

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



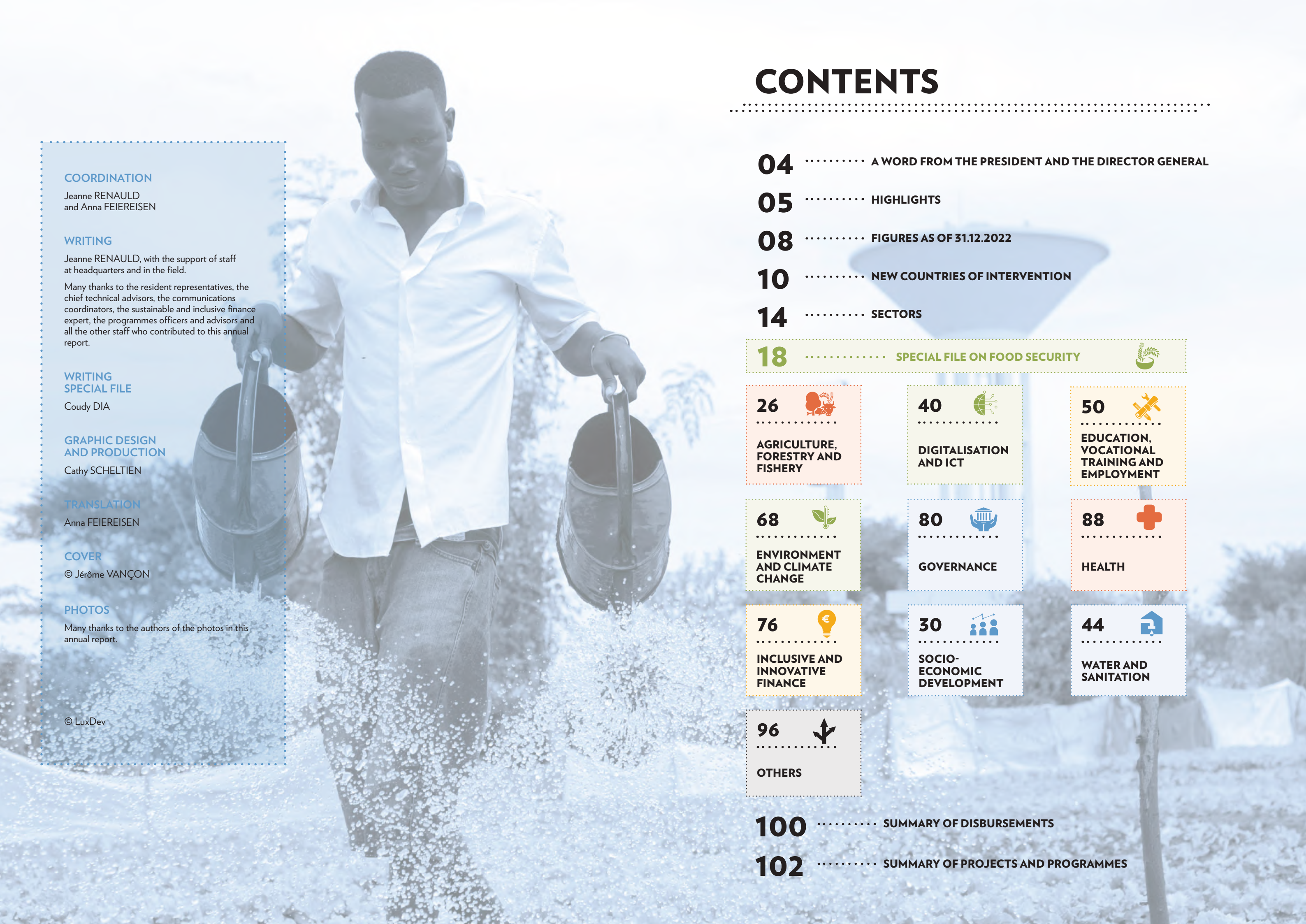
SPECIAL FILE

FOOD SECURITY



**LUX
DEV**

Luxembourg Development
Cooperation Agency



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WRITING
Jeanne RENAULD, with the support of staff
at headquarters and in the field.
Many thanks to the resident representatives, the
chief technical advisors, the communications
coordinators, the sustainable and inclusive finance
expert, the programmes officers and advisors and
all the other staff who contributed to this annual
report.

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PHOTOS
Many thanks to the authors of the photos in this
annual report.

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A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT AND THE DIRECTOR GENERAL



Nima AHMADZADEH

President of the Board of Directors

After the years 2020 and 2021 marked by the COVID-19 pandemic and a deterioration in the political and security situation in the Sahel, Myanmar and Nicaragua, we had hoped to return to a certain equilibrium in 2022. This was without taking into account the outbreak of the war in Ukraine and the intensification of many other crises, notably food, security and climate crises, affecting to varying degrees the countries in which LuxDev operates.

As a result, inflation led to an explosion in the cost of living, particularly for foodstuffs. In Africa, this situation has been further exacerbated by the destabilisation of supply flows of cereals and fertilisers, which are essential for agriculture.

In this difficult context, our Agency was once again able to demonstrate its ability to adapt and react quickly, in order to stand by our partners in need. Thanks to good coordination with the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MFEA), LuxDev was able to implement high-quality development projects and programmes, with a total budget of almost EUR 134 million, a new record figure.

Actions in response to the food crisis were implemented in our various partner countries. Additional budgets and deadlines have also been granted by the MFEA to deal with the particularly deteriorated security situation in Mali and Burkina Faso, as well as to strengthen infrastructure projects and programmes in Cabo Verde and Senegal.

On the other hand, new opportunities have presented themselves to the Agency, notably through the opening of a country office in Rwanda and initial support for Benin. Furthermore, a new cooperation programme is being identified in Central America.

In addition to its Luxembourg mandates, LuxDev has also worked on the implementation of projects for other donors, such as the European Commission, the Swiss Cooperation and the Dutch Cooperation. These projects were carried out in Burkina Faso, Kosovo, Mali, Laos, Nicaragua, Niger, Senegal and in regional Africa. At the same time, the Agency has participated in the definition and implementation of various Team Europe initiatives aimed at seeking synergies and developing joint actions with its peers. These include the African Union - European Union Digital for Development Hub project in the digitalisation sector, as well as new projects in Rwanda and Benin in the fields of vocational training and support for sustainable food systems.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Gaston SCHWARTZ who, after 34 years with LuxDev and 15 years as Director General, has taken a well-deserved retirement. Throughout these years, he has made a major contribution to the development of the Agency.

Finally, we cannot speak of 2022 without mentioning with sadness the death on 29 September of Raymond BAUSCH, Director of the Inspectorate of Finance and President of the Board of Directors of LuxDev. We will remember him as a very committed President, always ready to listen and concerned about the well-being of the Agency and its staff. Work on revising the Agency's articles of association and recomposing the Board of Directors, that begun under his presidency, was completed in October. ■



Manuel TONNAR

Director General

HIGHLIGHTS

A NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL

On 1 September 2022, LuxDev welcomed Manuel TONNAR as its new Director General. Economist by training, with an MBA in International Business Management, Manuel TONNAR has over 20 years' experience in the field of development cooperation. To ensure a smooth transition of the Agency's operations, he was accompanied for two months by the outgoing Director General, Gaston SCHWARTZ.

ISO 9001 CERTIFICATION RENEWED

With a view to maintaining LuxDev's ISO 9001 certification, the last surveillance audit took place on 10 and 11 November 2022, ending a three-year certification cycle initiated in 2020. The audit focused on the head office, the Senegal, the Niger and the Latin America offices. The audit confirmed LuxDev's ISO 9001 certification and thus its ability to offer quality services.

AND A NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Following the death of Raymond BAUSCH, Christophe SCHILTZ, Director of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs at the MFEA, took over as President of the LuxDev Board of Directors, pending the election of a new President. Nima AHMADZADEH, who is also the new Director of the Inspectorate of Finance, is now in charge of this function.

SIX PRIORITY AREAS FOR VISION 2030

In 2022, the Agency's Vision 2030 continued to be implemented. Six priority areas have been defined for the next three years:

- administrative simplification and process optimisation;
- adapting LuxDev to crisis situations;
- certification under pillar 6 of the European Commission's relating to new financial instruments;
- knowledge management and continuous improvement;
- modernisation of the internal and external communication;
- strengthening of the corporate social and environmental responsibility.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL "BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS" PACT

On 23 November 2022, LuxDev submitted its application to join the National "Business and Human Rights" Pact, a voluntary commitment aimed at companies wishing to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. As a result, LuxDev will be among the class of 2023 signatories and will have to follow the six commitments of the pact: raise staff awareness; appoint a human rights officer; train the employees concerned; develop governance instruments; ensure that one or more appeal procedures are in place; publish an annual report on the measures implemented.

EVOLVING GOVERNANCE

The Extraordinary General Meeting of 19 October 2022 adopted the new articles of association for LuxDev and the new composition of its Board of Directors. The company's internal governance was also reviewed and updated, in line with these new articles of association and the recommendations of the 2014 and 2021 governance audits.

A COMMITMENT AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

As part of the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence campaign, an annual international event that serves as a strategic framework for people and organisations around the world to call for action, LuxDev teams at headquarters and in the field got involved through a series of awareness-raising activities aimed at staff and/or the outside world. From 25 November to 10 December 2022, staff mobilised to invite everyone to become an activist in the prevention of violence against women and girls and to amplify the voices of women's movements working to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls.

FIGURES AS OF 31.12.2022

13
COUNTRIES

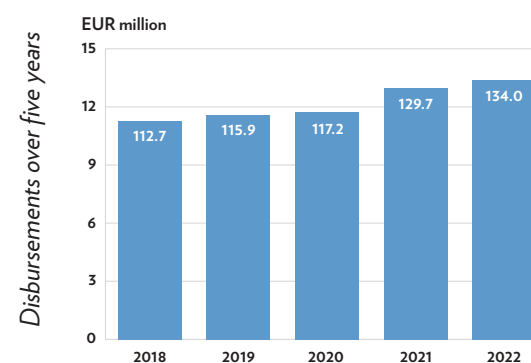
6 privileged partner countries



Other countries

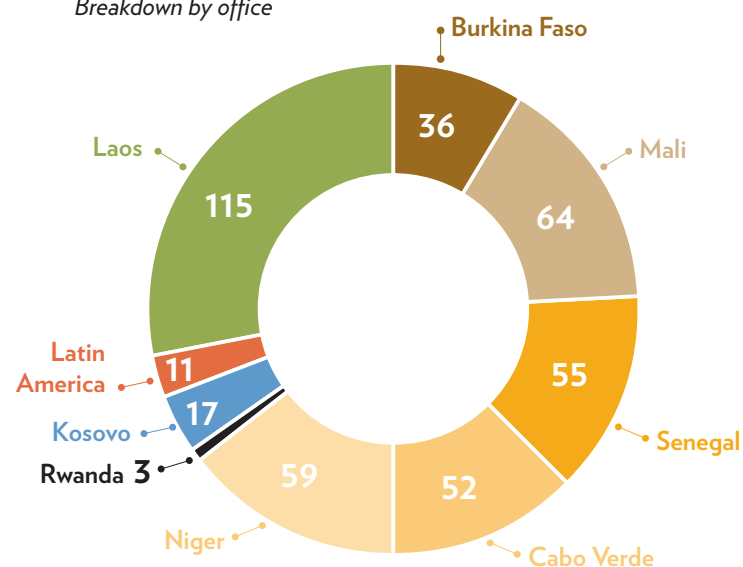


90 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED



479 COLLABORATORS
67 AT HEADQUARTERS
412 IN THE FIELD

Breakdown by office

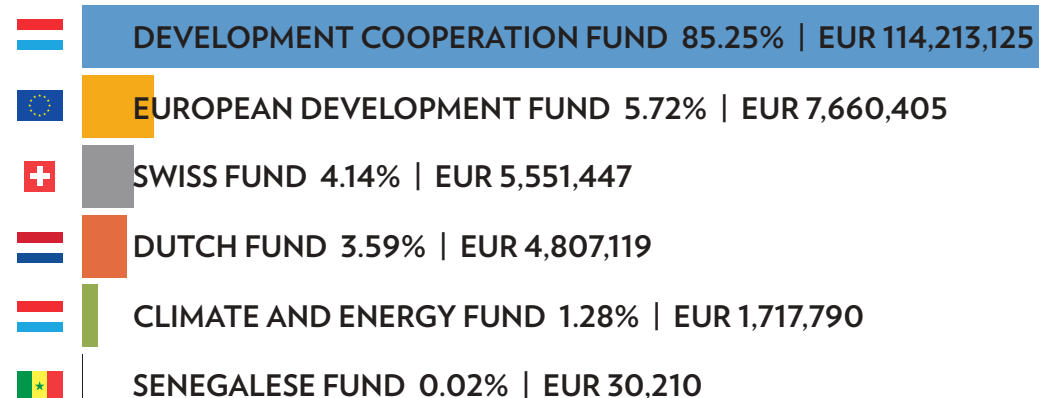


10 STUDIES COMPLETED

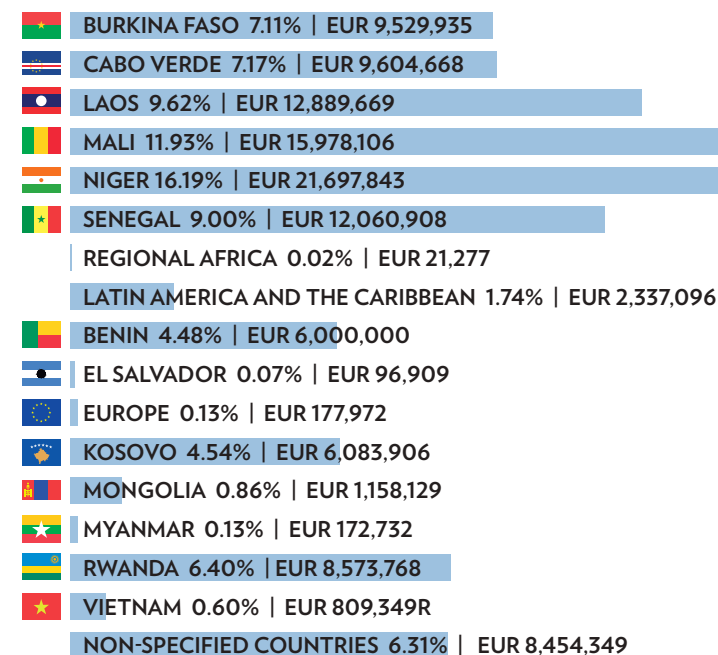
9 COUNTRY/REGIONAL OFFICES

10 PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES IN FORMULATION

Breakdown by third-party



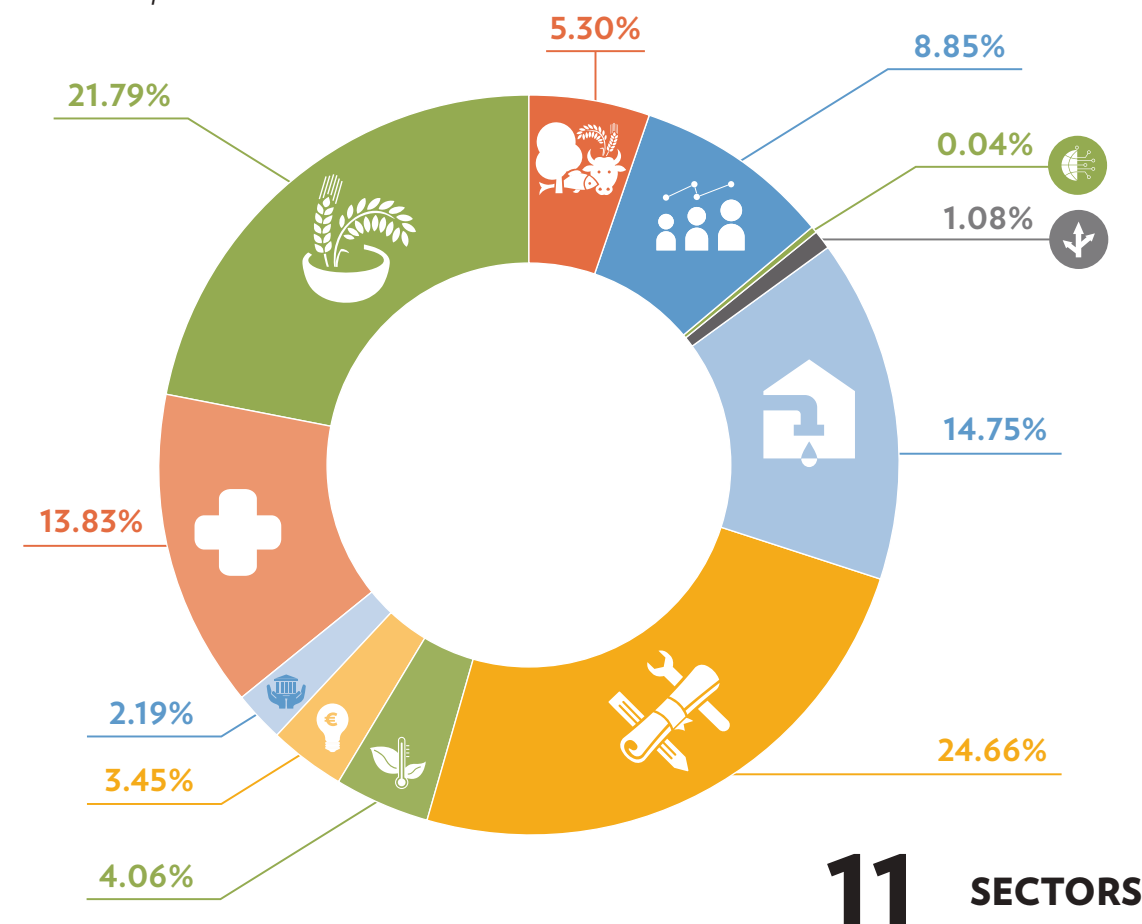
2022 disbursements per country



+ 13.69%
 Global response/
 Food security
 EUR 18,333,480

**TOTAL AMOUNT
 DISBURSED IN 2022**
EUR 133,980,096

2022 disbursements per sector



11 SECTORS

BENIN

INITIAL SUPPORT FOR BENIN

Benin was added to LuxDev's intervention countries in 2022, when the General Cooperation Agreement between Luxembourg and Benin was signed on 19 December.

LuxDev thus supported the MFEA in the process of identifying a new bilateral cooperation programme.

Initial support has been provided through delegated cooperation with Enabel and the Agence française de développement (AFD), in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors respectively, on the one hand, with the support project for the agroecological transition and the

introduction of sustainable food systems in the Mono Biosphere Reserve, and in education, training and employment, on the other hand, with the support project to agricultural and rural training.

Furthermore, in November, as part of a joint mission to Benin and in the spirit of Team Europe, the Director General of LuxDev signed a declaration of intent to collaborate and seek synergies with the Directors General of AFD and Enabel, as well as the Deputy Director General of Expertise France. ■



▲ Signing of the declaration of intent between Manuel TONNAR, Director General of LuxDev, Rémy RIOUX, Director General of AFD, Jean VAN WETTER, Director General of Enabel, Rima LE COGUIC, Deputy Director General in charge of Operations at Expertise France, in the presence of Aurélien AGBÉNONCI, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin on 15 November 2022 - © Enabel

RWANDA

A COUNTRY OFFICE FOR LUXDEV IN RWANDA

After formulating its intention to renew cooperation between Luxembourg and Rwanda at the end of 2021, Luxembourg Cooperation has been active again in this East African country since 2022. LuxDev opened a country office there in August, in particular to propose development actions focused on national priorities.

The desire to renew cooperation between Luxembourg and Rwanda was expressed by the Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Franz Fayot, in October 2021, during his visit to Kigali as part of the African Microfinance Week. The term “renew” is used because bilateral cooperation between the two countries has already existed in the past. The first project financed and implemented by the Luxembourg Cooperation in Rwanda dates back to 1989 and concerned the health sector. Since then, Rwanda has made substantial improvements in this area, notably with a fall in infant and maternal mortality and a significant improvement in life expectancy at birth. At the time, the other sectors targeted were rural development, education and vocational training. Luxembourg finalised the withdrawal of its bilateral cooperation with Rwanda at the end of 2013, after 25 years of presence in the country.

TRAINING, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE AS PRIORITY SECTORS

From 2022, and following two missions by a delegation to Rwanda, Luxembourg Cooperation has confirmed its intention to concentrate its activities in three sectors, in line with Rwanda's ambitions: technical and vocational training, the environment and inclusive and innovative finance. At the same time, human rights, good governance, gender equality and digitalisation have been identified as cross-cutting priorities for all future interventions.

Aspiring to become a high-income country by 2050, thanks in particular to its national transition strategies, Rwanda wants to transform itself into an East African hub with modernised agriculture and knowledge-based industry and services, thanks to economic growth, prosperity and a high quality of standard of living. Highly dependent on substantial public investment financed mainly from external sources, Rwanda nevertheless faces a growing external debt, a constant balance of payments deficit, declining agricultural

exports, very modest industrialisation, a limited formal sector, high unemployment or underemployment (at least 40% of the working population) and growing income inequality between the top 10% and the rest of the population.

ACTIONS IN LINE WITH RWANDAN POLICIES

In August 2022, LuxDev's resident representative took up his post in Kigali, confirming the resumption and ambitions of Luxembourg Cooperation in Rwanda. During the last four months of the year, he set about establishing contacts with the Rwandan institutions concerned, as well as with the main technical and financial partners. The aim is to support the MFEA in the identification process in order to develop the bilateral portfolio and propose development actions based on national priorities, but also to monitor actions already underway.

Some of these actions are part of two Team Europe initiatives: “Investing in sustainable and inclusive agricultural transformation” and “Sustainable Rwandan cities fit for the digital age”. Others potentially involve Luxembourg players in the financial sector, including the NGO ADA - *Appui au développement autonome*, whose mission to Rwanda in November 2022 was facilitated by LuxDev. ■

THE FIRST ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA

TWO DELEGATED COOPERATION MANDATES SIGNED

The first mandate was signed with Enabel for its “Feeding the Cities” initiative as part of the Annual Action Plan of the European Union Delegation to Rwanda, for a total amount of EUR 15.5 million, co-financed to the tune of EUR 10 million by the European Union and EUR 5.5 million by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. This project aims to contribute to the transition towards social and environmental food systems and to the development of value chains in the fields of aquaculture, fisheries and horticulture. The aim is to achieve a sustainable production, per

capita consumption and income from quality products in these areas, with a particular focus on women and young people.

The second mandate was signed with AFD for the technical training and employability support project, for an amount of EUR 6 million, which complements a loan granted by AFD of more than EUR 35 million. The project will be implemented by Rwanda Polytechnics, Rwanda TVET Board and Expertise France. The aim of the project is to improve technical and vocational training and learning conditions for young people in order to build their capacities to better meet the demands of the labour market.

