyses exist in general (country) and/or specific (sector) terms, and to use them in the design of new projects/programmes or for the achievement of expected results.

In order to optimise available resources, LuxDev's representation in the beneficiary country will include, in terms of reference for the formulation of new projects/programmes, a gender expertise, allowing for the conduct of a gender analysis specific to the intervention and the sector. This expertise should preferably, and if possible, be national.

For LuxDev, gender mainstreaming means systematically taking into account the specific conditions, priorities and needs of women and men in all its interventions on a continuous basis, from planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

The efforts of LuxDev's country offices in this respect over the past years should be more sustained and systematic. In this respect, the capacity of the staff working in the field will be strengthened. In addition, the headquarters has a full-time expert to support the MFEA and the field staff.



## LUXDEV'S NETWORK OF GENDER FOCAL POINTS

The creation of a network of gender focal points is one of the main commitments made by the Agency in its gender strategy. The aim of this approach is to create stronger ownership of the gender equality agenda within LuxDev and to mobilise the support of staff members, in addition to the gender and human rights expert.

The LuxDev Gender Equality Network is up and running since 28 April 2021. It currently consists of 11 official gender focal points and eight alternates based in the Agency's country offices and headquarters. Each member of the network serves as a focal point for a period of two years before new appointments are made. The network is managed by the Agency's gender and human rights expert, under the supervision of the director of programmes.

The establishment of this network of focal points increases the level of attention paid to gender among all staff. In addition, this network improves gender mainstreaming and the building of gender knowledge and skills over time.

The focal points act as a catalyst to stimulate gender mainstreaming:

- supporting their team members on gender equality issues;
- encouraging the promotion of gender equality;
- contributing to knowledge sharing.

Types of prerogatives of gender focal points:

- guide the research/selection of information and tools on gender issues related to LuxDev's mandates;
- help organise capacity development on gender equality concepts and human rights issues;
- encourage the promotion of gender equality in meetings, training and projects coordinated by the departments or offices;
- liaise with the female gender expert at headquarters and her colleagues;
- contribute to knowledge sharing by communicating good practice.

Specific tasks of the field-based focal points:

- facilitate the strengthening of links with national structures;
- contribute to existing networks;
- encourage staff to identify gender issues.

*Under the impetus of the gender focal point, a first exchange and working lunch brought together colleagues from the Burkina Faso office who intend to ensure that gender is fully taken into account in their various actions and in the life of the teams.*



## EXAMPLES OF GENDER-FOCUSED PROJECTS

### MAE/019 - REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE PROMOTION OF FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP - PHASE II (MAE/019/PREFEM II)

#### MFA/019/PREFEM II shares good practices in the Central American Integration System (SICA) region

MAE/019/PREFEM II is implemented jointly with CENPROMYPE. It is a regional body whose mandate is to promote public policy throughout the SICA region, with the aim of fostering the economic growth of micro, small and medium enterprises. The SICA region consists of eight countries: Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

This programme focuses on the equitable participation of women in the entrepreneurial fabric of this region, seeking to promote a business environment that contributes to the greater economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs.

In order to achieve this objective, the programme works by making capacity development of the different actors in the SICA region, at individual, organisational and institutional levels, a cross-cutting theme. This includes CENPROMYPE staff, women entrepreneurs in the SICA region, authorities and service centres for micro, small and medium enterprises and other actors in the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

#### The achievements of 2021



In 2021, this capacity development strategy started with the implementation of an on-line course entitled "Integrating Gender, Environment and Climate Change into Business Mentoring Practice". Thirty-three women and three men from Guatemala (9), El Salvador (8), Nicaragua (7), Panama (6), Belize (2), Dominican Republic (2) and Costa Rica (2) participated. Thirteen of them belong to the Mentoring Network created during Phase I of PREFEM.


The programme also supported the meeting of the Network of Organisations of Women Entrepreneurs and Women Entrepreneurs of Central America in order to strengthen an entity that will be a counterpart in building the advocacy agenda for women entrepreneurs in the region. The meeting created a space for discussion to guide the process of developing the advocacy programme for women entrepreneurs in the SICA region. A mapping of the agendas of these organisations and a thematic proposal were developed. These steps will allow the collective construction of the agenda of women and micro, small and medium enterprises to begin.

#### Invitation to the online course

At the same time, the programme includes a principle of specialisation of financial and non-financial business services. A mapping of women-only service activities in the region was carried out. On this basis, the gender perspective has been integrated into the business development life cycle that is promoted by CENPROMYPE. A typology of services was also established to integrate a gender perspective.



Regional meeting of the Women Entrepreneurs Network



In addition, the Women's Economic Empowerment Fund was launched to support 36 women-led enterprises in the eight countries of the SICA region. The design of the fund has been launched, including consultation with relevant stakeholders. Potential funders were identified, analysing their respective investment thesis, in order to design a fund that not only meets the financing needs of growing women-led businesses, but is also attractive to other partners and has prospects for sustainability.

As part of this activity, an allocation mechanism was designed in the form of a grant to strengthen financial resources, instruments and funding processes. Thus, the aim is to improve the capacity of women entrepreneurs to seek investment, so that they can contribute to the growth of their business and their economic autonomy.

In addition, a diagnosis of the capacities of the advisers of the micro, small and medium enterprise service centres in the countries of the region was carried out. Fifty-three people (29 women and 24 men) took part, which provided an insight into the capacities of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to deal with ICT issues (digital security, digital marketing and responsible information management), applying cross-cutting approaches to gender and climate change.

A diagnosis of gender-focused monitoring and evaluation capacity was also obtained. The latter showed the importance of raising awareness of women's equal participation in public policy.

Finally, in commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on 25 November, the programme encouraged participation in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence, through a social media campaign.

The campaign involved CENPROMYPE staff and women entrepreneurs in the SICA region, inviting them to place their photos in specially designed frames, which were then posted as profile photos on their various social and communication networks. Everyone was also invited to identify a phrase and share it with the photo, to share and spread stickers for WhatsApp and Instagram and to share messages spread by the Technical Secretariat for Women on social networks (see opposite).

On 25 November, the day began with a message of reflection on economic violence against women. As CENPROMYPE's institutional mandate is linked to economic development, its core actions are aimed at strengthening micro, small and medium enterprises. As for PREFEM, all its actions are aimed at helping women entrepreneurs in the SICA region to progress in their development and economic autonomy. On that day, the following message was issued: "On the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, CENPROMYPE reaffirms its commitment to contribute to the right of women to autonomously develop their enterprises and businesses and reiterates the importance of eradicating all forms of economic violence.

Other institutions are involved in SICA. One of these is the Technical Secretariat for Women, which has a mandate to promote women's human rights in all institutions of the system. This body also invited the programme to join its campaign, a call that was heard. On this occasion, various messages were posted on social networks, such as "States must raise awareness through campaigns, educate and promote changes in social attitudes and behaviours" and "The economic and social recovery of the countries of the SICA region must place women at the heart of its actions as persons with full rights".

Message posted on social networks on 25 November



[https://twitter.com/Cenpromype\\_sica/status/1464003803573858308](https://twitter.com/Cenpromype_sica/status/1464003803573858308)

Profile picture frames for institutional staff and women entrepreneurs to join the campaign



Photo frame model



Executive Director of CENPROMYPE

Photos of women entrepreneurs from the region





Photos with messages to post on social networks



*CENPROMYPE Knowledge Management Coordinator*



*CENPROMYPE Business Development Services Coordinator*



*Coordinator of the Women's Entrepreneurship Programme*

Stickers for WhatsApp and Instagram against gender-based violence



<https://media.giphy.com/media/TaP4jFE03qzG43JUK5/giphy.gif>



<https://media.giphy.com/media/X4fRGsiCEF19Ydoz55/giphy.gif>



Participation in the SICA regional campaign led by the Technical Secretariat for Women



Regional Programme Team for the Promotion of Women's Entrepreneurship on the occasion of International Human Rights Day



## MAE/017 - SUPPORT TO THE PANZI HOSPITAL AND FOUNDATION

The MAE/017 project was born out of a meeting between Dr. Denis Mukwege and Grand Duchess Maria Teresa of Luxembourg in March 2019, during the conference “Stand Speak Rise Up!” This is the first time that the UN has paid tribute to survivors of wartime sexual violence.

This project is designed to support the model of care for victims of sexual violence in sensitive areas set up by Dr Mukwege, a doctor who has received numerous awards for his commitment against female genital mutilation, including the Nobel Peace Prize in 2018.

Thus, the project aims to respond to the extreme violence and widespread rape resulting from successive wars and ongoing instability affecting women and children in the province of South Kivu in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### Supporting and accompanying victims of sexual violence

In this region, where the security situation is particularly deteriorated, the support offered by the MAE/017 project covers, on the one hand, the Panzi general referral hospital, which specialises in several areas, including the treatment of survivors of sexual violence and safe deliveries, and, on the other hand, the Panzi foundation, which complements the work of the hospital by offering socio-economic reintegration as well as psychosocial and legal support to women. In this context, LuxDev’s main role is to provide advisory support and quality control.

Faced with various constraints in fulfilling its missions, the Panzi hospital does not currently have adequate equipment for the care of all its patients. Sanitation facilities are not only inadequate, but also deteriorated.

In this context, the objective of the project is to support the care of victims of sexual violence through:

- rehabilitation and equipping of some key facilities for victims of sexual violence;
- socio-economic reintegration of victims of sexual violence through housing support and carpentry training;
- improving access to the foundation’s legal services and supporting access to land for survivors of sexual violence and civil registration of children;
- capacity development for hospital managers and the Panzi Foundation.

The project’s overall intervention strategy focuses on the cross-cutting theme of gender equality and aims to contribute to the environment.

### The achievements of 2021

In 2021, the first year of the project, several actions have been carried out, including:

- the renovation of the building that will house the central sterilization unit;
- the arrival of sterilisation equipment from the hospital;
- the registration of 150 children using substitute judgements supported by the legal clinic.

The majority of the beneficiaries of these substitute judgements are children of beneficiaries of other Panzi Foundation projects, essentially child victims of gender-based sexual violence. The lawyers collect the parents’ identity documents and the children’s medical certificates for those who have them. They prepare applications before they are submitted to the courts.

The strength of the Panzi Foundation’s advocacy led to a reduction in the cost of these applications from the usual USD 360 to USD 60, and a sixfold increase in the Kavumu clinic’s objectives (25 judgements expected, 150 finally introduced).

The MAE/017 project is funded by the Luxembourg MFEA and implemented by LuxDev and the NGO *Aide internationale de la Croix-Rouge luxembourgeoise*, which works closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross on security management.

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**282**

applications were submitted to the Kavumu legal clinic.

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**150**

could be approved by the clinic.

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**50**

were brought to justice.



*Visit to 42 houses built with women including survivors of sexual violence, beneficiaries in Kavumu, South Kivu, September 2020*



## GUIDANCE ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN SECTOR PROGRAMMES IN LAOS



Following the recommendation made during the identification process of the fifth ICP between Laos and Luxembourg to strengthen, at local level, the integration of priority cross-cutting themes (environment and climate change, gender, human rights, digitisation, capacity development) into sectoral programmes (local development, health, vocational and technical training, governance and rule of law), LuxDev has for the first time developed a mainstreaming guidance document in order to guide the process of formulating the programmes.

A gender action group, composed of the gender expert from LuxDev headquarters (team leader), a field expert (project LAO/031), resource persons from UNFPA and the University of Luxembourg, as well as a representative of the MFEA and the Lao government (Lao Women's Union), was set up in order to elaborate, in an inclusive and participatory way, a guidance on the gender theme.

The main objective of this guidance is to facilitate gender mainstreaming in sector interventions. It is also an essential reference for the other partners of ICP V (NGOs, multilateral cooperation, others).

The gender guidance is a 15-page document that focuses on:

- the rationale for gender mainstreaming in the Lao context, in the midst of the COVID-19 health crisis;
- analysis and coherence of gender strategies and policies (national, regional, Luxembourgish, multilateral);
- practical guidance for gender mainstreaming during the formulation and implementation phases;
- technical, human and financial resources.

For each of the four intervention sectors (local development, health, vocational and technical training, governance and rule of law), the commitments of the ICP IV are examined in terms of how they take into account gender and rights dimensions, and additional reflections are provided on how these aspects can be strengthened. Resources are also included by sector to support the practical application of gender and rights mainstreaming in the target sectors.

In addition, gender toolkits, which focus on the programme formulation phase, are available. These are taken from LuxDev's forthcoming "Operational Manual on Gender Mainstreaming"<sup>1</sup>, whose objective is to support a transformation process, aiming at direct and indirect effects on gender relations at the level of the projects and programmes that are implemented by the Agency.

### The gender toolkits:

Toolkit: Gender analysis from a human rights perspective of a sector programme

Toolkit: Criteria for assessing the quality of gender analysis

Toolkit: Gender-sensitive logical framework

Toolkit: Gender indicators

Toolkit: Gender equality checklist

Toolkit: Practical needs and strategic interests

Toolkit: The division of labour according to gender roles

Toolkit: Resource access and control profile

<sup>1</sup> The first chapters of the handbook will deal with the methodological framework and instruments for gender mainstreaming in the project cycle. Then, a set of tools to implement gender mainstreaming in a harmonised way will be provided.

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE AGENCY

## BURKINA FASO

### THE CONTEXT

#### Assessment of the situation in the country

In July 2009, the government of Burkina Faso adopted the national gender policy as a reference and orientation framework for all actors involved in promoting gender equity and equality. The implementation of this policy was planned over a period of 10 years, with a closing date in 2019.

#### Efforts made so far



#### Health

- Free health care for children under five and pregnant women.
- Between 2010 and 2017, the number of state midwives more than tripled and the rate of assisted deliveries in health facilities increased from 73% to 84%.
- “Midwife” means “one who has knowledge of the woman”. The term is therefore also used for men in this profession.



#### Education

- Virtual disappearance of disparities between girls and boys in access to primary school.

The improvement of girls’ access to education has been made possible thanks to the efforts of the government and its technical and financial partners, including Luxembourg through the programmes BKF/022 - Education CAST - Support for the basic education sector development programme and BKF/025 - Support programme for the implementation of the education and training sector plan.

However, at high school and university level, the curve is still heavily skewed in favour of boys, particularly because of early marriage and school pregnancies.

#### Access to primary school

	2009	2021
Girls	28%	87%
Boys	46%	84%

#### Equal access and control of land

In 2017, the Social Institution and Gender Index study found that equitable access to land has made mixed progress since 2005.

Six out of 10 women have a plot of agricultural land, usually taken from family land as a right of use, with areas varying from 0.25 to 3 hectares for women and 2 to 10 hectares for men.

There has been a positive change in women’s access to and control over plots of land in irrigated areas and in developed lowlands.

### Did you know?

The French word for midwife is “Sage femme” which is an epicene word literally meaning “wise woman”. The “wise woman” is therefore the person who helps another woman to give birth. Indeed, “wise” comes from the classical Latin *sapere* which means “to know in”, while the word woman refers to the one giving birth.

In 1982, a European directive prohibiting sex discrimination obliged Member States to open the profession to men.

The French Academy, however, fiercely opposed to the feminisation of names, considers that “the current appellation would become laughable, as soon as it were extended to men” (Alain Peyrefitte, Academician) and therefore proposes the term “maieutician” instead. Once again, they were criticised for making the male title more prestigious than the female one, since it referred to Socratic maieutics, i.e. to give birth to ideas, whereas women helped to give birth to bodies. Maieutician was then also proposed to women.

Despite this, the attempt was a failure on all counts, both for women and men, the latter being very happy with the name “midwife”.



In 2018, 46% of the plots in the lowlands and 31% of the irrigated areas were owned by women.

#### Access to employment and income

- in 2012, women accounted for only 9% compared to 91% of male business owners in Burkina Faso;
- in 2018, the proportion of women's businesses was 20% compared to 80% for men's businesses (National Economic and Social Development Plan Report 2018).

#### Representation of women in decision-making positions

The national gender policy has contributed to improving the legislative and regulatory framework through the adoption of laws setting percentages of representation. Unfortunately, this is too rarely translated into concrete action.

In the framework of the BKF/024 - Project for the recovery of degraded land in pastoral areas, this provision is reflected in an indicator relating to the representation of women and the poor of at least 30% in the bodies and committees set up. In addition, income-generating activities are undertaken to empower women economically.

#### Promoting respect for women's rights and eliminating violence

There has been an improvement in the laws that are relatively favourable to equal rights for men and women. The legal and political framework has been strengthened by Law No. 061-2015/CNT of 6 September 2015 on the prevention, repression and reparation of violence against women and girls and on the care of victims.



## EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES AND GOOD PRACTICES IN PROGRAMMES

### BKF/026 - Support to the national education and technical and vocational training policy in Burkina Faso

Within the framework of the BKF/026 programme, gender expertise was mobilised in 2021 to facilitate the development of the implementation plan for gender mainstreaming in the budgetary programmes of the Ministry in charge of youth and vocational training.

The brief assessment carried out in this context made it possible to detect the weaknesses of the institutional system as well as the challenges to be met in order to increase its effectiveness and visibility.

The limited capacities of the members of the Permanent Gender Unit, the lack of resources and the poor mastery of gender tools do not allow for the effective systematic integration of gender in projects and programmes. In view of this situation, it was agreed to take into account the proposals made by the various targets to enable the actors to meet all the challenges at the institutional, technical (gender capacities) and communication levels for better internal and external visibility.

Gender mainstreaming requires a multi-partner approach. In this sense, active synergy is encouraged between programmes and with other actors active in gender mainstreaming. In addition, the Permanent Gender Unit of the Ministry of Youth, Entrepreneurship Promotion and Employment could also actively collaborate with other ministerial Permanent Gender Units to learn from their experiences in order to maximise the chances of success with the gender implementation plan.

The initiative to develop a gender implementation plan is welcome. It is a great opportunity to fill the gaps in gender mainstreaming, a gateway to boosting gender institutionalisation in all the ministry's actions. All actors must therefore make their contribution.

There are three essential prerequisites for an effective implementation plan. It means:

- have time and basic conditions such as a genuine political will to act, a favourable legislative and regulatory framework and a national strategic framework;
- have a national coordination and monitoring mechanism, which provides important advisory support to the institutions, and support this mechanism to be effective throughout its mission;
- ensure that gender entities are visible and well established and that they have a realistic and sufficient budget.

Despite the political changes that Burkina Faso is currently experiencing, gender mainstreaming is now effective in the 2022 action plans of the Ministry's various programmes.





## CABO VERDE

### THE CONTEXT

Cabo Verde is a signatory to regional and international conventions and protocols on human rights and gender, the provisions of which are automatically incorporated into national legislation in accordance with the Constitution.

The adult literacy rate is 85% for women and 93% for men, with a greater gender gap in rural areas where the literacy rate is only 74% for women and 87% for men. Among 15–24-year-olds, there is gender parity, even in rural areas, and the overall literacy rate is 98%.

However, the country remains strongly affected by gender inequality in the distribution of wealth, with a strong feminisation of poverty.

Women remain over-represented in the informal sectors of the economy:

- most domestic tasks are carried out by women;
- the education of children is mainly carried out by women;
- women's participation in decision-making remains low.

Cape Verdean society is still affected by traditional patriarchal stereotypes about the roles and responsibilities of women and men, especially about paternal responsibility, and is characterised by many single-parent households headed by women.

According to the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law 2020 report, which measures the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunities in 190 economies, Cabo Verde scored 86.3 points, placing it fourth among the countries analysed on the African continent, after Mauritius (91.9), South Africa (88.1) and Zimbabwe (86.9).

The archipelago obtains the maximum score (100) for five of the eight indicators: mobility, workplace, entrepreneurship, marriage and heritage. However, it is penalised for the variables: maternity (40), pay (75) and pensions (75).

More specifically, in the field of employment and employability in the country, there are substantial differences in the branches of employment for women and men, with visible segregation, and occupational choices, including in technical and vocational training, leading to the under-representation of women in the technological and scientific fields, traditionally considered as male. The sectors identified by the government as accelerators to full and productive employment and social protection are all heavily masculinised, requiring measures to ensure that women and men benefit from ongoing investments. Women's high inactivity rate and high levels of precarious labour market integration, particularly in the private sector, condition their access to income and contribute to the reproduction of the poverty cycle.

### SOME STATISTICS

**52.9%**

of the poor population and 53.6% of the very poor population are women.

**60.5%**

of poor households are represented by women, compared to 39.5% by men.



The time spent on childcare increases sharply with the number of children for women (+12 hours on average per week between those with 1 and 3 children), while for men it hardly varies.



Gender disparity in time spent on unpaid work, such as collecting firewood for self-consumption, in rural areas:

- collection and transport: 7.5% of women perform this task, compared to 2.2% of men;
- average weekly time spent on the task (for those who do it):
  - women: 16 hours per week (equivalent to at least 2 hours per day),
  - men: 9.5 hours per week.

CERMI



### Formation professionnelle et emploi

CERMI (*Centro de Energias Renováveis e Manutenção Industrial*) concentrates the vast majority of vocational education and training in the renewable energy sector.

From 2016 to 2019:

**8**

initial training courses were developed, with 25.6% of women trained.



The labour market integration rate after the programme is higher for men (72.3% compared to 64.6% for women).

**19**

continuing education courses were developed, with 9.4% of women trained.



Among those who engage in unpaid work, women spend on average 3.5 hours more per day than men.

**90%**

of women are engaged in unpaid work, compared to 73% of men.



The fields of employment of women and men continue to differ considerably: women are less present in the technological and scientific fields.

### EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES AND GOOD PRACTICES IN PROGRAMMES

Gender equality and its promotion in strategic sectors for the socio-economic progress of the country remain real challenges in Cabo Verde. Effective gender mainstreaming in the education, training and employment sector is therefore crucial.

The Development, Climate, Energy ICP (DCE ICP) signed between the governments of Cabo Verde and Luxembourg in July 2020 was conceived as a targeted support from Luxembourg to the socio-economic and environmental development policies and strategies of Cabo Verde for the period 2021-2025. This response is based on a joint analysis of the national and sectoral development context and challenges, taking into account the approaches and sectors of intervention of other technical and financial partners. Furthermore, it is firmly rooted in the principles of development effectiveness and policy coherence for development.

The DCE ICP pays particular attention to the following cross-cutting themes in all its interventions: human rights, gender in its multidimensional aspects, social inclusion (leave no one behind) and environmental sustainability.

During the formulation phase of the ICP in 2021, a team of highly qualified gender and social inclusion experts accompanied the theory of change workshops in order to facilitate the sectoral diagnostics and to concretely integrate gender into the theories of change and the action plan of the energy transition, water and sanitation, and employment and employability sectors.

Embedded in these four programmes CVE/088 - Employment and employability, CVE/389 - Water and sanitation, CVE/390 - Energy transition and CVE/401 - Governance and climate action, the inclusive and therefore multi-dimensional approach will place gender equality and equity and women's empowerment at the centre of the debate and take into account the needs of women in strategic decision-making and in the development of policies, strategies and institutional processes.

In order to achieve a profound and sustainable change in gender relations, this process will require that the cultural and social interests, perceptions and experiences as well as the learned, rather than innate, nature of the roles and tasks played by women and men in their economic, social and political activities are consciously taken into account throughout the planning, budgeting, programming and evaluation cycle of projects and programmes.

### CVE/401 - Governance and climate action support programme

The CVE/401 programme aims to strengthen governance and climate action in Cabo Verde. The aim is to contribute to the realisation of a paradigm shift, combining the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions with socio-ecological resilience and the physical resistance of citizens, ecosystems and assets to climate change.

Climate-vulnerable groups are groups and communities that are adversely affected by climate-related hazards and have limited capacity and income to recover from these disasters.

Climate change increases already existing gender-related socio-economic and geophysical inequalities and vulnerabilities, while adaptive capacities and coping mechanisms are not equally distributed. In the Cape Verdean context, in particular, socio-cultural habits are responsible for gender inequalities in several areas, resulting in persistent disparities in income, employment opportunities and access to essential services.

The Climate action programme will support the national counterpart in implementing gender-specific and concrete measures to empower women on climate issues in order to reduce their vulnerability. Actions aimed at strengthening agro-entrepreneurship, investing in agricultural research and model farming, and increasing women's employment in agriculture will be promoted. The talents and contributions of women and men will be harnessed, targets will be set for women's participation in activities, and priority will be given to women's equality, access to information, economic resources and environmental education.

## MALI

### THE CONTEXT

The current security crisis in the centre of the country has more serious consequences for women, particularly in rural areas.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were significantly greater for urban women. Most of them are active in the informal economy, in occupations that are more sensitive to restrictions (small-scale trade, catering, personal services, etc.) and cannot access any support measures for the private sector, so they have been much more severely affected (source: interview with the Association for Women's leadership and sustainable development on act05.com).

Despite the insufficient consideration of gender in Malian society, a new generation of women is emerging. With greater access to education, especially in urban areas, and the ability to take advantage of the opportunities offered by digital technology, many young women are becoming involved, creating businesses and start-ups in the commercial and social economy. They do this by mobilising and empowering other women. This societal evolution is one of the opportunities that Mali should seize, together with its partners, in order to meet the current and future challenges.

### EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES AND GOOD PRACTICES IN PROGRAMMES

#### MLI/021 - Rural development and food security

The MLI/021 programme measures the rate of developed land (new developments) allocated to women members of cooperative societies, associations or producer groups supported by the programme, mainly for rice production.

Thus, as part of the development of the 372-hectare San Ouest plain, plots were allocated in August 2021 to 759 rice producers, including 643 men and 116 women. These women represent 16% of the members to whom plots were allocated, as opposed to the 15% recommended by the agricultural orientation law for hydro-agricultural developments.

Furthermore, all the links in the rice value chain are run by young people, either in an organised manner (economic interest groups, associations) or individually (agricultural entrepreneurship) in connection with their economic integration. To ensure the promotion of young people and women in the rice sector, the *Office du Moyen Bani* (OMB) has provided the Cooperative of Rice Growers of the San Ouest plain with a gender and income-generating activities officer.

Finally, the promoter of the company *Céréales de TATAM* received significant support through a delegation of funds and implementation agreement for an amount of EUR 416,094, 75% of which is covered by LuxDev and 25% by the company, to increase its production and marketing capacities through the acquisition of a modern fonio cooking line. This chain will increase the quantity and quality of processed fonio. The installation of the equipment is now complete but the start-up is still in preparation. Continuous monitoring and support are provided by the programme.

### MLI/022 - Technical and vocational training

As part of its implementation, the MLI/022 programme supported the certification of 970 apprentices in 2021, 27% of whom were girls, in trades in the crafts sector (food processing, mechanics, carpentry, dyeing, etc.). The programme also supported the validation of the skills of 42 women processors of agricultural products, who are mentors to female apprentices, resulting in a professional qualification.

Similarly, the financing of microenterprises continued with the granting of 274 new loans to first-time entrepreneurs, 30% of whom were women.

### MLI/804 - ADEL - Support for local economic development and conflict prevention in the Gao and Timbuktu regions

#### Gender mainstreaming in the programme

The deterioration of the security situation in northern Mali has greatly impacted on women and gender inequalities.

The problems faced by women are: rape and physical assault, murder, theft, early marriage of girls and loss of rights to land and other resources when widowed.

Due to violence and insecurity, women's mobility has also decreased. They can no longer access public places or travel to weekly markets, which affects their income and therefore their living conditions.

ADEL carries out cross-cutting actions in all the planned outcomes and in particular in four areas:

#### Support for economic projects and capacity development for women

The consolidation plans of 60 associations/cooperatives were implemented in 2020 and completed in 2021.

In 2021, 47 new producer organisations (associations, cooperatives and unions of cooperatives) were identified and signed 47 agreements to support their socio-economic and economic projects and strengthen their capacities. The project has therefore developed capacity development plans for the 47 new producer organisations and started their implementation in the second half of 2021. A total of 2,027 people, including 580 women and 1,447 men, took part in technical training provided by the government's technical services, as well as in training on the management of organisations and activities provided by agents of partner NGOs and decentralised government services. The aim is for these associations and cooperatives to contribute to local economic development.

#### Socio-economic empowerment of young men and women through training and professional inclusion

Of the 4,028 young people supported by the youth Vocational guidance and integration scheme (DOIP), 1,284 (730 men and 554 women) received kits to start professional activities through self-employment and 1,592 (774 women and 818 men) were trained in 19 identified promising trades. In total, 129 training sessions on 19 promising trades were provided through 105 training operators (vocational training centres and private companies) for the benefit of these 1,592 young people. These young people continue to be accompanied by the mentors and the DOIP to ensure effective and sustainable work.

As part of the support for self-employment, the DOIP has supported the development of 327 simple business plans for young people, including 144 women and 183 men, individually or collectively depending on the activities set up.

#### Improving women's access to basic social services and their involvement in their management

The programme supported the training of 131 basic social services management committees, including 66 mixed committees (men and women), with a view to contributing to the monitoring and proper functioning of basic social services.

#### Strengthening women's skills and participation in community management and in conflict prevention and management

The programme supported the capacity development of 225 people in conflict prevention and management, including 88 women (39.1%) and 137 men (60.9%). Similarly, awareness-raising among nomadic and Arab women in the circles of Timbuktu and Gourma-Rharous was supported so that they could participate in vocational training and integration activities, which led to 155 women registering in the two DOIP offices concerned.



Salka and Lalla Aïcha, two young women who, thanks to the support they have received, intend to succeed in their new activities and can now look forward to a brighter future.

In November 2021, 210 nomadic women benefited from an orientation session with a guidance counsellor in one of the offices of the youth DOIP, in order to reflect on an interesting and realistic career plan. Some of them started a technical training (95), while 50 of them directly started a professional activity. This is the case of Fatty Walatt Alwafi (Salka) and Lalla Aïcha, who started their business in food processing after their training. Currently, in order to support the start of their activities, they are still surrounded by a mentor and their trainer. This allows them to develop their entrepreneurial skills, while strengthening their technical skills.

Fatty Walatt Alwafi (Salka), 30, a former housewife, has started marketing tamarind and ginger juice. She is now able to contribute to the household expenses, thus relieving her husband a little. Her ambitions go much further, however, as she plans to expand her activities and buy a kiosk when she has saved enough money.

Lalla Aïcha, 22, had never dreamed of becoming a food processor. Her discussions with the facilitator in charge of follow-up and outreach coaching, coupled with those she had with the guidance counsellor, led her to realise that this was not only an interesting activity, but that it was also economically viable and would enable her to take charge of her life. Having just been trained and set up on her own, her first income encouraged her to consider recruiting a few women to help her sell her products in front of schools and at the market.



*Fatty Walatt Alwafi (Salka), one of the two young beneficiaries, agri-food processor in Timbuktu*

## MLI/026 - Support to agropastoral value chains in Sikasso - Phase II

The second phase of the programme to support agro-pastoral sectors started in 2021. Much of this year has been devoted to setting up the operational arrangements for the programme. Gender mainstreaming cuts across all interventions.