SUPPORTING RWANDA IN THE INCLUSIVE AND INNOVATIVE FINANCE SECTOR

A roadmap and action plan to support Rwanda in the development of the Kigali International Financial Centre, which aims to transform the country into a pan-African financial centre, was being drawn up with the support of Luxembourg Cooperation. In line with the objective described in Luxembourg’s General Cooperation Strategy, “reducing poverty through the use of inclusive and innovative financial instruments”, the roadmap aims to identify ways in which Luxembourg could support Rwanda in the development of sustainable and impact finance, a FinTech ecosystem, as well as in the development of capacities in these areas.

During a mission to Luxembourg in November 2022, meetings between Rwanda Finance Limited – a company that promotes and develops Rwanda as a leading financial destination for international investment and cross-border transactions in Africa – and institutions from Luxembourg’s financial ecosystem explored opportunities for collaboration in this area.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

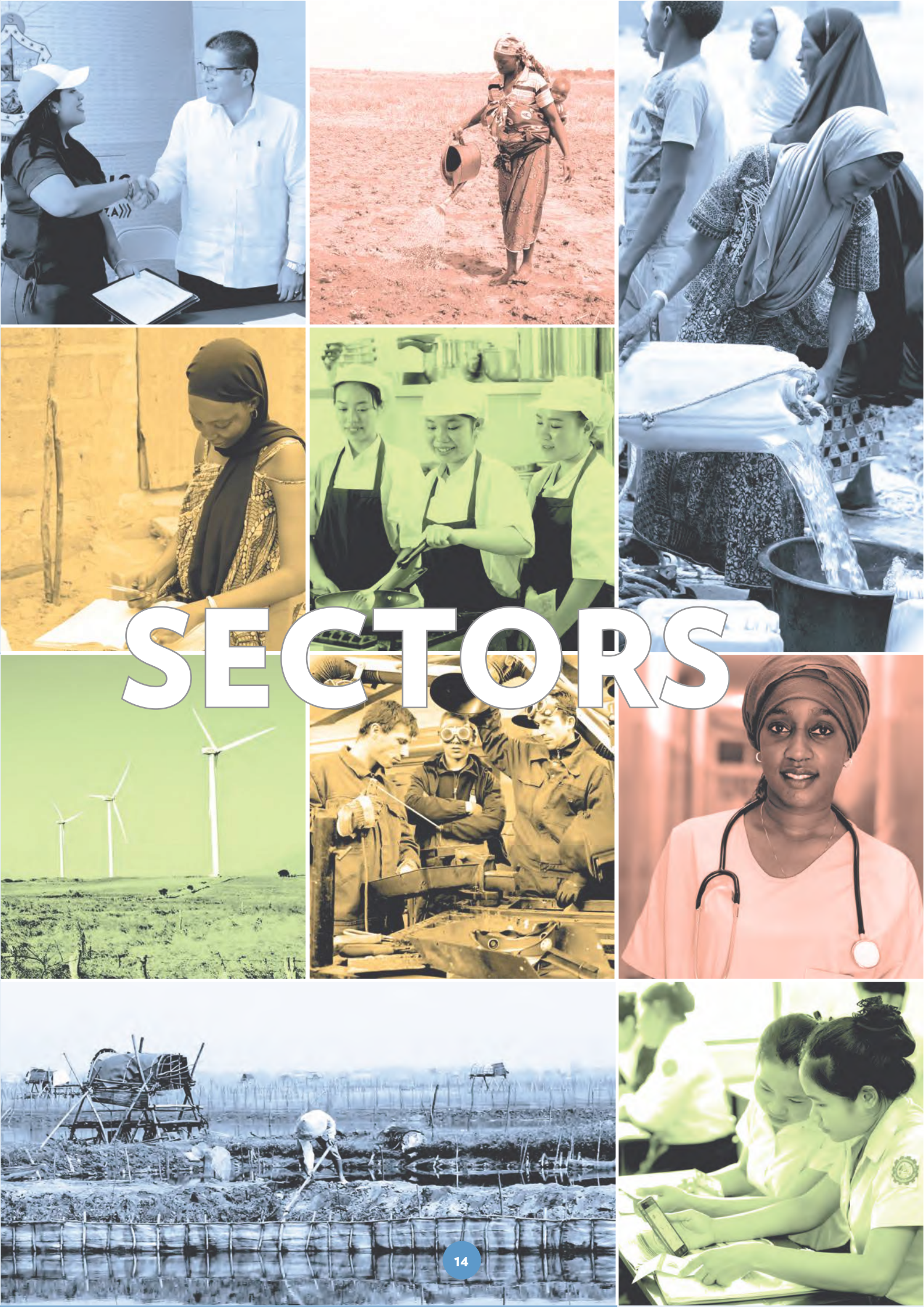
Several proposals for action in the vocational training and climate change sectors were discussed with the main players in Rwanda and shared with the Luxembourg MFEA.■

Official Launch of KWIHAZA Project

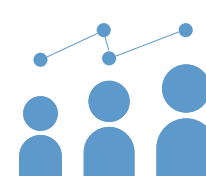
Transformation towards Sustainable Food Systems

Kigali Convention Center,

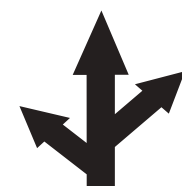




SECTORS



OTHERS



SECTORS

GLOBAL PROGRAMMES MANAGED FROM HEADQUARTERS



NIGER



KOSOVO



MONGOLIA



MALI

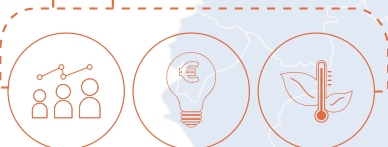


CABO VERDE

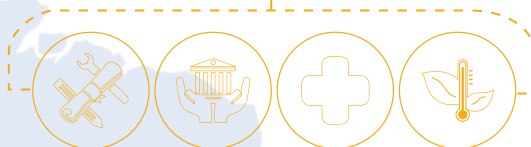


EL SALVADOR

NICARAGUA



SENEGAL



BURKINA FASO



BENIN



RWANDA



LAOS



VIETNAM





SPECIAL FILE



FOOD SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY, A KEY CHALLENGE IN 2022

A GLOBAL FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS

Since 2018, food insecurity has been on the rise around the world and hunger figures have continued to rise, exacerbated in particular by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disrupted food supply chains and led to an increase in food prices. And so, the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 report, published annually by three United Nations organisations – the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – estimated that between 702 million and 828 million people would be suffering from hunger in 2021.

However, it was in 2022, the year of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, that the WFP warned of the unprecedented global food and nutrition crisis we are now facing. Indeed, 48 countries in the world are highly exposed to food insecurity, 19 of which, located in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, are considered to be "hunger hotspots" because they are experiencing a major food crisis. More than 10% of the world's population is affected, half of whom live in Asia and a third in Africa, in predominantly low-income countries. Women are the hardest hit by this crisis.

This sharp deterioration in global food security takes us even further away from achieving the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), "Zero Hunger", by 2030, i.e. eliminating hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.■

THE SAHEL, A HOTSPOT FOR HUNGER WORLDWIDE

Climate variability, extreme weather events, poverty, conflicts and economic downturns are the main factors compromising food and nutritional security worldwide. Several countries in the Sahel region are currently experiencing a combination of these factors, including Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, where LuxDev is active. These countries have nevertheless been affected by cyclical and localised food insecurity for decades, particularly during the agropastoral lean periods (from May/June to September/October), due to droughts and rainfall deficits upstream and downstream of this period.

In addition to the increasingly frequent and intense climatic shocks in the Sahel, there have been armed conflicts in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger since 2014,

which have become more numerous and violent every year. This deterioration in security has contributed to an explosion in hunger figures, which reached record levels in 2022. For example, 2.6 million people needed emergency food assistance in Burkina Faso, 1.8 million in Mali and 4.4 million in Niger¹. As "drivers of hunger", these conflicts lead to the massive displacement of people, mainly women and children, who lose their livelihoods and their ability to feed themselves. With two million internally displaced people, Burkina Faso is the fastest-growing country in the world in terms of forced population displacement, due to the spread of violence and the deteriorating humanitarian situation.

¹ Source: Harmonised framework on the food and nutrition situation, November 2022



NEW AGGRAVATING FACTORS

Over the last three years, hunger has affected countries that were not previously plagued by food and nutrition insecurity. The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has plunged many more people – mainly women – into food insecurity, both in low-income and middle-income countries.

In the Sahel, conflicts have caused hunger figures to soar, reaching record levels in 2022

In addition, in the 19 countries considered to be the world's hunger hotspots, the pandemic has acted as an amplifier of the already existing food and nutrition crisis. The repercussions of the war in Ukraine, including global price inflation of 8.8% in 2022 (compared with 4.7% in 2021)², particularly for foodstuffs (cereals, oilseeds), agricultural inputs (primarily fertilisers) and hydrocarbons, have exacerbated an already alarming and disastrous situation for countries experiencing multiple crises.

In the countries where LuxDev operates, food insecurity has not been a priority issue until now – it became one in 2022.

Inflation has affected all these countries, thus affecting household incomes and, consequently, their access to food and a varied diet. In Cabo Verde, an archipelago where 80% of the food consumed is imported, the disruption to the supply chain caused by the pandemic and the subsequent rise in energy, transport and food prices have plunged 52,900 people – 9% of the country's population – into a serious food and nutrition crisis in 2022, compared with 2% in 2021³. In Senegal, just over 876,000 people needed emergency food assistance in 2022, or almost 5% of the population, compared with less than 3% in 2021.

Another consequence of the war in Ukraine for Burkina Faso and Mali was the shortage of fertiliser at sowing time. Only 12% and 24% of fertiliser requirements, the prices of which doubled, were met respectively, leading to a drop in agricultural production in 2022.

This reduction will have a negative impact on farmers' incomes and, by domino effect, on household food and nutritional security in 2023. With socio-political conflicts tending to persist and intensify in the Sahel, there is every reason to believe that, in these two countries, the 2023 lean season could be bleaker than that of 2022.■

LUXDEV CONTRIBUTES TO THE EMERGENCY FOOD RESPONSE

To mitigate the effects of inflation, governments have taken a number of measures, such as setting price ceilings for essential foodstuffs, reducing taxes on cereal imports, banning the export of basic cereals for food use and maintaining subsidies for hydrocarbons and fertilisers. However, these measures were not enough to alleviate the food and nutrition crisis in countries with high poverty rates and limited crisis response capacity. So, as soon as the WFP warned of the global food and nutrition crisis, technical and financial partners mobilised to support the countries worst affected.

As a development cooperation agency, LuxDev's core business is not providing rapid support to populations in crisis situations. However, in order to continue operating in its partner countries, even in critical times, the Agency is adapting its interventions. For example, LuxDev is

contributing to the global response to the food crisis in six of the countries where it operates, through the implementation of concrete and rapid actions focused, on the one hand, on food assistance to the most vulnerable populations in Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Niger and Mali and, on the other hand, on resilience to shocks in Laos and Senegal.

These actions are financed by a EUR 20 million fund made available to the Agency by the MFEA. Implemented over 24 months, from August 2022 to July 2024, this project aims to provide emergency aid to vulnerable populations and increase their resilience in the face of multiple crises by strengthening their livelihoods, in order to ensure immediate, safe and adequate access to food.

For the project, the year 2022 was marked by the analysis of needs in terms of food security in the countries

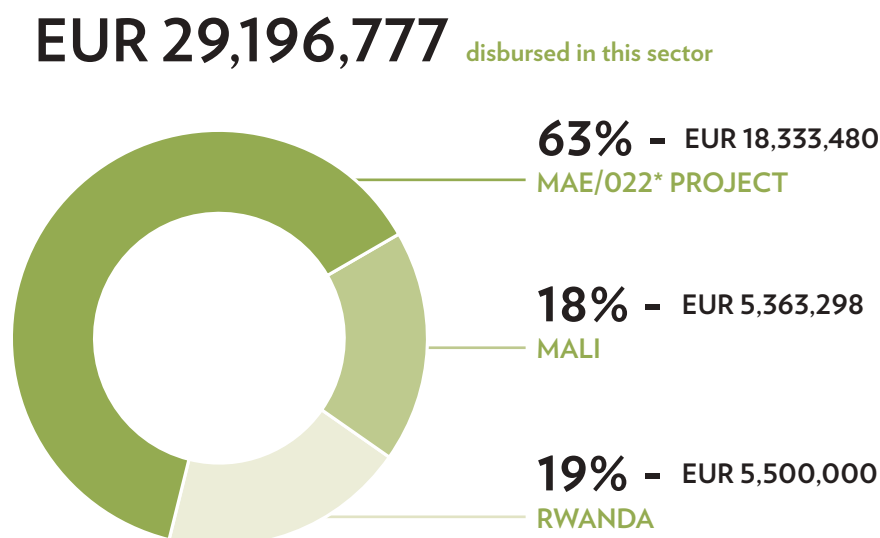
of intervention and by the identification of trusted partners able to meet these needs. During this process, all stakeholders were included: local authorities, LuxDev's country and regional offices and the embassies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

To continue operating in its partner countries, even in critical times, LuxDev is adapting its operations

In the interests of efficiency, LuxDev relied on humanitarian actors, international NGOs and United Nations Agencies to identify and implement the necessary interventions. The Agency has also contributed directly to existing national food crisis prevention and management mechanisms, as is the case in Niger, through the

new support programme for the Common Donor Fund for the national food crisis prevention and management mechanism.

In practical terms, the support offered consists of a variety of activities, defined according to the needs and specific context of each country. It includes "classic" activities such as food distribution and cash transfers to improve nutrition among vulnerable populations and enable them to obtain products directly from local markets and service providers. In Burkina Faso, nutrition in schools is also supported, which has a major impact on children's access to schooling and also provides a response to the food crisis facing the population of the country's Centre-North region in particular. In some countries, such as Senegal, more "indirect" and long-term support is offered through capacity-building for players in certain agricultural value chains.■



5 projects/programmes implemented

- In Mali**
 - Rural development and food security
 - Strengthening the resilience of rural communities in the Kita Circle and their access to the market system - Phase III
- In Rwanda**
 - Transformation towards sustainable food systems - Kihaza

- Non-specified countries**
 - Support for the Common Donor Fund for the national food crisis prevention and management mechanism in Niger
 - Global response/Food security

*Global response/Food security

² Source: International Monetary Fund
³ Source: FAO, WFP



A COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY

Beyond emergencies, LuxDev is committed to sustainable food security in its partner countries. For more than 20 years, the Agency has been implementing projects and programmes for local development, food security and natural resource management in the countries in which it operates and which are highly exposed to cyclical food and nutritional insecurity, particularly as a result of extreme climatic phenomena such as droughts, floods and rainfall deficits.

LuxDev is committed to helping achieve the world's 2030 SDG No. 2, "Zero Hunger". Through its actions, LuxDev supports the promotion of sustainable agro-pastoral production systems that are resilient to climate change, generate decent incomes and provide access to a varied diet.

In Mali, LuxDev's rural development and food security programmes and its support for agropastoral sectors are helping to increase and diversify the income of family agropastoral farms, farmers' organisations and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The programmes focus on the economic integration of young people in trades linked to agropastoral sectors (rice, fonio, sesame, milk, potatoes, market gardening, cashew nuts, fattening, etc.). Particular attention is being paid to the development of agroecological practices and to supporting producers in the transition to these practices, as agroecology is a sustainable solution for producing without damaging the environment and strengthening farmers' resilience to climatic shocks.

In Niger too, the programme to support sustainable agricultural development in the Dosso region, which ended in 2022, aimed to protect the people of Niger from recurring famines, guarantee them the conditions for full participation in national production and improve their income, by increasing economic opportunities for young people in the region in jobs linked to agricultural sectors. This support is now being continued, in particular through the new employment and employability programme. Its aim is to help improve the living

conditions of young people and women in the Dosso, Niamey and Zinder regions as a priority, as well as their full participation in the country's socio-economic development, by creating jobs for young people aged 15-35 and women of all ages in these regions, particularly in the agroforestry and fisheries value chains.

In Burkina Faso, the livestock sector, and pastoralism in particular, makes a significant contribution to the national economy and to the well-being of the population in terms of livelihoods and family nutrition. In this context, the new research and innovation project for productive, resilient and healthy agropastoral systems in West Africa is tackling the challenges of fodder availability, pastoral resource management, livestock feed production and distribution and the safety of livestock by-products, in this case milk. LuxDev is responsible for improving the availability of and access to pastoral resources through sustainable management practices adapted to climate change. At the same time, the project to recover degraded land in pastoral areas aims to reduce the vulnerability of livestock farmers to climatic shocks and to the reduction and fragmentation of grazing areas, through the restoration of pastoral resources.

Finally, in Laos, the local development programme, which targets four of the country's provinces, has helped to strengthen the food security of the target populations through community investment in economic, social and environmental activities.

In the future, as LuxDev operates in contexts of multi-dimensional crises, where inequalities are on the rise, as well as poverty and extreme poverty, violence is intensifying and the population movements generated by these crises are creating competition for available natural resources and market opportunities, fueling already high tensions, the Agency will have to integrate humanitarian action more fully into the development projects and programmes it implements, as part of a coordinated overall effort. ■

DEVELOPING PROMISING AGRICULTURAL SECTORS, ONE OF THE KEYS TO FOOD SECURITY

In Mali, the rural development and food security programme aims to diversify sources of agricultural income for rural households and strengthen their food security, in particular by developing promising agricultural sectors and promoting the economic integration of young people and women in these sectors.

Agriculture and the rural world are at the heart of Mali's socio-economic structure. In fact, 30% of the country's gross domestic product is generated by the agricultural sector, while 60% of the population derives its main income from farming activities¹. Paradoxically, most of food-insecure households in Mali live in rural areas and depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihoods. These households face several challenges: inadequate access to inputs, infrastructure and services to facilitate the production and marketing of their products, a lack of consideration for their views in political processes and threatened environmental and climatic conditions.

At the same time, employment prospects for young people of labour market age in rural areas are limited, not least because of the generally low level of education and the weakness of the economic fabric. In 2021, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15-35 was estimated at 10.8%². These young people are largely rural, with a tendency to move to urban areas, where agriculture is perceived as a demeaning activity practised by default or avoided through migration.

Improving agricultural performance and integrating young people into farming opportunities is therefore an absolute necessity for farmers, as well as for the government and the Malian population in general, in order to guarantee sustainable food security at national level.

SUPPORTING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN PROMISING AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

Despite an increasingly difficult implementation context, the rural development and food security programme, which was extended in July 2021 for a further four years in order to consolidate the gains made over the previous five years, is continuing to strengthen and diversify sources of agricultural income and food security on a sustainable basis, while developing the economic integration of young people and women in occupations linked to agricultural sectors offering income and employment opportunities.

In this context, some 3,400 family farms, comprising young women, young men and older women, as well as 500 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises initiated or employing young people, are targeted for support in opportunity sectors in the regions of Ségou and Sikasso. 2,148 young members of these family farms – 1,821 young men and 327 young women – have been identified to benefit from a support programme for their training and professional integration. In addition, in the circle of Yanfolila, 20 farmers' organisations, representing 2,000 vulnerable women, are being supported.

SUPPORTING FAMILY FARMS

To enable family farms to develop employment opportunities tailored to the aspirations of young people in resilient, sustainable, multi-strand production systems, a local advisory support system for these farms has been set up and piloted by the Association of professional farmers' organisations in the Ségou and Sikasso regions, through an operational partnership agreement.

In the various production basins, the association's 71 technical agents provide local advisory support to family farms. The team also helps young people to develop their own initiatives, so as to facilitate their integration into careers linked to the sectors of opportunity. In addition, the association is building the capacity of a number of players: seed producer networks with a view to certification and independent management, young people from family farms by setting up "farmer field schools" in areas of opportunity and the network of farmer relays with a view to skills transfer and sustainability. Thanks to this advisory support and the 40 "farmer field schools", agricultural production practices on family farms have been significantly improved.

¹ Source: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), *The future of agriculture in Mali: 2030-2063. Case study: challenges and opportunities for IFAD-financed projects*, 2020

² Source: National Observatory for Employment and Training



SUPPORTING INITIATIVES IN SECTORS LINKED TO OPPORTUNITIES

In 2022, the programme also set up service centres for financial intermediation and support for private, individual and collective initiatives in trades related to agricultural opportunities for young people. Comprising 14 agri-business coaches, two supervisors and a project manager, the scheme was set up and run by the NGO AMASSA *Afrique verte* Mali (Malian Association for Food Security and Sovereignty).

Within this framework, AMASSA provides information on market systems and the interplay of players, prospective and competitive analyses, quantitative decision-making tools and the management tools required for the operation of the initiative. The NGO also provides advice on entrepreneurship, with a focus on the specific features of young and women entrepreneurship and provides support in drawing up business plans. With a view to networking, it puts players in touch with financial services and other players in the sector economy and supports the construction of clusters and business partnerships.

BUILD THE CAPACITY OF THE REGIONAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE

Finally, in order to strengthen the capacities of regional players in carrying out their mandate for more effective public-private partnerships based on mutual accountability, the programme has equipped the Ségou Regional Chamber of Agriculture with a server and tablets to digitise the process of registering and issuing certificates to family farms, agricultural businesses and producers' organisations. The result is a computerised database with a functional geolocation system, accessible to all and providing reliable information on farms. This tool will facilitate the traceability of support and subsidies at the level of each farm and will make it easier to define and direct capacity-building and information and communication actions for producers. ■

976

farmers, including 291 women and 69 relay farmers, have been trained in good farming practices.

2,148

young people employed on family farms in the Ségou and Sikasso regions can benefit from support for their professional integration.

288

million CFAF in credit was granted to 120 producer organisations and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises for the marketing of rice, sesame and fonio, benefiting 2,343 male and 2,453 female members in the regions of Ségou and Sikasso.

2,265

family farms and agricultural businesses in the Ségou region were registered and certified by the Regional Chamber of Agriculture.

TESTIMONY

“MY FAMILY’S NUTRITION AND PEACE OF MIND HAVE IMPROVED”



Djelikan SIDIBÉ | Beneficiary

Djelikan Sidibé explains how she can now provide for her family by processing market garden products.

“My name is Djelikan Sidibé. I’m 30 years old, married and the mother of five children. I’m the administrative secretary of the ‘Danaya’ cooperative of young entrepreneurs in the rural commune of Gouanan, in the Yanfolila circle, in the Sikasso region of southern Mali.

In my village, women practise market gardening, producing okra, tomatoes, shallots, onions and cabbage on family plots of land or on land borrowed from men to meet certain household expenses.

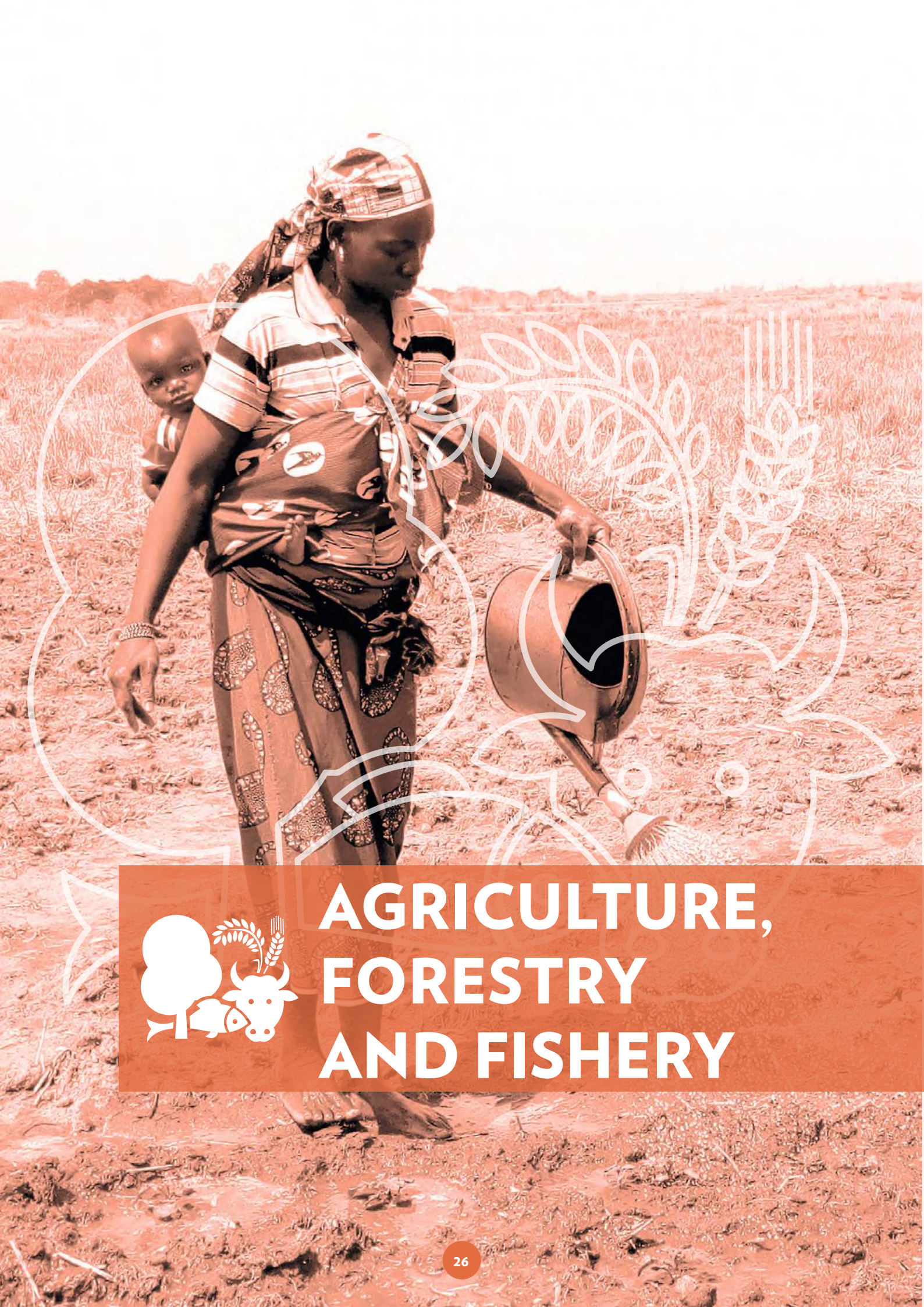
Previously, women were not well organised: they were unable to sell their surplus production of fresh okra and fresh shallots on the market. The products that weren’t sold rotted because they weren’t well preserved. So, I decided to transform the fresh okra and fresh shallots into dried products, working with other women who also wanted to transform their products.

In 2022, I asked the project to improve the incomes of women and young people through entrepreneurship and market gardening to help us set up a strong and credible market gardening processing business. The project helped us to form a cooperative society, gave us training in entrepreneurship and provided us with a kiosk to sell our processed market garden products.

I’m now an entrepreneur. Together with other women, we buy fresh okra and shallots from market gardening cooperatives and process them into long-life dried products. This activity is our income: it generates around CFAF 75,000 per month (around EUR 115).

In our villages, the costs of food, health and schooling for our children are borne by us women. This activity now enables me to improve my family’s nutrition and peace of mind.” ■

Interview by Fatoumata KEITA (NGO Le Tonus) and Dramane DIABATÉ (Caritas Switzerland), as part of the implementation agreement between LuxDev and Caritas Luxembourg for the project to improve the incomes of women and young people through entrepreneurship and market gardening, for the rural development and food security programme.

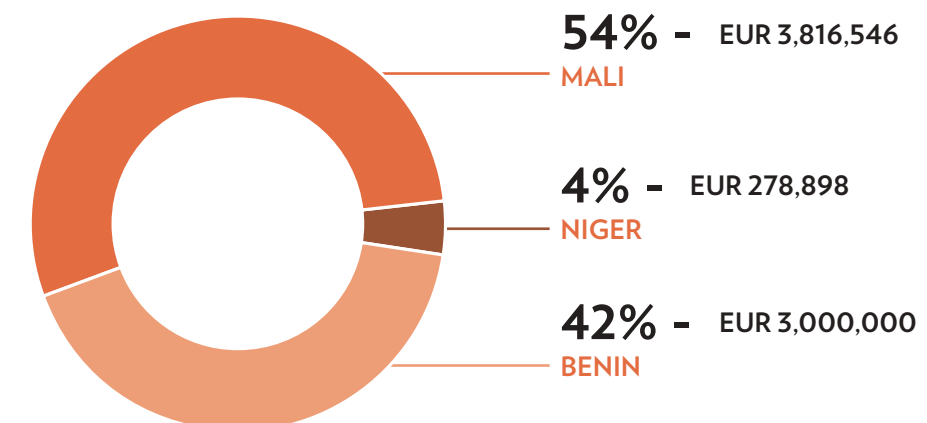


AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY

Drought, lack of rainfall, extreme temperatures, floods or hail: agriculture is one of the economic sectors most exposed to climatic hazards. For the African continent, and in particular the countries of West Africa and the Sahel, climate change represents a particular threat in the absence of adequate adaptation strategies. In these countries, the predominant agricultural model is essentially based on subsistence farming, i.e. family rather than commercial activity. At the same time, the prospects for population growth and urbanisation, as well as changes in consumer habits, are leading to an ever-increasing demand for food.

Contributing to SDG No.1 “No poverty” and SDG No.2 “Zero hunger”, the projects and programmes implemented by LuxDev in the agricultural sector aim to promote a sustainable agricultural model that combines preservation of the environment with intensification and modernisation of agriculture, while ensuring food security for the population and promoting the value of local products. Improving agricultural production capacity also contributes to job creation, enabling producers and farmers to benefit from secure and sustainable incomes. Reducing the poverty rate among these populations is synonymous with a more dynamic rural economy and, consequently, less migration to urban areas.

EUR 7,095,445 disbursed in this sector



4 projects/programmes implemented of which **2** projects/programmes in the closure phase

- In Benin**
 - Support for the agroecological transition and the implementation of sustainable food systems in the Mono Biosphere Reserve (Delta Mono)
- In Mali**
 - Support to agropastoral value chains - Phase II
- In Burkina Faso**
 - Implementing the national forest resources management programme
- In Niger**
 - Support programme for sustainable development in the Dosso region - Phase II



THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT IN MALI

Through the support programme to agropastoral value chains - Phase II, LuxDev is supporting the agricultural sector and, more specifically, the potato and milk sectors in the Sikasso region of Mali.

Mali's economy is essentially based on the agricultural yields of rural producers. The aim of the agropastoral support programme is to boost the incomes of family farms, businesses and the most vulnerable people in southern Mali, through a sustainable increase in productivity and employability in the potato and milk sectors.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE POTATO AND MILK SECTORS

Access to seed is crucial to the sustainability of harvests and the value chain. In potato production, secure access to seed is increasingly being provided by the Regional Potato Interprofessional Committee, a partner in the programme, through local seed production initiatives. In 2022, research focused in particular on testing 14 potato varieties that can be multiplied, adapted to local ecosystems, methods and farming needs.

Production in the local milk sector is also booming thanks to artificial insemination techniques. These reproductive techniques make it possible to improve dairy cattle breeds and their progeny gene pool, thereby increasing milk production. With demand for milk on the increase, it is essential to be able to rely on cows that are adapted to local conditions and capable of increasing their milk production potential.

In addition, in order to improve the collection, preservation, processing and marketing of these two sectors, 10 small-scale potato processing units and 10 small-scale local milk processing units have received a batch of processing equipment. An expert in food technology provides ongoing technical support to these units, with the aim of optimising the quality of processed products.

LAND-RELATED CONFLICTS REDUCED

At the same time, the mechanisms for securing land tenure and the peaceful management of land-related conflicts promoted by the programme's partner, the Regional Rural Consultation Committee, have helped to significantly reduce land-related conflicts. Local land commissions have been trained and equipped to deal with such situations. The groups benefiting from these mechanisms are land users and producers in and around the Sikasso region, as well as the operators of the 12 hydro-agricultural schemes supported by the programme.

These initiatives in peaceful conflict management have inspired other stakeholders in the region and subsequently led to the involvement of regional authorities. A regional framework for consultation on land issues was set up.

CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR PROFESSIONALS, YOUNG PEOPLE AND WOMEN

With a view to strengthening governance, financial autonomy and the services offered to members of professional producers' organisations in the two commodity chains in the Sikasso region, a management consultancy service has been set up, in particular to establish an accounting system tailored to farmers' organisations.

Finally, in order to professionalise agri-environmental production and improve farming practices and performance, ongoing training has been organised for professionals in the potato and local milk sectors. This support and advice has focused in particular on soil irrigation, composting, health monitoring of herds, fodder production techniques and the processing and marketing of potatoes and local milk. Young people and women are also increasingly attracted to trades linked to local milk and potato production and are benefiting from the apprenticeships, initial skills training and entrepreneurship courses supported by the programme.■

16,588

potato growers, including 6,848 women and 6,836 young people, have benefited from training sessions on potato production techniques.

140

young people took part in an apprenticeship programme in the potato and local milk sectors.

1,525

local milk producers, including 233 women and 553 young people, have benefited from support and advice from facilitators from the Sikasso Regional Federation of Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies.

175

young people took part in training sessions on entrepreneurship to facilitate their integration into the professions in the two sectors.

12

initial skills training programmes have been developed. 200 young people, 44% of them young women, have been selected to follow courses in the following trades: dairy farmer, potato producer, farm equipment maintenance.



A NEW PROJECT IN BENIN

In Benin, Luxembourg Cooperation has been contributing since 2022 to the support project for agroecological transition and the introduction of sustainable food systems in the Mono Biosphere Reserve, implemented by Enabel, the Belgian Development Cooperation Agency, in partnership with the Beninese Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. Luxembourg Cooperation is contributing EUR 3 million, in addition to EUR 6 million in funding from the European Union, which is being made available to the project through LuxDev, which is part of the monitoring committee.

This project aims to contribute to the inclusive, sustainable and climate-resilient territorial development of the Mono Delta Biosphere Reserve, located at the mouth of the Mono River, straddling the border between Benin and Togo and the adjoining Avlékété-Bouche du Roy marine protected area. The project will strengthen the use of agroecological practices and the construction of sustainable food systems among farmers and fishermen within the reserve and its outskirts.■

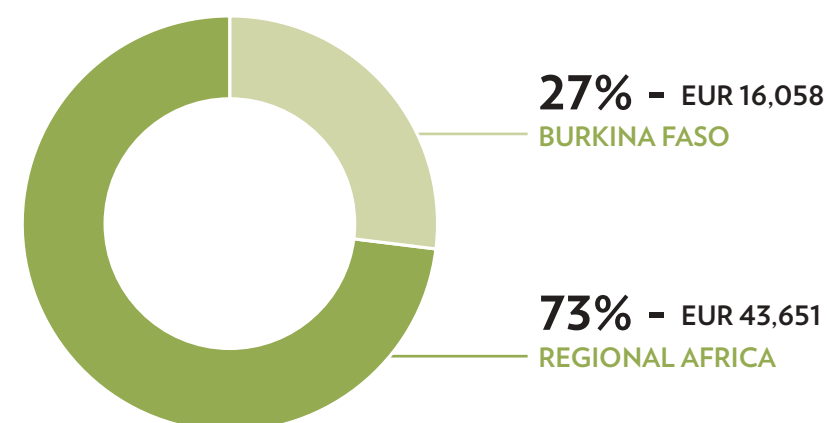


DIGITALISATION AND ICT

The digital revolution is profoundly transforming the way social and economic systems operate. Offering real opportunities for development, digitalisation can contribute to sustainable growth, job creation, social inclusion and improved governance.

In this context, Digital for Development (D4D) appears to be an approach aimed at integrating digital technologies and data into development policies. The European Commission wishes to make D4D a priority for international partnerships over the coming years, while Luxembourg Cooperation also considers D4D to be a priority cross-cutting theme. The new Indicative Cooperation Programmes for Cabo Verde, Laos and Niger place varying degrees of emphasis on D4D and in particular include digitalisation in the field of training. Similarly, cybersecurity is one of the priorities of the programmes being formulated in Kosovo. Digitalisation and information and communication technologies are increasingly taken into account by LuxDev, whether through projects and programmes implemented in this sector or as a lever to support the implementation of projects and programmes in other sectors.

EUR 59,709 disbursed in this sector



2 projects implemented

- In Regional Africa
- African Union-European Union D4D Hub

of which

1 project in the closure phase

- In Burkina Faso
- Information and Communication Technologies development support

1

project being formulated: "Project to support the African Union in setting up and deploying IT security incident response teams" in Regional Africa

1

study carried out: "Identification of a cybersecurity project in Africa with the African Union" in Regional Africa

SUPPORTING DIGITALISATION IN AFRICA

Through the Digital for Development African Union-European Union Hub (D4D Hub AU-EU) project, LuxDev is supporting digital transformation in some of Luxembourg Cooperation partner countries, while strengthening its position in the Team Europe approach.

Launched in December 2020, the AU-EU D4D Hub project is being implemented jointly by AFD, Expertise France, Enabel, GIZ, the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and LuxDev.

This project aims to support an inclusive digital transformation on the African continent, through technical assistance, knowledge sharing and the facilitation of partnerships in the digital sector, accelerating the achievement of the SDGs and creating better opportunities, particularly for young people and women.

In recent years, Africa and Europe have committed to deepening their cooperation on digitisation and shaping a shared digital future. The AU-EU D4D Hub project is designed as a catalyst for this shared vision. A genuine entry point for accessing technical expertise on people-centred digital transformation, it has become a dynamic facilitator of collaboration between European and African players.

ACTIVITIES FOR A SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DIGITAL SOCIETY

Among the major milestones achieved by the project in 2022 was the coordination of the first AU-EU D4D Hub multi-stakeholder forum, which was held online on 18 March 2022 and brought together more than 1,600 participants. The aim of the forum was to give digital stakeholders - whether from the private, public or civil society sectors - the opportunity to contribute to the joint efforts of the African Union and the European Union to build an inclusive digital economy and society. In addition, the project has launched a knowledge-sharing platform, D4D Access, to facilitate the exchange of experience and resources between African and European digital stakeholders to help them on their way to an inclusive and sustainable digital transformation.

Finally, demand-driven technical assistance was deployed, with the aim of building the capacity of institutions to develop and operationalise digital transformation plans.

In 2022, LuxDev was particularly involved in technical assistance in support of the government of Niger. This assistance focused on analysing cybersecurity needs, promoting the national cybersecurity strategy and drawing up a multi-year roadmap to strengthen the country's resilience in cyberspace. This activity was identified by the mid-term evaluation of the project as a good practice, due to its anchorage in more structuring reflections concerning a potential future bilateral project between Luxembourg and Niger and a possible regional action of the European Commission on cybersecurity in Africa. The year 2022 also saw the preparation of other activities relating to digital learning, digital entrepreneurship and a seminar on digital innovation for inclusive and sustainable finance.■

More information on the D4D Hub AU- EU project ▼



GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGIES AT THE SERVICE OF DEVELOPMENT

For some years now, LuxDev has been using geographic information systems (GIS) as part of the implementation of certain projects and programmes entrusted to it. In 2022, these tools were used in Mali, Burkina Faso and Laos for satellite imagery analysis, activity monitoring and participatory mapping.



Alexandre MEIGNE-SAKR | Geomatician at LuxDev, explains how and why GIS is integrated

What is the value of integrating GIS into development projects and programmes?

There are several advantages to using GIS. First of all, these tools provide a concrete representation of the activities carried out as part of a project or programme, thereby promoting the Agency's institutional memory. In addition, on a day-to-day basis, the monitoring of activities using mobile data collection tools facilitates the analysis of these data and supports the teams responsible for monitoring and evaluation. Secondly, by having standardised data over several years, we are able to analyse our achievements and highlight certain relationships, which can then help in decision-making. Finally, the use of satellite imagery enables us to monitor activities carried out at a distance, which can be particularly relevant in more sensitive areas. LuxDev has not yet developed a systematic approach to GIS in the projects and programmes it implements. However, it is by making these three aspects work in synergy that our Agency plans to make the most of the constantly evolving geospatial technologies.

In concrete terms, how has GIS been used to implement the project to support local economic development and conflict prevention in the Timbuktu and Gao regions of Mali?

In this context, GIS was used to monitor and evaluate the project, which was funded by the European Union. Data collection forms were developed on the basis of the monitoring manual designed for this project. The data collected was then sent to the interactive activity monitoring platform, which was set up specifically for this purpose and designed via an ArcGIS geographic information software hub. After several training sessions on the tools and mobile data collection, the monitoring-evaluation technical assistants and the procurement technical assistant were able to collect data via tablets, update the platform and manage it. The platform includes interactive dashboards and a hub of project indicators.

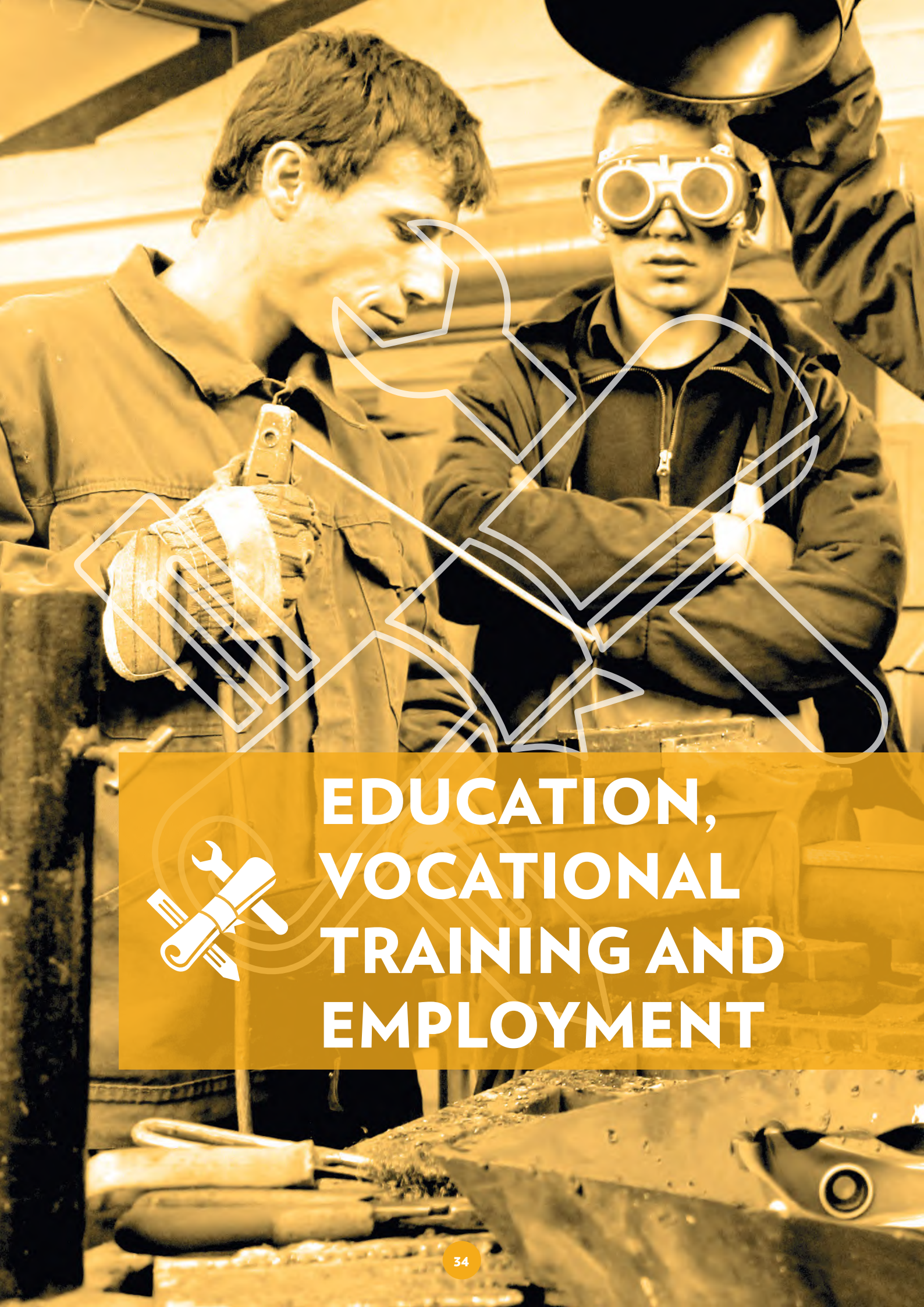
What were the results of integrating GIS into this project?

The project now has a platform that brings together all the information relating to the 13 objectively verifiable digitised indicators and, more importantly, this data can be viewed for each of the 42 communes in which the project operates. In addition, the presence of such a tool has brought greater transparency and made it easier to monitor activities. The aim now is to build on these foundations to go even further with the LuxDev teams in Mali and identify the most appropriate way of continuing to integrate GIS into our activities in order to take full advantage of it.■



WHAT IS GIS EXACTLY?