### Some examples of actions taken

Two hundred and forty-three workers in the local milk and potato sectors, members of FERLAIT, the *Fédération régionale des unions de sociétés coopératives des producteurs de lait de Sikasso* (Regional Federation of Cooperative Societies of Milk Producers of Sikasso) and the *Fédération régionale des producteurs de pomme de terre de Sikasso* (Regional Federation of Potato Producers of Sikasso), 17% of whom are women (42), benefited from a training plan covering four themes: farmer agro-ecology, composting, artificial insemination and development of simplified business plans.

The study on the place of women in the potato and local milk sectors with a view to drawing up a strategic plan for the economic integration of women in the sectors is being piloted by the *Centre régional de concertation des ruraux* (Regional centre for rural consultation). The report is currently being finalised.

In addition, awareness-raising sessions for community leaders (with 130 participants reached, including 29 women), hydro-agricultural development management committees and land commissions (with 156 members reached, including 12 women) were undertaken to grant 15% of the developed land to women, in accordance with the regulations in force.

## NIGER

### THE CONTEXT

Niger is one of the countries with the highest gender disparity in the world according to official statistics (UNDP). Girls and women in this country, whose population is predominantly rural, still have little access to education, birth control and household decision-making. The rate of girl marriage and early pregnancy remains a concern.

Faced with this situation, Niger has improved its political and strategic frameworks on gender over the last five years, in particular with the revision of its national gender policy, which aims, by 2027, to build, with all stakeholders, a society without discrimination, where men and women, girls and boys have the same opportunities to participate in its development and to enjoy the benefits of its growth.

In the same vein, the government, with the support of UNICEF and the Luxembourg Cooperation, has developed the national strategy for the education and training of girls and women in order to accelerate the enrolment of girls in school.

#### Gender inequality in Niger in figures



The gross enrolment rate of school-age children in primary school is 87.6% for boys and 81.6% for girls (RESEN, 2018).



At primary level, the gross school enrolment rate is 72.21% for boys and 64.37% for girls (Statistical yearbook Ministry of National Education, 2020-2021).



At secondary level, less than 2 out of 10 girls make it past the third grade (age 16).



Niger has a Gender Inequality Index of 0.642, which places it 154th out of 162 countries in the 2019 index. In Niger, 17% of parliamentary seats are held by women. 4.7% of adult women have achieved secondary education, compared to 9% of men. Out of every 100,000 live births, 509 women die from pregnancy-related causes, and the adolescent fertility rate is 186.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19. The labour force participation rate for women is 60.6%, compared to 83.7% for men (Human Development Report, 2020).



One in three girls is married before age 15, three in four before age 18 (UNICEF, 2019).

### EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES AND GOOD PRACTICES IN PROGRAMMES

The Luxembourg Cooperation through LuxDev supports Niger in improving its statistics at two levels, depending on the nature of the intervention:

- in capacity development of national implementing partners (particularly at the level of the gender units of the ministries) to promote gender mainstreaming and ensure, on the one hand, that gender issues are better integrated into the implementation of activities and, on the other hand, that the effects and impacts of the implementation of sectoral policies include the various contributions that benefit women and girls;
- in the implementation of the activities themselves, with a focus on gender-sensitive approaches to reduce inequities in access to basic services for women and girls.

The programme NIG/025 - Support programme for sustainable development in the Dosso region - Phase II includes a target of an equitable approach of 50% women and 50% men in access to training and credit for young people. This objective was achieved and even exceeded. By December 2021, 1,264 young farmers had been trained, 65% of whom were women.

In the framework of the agricultural credit, 44% of the projects financed in 2021 were carried out by women and 51% of the people reached by the credit since the start of the programme are women. This success is due in particular to the awareness campaigns planned by the programme and implemented by the agents of the *Chambre régionale d'agriculture de la région de Dosso* (Regional Chamber of Agriculture of the Dosso region).

At the strategic level, the NIG/023 - Support to the operationalisation of the education and training sector programme, UNICEF and the Ministries of Education and Training have joined efforts to develop the Accelerated National Strategy for the Education and Training of Girls and Women. Thanks to this strategy, the country now has a comprehensive approach to the situation of women in education: all ages, all statuses, all forms of education are now addressed in a comprehensive policy.



## SENEGAL

### THE CONTEXT

Senegal has made many efforts in favour of gender equality in recent decades. In particular, the country has a National strategy for gender equity and equality, which was formulated with the support of Luxembourg Cooperation. This strategy has been the fourth frame of reference for gender equity and equality policy since 1982, but it is the first plan that presents a long-term vision, from 2016 to 2026. In addition, gender is integrated into the Emerging Senegal Plan through the Priority Action Plan (2019-2023) for an inclusive, equitable or equal participation of actors in the development process.

In terms of education, Senegal is one of the only countries in West Africa with a higher school enrolment rate for girls than for boys. However, completion rates are significantly lower for girls because, among other things, the rate of early marriage remains high. Indeed, according to the latest World Bank and UNICEF statistics on this subject from 2016, 31.4% of girls are married under the age of 18 and 9% under the age of 15. This is one of the factors explaining why the country's gender inequality index remains high, with a value of 0.684, ranking Senegal 99th out of 153 countries in the 2020 index.

### EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES AND GOOD PRACTICES IN PROGRAMMES

#### Gender and vocational training

Senegal has made major progress in expanding women's access to primary and secondary education in recent years. In the public vocational training system in the northern and central zones of Senegal, which constitute the operational focus of the SEN/032 - Vocational and technical training and employability, girls outnumber boys. This is due to the legacy of training centres dedicated to family and social economics. However, female learners are concentrated in a few fields such as cooking, sewing and hairdressing.

Therefore, the SEN/032 programme supports better access for girls and women to higher value-added technical fields, which are usually attended by men. In the SEN/032 implementation programme, a diagnosis was carried out in several departments, resulting in communication plans that specifically support girls' access to industrial occupations in vocational training centres.

At the level of the SEN/801 programme - Developing employment in Senegal: Strengthening employability and business competitiveness in departure areas, the gender distribution in the training courses and the support offered were analysed through specific indicators. In terms of contributing to the fight against the root causes of irregular migration, it should be noted that almost 90% of Senegalese illegal migrants are men. The project thus has a specific gender marker whose priority target is young men, aged 15 to 35, from rural and peri-urban areas with low literacy skills. The programme therefore focuses mainly on the training/integration needs of this category of population, since vocational training is an essential means of combating exclusion, school drop-out and emigration of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. In the same vein, girls' access to training courses usually taken by boys, such as plumbing, electricity and agricultural machinery, was supported.

#### Gender equity in health and social protection

As mentioned above, the number of early marriages in Senegal remains high. Only 27% of women aged 15-49 use a modern contraceptive method (World Bank, 2021). The number of children per woman varies greatly, with a country average of 4.6 children per woman, and a rate of 5.6 children per woman in rural areas compared to 3.8 in urban areas. In addition, some regions of Senegal have particularly high maternal mortality rates as well as total fertility rates. The regions of Kaffrine and Matam, for example, are characterised by early fertility with rates, among 15-19-year-old girls, of 149 ‰ and 132 ‰ respectively.

Given the negative impact of early fertility on the health of mothers and children, these regions are given special attention in the SEN/031 - Health and social protection programme. Thus, maternal and child health, as well as obstetric emergencies and cervical cancer control for women and girls, are important pillars of the programme's work. As a result, significant communication activities on cervical cancer have been carried out since the beginning of the programme with three organisations specialising in community health communication and reproductive health.



The second part of the programme places particular emphasis on strengthening the care of isolated girls and promoting equity of access to social protection. In this context, awareness-raising activities are carried out within village women's groups on the interest of combining micro-insurance and microfinance to strengthen the adhesion of women and the population in general to mutual health insurance. Finally, women's participation in decision-making is being strengthened, in particular by promoting their greater involvement in the management of health development committees.





## KOSOVO

### THE CONTEXT

The principle of gender equality is regulated by the Kosovo Constitution<sup>2</sup> and other applicable laws.

Although Kosovo is not a signatory to the main international human rights agreements, the Kosovo Constitution stipulates that all international human rights instruments are directly applicable<sup>3</sup>.

Kosovo adopted its first law on gender equality in 2004. Equal treatment of all citizens of Kosovo was then further promoted through the adoption of the human rights laws (that is, the anti-discrimination, mediation and gender equality laws), which entered into force in July 2015.

Institutional mechanisms have been put in place to lead, support and/or monitor the implementation of improved gender equality. Within the Assembly, a committee has been formed to deal with gender equality, as has the Mediation Institute, which is responsible for dealing with complaints related to gender discrimination. In addition, a Gender Equality Agency has been established within the Prime Minister's office.

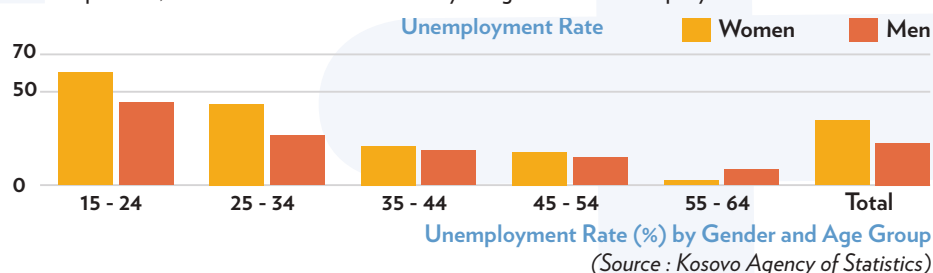
In May 2020, the government approved the programme for gender equality in Kosovo 2020-2024 and its Action Plan for 2020-2022. The global strategic objective of the programme is to ensure gender equality as a central focus of transformation processes in all structures, institutions, policies, procedures, practices and programmes of government, agencies, civil society, the private sector and the donor community.

Gender equality is considered a priority in the programme of the government of the Republic of Kosovo 2021-2025. The programme provides for the revision of the legal framework for protection against domestic and gender-based violence and capacity development of institutional mechanisms to deal with cases of domestic violence. In addition, it provides for the economic empowerment of women in society and the economy through financial support, and affirmative action measures such as property registration. In 2021, a national strategy for protection against domestic violence and violence against women was drafted and approved by the government in early 2022.

In Kosovo, patriarchal gender models are predominant. Due to stereotypes and prejudices, men and women are not only perceived as biologically different, but society also expects women and men to have different social roles in various aspects of daily life.

Women remain under-represented:

- as elected women in municipal assemblies (35%) and in parliament (32%);
- as civil servants in high-level decision-making positions at municipal (20%) and national (27%) levels;
- despite improvements, women still own far fewer assets (17% of assets) than men;
- gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, remains widespread, while the institutional response is weak;
- officially, only 13.9% of women are employed, compared to 46.2% of men;
- in 2019, the unemployment rate for women was 34.4%, but 60.3% for young women (15-24 years). In comparison, 22.6% of men and 45.1% of young men are unemployed.



<sup>2</sup> Article 101 [Civil service] The composition of the civil service shall reflect the diversity of the population of Kosovo and take into account internationally recognised principles of gender equality.

<sup>3</sup> Equal Rights for All Coalition (ERAC), "Human Rights Strategy for Kosovo 2016-2022: A Way Forward".

## EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES AND GOOD PRACTICES IN PROGRAMMES

### KSV/017 - Health sector support programme in Kosovo - Phase II

The KSV/017 project does not specifically target gender issues. However, it should be noted that in recent years, women's participation in the main project activities has been significant. Of the trainees admitted to the Kosovo Family Medicine Residency Programme (Class of 2021-2023), 56% are women. The two partner hospitals appointed various working groups to support the project's activities, and women made up about 35% of the participants.

### KSV/019 - Technical assistance in the context of European integration of Kosovo

A Gender Equality Working Group, led by the former Ministry of European Integration, aims to make recommendations on how gender equality aspects could be integrated into the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project, as well as on specific measures to encourage women's participation in the activities supported.

Similarly, training for gender equality officers and members of relevant government committees, as well as the establishment of horizontal priorities for public administration reform were planned. The latter allows, for example, to get acquainted with good practices of Member States that plan and implement gender equality and gender mainstreaming policies.

In 2019, a study visit was organised to the European Court of Human Rights. The participants became familiar with the work of the European Court of Human Rights, witnessing the handling of cases, the procedures followed and the decisions taken. The practical knowledge gained will guide the planned reforms in the justice sector. Following the functional review of the justice sector, Kosovo aims to develop a strategy in this area. The practices resulting from this visit will be used to guide its strategy and action plan.

In 2020, the following two technical assistance activities were implemented:

- the drafting of a manual for the establishment of a national human rights monitoring system;
- the drafting of an operational manual for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations.

During 2021, the following operations were in preparation:

- specific training for prosecution and judicial officials involved in drafting reports and policy documents;
- technical assistance to the Office of Good Governance on the operationalisation of the manual on the human rights monitoring system, as proposed by the expert contracted by the Human Capacity Development Facility in the first round of operations;
- training in human rights policy development and monitoring for the Office of Good Governance, human rights officers and anti-discrimination officers in the relevant institutions;
- training/workshop by the German Institute for Human Rights;
- training to build the capacity of the Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo staff in advanced human rights education and promotion tools and methods;
- workshop with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, with the aim of exchanging knowledge and expertise on human rights education and promotion.

### KSV/020 - Support to Vocational Education and Training (VET) reform in Kosovo

Over the past decade, gender parity in education has improved in Kosovo, with almost equal attendance by young men and women. Nevertheless, young women continue to be under-represented in most technical profiles. In addition, some basic vocational training profiles are still not well attended by young women and men, despite their relevance to labour market demand. These gaps in the education system are seen as one of the main reasons for occupational segregation.

For this reason, the KSV/020 project and the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) have set up a merit-based scholarship programme for students enrolling in vocational education and training schools. This initiative came about after the entry into force of the administrative instruction on the creation of an incentive structure to support the education of students in deficit profiles and women in technical profiles in vocational education and training institutions.

The objective of this administrative instruction, developed by MESTI with the support of the KSV/020 project, is to encourage students and young women to enrol in vocational education and training institutions in deficit and technical fields respectively.

The partnership with MESTI was consolidated in November 2020 and, according to the decision, MESTI will support the provision of scholarships in the agricultural sector, while the KSV/020 project will support the provision of scholarships for technical profiles.

MESTI has provided scholarships in the agricultural sector focusing on the profiles mentioned below:

- agro-industry;
- horticulture;
- veterinarian;
- plant protection;
- food processing and similar profiles;
- food technology.

In addition, the KSV/020 project provided scholarships for three technical profiles:

- mechatronics;
- computer system technician;
- IT business support technician.

The amount of a scholarship for one year is EUR 500, that is, EUR 50 per month per student, excluding the months of July and August. Young women who receive a scholarship receive it for the full three-year training programme. An evaluation committee was formed to assess applications, and a monitoring mechanism was developed by the project to analyse the situation in case of drop-out, poor attendance or failure to complete a school year.

On the project side, 24 students received the scholarship for the 2020/2021 academic year. On the MESTI side, 20 students received scholarships in the agricultural sector for the same academic year.

Benefiting from the lessons learned in planning and awarding 44 scholarships in 2020, the project continued to support MESTI by continuing the scholarship system but aiming to encourage not only the enrolment of young women in technical profiles, but also enrolment in deficit profiles. Thus, for the academic year 2021/2022, the project has provided 66 scholarships: 36 for young women in technical profiles and 30 for students in deficit profiles.

The project expects that in the short term these scholarships will encourage more young women to apply for technical profiles and men and women to apply for profiles that currently face low student enrolment rates. In the long term, young people in Kosovo should be aware of the importance, from a professional point of view, of fitting into the above profiles.

### KSV/801 - European Union support to Vocational Education and Training (VET), Professional Requalification and Occupation (ESVET PRO)

Gender equality is taken into account in all three project outcomes as a criterion for the planning and implementation of activities and the development of tools. Although the project does not have a specific objective or indicator related to gender imbalance, significant actions have been planned, including specific tools and practices for the implementation of quantitative and qualitative technical assistance and gender-sensitive research. For example, the establishment of women-only discussion groups in VET. In addition, the data monitored is disaggregated by sex and each activity is geared towards preventing gender imbalance or promoting gender equality where possible and with the means available. Career guidance and recognition of prior learning activities will promote the enrolment of women in technical profiles that are usually stereotyped (for men only).



## LAOS

### THE CONTEXT

Although Laos has made considerable progress in gender equality in recent years, including through increased access of women to productive and financial resources, domestic violence against women and the legal framework for civil rights and freedom of movement remain a challenge.

Due to the limited reach of the formal justice system, including the small number of legal professionals in the country and the language barrier (for example, rural women have limited Lao language skills and low literacy), most citizens rely on customary law and village justice.

Yet customary law often excludes women from conflict resolution processes. In some ethnic groups, for example, men are asked to present cases of conflict on behalf of women, and women's testimonies often carry less weight.

School drop-out, early marriage, teenage pregnancy, maternal mortality, child labour, gender-based violence and informal work are ongoing challenges facing women in Laos.

Women and girls lack access to education, which limits their livelihoods and economic development opportunities.

With access to care still hampered by high costs, the majority of women from rural ethnic groups give birth at home, usually without skilled assistance, resulting in a high maternal mortality rate.

Laos is also one of the countries in the region with the highest rate of early marriage and rural teenage births (83/1000).

#### Efforts made so far

- Laos established the National Commission for the Advancement of Women, Mothers and Children, a national institution to promote gender equality and the advancement of women.
- The Gender Equality Act, No. 029/POL, was adopted on 9 January 2020.
- The second National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and Children (2021-2025) and the fourth National Action Plan on Gender Equality (2021-2025) were adopted.
- Laos' score on the Global Gender Gap Index has risen from 0.713 in 2015 to 0.731 in 2020, moving from 52nd to 43rd place and now occupying the second position among ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries.
- the Lao government aims to have at least 20% of leadership positions and 30% of positions in the National Assembly and Provincial People's Assemblies held by women by 2025.
- The coverage and quality of maternal and reproductive health and nutrition is improved, with particular attention to remote areas.

### EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES AND GOOD PRACTICES IN PROGRAMMES

#### LAO/027 - Lao-Luxembourg Health Sector Support Programme - Phase II

In order to ensure access to quality health care services for all, the LAO/027 programme focuses on improving skilled attendance at delivery, promoting the quality and institutionalisation of childbirth, and effective health promotion interventions to improve maternal and child health outcomes.

The programme supports the Ministry of Health in addressing the lack of access to health care for economic reasons by expanding free delivery and curative care for children under five, especially for people in remote and rural areas. Efforts are also being made to increase the use of essential maternal and child health services, including antenatal care during pregnancy.

In addition, the project continues to support short-term clinical training and long-term scholarships to build the capacity of health workers in the three provinces targeted by the programme. For example, in 2021, 76% of the scholarships were awarded to female health professionals and efforts were made to ensure that women, especially young women from ethnic minority groups, have priority access to the training provided by the project.



### LAO/029 - Skills for tourism – Human resources development in the tourism and hospitality sector

Women are a key beneficiary group of the project, which aims, for example, at a 60% participation of women in tourism and hospitality skills development training and technical and vocational education and training programmes. By the end of 2021, the project had provided training opportunities to more than 8,500 women, or 73% of all participants supported, and 71% of participants in teacher training initiatives were women.

In addition, in 2021, the LAO/029 project developed a supervisory training programme for female employees in the tourism and hospitality sector. The programme aims to develop the skills of aspiring women managers and those who have recently become managers.

The programme also ensures a gender balance in the project implementation team, which currently consists of 53% women and 47% men.



### LAO/030 - Local Development Programme for Bokeo, Bolikhamxay, Khammouane and Vientiane Province

The programme provides women with an equal opportunity to participate in village development planning processes and encourages their participation in decision-making. In particular, the project ensures that women's views are taken into account in the selection and prioritisation of activities.

Village development and credit committees should also include women. At the community level, most of the training was conducted in the villages to enable women's participation. Women were also mobilised in the water user groups and school committees supported by the programme.



### LAO/031 – Support programme for legal teaching and training and to the promotion of the Rule of Law concept in Laos

The programme continues to support legal education through initiatives such as establishing selection criteria for teacher training and scholarships, ensuring gender equality for all activities and targeting women in access to justice campaigns.

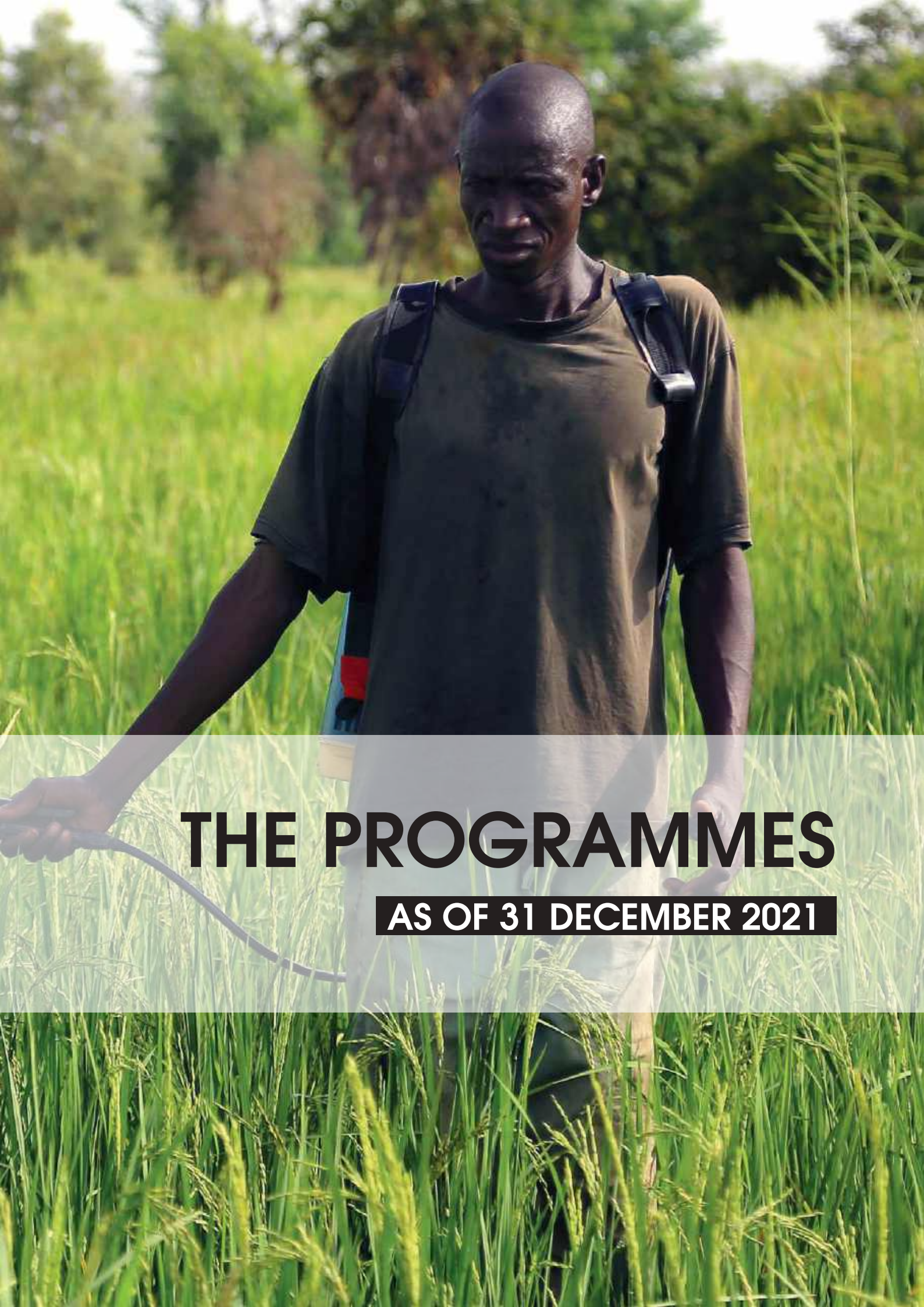
The project continues to identify and create support structures for the government, including training for law students and communities and legal awareness campaigns to promote the advancement of women and to inform citizens of their rights before the law. One example is the lectures given by the Institute for Legal Support and Technical Assistance (ILSTA) on human trafficking.

In addition, the establishment of new district legal aid centres, initiated in 2021 and extending to 2022, aims to provide access to justice for vulnerable groups. In 2022, the qualitative strengthening of legal aid centres and village mediation mechanisms will focus on gender issues, and specific capacity development and networking activities are planned for academic institutions.









# **THE PROGRAMMES**

**AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021**

# AREAS OF INTERVENTION





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# GENERAL INFORMATION

## Sectors



Local development

Local development  
sub-sectors



Agriculture and food security



Decentralisation and local governance



Water and sanitation



Natural resource management



Microfinance and  
financial sector



Health



Various



Education - vocational  
training and integration



Renewable energy

## Cross-cutting themes



Environment and climate change



Gender



Governance and capacity development





# BURKINA FASO



**6** ▶ **1** PROJECTS IN FORMULATION  
▶ **42** STAFF IN BURKINA FASO

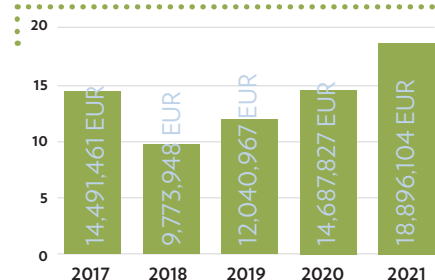
PROJECTS IN EXECUTION

**14.57%**

OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE AGENCY'S DISBURSEMENTS

**18.89 M EUR** IMPLEMENTED IN 2021

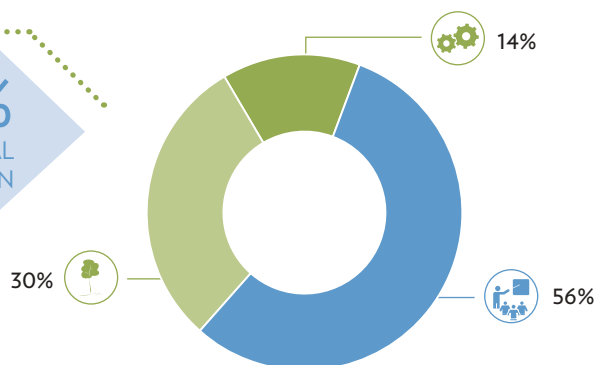
Disbursements



Disbursements by sector



**56%**  
EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND INTEGRATION





The project intervenes via technological, institutional and organisational development levers. This approach allows:

- independent access to the global internet and to open up the country;
- to support the creation and sustainability of the National Agency for the Promotion of Information and Communication Technologies (ANPTIC).

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**CONTRIBUTING, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY (SN@DEN) 2018-2027, TO THE PROMOTION OF GOOD POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE BY IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the availability, efficiency and accessibility of electronic communication services to the public administration.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- capacity development of the National Agency for the Promotion of Information and Communication Technologies;
- setting up a reinforced satellite infrastructure.

 Budget

EUR 22,300,000

Project duration

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Support to the Geographic Information System of ANPTIC (February 2021).



Discontinuation of the O3B satellite bandwidth in the National Administration Computer Network (RESINA), which is now fed by fibre and private operators (March 2021).



Improved supervision of solar fields (May 2021).



Appointment of a new Director at ANPTIC (March 2021), Ms Aminata Zerba/Sabane, who took up her position as DG ANPTIC on 1st April.



Capacity development of ANPTIC staff through training on solar fields and RADWIN networks (June 2021).



Final acceptance of the modernisation of all local networks at the beneficiary sites (July 2021).



Commissioning of beneficiary sites by ANPTIC.

20

Connection of 20 masts to fibre optics in the second half of 2021.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# BKF/023

## SUPPORT TO THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOREST RESOURCES

This programme continues to provide support for the sustainable management of wood and non-wood forest resources, aligned with the national programme and supporting deconcentration in three regions (East, Centre-West and Hauts-Bassins).

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES BY ENSURING A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT FOR THE POPULATION IN A DYNAMIC OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources;
- improving environmental and sustainable development governance;
- ensuring Burkina Faso's transition to a green and inclusive economy;
- improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and the Environment (MTEE).

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- optimising forest-based industries;
- improving protection of forest resources;
- optimising reforestation and afforestation;
- supporting actors in taking into account environmental and sustainable development issues;
- diversifying food resources and income sources;
- strengthening the legal framework for the promotion of the green economy;
- optimising human and financial resource management;
- strengthening the operational framework;
- strengthening the monitoring, assessment and steering systems.



 Budget

EUR 17,000,000

Project duration

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
------	------	------	------	------

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**35**

Finalisation of Forest Management Plans for 470,121 ha in 35 forests, including 16 new ones (94,701 ha).

**6**

Registration of six classified forests in the Hauts-Bassins region, after a long wait for clarification of the methodology.

**48**

Redeployment of the Environmental Investment Fund to support:

- 11 FMS, including 7 in the Centre-West and 4 in the Hauts-Bassins;
- 48 micro-projects, including 22 community and individual wood energy plantations, 15 non-timber forest product (NTFP) production and 11 NTFP processing.

**100**

Publication and dissemination of 100 forest management work site (FMS) monitoring guides and field data sheets to FMS technical directors and central and regional forestry departments.

**642**

Support to 58 communes (60%) in the intervention zone in the revision of their communal development plan with 642 local actors trained, including 160 trainers.



Presentation of the study on environmental taxation to the government in October 2021.

**152,000**

Strong reforestation dynamics with 152,000 seedlings planted, including 87,000 seedlings by microprojects.

**432**

Capacity development of 432 NTFP professional organisations (organisation, processing and standards).



Completion of two studies: one concerning the establishment of a statistical system for NTFP products and the other, the revision of the price of sustainable wood.



Consideration and follow-up of the recommendations of the joint mid-term review after its restitution in February 2021.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# BKF/024

## PROJECT FOR LAND RECLAMATION EFFORTS TOWARDS PASTORAL USAGE AND IN CONSERVATION AREAS

This support aims to reduce the vulnerability of livestock actors to climatic shocks, reductions and fragmentation of grazing areas through the implementation of natural resource restoration activities.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**STRENGTHENING THE CONTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK TO  
THE GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, TO FOOD AND  
NUTRITIONAL SECURITY AND TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF PEOPLE'S  
LIVING CONDITIONS**



### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Creating a safe and supportive environment for sustainable production.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- identification, negotiation and delimitation of pastoral areas to be restored;
- consolidation and implementation of land charters in line with communal development plans;
- negotiation and securing of rest areas and transhumance corridors;
- strengthening the capacity of public and private actors to meet the growing demand for secure pastoral areas;
- restoring degraded land in negotiated and demarcated pastoral areas;
- recovery of recovered sites through the sale of carbon credits;
- promotion of actions to enhance the value of the restored pastoral area;
- creation of pastoral water points in connection with the regional mobility of herds.



 Budget

EUR 6,500,000

Project duration

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**1,500,000**

Extension of the project until the end of 2022 (10 months) with an additional budget of EUR 1.5 million.



Creation of a new plan vivo project (carbon credit) and support/accompaniment of the two existing plan vivo projects.



Capacity development of implementing partners on technical and operational issues.