GIS is a software and tools used to create or capture, store, manage, analyse and map data with a spatial attribute (80% of the world's data has a spatial attribute). GIS helps users to see, analyse and understand patterns and relationships in a geographical context. As a result, these systems enable better communication, analysis and sharing of information, as well as solving complex problems around the world, such as urban planning and climate change. In addition, GIS can speed up the many day-to-day procedures of any type of organisation and, thanks to the rapid provision of up-to-date data, support decision-making on a wide range of subjects, while guaranteeing high data quality.■

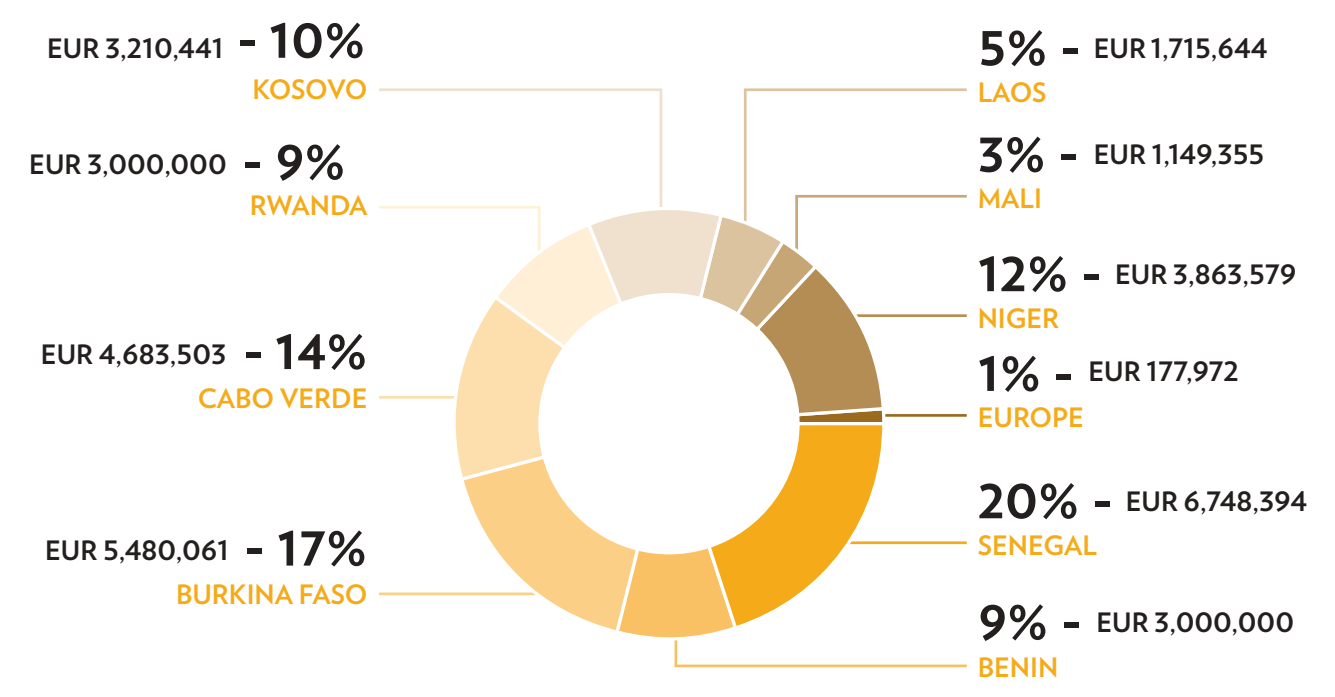


EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

Promoting the economic autonomy of individuals and the socio-economic development of a country, education, training and employability are essential vectors for reducing poverty and improving living conditions in communities. However, conflicts in certain regions of the Sahel, inflation, food insecurity and the pandemic have all harm this sector in recent years.

The projects and programmes implemented by LuxDev in this sector contribute to SDG No. 4, "Quality education" and SDG No. 8, "Decent work and economic growth". They support partner governments in the implementation of their policies in this area, by strengthening systems, providing adequate structures and equipment, training teachers, developing a training offer that is better adapted to the demands of the labour market and facilitating professional integration. In this way, the entire chain is strengthened.

EUR 33,028,970 disbursed in this sector



23 projects/programmes implemented of which 9 projects/programmes in the closure phase

In Benin

- Support programme for agricultural and rural training

In Burkina Faso

- Support to the National Education and Technical and Vocational Training Policy
- Support to the Education and Training Sector Plan

In Cabo Verde

- Sectoral budget support for employment and employability
- Employment and employability sector support programme

In Kosovo

- Support to vocational education and training reform
- European Union support to vocational education and training, professional requalification and occupation

In Laos

- Skills for tourism, agriculture and forestry

In Mali

- Technical and vocational training

In Niger

- Support to the Education Sector Common Fund
- Support programme for the development of employment and the employability of young people and women in the regions of Dosso, Niamey and Zinder

In Rwanda

- Support project for technical training and employability

In Senegal

- Vocational and technical training and employability

Europe

- VET Toolbox II

In Burkina Faso

- Implementing the National Education and Technical and Vocational Training Policy

In Cabo Verde

- Supporting the partnership between the Center for renewable energies and industrial maintenance and the Center of competence -Technical engineering of Luxembourg

- Employment and employability

In Laos

- Skills for Tourism - Human resources development in the tourism and hospitality sector

In Myanmar

- Human resources development in the tourism and hospitality sector

In Niger

- Support to the operationalisation of the education and training sector programme
- Support to the national vocational training and professional insertion programme in Niger – Phase II

In Senegal

- Developing employment in Senegal

Europe

- VET Toolbox

2 projets/programmes en formulation

In Kosovo

- Skills for sustainable jobs in Kosovo

In Senegal

- 2026 Youth Olympic Games in Senegal

IMPROVED ACCESS TO BASIC EDUCATION

In Niger and Burkina Faso, two countries facing a worrying security situation, LuxDev is implementing programmes aimed at ensuring access to quality basic education for all, in line with national policies and strategies.

With over 50% of the population under the age of 15, the pressure on Niger's education system is high. The sector faces many challenges in supporting education reforms, whether in terms of reducing inequalities, improving the quality of teaching and learning, decentralisation and better management of public finances. Added to this are the challenges posed by high population growth, which is hampering coverage of universal primary education and primary school completion, as well as access for vulnerable populations to basic social services, particularly health and education, whose structures are already weakened by the chronicity of various shocks (conflicts, natural disasters, food insecurity, etc.).

In Burkina Faso, despite the efforts made by the government and development partners, children's access to and retention in school continue to be hampered by a number of obstacles, including dropping out, low intake capacity, inadequate educational provision and persistent geographical and gender disparities. The security situation is deteriorating further. The sector has been hard hit, with many schools closing, populations being displaced, children dropping out of school or not attending school. By the end of 2022, 6,383 schools had closed, affecting 1,086,321 pupils and 32,174 teachers¹.■

¹ Source : Monthly statistical report on education in emergencies

CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUNDING OF EDUCATION

The support programme for the Education Sector Common Fund helps to implement Niger's education policy by financing the sector through the Education Sector Common Fund. This contribution makes it possible to finance the entire education and training sector by supporting the implementation of the ministries' annual plans, to channel the funds as close as possible to the beneficiaries, where the educational results are produced and to support the roll-out of related reforms that are important for the country's development, linked to public finance and decentralisation.

As the programme starts in 2022, it has so far contributed EUR 2 million to the financing of the Education and Training Sector Transition Plan through the Education Sector Joint Fund.

Various activities have been carried out, such as the construction and/or rehabilitation of 199 classrooms, including 162 for primary education, accommodating 7,164 children, the delivery of 13,512 table-benches for 27,000 children and the acquisition of textbooks for 4,480 primary school pupils. At the same time, the capacities of 1,170 teachers and 106 educational and management assistants have been strengthened to ensure quality education in line with national and international minimum standards, but also to promote the inclusion of girls and children with disabilities, by training teachers in Braille and sign language, providing school kits for pupils with disabilities and offering prizes for excellence to 50 girls with the best school results.■

PROVIDING EDUCATION IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

For its part, the support programme for the implementation of the Education and Training Sector Plan in Burkina Faso provides direct support to education in emergency situations, because of restrictions on sector budget support following changes in the country's governance. All the activities carried out respond to the needs expressed in the sector's planning and are conducted in conjunction with state education stakeholders.

In 2022, the programme focused its support on improving access to education. 190 innovative portable classrooms were quickly built. School kits were made available to 84,200 children with the assistance of the Luxembourg Red Cross, 50 latrines were built and classrooms were equipped with 4,000 ecological desks made from recycled plastic and 3,000 wooden desks.

The programme was also able to mobilise international NGOs with experience in supporting school canteens to implement the funding allocated to Burkina Faso as part of the Global response/Food security project (see our special file on food security on page 18).

The programme also continued to support the innovative project for the unique identification of pupils. As part of this, a digital platform has been set up, IT equipment has been acquired for the Ministry of National Education, Literacy and the Promotion of National Languages and central agents have been trained.■

TRAINING, A LEVER FOR EMPLOYMENT

In addition to programmes linked to basic education, LuxDev implements activities in the field of continuing vocational training, particularly for young people and women, in several of the countries where it operates.

TRAINING THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS

Vocational training in Burkina Faso faces several challenges, including quality, access, certification, management and funding. To meet these challenges, the support programme for the technical and vocational education and training sectoral policy carried out a number of activities in 2022.

Training projects were financed, benefiting 11,358 young people: call for projects, very short-term modular training leading to qualifications, training for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and girls in difficulty and dual apprenticeship training (study and work). These courses help to increase the supply of vocational training in priority economic sectors. Similarly, with the Support Fund for Vocational Training and Apprenticeship, a partner in the programme, 5,300 young people, including 1,500 from disadvantaged backgrounds, 2,500 internally displaced persons and 1,300 school dropouts from rural areas, have been trained in trades such as bakery, bricklaying, plumbing, electricity, market gardening and cereal processing.

In response to the security crisis facing the country, and at the request of the authorities of the ministry responsible for vocational training, a study was launched at the end of 2022 to identify the training needs and constraints of internally displaced persons, in order to provide better targeting interventions and strengthening the training offer for them.

The agreement signed with the National Vocational Training Agency has made it possible to strengthen the technical skills of more than 100 trainers in various fields (manufacture of photovoltaic solar modules, appropriation of teaching benches, computer maintenance for network administration, use of training reference frameworks developed using the skills-based approach, etc.) in order to improve the quality of the training system. This agreement has also made it possible to initiate the construction, with 25 centre managers, of their job and skills reference frameworks.

Finally, an expertise was carried out to support the establishment of a national framework for dual apprenticeship, with an assessment of the current situation and a proposal for specifications for qualitative recognition of this type of apprenticeship. An initial diagnosis of the qualifications system and a roadmap for establishing a national qualifications framework have been worked out. This work is continuing with a pilot experiment in the construction and public works sector.■



Receipt of bench tables in Burkina Faso ▲

270 YOUNG PEOPLE TRAINED IN BAKERY AND PASTRY-MAKING

On 23 December 2022, it was a time of sharing and joy in Ouagadougou. The reception room was packed and there were lots of smiles on everyone's faces. More than 270 young people, most of them women, have been invited to receive their certificate of completion of training in baking and pastry-making.

The three-month training course was provided by the Espérance Center of Management, which specialises in vocational training. The training costs were fully covered by Luxembourg Cooperation, thanks to an operational partnership agreement signed in August 2022 with the Support Fund for Vocational Training and Apprenticeship.

The young women come from all 13 regions of Burkina Faso. Some of them, judged to be the most deserving, will be equipped with production equipment so that they can immediately get started with their self-employed businesses.

Their names are Justine, Jeanine and Rakiéta, and they speak spontaneously about the conditions and progress of their training and their already well-developed career plans. They show off their achievements of the day, for the reception for officials and prize-winners and their future bread and pastry oven. They talk about their activities in Bobo, Banfora and Koudougou, where they are already working very early in the morning, in a large industrial bakery for one of them, a small artisan bakery for the other and in her own premises for the last. They are proud to be able to support themselves and a family of seven or eight.



Young bakery and pastry-making graduates in Burkina Faso ▲

KOSOVO: SUPPORTING THE REFORM OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM

The vocational education and training (VET) system in Kosovo, and more specifically the training programmes and teaching and learning materials, are not aligned with current labour market requirements. The Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) has no data on the employability of VET school graduates and no system for the recognition of prior learning has been put in place. At the same time, the legal framework is not fully aligned with the long-term strategy and plans of the MESTI and the Government. Furthermore, the lack of a clearer definition of roles and responsibilities between the three public bodies that manage the sector – the VET Department of the MESTI, the Agency for Vocational Education and Training and Adult Education (AVETAE) and the Municipal Education Directorate – leads to a certain overlap in the management of the VET system. Finally, the lack of equipment for professional practice in schools remains a challenge.

It is therefore essential to amend the legislation and the governance of the system and to identify the financial resources that will enable Kosovo to make the reform of the sector sustainable. The system requires coherent interventions to increase the relevance, quality and accessibility of provision in public establishments.

TWO PROJECTS TO SUPPORT THE REFORM

LuxDev is implementing two projects in this context. On the one hand, Luxembourg Cooperation's project to support the reform of technical and vocational training supports the reorganisation and reinforcement of the governance structure of this system. The project intervenes at the level of vocational education and training and the establishments. It also supports MESTI in defining the long-term strategy for financing the sector and improving the efficiency of financial management in the establishments concerned.

On the other hand, the European Union's support project for vocational education and training, professional qualifications and occupation also contributes to the development of a high-quality, inclusive and responsible vocational education and training system. More specifically, its objective is to improve the quality and relevance of education and training programmes to the labour market in order to facilitate the transition from school to work and improve the employability of vocational training graduates.

The two projects are working at different levels to achieve these objectives: they contribute to the development of an appropriate legal framework, identify

training programmes adapted to the labour market, supply material and equipment to establishments, strengthen VET institutions and establishments, encourage the development of links with the private sector, etc.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES IN 2022

To help national institutions identify the gaps between training offer and labour market demand in 2022, the projects have supported the identification of new training profiles and priority qualifications to be developed or reviewed.

Regarding the legal framework, the Luxembourg Cooperation project supported the drafting of four administrative instructions. It also provided technical assistance and expertise for the development of the Strategic Plan for Education in Kosovo 2022-2026, which was approved by the MESTI in October 2022. In addition, the project provided technical assistance and expertise for the development of the curriculum framework for VET and standard operating procedures for the functioning of the VET Department of the MESTI. The European Union project finalised the development of a legal framework for reference studies, a methodology and comprehensive instruments.

Considering the importance of increasing capacity development activities to adjust to the reforms that are to be implemented and the adequate implementation of newly developed curricula, the project has organised training sessions for the staff of national VET institutions and VET establishments. The schools supported have also received equipment to ensure better practical training for students. In addition, construction work began in 2022 on the future Information and Communication Technology Skills Centre in Pristina, which will aim to offer students high-quality training geared to the labour market.

In addition, the Luxembourg Cooperation project has ensured that the memoranda of understanding already signed between VET establishments and the private sector were active and that cooperation remained operational. In this respect, in collaboration with the MESTI, the supported schools and private sector representatives, the project organised a workshop in December to assess the level of cooperation between the private sector and the schools, to analyse potential challenges and to explore further opportunities for collaboration.

Finally, the European Union project finalised the development of tools for setting up a system for the recognition of prior learning at national level. ■

INTERVIEW



“I FOUND A JOB IMMEDIATELY AFTER GRADUATING”

Arlinda KRASNIQI works as a teacher for children and students with special educational needs. She obtained a diploma in this field as part of a training programme developed by the project implemented by LuxDev.

What made you choose this training for pupils and children with special educational needs?

As an educational and counselling psychologist, I saw this diploma as an opportunity to learn more about working with children with special needs, which is why I applied. As an educational psychologist, we work with children who have different kinds of difficulties at school. Luckily, I was second on the list of candidates accepted by the AVETAE and I was taken on as an assistant.

What was your experience of this training course? What have you gained from it?

At first, I found the training very difficult because it's an arduous 1,200-hour programme, converted into 120 credits. These hours are divided into 600 practical hours and 600 theoretical hours. The programme is very compact. The theoretical part is very intensive, while the practical part covers all levels of teaching. The special feature of this programme is that no one can be certified unless they have passed through all levels of education: nursery schools, primary schools, secondary schools and support centres. When someone is certified, it means they have knowledge of all the diagnoses they may encounter at school.

Although I already had a bachelor's and a master's degree before taking this course, it didn't allow me to acquire all the knowledge that we were able to generate in this programme: at university, everything is explained in theory and the practical work wasn't as fluid and focused as in the programme.

Can you describe a specific case where the skills acquired through the programme have helped you in your work?

As psychologists, we are confronted with various cases of difficulties encountered by students at a mental or psychological level, but we have very little knowledge of the limited physical abilities of certain students, such as accompanying a student in a wheelchair. Thanks to the programme, the assistant is prepared for any obstacles or diagnoses that may arise for a student.

How has this diploma helped you to find a job in this field?

It's impossible to get a job as an assistant for children/students with special needs without this programme, which, according to the administrative guidelines for hiring new teachers, is one of the qualifications required to be hired as an assistant in this field. Psychologists or candidates with other qualifications are not only taken into consideration if the selection procedure has already been opened several times and no qualified candidate has been found. So, this training helped me a lot: I found a job immediately after graduating.■

6,000 YOUNG PEOPLE SUPPORTED IN CABO VERDE

The employment and employability sector support programme supports the Cape Verdean government in its efforts to offer prospects to young people who find themselves without education, employment or training.

Between 2015 and 2019, the number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) in Cabo Verde was reduced from 68,120 to 57,605 as a result of all the work done to strengthen the employment and vocational training sector. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact have once again pushed this figure up, taking the number of NEETs to more than 77,480 in 2020, or 35.4% of young people aged between 16 and 35. At the same time, there has been some stagnation in training provision linked to the inclusion of new technologies, a low take-up of distance learning modules and the still incomplete development of networks of employment and vocational training centres.

In order to put the country's young people back on the road to development and opportunity, a new National Strategy for the promotion of decent work has been developed in 2022. It will strengthen investment in the skills and employability of young people in the years to come, as the main objective is to reduce the number of NEETs to 20,000 by 2026 and halve the unemployment rate among this group. In addition, it will promote public policies aimed at increasing the number of people entering the labour market in promising sectors of the economy and will continue to invest in youth entrepreneurship.

In this context, the employment and employability sector support programme began providing technical and financial support to the Fund for the promotion of employment and training in 2022. The aim of this support is to strengthen the Fund's capacities and should ultimately benefit more than 6,000 young people, mainly NEETs, so that they can access vocational training. In 2022, 1,859 young people have already started their training courses developed by public and private centres. The initiatives target the growth sectors in Cabo Verde in order to contribute to the country's economic development, with the aim of ensuring that at least 65% of the young people trained find paid employment. Through the public institute Pró Empresa, an entrepreneurship programme has also been developed to help young people set up micro and small businesses.■

To help reduce the country's carbon emissions, a feasibility study to introduce renewable energy micro-production systems at all training centres and technical schools has been carried out. The results of this study will guide the installation of photovoltaic panels at all 19 vocational training centres and technical schools in 2023. These installations will make it possible to reduce electricity consumption from the grid by 65% and to inject the surplus energy produced, not only to increase the proportion of renewable energy in the grid (currently at 30%), but also to benefit from a deduction on the electricity bill.

TESTIMONY



“TRAINING TO SUPPORT THE ENERGY TRANSITION”

Roberto SANTOS, a resident of Porto Novo on the island of Santo Antão, has been awarded a grant from the Fund for the Promotion of Employment and Training to train as a photovoltaic systems installation and maintenance technician at the Center for renewable energies and industrial maintenance (CERMI).

“Through this training course, CERMI is offering a good opportunity for young people, especially those from Santo Antão, to receive training. Above all, in the current context energy crisis we are experiencing around the world, this training contributes in its own way to supporting the transition to renewable energies.

While supporting young people in their training and employability, the course enables more professionals to enter the job market, thereby supporting the country's energy transition. I applied for this scholarship and I was selected. I hope to leave fully qualified to make my contribution to our country and, above all, to my island of Santo Antão.”■

ENHANCED SKILLS FOR TOURISM IN LAOS

In Laos, LuxDev supported a project to develop human resources in the tourism and hotel sector, despite the difficult context during the COVID-19 pandemic.

After more than two years of border closures due to COVID-19, international tourism resumed in Laos in 2022, with the country fully reopening from June. However, optimism in the tourism and hotel sector was dampened by a lack of skilled labour and a growing economic crisis which, in the second half of the year, led to fuel shortages, galloping inflation, a rapid devaluation of the local currency against the US dollar and persistent questions over the repayment and restructuring of the Government's debt.

Following the large-scale closure of tourism and hotel businesses over the last two years, finding the human resources needed to reopen and intensify activities has proved to be a major challenge. During the COVID-19 crisis, many employees in the sector sought employment in another field, or returned to their rural family homes to concentrate on farming activities. Furthermore, exacerbating this shortage of skilled labour, growing macroeconomic problems and the cost of living crisis are forcing families to prioritise and reduce their spending on education, with short-term income-generating activities taking priority over investment in education and career considerations.

As the project in the tourism and hotel sector enters its closing phase from September 2022, the implementation of activities has been concentrated on the first half of the year and therefore, to a large extent, before the above-mentioned macroeconomic conditions change.

GUARANTEEING HEALTH STANDARDS IN THE SECTOR

The LaoSafe programme was launched at the end of 2021, so its implementation was the main priority for 2022.

In partnership with the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Health and the Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, this programme established international hygiene standards for accommodation, food and beverage suppliers, tour guides and drivers. The aim was to raise the benchmark for hygiene throughout the tourism and hospitality sector and boost travellers' confidence in Laos as a safe tourist destination.

To date, LaoSafe has trained and certified more than 270 tourism companies and 1,100 tour guides and drivers. Thanks to the rigorous security measures put in place, the quality of the training and assessment and the deployment of this training to businesses throughout the country, LaoSafe has played a key role in reopening the borders to tourists and has helped to make Laos one of the most open countries in South-East Asia to international travellers at the time.

MORE THAN 12,300 PEOPLE TRAINED IN TOURISM AND THE HOTEL INDUSTRY

By the end of the project, more than 12,300 people, 70% of them women, had enrolled in training courses in the tourism and hospitality sector supported by the project.

More than 5,200 people were new students wishing to enter the sector. Nearly 3,600 students took two- to three-year programmes and more than 1,600 students took short courses lasting three to six months. 4,700 people were already working in the sector and took short refresher courses. Overall, success rates were high: around 93% for graduates of short courses and 79% for graduates of two-year degree programmes.

Throughout the project, 57% of graduates found a job or continued their studies within three months of graduating. However, in the years prior to the pandemic and the massive closure of businesses in the tourism and hospitality sector, employment rates exceeded 85%.

The project exceeded its targets for the inclusion of people from disadvantaged backgrounds, both in relative and absolute numbers. Overall, 83% of participants were from disadvantaged backgrounds, against a target of 50%. More than 10,000 people from disadvantaged backgrounds have taken part in training courses supported by the project.

REAL-LIFE LEARNING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

A second key activity of the project was the extension of operations at The Academy Training Hotel and Restaurant, located in Vang Vieng. Initially opened in November 2020, this practical training facility for students of vocational education and training in tourism and hospitality had to cope with multiple closures over the course of 2021 due to COVID-19.