**1,608 ha**

Restoration (ploughing and seeding) of 3,250 ha of degraded land for pastoral use (bringing the total area to 9,777 ha out of 11,000 ha targeted) with monitoring of biomass evolution with the Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research.

**4**

Continued implementation of income-generating activities and support to professional organisations and their umbrella organisations for the development of restored areas in collaboration with four national and two international NGOs.

**30**

Securing 30 kilometres of access and transhumance tracks with beacons made from plastic waste and training and/or retraining of 27 management committees.



Preliminary studies and location of three new pastoral boreholes with solar drainage.

**7,000**

Sequestration of approximately 7,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2021 and issuance of 1,055 or carbon credits (REACH-Italia).

\* Non-exhaustive list



# BKF/025

## SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTOR PLAN

This support is a contribution to the implementation of the annual action plans of the Ministry of National Education based on the policies and strategic orientations of the Education and Training Sector Plan.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## MAKING SURE TO HAVE COMPETENT HUMAN RESOURCES AT THE SERVICE OF THE ECONOMY

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Increasing the supply and improve the quality of education, higher education and training in line with the needs of the economy.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- increasing provision at all levels and reducing disparities;
- improving the quality of learning and academic achievement;
- strengthening governance of the education and training sector.



 Budget

EUR 26,200,000

Project duration

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Gender parity achieved in primary education.

**3 405**

Closure of 3,405 schools with 525,299 students, 249,173 girls and 276,126 boys, and 15,441 teachers, 4,878 women and 10,563 men.



Holding of national education conferences on 18 and 20 November 2021 to overhaul the Burkinabe education system.

**59.34%**

Success rate regarding:

- primary school certificate: 59.34%;
- first cycle certificate: 27.84%.

**3 289 736**

Enrolment of 3,289,736 pupils.

**181**

Effective implementation of the national strategy for education in emergencies (2019-2024) to ensure educational continuity in areas with high security challenges, which has enabled 181 schools to be reopened by 31.01.2022 for the benefit of 40,993 pupils.

**62.40%**

Primary school completion rate: 62.40%.

**69.4%**

Net enrolment rate: 69.4%.



Production and dissemination of the 2020-2021 statistical year-books for primary, post-primary and non-formal education 2021.

**69.9%**

Effective start of the pilot phase of the "unique identifier" project relating to the establishment and management of a national file of schoolchildren in Burkina Faso of 400,000 pupils.

**86.1%**

Gross enrolment rate in primary education: 86.1%.

\* Non-exhaustive list



**MOUMOUNI OUEDRAOGO** | PROVINCIAL DIRECTOR OF PRE-SCHOOL, PRIMARY, POST-PRIMARY AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION OF SANMATENGA

**BKF/025**

### **SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTOR PLAN**

#### **THE CONTEXT**

In a very deteriorated security context, faced with threats and attacks by armed groups, the functioning of the education system in Burkina Faso is undermined. Schools are increasingly being closed. As of 31 January 2022, 391 schools had closed in the Centre-Nord region, affecting 56,492 students, including 26,310 girls, and 1,352 teachers, including 422 women.

As a result, massive displacements of pupils to safer areas, notably to the town of Kaya, capital of the Sanmatenga province in the Centre-North region, have been observed. According to the report of the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation, as of 31 January 2022, there were 326,176 internally displaced children (0-14 years) in the Centre-Nord region, including 163,878 boys and 162,298 girls. Just over half (52.05%) of the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) (626,602) in this region of the country are children. Sanmatenga province alone has 368,756 IDPs, more than half of the total number of IDPs in the Centre-Nord region. This province is the one that hosts the most IDPs in Burkina Faso and 63.30% of them are children.

In response to this situation, which increasingly requires support, the Ministry of National Education, Literacy and Promotion of National Languages (MENAPLN) has put in place the National Strategy for Education in Emergencies 2019-2024 to ensure educational continuity despite the emergency context.

#### **THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE BKF/025 PROGRAMME**

In order to increase educational provision and provide better learning conditions for pupils, the BKF/025 project provides support through the special allocation account which constitutes sector budget support.

With this support, MENAPLN is strengthening the capacity of schools.

For example, several schools have been provided with additional classrooms, equipped with school furniture. Two types of classrooms were built: permanent classrooms and some classrooms adapted to the emergency context. These are built with local materials to meet the urgent need to accommodate internally displaced students.

The implementation of the national education in emergencies strategy has also provided learning and hygiene kits for vulnerable displaced children and food for school canteens.

In addition, 312 teachers were trained on psycho-social care for internally displaced students to facilitate teaching and learning conditions.





**Moumouni Ouedraogo presents the achievements that have been acquired in the framework of the support given to the city of Kaya.**

“As part of my duties, I am responsible for the implementation and supervision of educational activities in the province.

The capacity of the schools of the Sanmatenga Provincial Education Directorate is increasingly exceeded. We need support to improve the learning conditions of the many internally displaced students.”

Before the security crisis, the province of Sanmatenga had 555 schools with a total of 140,449 students. The average class size was about 50 students. The security situation has led to the displacement of several students to the commune of Kaya. The schools in Lélegsé A and B received many internally displaced pupils, increasing the average number of pupils per class to 100. Faced with a lack of classrooms and school kits, the learning conditions for pupils have become difficult. This has a negative impact on both access and quality of education.

“Thanks to the combined efforts of the state and its technical and financial partners, the province of Sanmatenga has received, in line with the national strategy for education in emergency situations 2019-2024, support for the construction and equipment of several classrooms.

The school in Lélegsé B, located in the town of Kaya, initially had 420 pupils, including 170 internally displaced pupils. In 2018, it benefited from the construction and equipment of three additional classrooms. These have increased the school’s capacity, which now has over 2,000 pupils, including 1,200 internally displaced pupils. Without the school tables and kits provided by MENAPLN, thousands of children would be on the streets here in Kaya.

In addition, in order to improve the quality of education, the psycho-social support skills of teachers have been strengthened to better integrate education in emergencies into their instructional activities.

Despite the support provided by the MENAPLN, the needs are still great as we receive new internally displaced pupils every day.”

**Nabaloum Pendo, a displaced pupil in the CM2 class at Lélegsé school, testifies.**

“I came from the village of Dibilou, 30 kilometres from Kaya, because our school was closed due to terrorist threats. I got a place here in the school in Lelegsé. I was given a school kit and I eat lunch every day in the school canteen.”





# BKF/026

## SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING POLICY IN BURKINA FASO

This programme supports the operationalisation of Burkina Faso's National Policy on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (PN/EFTP) through the implementation of its three-year action plan.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## IMPROVING THE AVAILABILITY AND EMPLOYABILITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the internal and external efficiency of TVET and inclusion through quality training, with a view to having a competitive and productive human capital.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- strengthening technical and vocational education and training in the priority economic sectors and emerging trades;
- development of training engineering through the competency-based approach;
- strengthening the national system for the certification of professional qualifications;
- capacity development of human resources in training facilities;
- establishment of a steering system based on partnership management involving all TVET stakeholders;
- increasing TVET financing capacity;
- support for the decentralisation of the TVET sub-sector;
- strengthening the vocational training sub-system.



## HIGHLIGHTS\*

10 893

Launch of several training courses for 10,893 young people aged between 15 and 35 in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors, crafts, buildings and public works as well as certain emerging trades (renewable energy, electronics).



Two studies of professional opportunities in the craft, agro-sylvo-pastoral, fauna and flora and emerging trades sectors were carried out by the national employment and training observatory.

42

Holding of a capacity development seminar in management towards excellence for 42 public and private training centres, in the framework of the VET Toolbox programme.



Establishment of the APOSE Technical Monitoring Committee by order.

5

intermittent experts were mobilised on key projects and issues:

- a study on the needs and deployment modalities of four mobile training units;
- the evolution and creation of new counter services at the level of the Vocational Training Support Fund (FAFPA);
- the definition of a new architecture of the competence approach for the benefit of the curricula and teaching materials of the sub-sector;
- the formalisation of learning through the contributions of the dual approach and;
- the proposal of a national framework of certification built, initially, on a sectoral approach elaborated with the branch of the Building and Public Works.



Holding national consultation days on the school/business relationship.



Selection of investment projects (construction, equipment, renovation) for two rural promotion centres, five provincial vocational training centres and the Bobo-Dioulasso regional vocational training centre.



Signing of performance contracts between the FAFPA and the consular chambers (agriculture, trade, crafts) for the implementation of training courses according to the dual approach and the National Council of Employers of Burkina Faso for the implementation of capacity development plans for human resources of companies.



Revision, in January 2021, of the procedures manual for the Treasury's special allocation account for support to vocational training, allowing the effective start of the financial and accounting execution of APOSE-EFTP.



BKF/027

## SUPPORTING THE CADASTRE OF BURKINA FASO IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF OUAGADOUGOU AND BOBO-DIOULASSO

The project has two outcomes:

- strengthening the capacity of the Directorate General of Taxes in its cadastral responsibilities;
- the management of cadastral documents is dematerialised.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

CONTRIBUTING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULTI-PURPOSE  
LAND REGISTER (CADASTRE) IN BURKINA FASO,  
AN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the management of cadastral documents  
(production, conservation, dissemination).

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The project is under the responsibility of the Directorate General of Taxes, which is the umbrella of the three bodies related to the land register within Ministry of Economy, Finance and Prospective: the Directorate of the Land Register, the Directorate of State and Land Affairs, and the one-stop land offices.

 Budget

EUR 1,800,000

Project duration

2021

2022

2023

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



The project will start on 1st November 2021.



Establishment of permanent technical assistance in the new cadastral offices.



Presentation of the project to the Directorate of Land Registry and the Directorate General of Taxes.



Holding of the transcription workshop of the draft document according to national rules.



Preparing to mobilise short-term intermittent expertise.



Preparation of the meeting schedule for the first quarter of 2022 with the structures involved in the project.

\* Non-exhaustive list





# CABO VERDE

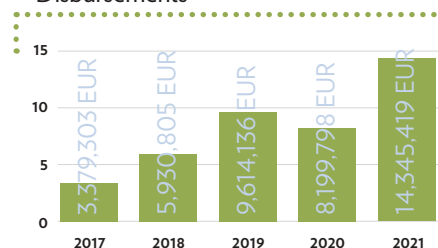


**7** → 7 PROJECTS IN FORMULATION  
→ 40 STAFF IN CABO VERDE

## PROJECTS IN EXECUTION

**11.06%**  
OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT  
OF THE AGENCY'S DISBURSEMENTS  
} **14.35 M EUR**  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021

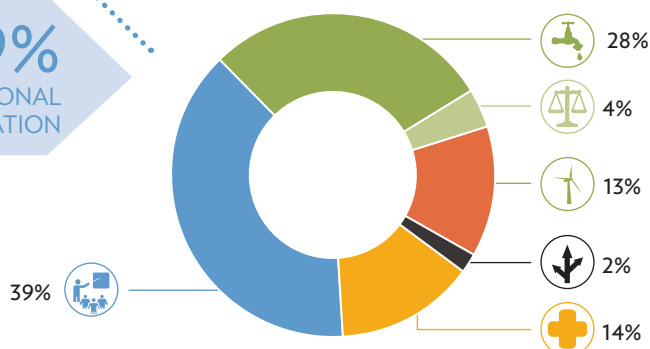
### Disbursements



### Disbursements by sector



**39%**  
EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL  
TRAINING AND INTEGRATION







# CVE/081

## EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYABILITY

The employment and employability programme contributes to the development of the technical education and vocational training sector by strengthening the employability process, developing skills and human resources, reinforcing the articulation, coordination and governance mechanisms of the sector, supporting capacity development, moving the system towards a training offer that is better geared to the demand of the productive sector and supporting the decentralisation efforts towards all the islands of the archipelago.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION OF THE POPULATION OF CABO VERDE, IN PARTICULAR YOUNG PEOPLE AND WOMEN

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Enhancing the employability of vocational training beneficiaries, in particular young people and women.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- strengthening the governance and capacity of actors in the Education, Training and Employment (ETE) sector;
- improving the match between training offers and labour market requirements;
- increasing the technical and financial sustainability of public institutions in the ETE sector, private sector organisations and civil society.



*Presentation of the inauguration plaque for the AMI-Paúl project*

 Budget

EUR 10,000,000

Project duration

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
------	------	------	------	------	------

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



The programme's projects and activities have been inserted into the ETE sector reform process and have systematically responded to the intervention priorities, in line with the strategic perspectives defined by the government and the sector authorities.



Implementation of the decentralisation process, contributing, on the one hand, to a stronger presence and more actions on all the islands of the archipelago and, on the other hand, to the presence of local employment and employability networks.



Providing learners and graduates with a standardised induction pathway with well-defined processes and steps.



Strengthening of the governance of the system, although there is still room for improvement, especially in the coordination mechanism.



Capacity development at individual, operational, organisational and institutional levels of partners and key actors in the sector.



Training of technicians from vocational training centres in the intermediation and support approach to the professional integration of young graduates.



The achievements of the programme are undeniable and have made a real contribution to the positive evolution and improvement of the quality of action and management of the vocational and technical training sector.



Better match between training offers and labour market needs, as evidenced by the increase in the ratio of employed to working population from 85% in 2016 to 88.71% in 2019. However, in 2021, the last year of the programme, this figure has fallen again, partly because of the high dependence on the Cape Verdean economy, but also and above all on the labour and tourism market. This sector was indeed particularly affected during the COVID-19 pandemic, which had a very significant social impact and resulted in an increase in young people "not studying, not working and not seeking training".

\* Non-exhaustive list





# CVE/082

## WATER AND SANITATION

Access to adequate sanitation and the improvement of water supply have always been among the priorities of the cooperation between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Cabo Verde. Significant results have been achieved in:

- water resources management;
- support for the creation and strengthening of municipal water services; and
- promotion of on-site sanitation.

More recently, cooperation has made it possible to initiate and conduct a genuine reform of the sector.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION FOR THE PEOPLE OF CABO VERDE

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- improving the financial sustainability of the sector and the production of sector monitoring data;
- improving the business performance and energy efficiency of water and sanitation service providers on four islands, namely Santiago, Fogo, Brava and Maio;
- improving the quantity and quality of services provided by the institutions responsible for sanitation.



### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- strengthening the sector's capacity to mobilise external investment and internal revenue;
- capacity development of the National Water and Sanitation Agency, the Economic Regulation Agency and the management entities in data collection, processing and analysis;
- improving the energy efficiency of water supply systems;
- improving the commercial performance of drinking water operators;
- improving the quality of drinking water;
- supporting the sector for the implementation of legal and contractual regulation of the sector;
- improving the capacity of the National Water and Sanitation Agency and municipalities in sanitation advisory support, planning and monitoring and control;
- improving the capacity of municipalities and inter-municipal companies to manage sanitation services;
- promoting the most promising methodologies that have been successfully tested, notably in the PromoSan (rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructures in schools) and Health Promoting Schools programmes.

 Budget

EUR 13,621,000

Project duration

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Quality of water for human consumption: important support was provided through the Water and Sanitation Sector Support Programme (PASEA) to know the situation of water quality in Cabo Verde, which remained without meaningful data for the national territory since the beginning of the programme. The lack of chlorination in water reservoirs leads to coliform bacteria and high nitrogen levels in the water, among other things, which cause many health problems. The islands of Santiago (partially), Maio and Fogo now provide chlorinated water in most of their networks.

### 100

The PromoSan project is one of PASEA's great successes. It is a tangible and extremely important result for the health of schoolchildren, implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. It has rehabilitated sanitation and kitchen facilities in 100 primary education schools across the country. For example, 38% of primary school children have access to water and sanitation and enjoy a daily meal prepared in a hygienic and safe environment. Prior to the project, in most schools, hygiene services were not available, and the amount of water used by students did not exceed 0.8 litres per day per person. Currently, the availability in rehabilitated schools is 4.9 litres per day per person. Access to sanitation is 100% guaranteed, both qualitatively and quantitatively, according to the recommendations of the World Health Organization. It should be noted that the project is based on a system of water reuse: the water from the sinks is recovered in the toilet tanks, thus saving about 50% of the water. Over the years, the ownership of the programme, the degree of involvement, responsibility and co-management by the institutions has increased satisfactorily. The Ministry of Education has set up a budget line which PromoSan schools can use to ensure the operationalisation and maintenance of the facilities.

### 50%

Water-energy Nexus: About 50% of the operating costs of water and sanitation utilities are energy-related. This makes financial viability of these companies completely impossible. The Luxembourg Cooperation supported the installation of 850 kilowatt-peak of solar energy for the production and distribution of water in Santiago, Maio and Fogo. These interventions have reduced, on average, energy costs in the water production and distribution processes on these three islands by 40%, thus providing strong support to the financial sustainability of the companies.

\* Non-exhaustive list



MICHAEL FREDERICO | DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ÁGUAS E ENERGIA DE MAIO

## CVE/082

### WATER AND SANITATION

#### THE CONTEXT

Maio is one of the most peripheral islands of Cabo Verde. Forgotten by time and mass tourism, the island remains a bastion of beauty and authenticity. The population of Maio, which numbers some 6,800 inhabitants, is surprisingly friendly and hospitable.

Through PASEA, which closed in December 2021, LuxDev was heavily involved in the creation of a public water and sanitation company, *Águas e Energias de Maio* (AEM), to improve services on the island, notably by rehabilitating its seawater desalination plant with the installation of photovoltaic production equipment to reduce the previously high energy costs of desalination.

The programme supported the company AEM in the development of an in-depth study on the desalination plant in Porto Inglês, a municipality on the island of Maio. This study was carried out in 2018 to analyse the elements to be replaced and the shortcomings in the operation and management of the plant.

Among the main findings, the study highlighted that:

- the desalination plant was operating at 50% of its capacity as one of the two existing modules was deactivated;
- the unit was operating with high water losses, low efficiency and very high energy costs, jeopardising the security of the island's water supply.

On the basis of this diagnosis, a detailed project was prepared and the measures to be implemented were identified to enable the work to start at the end of 2020. Thus, the desalination unit was rehabilitated and inaugurated on 28 February 2022. The desalination plant, powered by a photovoltaic park and a battery park, has a production capacity of 720 m<sup>3</sup> per day. The plant is equipped with the most advanced energy efficiency technologies and has a post-treatment system for remineralising and chlorinating the water to provide safe, high-quality water to the island's 6,800 inhabitants. The installation of the photovoltaic park results in savings of up to 60% on the electricity bill, which represents a considerable energy saving for the intermunicipal company AEM.

The Luxembourg Cooperation also addressed the sanitation situation on the island, in particular by carrying out a technical diagnosis of the situation of the Calheta wastewater treatment plant and sewage network.

## TESTIMONY



### **Testimony of Michael Frederico on the achievements of the PASEA support.**

#### **WHAT IS YOUR BACKGROUND AND WHAT IS YOUR FUNCTION WITHIN AEM?**

I joined AEM in October 2019 as a Technical Director before becoming a Deputy Director. I have a degree in civil engineering from the University of Santa Ursula in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. My experience in the water sector started in 2016 with the WASH project, funded by the Millennium challenge account, on the island of Maio and later on, the island of Santo Antão.

#### **WHAT WAS THE SITUATION ON THE ISLAND OF MAIO AND IN AEM BEFORE THE INTERVENTION OF THE LUXEMBOURG COOPERATION?**

Before the intervention of the Luxembourg Cooperation, AEM only existed formally, the company was not operational. It was therefore LuxDev, within the framework of PASEA, that made it operational. Before AEM was created, the Autonomous Water and Sewerage Service carried out this task.

#### **WHAT CHANGES HAS THE PROGRAMME MADE?**

We now have an independent company instead of a stand-alone council department, which on the one hand frees the council to focus on other areas and on the other hand provides the island with a company, AEM, exclusively dedicated to the sector with all the benefits that this can bring.

We also received technical assistance from an internationally renowned Portuguese company, AQUAPOR, with training in all areas of the business. These trainings, which continue to be the backbone of the company's operations, have reached such a level that today our employees are better qualified to solve the company's daily problems.

#### **WHAT IS YOUR VISION FOR THE FUTURE?**

In the future, we wish to continue to benefit from the support of the Luxembourg Cooperation, to bring continuity to the rehabilitation of the drinking water networks, to rehabilitate the Calheta wastewater treatment plant and to reinforce the use of renewable energy in the other desalination plants.







This is the first time that renewable energies are part of the priority areas of cooperation between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Cabo Verde. While in the past the primary concern was energy supply, today the issues of sustainability of the electricity sector, access to energy in more remote locations, as well as the reduction of electricity tariffs are of concern.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**CONTRIBUTING TO THE POPULATION'S ACCESS TO CLEAN, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, MODERN AND AFFORDABLE ENERGY WHILE ENSURING A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ENERGY INDEPENDENCE**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Strengthening the governance, regulation and business conditions of the renewable energy sector in Cabo Verde.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- strengthening governance of the renewable energy sector;
- improving the capacity to mobilise funds for the renewable energy sector.



 Budget

EUR 5,550,000

Project duration

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Modernisation of the existing legal and regulatory framework for the micro-generation market in Cabo Verde.

2

Installation of two automated weather stations to assess the available wind energy resources. One of the purposes of these facilities is to reduce risk and attract investors for international tenders for independent solar and wind power producers.



Creation of a pool of inspectors for the micro-generation market to represent the National Directorate of Industry, Trade and Energy in all islands, including support to inspectors for the purchase of measuring equipment necessary to conduct their fieldwork.

123

Installation of a photovoltaic system at the National Assembly of Cabo Verde. Completed in November 2020, the installation of the solar panels, with a capacity of 123 kilowatt-peak, allows for the production of approximately 25% of the energy consumed.



Development of the Cabo Verde Green bond framework.



Launch of the first two international tenders for independent solar and wind power producers.



Support for the strengthening of the regulatory framework of the electricity sector with the establishment of five essential diplomas (grid access and interconnection regulation, quality of service regulation, commercial relations regulation, energy allocation regulation and tariff regulation).



Support for the development and publication of decree laws for large energy consumers and energy service companies.



Development of the Smart Grid roadmap that will guide the modernisation of the country's electricity system.



Development and operationalisation of the Cabo Verde Energy Information Management System and Energy Portal, to serve as a reliable source of statistical data, support policy development, support data-driven decision making, provide online services, improve communication with stakeholders and support sector monitoring and evaluation.



Completion of feasibility studies for the Santiago Pumping Station Project and the Brava Sustainable Island Project.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# CVE/085

## SUPPORTING THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CERMI AND CDC-GTB

The project Support to the partnership between the Centre for Renewable Energy and Industrial Maintenance (CERMI) and the *Centre de compétences-génie technique du bâtiment de Luxembourg* (CdC-GTB) - CVE/085, is part of the employment and employability axis of the ICP 2016-2020 signed between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Republic of Cabo Verde.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN A CAPE VERDEAN ENTREPRENEURIAL PUBLIC COMPANY, CERMI, AND A LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC INTEREST GROUPING, CDC-GTB**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Creating a limited company under Cape Verdean law, the Cape Verdean Competence Centre "CdC-3C", in several phases. The CoC-3C is to become a centre of excellence that will host and implement the pedagogical model of the Luxembourg Building Engineering Competence Centre in Cabo Verde. In parallel with the training activities, consultancy centres are planned to complete the planned scheme, the first of which concerns activities in educational engineering and the second in engineering and consultancy in energy efficiency/renewable energy. The clusters in the fields of certification, metrology and research/development/innovation complete this system.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- developing a new sustainable model for a skills centre in Cabo Verde, creating a facility that is fully adapted to Cape Verdean needs and to the needs of the African sub-regions and that is based on a new public-private partnership format that can serve as a pilot for other initiatives and sectors;
- innovative vocational training: consultancy centres are planned to complete the planned scheme, the first of which concerns activities in pedagogical engineering and the second in engineering and consultancy in energy efficiency/renewable energy;
- investing in the areas of certification, metrology and research, development and innovation;
- evolution of the current CERMI towards a concept of a multi-faceted campus that would bring together a maximum number of actors from the national (Piaget University, University of Cabo Verde, School of Hotel Management and Tourism of Cabo Verde, Solar Park) and regional (Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency of the Economic Community of West African States) ecosystems of energy transition (with sub-systems in renewable energy, energy efficiency and industrial maintenance) in a logic of synergetic partnerships and mutualisation of facilities;
- strengthening the capacities and skills of the "3C SA" and CERMI staff, notably through the deployment of the planned training plan, but also through coaching and on-the-job assistance sessions.

 Budget

EUR 3,800,000

Project duration

2018	2019	2020	2021

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



One of the main objectives of the CVE/085 project was the creation of the Cabo Verde Competence Centre - CdC-3C which, with the support of the Competence Centre - Building Engineering, has become an energy training and service centre with highly specialised resources and skills, offering high quality energy training and services (auditing, energy optimisation of companies, innovation and incubation). Thanks to the creation of the CdC-3C ([cdc3c.com](http://cdc3c.com)), CERMI and Cabo Verde will benefit from a training centre with European expertise in competence engineering (activity/competence framework, European Qualification Framework, training system, digitisation of processes, etc.) as well as state-of-the-art infrastructures and equipment for training in renewable energy and industrial maintenance.



*Metrology laboratory at CERMI*



As regards legal metrology, the metrology laboratory was received and installed at CERMI in July 2021. The centre's staff have been trained in the use of the laboratory, enabling CERMI's technicians to be prepared, to provide the electricity meter compliance service in the field and to respond effectively to the demands of the sector. CERMI has been accredited as a Metrological Verification Body in Cabo Verde. This accreditation is a very important step for the centre and for the country. It contributes to strengthening consumer protection by ensuring independent legal metrology and in particular that the legal metrology methods and systems used in commercial transactions meet the technical and legal requirements of the country.

\* Non-exhaustive list



## SUPPORT TO THE 5TH GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2020 IN CABO VERDE (RGPH-2020)

The RGPH-2020 is the largest statistical operation to be carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in Cabo Verde and covers the entire national territory. The intervention entrusted to LuxDev aims to support INE in carrying out the various stages of the 5th General Population and Housing Census by June 2021.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING AND THUS CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Carrying out the General Census of Population and Housing 2020.



### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- main phase (in 2020):
  - conducting the census (collecting data in the field),
  - conducting the post-census survey (IPC);
- processing, analysis and dissemination phase (2020 and 2021):
  - data processing and analysis, dissemination of results.



*Provisional census results*

 Budget

EUR 3,200,000

Project duration

2019	2020	2021	2022

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**1,500**

Acquisition of 1,500 tablets, 1,752 SIM cards and missing computer licences in the first quarter of 2021.



Successful completion of the general population and housing census (RGPH) between 16 June and 7 July 2021 and release of provisional results in August 2021.



Implementation of the SARS-COV-2 Contingency Plan (COVID-19) which ensured the safety and protection of agents and respondents during the implementation of the RGPH.



Conclusion of the training of INE staff as planned in three phases:

- training of INE technicians directly involved in data collection and the RGPH office (February 2021);
- training of 110 supervisors in the 22 municipalities (28 April to 13 May);
- training of controllers and 1,652 field officers in decentralised sessions throughout the country (25 May to 11 June).

\* Non-exhaustive list



# CVE/087

## 100% SOLAR DESALINATION UNIT, BRAVA

With a resident population of 5,521 and an average age of 31.4 years, 50.9% of whom are women, the island of Brava has 2,128 households. 99.5% of the population has access to electricity and 94.6% to water via the public network. Although these statistics show a high level of access to drinking water via the public network, most households do not have continuous access in sufficient quantity.

Faced with water shortages, the government of Cabo Verde, the municipality of Brava and Aguabrava and the inter-municipal water company of the islands of Fogo and Brava have agreed on the urgency of equipping the island of Brava

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**INSTALLING AND IMPLEMENTING A SEAWATER DESALINATION UNIT TO PROVIDE THE MAJORITY OF DRINKING WATER TO THE POPULATION OF BRAVA, WITH 100% OF THE ENERGY SUPPLY COMING FROM SOLAR ENERGY.**

### HIGHLIGHTS\*



This project has been eagerly awaited by the population and the town council of Brava, where the water shortage situation has worsened over the last two years. The project follows the principles of the Brava Sustainable Island project in terms of environmental and economic sustainability and energy optimisation. To this end, the awarding of contracts for the works and installation of the plant is based on an awarding concept that aims to select the offer that is both the most economically advantageous and, at the same time, ensures environmental sustainability.



The collaboration between the stakeholders, such as the Brava City Council and the Aguabrava water management agency, is excellent.



The revised plan for the desalination plant access road works envisages completion in April 2022.

\* Non-exhaustive list

with a seawater desalination unit. This desalination plant, which will be powered 100% by solar energy, will provide most of the drinking water for the population of Brava. Two sites will be necessary for its realisation:

- the construction of the access road to the Furna desalination plant; and
- the installation of the 100% solar seawater desalination plant and associated water pumping and storage facilities.

THE PROJECT WORKS TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO WATER IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS AND SUPPORTS THE AMBITION TO MAKE THE ISLAND OF BRAVA 100% POWERED BY ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES.



*Area that will host the desalination unit*





# CVE/881

## STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL POSITIONING OF CERMI

This project is part of a larger programme, the 11th European Development Fund-funded West Africa Action Programme, entitled "Improving Energy Sector Governance in West Africa (AGoSE-AO)". It contributes to the capacity development of regional actors so that they are better prepared to assume the responsibilities entrusted to them.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE REGION BY STRENGTHENING REGIONAL INTEGRATION OF THE ENERGY SECTOR, CONTRIBUTING TO THE UNITED NATIONS 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SEFORALL (SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL), IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING THREE OBJECTIVES:

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Strengthening the capacity of the energy sector actors to fulfil their missions.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- setting-up and implement training of trainers plans, from the 16 West African countries, in the various fields related to renewable energy development and energy efficiency;
- supporting the transformation of CERMI into a regional competence centre.



**Budget**  
EUR 2,000,000

} European Development  
Fund  
(PIR for ECOWAS)



**Project duration**

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

- ENSURING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY SERVICES;
- DOUBLING ENERGY EFFICIENCY TO REDUCE TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION;
- DOUBLING THE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE GLOBAL ENERGY MIX.

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**173**

technicians (future trainers) from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) benefited from capacity development in training of trainers in the following areas:

- solar photovoltaic energy;
- energy efficiency;
- solar thermal energy ;
- bioenergy;
- pedagogical method.



CERMI's role has been strengthened with a view to becoming a regionally and internationally recognised centre of expertise, given the quality of its infrastructure, equipment, trainers and consolidated skills. Relevant results have been achieved in terms of dissemination of CERMI's offer and its recognition as an institution with a regional dimension.



CERMI has a dynamic website in the three official languages of ECOWAS, English, French and Portuguese, which is becoming a key platform for the dissemination of the centre's training offer at national and international level  
[cermicv.com/](http://cermicv.com/)

\* Non-exhaustive list





# MALI



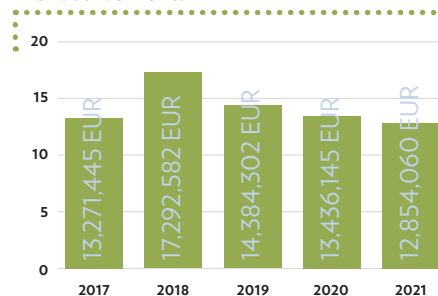
**6** → **92** STAFF IN MALI

PROJECTS IN EXECUTION

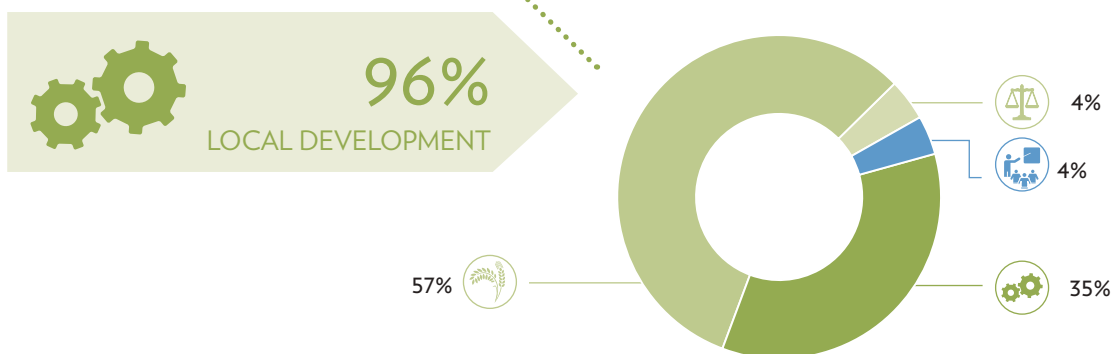
**9.91%**  
OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT  
OF THE AGENCY'S  
DISBURSEMENTS

**12.85 M EUR**  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021

Disbursements



Disbursements by sector







# MLI/021

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SECURITY

The programme continues to support 170 producer organisations and 60 medium and small enterprises, and is active in the rice, fonio and sesame sectors. It strives to support and strengthen local actors and state services in harmony with sectoral policies and strategies at national and regional level, as well as at the level of the cercles\* and communes. It is a programme for structuring agricultural value chains, focusing on actors from the production of inputs to the final consumers of processed products. The programme is based on a market promotion approach, with greater emphasis on commercial outlets for the three sectors in a public-private partnership dimension.

*\*Circles = Administrative divisions grouping several communes*

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## AGRICULTURAL INCOME SOURCES AND FOOD SECURITY OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS ARE DIVERSIFIED AND STRENGTHENED

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Young men and women in the regions of Ségou and Sikasso benefit from greater economic opportunities in occupations related to agricultural sectors.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- supporting family farms to develop opportunities adapted to the aspirations of young people in resilient, sustainable and multi-strand production systems;
- facilitating private and cooperative initiatives related to the opportunity chains for young people through financial and non-financial services that allow the creation of economic values with a decent wage;
- supporting capacity development of actors at central and regional level in the fulfilment of their mandate for more effective public/private partnerships based on mutual accountability.



 Budget

EUR 37,097,263

Project duration

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**2.77 t/ha**

of rice were produced in the 2020-2021 season, an increase in rice production yield of 16% compared to the previous season.



A first functional credit line has been operationalised through SOS FAIM to cover the 2021-2022 agricultural season.



A diagnostic report defining the production basins in Ségou and Sikasso is available.



A framework for collaboration and dialogue has been established with the Ministry of Agriculture and GIZ to support the development and implementation of the national agricultural advisory strategy.

\* Non-exhaustive list



**BOUBACAR COULIBALY** | HEAD OF THE HYDRO-AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT DIVISION, OMB

### MLI/021 RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SECURITY

OMB is a public administrative institution whose mission is to develop the hydro-agricultural and fisheries potential, manage the infrastructures built and provide advisory support in its area of intervention. The latter covers four cercles and thirty-three communes in the regions of Ségou, San and Mopti.

**Boubacar Coulibaly reports on the impact of the MLI/021 project on the OMB's Hydro-Agricultural Infrastructure and Equipment Division.**

The provision of topographic equipment to the Hydro-Agricultural Infrastructure and Equipment Division by the MLI/021 programme took place within the framework of the Implementation Agreement. The support focused on:

- a total station (tachemeter) for topographic work, allowing in particular the measurement of horizontal and vertical angles between two targets as well as the distance between these targets;
- an optical level for levelling, allowing the measurement of differences in level in order to determine heights;
- six portable GPS units for the determination of geographical coordinates, areas, perimeters, etc.;
- two moisture meters for the determination of grain moisture content.

**The provision of the surveying equipment represents state-of-the-art institutional support and has enabled OMB to better carry out its regalian mission.**

In addition to the topographic equipment, the Luxembourg Cooperation, through LuxDev, also provided support in terms of computer equipment: three laptops, three multifunction printers, a plotter as well as the software Piste, Covadis and Map Info, in particular.

This equipment cost FCFA 27,686,000 or EUR 42,207.





In addition to the material support, a capacity-building action for 11 agents of the division was organised in February 2021. The aim of the training was to build the capacity of the technicians in charge of hydro-agricultural infrastructure and equipment to effectively and efficiently use topographic equipment in general and the total station (STONEX R35) in particular.

This training cost FCFA 968,000 or EUR 1,475. It was practical and achieved the desired objective to the satisfaction of all participants.

**Thus, capacity development of technicians has enabled OMB to be operational in the field.**

Through my division, OMB appreciates the gesture of the MLI/021 programme.

Among the changes observed, it is important to note the start of work on the plots in the Djenné area (5,600 ha) by the trained agents. This situation allows for a reduction in the costs of providing and evaluating the quantities of maintenance work for hydro-agricultural facilities, and also gives technicians the opportunity to monitor and control the development work. As an illustration, the parcelling work carried out by the agents did not exceed FCFA 2 million. If they had been carried out by a service provider, the parcelling work would have cost OMB at least FCFA 8 million. Knowing that the average cost for the parcelling of one hectare is FCFA 5,000, the parcelling of the 5,600 hectares should cost OMB FCFA 28 million by using a service provider.

**This action is sustainable because it will enable the Hydro-Agricultural Infrastructure and Equipment Division to systematically train new agents who will be made available to OMB each year by the civil service.**





# MLI/022

## TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Every year in Mali, more than 300,000 young people enter the labour market with insufficient skills and without having gone through a vocational training programme. In 2019, 881,343 young people aged 15 to 24, 72% of whom were from rural areas, reported being neither in employment, education nor training. The development of human capital, particularly through quality vocational training for employment, is a national priority and a major challenge for the country's socio-economic development and stability.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**SUPPORTING JOB CREATION, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE, AND INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES**

#### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Young men and women in the regions of Ségou and Sikasso benefit from greater economic opportunities in occupations related to the agricultural sectors.

#### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- support for capacity development of vocational training actors;
- support for the integration of young men and women into the economic integration process linked to the professions in the sectors of opportunity for young people;
- support for the improvement of initial and continuing vocational training in the trades of opportunity for young people;
- support for regional councils and companies in the development of continuing training for company staff.



 Budget

EUR 15,203,701

Project duration

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*

42

women processors of agricultural products have validated their skills acquired through their professional experience by obtaining a professional title.

970

apprentices, 27% of whom were girls, were certified in trades in the craft sector.

274

new loans were granted to first-time entrepreneurs, 30% of whom were women.



An organisational diagnostic report on the vocational training and employment sub-sector, together with a capacity-building plan, was drawn up jointly with the supervisory ministry and co-financing partners, including the Luxembourg Cooperation.

22

guidance counsellors were deployed in the regions of Ségou and Sikasso to support young people in carrying out skills assessments.

\* Non-exhaustive list



For over 20 years, the Malian state has been engaged in a vast process of decentralisation and deconcentration. However, despite significant achievements, its operational implementation still faces many challenges, particularly in terms of providing the population with quality services that contribute to improving their living conditions.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

CREATING OPTIMAL CONDITIONS FOR TERRITORIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE AND IN LINE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the performance of the public sector and its accountability to the rural population.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- promotion of favourable conditions for socio-economic development and their sustainable management;
- institutional and organisational support for the development, steering and monitoring of decentralisation and deconcentration strategies and policies;
- accompanying the State in the programming and budgeting of its support to regionalisation, carried out by the deconcentrated services;
- optimising the financing mechanisms of local authorities through innovative solutions.



 Budget

EUR 12,432,531

Project duration

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**45**

Communal Land Commissions are energised through training and the provision of start-up kits (GPS, registers, boots, gloves, etc.).

**5**

pathways for acquiring competences (PAC) and a few training courses outside the PAC were conducted for the benefit of 650 elected officials and technical staff of local authorities.

**50**

local authorities and 24 sub-pre-fects' offices were equipped with photovoltaic energy sources and IT equipment to further strengthen their services.

**+ 6%**

The tax and non-tax resources of local authorities increased by 6% after the implementation of the five recommendations of the study on taxation and existing tools at the level of communes, circles and regions.

\* Non-exhaustive list





# MLI/026

## SUPPORT TO AGROPASTORAL VALUE CHAINS IN SIKASSO - PHASE II

This programme is co-financed in equal parts by the Swiss and Luxembourg cooperation agencies to support the Sikasso regional council as project manager in the development of two local sectors, namely milk and potatoes.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

CONTRIBUTING TO THE INCREASE OF THE INCOME OF THE MOST  
VULNERABLE AGROPASTORAL FAMILY FARMS, ENTERPRISES AND  
PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH OF MALI

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Productivity and employability are increasing sustainably in the local milk and potato sectors in southern Mali.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- improving the quality and competitiveness of products in the local milk and potato sectors;
- supporting the professionalisation and renewal of skills of the various links in the two sectors in an inclusive manner;
- improving the performance of the sectors through the private sector, civil society, professional organisations and public institutions, each in its own role.



## Budget

Swiss Cooperation	+	EUR 8,000,000
Luxembourg Cooperation		EUR 8,000,000

## Project duration

2021	2022	2023	2024
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*

57

agricultural advisers were recruited and installed in the apex organisations, as well as 16 managers to supervise them.



A regional pastoral development plan has been validated for the Sikasso region.

3

irrigated forage areas were created at the level of the service centres for dairy farmers.



A veterinary referral service has been set up and is operational at the *Fédération régionale des unions de sociétés coopératives des producteurs de lait de Sikasso* (FERLAIT).



A framework for dialogue on vocational training and the integration of young people has been set up and run within the Regional Council in consultation with all the structures involved.

243

actors in the local milk and potato sectors, 17% of whom are women, have benefited from a training plan on four themes: farmer agro-ecology, composting, artificial insemination and the development of simplified business plans.

6 ha

of seed production plots have been developed in Gassorola, a village in the commune of Fama (Sikasso region). In addition, these plots were equipped with two solar electricity generation kits, covering the needs of 2 ha of land, and four thermal electricity generation kits, covering the needs of the remaining 4 ha.

6

land commissions for the monitoring of hydro-agricultural developments and the prevention of land conflicts have been formed and revitalised.

88

tonnes of local potato seed were marketed.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# MLI/027

## STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF THE RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE KITA CIRCLE AND THEIR ACCESS TO THE MARKET SYSTEM - PHASE III

This project focuses on diversifying interventions, including value chains and agroecological techniques. It also emphasises the systematic integration of climate change and gender issues into all interventions, and focuses on systemic factors that promote inclusive markets for small-scale producers. The promotion and strengthening of the capacities of farmers' organisations, cooperatives and unions, particularly with regard to marketing capacities, will be continued and consolidated with a view to sustainable empowerment by the end of the project.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE FOOD SECURITY OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS AND COMMUNITIES IN THE KITA CIRCLE

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

The resilience of vulnerable communities in the Cercle de Kita to climate change and structural deficits is strengthened through income diversification and an inclusive market system.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- improved market access along at least two value chains for small-scale producers;
- adaptation of at least two value chains to local agro-ecological conditions and the effects of climate change;
- capacity development of cooperatives and improved management of food resources and products.

### HIGHLIGHTS\*



Carrying out a market study for the different value chains leading to the selection of two new value chains: groundnuts and market garden produce.

6

Two additional communes were added to this project, bringing the total number from four to six.

\* Non-exhaustive list

 Budget

EUR 590,000

Project duration

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025





This project is a continuation of the Local Economic Recovery and Community Support (RELAC) projects in northern Mali, implemented by LuxDev between January 2016 and November 2019. It started on 1st December 2019 and aims at local development and improving the governance of local authorities in the 42 communes of intervention in the regions of Gao and Timbuktu.

## GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

### CONTRIBUTING TO THE STABILISATION OF THE REGIONS OF GAO AND TIMBUKTU AND TO THE RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Local development and governance of territorial authorities are improved in the 42 communes of intervention in the regions of Gao and Timbuktu.

## AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- local economic development through associations and cooperatives and local small and medium companies;
- training and professional integration of young men and women in the Timbuktu region;
- strengthening basic social services and their governance by local authorities;
- building capacity of local authorities in the exercise of their mandate and functions.



 **Budget** } European Union  
 : EUR 13,000,000

**Project duration**

2019	2020	2021	2022
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**39**

organisations hold land titles and are able to use the land for socio-economic and economic activities.

**47**

new farmers' organisations were supported in the implementation of their socio-economic and economic projects through capacity development.

**1,284**

young people, including 730 men and 554 women, received starter kits for their professional activities.

**84**

basic social services (schools, water points, community services, community health centres) have been rehabilitated or built.

**2,127**

people, including 580 women and 1,547 men, took part in technical training, training on organisational management and activities provided by the government's technical services, the agents of partner NGOs and the government's decentralised services.

**218**

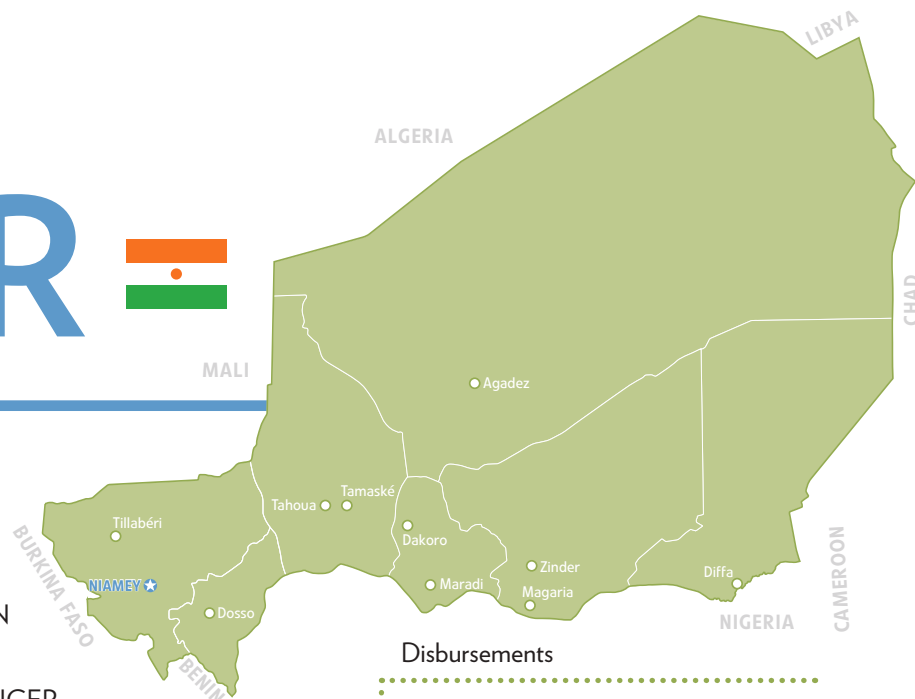
elected officials and municipal employees participated in the training courses organised by the project with a view to strengthening them in the exercise of their mandate and functions.

\* Non-exhaustive list





# NIGER



7

➔ 5 PROJECTS IN FORMULATION

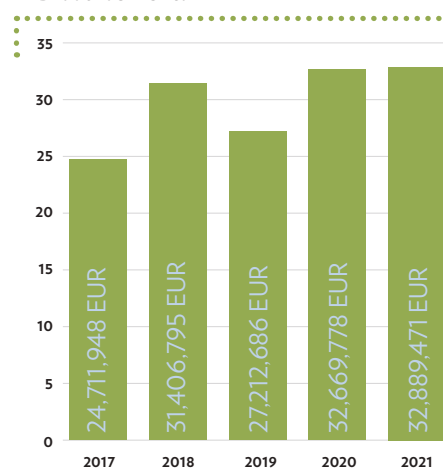
➔ 45 STAFF IN NIGER

PROJECTS IN EXECUTION

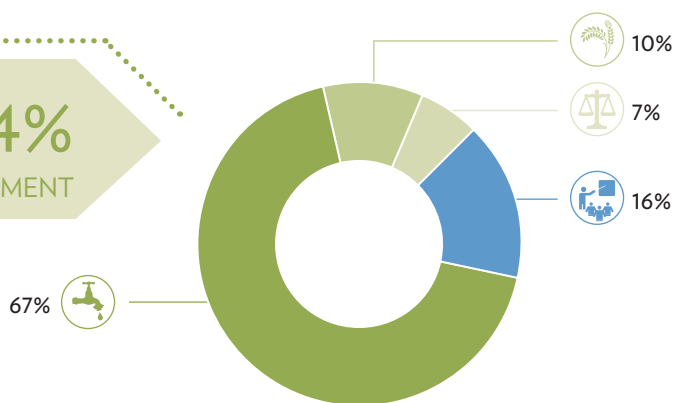
**25.35%**  
OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT  
OF THE AGENCY'S DISBURSEMENTS

**32.89 M EUR**  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021

Disbursements



Disbursements by sector







# NIG/023

## SUPPORT TO THE OPERATIONALISATION OF THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTOR PROGRAMME

The programme supports the basic education sector. It accompanies a process of decentralisation, which opens up real possibilities of action for the regions and municipalities and provides an opportunity to promote their own education policy. It is aligned with the education sector policy, which is based on a holistic approach to the whole system, from pre-school to higher education, as well as all other segments including vocational training. This policy aims to create the conditions for changing governance practices, improving the data management system and initiating new practices. The programme contributed to the creation and operationalisation of the education sector basket fund, which supports the implementation of the sector programme by pooling resources from several partners and making them available to national actors.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGER IN ITS EFFORTS TO ENSURE  
ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL, INCLUDING FOR ADULTS AND  
ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY MARGINALISED CHILDREN**

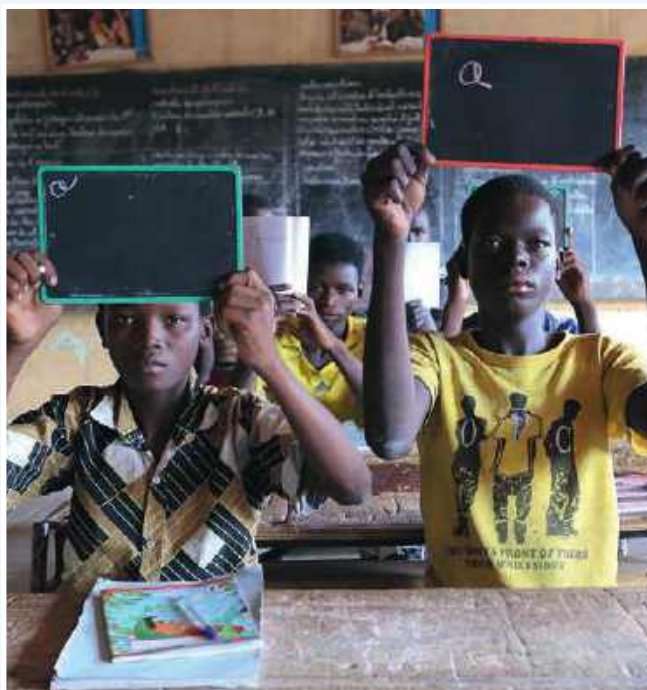
### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES


Supporting the operationalisation of the sector programme to ensure its effective and sustainable anchoring in the region:

- addressing shortcomings in the quality of education;
- ensuring equitable access to basic education;
- contributing to gender mainstreaming;
- supporting partners in steering and monitoring their sectoral policy.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- improving the governance of the education system and strengthening accountability from the central level to the various deconcentrated and decentralised levels in the target regions by the institutions in charge of education;
- strengthening the quality of teaching and learning;
- integrating dropouts and out-of-school children and young people into formal education structures at primary and secondary level.



 Budget

EUR 13,300,000

Project duration

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Support for the setting up and operationalisation of the Education Sector Joint Fund (FCSE) combining contributions from Luxembourg, France, Switzerland and UNICEF (effective start-up on 1st October 2018). The FCSE is a fund aligned with the public expenditure chain that allows contributions from different donors to be channelled to finance the entire education and training sub-sector.

**34,849**

In terms of school equipment, 34,849 desks were provided for primary schools and 16,864 for secondary schools in the country's eight regions.

**14,018**

teachers and educational supervisors have been trained since the programme started.



The NIG/023 programme, UNICEF and the Ministries of Education and Training have joined forces to develop the National Accelerated Strategy for the Education and Training of Girls and Women (SNAEFFF). The SNAEFFF is a single document, replacing partial documents, and intends to take a comprehensive approach to the situation of women in education: all ages, all statuses, all forms of education are now addressed in a comprehensive policy.

**120**

communal federations of decentralised school management committees and 33 departmental federations of secondary school management committees received grants from the communes and regional councils.



Following the diagnostic study on the monitoring and evaluation system of the education and training sector programme, the sector monitoring manual was drawn up and is available.

**62**

classrooms were built or rehabilitated by the communes (primary education) and by the regions (secondary education) with the support of the national funding agency for local authorities.

**660,251**

pupils in CP and CM2 receive learning materials and booklets in French and mathematics.

**117,200**

pupils in 6th and 5th grade (aged 13-14) are provided with French and mathematics textbooks.

**148,981**

teachers and professors are provided with teaching materials.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# NIG/024

## SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL INSERTION PROGRAMME IN NIGER II

The vocational training sub-sector is making significant progress in terms of intake capacity and resource allocation. It also benefits from the resources of the Common Sectoral Fund for Education, which aims to support the implementation of the sectoral programme by pooling the resources of several partners and making them available to national actors according to harmonised operating methods and procedures aligned with national procedures. However, the capacities of actors at all levels still need to be strengthened and vocational training suffers from a lack of image among the population and especially among young people. The sub-sector also faces the triple issue of youth flow management, skills scarcity and integration difficulties.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY REDUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BY IMPROVING THE SKILLS OF HUMAN RESOURCES**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Supporting the integration of young people, particularly rural youth, into economic sectors that generate growth and employment.



### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- improving governance and steering and management capacities of vocational and technical education and training at national, regional and local level;
- improving nationwide access for young people to diversified training that is relevant to the needs of the labour market;
- improving the quality of vocational training and apprenticeship schemes at central and decentralised levels.



 Budget

EUR 19,700,000

Project duration

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**6,928**

young people were trained, including 3,240 in initial vocational training (short duration 3/6 months) and 3,152 in dual apprenticeships through the Vocational Training and Apprenticeship Support Fund: 320 in leather trades and 216 in agro-sylvo-pastoral trades.

**40**

Within the framework of local management of technical and vocational education and training, 40 pedagogical and service inspectors were trained as trainers of head teachers and in turn had to train 674 head teachers in the steering and management of a school.

**3,334**

executives from the Ministry of Vocational and Technical Education, including 3,200 trainers and 134 pedagogical supervisors, have benefited from a strengthening of their pedagogical and technical skills.

**17**

As part of the implementation of the competency-based approach, 17 training programmes have been developed, mainly in agro-sylvo-pastoralism, and 59 educational supervisors and 222 trainers have been trained in the competency-based approach. The experimentation started in 14 trade training centres, including those built by the Luxembourg Cooperation within the framework of NIG/017.

**732**

executives from the Ministry of Vocational and Technical Education were trained in gender, including 45 gender focal points at the central and regional levels trained in gender and advocacy, 30 trainers, 35 national directors and heads of departments, 175 heads of divisions and agents at the central level, and 447 gender focal points in schools.

**13**

training institutions and one Regional Directorate of Vocational and Technical Education have been rehabilitated and 149 institutions have benefited from work support.

\* Non-exhaustive list





# NIG/025

## SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE DOSSO REGION - PHASE II

The objective of the programme is aligned with the 3N Initiative “Nigériens Nourish Nigériens”. It also provides for the monitoring of young people’s progress towards a successful installation. The strategy for integrating young farmers is carried out through three activities: training, agricultural advice and installation through agricultural credit. The setting up of public infrastructure completes this strategy and favours the conditions for the conservation and sale of agricultural products. Funding for the installation and success of young people in agricultural trades is aligned with the Food and Nutritional Security Investment Fund, which the programme has helped to operationalise. The programme has a multi-stakeholder approach involving the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Regional Council and the Regional Chamber of Agriculture of Dosso, the National Agency for the Financing of Territorial Communities and the Agricultural Bank of Niger.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**PROTECTING THE NIGERIEN POPULATION FROM RECURRENT FAMINES BY GUARANTEEING THEM THE CONDITIONS FOR FULL PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL PRODUCTION AND IMPROVING THEIR INCOME**



### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Increasing economic opportunities for young people in the Dosso region in trades related to the agricultural sector.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- capacity development of public actors and professional organisations at central and regional levels for the best fulfilment of their mandate;
- implementing regional investment facilities in promising sectors for the benefit of youth projects;
- improving the adaptation of the offer of guidance, advice and training to the needs of young people’s projects.

 Budget

EUR 21,590,000

Project duration

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**10,021**

young people have been trained, 58% of whom are women, out of a target of 10,000 young people to be reached by the end of 2020.

**8,482**

young people received agricultural advisory support.

**6,352**

producers, 52% of whom were women, received credit to start an agricultural activity.

**68**

communal structuring infrastructures have been built (storage warehouses, market garden product conservation warehouses, counters and sheds for the sale of agricultural products, drying areas, rafts, and works to protect irrigated crop sites).

**19**

rural tracks were rehabilitated to facilitate the flow of agricultural products.

**4,756**

hectares of degraded agricultural land were recovered for the benefit of 5,003 young farmers, 62% of whom were women.

\* Non-exhaustive list



**OUMAROU BOUBACAR** | 1ST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL OF DOSSO

### **NIG/025** **SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** **IN THE DOSSO REGION - PHASE II**

#### **Testimony of Oumarou Boubacar about the achievements of the NIG/025 programme.**

The NIG/025 aims to increase economic opportunities for young people in the Dosso region through an insertion strategy based on training, agricultural advice and agricultural credit. One of the key factors in the success of the programme is its multi-stakeholder approach with the Regional Council at the heart of it, playing a coordinating role in rural development activities.

Through delegated project management, the programme contributes in particular to strengthening the functions of regional actors in the context of decentralisation. Indeed, ownership of the system by the actors at regional and local level is a central concern of the programme, thus favouring the sustainability of the intervention model.

"The NIG/025 is a programme that was set up with the Regional Council. It is a programme that takes into account agriculture as a whole.







The ambition of the programme was to train 10,000 young people over four years, and then to support 10% of them in their installation, i.e., a total of 1,000 young people. But we see that already in the third year, we have trained more than 10,000 young people and we have supported about 4,000 young people to set up in the field.

There are tangible results. The infrastructures are built and are operational because there is a whole social engineering around them.”

Indeed, 11,295 young people, 59% of whom are women, have been trained since the programme began. 68 communal structuring infrastructures have also been built in order to favour the conditions for the conservation and sale of agricultural products.

“In the past, we produced onions but sold them at a low price. Now, with the support of the programme, including the development of storage facilities, women are preserving their onions and selling them for a high price. So there is genuine added value here, which is real.

Another example is rice production. If you look at a site like Lokoko, it used to have some 32 rice producers. This year there are 342. Rice production is really scaled up.

Some young people have also become role models in their field, so that young people who used to leave now prefer to stay. And it’s having a snowball effect, with more and more young people managing to take control of their own future.”







## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

Access to water and sanitation has a direct impact on health, by reducing the risk of disease; on education, by increasing children's chances of attending school; on economic growth, by creating jobs; and on the development of agriculture and renewable energy. With a theoretical rural drinking water access rate in 2018 ranging from 35.17% to 64.96% and a rural basic sanitation access rate of 7.3% in 2018, Niger faces significant challenges in the water and sanitation sector to reduce disparities given the accelerating population growth rate. The Nigerien government has made equitable access for the population to drinking water and sanitation infrastructures one of the country's development objectives and has adopted a water, hygiene and sanitation sector programme for 2016-2030 to meet this objective, as well as an institutional support project to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation to manage the sector and other sectoral actors.

The programmes implemented by LuxDev support the sector by improving equity in access to water and sanitation services, developing local water resource management and increasing knowledge of the resource and are therefore part of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Programme and the Institutional Support Project. Anchored within the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation, the Support Programme for the Water and Sanitation Sector (SPWSS 3 - NIG/026), funded by Luxembourg and Denmark, and the SPWSS Support Programme (S-SPWSS - NIG/703), funded by the Netherlands, target all regions of the country and, more specifically, the poorest and most underserved communes in Niger in order to maximise impact and meet the challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In addition, project NIG/802, financed by the European Union through the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, and a component of NIG/703, target the particularly fragile area known as "North Tillabéri" and aim to contribute to improving the living conditions of border populations through better access to basic services, particularly water and sanitation. This cross-border area, including the strip along the Malian border in the regions of Tillabéri and Tahoua, is affected by major security disturbances that cause multiple displacements of the population and increase their vulnerability. In total, five departments of the said regions are part of the priority intervention zone (Filingué, Ouallam, Tera, Tillabéri, Tahoua). These interventions are part of the support provided by the Regional Emergency Programme for the Development of Local Infrastructure in Fragile Cross-Border Areas, which aims to respond to the resilience and human development axis of the G5 Sahel Priority Investment Plan, as well as the regional strategy for the security and development of the G5 Sahel States.

In the framework of the implementation of the Institutional Support Project, LuxDev set up a technical assistance team in 2017 to support the Ministry of Water and Sanitation and the decentralised services. As of 1st January 2021, five technical assistants support the central level (including four internationals), and six national technical assistants support the regional directorates and local authorities, thus covering the whole country, except for the Diffa region where fieldwork is impossible due to insecurity.

A common funding mechanism has been set up by the Nigerien State. It now makes it possible to channel funds from foreign partners and the Nigerien government into a common approach that is consistent with national policies. In addition to Luxembourg, Denmark, the European Union and the Netherlands, whose contributions are managed by LuxDev and channelled through the common funding mechanism for implementation by the State (Ministry of Water and Sanitation) in accordance with national procedures, the State has been contributing to the common funding mechanism since 2017 and, since 2020, UNICEF has also included its contribution.