With the lifting of these restrictions and the opening of the borders in 2022, The Academy has been able to increase its opening hours and days, achieving occupancy rates of over 95% from July 2022. The Academy has also been able to expand its services, including hosting external meetings and adding a new bakery

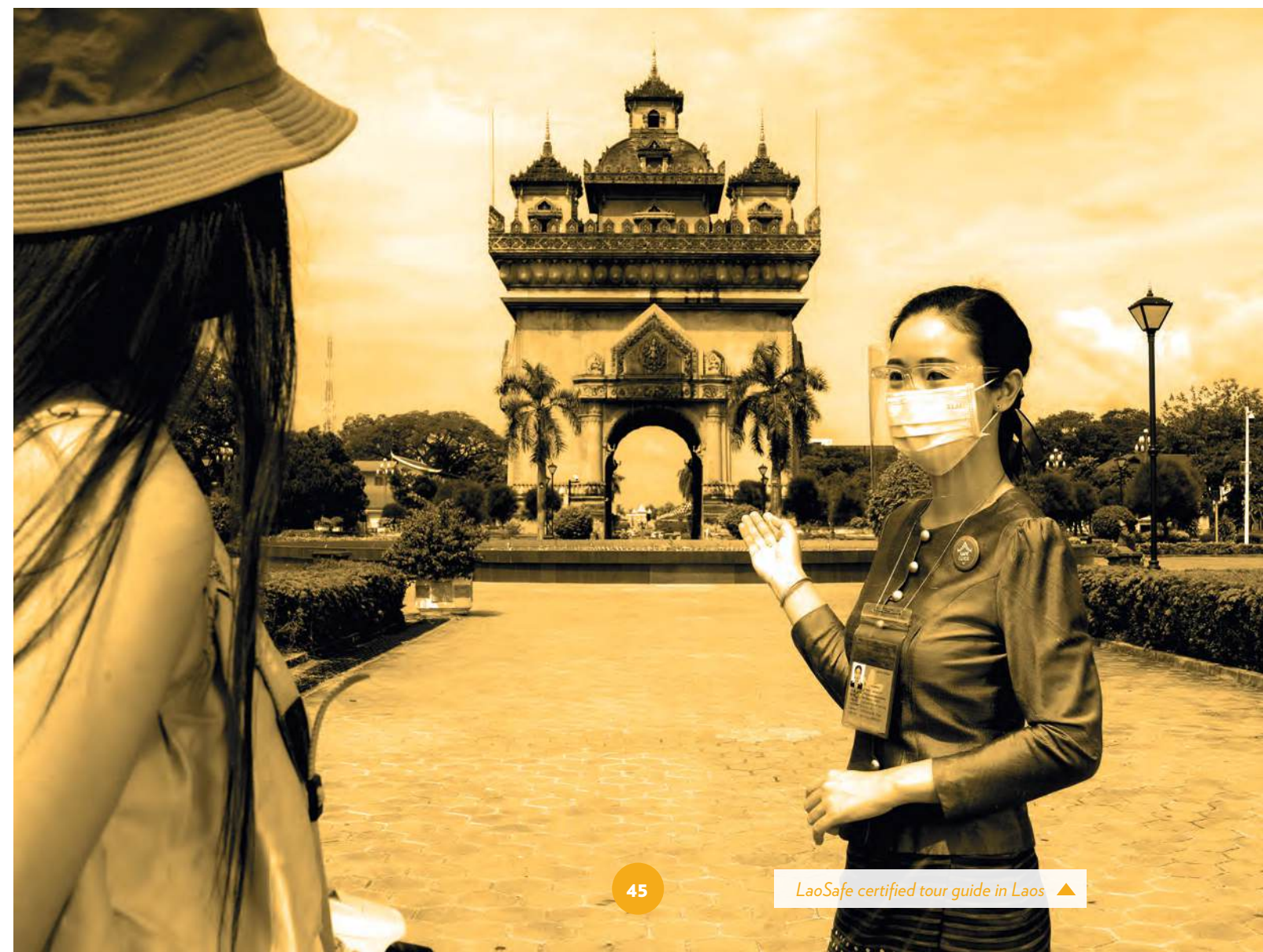
production line supplying delicious products to local hotels, as well as widening the range of practical training and experiences available to students.

IMPROVING INTEGRATION INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

Finally, building on the project's previous experience, two technical and vocational education and training institutions were supported to improve their capacity to help graduate students make the transition to employment, in particular by establishing partnerships with the private sector and building the capacity of the institution's management and teaching staff. The lessons and experiences drawn from this activity will be used and developed as part of the new skills for tourism, agriculture and forestry project from 2023.



Watch this video to find out more about The Academy, a school established to enhance the professional skills of tourism and hospitality students and prepare them for a future career in the sector through a real-life learning experience.



WHEN TRAINING COMES TO YOUNG SENEGALESE

In Senegal, access to vocational training for people living in rural or isolated areas is not always guaranteed. To meet the needs of young people and working professionals for vocational qualifications, mobile training units have been set up in the country's 14 regions, helping to make access to vocational training more equitable.

The mobile training units consist of converted vehicles carrying all the teaching materials and tools needed to deliver short-term skills training courses, in three types of vehicle: buses for training in information and communication technology, vans for training in agri-food processing and vans for industrial and craft skills. The vans are also equipped with a tent, chairs, tables and a photovoltaic solar system so that they can be used for outdoor classes and independent training. The buses, on the other hand, have enough space to run the courses indoors.

Each unit is anchored to a Senegalese vocational training structure, a technical college or vocational training

centre, which is responsible for it. The groups targeted by the training courses are young people seeking initial vocational training, workers in the private and public sectors as part of ongoing training, and groups and organisations for awareness-raising or collective training activities.

Fifteen units were acquired with the support of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the European Union under the vocational training and employability and employability and developing employment programmes in Senegal. Thanks to this scheme, 3,257 beneficiaries trained in 2022, 52% of whom were women.■



PROMOTE INTEGRATION INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

Some of the projects and programmes implemented by LuxDev, particularly in Mali and Senegal, focus more on helping young people trained in promising sectors to find work and earn a decent income.

ENCOURAGING INTEGRATION INTO THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN MALI

In Mali, the illiteracy rate among young adults aged 15 to 24 remains extremely high (69.2%). Despite the efforts made in basic education, low cultural capital hinders access to decent, well-paid employment¹. This situation is much more pronounced among women and young people under 25, who face unemployment rates of 11.2% and 13.5% respectively².

While the economic fabric of the secondary and tertiary sectors is underdeveloped, young people who are poorly educated, not very autonomous and largely rural practice agriculture by default or avoid it by migrating to other activities and other places. Vocational training is therefore one of the key ways for young people to acquire the skills they need to make the transition to the labour market easier.

The training and professional integration programme implemented by LuxDev encourages the economic integration of young people and women in the regions of Ségou and Sikasso in trades linked to agricultural sectors, by supporting job creation and income-generating activities. The programme's intervention strategy aims to enable young people to acquire all the resources (skills and/or financial resources) they need to carry out their professional project, whether this involves finding a salaried job, developing income-generating activities or moving towards self-employment.

MORE THAN 2,500 YOUNG PEOPLE HELPED INTO EMPLOYMENT

In 2022, the programme signed agreements with the *Agence pour la promotion de l'emploi des jeunes* (APEJ) and the *Agence nationale pour l'emploi* (ANPE) to improve young people's pathways to employment.

Communication campaigns on the professional integration of young people in the agricultural sectors of opportunity have been carried out by these two agencies in order to publicise the programme and the mechanism put in place to enable young people to develop prospects for sustainable and decent economic integration.

As a result of these initiatives, 2,554 young people in the Ségou and Sikasso regions, including 1,014 young women and 1,540 young men, have benefited from career guidance through skills assessments. Based on their potential and aspirations, these assessments enabled them to take stock of their skills and identify a realistic career plan for self-employment or salaried employment.

Some of these young people will benefit from skills training and others from entrepreneurship training incorporating life skills modules. Of the young self-entrepreneurs who did not need to upgrade their technical skills, 100 have already benefited from entrepreneurship training and their business plans are in the process of being drawn up. APEJ has signed contracts with two service providers to support young people in finalising their business plans, seeking finance and setting up their businesses.

In mobilising young people and guiding them towards sectors of opportunity, the emphasis has been placed on gender parity and the importance of young women entering professions culturally considered to be the preserve of men.

For their part, the 42 guidance counsellors and ANPE and APEJ focal points have received training to carry out quality skills assessments, thereby enhancing the quality of their organisations' support for young people.■

¹ Source: Modular and permanent household survey, National Institute of Statistics, 2020
² Source: National Employment and Training Observatory, 2021

DEVELOPING EMPLOYMENT IN SENEGAL

In terms of training and employability, Senegal faces a major problem: the integration of young people. While some 200,000 new jobseekers enter the labour market every year, there are only an estimated 30,000 vacancies and an unemployment rate of 14.3%. This shortfall is exacerbated by the mismatch between training offer and economic needs, on the one hand, and by the limited support available to help young people find employment, on the other. In this context, better linking training and access to employment is essential in the fight against exclusion, dropping out of school and the emigration of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

TWO PROJECTS TO PROMOTE SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION

In line with the Senegalese government's objectives of increasing the population's vocational qualifications and gearing training towards the needs of the labour market, the vocational and technical training and employability programme, which has been implemented since 2018, aims to strengthen the system in order to develop an offer tailored to the needs of the economy and businesses and to deploy both state and private integration schemes to improve the employability of young people. In this way, the programme seeks to bring offer and demand closer together by encouraging greater integration of businesses and professional organisations in the training system. The programme also pays particular attention to gender, by increasing access to innovative and promising training courses for girls and women. A number of activities were carried out in 2022 to support the integration of young people, develop access to training and ensure that the training offer is appropriate. For example, support was provided to the programme's experimental departments in drawing up economic development strategies geared towards integration and identifying job-creating and growth driven sectors in the target regions, such as agri-farming, IT and digital

technology, tourism and renewable energies. At the same time, training courses have been developed jointly with the private sector and civil society. In the north of the country, the emphasis has been on agri-farming in the broadest sense, with a large number of short-term investment and training projects supported, as well as the development of a higher technical diploma set up in partnership with the private sector. In the centre, in addition to livestock farming, which is also considered a priority sector, efforts have focused on tourism, the roll-out of mobile training (see page 46) and the development of a digital training and integration programme for young girls (see page 49).

Better links between training and access to employment are essential

In addition, the Developing employment in Senegal project, which ended in 2022, was part of the fight against the root causes of irregular migration by strengthening support systems for integration, creating decent jobs and ensuring fair access to vocational training. The project has also pursued this objective by contributing to the development of high-quality vocational and technical training that meets the needs of socio-economic development and is likely to guarantee successful socio-professional integration. In this way, the project has supported the integration of young learners leaving vocational and technical training establishments, by increasing the quantity of training offer in the south and south-east regions of Senegal. The quality of training has also been improved and adapted to the needs of the intervention area. Finally, the support systems for professional integration and continuing training have been strengthened.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR BETTER INTEGRATION

To strengthen the integration of young people trained in Senegal, the vocational and technical training and employability programme supports the establishment of public-private partnership agreements between vocational training establishments and economic players (industries, farms and cooperatives). Public vocational training centres provide most of the theoretical training for young people, while the private sector, through alternating work placements and practical sessions, provides most of the technical and practical training.

For example, there is a partnership between the Guelakh farm school, the André Peytavin technical college in Saint-Louis and the vocational training centre in Podor. This collaboration helps to build the capacity of young people, with training that is 70% practical and 30% theoretical. In addition, working with the local authorities helps to integrate young people into the labour market by facilitating access to land. Other partnerships of this type are in place with the Laiterie du Berger and the Compagnie sucrière sénégalaise, two of Senegal's largest companies.

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF YOUNG WOMEN WHO HAVE DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL

An agreement has been signed between the Senegalese Ministry of Vocational Training, Apprenticeships and Integration, the Grow Academy and Luxembourg Cooperation to support 1,000 young girls from the outskirts of Dakar, particularly from the department of Pikine, where 100,000 girls out of a population of 1.17 million have dropped out of school.

The Grow Academy is a social and technological start-up that uses information and communication technologies to train and integrate young women who have dropped out of school. The girls are trained to become, for example, web developers, computer graphics designers or audiovisual editors.

In order to combat the problem of young girls dropping out of school and to adapt to this vulnerable group, the Grow Academy relies on training in the local language, rather than in French which is often used in this context; work-linked training, requiring the young girls to come on site once a week and giving them the opportunity to follow distance learning courses via an online application; a system comprising a hub and seven satellites in the surrounding departments, which reduces the cost of the last kilometre for the young learners; a teaching method based on transmission (the previous cohort passes on its knowledge to the next cohort) and mentoring (learners in the integration cycle mentor learners in the training cycle).

At the same time, the Grow Academy helps young women to build their own businesses by training them in the use of innovative business tools and in soft skills to develop their entrepreneurial confidence.

AN INNOVATIVE CENTRE FOR FORESTRY TRADES

Built as part of the Developing employment in Senegal project, the Bounkiling forestry sector training centre, which is now at the forefront of innovative training methods in the country, offers school-work-based training.

The centre was set up in response to the government's desire to create sectoral training centres that would involve professionals and companies in the governance, delivery of training and, integration and employment of learners. However, forestry professionals' organisations were not structured to participate effectively in the governance of the centre. An initiative committee, supported by the project and the NGO Eclodio, helped to set up a Federation of Associations of Forestry Professionals, which is representative, competent and involved in the governance and implementation of the centre's training offer. The federation came into being on 25 August 2022 and has since drawn up a three-year action plan to play a full part in the development of the forestry sector.

The centre has also launched a new training course in cutting and carbonisation techniques. The first session took place in August 2022 and brought together two groups of young people: 25 forestry manager trainees from the Bounkiling forestry sector training centre and 10 young people from the "Xëyu ndaw Yi" programme, run by the Senegalese Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development.

The training has been led by professionals in the sector and aims to increase coal production and ensure sustainable use of natural resources. The first cohort of trainees has now started to produce their own charcoal and, at a later stage, these young people will be able to be employed by the newly-created federation. To ensure the sustainability of this training, a trainer from the centre is continuing to replicate this training and to train other young people in the sector.



FIVE BUSINESS INCUBATORS

One of the major problems specific to agricultural value chains in rural areas is the low priority given to primary production functions. Although they offer significant economic opportunities for the regions concerned, they are perceived as archaic, arduous and unremunerative. As a result, these functions are not very attractive to young people who have been trained, which slows down the renewal of generations and the modernisation of value chains. Despite significant progress in the field of vocational and technical training, the current context of teaching and apprenticeships means that learners lack technical practices that are relevant to the economic opportunities in their territories.

In response to this problem, business incubators have been set up as part of the developing employment through training and integration project, which is part of the developing employment in Senegal project.

These incubators rely on local businesses to welcome, accommodate and support young people leaving vocational and technical training establishments and returning migrants with project ideas or entrepreneurial projects. The five business incubators developed define and offer an integrated platform of activities and specialised services to these young people with agricultural and/or livestock projects. The technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skills of the incubees are strengthened, introducing new, better-trained producers with a vision of agriculture as an entrepreneurial activity. At the end of the process, the creation of micro-businesses by the incubees contributes to the emergence and densification of a local economic fabric, an essential phase in the structural change of the economy.

This experience has led to significant changes that are conducive to the development of entrepreneurship, such as promoting the agri-farming sector through greater awareness, recognition of the potential know-how of incubees, the affirmation of young incubees in the entrepreneurial process thanks to the skills they have acquired and access to a network of contacts, and the strengthening of the performance of local partner companies through an increase in their turnover, greater capacity for job creation and a broadening of their network of contacts.

The experience enabled the incubees to determine their true vocation and to better plan for the creation and development of their business, which has helped to a positive change in young people's entrepreneurial vision and their problems of integration, by strengthening their technical skills and facilitating their access to finance. ■

2,200

young people benefiting from short-term training courses lasting 3 to 6 months

1,400

young people supported through integration programmes, 48% of whom are girls

6,000

More than 6,000 young people, including 300 returning migrants, helped into employment and/or entrepreneurship

1,800

certified apprentices

800

staff from training establishments and 400 apprenticeship supervisors trained

TESTIMONY

“FOLLOWING THESE TRAININGS, WE STARTED OUR OWN CATERING BUSINESS”

The aim of the vocational and technical training and employability programme is to improve the employability of young Senegalese aged between 15 and 25. The consortium made up of the NGOs GRET and Eclasio, in partnership with ENDA GRAF Sahel, is involved in the programme by setting up services designed to boost professional integration and employment development schemes for young people. To this end, the programme is experimenting with an innovative action that consists of supporting and strengthening the contribution of civil society organisations to the socio-economic integration of young people in the intervention areas. Mame Binta SALL is the beneficiary of this support through Senegal Academy, a skills centre that promotes scientific and technical studies, writing, training, reading and keeping girls in general at school. Together with her partner Aminata, they were supported by the organisation during their training in catering at a private training centre and in developing their business.



Mame Binta SALL |
Restaurant owner in Saint-Louis

“My name is Mame Binta Sall, I'm married and the mother of two children. I was doing a catering course at the Yonou Dioub private training centre when I heard about the support offered by the Senegal Academy association, which works with young people in my town.

With a friend with whom I wanted to form a partnership, we followed the Senegal Academy training courses in basic IT, entrepreneurship and personal development.

Following these trainings, we started our own catering business in the YonouDioub centre, thanks to Senegal Academy. The association gave us a start-up kit worth 350,000 CFAF (around EUR 530), consisting of a cooking pot, a stove, crockery, a blender, pizza pans and a bottle of gas.

We recently won a catering contract worth 8 million CFAF with GIZ, the German international cooperation agency. With this money, we are currently looking for premises to set up outside the training centre, in town, to increase our visibility and so be able to increase our sales. New premises would also allow us to be more independent. For the moment, we have to fit in with the training centre's opening hours.

After we won the 8 million CFAF contract, Senegal Academy gave us training in accounting, enabling us to better manage our resources and it was them who helped us open a bank account that we manage ourselves. The work we are doing is our passion and it allows us to have a stable income”.



Managing change by strengthening vocational and technical training capacities

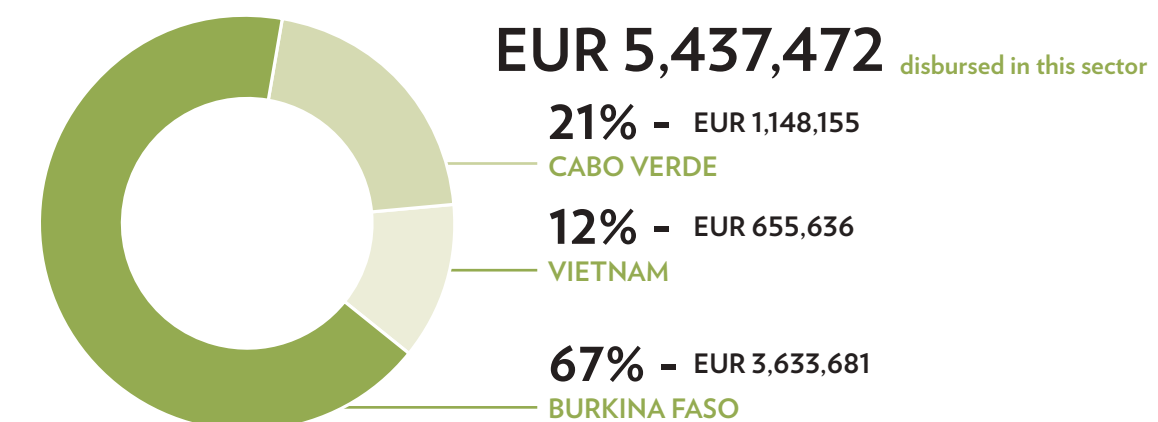


ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Most of the countries in which LuxDev operates are economically dependent on natural resources and have fragile socio-political systems, making them vulnerable to the effects of climate change. These impacts pose risks to food security and people's livelihoods and, in some cases, to human and animal life.

In 2022, eight projects and programmes – from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development and the Green Climate Fund, to which the Agency is accredited – were implemented in the environment sector.

In order to align itself with Luxembourg's national policies, as well as with European and international commitments in this area and with a view to contributing to the related SDGs, LuxDev has strengthened the integration of environmental and climate issues into its activities. The Agency's Vision 2030 defines the principle of environmental sustainability as one of its cross-cutting priorities.



2 studies conducted

In Cabo Verde

- Feasibility study for green hydrogen production in Cabo Verde

In Senegal

- Feasibility study on plastic waste management in Senegal

2 projects in formulation

In Kosovo

- Energy transition and climate change mitigation

In Nicaragua

- Prévention et gestion des risques

8 projects/programmes implemented of which 3 projects/programmes in the closure phase

In Burkina Faso

- Support to the sustainable management of the forest resources
- Research and innovation project for productive, resilient and healthy agropastoral systems in West Africa
- Project for land reclamation efforts towards pastoral usage and in conservation areas

In Cabo Verde

- Energy transition support programme
- Strengthening climate governance and climate action

In Cabo Verde

- Support programme for the renewable energy sector

In Vietnam

- Climate adaptation and resilience in Thua Thien Hue Province
- Energy-efficient lighting pilot project

CLIMATE RESILIENCE STRENGTHENED IN VIETNAM

The two projects implemented in Vietnam, Luxembourg's first international climate financing projects, have helped to strengthen people's resilience to the effects of climate change in the particularly vulnerable province of Thua Thien Hue.

Given its geographical location, relief and vast coastline, Vietnam is considered to be one of the 10 countries in the world most vulnerable to the impacts of global warming and climate change, such as rising sea levels, more frequent and violent tropical storms, greater flooding, persistent periods of drought, rbanization of soil and surface water and changes to ecosystems.

At the same time, Vietnam, with its rapid growth and rbanization, is contributing to global warming. Although the country signed all the major international climate agreements at a very early stage, and the government's current objective is to achieve "Net Zero Emissions" status by 2050, most of the country's electricity, which supplies 100 million inhabitants, comes from burning coal and gas, thus making a significant contribution to global CO₂ emissions.

The Vietnamese population is therefore increasingly exposed to the risks associated with climate change, both in terms of personal risk and loss of livelihood. In addition, growing environmental degradation is seen as a serious threat to Vietnam's socio-economic development.

RESIDENTS ARE BETTER INFORMED AND PROTECTED

A climate adaptation and resilience project in Thua Thien Hue Province was implemented from July 2018 to December 2022. Its aim was to support this province in the centre of the country by working with the local government and communities to adapt to changes caused by climate change and strengthen the resilience of the population.

Targeting 55,000 households in 29 communes considered the most sensitive to the effects of climate change, the project worked in three areas. Firstly, it has helped to raise awareness among municipal leaders, communities, fishermen and farmers, teachers and students of the causes and consequences of climate change and to build their capacity to respond to the growing risks to their lives and livelihoods.

Secondly, the project has supported the planning and construction of climate protection infrastructure. Thirdly, it has worked with the government and civil society on the protection and restoration of critical ecosystems, in order to preserve and support people's livelihoods and incomes.

More than 200 activities were implemented over the four years of the project, mainly through delegation agreements with partner agencies and with the active participation and/or supervision of beneficiaries.

Surveys have shown that local leaders, communities, fishermen and farmers, teachers and students now have a much better understanding of climate change. They also have the skills and capacity to prepare for and respond more effectively to the risks and impacts of climate change. Similarly, the Provincial Department of Climate Change has the skills, systems and tools it needs to better monitor climatic events and their impacts on the one hand, and to measure the results of the various climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions on the other hand.

In addition, the 14 climate infrastructures that have been built provide better protection for 5,466 households and their livelihoods, preserving 875 hectares of productive land.

Finally, more resilient ecosystems help people to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Emphasis has been placed on developing a market for organic farming. Various organic products are on sale on the market, a provincial organic farming association has been created and an organic farming support unit and certification system have been set up. Similarly, the project has worked on the conservation and restoration of the 220-kilometre Thua Thien Hue lagoon, a major natural resource for the region.

The various interventions have thus strengthened local resilience and adaptation to climate change in a sustainable, equitable and effective way.