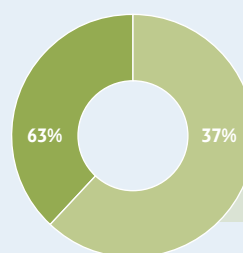
# NIG/026 • NIG/703 • NIG/802

## NIG/026

### SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR – PHASE III (SPWSS-3)

#### Project duration

	2016	2017	2018
2019	2020	2021	2022



#### Total budget

EUR 68,573,296

Luxembourg Government	EUR 42,861,126	
Danish Cooperation	EUR 25,712,169	

## NIG/703

### SUPPORT TO THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR PROGRAMME IN NIGER WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PROSEHA

#### Project duration

2020	2021	2022
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#### Budget

EUR 15,000,000

Netherlands

## NIG/802

### SUPPORT FOR THE G5 SAHEL REGIONAL EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE, HYDRAULICS AND SANITATION COMPONENT (PILLAR 1) FOR THE NORTH TILLABÉRI AND WEST TAHOUA AREAS IN NIGER, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PROSEHA

#### Project duration

2020	2021	2022
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#### Budget

EUR 8,000,000

Contribution from the European Union Emergency Trust Fund



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**ENSURING ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL AND  
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6 2030)**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- contributing to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all users in rural and semi-urban areas;
- contributing to improve people's access to water and sanitation services (Water and Sanitation Sector Programme, Phase I - 2016 - 2020) for an additional 750,000 people over five years.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- improving universal, equitable and affordable access to safe drinking water in rural areas;
- improving universal, equitable and affordable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services in rural areas;
- improving knowledge, monitoring and protection of water resources;
- improving governance, national capacity development and citizen participation in the sector;
- improving the Ministry of Water and Sanitation's planning, administrative and financial management capacities and systems while ensuring the integration of results-based management principles;
- strengthening sectoral coordination mechanisms to make them sustainable and operational;
- improving access to water for all users of the pastoral area.

### G5 Sahel Regional Emergency Community Infrastructure Programme

**2**

Recruitment and mobilisation of project managers in the two regions (Tillabéri and Tahoua).



Official launch of the G5 Sahel Regional Emergency Programme for the Development of Local Infrastructure, which aims to improve the living conditions of border populations.

**217**

Work on public latrines in schools, health centres and public places has already been completed in both regions (Tillabéri and Tahoua), and the target of 217 latrines has been reached by 31 December 2020.

**29,000**

As of 20 February 2021, the implementation of the G5 Sahel Regional Emergency Community Infrastructure Programme has already resulted in the construction of 29 boreholes, the rehabilitation of 14 mini drinking water supply systems and eight pastoral wells in the regions of Tillabéri and Tahoua, restoring drinking water service to 29,000 people.

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**39,000**

The common funding mechanism has already contributed to the construction of 120 drinking water supply systems since its implementation, corresponding to 39,000 households newly served with basic drinking water services.

**1,150**

In the hygiene and sanitation sector, 1,150 infrastructures (public latrines) were built through the common funding mechanism in schools, health centres and public places.

**114**

In the governance sector, 114 local water and sanitation plans have been completed and financed through the common funding mechanism: these are three-year communal plans prioritising investment needs.



Establishment and operationalisation of the common funding mechanism, a multi-donor financial mechanism operating according to the principles of the programme approach and based on national procedures, with contributions from the State and donors (to date: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Kingdom of Denmark, Kingdom of the Netherlands, European Union and UNICEF). The financial contributions are paid into an account in the Nigerien treasury and the Ministry of Water and Sanitation is responsible for implementation under its Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Programme (PROSEHA 2016-2030).



Implementation of a forward-looking jobs and skills management approach which has enabled the Ministry to draw up a three-year training plan (2020-2022) and a career management plan.

**94**

Interventions in the pastoral water sector via the common financing mechanism have also made it possible to build 83 cemented wells and 11 pastoral pumping stations. These achievements are accompanied by social intermediation, which has led to the signing of 105 social agreements aimed at avoiding conflicts around these new water points.

**787**

The social intermediation activities reached 660 villages and enabled 127 villages to end open defecation.

\* Non-exhaustive list





# NIG/027

## SUPPORT FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE CHAIN ACTORS IN AGADEZ, DIFFA, TAHOUA AND ZINDER REGIONS

Since 2014, Luxembourg has developed a support operation for the public expenditure chain in the Dosso region. This support allowed for the testing of capacity development targeted at actors in the public expenditure chain in one region and for the construction and equipping of suitable buildings for public finance departments. As the intervention model is potentially replicable in other regions and following a request from the Niger Ministry of Finance, the NIG/027 project was created. It provides support to the deconcentrated technical services of the Ministry of Finance, targeting the regional budget directorates, regional treasuries and regional services for the control of public procurement and financial commitments. It will contribute to the capacity development of these actors in the four regions of intervention and will allow the construction of a complex in Zinder to house the actors of the regional public expenditure chain.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE EXPENDITURE CHAIN BY STRENGTHENING THE PREPARATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM AS WELL AS THE CAPACITIES OF THE MAIN SERVICES OPERATING IN THIS FIELD**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the performance of the public expenditure chain in the regions of Agadez, Diffa, Tahoua and Zinder.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- improving the working conditions of the Ministry of Finance's decentralised technical services, notably through support for the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, and the acquisition of equipment and vehicles;
- strengthening the organisational and technical capacities of the regional services of the Ministry of Finance;
- supporting the deconcentrated technical services of the sectoral ministries that are partners of Luxembourg Cooperation programme, as well as for the executives of the local authorities concerned by the financial aspects of the decentralisation reforms;
- supporting at national level the programme managers of Luxembourg's partner sectoral ministries so that they can fully play the role assigned to them by the texts that adopted the programme budget provisions.

 Budget

EUR 2,717,179

Project duration

2019	2020	2021	2022

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Launch of contracts for:

- a rider to the construction of the Zinder building;
- the construction of the building for the financial controller in Diffa;
- the rehabilitation of buildings for the deconcentrated services of the Ministry of Finance in the regions of Agadez and Dosso.



Development and signature of a financing agreement for the delegation of funds to the Ministry of Finance for the implementation of part of the planned activities, namely the diagnosis of the deconcentrated services of the Ministry of Finance in the four regions, the construction/rehabilitation of buildings and the equipment of technical services.



Carrying out a diagnosis and a training plan to strengthen the capacities of actors in the public expenditure chain in the regions of Agadez, Diffa, Tahoua and Zinder.



Start and implementation, in collaboration with the National School of Administration of Niger, of training courses for executives of the Ministry of Finance and other sectoral ministries at central level (seven modules planned).



Acquisition of four vehicles for the four regional financial control services.



Carrying out an inventory of the equipment needs of the various deconcentrated technical services of the Ministry of Finance in the four intervention regions.



Start of the construction of the building in Zinder to house the three departments of the expenditure chain at the regional level and rehabilitation of the electricity at the regional budget office in Diffa.

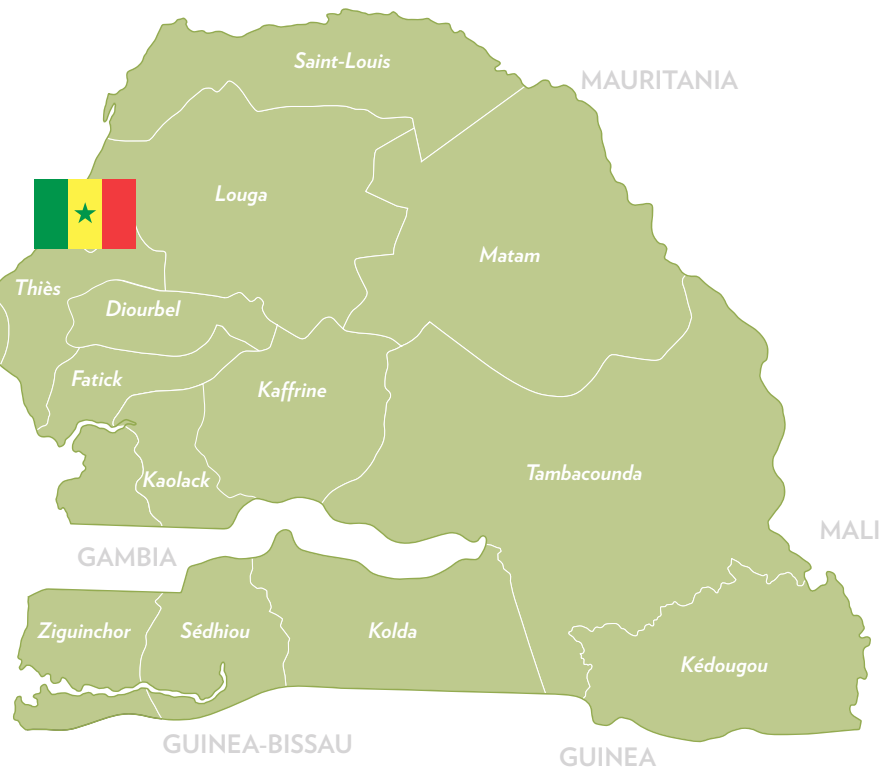
\* Non-exhaustive list



# SENEGAL



DAKAR



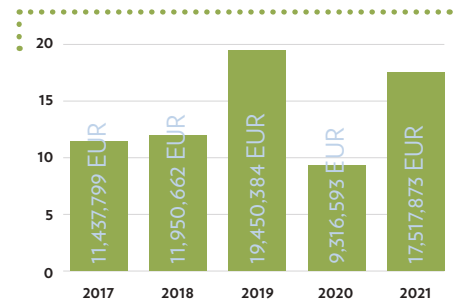
**3** → **58** STAFF IN  
SENEGAL  
PROJECTS IN  
EXECUTION

**13.50%**

OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT  
OF THE AGENCY'S  
DISBURSEMENTS

**17.52 M EUR**  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021

Disbursements



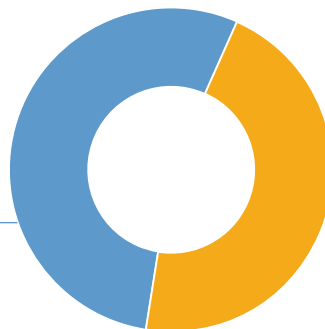
Disbursements by sector



**54%**

EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL  
TRAINING AND INTEGRATION

54%



46%





This programme aims to support the health and social sector in improving access to quality, efficient and equitable health services.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HEALTH STATUS OF THE POPULATIONS IN THE AREA OF OPERATIONAL CONCENTRATION, IN PARTICULAR THE MOST VULNERABLE**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Strengthening the health and social protection system with the aim of improving access to quality, efficient and equitable health care services, especially for the most vulnerable.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The programme's interventions are focused on maternal and child health and have four main components:

- strengthening the provision of services at district level;
- strengthening the provision of services at hospital level;
- strengthening health insurance and other social protection measures;
- improving sectoral governance.



## Project duration

2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023

## Budget

EUR 27,500,000

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

12

medical ambulances were acquired for the mobile emergency and resuscitation services (SMUR) as part of the deconcentration/decentralisation of the national emergency medical service (SAMU).

52

scholarships for training in emergency medicine, anaesthesia and other disciplines were awarded to doctors and paramedical professionals to enhance their skills.

1

regional branch of the SAMU (call reception and regulation centre) has been equipped and is operational in Touba (Diourbel region).



The headquarters of the Gossas, Fatick and Foundiougne mutual health insurance companies were provided with equipment and vehicles, and the departmental health insurance unit of Fatick was inaugurated.

1

medical simulation training centre (teaching centre) in emergency care and gestures has been set up in Dakar.

**EUR 3 million**

of medical equipment was received for hospitals (resuscitation and emergency departments) and health centres (emergency units) in the intervention zone.



Mini-plans to strengthen the capacity of emergency services in public health facilities and health development committees in Richard-Toll (Saint-Louis region) and Sokone (Fatick region) were diagnosed and developed.



Awareness-raising and behaviour change communication activities (talks, radio spots, interactive programmes) concerning emergencies, high blood pressure and diabetes, as well as mutual health insurance, were carried out for the benefit of communities.

1

collaborative benchmarking approach (peer learning) involving four hospitals (Saint-Louis, Matlaboul Fawzeini-Touba, Fatick and Kaolack) was set up.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# SEN/032

## VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYABILITY

Access to vocational and technical training in Senegal remains low despite the efforts made. The qualification of human resources to meet the social expectations of young people and the working population is today a national challenge that must be met.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

CONTRIBUTING, IN THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ZONES OF SENEGAL AS WELL AS IN THE PERI-URBAN ZONE OF DAKAR, TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL THROUGH AN APPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEMAND AND NEEDS FOR SKILLS

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Strengthening the TVET system in order to develop an offer adapted to the needs of the economy, improving the employability and socio-professional integration of young people.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The priority of the programme's interventions is the employability of young people aged 15 to 25 years and is deployed around four axes:

- developing access to TVET;
- improving the quality of TVET offerings;
- socio-professional integration of young people;
- sectoral governance.

NB: The 3rd axis is developed in collaboration with the NGO consortium Gret/Eclosio.



## Project duration

2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023

## Budget

EUR 30,723,850

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

181

apprenticeship teachers and 431 trainers from vocational training centres in the northern and central zones were selected, equipped and trained in pedagogy.

9

mobile training units have been deployed in remote areas and training in ICT, industry and food processing has started.

24

new training-integration projects were funded and refocused on territorial priorities. In addition, priority sectors have been identified.

1

study on the ICT sector in Senegal was carried out in preparation for the missions of the *Centre de référence des métiers du numérique* (Reference centre for digital professions).

1

school project was revised for the *lycée de Thiès*, which was built and equipped in 2007 by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (SEN/016).

1

sectoral development policy letter has been drafted for the ministry in charge of vocational training and is currently being validated.

1

benchmarking guide (peer learning) between vocational and technical training institutions in the intervention area was developed.

1,649

young people were trained via the short-term training-integration projects (3 to 9 months) and via the national vocational training funding schemes, including 78 young people trained in coding (Sonatel Academy agreement) and 77 self-entrepreneurs trained in agroecology.

✓

The integration support units of the technical high schools in the experimental zone were strengthened, in partnership with the NGO ADA, and specific workshops were organised to monitor the integration of graduates.

1

national strategy for professional integration is currently being validated.

\* Non-exhaustive list





EL HADJI TOUNKARA | PROJECT BENEFICIARY

## SEN/032

### VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYABILITY

**El Hadji Tounkara speaks about the support he received to start up his horticulture business and develop his entrepreneurial project.**

The SEN/032 programme concluded a partnership with the NGO ADA in order to facilitate the socio-professional integration and employability of young people from the formal and informal systems in the central zone of Senegal for an amount of EUR 553,930. ADA, in partnership with the incubator Jokkolabs and the microfinance institution UIMCEC (*Union des institutions mutualistes communautaires d'épargne et de crédit*), provides technical, entrepreneurial and financial support to young people interested in agriculture based on agroecological practices and food processing. This ADA action complements those carried out by the Gret/Eclosio consortium aimed at supporting more than 700 young people in their business development or creation projects.

"My name is El Hadji Tounkara, I live in Sokone, in the Fatick region. I am 27 years old. I followed a classical academic path. I obtained my BAC (secondary education diploma) in 2017 and then enrolled at AFI - *Université de l'entreprise* (Business university) in Dakar. During this year, I noticed that many students were looking for work.

For my part, I had a job opportunity in my village, so why not take advantage of it? This opportunity is land, it is agriculture. I was born and raised in this environment doing field work. So I decided to invest in horticulture in my spare time and to work the land as many others have done before me.

Although I had seen our mothers do it during the rainy season, I did not have much experience in horticulture. So, for two years I managed without training, without support, just by passion. I started farming my plot. The AJIR Niombato association<sup>1</sup> then told me about a training course in agroecology that it provides in its farm-school. I signed up to take part because I feel that whatever you do, it is important to have training. Before, I had deficiencies, I made mistakes without knowing it, but thanks to this training, I make fewer and fewer of them.

At university I was studying computer science and networks but at some point, I was inspired by the story of Thione Niang<sup>2</sup> and others. I had the ambition to create a business, to employ young people, to contribute to food self-sufficiency, to help reduce unemployment. That's my goal. That's why I'm working hard to increase my production and my growing space so that I can employ young people in turn. This is the *raison d'être* of my company, Tounkara Agro-Production.

<sup>1</sup> AJIR Niombato: Association for Youth and Rural Initiative - Sokone, Fatick - Civil Society Organisation supported by the SEN/032 programme

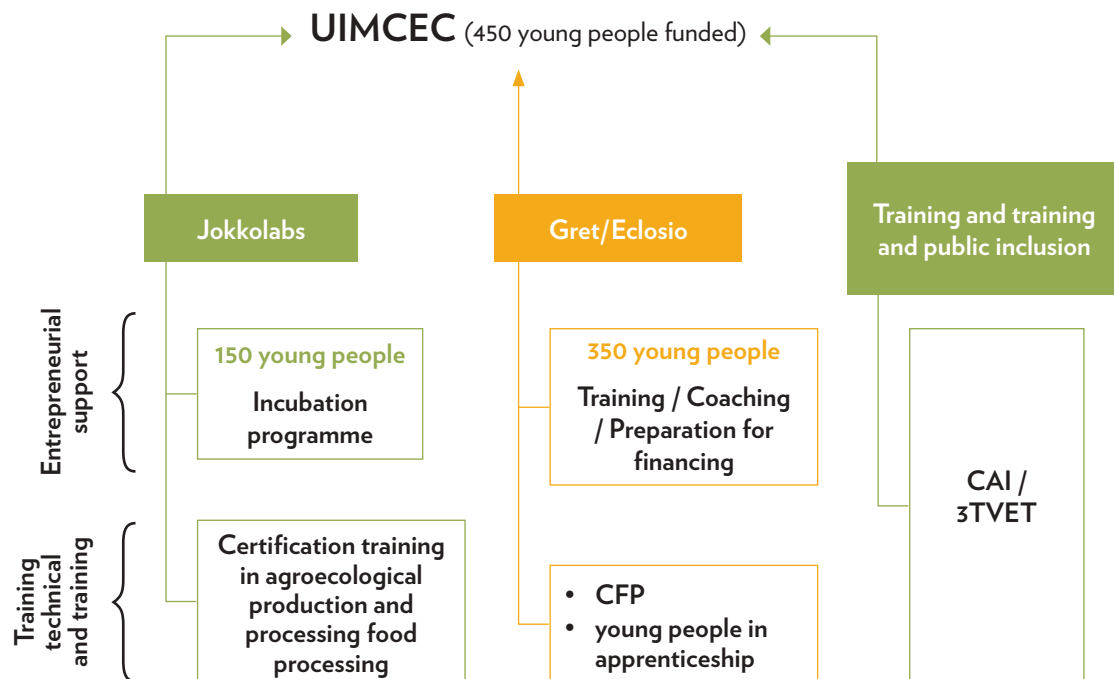
<sup>2</sup> Thione Niang is an African-American of Senegalese origin who participated in both presidential campaigns of Barack Obama. A social entrepreneur and international speaker, he is also an author.

## TESTIMONY

When I learned about entrepreneurship at AFI - *Université de l'entreprise*, it was like a revelation. They showed me the way: how to earn money, to be autonomous, to participate in the development of my country. By the way, I thank them for having inspired this vocation in me.

With AJIR, I received six months of theoretical training as well as two months of practical training and an internship. Then I was put in touch with the UIMCEC bank, which granted me a loan of FCFA 1.5 million (EUR 2,286), repayable over one year. Between September 2021 and February 2022, I made more than FCFA 500,000 (EUR 762) in profits on sold products. My income is irregular, sometimes low, but I prefer to be free and work on my own.

In the future, I plan to diversify my activities with poultry and tree farming. I am also considering processing my products because the market is not always accessible and sometimes the prices we are offered are not good."



*Support scheme for the "integration" component of the SEN/032 programme, in partnership with ADA for the training and financial inclusion of self-employed entrepreneurs*





# SEN/801

## DEVELOPING EMPLOYMENT IN SENEGAL: STRENGTHENING EMPLOYABILITY AND BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS IN DEPARTURE AREAS

This project is the second component of the Developing Employment Programme in Senegal: Strengthening Business Competitiveness and Employability in Departure Areas, in response to the objectives of the European Union (EU) Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displacement in Africa. The project was given an additional one-year phase (June 2021-June 2022) with a further EUR 54,406 in EU funds, EUR 150,000 from Luxembourg and EUR 250,000 from the Netherlands to consolidate the achievements of SEN/801 and lay the foundations for the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) in the vocational and technical training sector. The project acts on the continuum from training, skills development and leading to employment through job placement schemes.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## PROMOTING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT BY IMPROVING THE SUPPLY OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPING THE DEMAND FOR EMPLOYMENT

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Expanding access to vocational training for young people in the southern and south-eastern regions of Senegal.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The project has three components:

- increasing the quantity of vocational training provision in line with socio-economic needs;
- improving the quality of training;
- strengthening support mechanisms for professional integration.



*Ziguinchor - April 2021: shooting of the project's closing documentary film on the young Tekki Fii champions*

### Project duration

	2016	2017	2018
2019	2020	2021	2022

### Budget

EUR 19,454,406

Emergency Trust Fund

Dutch Cooperation  EUR 250,000  
Luxembourg Cooperation  EUR 150,000

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**3**

new vocational training centres were built and equipped and are now operational. The agri-food training centre in Goudiry (Tam-bacounda region), the industrial centre in Sédhiou and the forestry centre in Bounkiling (Sédhiou region) have all opened their doors with 960 additional training places for the start of the 2021 school year.

**4**

training frames of reference for the trades of the Bounkiling sectoral training centre and the centre's development project document have been finalised and are in the process of being validated by the ministry in charge of vocational training. In the same school, dual training is being tested with the support of the Netherlands and methodological support from Swiss expertise.

**745**

young apprentices from the second batch were trained in the craft production units and on the "life skills" and "entrepreneurship" modules. Six hundred and forty-four young people took part in the certification tests and 613 were awarded a certificate of vocational aptitude or a vocational certificate of specialisation, a success rate of over 95%.

**1,063**

young people were trained in training-integration projects based on the demand for skills in the local private sector.

**250,000**

people were reached by the outreach information campaign on the opportunities offered by vocational and technical training.

\* Non-exhaustive list





# KOSOVO

MONTENEGRO

SERBIA



Mitrovicë  
(Mitrovica)

PRISHTINË  
(PRISTINA)

ALBANIA

MACEDONIA (FYROM)

# 4

→ 17

STAFF IN  
KOSOVO

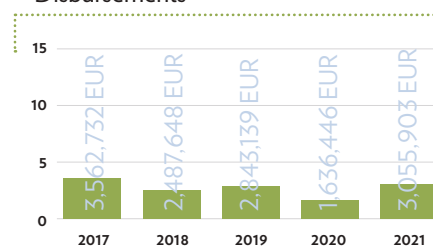
PROJECTS IN  
EXECUTION

## 2.36%

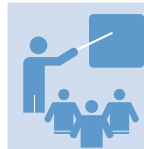
OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT  
OF THE AGENCY'S  
DISBURSEMENTS

3.06 M EUR  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021

Disbursements



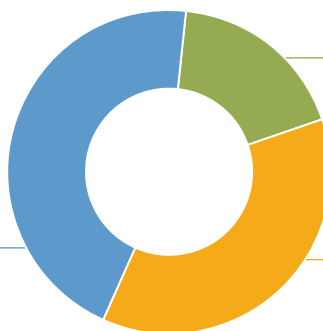
Disbursements by sector



## 45%

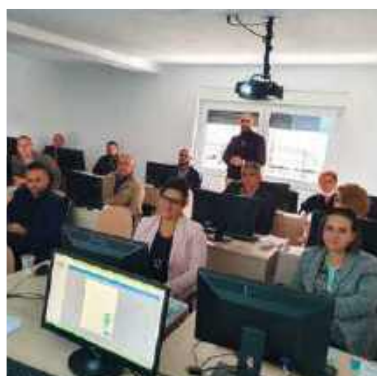
EDUCATION - VOCATIONAL  
TRAINING AND INTEGRATION

45%



18%

37%



The programme helps the Ministry of Health (MoH) to implement the healthcare reform initiatives with special focus on the capacity development activities at the MoH and targeted healthcare institutions such as General Hospitals (GH) of Prizren and Gjilan, Family Medicine, Kosovo Hospital and University Clinical Services and the Chambers of Healthcare Professionals. On 6 August 2021, the Bilateral Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kosovo and the Government of Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on the development cooperation project KSV/017 extension was ratified in the Parliament of Kosovo. The extension phase, with the global development objective being the contribution to the quality of the health services to the benefits of the population of Kosovo, will cover the period from July 2021 to December 2022.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE QUALITY OF THE HEALTH SERVICES TO THE BENEFIT OF THE POPULATION OF KOSOVO

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the planning, leadership and management of the health actors.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Health to carry out its functions and responsibilities;
- improving the performance and quality of health services in the public sector;
- effective use, in the pilot sites, of the Integrated Health Information System, as implemented and functional in all public health institutions.



### HIGHLIGHTS\*

**54** } new residents in family medicine (FM) specialist training programme have successfully completed the final exam and became specialist in FM. Thus, the total number of FM specialists in Kosovo since 2000 attempts 835 (which fulfills 93% of the international standard of 1 FM doctor for 2 000 inhabitants).

**2** } "letters of understanding" for professional exchange and clinical trainings for more than 400 healthcare professionals were signed between the GH Gjilan and GH Murska Sobota from Slovenia and GH Prizren and GH Izola from Slovenia.

**✓** } confirmation of increased leadership and management capacities of the Kosovo Doctors' Chamber through the organisation of the third independent Presidential and Assembly elections.

 Budget

EUR 9,700,000

Project duration

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
------	------	------	------	------	------	------



Successful management of the COVID-19 pandemic by the MoH and GH of Gjilan and Prizren.

15

laws from the legislative agenda of the MoH for 2021 were proceeded and approved by the Government of Kosovo.



"Institutional Development Plan 2022-2026" for GH Gjilan and Prizren has been elaborated.

9

administrative instructions were finalised by the legal department and proceeded for approval to the Ministers cabinet. Assistance was provided to the organisation of 75 workshops with participation of more than 400 staff of the MoH and other healthcare institutions for elaboration of all legal documents.



"Human Resource Plan 2022- 2030" for GH Gjilan and Prizren has been elaborated.

23

hospital building identification signage and direction signage have been installed in GH Gjilan and Prizren.

2

hospital wards (pulmonology in GH Gjilan and surgery in GH Prizren), with around 70 beds in total, are being renovated, aiming to modernise the buildings and service areas to provide a level of comfort, with rooms containing only two beds each and their own private toilet.

24

workshops for improvement of quality and safety of service provision were organised for more than 200 healthcare providers at GH Gjilan and Prizren.

25

laptops have been given to healthcare providers in selected wards of the GH Gjilan and Prizren to upgrade their knowledge and skills through virtual trainings and follow-up the implementation of standard operating procedures.



The organisation of the health services has been improved through the standardisation of the working processes (clinical and administrative) following international standards.

63

medical doctors (GH Prizren, GH Gjilan and Kosovo Hospital University Clinical Services) have completed successfully a four-month radiology training on use of computerized tomography (CT) and interpretation of CT scans. The training was accredited by the Doctors Chamber.

22

medical doctors from pulmonology wards from GH Gjilan and Prizren were trained in spirometry training. The training has been accredited by the Kosovo Doctors Chamber.

8

cardiologists and 12 neurologists from GH Gjilan, Prizren and Prishtina have received four month on-job training for doppler ultrasound (DU) of blood vessels and started immediately providing services for the patients in their respective hospitals, with the DU procured by the project.

\* Non-exhaustive list





The project focuses on the establishment of a human capacity development mechanism to improve the capacity of line ministries involved in the implementation of the EU integration process, in particular those involved in the nine chapters of the EU-Kosovo Stabilisation and Association Agreement identified by the project.

The Ministry of European Integration is responsible for the implementation of the project (national implementation). The Human Resources Capacity Building Facility is funded by both Luxembourg and Norway.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**CONTRIBUTING TO KOSOVO'S EFFORTS TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OF THE STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM THE NEED TO COMPLY WITH *EU ACQUIS***

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- strengthening the human resources of the Kosovo administration in key areas of EU legislation on a sustainable basis;
- helping ensure public support for the Stabilisation and Association Agreement process.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- establishment of a training and technical assistance fund;
- effective communication of key issues in the integration process as part of joint efforts with the Ministry of European Integration and other donors.



 Budget

EUR 2,000,000

Project duration

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Corporate governance code developed.



Police network security internationally certified.



Trade secret legislation developed for the first time.



Manuals developed for monitoring implementation of Ombudsperson recommendations and human rights violations.



**100**  
More than 100 officials were trained on different subjects (monitoring and evaluation, EU acquis market surveillance and compliance of products, mutual recognition of goods, etc.).



Enhancement of the capacities for the practical implementation of the legislation on regulated professions based on the best practices from the EU Member States (chapter 3: freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services).

\* Non-exhaustive list



# KSV/020

## SUPPORT TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING REFORM IN KOSOVO

The programme represents the second phase of support to the ongoing reform of vocational education and training in Kosovo. The project aims to continue the reform promoted by its predecessor (KSV/015), extending the intervention to the TVE sector at national level and assisting in the restructuring of the national Vocational Education and Training (VET) governance system. LuxDev is implementing the project in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI).

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## SUPPORTING THE CREATION OF A TVET WORKFORCE, RELEVANT TO THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KOSOVO

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the structure and performance of the VET system and its delivery.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- revising and strengthening the technical and vocational education and training policy, system and legislation;
- strengthening of project-supported institutions;
- upgrading of information systems for the technical and vocational education and training sector.



 Budget

EUR 8,500,000

Project duration

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**14**

Development/update of 14 sets of qualifications of the profiles supported in the selected vocational education and training schools, namely: four technical profiles, four health profiles and six information and communication technology profiles.

**70**

Strengthening the knowledge and capacity of 70 MESTI officials, municipalities and staff of the Agency for Vocational Education and Training and Adult Education (AVETAE) through project training in:

- labour market information;
- skills and knowledge needs assessment;
- liaison with industry;
- school autonomy and accountability;
- monitoring and promoting the alignment of vocational education and training institutions with the labour market.

**46**

Increased student enrolment in under-represented technical profiles through the award of 46 merit-based scholarships to students in supported vocational education and training schools.

\* Non-exhaustive list





# KSV/801

## EUROPEAN UNION SUPPORT TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, PROFESSIONAL REQUALIFICATION AND OCCUPATION

The project KSV/801 meets the requirements of the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance accompanying the implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the EU and Kosovo. It is aligned with the main strategy of the Government of Kosovo and the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation, outlined in the Strategic Plan for Education in Kosovo 2017-2021 and based on the National development Strategy 2016-2020. The project is also aligned with Kosovo's policies on European integration. The first ambition is to improve the structure and performance of the VET system and its implementation. The second is to promote inclusion, quality education and lifelong learning for all.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A QUALITY, INCLUSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM IN LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES

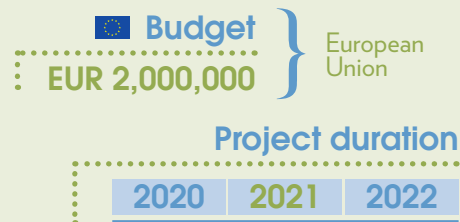
### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the quality of education and training programmes and their relevance to the labour market, in order to facilitate the transition of VET students from school to work and to improve the employability of VET graduates.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- making the planning and provision of vocational education relevant to the needs of learners and employers in selected vocational schools;
- establishing a system for the monitoring of graduates in initial and continuing VET to ensure consistency in the employability of graduates and the relevance of skills to labour market needs;
- establishing and implementing provisions and tools for the recognition of prior learning in the sectors and occupations most in need. Use of these as a vehicle for the promotion of employment and lifelong learning opportunities for adult learners.





## HIGHLIGHTS\*

- ✓ } Supporting and presenting its work in national VET events such as “VET Summit” and “KoslCT” to strengthen links with the private sector and promote the VET offer.
- 50 } Establishing a national online assessment tool – Cloud based testing system – through immediate intervention. The training has started in December 2021 and more than 50 teachers have been trained in 2021.
- 50 } Formalising approximately 50 partnerships with private companies that will be engaged in the industrial bodies of the three selected schools.
- ✓ } Engaging with Senior Extern Service (SES) in the delivery of capacity development training for the electrical installer profile. The training was finalised with eight teachers from the three selected schools of ESJET PRO.
- ✓ } Establishing a tracer studies working group consisting of the project, MESTI and Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers staff to help in the process of national graduate tracking system.
- ✓ } Creating the national plan for tracer studies which gives a comprehensive and detailed roadmap of the implementation of tracer study (TS) in VET and vocational training center (VTC) institutions in Kosovo.
- ✓ } Creating the methodology and instruments used for TS, four guidelines, a capacity development plan with training materials, and an awareness campaign plan for TS;
- ✓ } Preparing a training programme involving relevant MESTI, Employment agency of the Republic of Kosovo (EARK), Agency for Vocational Education and Training and Adult Education and VET institutions staff to support TS implementation. This training was conducted in all regions of Kosovo involving more than 200 stakeholders.
- ✓ } Developing an online platform – tracer study information system.
- ✓ } Training the seven directors of vocational training centres on the implementation and operationalisation of these manuals.
- ✓ } Supporting EARK in developing an information system module to facilitate the operationalisation and reporting of the recognition of Prior Learning as an active labour market measure.

\* Non-exhaustive list



**HALIT ZHIGOLLI** | DIRECTOR OF THE TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL  
"LUTFI MUSIQI" IN VUSHTRRI

**KSV/801**

## **EUROPEAN UNION SUPPORT TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, PROFESSIONAL REQUALIFICATION AND OCCUPATION**

### **HOW HAS THE SCHOOL MANAGED THE LEARNING PROCESS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC? WHAT WERE AND CONTINUE TO BE THE MAIN CHALLENGES?**

The COVID-19 pandemic has created unprecedented challenges economically, socially and politically across the globe. More than just a health crisis, it has resulted in an educational crisis. The disruption of COVID-19 in the educational system is of great magnitude. VET schools in Kosovo had to cope with at the soonest possible time.

Coping with the effects of COVID-19 in VET institutions requires the involvement of a variety of stakeholders. Therefore, the management of our school, and more particularly the teaching process in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, have been developed according to the Municipal Task Force protocol which was established on the basis of the protocol of the Ministry of Health and the Kosovo Health Institute. The Task Force team has been established at the school level, consisting of the Steering Council and the school management, as well as volunteer teachers.

One emerging reality because of the world health crisis is the migration to online learning modalities to mitigate the risk of face-to-face interactions. Therefore, multiple challenges raised: how does one go from a physical classroom to a virtual classroom, how do you balance real-time teaching, how do you support faculty and students along the way? Another challenge that remains today consists of the student assessment system during online learning. The ESVET PRO project has worked hard in this direction and has started with the implementation of Cloud based testing system which allows taking tests and evaluations remotely.

As a school, we have had support from different angles. The Municipal Education Directorate's support has been solid, and the cooperation was effective, as well as the supplies for anti-COVID-19 items has been satisfactory. The support of different organisations and donor projects with equipment and capacity development training did not lack either.

### CAN YOU TELL US ABOUT THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS AND INNOVATIONS IN YOUR SCHOOL?

The cooperation with the project “European Union support to vocational education and training (VET), professional requalification and occupation (ESVET PRO)” has brought us many benefits. One of the main ones is related to the teaching and learning with up-to-date curricula and teaching and learning material. This has helped us to teach with the latest industry standards and labour demands which, in turn, will greatly benefit our students in increasing their employment chances.

Furthermore, the teaching process takes place in cabinets equipped with the latest computers, whilst the students and school benefit from online support from professionally specialised IT firms. In this regard, each student has his/her own computer during online trainings.

Teachers are equipped with updated textbooks, which until now has been an underlying problem. The teachers at our school have been trained by the project on the implementation of the relevant profiles. The concept of the business model was introduced and implemented with the school as a necessary means of fostering collaborations with the private sector. With the establishment of industrial bodies and industrial advisory boards, the school is collaborating with a number of companies in implementing professional practice whereby a number of companies will be receiving our students as interns.

### HOW DOES THE COLLABORATION WITH OUR PROJECT, ESVET PRO, BENEFIT YOUR SCHOOL?

The support provided to our school was focused on the implementation of the business model approach, the implementation of new costing mechanism and financial monitoring tool, the identification of priority needs for teacher’s capacity development in priority modules, the identification of equipment needs for the supported schools, and the promotion of linkage with the private sector.

The project established and started implementing the business model approach in our school by identifying partnership gaps and promoting partnerships for the supported profiles, as well as launching the industrial advisory boards and industrial bodies. This has led to the formalisation of approximately 20 partnerships with private companies that will be engaged in the industrial bodies of the schools.

ESVET PRO conducted the capacity development activities to implement the industrial liaison unit. As the name implies, this unit aims to establish relations with industry representatives to ensure the alignment of the VET offer with the labour market needs.

In addition, ESVET PRO engaged with Senior Extern Service in the delivery of capacity development training for the electrical installer profile for which several teachers from our school were trained.

Ultimately, the project has helped us to optimise the quality of the VET offer and has aided us in facilitating cooperation with the private sector – a great benefit for our students.



### CAN YOU TELL US A BIT MORE ABOUT THE TRAININGS RECEIVED FROM THE PROJECT RELATED TO THE ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS, FOR EXAMPLE, TRACER STUDIES AND THE BUSINESS MODEL?

Our school maintains regular contacts with its graduates and follows-up their achievement in order to get feedback on planning the profiles and teaching. Nevertheless, we have not been able to do that in a systematic manner. This fact has challenged our school in all contexts, due to not having reliable and pertinent data concerning the relevance of the VET system for the labour market and the students themselves.

The support provided by ESVET PRO focuses on developing and implementing a graduate tracking system (tracer study) in a systematic way in all schools at national level with minimal use of human resources. The project has developed and implemented a capacity development programme for our school management in the implementation of tracer studies. This is just the beginning of the long road to create this very powerful tool that can provide valuable information for evaluating the whereabouts and performance of the graduates in the workplace.

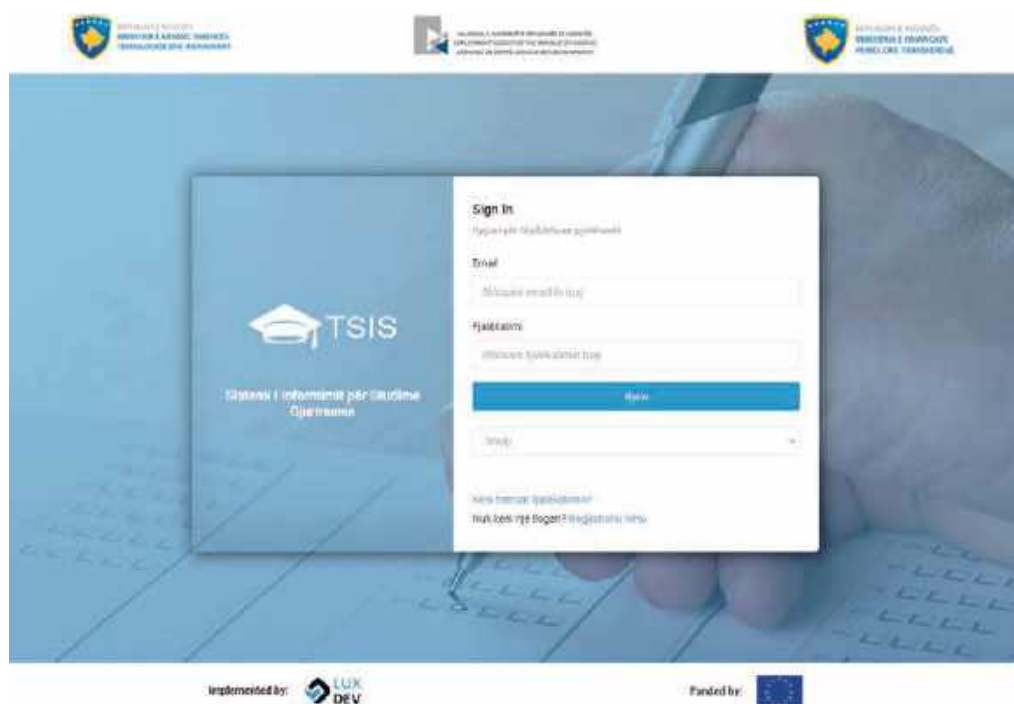
The business model concept is becoming an evident solution and a central component of the national-level reforms which needed to make VET institutions sustainable and autonomous. The implementation of the concept has helped us develop relationship with many businesses in turn allowing our students to conduct the professional practice there. The project has aided us in preparing the necessary documents such as the memoranda of understandings and contract templates as well in creating a marketing strategy for our school. Seeing the success of the concept and to further support the collaborations with businesses, the municipality has provided the students with accident insurance and efforts are underway in providing financial and transportation coverage to the businesses to encourage them to take on our students as interns.

### WHAT ARE SOME OF THE SCHOOL SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM PLANS? HOW IS THE PROJECT SUPPORTING YOU IN THIS REGARD AND HOW CAN IT SUPPORT YOU FURTHER?

The global plan of the school is of course to increase the quality of the VET offer in alignment with the labour market demand. Therefore, the support of the project is crucial in achieving this. Starting with the revision and update of the curricula, the school could further enhance profiles that are in demand currently such as metalworker, water, sewage, heating and air conditioning installer and electrical installer. In this respect, with the support of ESVET PRO, the school could complement the learning process with up-to-date laboratories and equipment, since these profiles lack machinery and equipment to conduct the practice part of the curricula. As the collaboration between us and ESVET PRO will continue, we would like to see more capacity development activities, especially for our teaching staff.

We strongly believe that with the support of ESVET PRO and our commitment, as a VET school, we can significantly improve the VET offer and meet labour market demand through the placement of a skilled labour force.

## TESTIMONY



*Training in tracer studies*



*Training teachers in vocational education and training schools in the digital assessment process*



# Gobierno **Joven**

Con apoyo del Segundo Fondo Concurable del  
Gran Ducado de Luxemburgo para Organizaciones  
de la Sociedad Civil Salvadoreñas



# ELSALVADOR



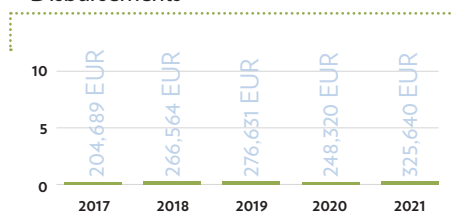
1

PROJECT IN EXECUTION

→ 7 COLLABORATORS IN EL SALVADOR



Disbursements



0.25%

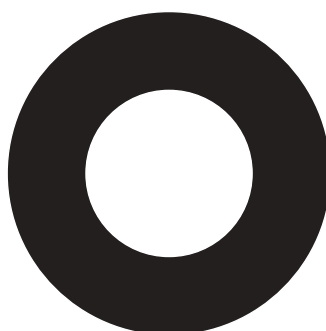
OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT  
OF THE AGENCY'S  
DISBURSEMENTS

0.33 M EUR  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021

Disbursements by sector



100%  
VARIOUS





Cooperation between Luxembourg and El Salvador reached a new stage in 2016, in which El Salvador directly implements the projects financed by Luxembourg. National execution is a major step forward in terms of ownership and alignment with national policies and strategies for the Salvadoran government. This can also be a challenge in terms of managing for development results, as there is a need to develop performance assessment frameworks and better resource management.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**PROVIDING THE LUXEMBOURG MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS AND THE SALVADORAN INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BILATERAL PROJECTS WITH A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MECHANISM FOR THE SUPERVISION AND MONITORING OF THESE PROJECTS**

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- establishing monitoring mechanisms to enable Salvadoran institutions to improve their management of bilateral projects and increase the effectiveness of its implementation;
- representing Luxembourg Cooperation in El Salvador and liaison with the embassy in Managua;
- monitoring and direct support from Luxembourg to El Salvador, focusing on administrative and financial aspects.

### HIGHLIGHTS\*



Finalisation of the final reports.



The project carried out the task of providing sustained support to the FOCAP (Common Programmatic Support Fund) and FOSAL (South-South and Triangular Cooperation Fund) projects to support their approval and implementation.



Reinforcing the priority theme of the digitalisation of services in the interventions.

\* Non-exhaustive list

 Budget

EUR 1,600,000

Project duration

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022





# LAOS



8

➔ 4 PROJETS IN FORMULATION

➔ 139 COLLABORATORS IN LAOS

PROJECTS IN EXECUTION

11.04%

DU MONTANT TOTAL  
DES DÉBOURSEMENTS  
DE L'AGENCE

14.32 M EUR  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021

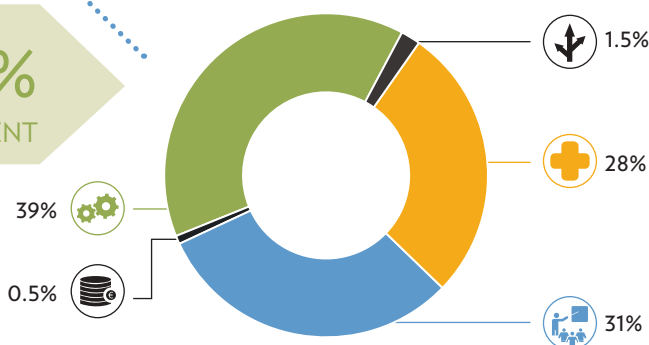
Disbursements



Disbursements by sector



39%  
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT





The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has been supporting the health sector in Laos since the cooperation between Laos and Luxembourg began at the end of 1997. The LAO/027 programme focuses on strengthening the healthcare system with attention to governance, service delivery and human resource capital development, with a view of facilitating effective and quality health care delivery and prioritising the thematic area of mother and child health care.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

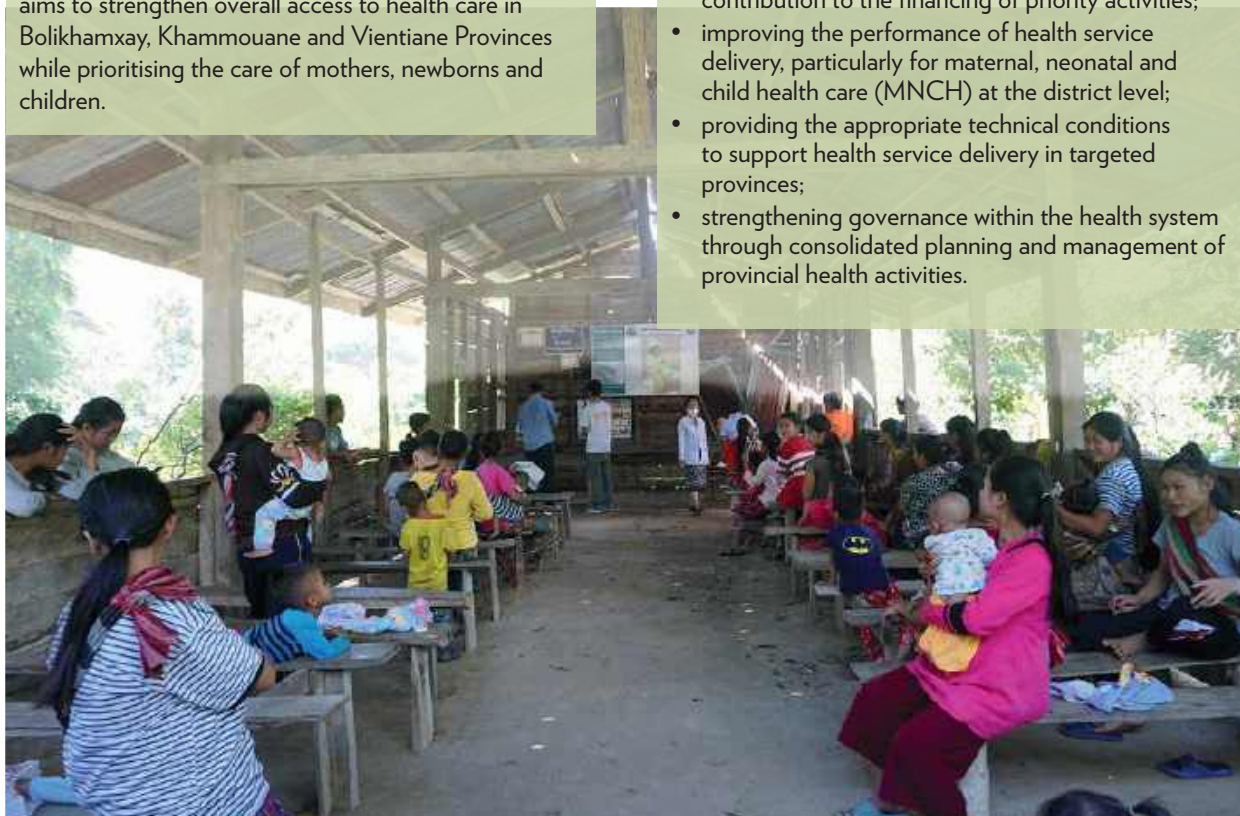
**IMPROVING THE HEALTH STATUS OF THE POPULATION OF LAOS WITH  
A PARTICULAR FOCUS ON MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE IN  
THREE CENTRAL PROVINCES**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Supporting the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the 2013-2025 health care reform which aims to strengthen overall access to health care in Bolikhamxay, Khammouane and Vientiane Provinces while prioritising the care of mothers, newborns and children.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- establishing the joint participatory mechanism (JPM) as a mechanism to enhance the national contribution to the financing of priority activities;
- improving the performance of health service delivery, particularly for maternal, neonatal and child health care (MNCH) at the district level;
- providing the appropriate technical conditions to support health service delivery in targeted provinces;
- strengthening governance within the health system through consolidated planning and management of provincial health activities.



## Project duration

	2014	2015	2016	2017
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022

## Budget

EUR 36,356,147

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

### 96%

The fourth JPM funding cycle for provincial health governance and MNCH service delivery has successfully been implemented in 2021 with a total budget of EUR 1,372,153 for the three provinces and disbursement close to 96%.

### 115

scholarships were awarded to health care personnel, including 92 long-term (with a duration between four months and three years) and 23 short-term (maximum three months) scholarships. More than 60% of the scholarships were awarded to women.



Strong focus on improving mother and child health by promoting skilled birth attendance and improved service delivery, quality institutionalised delivery and effective neonatal and child health, and by supporting social health insurance capacity to promote free child delivery and curative care for children under five years of age.



Successful completion of construction and renovation works, including the construction of an all-weather access road at Pakkading district hospital in Bolikhamxay, renovation of the general medicine and obstetrics departments at Bolikhamxay, Khammouane, Vientiane provincial hospital, and completion of the assessment and detailed design for major renovation and upgrade of the Maria Teresa hospital in VTP province. Careful selection of durable construction material and improved sanitary practices have contributed indirectly to a safer environment.

### EUR 3,810,000

In addition to the EUR 3,000,000 provided in 2020 for COVID-19 preparedness and emergency response activities under MAE/020, another intervention package of EUR 810,000 was implemented in 2021 by LAO/027.

### 31

Connectivity and remote trainings have been strengthened through the LuxNet training platform installed at the Ministry of Health, the National Health Insurance Bureau, the University of Health Sciences, and in different health sites (3 provincial hospitals, 28 district hospitals, provincial and district health departments).

### 70

Under the delegation fund and implementation, with the National Health Insurance Bureau, 70 provincial and district health insurance bureau (PHIB/DHIB) staff were trained to strengthen institutional capacity and governance of PHIB/DHIBs.

### 19,011

deliveries were reported in public health facilities in the three central provinces (slight increase from 18,035 deliveries in 2020), among which 5,434 deliveries in provincial hospitals and 13,577 in district hospitals. Around 91% were normal deliveries and 9% of births took place by caesarean section.



Improved nursing management and practice through in-house supervision of LAO/027 nurse-midwifery training consultant teams in Bolikhamxay and Khammouane hospitals, including enhanced supportive field supervision in district hospitals and health centres for maternal and child health care and nursing management.

\* Non-exhaustive list



## SKILLS FOR TOURISM – HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN THE TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY SECTOR

Tourism is identified as a priority sector for Laos, facilitating its transition from a low-productivity agricultural economy to a more productive service economy. Tourism is seen as one of the sectors with significant potential to create income for people from disadvantaged backgrounds who currently benefit only marginally from the growth of this sector. Developing tourism and ensuring that Lao people can fully benefit from its direct and indirect income and employment opportunities is a priority for the country.

Furthermore, it is in line with the vision and objectives of the ninth national socio-economic development plan 2021-2025, the TVET development plan 2021-2025, the labour and social welfare development plan 2021-2025, the national green growth strategy of Laos till 2030, and the Laos tourism COVID-19 recovery roadmap 2021-2025.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH OF THE TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY SECTOR, THEREBY CONTRIBUTING TO POVERTY REDUCTION

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Developing, diversifying and improving vocational training and skills development in tourism and hospitality, while ensuring access for people from disadvantaged backgrounds, in order to give trained individuals the opportunity to find paid employment or further training in this sector.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- improving the quality of vocational education and skills development programmes in tourism and hospitality;
- expanding and enhancing the scale and vocational education and skills development programmes in tourism and hospitality;
- ensuring that people from disadvantaged backgrounds are included in vocational education and skills development programmes in tourism and hospitality;
- establishing an enabling governance, institutional and regulatory framework for vocational education and skills development, particularly in tourism and hospitality.

## Project duration

	2016	2017	2018
2019	2020	2021	2022

 Budget LAO/029

EUR 7,853,000

 Budget LAO/729

EUR 7,853,000

} Swiss Cooperation

Luxembourg and Switzerland have joined forces and partnered with the Government of Laos and other key stakeholders to implement this project which promotes inclusive growth through the improvement of vocational education and skills development in tourism and hospitality. A particular emphasis is to support people from disadvantaged backgrounds to acquire the skills needed to obtain direct or indirect employment in the tourism sector.

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**11,000**

More than 11,000 participants (73% women) have completed or are currently enrolled in project-supported tourism and hospitality vocational education and skills development programme, 84% from disadvantaged backgrounds.



LaoSafe, a health and hygiene programme aimed at improving practices in the tourism and hospitality sector and building consumer confidence, was approved and rolled out in Vientiane.

**28**

training in English and digital technologies for 28 technical and vocational education and training teachers in tourism and hospitality, organised in collaboration with Lao and Irish education centres and in partnership with Irish Aid.

**17**

technical and vocational schools/colleges have installed their equipment to improve the delivery of practical courses and enhance the quality of teaching and learning.



Finalisation of the 2021 survey on employment and skills of tourism and hospitality enterprises which assesses the impact of COVID-19 on employment and skills development in the sector in Laos.

**590**

Successful roll-out of basic vocational training to 590 trainees, including in rural areas of Vientiane province in cooperation with the local development project LAO/030.



The Training Academy Hotel and Restaurant on the campus of the Vang Vieng Technical and Vocational Education and Training College in Vientiane Province is now fully operational.

**80**

Implementation of certification programmes in tourism and hospitality by five public technical and vocational education and training institutions in the provinces of Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Xiengkhouang, Khammouane and Luang Namtha, benefiting over 80 students.



Finalisation of IT interventions to strengthen the resilience of technical and vocational education and training institutions during the COVID-19 pandemic and support to the Ministry of Education and Sports in the development of a decree on e-learning in technical and vocational education and training.



Support to tourism and hospitality sector recovery through a public-private partnership for the domestic tourism marketing campaign “Lao Thiao Lao” and associated app “What’s Up Laos”.

\* Non-exhaustive list





## LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR BOKEO, BOLIKHAMXAY, KHAMMOUANE AND VIENTIANE PROVINCE

Laos has experienced rapid macroeconomic growth over the past decades. However, economic development has mainly benefited urban and lowland populations. In the hills and mountains, people are increasingly lagging behind lowland populations in terms of income, education, health, nutrition and other social indicators.

This programme helps reduce poverty in the most disadvantaged upland areas and strengthen local governance, decentralisation and policy dialogue for the development of disadvantaged areas. The main beneficiaries are approximately 150,000 people in 229 target villages selected according to poverty rates. Due to the demographic situation, most of the target population are ethnic minority groups in remote areas.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVES

- **REDUCING POVERTY;**
- **ENDING HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION;**
- **IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving living standards and getting over the poverty line in the 229 target villages.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- strengthening governance for poverty reduction;
- promoting community self-development;
- improving access to socio-economic infrastructure.



## Project duration LAO/030

2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022

## Budget LAO/030

EUR 32,409,343

## Budget LAO/730

EUR 1,562,200

Swiss Cooperation

Project duration:  
2020-2022

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**984**

activities have been completed in 229 villages, bringing the total to 2,579 individual sub-projects identified, planned and implemented by the communities under the community-led development component of the programme.

**77**

infrastructure sub-projects have been completed, mostly community water supplies, schools, dormitories, and bridges.



Village credit systems have become fully functional in all relevant target villages. Capacity development and associated management systems have been improved in partnership with the NGO ADA and the Lao Microfinance Association.



Nutrition-related actions and local nutrition coordination, facilitated by Caritas Luxembourg, were a coherent example of the implementation of the Lao government's nutrition strategy.



New activities have been added in partnership with the Swiss Development Cooperation, such as climate change actions, additional infrastructure projects and local development planning.



New initiatives in partnership with the Mines Advisory Group in support of child-centred education and unexploded explosive ordnance disposal were carried out in Boulapha district, Khammouane province.



The governance component has adopted a new strategy that focuses on capacity development, provincial and district investments, local development planning, information systems and computer equipment and its use at district and village level.



Contributions to policy dialogue and strategy development were supported by the sub-sector working group on rural development, networks of development partners, strategic studies and interactions with counterparts in the Ministries of Planning and Agriculture.



Geographical information systems have been developed to support the implementation of the programme, the monitoring of the socio-economic development plan and the preparation of the fifth ICP.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# LAO/031

## SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR LEGAL TEACHING AND TRAINING AND TO THE PROMOTION OF THE RULE OF LAW CONCEPT IN LAOS

In 2009, Laos adopted a Legal Sector Master Plan that positions the development of efficient institutions across the legal sector as the foundation for the Rule of Law. Furthermore, one of the cross-cutting issues addressed by the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan of Laos is to strengthen the efficiency of governance and public administration. Therefore, there is a strong need to develop a comprehensive, harmonised, clear, reliable and fully accessible legal system. Steps in this direction to strengthen higher education in the legal sector had already been initiated by the Luxembourg-funded project LAO/023 - Strengthening the Rule of Law through Legal University Education.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## CONTRIBUTING TO STRENGTHEN THE RULE OF LAW IN LAOS

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- strengthening the enabling environment for access to justice;
- continuing strengthening legal education and training.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- building capacities of targeted “legal practitioners” and legal officials;
- strengthening formal/informal legal awareness campaigns;
- strengthening coordination between the academe and practitioners;
- ensuring that Faculty of Law and Political Science curricula meet the standards and requirements of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Quality Assurance;
- improving the skills of targeted teachers;
- improving the management and governance of National University’s Faculty of Law and Political Science in Vientiane capital and the Faculty of Law and Administration in Champassak University.



## Project duration

2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022

## Budget

EUR 8,948,217

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**2,441**

legal practitioners and civil servants benefited from range of legal training and workshops.

**4**

key policies document were revised, adopted and disseminated including:

- the implementation document of the Justice Sector Development Plan for the period 2021-2025;
- the Strategic Human Resources Plan for the Justice Sector until 2025;
- the law on notaries;
- the decree on the village mediation committee.

**8**

law-related manuals were issued as part of the new curricula and two guidelines on internships and internal quality assurance were adopted by the Faculty of Law and Political Science.

**18**

legal issues campaigns, including human trafficking, were conducted, including the showing of a short legal drama movie.



Drafting of the Academic Writing Guide for legal research at the Faculty of Law and Political Science in collaboration with the inter-university project of the University of Luxembourg.

**154**

Organisation of two workshops on "Referencing style for legal research and applied socio-legal research methodology", benefiting 154 participants from Faculty of Law and Political Science, Faculty of Law and Administration and the National Institute of Justice.

**63,673**

hours of English for law training courses were provided to legal practitioners, civil servants, and university teachers.

**11**

additional district legal aid offices have been established in Bolikhamxay and Khammouane provinces.

**95**

participants (teachers and students) from the Faculty of Law and Political Science benefited from a specific lecture on New business registration procedures.

**2**

research projects written by the National Institute of Justice and supported by the project were disseminated: "Impacts on Lao women after marriage to foreigners" and "Time to enforce court judgments".

\* Non-exhaustive list





# LAO/032

## SUPPORT TO THE TRIANGULAR COOPERATION IN THE FINANCE SECTOR BETWEEN VIETNAM, LAOS AND LUXEMBOURG

The project aims to strengthen the Securities Commission of Laos in achieving the key objectives of the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Financial Market 2016- 2025. At the end of the project, it is expected that the necessary conditions for increasing the number of listed companies will be in place, the human resource capacity of the Securities Commission office and securities market professionals will be strengthened, and the awareness and understanding of domestic investors will be improved.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECURITIES MARKET OF LAOS

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Supporting the Lao Securities Commission office in achieving the main objectives of the Strategic Plan for Financial Market Development of the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Financial Market 2016-2025.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- developing a path to stock market listing for targeted state-owned enterprises;
- increasing public awareness of securities markets and investment;
- supporting the education and training programmes for securities market professionals.



 Budget

EUR 500,000

Project duration

2020

2021

2022

2023

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Conducting a study on the requirements and policy analysis of national laws and regulations, foreign investors' requirements and international market criteria for listing standards and the and Initial Public Offering roadmap.

**8,000**

Development and dissemination of digital training materials, podcasts and video clips, including on Facebook and YouTube and in Lao media, with approximately 8,000 views since December 2021.



Establishment of an information platform for investors and organisation of educational events for investors.

**95**

Organisation of a hybrid training of trainers course (online and face-to-face) on fundamental equity analysis and financial statement analysis for investment for 95 trainers from the Lao Securities Commission and other market participants, after which 80% of the participants confirmed that they were very satisfied with the course.



Installation of computer equipment and furniture at the Lao Securities Commission library to facilitate learning and teaching.

**305**

participants, from which 233 from regulators and public organisations and 72 from the private sector, have benefited from training, workshops and meetings supported by the project.