GREATER ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN HUE

At the same time, an energy-efficient lighting pilot project, which also came to an end in 2022 after four years of implementation, made it possible to replace conventional, old, energy-intensive lighting with low-energy LED lighting in certain public places in the city of Hue. The aim was to demonstrate the feasibility, benefits and impact of such a project in terms of energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while at the same time raising awareness of climate change and the role played by energy in global warming.

Schools and streets were identified as the most appropriate public places for this replacement. Almost 19,000 LEDs have been installed in 54 schools and some 1,550 LEDs have been placed on 26 roads in the city. In just a few years, this equipment has saved 1,569 MWh, reduced the cost of electricity by 54.3% and cut greenhouse gas emissions by 1,401.60t CO₂, while providing better quality lighting.

To improve understanding of the causes and consequences of climate change and raise community awareness of energy efficiency, information and education campaigns have been launched in all the beneficiary schools, raising awareness among 40,000 pupils.

In addition, 126 teachers were trained to become energy efficiency trainers, enabling 1,886 teachers to receive training in turn. Similarly, staff and technicians from the government agencies involved were trained to carry out energy audits in order to identify options for reducing overall energy consumption. Surveys carried out before and after the project interventions showed that knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding energy efficiency in the target schools and among government staff have increased substantially.

Finally, the project played a pioneering role in establishing, for the first time, a measurement, reporting and verification system to give provincial authorities the tools to measure, report and verify the impact of the pilot project and other mitigation interventions on greenhouse gas emissions. The project has put in place all the elements needed to measure the impact of the intervention on energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in line with international requirements, it had independently verified the methodologies and measurements used and had the results officially registered with the government, a first for the country.■

48.9%

The number of households suffering significant damage and loss due to the effects of the climate was reduced by 48.9%, despite some major climatic events occurring during the project.

72%

of the 18 sampling sites in the Thua Thien Hue lagoon, where the water was regularly analysed, now comply with government water quality standards.

85%

of the organic farming cooperatives set up as part of the project have received official certification and can therefore sell their products with the government's "100% organic" label, avoiding the use of 37 tonnes of chemical fertiliser and 118 litres of pesticides and herbicides.

10,441 MWh

The energy savings achieved thanks to the LEDs installed in Hue are expected to reach 10,441 MWh by 2030, representing a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 9,328 tCO₂¹.

Discover in video the impacts of these two projects in Vietnam ▼



¹ Figures based on actual measurements taken during the pilot project

CLIMATE CHANGE, A KEY ISSUE FOR CABO VERDE

Cabo Verde's arid climate means that climate change, combined with informal urbanization and over-exploitation of natural resources, poses a real risk to the country. Extreme events, such as prolonged droughts and torrential rains, have a negative impact on livelihoods and agricultural and fishing productivity. They also cause damage to vital infrastructure, communication networks and households.

Furthermore, despite significant progress in achieving its energy access objectives, Cabo Verde still faces major challenges in the energy sector, linked in particular to its insularity. Dependent on fossil fuel imports, Cabo Verde faces volatile international oil prices and high import costs. In addition, the network suffers significant losses. These problems, both structural and cyclical, contribute to a sharp rise in the final price of electricity, making consumers more vulnerable.

In response to these multiple challenges, two programmes are being implemented in Cabo Verde as part of the new 2021-2025 Indicative Cooperation Programme defined around the "Development - Climate - Energy" pillars. The programme to support the strengthening of governance and climate action and the programme to support the energy transition provide a degree of continuity with the programme to support the renewable energy sector, which is now closed.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

With the support of Luxembourg Cooperation, Cabo Verde has defined a comprehensive climate policy aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and climate vulnerabilities, as well as increasing the country's resilience.

Only solid governance will enable the funds earmarked for climate action to be disbursed more effectively

The overall objective of LuxDev's programme to support the strengthening of governance and climate action is to support Cabo Verde in implementing its new climate policy by 2025, as set out in the Nationally Determined Contribution and the National Adaptation Plan. More specifically, the programme is helping Cabo Verde to put in place global climate governance – a sine qua non for more effective and efficient climate action – based on better coordination, scientific knowledge, international diplomacy, mobilisation of funding, awareness-raising, responsibility and action.

During its launch phase in 2022, the programme engaged in an open dialogue with its multiple stakeholders from various sectors. The increased focus on climate governance during this launch phase contributed to the inclusion of a climate pillar in Cabo Verde's new Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development 2022-2026.

The activities carried out have also made it possible to strengthen public, private and civil society structures in the climate sector, to improve national climate diplomacy, geopolitics and language skills and to support skills for better access to funding for decentralised climate actions. These are preliminary results, but they constitute the necessary foundation for enhanced climate action that will enable Cabo Verde's development to be resilient to climate change.

At COP27, which took place from 6 to 18 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, the programme supported the organisation of a joint event between Cabo Verde and Luxembourg

ON THE ROAD TO ENERGY TRANSITION

The energy transition support programme, for its part, is helping the Cabo Verde government to improve access to energy and increase the use of renewable energies, while promoting social cohesion and inclusion as well as the country's economic competitiveness. The programme's key projects include reforming the electricity sector's market structure, strengthening institutional governance, human resources and technical capacities, coordinating and coordinating all the players in the sector and creating financing instruments in this area.

As a catalyst for the results achieved by the previous programme, this new programme benefits from greater visibility and greater interest from the counterparty in the technical assistance mobilised.

A solid foundation

With 2022 as the launch year for the programme, the main activities have helped to create a favourable framework for promoting renewable energy micro-production systems, supporting the creation of a financing mechanism for the acquisition of such systems by families and micro/small businesses, encouraging centralised production by independent producers of electricity from renewable sources and supporting the introduction of diplomas and legal regulations promoting energy efficiency and the creation of energy service businesses. These activities have been developed with the various national partners, using co-creation tools and methodologies.

To promote the microproduction market, a protocol was signed on 28 November in Praia between the government and commercial banks to subsidise interest rates for access to credit. In order to make diplomas and legal regulations operational, work teams have been set up and capacity-building activities have been carried out. In addition, communication initiatives have helped to increase the commitment of decision-makers. Finally, a meteorological station has been installed on the island of Brava to obtain data on wind power and sunshine levels. These data will help to calculate the potential for renewable energy that can be generated in areas specifically designated for this purpose.■

INTERVIEW

"IT'S ABOUT BUILDING RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS"

The programme to support strengthened governance and climate action brings together several partners. The National Institute of Public Health (INSP) is the programme's contact for the implementation and monitoring of the National Adaptation Plan and the Determined National Contribution to minimising climate-related health risks.



Dr Julio RODRIGUES | Ministry of Health focal point for climate change and executive administrator at the INSP

Dr Julio Rodrigues talks about the actions of the climate action programme in the field of health.

How did the programme support the INSP?

The Ministry of Health is firmly committed to considering the effects of climate change on the health sector. In this context, the INSP is one of the institutions mandated to contribute to the response to the effects of climate change in the health sector, whether in terms of environmental monitoring, the implementation of the hospital waste management plan or the development of new instruments such as the National Plan for Adapting Health to Climate Action. However, all these actions require funding as well as people who are prepared to monitor and control these activities.

The climate action programme has enabled us, through training in climate change negotiations, to be better able to follow these activities, but also, through coaching on climate communication and leadership, to learn and help us to handle a management or negotiation process and prepare us to follow the United Nations conference on climate change at COP27. The programme has made a major contribution to the performance of the institution and its employees.

What is the link between health, development and climate action?

Many sectors of activity contribute to the country's development. Among these, the contribution of the health and education sectors is undeniable. However, climate change is having an impact on health and, consequently, on development prospects.

So it is a question of building resilient and ecologically sustainable healthcare systems, i.e. developing healthcare services in less risky areas, facilities that have good solid and liquid waste management, that are safe, but also providing equitable access to these facilities for all those who need them. So we are talking about development.

As part of this, we are currently working on an action plan on climate change and its effects on the healthcare sector. This roadmap will incorporate what we want today, in the medium and long term, and what we need to put in place to develop health systems and services resilient, sustainable and low-carbon.■

THE CHALLENGE OF FOREST AND PASTORAL RESOURCES

Burkina Faso's economy is heavily dependent on natural resources, whether for agriculture, livestock farming or the development of forest areas. In this context, LuxDev is implementing projects and programmes to help Burkina Faso's communities become more resilient in the face of the degradation of these resources and the effects of climate change.

WOOD, A VALUABLE INDUSTRY

Burkina Faso's forests cover 24% of the country, with the forestry sector contributing 7.8% to GDP and over 80% of the population¹ using this resource as their main fuel. In addition, the wood-energy and non-timber forest products sectors are important sources of employment and income for rural populations. But these forest resources are undergoing continuous degradation that threatens biodiversity. The annual loss of forest is 50,000 hectares, due to pressure from agriculture, livestock farming, abusive logging and gold panning, exacerbated by the effects of global warming.

The current challenge is therefore to act to reverse the trend in the degradation of the environment and natural resources, in order to promote climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the country.

LuxDev, which has been working in the forestry sector in Burkina Faso for 20 years, is implementing a programme to support the sustainable management of forestry resources in the country, using a sectoral approach that addresses both the structural causes by building the capacity of the administration and the cyclical effects of the internal displacement of populations to the outskirts of the major cities.

Protecting forests

In 2022, the programme continued to support the Burkina Faso Ministry of the Environment in implementing its sectoral policy, particularly in the area of sustainable forest management. More specifically, the programme has made a major contribution to developing and securing the State's forests. These forests now have an approved management plan, a tool that will make it easier to monitor the development of timber exploitation. The programme also launched the land registration process, which was completed in 2022, guaranteeing that the forests will be secure.

Encouraging the wood industry

In addition, the programme has supported 48 micro-projects for plantations, energy wood and non-timber forest products, including 11 infrastructure projects for processing these products, which have created jobs. These modernised small-scale units will be able to offer better quality products such as shea butter and will thus be able to access the export market.

Training to boost the green economy

Finally, 862 professional organisations have been trained to comply with OHADA regulations, with the aim of modifying their status and carrying out their activities legally. Since 2019, 1,580 professional organisations involved in rural activities, mainly in the development of non-timber forest products, have been supervised. Similarly, the programme has strengthened the capacities of associative and community structures in order to develop a local, green and inclusive economy.

25

In four years, the programme has supported the management of 25 forests covering 363,000 hectares, 1.4 times the size of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

260,000

seedlings were planted, supporting the reforestation of 260 hectares.

PRESERVING PASTORAL AREAS

The livestock sector, and pastoralism in particular, also makes a significant contribution to the national economy and food security. However, difficulties in accessing grazing land, the degradation of pastoral resources, the growing lack of interest in traditional pastoralism, land tenure insecurity and poor land governance, coupled with climate change and growing insecurity, are all challenges facing Burkina Faso.

Vegetation cover has regenerated on bare pasture land

The project to recover degraded land in pastoral areas aims to (re)create pastoral areas to make them functional, secure pastoral activities and reduce conflicts between farmers and livestock breeders, while improving the coverage of livestock feed requirements and the income of women and vulnerable people.

12,087 hectares recovered

In 2022, the recovery and restoration of degraded pastoral areas covered 3,310 hectares in the east and centre-south of the country, bringing the total of pastoral areas restored by the project to 12,087 hectares out of the 11,000 targeted.

This process is based first and foremost on building the capacity of local players, in particular the communities, who agree on the areas to be restored. These areas are then mechanically ploughed and seeded by the communities with local shrub and herbaceous species that they have previously identified.

Training in agroforestry value chains

Particular attention has been paid to the communities concerned by the restoration of these pastoral areas. Action on income-generating activities has focused on taking into account and developing the skills of young people and women in the agroforestry value chains: fodder and livestock feed, milk, small ruminants, honey, etc. Emphasis has been placed on promoting green jobs and vocational training to enable young entrepreneurs in particular to better adapt to the challenges posed by changes in the rural environment due to the impact of climate change. The professionalisation of the sector has been initiated with NGOs involved in the training and professional integration of young people.

Securing access to pastoral resources

Also committed to securing pastoral resources and areas, the project has helped to establish local land charters and to demarcate transhumance corridors and access tracks to pastoral resources, i.e. pasture and water. This has been achieved by means of ecological markers and the construction of pastoral water points.

775 young people and women professionalised in agroforestry value chains

The high level of insecurity in the north of the country meant that it was not possible to secure the pastoral areas initially envisaged. However, thanks to the commitment of local partners, 60 kilometres of cattle tracks and a pastoral area have been marked out. This initiative has helped to reduce conflicts between farmers and livestock farmers, improve the way in which pastoral livestock farming is conducted and, in so doing, facilitate the mobility of livestock in search of water and pasture.■



¹ Report on the state of the environment in Burkina Faso, May 2017



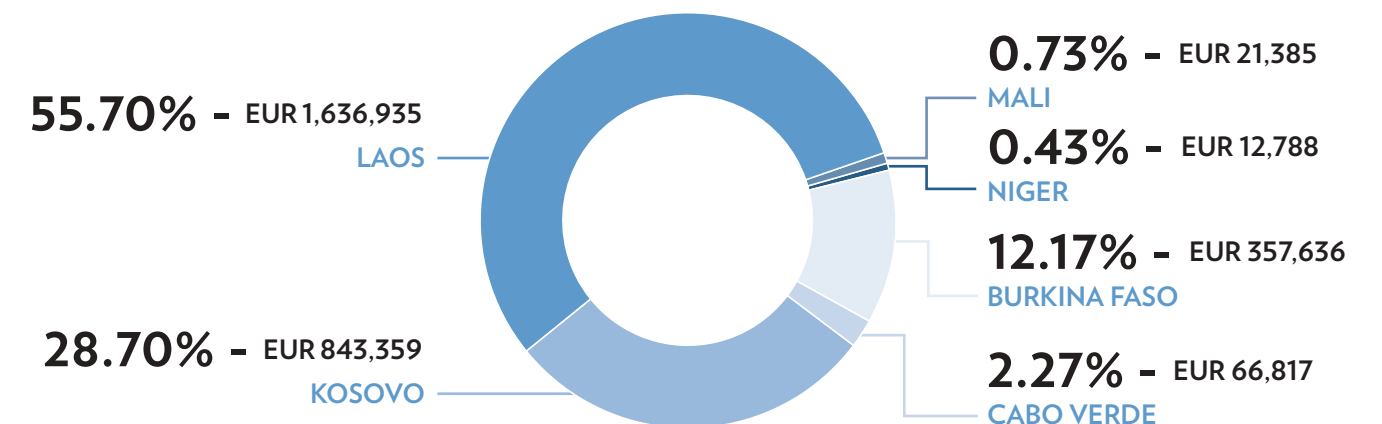
GOVERNANCE

The rule of law, justice and development are intimately linked. SDG No. 16 “Peace, justice and effective institutions” aims to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”.

In 2022, LuxDev implemented nine projects and programmes in the governance sector.

Through these projects and programmes, LuxDev supports its partner countries, without ever taking their place, in the management of their public resources, in their institutional reforms and in the development of efficient and transparent public organisations. These actions are carried out with the involvement of civil society, local authorities and communities, with a view to inclusive local governance that strengthens the rule of law, justice and respect for human rights.

EUR 2,938,920 disbursed in this sector



1 project in formulation:
Public transformation in West Africa initiative support project

9 projects/programmes implemented of which **4** projects/programmes in the closure phase

- In Burkina Faso**
 - Supporting the cadastre of Burkina Faso in the municipalities of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso
- In Kosovo**
 - Technical assistance in the context of European integration
- In Laos**
 - Rule of law, access to justice and good governance
 - Strengthening the effectiveness of official development assistance management
- In Niger**
 - Support for public financial management

- In Cabo Verde**
 - Support to the 5th general population and housing census
- In Laos**
 - Support programme for legal teaching and training and to the promotion of the rule of law concept in Laos
- In Mali**
 - Decentralisation and good governance
- In Niger**
 - Support for capacity building of the public expenditure chain actors in Agadez, Diffa, Tahoua and Zinder regions

A MODERN, MULTI-PURPOSE LAND REGISTRY IN BURKINA FASO

In Burkina Faso, LuxDev is implementing a project in the governance sector, and more specifically land governance, which is at the heart of the country's development problems. In this context, the government is committed to adapting agrarian and land policies and their management in order to ensure equity in access to this resource. Fulfilling this commitment will require, among other things, the introduction of a complete and operational land registry, a key instrument for the country's development.

By providing a detailed description of land ownership, the land register serves as a support for any action aimed at tackling the challenges of economic development, political and social stability, urbanisation, demographic expansion and environmental protection.

The aim of LuxDev's land register support project in the communes of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso is to help set up a modern, multi-purpose land register. Once operational, this tool will reduce the number of land-related disputes, improve the business climate and increase land-related tax revenues.

More specifically, the project aims, on the one hand, to strengthen the capacity of the directorate general of taxes in its cadastral responsibilities, through the

development of a cadastral strategy, the training of dedicated staff and a review of the simplification of cadastral registration procedures. In addition, the project is working to dematerialise the management of cadastral documents, in particular boundary marking files, which contain all the documents used to define the boundaries of a plot of land definitively, an essential step if the owner or purchaser of a plot of land is to secure their rights over it.

To this end, a pilot project to digitise, index and archive 3,000 files (some 80,000 documents) from Ouagadougou's demarcation offices was carried out in 2022. This activity made it possible to define the methodology for digitising demarcation files and to define the digitisation and archiving IT equipment needed to scale up the activity, which represents 105,000 files in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. Thanks to this pilot phase, the department in charge of the land register at the Ouagadougou Centre now has, for the first time, a collection of dematerialised, indexed boundary marking files that can be accessed from a computer workstation, making it possible to improve the services to users. ■



Digitisation of boundary marking files for the Ouagadougou land registry in Burkina Faso ▲

JOINT INTERVIEW

IMPROVE LAND REGISTRY MANAGEMENT FOR ITS AGENTS AND USERS



Zoumana TRAORÉ | Head of department



Roukeita PAFADNAM | Surveyor engineer

Zoumana TRAORÉ, head of department, and Roukeita PAFADNAM, a surveyor engineer in the Centre cadastre and land works department (SCTF), explain the impact of digitising demarcation files for residential plots in Ouagadougou.

Mr Zoumana TRAORÉ, could you briefly describe the mission of the SCTF Centre in Ouagadougou, for which you are responsible?

Z.T.: The SCTF has a wide range of tasks. In particular, we are responsible for allocating cadastral references, archiving all subdivision files and technical demarcation files, issuing cadastral extracts, valuing land and investments and carrying out and monitoring demarcation work. Our main mission, however, remains updating the cadastral map of the Ouagadougou region.

Ms Roukeita PAFADNAM, you are a surveyor engineer with the SCTF Centre. What is your role in this department?

R.P.: I'm in charge of the boundary control office, checking requisitions and technical file numbers. The main tasks of my office are to check the admissibility of technical demarcation files, to provide technical follow-up on these files and, finally, to archive them.

The land registry support project in the communes of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso has already enabled 3,000 boundary demarcation files to be digitised and a database to be created. What happens next?

Z.T.: The pilot project, which involved digitising paper documents, indexing and archiving 3,000 files, will soon be scaled up to cover all the technical demarcation files in the Ouagadougou commune. This involves around 87,000 files, for a total of some 1,566,000 pages to be processed. The project is therefore preparing to support us in the dematerialisation of all these archives.

What impact will this have on your work and on the service provided to users?

R.P.: Most of the beneficiaries of this dematerialisation will be surveyors' offices. In fact, we use archives on a permanent basis to carry out demarcation operations. Digitising the files will make document searches quick and easy. The database will make it easier to use and consult the files. This will improve both the quantity and quality of our activities, as well as our efficiency.

Z.T.: Today, archives pose huge problems for us, not only in terms of document storage but also, and above all, in terms of their use. The authorities need cadastral references to secure the titles and rights of citizens. Private individuals also need our services for the cadastral references of their property, which are essential for carrying out any type of operation relating to the land of a property. Dematerialisation facilitates, on the one hand, the use of these files for land registry agents and surveyors involved in the demarcation and, secondly, our service will be faster and more efficient for users. ■

IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN LAOS

As Laos' revenues continue to grow, the country will need to adapt and, more than ever, ensure that Official Development Assistance (ODA) resources are deployed as effectively as possible. In this context, and as outlined in the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan, the government is committed to ensuring that the allocation of funds is timely and aligned with the country's overall development needs.

However, the Ministry of Planning and Investment still finds it difficult to compile quality reports on ODA on time. In addition, ODA resources are not always fully reflected in annual budgets and are therefore not fully visible to the National Assembly. Reflecting all ODA-funded interventions in national budgets, however, enhances transparency, while promoting harmonisation of planning and financing. In turn, securing national government funding for ODA interventions is a sign of commitment and sustainability.

The capacity-building project implemented by LuxDev seeks to meet the ODA management needs of the Ministry of Planning and Investment and, more specifically, the Department of International Cooperation. It aims to ensure that ODA effectively supports the implementation of the National Socio-Economic Development Plan. The project also supports the Inspectorate Department of the Ministry of Planning and Investment in the fight against corruption, as well as the SDG Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

AN ACTION PLAN TO MOBILISE THE ODA

In 2022, the project developed an action plan for the mobilisation of ODA, aligned with the ODA 2030 strategy. With the support of the project, the Department of International Cooperation has developed general guidelines on the management and use of government counterpart funds for the implementation of ODA projects. It has also developed ODA reporting guidelines aligned with the ODA management information system for line ministries, equivalent agencies and development partners. In addition, the Department of International Cooperation has worked to further harmonise planning and financing, increasingly reflecting ODA in the budget and national financing of ODA interventions.

In terms of policy and legislation, the project has supported guidelines and tools for effective ODA management at national and provincial levels. This includes an online platform that records data and information on the SDGs in national ODA projects.■

45%

By 2022, 45% of provinces and line ministries have submitted ODA reports on time (against a target of 35%).

98%

The annual anti-corruption reports submitted by the provinces to the Inspectorate have increased by 98% (against a target of 70%).

75%

of training participants, involving staff from line ministries, provinces and development partners, said they had improved their knowledge and understanding of subjects such as the decree on the management and use of ODA, the ODA strategy and the local government counterpart contribution fund.

85%

of the provincial and district participants in the workshops organised by the Inspectorate demonstrated an improvement in their knowledge and skills regarding the laws and regulations relating to the fight against corruption.

AND PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW

The project, which was implemented by LuxDev from 2017 to 2022 in Laos, strengthened legal education and training, thereby increasing institutional capacity in this field and improving conditions for access to justice and promoting the rule of law.

In many cases, legal practitioners in Laos do not have sufficient professional knowledge to tackle key issues that undermine the rule of law, such as corruption, money laundering, human and drug trafficking, and crimes against wildlife. Ensuring access to justice, particularly for the vulnerable in society, is a challenge, not only because of logistical and geographical problems, but also because of the general lack of capacity of the judicial system to provide such access effectively.