Development and delivery of educational programmes and training courses on securities market knowledge.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# LAO/033

## STRENGTHENING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT IN LAO PDR

Building on the success of project LAO/028 - Capacity development at the Ministry of Planning and Investment's Department for International Cooperation, this four-year project in the governance sector aims to ensure that Official Development Assistance (ODA) effectively supports the implementation of the National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED). More specifically, the project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Department of International Cooperation (DIC) to effectively coordinate and manage ODA at the national and provincial levels, and to improve the linkages between the DIC and the SDG Secretariat to ensure that the implementation of the SDGs is better reflected and monitored in ODA interventions.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## ENSURING THAT ODA EFFECTIVELY SUPPORTS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NSED

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Strengthening the capacity of key Lao agencies to effectively manage and coordinate ODA.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- increasing the capacity of the DIC to effectively manage and coordinate ODA through provincial sections for international cooperation (SICs) and line ministries and to report on ODA in a timely manner;
- ensuring that cross-cutting issues reflected in SDGs are appropriately taken into account in ODA interventions and support NSED.



## Project duration

	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023

## Budget

EUR 1,300,000

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Approval of the capacity development strategy and action plan for the staff of the DIC and the six SICs.



A joint training activity on anti-corruption for Ministry of Planning and Investment staff was successfully conducted in collaboration with the implementing partner of project LAO/031.

**71%**

of line ministry and provincial staff have improved their knowledge of the ODA decree and ODA mobilisation strategy through the dissemination of workshops provided by the project.

**19**

officials from the DIC and six SICs, including nine women, benefited from English language training programmes.

**32**

civil servants, including 22 women, from the operational departments of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, six target provinces via the SICs and national SDG secretariats such as the Department of International Organization and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were trained in leadership and effective communication.



Improving the internet connections of the DIC and the national SDG secretariats.

**86%**

of officials in the planning and investment section at national and provincial levels improved their knowledge of anti-corruption laws and regulations through the workshops organised by the project.



Development and approval by the Ministry of Planning and Investment of guidelines on the management and use of government counterpart funds for ODA implementation.



Developing and sharing information materials on the SDGs with the public.



Development of an ODA video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z3Sz4daygHc&list=-PLIAe9ztEA6GIWVEzNsc7gn\\_lq\\_FF3Ofy1&index=4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z3Sz4daygHc&list=-PLIAe9ztEA6GIWVEzNsc7gn_lq_FF3Ofy1&index=4).

\* Non-exhaustive list





**SYSOMPHORN PHETDAOHEUANG** | PROJECT MANAGER LAO/033 AND  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND COOPERATION, MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

### LAO/033

## STRENGTHENING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT IN LAO PDR

### STRENGTHENED MANAGEMENT OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The Round Table process is the main mechanism established by the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to mobilise and coordinate official development assistance to achieve the country's development objectives as set out in the 9th NSEDP.

Led by the Department of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the roundtable meetings are held every three years and focus on the new mobilisation of official development assistance. The 13th and final high-level meeting took place in November 2021. Between the Roundtable meetings, annual implementation meetings are held to review progress in implementing the NSEDP and consolidate lessons learned.

The effective and efficient mobilisation of official development assistance is a challenge because development partners often follow their own aid policies and development programmes. As a result, ownership of Lao policies does not always seem to be fully assured.

The roundtable process and sector working groups have been established, but they are not effective tools for well-planned ODA mobilisation. In order to manage ODA more effectively, there is a need to further clarify the regulatory framework around ODA and to develop a strategy for it. Coordination with other actors, including line ministries, provinces and development partners, needs to be strengthened. In addition, there is still a need to strengthen the capacity of the Department of International Cooperation and other key actors.

The LAO/033 programme aims to strengthen the capacity of the International Cooperation Department, which plays a key role in mobilising official development assistance for the NSEDP and in harmonising planning and funding.

Improving the effectiveness of official development assistance funding for the implementation of national development plans and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals will naturally benefit the entire population of Laos, especially the poorest people. The direct beneficiaries of the project are the main agencies in charge of managing official development assistance and the Sustainable Development Goals, including the Department of International Cooperation, the Sections for International Cooperation and the Secretariat of the Sustainable Development Goals.

As the focal agency of the government for the mobilisation and coordination of official development assistance, the Department of International Cooperation is an important national partner not only for the LAO/033 project, but also for Luxembourg Cooperation in Laos more generally. The project will continue its efforts to strengthen the individual and organisational capacities of the Department of International Cooperation and the target sections for International Cooperation in order to contribute to the development of human capital within the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In the same vein, capacity development is considered a main objective of the next ICP, which is expected to start in 2023.



Testimony of Sysomphorn Phetdaoheuang about the implementation and achievements of the project.

## HOW ARE YOU INVOLVED IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAO/033 PROJECT?

As project manager, I have been involved in the planning and implementation of the project. I also regularly summarise the progress of activities for the project management committee and the project steering committee meetings. In addition, I follow up the implementation of the programme activities with the six sectors of the Department of International Cooperation at provincial level.

## CAN YOU GIVE US AN OVERVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND HOW THE LAO/033 PROJECT FITS INTO THIS CONTEXT ?

The LAO/033 project has an important role to play, through the roundtable process, in acting as a central coordinator with other ministries and equivalent agencies.

LAO/033 has made a significant contribution to improving the effectiveness of the management and coordination of official development assistance, particularly through capacity development of the staff of the Department of International Cooperation and the six sections for International Cooperation. So far, the project has revised Decree No. 357 on official development assistance, developed an official development assistance strategy until 2030 and guidelines on the management and use of government counterpart funds for the implementation of official development assistance projects.

Currently, the project aims to develop effective ODA reporting guidelines aligned with the ODA Management Information System (ODA MIS) for line ministries and equivalent agencies, as well as for development partners. This is an important step towards clearer coordination and management.

## WHAT SIGNIFICANT CHANGES (SKILLS, ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE) HAVE BEEN MADE IN YOUR STAFF AS A RESULT OF THE TRAINING SUPPORTED BY THE PROJECT?

Thanks to the training supported by the LAO/033 project, my staff has certainly improved their communication skills and working style. The team members are now able to take on a lot of responsibilities, ensure systematic monitoring of the project and provide reports on time.

## IN CONCRETE TERMS, WHAT IS THE LAO/033 PROJECT DOING TO HELP YOUR DEPARTMENT AND THE SECTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PROGRESS? WHAT ARE THE MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS SO FAR?

**We are focusing on implementing the project activities as planned to achieve the indicators of the LAO/033 project, despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.**

The LAO/033 project has contributed significantly to the development of legislation, regulations, guidelines and tools for effective management of official development assistance at national and provincial levels.

The main achievements are as follows:

- dissemination of the ODA decree, strategy and guidelines on the management and use of government counterpart funds for the implementation of ODA projects throughout the country;
- production of an information video on official development assistance;
- transforming sector working groups into an ODA mobilisation forum;
- improved skills in workshop/meeting facilitation, coordination, reporting and leadership;
- within the International Cooperation Department and sections, improved communication skills and confidence in their relations with line ministries and development partners;
- strengthening the capacity of the National Secretariat for Sustainable Development Goals and the Department for International Cooperation to monitor the achievement of sustainable development goals in official development assistance interventions, using gender as a pilot;
- improving the use of the ODA MIS;
- provision and upgrading of IT equipment.

Official development assistance is an important source of funding for the implementation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan, for graduating from least developed country status and for achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda. As such, effective management and coordination of official development assistance is very important for Lao PDR.







# MYANMAR



BANGLADESH

INDIA

CHINA

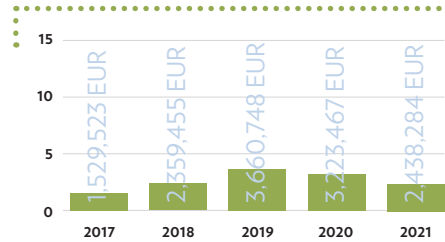
LAOS

THAILAND

Indian Ocean

Gulf of Bengale

Disbursements



2

PROJECT IN EXECUTION

➔ 5

COLLABORATORS IN MYANMAR

1.88%

OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT  
OF THE AGENCY'S  
DISBURSEMENTS

2.44 M EUR  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021

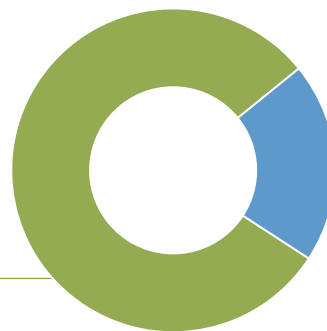
Disbursements by sector



80%

DÉVELOPPEMENT LOCAL

80%



20%





# MYA/001

## HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN THE HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM SECTOR

The gradual opening up of the economic and political system was expected to lead Myanmar towards steady economic growth and to an increase in numbers of international and regional tourists.

The aim of the project is to provide young professionals, as well as young - and older - disadvantaged men and women, with the skills and technical abilities they need to access a wide range of employment opportunities in the tourism and hospitality sector.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**HELPING ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE OF THE DIRECTOR  
OF TOURISM'S PLAN FOR 2013-2020 TO MAXIMISE THE  
HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM SECTOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO  
JOB CREATION AND TO GENERATE INCOME IN MYANMAR**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Building human resource capacity and promoting the quality of services in the tourism sector by focusing on the design and the implementation of a long-term human resource development strategy and an action plan to meet the sector's current and future needs.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- strengthening the organisational and Human Resources capacities of the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism;
- strengthening the operational capacity of existing and new education and training service providers;
- improving the skills of the existing workforce within the tourism sector.



Project duration			
	2015	2016	2017
2018	2019	2020	2021

 **Budget**  
EUR 8,500,000

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**642**

employees of the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism were trained, and 75.7% of the trainees stated that they had improved their knowledge.

**359**

students completed a certification programme in tourism or hospitality at the newly established Tourism Development Centre in Yangon supported by the project.

**1,899**

students attended frontline training programmes in the field of tourism and hospitality.



Student guides for tourism and hospitality training programmes are available in Burmese and widely distributed.

**54,762**

Through the use of the new integrated learning systems (college website, e-library and e-learning platform) supported by the project, the target number of visits to the websites of the National Management Degree College and Mandalay Degree College was far exceeded, with 54,762 visits recorded in 2021 against the expected 12,500 visits.

\* Non-exhaustive list



The eastern state of Shan is a glaring example of disadvantage in a country facing numerous cultural, political, economic and environmental challenges. The project has a specific geographical and demographic focus, with a considerable need for technological development, innovation and piloting.

Therefore, in its first years of implementation, the project applied a direct financing modality through local management structures, technical expertise and facilitation to the targeted villages.

A key assumption of the project strategy is that the progressive cooperation and interdependence required in new activities will gradually improve attitudes and practices of social and civic organisation, which are the basis for mutual respect, resource sharing, community development and good governance.

## GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**PROMOTING INCLUSIVE, COHESIVE AND SUSTAINED GROUPS, COMMUNITIES, INSTITUTIONS AND SYSTEMS ON BEHALF OF THE RURAL EASTERN SHAN STATE POPULATION**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the means, resources and interactions of the local population with respect to legal sources of income.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water;
- expanding access to a reliable supply of electricity;
- increasing the quality and quantity of tracks and roads networks;
- increasing agricultural productivity of land, water, people and capital;
- strengthening formal and non-formal education and developing villages;
- providing modern and affordable telecommunications.



### Project duration

2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022

### Budget

EUR 10,000,000

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**37**

water supply systems have been installed in 37 villages. 9,636 people have access to improved water sources, covering 65.16% of households in the five district area.

**9**

pico-hydro systems (10-16 kilowatts each) and one micro-hydro system (75 kilowatts) covering 17 villages have been installed, providing 729 households with electricity (including battery recharging and use of small electrical appliances) and street lighting.

**17,4**

kilometres of rural access road (from Nar Kaw to Happy Kwel) have been completed.

**2**

school buildings in Ha Phu Mar village and Ma Mo To village were completed.

**59 %**

of the selected villages have developed 'functional' village development committees.

**3**

The total monetary value of mobile phone traffic after the completion of three antennas is EUR 80,149.45 (far exceeding the final target of EUR 15,000).

\* Non-exhaustive list

## TESTIMONY



U SHAR MWAY LA | TEACHER



DAW HNIN PHYU | TEACHER

MYA/002

### EASTERN SHAN STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCLUSION PROJECT

#### THE CONTEXT

The lack of interaction between people, institutions and political systems in Eastern Shan State hinders the cooperation that is essential for community and rural development.

Based on a thorough problem analysis and needs assessment in the target areas, the project seeks to promote inclusive, cohesive and sustainable groups, communities, institutions and systems for the benefit of the rural population of Eastern Shan State.

For example, under the project, eight 2 x 5 kilowatt pico-hydro systems, one 2 x 8 kilowatt pico-hydro system and one 1 x 75 kilowatt micro-hydro system were installed, providing 729 households, or approximately 4,200 people in the project area, with access to electricity.

**U Shar Mway La and Daw Hnin Phyu, both teachers and a member and head of their village development committee respectively, testify to the support provided by the project and the changes it brings to their daily lives.**

U Shar Mway La, a father of three, has lived in Ba-Ngoo Upper village since birth.

The village is one of seven villages with more than 300 households involved in the installation of a pico-power system, the largest power project in the project area.

Previously, U Shar Mway La had a 1 kilowatt pico power system that cost about 700,000 MMK (~ EUR 420).

However, after only three years, its equipment began to wear out. For example, it could no longer be used when the water level in the stream was low and it had wiring problems. The construction of the hydroelectric system by the project made his daily life easier. "When our small system was not working, we had to queue up at the few houses with solar panels to charge our mobile phones. Now, with electricity, we don't have to worry about that at all. Charging our phone is no longer a problem."

*The top of Ba Ngoo village, by night*



## « Charging our phone is no longer a problem »

I have an old TV set but in the past it was not usable because of the instability of the system power supply. Now I can watch TV for information or entertainment whenever I want. My sons enjoy it a lot too.

I have also heard that some households in the village are starting to use cookers. I intend to save money so that I can buy a cooker and a refrigerator for the house. I think this will certainly make life easier.

Laughing, U Shar Mway La confides, "Sometimes I take advantage of the internet, I use Facebook at night. Also, with the new system, young people can also enjoy the night and walk around the village. It's nice to watch them.

U Shar Mway La, a primary school teacher, says that the electrical system also helps her in her job. "I think that being able to give extra lessons for a few hours in the evening, under the streetlight, will be beneficial not only for the students' learning but also for their social development.

The village has set up a development committee to maintain the pico hydro system, which collects MMK 2,000 (~ EUR 1) per month for its maintenance.

## « Being able to give extra lessons for a few hours in the evening, under the streetlight, will be beneficial not only for the students' learning but also for their social development »







# VIETNAM



★ HANOI

Hung Yen

Nghe An

Vinh

Hue

Da Nang

Nha Trang

Da Lat

Ho Chi Minh City

Vung Tau

Can Tho

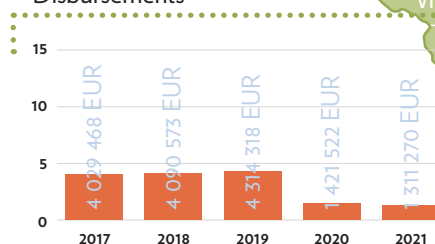
# 3

PROJECTS IN  
EXECUTION

# 12

COLLABORATORS  
IN VIETNAM

Disbursements



Disbursements by sector



# 1.01%

OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT  
OF THE AGENCY'S  
DISBURSEMENTS

1.31 M EUR  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021





# VIE/032

## SUPPORT VIETNAM'S SECURITIES MARKET CONSOLIDATION AND IMPROVE TRAINING CAPACITIES

Vietnam has made important progress since 2000, when the first stock exchange, Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange, was created. However, the risk profile of the securities market remains considerable.

This project was defined in line with the Government's master plan for securities market development over the period 2012-2020, following the success of the project VIE/026, which made a major contribution to the capacity development of State Securities Commission of Vietnam (SSC).

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## CONSOLIDATING DYNAMIC ECONOMIC GROWTH BASED ON A SOUND FINANCIAL SECTOR

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Supporting the Vietnamese securities market in accordance with the government's strategy for the period 2011-2020.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- improving the legislative and institutional framework of the securities market;
- developing training and education initiatives aimed at a better understanding of the securities market;
- improving the quality of operations and transactions in the securities market.



2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
------	------	------	------	------	------	------

The project VIE/032 aims to support SSC and the securities market participants to address some of the tasks of the sectoral development strategy, utilising Luxembourg's securities and financial sector expertise and the financial training/technology transfer. It will subsequently consolidate Luxembourg's footprint on the local emerging market, deepen institutional and personal relations and improve prospects for finding mutually attractive business opportunities, thereby reinforcing the development of the Vietnamese financial sector and economy.

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Production of digitised regulations to disseminate market updates, implications and potentials as well as to promote and encourage more active investment in the securities and capital market in Vietnam.

5

Development of five textbooks, textbook-based training materials, digital learning resources and equipment, a website for investor education, and a bank of exams on topics relevant to securities market education.



With the advent of the pandemic, the Securities Research and Training Centre (SRTC) developed a new vision and strategy with a greater emphasis on the digitalisation of its training provision. The SRTC then submitted a proposal to the government to move to 100% online training, an initiative that was also welcomed by the industry community. The SRTC also intends to work on a more commercial basis instead of relying on the government budget for funding. The SRTC has drawn on the work of partner training organisations.



The project's engagement with the Vietnam Association of Securities Business to develop the securities market code of conduct has initiated permanent changes. Thus, in the future, the subject of the code of conduct will be included in the certification programme for securities market practitioners and in the university curriculum.



The Project Advisory Board, with the endorsement of the MFEA, has launched a scoping study of the project on green/sustainable finance in early 2021 to explore future opportunities for cooperation between Luxembourg and Vietnam in this field.



Finalisation of the securities market development strategy (2021-2030).

\* Non-exhaustive list





VIE/032

## SUPPORT VIETNAM'S SECURITIES MARKET CONSOLIDATION AND IMPROVE TRAINING CAPACITIES

### THE CONTEXT

Vietnam's dynamic securities market is keen to make steady progress towards becoming comparable with mature markets in the region. In this context, efforts have been made to build a solid and stable base of securities regulations, technology and knowledge. In addition to financial resources, the country also needs appropriate experience and expertise to achieve this goal.

Aiming to support Vietnam's economic growth through a sound financial sector, the VIE/032 project came at a time when the country most needed assistance in building its stock market capacity.

In five years, the project, funded by Luxembourg Cooperation following the successful implementation of VIE/026 - Vietnam Financial Market Development which ended in 2012, has supported Vietnam in delivering its revised securities law by the end of 2019. The launches of a code of conduct for securities practitioners and an investor education website, as well as the upgrading of the market surveillance system and the disclosure system, are also among the project's notable achievements.

These interventions have strengthened the legal and governance framework, improved the quality of operations and transactions, and raised the standards of securities practices in the local stock market. Ultimately, the Vietnamese stock market is ready to move up the ladder and continue its sustainable development.

### Hai Anh Hoang, Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Securities Business

I have worked in the securities industry for many years. One of my biggest concerns about the development of the local stock market was that Vietnam did not have a proper code of conduct for securities professionals. It was only when we initiated our partnership with the Luxembourg government and the VIE/032 project that we received the necessary support, in terms of funding and expertise, to finally develop an international standard code of conduct for the members of the Vietnam Association of Securities Business in 2019.

We were fortunate to have the assistance of a Luxembourg expert to draft and establish a set of rules describing the details of conduct and standards and guiding their implementation for practitioners working in securities businesses in Vietnam.

The purpose of this code of conduct is to maintain and raise the standards of behaviour in securities matters and between practitioners and clients when providing securities services and other investment products.



By complying with this professional practice, the practitioner and the securities firm can make more standardised and professional decisions, thereby strengthening investor confidence and the sustainable development of the securities market. Furthermore, the launch of these rules is in line with the process of supporting the strengthening of the legal framework of the securities market in Vietnam, supported by the VIE/032 project.

For me in particular, I believe that the Code of Conduct came at the right time, when the local stock market was growing and various advanced products, such as covered warrants and derivatives, were introduced to the market. I am confident that with the protection offered by the code, our market will continue to grow in the years to come.

On behalf of the Vietnam Association of Securities Business, I would like to thank the Luxembourg government and LuxDev for their sponsorship and support in the publication of the Securities Industry Code. Indeed, you have left a special mark in creating the culture and conduct of Vietnam's securities market.

**Le Thi Ngoc Tu, Head of Monetary Policy Analysis Division at the National Financial Supervisory Commission (NFSC), intern at the Central Bank of Luxembourg for the financial stability programme in March 2018**

As a long-time NFSC staff member, I was lucky enough to be one of the two interns who went to the Central Bank of Luxembourg to follow the Financial Stability Programme in 2018. In my view, sending staff with solid experience in this field to Luxembourg to learn and interact with experts there could help multiple beneficiaries, such as NFSC, Vietnamese Ministry of Finance, securities companies and market participants, to gain new knowledge, apply new practices and get closer to international standards of global stock markets, which would be beneficial for the growing Vietnamese financial market.



In addition to the internships, we are also grateful to the Central Bank of Luxembourg for the training and technical support it has provided to our organisation in setting up and making operational an early warning system. This system is an essential tool for the NFSC and other relevant authorities to improve forecasting capacity, analyse and assess risks, in order to maintain the stability of the financial market in Vietnam.

I would also like to share my personal success story. I was the deputy director of the Monetary Policy Analysis Division at NFSC at the time I got the internship.

After attending the course and applying the knowledge and skills I had acquired in my work to the letter, I was fortunate enough to be promoted to the position of Director of the Division. For this, I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Luxembourg, the Central Bank of Luxembourg and LuxDev for the great opportunity and time given to me to spend in one of the most developed financial markets in the world. It means a lot to me, to my future and to the development of the financial market in Vietnam.



**Dzung Vu Chi, Director General of the International Cooperation Department, State Securities Commission of Vietnam (SSC)**

One of the most significant changes in the Vietnamese stock market over the past decade has been the successful revision of our securities law and by-laws. Not only has this significantly improved our legal governance framework, but it also contributes to strengthening our legal power as a market regulator.

The upgrade might not have happened in such a short time if we had not been supported by the Luxembourg government and LuxDev through the VIE/032 project. The project, with its dedicated members and international experts, has been an enthusiastic partner supporting us throughout the process, from the initial drafting in 2018, through the drafting and publication of decrees, circulars and ordinances to guide the new law in 2020, to the final approval of the next generation securities law in 2019.

The three key areas - corporate governance, public offer and disclosure - that the project addressed in the review of the new law were deemed extremely important for the development of our stock market. Indeed, once amended, they can enhance the performance of our market, improve investor confidence, attract more investors both domestically and internationally and improve the classification of our market.

In addition, as part of the VIE/032 project, a number of SSC staff received appropriate training in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language), an international standard for digital reporting of financial performance, risk and compliance. They then received the international XBRL certificate. These are the first such certificates awarded to institutional staff in Vietnam, so that they are qualified to pass on their techniques and knowledge to others in the local financial market. In this way, it will enable the SSC to establish its own foundation for the subsequent creation of the Vietnam XBRL consortium. Ultimately, this standard can ensure that all market parties receive the same information and avoid duplication of disclosure procedures. It will also enhance the market surveillance capacity of regulators, thereby contributing to improved transparency and audits of market operations and transactions.

Similarly, other SSC staff members have also gained a lot of experience and knowledge through the intensive collaboration between the SSC and LuxDev. We have indeed developed a greater understanding of the global market and international laws.

From the SSC's point of view, the VIE/032 project has gone beyond its work to support the development of the financial sector capacity in Vietnam, to open up many more opportunities for Vietnam to connect to international financial markets and pursue more sustainable development.

For all these reasons, we highly appreciate the support of the Luxembourg government and LuxDev, and look forward to strengthening the relationship between the two stock markets in the future.







## VIE/401

## ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING NAMA PILOT IN HUE CITY

The VIE/401 project and its sister project, VIE/433, are the first two Luxembourg projects implemented by LuxDev with funding from the Climate and Energy Fund.

The VIE/401 project is a pilot project in the city of Hue that focuses on energy efficiency and the replacement of old traditional lighting systems with LED lighting, in order to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases and climate change mitigation.

In addition to this physical component, the pilot project also works with partners and communities to build awareness and capacity on climate change, energy efficiency and energy saving.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

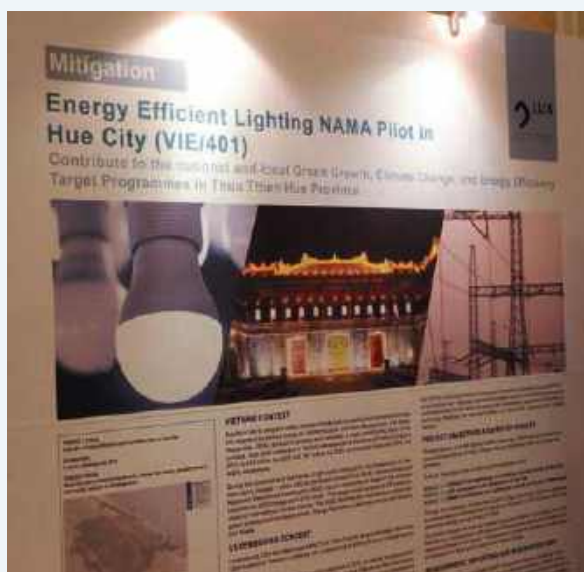
## SUPPORTING NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES ON GREEN GROWTH, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN HUE CITY, THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Piloting a nationally appropriate mitigation measure (NAMA) for energy efficient lighting that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and saves energy by replacing conventional light bulbs in urban street lighting with LEDs.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- raising awareness and building capacity in the field of energy and climate change, and creating an enabling environment for the NAMA pilot project;
- LED demonstration: acquisition and installation in Hue;
- measuring, monitoring and controlling the impact of the intervention on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and formally registering this result with the government as a nationally significant contribution;
- identifying and preparing a major new energy efficiency intervention to be funded by the International Climate Fund.



## Project duration

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
------	------	------	------	------

## Budget

EUR 2,000,000

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



The 18-month budget-neutral extension of the project until December 2022 was officially approved by the Luxembourg Ministry of Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development in April and by the Vietnamese government in October.

**1,071**

energy-saving LED lights have been installed in 18 streets in Hue City. In addition, with surplus funds, the installation of 493 more LED lights is being implemented in eight other streets.

**19,000**

LED lights were installed in 54 schools in Hue, replacing conventional energy-intensive lighting. Some teachers as well as student action groups on energy efficiency have been formed. These groups are now responsible for working on energy saving with the school community.



Significant progress has been made through an extensive information, education and communication programme and campaign to raise awareness and understanding of the link between energy efficiency, global warming and climate change, and to influence energy behaviour to save rather than waste coal-fired energy.



Most of the institutional capacity development and technical preparation for measurement, monitoring and control has been completed. Regular measurements of energy savings and greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved through LEDs in schools and on streets have started. The project is playing a pioneering role in measurement, monitoring and control. It has finalised a first technical manual in accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



It was agreed that, after twelve months of measurements, the result of the intervention will be officially registered with the relevant national authorities. This will be the first official measurement, monitoring and control result to be included in Vietnam's bi-annual national leadership report. This report presents the country's actions and results in reducing greenhouse gases in relation to international commitments.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# VIE/433

## CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE IN THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE

The VIE/433 project and its sister project, VIE/401, are the first two Luxembourg projects implemented by LuxDev with ECF funding. VIE/433 focuses on climate change adaptation and works closely with communities and government agencies in three districts of Thua Thien Hue province to build the capacity and resilience of the population to cope with the increasing impacts of climate change.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

CONTRIBUTING TO THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OBJECTIVES OF STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF HUMAN AND NATURAL SYSTEMS TO CLIMATE CHANGE, AS REFLECTED IN THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN AND THE THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCIAL CLIMATE CHANGE PLAN 2021-2030

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Building resilience and adaptive capacity to climate hazards and natural disasters in coastal and lagoon communities.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- strengthening the capacity of governments and communities to respond to climate change;
- improving people's adaptation to climate change through resilient ecosystems;
- better protecting people and their livelihoods through small-scale infrastructure.



 Budget

EUR 2,961,000

Project duration

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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## HIGHLIGHTS\*

### EUR 961,000

The Government of Vietnam finalised the 18-month extension of the project with an additional budget of EUR 961,000 from the ECF.



Increased awareness and understanding of climate change and risks in society, including among students and teachers in all primary, secondary and high schools.

### 5,386

Formal establishment of 5,386 hectares of aquatic resource protection zones in Thua Thien Hue lagoon. This is one of the results of Vietnam's revised Law on Fisheries, which adopted the Thua Thien Hue model of co-management of natural resources.

### 14

small-scale climate-resilient infrastructure sub-projects were completed on time and within budget. A further programme of infrastructure repairs and upgrades is underway.



Improving the capacity of government and the population to cope with the impacts of climate change.



Development of an organic farming market, with a clear commitment from farmers and the government to food security and environmental protection. In addition, a provincial organic farming association is being established.

### 5,466

Infrastructure interventions have increased the protection of 5,466 households and 875 hectares of productive land, including the construction of boat shelters, drainage canals, pumping stations, and dams and bunds against salinity intrusion.



In pioneering work in Vietnam, significant progress has been made in building the institutional capacity of the provincial government to monitor the effects of climate change and to measure adaptation and mitigation actions, including critical measurement, reporting and monitoring.



Strengthening the management and technical capacities of fishermen's associations.