However, in 2018, the Government of Laos passed a decree paving the way for the establishment of legal aid offices in all provincial capitals and districts. Universities in Laos train law graduates to meet these needs and ensure that research is conducted to strengthen the role of academia in the rule of law and as a basis for evidence-based law and policy making. However, in terms of the capacity to deliver effective teaching and to conduct legal research, there is a need for further institutional and individual capacity building.

SUPPORTING LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In 2022, the Luxembourg Cooperation programme, in collaboration with the Institute for Legal Support and Technical Assistance (ILSTA), supported a wide range of campaigns, workshops and training courses for various stakeholders in the justice sector, on a variety of subjects such as the manage-

ment and supervision of detention centres, criminal law and criminal investigations, administrative law and procedures, the fight against corruption, the prevention of wildlife crime and human trafficking. ILSTA also provided training in legal English to the same stakeholders, as well as to two universities.

The project supported the Faculty of Law and Political Science at the National University of Laos in the final stages of preparing for the assessment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) quality assurance framework, which aims to ensure that the faculty effectively meets international standards in terms of curriculum, staff, administrative capacity and infrastructure. At the same time, the project helped the Champasak University's Faculty of Law and Administration to renovate the library and administration building as part of the process of bringing the faculty closer to international and regional standards.

In addition, teachers and researchers have taken part in a number of workshops and training courses on, for example, research and teaching methodology, in collaboration with the inter-university project at the University of Luxembourg. Much of this work, and that of ILSTA, was made possible by the move to digital approaches. The lessons learned from this work for the period 2020-2022 have been collated and summarised in a comprehensive participatory study entitled 'Going Digital'.

DEVELOPING ACCESS TO JUSTICE

In addition, support was provided to the Ministry of Justice to complete the establishment of 28 district and four provincial legal aid offices, including the training of relevant staff, helping to improve access to justice, particularly for the most vulnerable groups in the targeted provinces. These offices now provide services to help communities meet their needs, resolve their conflicts and understand and claim their rights.

Mobile campaigns were run from these offices to raise awareness of legal issues in village communities and provide information on the possibility of accessing free legal advice, counselling and, where necessary, legal assistance. In addition, the project supported the production of a short legal play for the same constituencies, as well as more general support for the Ministry's legal preparation work, particularly in relation to legislation on notaries public.

Thanks to these activities, legal practitioners now have a better understanding and ability to address the issues and challenges related to the rule of law and good governance in Laos.■

INTERVIEW

A REAL DIFFERENCE FOR THE FACULTY OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE



Viengvilay THIENGCHNAHXAY | Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science at the National University of Laos and National Director of the programme to support legal training and education and promote the concept of the rule of law in Laos

Professor Viengvilay THIENGCHNAHXAY talks about the support received by the project and its impact.

What is your day-to-day role as project director?

My main task is to work closely with the experts to monitor the implementation of the various project activities. My other duties include ensuring that the periodic work plan is in line with project documents and requirements, chairing or co-chairing management and steering meetings, exchanging opinions and resolving any specific problems relating to project interventions and activities.

What is your vision of your work? What do you hope to achieve through your mission?

High-quality legal education and training, at both regional and international level, are now essential to developing the rule of law. To achieve this, we need the support of all stakeholders in society. One of the main factors of success is the support and technical assistance of the project and the overall financial support of Luxembourg Cooperation to promote legal education and training as well as access to justice.

How is your involvement in the project helping to make this vision a reality? How has the project strengthened your institution's legal education and research expertise?

Throughout the project, the quality of education has been continually improved. Several objectives

and milestones have already been developed and achieved. For example, the faculty has achieved the quality assurance of the ASEAN University Network for two of its five study programmes (political science and international relations). We are currently in the process of preparing the submission of data and evidence to continue the assessment of the remaining three study programmes (civil law, criminal law and business law). We hope that all five programmes will be certified in the near future.

In addition, many professors have carried out scientific research and an event to disseminate legal research is organised every year within the faculty. In addition, many of them have been invited to give lectures as experts in educational programmes and institutions such as the police academy and financial institutions. Similarly, students graduating from the faculty are well accepted by employers and find employment in a variety of related professions.

Finally, the faculty now has modern meeting rooms, a model classroom, an advocacy room and an electronic library and, overall, an environment conducive to teaching, learning and scientific research.■

12,974

legal practitioners and civil servants in the justice sector have benefited from capacity building.

131,711

hours of English lessons were given by ILSTA.

2,296

teachers took part in university training courses.

32

legal aid offices have been set up in the provinces of Vientiane, Khammouane, Bolikhamxay, Bokeo and Luang Namtha, and 1,934 consultations have been carried out with members of the community.

SUPPORTING KOSOVO IN ITS EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

In Kosovo, LuxDev is supporting the government in its efforts to join the European Union. Since 2018, a technical assistance project has aimed to help the administration make progress in implementing European Union legislation in the country, in particular by meeting the requirements set out in the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA). This agreement, which came into force in 2016, provides the main frame of reference for Kosovo's progress towards European integration for a period of 10 years.

The project's national counterpart, the Ministry of European Integration, provides political and administrative leadership for all processes related to European integration. The Ministry has the necessary structure and legal powers, while the sectoral ministries include departments dedicated to European integration and policy coordination to manage the process. However, their skills and expertise, as well as those of the ministries' legal services and the main technical units in charge of European integration, need to be strengthened: the Ministry has called for the creation of a human resources capacity-building mechanism.

In this context, the project's main interventions concern training, technical assistance and coaching for the ministries concerned, study trips and secondments to Member State institutions involved in implementing the *acquis communautaire*, as well as in-depth analysis of European Union policies to support the formulation of national policies.

53 ACTIVITIES IN 2022

Some fifty activities were implemented in 2022, in partnership with line ministries and public institutions responsible for implementing the SAA and European legislation in Kosovo.

These activities include training courses organised in most chapters of the SAA.

The project's activities have strengthened the administration's capacities

One of these, on Chapter 5 relating to public procurement, provided training for more than 60 key officials from the three main institutions responsible for public procurement. Under Chapter 6 on company law, 46 civil servants were trained and 40 companies took part in a workshop organised in March on the implementation of the first corporate governance code, which was drawn up with the support of the project. For Chapter 7 on intellectual property law, seven civil servants received training as trainers. Technical assistance and coaching activities were provided for all chapters of the SAA.

In addition, six study visits were made this year, including one to Albania, attended by 11 officials from the Prime Minister's Office, to discuss the enlargement process, and another important visit to the Danish Institute for Human Rights, to share knowledge and

expertise on human rights education and promotion. The Food and Veterinary Agency also took part in a visit to train the staff responsible for animal health and welfare in the monitoring and reporting of infectious animal diseases, zoonoses, traceability and the movement of animals in the event of epidemics. In addition, three in-depth studies were carried out, on trade liberalisation, tourism and the implications of the new enlargement methodology.

To date, the project's activities have helped to strengthen the administration's capacity, in particular by providing expertise on the practical implementation and day-to-day application of the *acquis communautaire*. In addition, the activities have helped to harmonise national policies and strategies with European Union reform. In this context, contacts and cooperation with experts and agencies in the Member States have been stepped up in order to draw up the relevant implementation strategies and national action plans. Kosovo applied for membership of the European Union on 15 December 2022.■



HEALTH

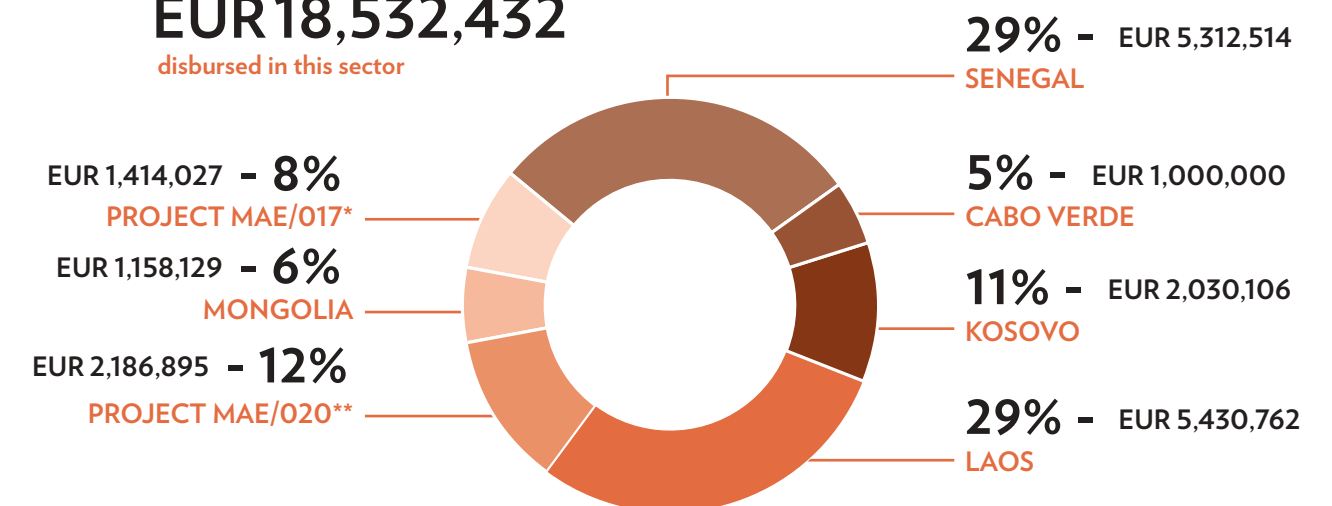
Over the last few decades, major advances in medicine and access to healthcare have increased life expectancy for people throughout the world. However, remains to be done to ensure that everyone benefits from affordable, high-quality healthcare, particularly in order to reduce infant and maternal mortality, diagnose and treat communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote universal health cover.

SDG No. 3, “Good health and well-being”, aims to enable everyone to live in good health and to promote the well-being of all people at all ages, which are essential conditions for sustainable development. In this respect, in 2022, LuxDev continued to implement several projects and programmes in the health sector.

LuxDev works to help develop effective and sustainable healthcare systems and infrastructures, train and build the capacity of professionals in the sector, raise awareness of certain diseases, develop mutual health insurance schemes and deal with issues linked to health crises, all with the aim of improving people’s access to high-quality, efficient and equitable healthcare services.

EUR 18,532,432

disbursed in this sector



1 project in formulation: Innovative and quality health services in Kosovo

9 projects/programmes implemented

- In Cabo Verde
 - Sectoral budget support in the health sector
- In Kosovo
 - Health sector support programme in Kosovo - Phase II
- In Laos
 - Lao-Luxembourg health sector support programme - Phase II
 - Health and nutrition programme
- In Mongolia
 - Cardiology, cardio-surgery and telemedicine
- In Senegal
 - Health and social protection
- Non-specified countries
 - Support to the hospital and the Panzi Foundation
 - Luxembourg’s interventions in the fight against COVID-19

of which **1** project in the closure phase in Mongolia: Consolidating cardiovascular services and National Cardiovascular Centre

* Support to the hospital and the Panzi Foundation

** Luxembourg’s interventions in the fight against COVID-19

A NEW PULMONOLOGY DEPARTMENT AT THE GJILAN HOSPITAL IN KOSOVO

Over the past decade, the healthcare system in Kosovo has improved somewhat, but significant challenges remain. Public spending on healthcare in the country is among the lowest in the region, representing 1.6% of GDP as of 2019, while unmet need for medical care for financial reasons remains high among people with low incomes. In addition, investment in the renovation and purchase of medical equipment, particularly high-tech equipment to improve diagnosis and treatment, remains low.

To respond in part to these challenges, the Kosovo health sector support project - Phase II is supporting two major hospitals, Prizren General Hospital and Gjilan General Hospital, by focusing on facility management, professional training for healthcare workers and infrastructure improvements.

In 2022, the project supported the renovation of the surgery department at Prizren General Hospital, as well as the pneumology department, part of the radi-

ology department and the pathology laboratory at Gjilan General Hospital. By providing modern radiology services (scanner, digital radiography) and pathology tests, the project has helped to improve diagnosis and treatment, while also improving working and reception conditions.

The Gjilan General Hospital has also been supported in drawing up its master plan, a document that will serve as a guide for the reorganisation, restructuring and transformation of hospital services in the region, in particular to make them more affordable for the population.

In addition, capacity-building activities have been implemented, enabling staff at both hospitals to receive training, to use the equipment available, and to enhance their knowledge and skills, to improve the range of services provided in their respective departments. ■



INTERVIEW

A WELCOMING AND COMFORTABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR CARERS AND PATIENTS



Dr Agim KRYEZIU | Pneumologist in Gjilan

Dr Agim KRYEZIU talks about the impact of the renovation of his department.

What type of support has your department received from the Kosovo health sector support project - Phase II in 2022?

As a doctor working in the refurbished pulmonology department, I'm delighted with the transformation of the entire department. Every aspect, from the entrance to the building to interior details such as doors, electricity and water, has been overhauled. The rooms have been transformed, and now have new tiling, toilets, wiring and accessories, including beds and the equipment needed in such a department.

The support given to our hospital over the last five years, not only in the department in which I work, but also in several other departments that fall within the scope of the project, has been invaluable and has enabled our establishment to grow and develop.

How has the renovation changed the day-to-day lives of hospital staff and patients?

The renovation has created a modern and pleasant environment, which has boosted staff motivation. The desire to work has increased, leading to a significant improvement in the quality of care. In addition, the new reception conditions have made it possible to create a welcoming and comfortable environment for patients, thereby winning back their trust and confidence, which in turn has led to an increase in patient numbers. The renovation truly marked a turning point, and we are grateful for the positive impact it has had on our department.

Thanks to the project, our departments now have the necessary equipment and training (through capacity building for our staff), to develop the hospital's overall infrastructure and provide better services to our patients. ■



CT scan interpretation at Gjilan Hospital in Kosovo ▲

COMBATING CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN MONGOLIA

In Mongolia, LuxDev has been implementing programmes focusing on cardiovascular disease for 20 years. Cardiovascular disease is a real public health problem, exacerbated by the country's characteristics and is one of the main causes of mortality and morbidity in Mongolia.

Mongolia is a vast country in terms of surface area but has a very low population density: of its 3.3 million inhabitants, half live in Ulan Bator, the capital, while the rest are scattered across this vast territory. Access to healthcare is often only available over long distances, with limited communications infrastructure and difficult climatic conditions. In this context, the development of telemedicine applied to cardiology seemed an obvious way of meeting the needs of the most remote populations and provide them access to the medical expertise available in the capital city, by digital means, through a network of doctors located throughout the country.

Implemented from June 2017 to September 2022, the project to consolidate cardiovascular services and the national cardiology centre has enabled significant progress in the prevention and management of cardiovascular disease, cardiovascular surgery, interventional cardiology, electrophysiology and cardiovascular telemedicine at the Shastin Central Hospital and in the country's provinces and districts, through the provision of essential equipment in this field as well as training for doctors.

MONGOLIAN DOCTORS SUPPORTED BY LUXEMBOURG SURGEONS

More specifically, in 2022, cardiac surgery support missions led by professional teams from Luxembourg's Institut national de chirurgie cardiaque et de cardiologie interventionnelle (INCCI) and South Korea's Cha

Hospital resumed after a two-year break due to the pandemic. Two INCCI missions were carried out with the cardiac surgery team at Shastin Hospital, one in March and the other in September, while Cha Hospital also carried out a mission in September. This support has benefited patients requiring complex operations, enabling Mongolian surgeons to operate with confidence thanks to the support of their peers. In this way, the external surgical teams have played a key role in building the cardiac surgery and interventional cardiology skills of local doctors, gradually improving the quality of and access to healthcare services.

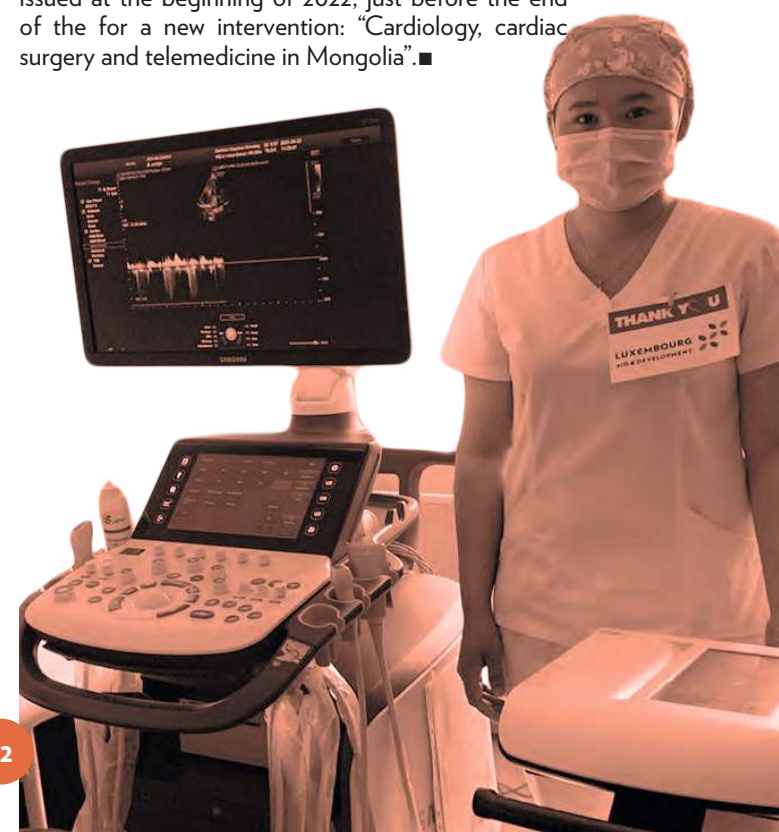
IMPROVED ACCESS AND QUALITY OF CARE

Telemedicine has emerged as an essential tool for ensuring both adequate professional support in clinical decision-making and the management of patients from peripheral doctors by specialists at the Shastin Central Hospital. As a result, access to and the quality of cardiology services have been improved.

While this project was intended to be the last phase of support from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the cardiology sector in Mongolia, the results obtained during its implementation have led the MFEA to reconsider its position. A mandate to formulate was issued at the beginning of 2022, just before the end of the for a new intervention: "Cardiology, cardiac surgery and telemedicine in Mongolia".■

60%

Over the period of the programme (June 2017-September 2022), telemedicine has increased the number of medical transfers deemed absolutely necessary from 30.9% to 60%, guaranteeing better management of healthcare from a medical and financial point of view.



PROVINCIAL HEALTHCARE SYSTEM STRENGTHENED IN LAOS

Over the past two years, Laos has faced major challenges linked to the economic recession and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Lao-Luxembourg health sector support programme - Phase II has helped to strengthen the sector at a local level.

In Laos, health service coverage remains low, with inpatient and outpatient care not yet back to pre-crisis levels. However, since April 2022, there have been clear signs of a gradual recovery in the use of essential health services. At local level, poor access to essential health services, such as vaccination and delivery by a qualified person, as well as the lack of resources devoted to primary health care, remain recurring problems. Maternal and infant mortality, which had been considerably reduced in recent decades, remains one of the highest in the region. Moreover, during the pandemic, maternal deaths gradually increased again, as did under-five mortality. With rapidly changing lifestyles, morbidity from non-communicable diseases is also on the rise.

To meet these challenges, the Lao-Luxembourg health sector support programme - Phase II is working in three target provinces, Vientiane, Bolikhamxay and Khammouane, to support the operationalisation of the sector policy.

THE PLAYERS, SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURES SUPPORTED

In 2022, the programme continued to support the Ministry of Health through the activities associated with the sector reform framework, with a particular focus on maternal and child health. Good governance, management and coordination are supported in all pillars of the health system in order to achieve the objectives envisaged in the reform framework.

For the sixth consecutive year, the programme also implemented the joint participatory mechanism to encourage increased national spending and budgeting for essential health services.

In line with the strategy for developing human resources for health, the programme has helped to strengthen the quantity and quality of human resources to achieve universal healthcare, with a strong emphasis on capacity building.

At the same time, major investments have been made in healthcare infrastructure and medical equipment to ensure the provision of high-quality services. Renovation work on the emergency and intensive care departments at Bolikhamxay Provincial Hospital has been completed, while the renovation and modernisation of Maria Teresa Provincial Hospital is underway. The infrastructure improvements also support the development of an appropriate training complex at provincial level as part of the human resources development strategy.

In addition, health information governance and e-health have been supported by the implementation of an electronic medical records system at provincial level. This system has begun to be deployed at Bolikhamxay Hospital and will support the quality of service delivery in provincial hospitals.

Finally, ongoing support for obstetric and nursing care has enabled us to continue to improve the quality of care provided.■

613

short- and long-term scholarships were offered, contributing to the development of resources in the health sector.

17

health establishments are currently implementing a continuous quality improvement programme for the prevention and control of infections.

1.4 MEUR

have been transferred to the provincial authorities to implement the activities planned for 2022.

RAISING AWARENESS THROUGH ENTERTAINMENT IN SENEGAL

Senegal's vision for emergency management is "an emerging Senegal with zero deaths due to failure to treat emergencies". Yet the country is facing a shortfall in the provision of care and emergency medical and surgical services. Appropriate investment is needed to deal with emergencies, but an ambitious programme of awareness-raising and capacity-building, using modern communication and training methods, is also required.

Fiction and storytelling have been used to inform, provoke personal reflection and public debate on key development issues

At the same time, the number of cases of non-communicable diseases is rising steadily. Faced with this situation, the Senegalese government is investing in strengthening its system of preventive and curative care for non-communicable diseases.

In this context, the priority of the health and social protection programme implemented by LuxDev is to improve access to quality health care and services, by strengthening both the supply and demand for care in the intervention regions.



1515 RATANGA, THE MINI-SERIES TO RAISE AWARENESS OF EMERGENCIES AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In 2022, the health and social protection programme set up an innovative project to support the Senegalese Ministry of Health: the writing and filming of a mini-series, entitled 1515 Ratanga, to raise public awareness of medical emergencies and non-communicable diseases such as type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure and cervical cancer.

The programme has chosen to produce 10 episodes of 10 minutes as part of the "C'est la vie!" educational entertainment series. The series is the invention of RAES, the African Network for Education, Health and Citizenship, an NGO specialised in raising public awareness of health issues. The NGO broadcasts the series on 40 African television channels in 9 French-speaking African countries. It was watched by 20 million viewers in the seven African cities selected in 2017.

The series, which depicts the day-to-day life of a health centre in Ratanga, an imaginary working-class district, aims to raise awareness among a wide audience in West and Central Africa on health-related issues such as maternal and child health, family planning, violence against women and girls, sexual and reproductive health among adolescents and young people, the rights to health and information, and training and awareness-raising among health professionals.

Using the networks and characters of the "C'est la vie!" series, but above all the undisputed experience of the NGO RAES in designing audiovisual products and educational tools to raise awareness in target communities, the programme aims to encourage people to adopt and/or change their behaviour and habits in the face of disease risk.