\* Non-exhaustive list



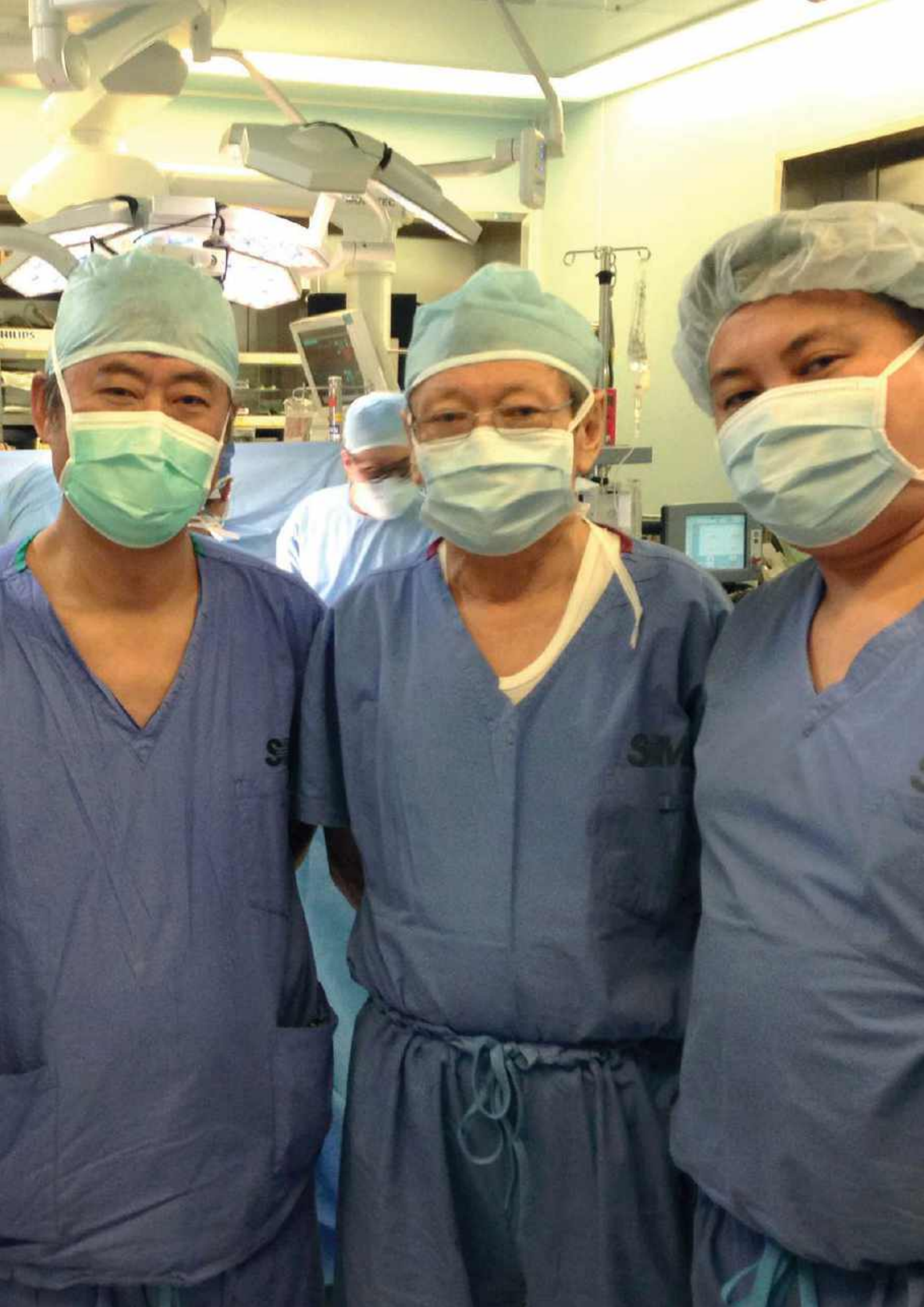






OTHER  
PROJECTS





# MONGOLIA



KAZAKHSTAN

RUSSIA



# 1

PROJECT IN  
EXECUTION

# ➔1

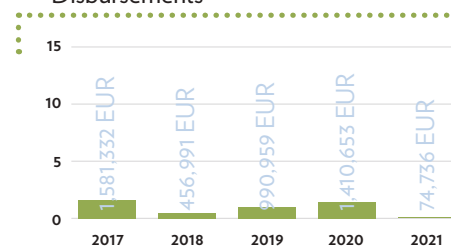
COLLABORATOR  
IN MONGOLIA

## 0.06%

OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT  
OF THE AGENCY'S  
DISBURSEMENTS

0.07 M EUR  
IMPLEMENTED  
IN 2021

Disbursements



Disbursements by sector



100%  
HEALTH





This project, which supports the health sector and in particular the fight against cardiovascular disease, is designed as the final phase of an intervention that began in 2002 and has had three previous phases (MON/002, MON/003 and MON/005). Therefore, the focus is on capacity development by ensuring a transfer of responsibility for the management of project activities. As in previous phases, the direct beneficiaries are all the hospitals involved in the country as well as the National Heart Centre. The ultimate beneficiaries are patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases as well as the entire Mongolian population, who will be able to benefit from the modernisation of the National Cardiology Centre and all cardiology services.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HEALTH OF THE MONGOLIAN POPULATION

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving cardiac health services throughout the country and, in particular, the National Heart Centre.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- consolidating the national telemedicine network;
- strengthening of cardiac surgery activities;
- consolidating diagnostic and preventive activities for cardiovascular diseases;
- developing and strengthening the strategic and management functions of the National Heart Centre.



 Budget

EUR 4,500,000

Project duration

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
------	------	------	------	------	------

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

**534**

patients are now enrolled in the heart failure (end-stage heart disease) programme, an increase of 13.6% compared to 2020. In addition, the National Heart Centre, in collaboration with other stakeholders, has launched a heart failure prevalence study in Mongolia.



After two years of academic training at the University of Maastricht, a cardiologist returned to the National Heart Centre and, together with his team, introduced new treatment technologies for Mongolia, such as His bundle pacing for the treatment of arrhythmia and the implantation of pacemakers and intracardiac devices.

**1,963**

The two major annual events, the winter seminar and the national conference on cardiovascular disease, were organised entirely in digital form in 2021, with over 1,963 participants.



During the COVID-19 pandemic, a hybrid version of the MnCardio telemedicine system was developed and is ready to be used for telecommunication between doctors treating COVID-19 patients.

**4,100**

In 2021, the project's capacity development and prevention activities continued in a digital format (webinars). A total of 4,100 medical staff were trained via an online educational platform.

**17**

clinical guidelines and protocols for the management of cardiovascular disease have been developed at national level and are now available to local doctors.

**149**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the total number of open-heart surgeries performed at the National Heart Centre was reduced to 149 in 2021 from 178 in 2020. As no external surgical support or on-site training missions were carried out in 2021, these surgeries were performed independently (without peer support) and often by "young" surgeons with less than 20 years' experience. Thus, 68 of the 149 open heart surgeries were performed independently by these young surgeons.

\* Non-exhaustive list

The MAE/013 project provides technical assistance to the FCCF to build up its investment portfolio focused on degraded and secondary forests in Central America.

## OBJECTIVE

**SUPPORTING THE FCCF TO IDENTIFY INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN  
DEGRADED OR SECONDARY FORESTS AND BUILD THE CAPACITY OF  
FOREST OWNERS TO MANAGE THEIR FORESTS SUSTAINABLY**

## AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- carrying out feasibility studies to investigate, among other things, the productivity of forests and existing value chains;
- promoting Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) certification;
- training foresters in sustainable forestry management;
- capitalising and share knowledge on business models adapted to the specificities of secondary tropical forests;
- developing social and environmental indicators that allow for impact monitoring;
- supporting the reflection on the necessary evolution of the legal framework;
- contributing to the growing interest in climate finance in Luxembourg and internationally.



Project duration			
2015	2016	2017	2018
2019	2020	2021	2022

 Budget  
EUR 2,000,000

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Finalisation of feasibility studies for two communities in the Mayan biosphere in Guatemala that, in 2022, might be invested in. Collaboration with the Rainforest Alliance to develop the financing plan for another community in this Mayan biosphere.



Assessment, design and development of a business plan for a company in Guatemala that will soon be included in the FCCF investment portfolio.



In total, three FCCF investment projects have or will have (by January 2022) achieved FSC certification. In 2022, a fourth company will be certified for its chain of custody and forest management.



Collaboration initiated with the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST) on a tool to measure the impact of sustainable forest management on biodiversity.



Development of a natural capital valuation framework that takes into account carbon capture and biodiversity and a guide to measuring and valuing biodiversity.

\* Non-exhaustive list





## BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (BPF)

The private sector is increasingly recognised as an indispensable partner in achieving development goals. The MAE/014 project consists in encouraging, through a financing facility called BPF, the Luxembourg and European private sector to join forces with partners in developing countries to set up sustainable business projects.

Since 2016, the BPF has supported 34 projects with an average co-financing amount of EUR 142,000. The projects mainly concern the deployment of IT applications, but also the development of new agricultural sectors, renewable energies, studies and the acquisition of equipment.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

## CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Creating value through the strengthening of commercial synergies and the transfer of know-how between private operators in the North and actors in the South.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- annual launch of a call for projects with a two-stage selection process;
- selection and follow-up of projects carried out in collaboration between the MFEA, the Ministry of the Economy, the Chamber of Commerce and LuxDev;
- projects designed, developed, presented and supported by the Luxembourg or European private sector;
- partnerships between the Luxembourg/European private sector and private, public or civil society actors in developing countries;
- the BPF targets all ODA-eligible developing countries, as defined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee;
- the selection of projects is based on:
  - the innovative nature of the project,
  - its economic viability through the presentation of a business plan,
  - the partnership with the local partner, including the formal common interest between the partners and mutual accountability,
  - the expected results and associated indicators,
  - additionality of co-financing by the BPF Facility,
  - neutrality (not creating market distortions),
  - the demonstration effect and replicability,
  - compliance with social, environmental and fiscal standards, and
  - a formal commitment to human rights;
- co-financing by BPF in the form of a grant of up to 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of EUR 200,000.

 **Budget**  
EUR 7,000,000

**Project  
duration**

2016	2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022	2023

## HIGHLIGHTS\*

3

The year 2021 was again impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, however, three new projects were added to the list of supported projects (four had been selected but one of the project leaders finally preferred to decline).



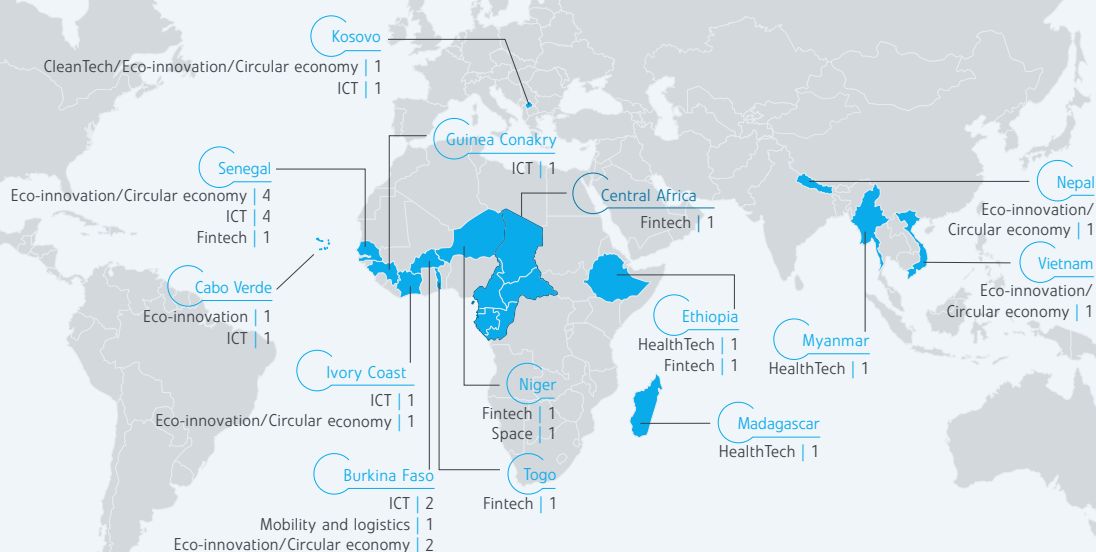
A firm commitment by the winners to due diligence with regard to compliance, not only for themselves but also for the entire value chain of which they are part, with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Human Rights Guidelines.



Increased publicity for the BPF instrument.



Strengthening of the collaboration between LuxDev and the Luxinnovation agency, allowing Luxinnovation to accompany the pre-selected companies in the preparation of their detailed proposal. This support is mainly aimed at strengthening the financial part of the project leaders' detailed proposal through a reflection on their business plan and the associated value proposition. The collaboration between the two agencies is in line with the strategic axes of LuxDev's Vision 2030, which aims to develop multi-stakeholder partnerships for the achievement of the SDGs.



The MAE/015 project is the first Luxembourg Cooperation project entirely dedicated to the security of MFEA and LuxDev field staff in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal).

## GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LUXEMBOURG COOPERATION PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IN A DETERIORATING SECURITY CONTEXT**

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving the safety of the teams in the field.

## AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- establishing a safety and security policy and procedures;
- strengthening the protection of personnel through the physical security of diplomatic missions, offices and residences of expatriate staff;
- increasing protection for employees when travelling;
- improving security management capacity through enhanced training and communication.



 Budget

EUR 850,261

Project duration

2019	2020	2021

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



LuxDev has a safety and security policy that reaffirms that the safety of employees takes precedence over all other considerations. This policy deals in particular with the roles and responsibilities of the safety chain, safety standards, field travel arrangements and employee safety-related training and acquisitions. It also provides a framework for countries' safety and security plans.



Security of LuxDev embassies/ offices and residences of expatriate employees (including safe room installations) according to the Minimum Operating Security Standards.



Acquisition of safety-related equipment (satellite phones, GPS trackers, vehicle safety equipment, first aid kits, etc.).



Joint security training of MFEA/ LuxDev field teams, including specialised training such as Hostile Environment Awareness Training, defensive driving, etc.

\* Non-exhaustive list







## REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUND

The Regional Technical Assistance Fund is an instrument for accompanying and monitoring Luxembourg Cooperation projects and funding in Central America.

### Project duration

2020 2021 2022

### Budget

EUR 395,000

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Strengthening the capacity of existing development cooperation partners in Central America, with the exception of the three bilateral projects in El Salvador, which already have the technical assistance fund of project SVD/024.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- strengthening food chains and the capacity of vulnerable communities and small-scale farmers to cope with the effects of climate change and natural disasters;
- supporting the setting up and implementation of the South-South and triangular cooperation fund of the Central American Integration System.

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Financing of technical assistance for the preparation of a regional fund for South-South and triangular cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System.



Financing of technical assistance for climate change mitigation on the Caribbean coast, phase II, in partnership with the World Food Programme and the National Disaster Prevention System.

\* Non-exhaustive list



## CONTRIBUTION TO THE BLOC SMART AFRICA

The BLOC Smart Africa impact investment fund is the result of a partnership between Luxembourg-based Bamboo Capital Partners and Smart Africa, a network of 30 African states aiming to create a single digital marketplace on the African continent.

MAE/018 concerns the management of a Luxembourg contribution of EUR 5 million to this fund, which is intended to act as a catalyst to attract private investment for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

### Project duration



### Budget

EUR 5,000,000

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- the investment objective of the fund, which plans to raise EUR 100 million for an investment period of around 15 years, is to accelerate the use of new technologies with a focus on the African continent in order to contribute to the fight against poverty and to address environmental challenges, through more sustainable development, inclusive economic growth and long-term social impact;
- in this framework, the fund focuses on the sectors of financial inclusion, agro-industry, access to clean energy, healthcare and education. It will examine areas where innovative technologies can open up new investment opportunities and improve access, affordability and sustainability of essential products and services for low- and middle-income communities in developing markets.

### HIGHLIGHT\*



Various investment projects are underway for approximately EUR 1.9 million. These investment projects are at various stages of progress, with a first project expected to be finalised soon.

\* Non-exhaustive list

The project supports the holistic model developed by Dr Denis Mukwege, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 2018, and his team in a context of successive wars and persistent instability in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, a region marked by extreme violence including widespread rape of which women and children are often the first victims.

The Panzi holistic model programme thus aims to respond to all the needs of victims of sexual violence, women with complex uro-gynaecological pathologies and traumas and vulnerable populations in South Kivu.

## GLOBAL OBJECTIVE 1

CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF HEALTH SO AS TO ENABLE THE CONGOLESE POPULATION TO LIVE IN GOOD HEALTH AND PROMOTE THE WELL-BEING OF ALL AT ALL AGES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (SDG 3)

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Strengthening the holistic programme of the hospital and the Panzi Foundation to improve access to quality person-centred services for vulnerable populations, particularly victims of sexual violence, women with complex urogenital conditions as well as mother and child.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- improving access to referral health services at Panzi Hospital by rehabilitating/expanding and equipping some of its key facilities, in particular those for victims of sexual violence, women with complex urogenital pathologies as well as mother and child;
- improving access to socio-economic reintegration through the Panzi Foundation (with a particular focus on survivors of sexual violence and complex urogenital pathologies) by strengthening the role of solidarity mutuals and providing support for housing, agropastoral activities and food processing, as well as training in carpentry;
- improving access to the Foundation's legal and judicial services, with a particular focus on victims of sexual violence, through the construction and equipping of two legal clinics, support for access to land and civil registration of children;
- strengthening the steering, coordination and management capacity of the holistic programme in Panzi, through a participatory and inclusive process.

 Budget

EUR 5,000,000

Project duration

2021 2022 2023 2024

## GLOBAL OBJECTIVE 2

CONTRIBUTE TO THE PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AS WELL AS TO THE HOLISTIC CARE OF CONGOLESE VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS, WITH A VIEW TO PROMOTING AND DEFENDING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF CONGOLESE WOMEN, AS WELL AS THEIR DIGNITY, IMPROVING THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS AND GUARANTEEING THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT

### HIGHLIGHTS\*



Construction of the building that will house the hospital's central sterilisation facility.



Ordering and delivery of sterilisation equipment.



Development of architectural pre-programming and preliminary design for the emergency room and delivery/neonatal unit buildings, including a soil survey, in a participatory approach focused on the needs of the patients with the medical services of the Panzi Regional General Hospital.



Definition by the Panzi Foundation, in coordination and complementarity with other actors, of strategies and areas of intervention for the socio-economic and legal aspects of the project.

**150**

Awareness-raising among beneficiaries: 50 requests made to register 150 children at the civil registry. The majority of the beneficiaries of these substitute judgements are children of beneficiaries of other Panzi Foundation projects, essentially child victims of gender-based sexual violence.

\* Non-exhaustive list



The MAE/019 programme is the second phase of a regional programme for the promotion of women's entrepreneurship in Central America and the Dominican Republic.

## GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**ENCOURAGING THE EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE ENTREPRENEURIAL FABRIC OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION SYSTEM REGION, WITHIN AN INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT THAT PROMOTES THEIR ECONOMIC AUTONOMY**

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Ensuring that women entrepreneurs monitored in the micro, small and medium enterprise development ecosystem increase their activities and level of economic autonomy.

## AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- the principles of equality and women's economic rights are integrated into the instruments of the regional micro, small and medium enterprises regulations;
- accessing to service provision for women entrepreneurs that reduces inequalities in the business development cycle is improved;
- the institutional, organisational and individual capacities of CENPROMYPE (*Centro para la Promoción de la Micro y Pequeña Empresa en Centroamérica - Centre for the Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises in Central America*) are strengthened to position women's entrepreneurship in the SICA region.

 Budget

EUR 3,418,803

Project duration

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Development of a conceptual proposal on women's entrepreneurship, incorporated in the index of the regional observatory of the competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.



Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Organisation for Migration for the specialised care of migrant women in the region.



Launch of new financial arrangements for the support and access to private finance of women's enterprises.



Organising networks of women entrepreneurs around a common advocacy space on micro, small and medium enterprise issues.

\* Non-exhaustive list

In the context of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic which is raging in all the partner countries of the Luxembourg Cooperation, the Luxembourg government wished to provide its support, through LuxDev, to the partner governments to fight against the effects of the pandemic.

The MFEA has thus mandated LuxDev for a period of two years. While the Agency has contributed to the selection of projects, its role and responsibility is essentially to ensure the management and administrative and financial monitoring/reporting of the programmes benefiting from these actions.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- agreements with UN organisations and European partners well positioned in the health sector;
- Luxembourg programmes can intervene effectively and directly with beneficiaries, as is the case in Senegal, Laos and Mongolia.

### HIGHLIGHT\*

7

additional action sheets were validated by the MFEA (Laos, Burkina Faso and Senegal).

## ACTIONS 2021

### BURKINA FASO

Equipment (50 refrigerators and 150 vaccine transport containers) has been made available to the Burkina Faso Ministry of Health for 50 health centres throughout the country as part of the implementation of their vaccination strategy against COVID-19 for the benefit of the population.

### EL SALVADOR

The livelihoods of families vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis, were strengthened in the Trifinio region. Families were provided with food and technical assistance to strengthen local food production by developing agricultural and livestock activities.

### LAOS

Support was implemented at national and provincial levels as part of the response to the second wave of COVID-19. Among other things, the detection and monitoring of COVID-19 cases has been strengthened and additional provincial isolation centres have been established and equipped.

\* Non-exhaustive list

 Budget

EUR 18,500,000

Project duration

2020

2021

2022







MAE/021-721

## SMALLHOLDER SAFETY NET UP-SCALING PROGRAMME (SSNUP)

The SSNUP programme aims to increase the productivity and resilience of smallholder farmers in Africa, Latin America and Asia through better risk management and the promotion of sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices. The programme aims not only to improve the food security and living standards of 15 million smallholder farmers, but also to contribute to the development of sustainable agricultural value chains. The ten-year programme draws on the knowledge and expertise of several impact investment fund technical assistance structures to reach as many smallholder farmers as possible with as little bureaucracy as possible. The programme is co-financed by the Swiss, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein Cooperations and is coordinated by ADA. LuxDev advises and represents the Luxembourg government in the steering committee and participates in the selection committees for technical assistance proposals.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**SUSTAINABLE STRENGTHENING OF THE SAFETY NETS OF ABOUT THREE MILLION SMALL FAMILY FARMERS, WHICH SHOULD RESULT IN IMPROVED WELFARE FOR 15 MILLION VULNERABLE AND LOW-INCOME PEOPLE, THROUGH A**

#### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- three million small family farms are improving their productivity and/or resilience by using improved agricultural risk mitigation and transfer solutions, and by adopting more sustainable and climate-smart farming practices, in line with agroecological principles;
- strengthening agricultural value chains, adopting more environmentally and socially sustainable business practices, generate improved employment and income, and increased food security;
- increasing investments and investors that finance the expansion of agricultural value chains in line with global principles of responsible agricultural investment and that adopt sustainable environmental, social and good governance standards.

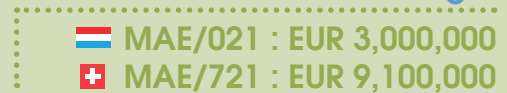
#### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- small households and agricultural value chain actors have access to innovative agricultural financial services and distribution channels, as well as innovative agricultural risk mitigation services and improved agricultural practices;
- agricultural value chain actors are strengthened through improved market linkages and access to information on environmentally and socially sustainable business practices, as well as internal capacity development services;
- dissemination of knowledge management tools on agricultural risk mitigation and agricultural finance.

### Project duration



### Budget



## SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT

### HIGHLIGHTS\*

**15**

projects (representing 5.4 million beneficiaries) were approved for a total amount of EUR 3,373,441 of which one third was financed by SSNUP. The type of support is varied: certification, implementation of insurance products, development of technological solutions.

**2**

new investors joined the SSNUP: Alterfin (Belgium) and SIDI (France).

**900,000**

A third donor has joined the SSNUP, namely the Liechtenstein Cooperation for an amount of EUR 900,000 over three years.

\* Non-exhaustive list



# EUR/801

## VET-TOOLBOX

In January 2016, the European Commission invited four agencies (Enabel, British Council, GIZ and LuxDev) to participate in the formulation and implementation of a project to provide partner countries with high-level expertise and tools to deliver inclusive vocational education and training and to contribute to employability for all. During 2016 and the first half of 2017, the four agencies developed the project concept and methodology, decided on the division of labour and contractual arrangements between them and signed a co-delegation agreement with the European Commission.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING REFORMS TO MAKE THEM MORE DEMAND-DRIVEN AND RESPONSIVE TO LABOUR MARKET NEEDS, WHILE PROVIDING INCREASED ACCESS TO (SELF-)EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING FOR DISADVANTAGED GROUPS**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Providing partner countries with know-how, tools and advice to improve labour market responsiveness as well as education and vocational training reforms, strategies and action plans.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- providing tools and advice to the vocational education and training system and labour market analysis to help local stakeholders improve evidence-based vocational education and training programmes. Help make informed policy decisions that meet demographic, economic and labour market needs;
- developing and providing tools and guidance for sustainable consultation mechanisms and active participation of the private sector in the education and vocational training sector;
- encouraging local actors to promote inclusive education and vocational training for the formal and informal sector;
- guiding methodologies and approaches to support the integration of disadvantaged groups into the labour market and into education and vocational training.

### REMARKS

Four outcomes are foreseen in the technical and financial document but LuxDev is only active in the second one.

This report only provides information on activities and results in which LuxDev was directly involved.

The activities and achievements of the whole VET-Toolbox project are included in the project's 2021 progress report.

Project duration		
2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022

 **Budget**  
 EUR 933,361

} European Union

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Implementation of a training course on the management of vocational training centres in Burkina Faso through a nine-month process including individual interviews with 40 directors of vocational training centres, two training sessions and distance monitoring.



Implementation of a training course for 32 people on rural economic empowerment in Niger in partnership with the International Labour Office's International Training Centre using a mixed methodology (online, face-to-face and through training of trainers).

### 125

A regional experience-sharing workshop on alternative financing of vocational training in Africa was organised in Senegal in November 2021 with the participation of more than 125 public and private sector representatives from 22 countries.



A letter of twinning between the Hotel and Tourism School of Cabo Verde and the Niore Vocational Training Centre in Senegal was signed, laying the foundations for experience-sharing visits between the two centres in 2022.





# EUR/802

## VET-TOOLBOX 2

VET-Toolbox 2 is a joint project involving five agencies: British Council, Expertise France, Enabel, GIZ and LuxDev. It is based on its sister programme, VET-Toolbox 1. To increase their efficiency, both projects share a common infrastructure. They also share the same objective of improving vocational education and training in their target countries.

The VET-Toolbox 2 aims to provide improved training solutions to support investments, with a wide range of actors at local level, and to turn concrete investments into engines of growth.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**SUPPORTING THE HUMAN CAPITAL NEEDS OF INVESTMENT AND VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPLY CHAIN PROGRAMMES IN SELECTED SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Improving demand-driven skills development and vocational education and training services to meet the investment needs of selected sub-Saharan African countries.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- advancing the dialogue on skills development and employment-oriented vocational education and training between vocational training institutions, enterprises, national institutions and relevant associations benefiting from European investment;
- developing capacity and providing training for demand-driven skills development and vocational education and training by, inter alia, supporting local training providers and strengthening internal training;
- stimulating the exchange of knowledge on lessons learned, practical experience of job-oriented skills development and vocational education and training, in investment contexts.

### REMARKS

This report only provides information on activities and results in which LuxDev was directly involved.

The activities and achievements of the entire VET-Toolbox project are included in the project's 2021 progress report.

Project duration		
	2020	2021
2022	2023	2024

 **Budget**  
 EUR 1,287,409

} European Union

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



LuxDev is responsible for the implementation of VET-Toolbox in Senegal.



Exploratory phase for the project in Senegal, based on a dialogue with the Ministry of Employment, Vocational Training, Apprenticeship and Integration, the European Union delegation, embassies, European agencies and the private sector.



The outcome of the discussions with the stakeholders is the development of the country action plan which defines the actions to be carried out in the coming years.

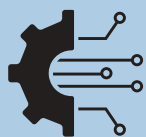
## 2

key actions of the action plan are ready to be implemented in 2022:

- a partnership with SMT Volvo companies on technical maintenance and heavy vehicle driving training;
- a partnership between the Training and Support Centre for Trades (*Centre de formation et d'appui aux métiers*) in Louga and the German company Lucas Nülle on an innovative e-learning course in the digital sector.



\* Non-exhaustive list



# AFR/801

## AFRICA-EUROPE D4D HUB

Launched in December 2020, the D4D Hub is an initiative that aims to position Europe as a leader in the field of digitalisation for development. It acts as a dialogue facilitator for the establishment of partnerships, a coordinator between the different European actors, a catalyst of European expertise for the digital transformation of partner countries and a promoter of European values and joint collaboration. This platform aims to establish strategic partnerships in the digital sector that will lead to sustainable and inclusive growth, accelerate the achievement of the SDGs and create better opportunities, especially for young people and women. A distinction should be made between the Global D4D Hub in charge of Team Europe coordination and its regional branches (Africa, Asia and Latin America) which ensure the development of strategic partnerships between European and local actors.

### GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

**SUPPORTING AFRICAN PARTNER COUNTRIES IN THEIR DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION WITH THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE AND USING DIGITAL INNOVATIONS FOR AN INCLUSIVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE COUNTRIES**

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Developing the capacity of African partners at national and regional level to identify and implement priority actions in response to the challenges of digitalisation.

### AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- technical support and capacity development to African national and regional stakeholders to accelerate the identification of national digital transformation plans and support the implementation of priority actions to address the challenges of digitalisation;
- knowledge sharing to disseminate lessons learned and build on good practice;
- facilitating inter-African partnerships and between African and European actors for increased collaboration and policy dialogue.

Project duration	
2020	2021
2022	2023

Budget	European Union
EUR 1,139,882	

This structure also includes advisory councils for private sector actors, civil society organisations and academic institutions. The day-to-day management of the D4D Hub is also ensured by a secretariat. Within the framework of the D4D Hub's African branch, the AU-EU D4D Hub project currently being implemented is endowed with EUR 8 million from the European budget over a period of three years and aims to support an inclusive digital transformation on the African continent. Based on the principle of a response to needs, this project is designed around three areas of intervention (technical assistance, knowledge sharing and partnership facilitation).

## HIGHLIGHTS\*



Signature of the contract for the AU-EU D4D Hub project in July 2021.



Two operational committees will be held in July and October 2021 respectively, with regular monitoring of the project with the partners.



Active participation of LuxDev in the digital week in Niger in April 2021.



Mission of the D4D expert to Burkina Faso which allowed the identification of possible actions for LuxDev in this country. These actions are being discussed with stakeholders.



Prospecting missions are planned in Senegal and Niger to encourage active participation of LuxDev in the project.



Reflections are underway in the framework of a working group on cyber security co-chaired by Luxembourg for the organisation of national dialogues and seminars on the subject.

\* Non-exhaustive list





# 2021

## SUMMARY OF FUNDS IMPLEMENTED IN COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION (EUR)

### OFFICE BURKINA FASO

	Disbursed 2020	Disbursed 2021
Total OFFICE	14,687,827	18,896,104

### OFFICE CABO VERDE

Total OFFICE	8,199,798	14,345,419
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### OFFICE MALI

Total OFFICE	13,436,145	12,854,060
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### OFFICE NIGER

Total OFFICE	32,669,778	32,889,471
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### OFFICE SENEGAL

Total OFFICE	9,316,593	17,517,873
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### OFFICE KOSOVO

Total OFFICE	1,636,446	3,055,903
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### REGIONAL OFFICE DE VIENTIANE

	Disbursed 2020	Disbursed 2021
Total OFFICE	18,327,065	18,071,674
Laos	13,682,076	14,322,120
Myanmar	3,223,467	2,438,284
Vietnam	1,421,522	1,311,270

### REGIONAL OFFICE DE MANAGUA

	Disbursed 2020	Disbursed 2021
Total OFFICE	250,698	325,640
Nicaragua	2,378	-
El Salvador	248,320	325,640

### DIRECT MANAGEMENT

	Disbursed 2020	Disbursed 2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,685,951</b>	<b>11,769,060</b>
Regional Africa	-518,360*	33,454
Europe	77,783	446,005
Mongolia	1,410,653	74,736
Others (training, etc.)	410,781	337,489
MAE	17,305,094	10,877,376

**Total**

**EUR 117,210,302**

**EUR 129,725,204**

\* Return of funds linked to the bipartite agreement with the African Union.



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