A teaching kit for using the mini-series in community outreach activities, educational content on social media and training courses on using the SAMU emergency number (1515), preventing cardiovascular diseases (diabetes and high blood pressure) and cervical cancer, are providing lasting support for the changes expected from communities, contributing to the National Sectoral Policy on emergency management and the fight against non-communicable diseases in Senegal.■

◀ Discover the 10 episodes of 1515 Ratanga

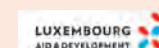
STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES IN EMERGENCY SERVICES

In 2022, the programme also supported the strengthening of the skills of emergency health services, through equipment training and bringing health services up to the highest standards. As a result, 899 emergency service staff have upgraded their skills in care protocols, while fifteen emergency reception units, thirteen emergency departments, nine intensive care units and four call reception and regulation centres have been brought up to standard. More specifically, these facilities have been provided with emergency kits with modern equipment. Ten new medical ambulances have also been acquired. Taken together, these actions will improve the way emergencies are dealt with throughout the emergency response chain.

Need more information? Take a look at our brochure ▼



Coopération Sénégal-Luxembourg
Programme « Santé et Protection sociale - SEN031 »



SIX NEW DEPARTMENTAL HEALTH INSURANCE UNITS

Today, the number of Senegalese protected from the risk of illness by universal health cover is still low. In other words, health expenses paid directly by the patient remain high, creating a financial barrier to access to care. This is why the Senegalese government recently adopted an ambitious universal health cover strategy.

One of the highlights in 2022 of the health and social protection programme is the establishment of six new departmental health mutuals. LuxDev is supporting the expansion and professionalisation of departmental mutual health insurance schemes as alternatives to the small local community-based schemes. Initially carried out on a pilot basis in the Central zone of Senegal, the action has been extended in 2022 to the departments of Dagana, Podor and Saint-Louis, in the Northern zone.

In order to set up these mutual health insurance schemes, the units have been given material support in the form of infrastructure, furniture, IT equipment and vehicles. The latter will make it easier to collect data from the local mutuals and run campaigns to raise public awareness of the importance of universal health cover. To ensure that the departmental units are properly managed, coordinated and communicated with, staff have been recruited and their skills enhanced.

Thanks to the new, professionally managed departmental health mutuals, the populations understand the added value of universal health cover, health services are more financially accessible, and members are encouraged to pay their contributions and receive quality services.

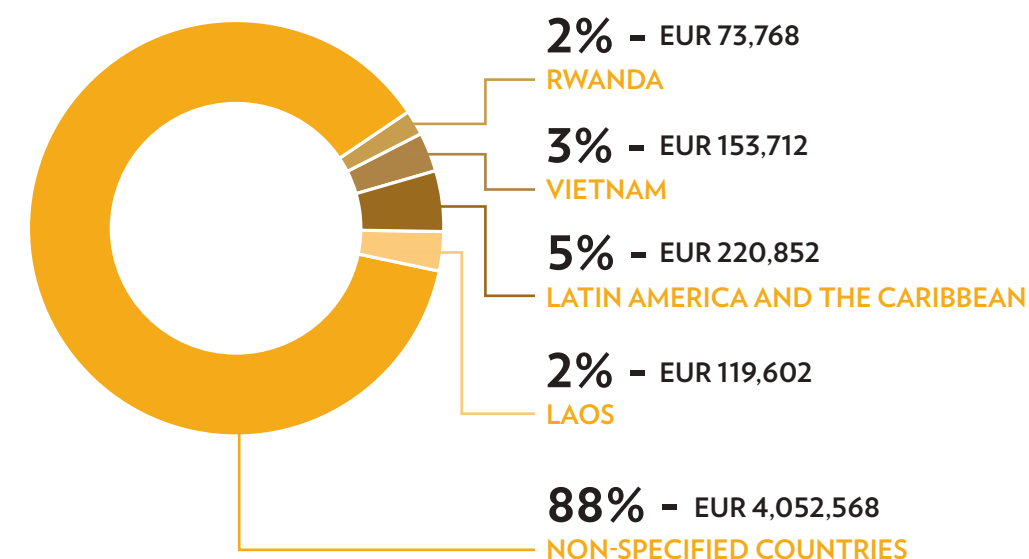
1 In English: That's life!
2 Source: TNS SOFRES study, 2017



INCLUSIVE AND INNOVATIVE FINANCE

LuxDev has been active in the field of inclusive finance for a number of years, through its bilateral cooperation activities and as a founding member of InFine, Luxembourg's inclusive finance network. Recently, sustainable and innovative finance has also become a priority sector for the Agency, notably with the creation of an expert post in this sector at headquarters.

EUR 4,620,503 disbursed in this sector



1 study conducted:
Identification of a bilateral cooperation project with Rwanda in the field of finance

1 programme in formulation:
Support for sustainable forest management in Latin America and the Caribbean

6 projects/programmes implemented of which

2 projects in the closure phase

- In Laos
 - Support to the triangular cooperation in the finance sector between Vietnam, Laos and Luxembourg
- Non-specified countries
 - Contribution to the Bloc Smart Africa Fund
 - Support programme for financial inclusion development in Niger
 - Smallholder Safety Net Up-Scaling Programme

- In Latin America and the Caribbean
 - Technical Assistance to the Forestry and Climate Change Fund
- In Vietnam
 - Supporting Vietnam's securities market consolidation and improving training capacities

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AS LEVERAGE

Within the Agency, sustainable finance is seen in a broad sense, encompassing green, climate, social, impact and inclusive finance, as well as a wide range of interventions and players, from agricultural stock exchanges, financial centres and impact investment funds to banks and microfinance institutions, national financing funds and FinTech. For LuxDev, sustainable finance also aims to be innovative in its approaches and instruments for the Agency, its partners and the sector as a whole, relying particular on the expertise of the Luxembourg ecosystem.

Sustainable finance only makes sense if it is an integral part of a country's economic development. For this reason, LuxDev's interventions in this field use financial instruments as a lever to strengthen the

entrepreneurial fabric in its partner countries, a source of employment and well-being for local populations as well as innovation.

In Mali and Niger, for example, as part of rural development projects and programmes, LuxDev supports the strengthening of players in agricultural value chains. In this context, financing mechanisms for young farmers and farmers' organisations have been set up. In Central America, CENPROMYPE, with the support of LuxDev, is implementing a regional programme to promote women's entrepreneurship (see page 88), which not only provides technical support, but also aims to put in place a financing mechanism to make up for the lack of funding for small and medium-sized businesses run by women.■

Design of a new financial mechanism for small and medium-sized businesses run by women in Central America - © CENPROMYPE ▼



CONTRIBUTION TO THE BLOC SMART AFRICA FUND

The Bloc Smart Africa impact investment fund is the result of a partnership between Bamboo Capital Partners, a company incorporated in Luxembourg, and Smart Africa, a network of 30 African countries aiming to create a single digital market on the African continent.

Through this project, LuxDev is managing Luxembourg's contribution of EUR 5 million to this fund, which is intended to act as a catalyst for attracting private investment to help achieve the SDGs. The fund's investment objective is to accelerate the use of new technologies and innovative solutions, with a focus on the African continent, aiming to contribute to the fight against poverty and meeting the challenges of the populations of Africa through more sustainable development, inclusive economic growth and long-term social impact.

Within this framework, the fund focuses on financial inclusion, agribusiness, access to clean energy, healthcare and education. It examines areas where innovative technologies can open up new investment opportunities and improve the affordability and sustainability of essential products and services for low- and middle-income communities in developing markets.

In 2022, the fund invested in five companies, for a total of EUR 2.2 million. For example, it invested in the Senegalese company AfrikaMart, an AgriTech company seeking to transform the supply chain for fresh products in Africa through a digital buying centre for small agricultural producers and a distribution platform for retailers, hotels and restaurants.■

INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND RESILIENCE OF SMALL-SCALE FARMERS

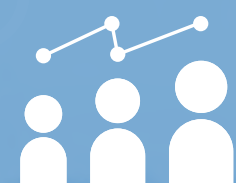
AfrikaMart also receives technical assistance through the Smallholder Safety Net Up-Scaling Programme (SSNUP). This programme aims to increase the productivity and resilience of small-scale farmers in Africa, Latin America and Asia, through better risk management and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices adapted to the climate. The programme aims not only to improve food security and living standards for 15 million small-scale farmers, but also to contribute to the development of sustainable agricultural value chains.

The programme takes advantage on the knowledge and expertise of several impact investment fund technical assistance structures to reach as many small-scale farmers as possible, with as little bureaucracy as possible.

In 2022, two new investors were added to the SSNUP: AgDevCo and Bamboo Capital Partners, bringing the total number of approved projects to 26, with a SSNUP contribution of EUR 1.7 million.

The programme is co-financed by the Luxembourg, Swiss and Liechtenstein Cooperations and coordinated by the NGO ADA.

LuxDev, on behalf of the MFEA, sits as a member of the technical assistance committee, the body which evaluates and decides on projects to be financed, alongside representatives of the Swiss and Liechtenstein Cooperations.■



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

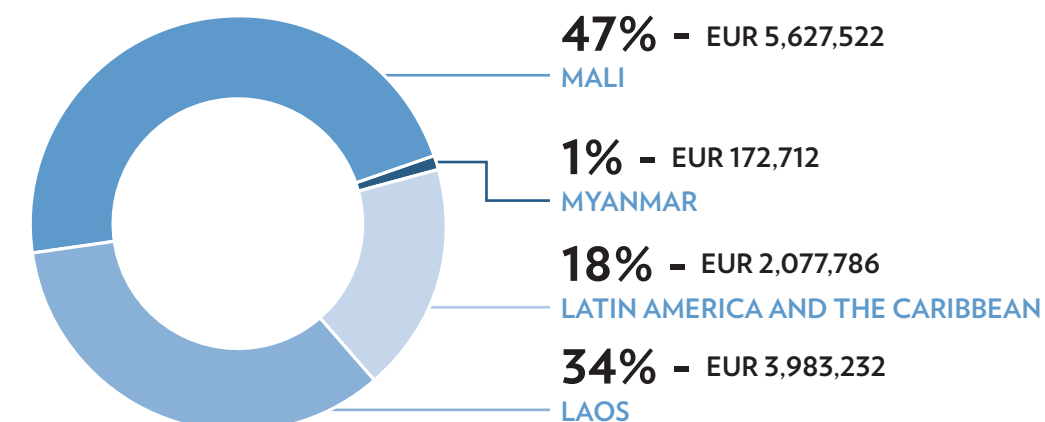


The projects and programmes implemented by LuxDev in the socio-economic development sector are based on several development levers, through actions in the areas of water and sanitation, agriculture and livestock, land and natural resource management, education and training, access to credit and financial inclusion, infrastructure construction, health and local governance.

In 2022, LuxDev implemented six projects and programmes in the socio-economic development sector. These activities were carried out in three countries: Mali, Laos and Myanmar.

Multi-factorial and cross-cutting, these projects and programmes contribute to most of the SDGs and aim to improve the living conditions and resilience of the target populations as well as the country's social and economic development, without leaving no one behind.

EUR 11,861,252 disbursed in this sector



1 project in formulation: Sustainable and inclusive growth for Kosovo

6 projects/programmes implemented of which **4** projects/programmes in the closure phase

- In Latin America and the Caribbean
 - Regional programme for the promotion of women's entrepreneurship - Phase II
- In Laos
 - Local development programme

- In Laos
 - Local development and governance strengthening
 - Local development programme for Bokeo, Bolikhamxay, Khammouane and Vientiane Province
- In Mali
 - Support for local economic development and conflict prevention in the Gao and Timbuktu Regions
- In Myanmar
 - Eastern Shan State rural development and inclusion project

IMPROVED RURAL LIVING CONDITIONS IN LAOS

The local development programme has helped to improve the standard of living of the most disadvantaged communities in the provinces of Bokeo, Bolikhamxay, Khammouane and Vientiane, while strengthening the government's capacities and systems for better planning, management and coordination of public and private investment, as well as greater decentralisation and citizen participation.

Over the past 20 years, Laos has experienced rapid macroeconomic growth, official poverty rates have fallen significantly and clear progress has been made in urban and lowland areas. However, progress has been slower in mountainous regions, where people are still disadvantaged in terms of income, education, health and nutrition. This is due to the physical isolation of these villages, their inaccessibility, low agricultural potential and the limited capacity of government institutions to serve these areas.

Although access to roads, electricity, education and health services is improving, other development issues remain more complex, including competition for resources, environmental degradation and land management. Inequality is growing between urban and rural areas. In the highlands, many communities are finding it difficult to integrate into a more modern economy and have seen their agricultural productivity, food security and incomes decline.

Improving the standard of living and access to basic services in the most remote areas is essential to national socio-economic development and to achieving the Lao government's goal of emerging from Least Developed Country status. In this context, recent government policies and plans have emphasised the need to effectively combat poverty and related problems in these rural areas.

SUPPORTING THE LAOTIAN GOVERNMENT'S POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY

Supporting Laos' poverty reduction strategy for rural upland development, the local development programme implemented from 2017 to 2022 by LuxDev, in conjunction with the Lao Ministry of Planning and Investment, targeted the 14 poorest districts in the four provinces, and

in particular 229 villages with 152,000 inhabitants, 76% of whom are ethnic minorities. More specifically, the programme supported community development, access to infrastructure and governance and capacity building.

Development with and for the community

Throughout the programme, community development has been based on participatory village development plans and funds, planned, managed and used democratically by the community, for economic, social and environmental activities, based on needs and opportunities to reduce poverty. Thanks to the village development funds, 717 activities were carried out. Half of these focused on community actions and investments linked to climate change and environmental actions: energy-efficient stoves, solar electrification, water and soil management, etc. In 124 villages, credit systems and access to rural finance have been sustainably strengthened. Nutritional interventions in two provinces have also helped to develop a coherent approach to improving the nutritional status of communities.

Finally, with regard to education, the programme has helped to improve the infrastructure available in 229 primary schools and 131 kindergartens in the target villages, through the construction of 112 schools and the development of a child-centred educational approach, in collaboration with teacher training institutes, local education departments and schools. The capacities of trainers and teachers have been strengthened, teaching materials have been adopted, reading materials have been distributed and social networking platforms have been developed to link schools, administrators and training institutions.

152,000
beneficiaries

3,588
community-led development activities

243
infrastructure projects completed

360
nursery and primary schools that have adopted a child-centred educational approach

More essential infrastructure

By 2022, 27 constructions had been completed, bringing the total number of infrastructure projects carried out over the five years of the programme to 243. Most of these projects concerned education and water supply, but also bridges, roads and irrigation systems.

Strengthened governance

Capacity building of government partners continued, particularly in the core functions of the Ministry of Planning and Investment. These activities were planned and managed locally, to correspond to the concrete needs of the districts in the four provinces. By the end of the year, all planned activities had been completed as part of a three-year plan coordinated by the Ministry's Planning Department.

TANGIBLE AND LASTING RESULTS

The programme has had a profound impact on the standard of living of the local population. It has improved access to social and educational infrastructure, drinking water, sanitation, food security and means of generating income. Communities have also benefited from greater community participation, autonomy and collective decision-making, thanks to programme implementation mechanisms based on close collaboration with local authorities and village development plans and funds.

At the same time, the capacity of government agencies, civil servants, community representatives and villagers has been significantly strengthened through practical implementation, combined with targeted

training and technical assistance, enabling everyone to fulfil their assigned roles.

In the longer term, the impact of the programme should be seen in improved health, educational outcomes, resource management and livelihoods. To consolidate these prospects, the next phase of the programme, which began in December 2022, will support most of the target villages concerned, albeit at a lower level of investment, while extending interventions to new villages in all four provinces.■



TESTIMONIES

LITTLE STORIES OF BIG CHANGES

Beneficiaries talk about the impact of the local development programme implemented in their village in Laos.

“Over the last five years, there hasn’t been enough water for general use. So a second reservoir was built. The villagers now have enough water and we haven’t had a shortage since.”

*Sengchan Thammavong
Head of Namfuang village*

“Before, it was difficult to use the well because our children had to carry the water and they caught diseases because the water wasn’t clean. Now that the water comes directly to our house, I’m really happy.”

*Bounthong Manokoun
Head of the Navay village development committee*

“Now we don’t have to go far to fetch water. The only thing is that we have to pay a little for the administration and maintenance of the water system.”

*Ouakham
Member of the Navay village development committee*

“Now it’s easier to get around thanks to the bridge, especially for teachers and pupils. And there hasn’t been any flooding since.”

*Boukong Saenphomban
Head of the Nathong village development committee*

“Before the new school was built, the old school had bamboo walls and a tin roof and the floor was made of earth. Since the new school was built, there has been no more absenteeism.”

*Miboun Chantha
Teacher at Namfuang lower secondary school*

“The school is 18 kilometres away from my village. When we came to school, we stayed in a small hut. Now we have good dormitories thanks to the support of the programme. We can sleep and study comfortably.”

*Kien Takrit et Pim Phomachan
Students in Phalak*

“Pupils are learning skills thanks to the materials and equipment we now have. It motivates them to come to school, see their friends and use the materials.”

*Khamla Sibounheuang
Nursery teacher in Phonsavang*

“I learnt the beekeeping trade in Vientiane for two days. I really concentrated on getting the certificate and came back to practise beekeeping at home.”

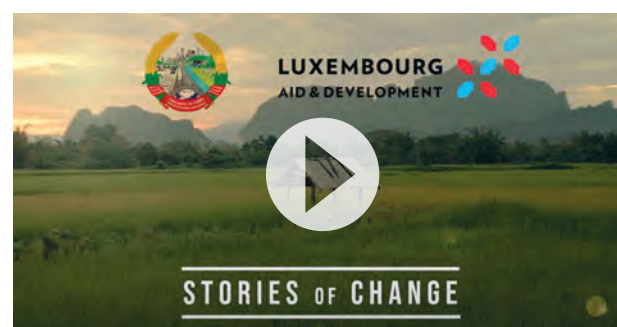
*Wanjai Nuantai
Beekeeper in Phonebeng*

“I took part in a training course on growing mushrooms. Back in the village, I started growing a small quantity of mushrooms. In the future, I’ll continue to expand and grow more and sell them in my village and neighbouring villages. They sell very well.”

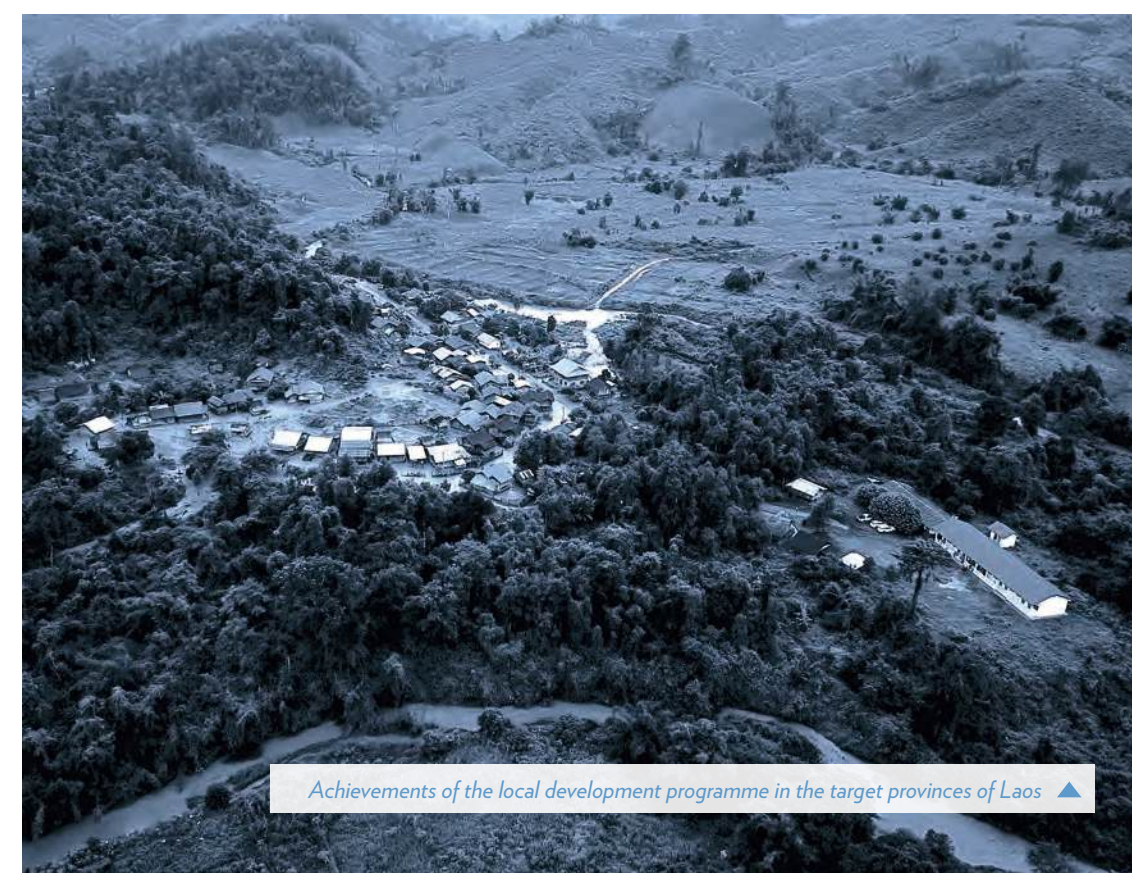
*Laly
Phonsavanh villager*

“Village development committees and village credit committees have been set up and trained in management. As part of the village credit programme, villagers have also been trained. Through credit, villagers have access to a source of finance that helps them improve their livelihoods.”

*Thavisack Vongsavang
Deputy Governor of Fuang District*



▲ Achievements of the local development programme in Laos and other testimonials from beneficiaries.



Achievements of the local development programme in the target provinces of Laos ▲



STIMULATING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT TO PREVENT CONFLICT AND MIGRATION

In a context of unstable security, the support project for local economic development and conflict prevention in the Gao and Timbuktu regions of Mali has helped to stabilise these two regions, to support the resilience of the communities and local authorities in the 42 communes where it operates and to tackle the root causes of migration.

The project to support local economic development and conflict prevention in the regions of Gao and Timbuktu acted on various components from December 2019 to November 2022, continuing the projects to revive the local economy and support communities in northern Mali that LuxDev has been implementing for over 10 years.

SUPPORTING LOCAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROJECTS

One hundred and seven economic and socio-economic projects run by local associations and cooperatives in the fields of agriculture, livestock farming, fishing and crafts were supported in order to revive and stimulate the local economy and thus contribute to the stability and well-being of the local population.

"We were vulnerable because we are fishermen. The crisis caused a lot of problems and we weren't earning much anymore because of the reduction in fishing resources. That's why we turned to farming. To get us started, we were given rice and onion seed, diesel, oil and fertiliser. This activity provides us with all our food for the year and we are able to ensure that all our families are self-sufficient in food."

Soumaila CHABATA - President of the Sambalagnon-Diré Cooperative

TRAINING AND INTEGRATING YOUNG PEOPLE INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

To increase the rate of economic integration in the Timbuktu region and thus enable young people to regain access to means of subsistence that had been severely reduced by the crisis and the local security context, 2,589 young people aged between 15 and 40 have been trained in 19 different trades, such as installing solar systems or processing cereals and fruit. Thanks to the implementation of a sustainable system of vocational

guidance, training and integration, 2,128 young people have found salaried work or self-employment. As part of the project, studies have been carried out on promising sectors, a communication campaign has been launched on the pathways to professional integration and local support and monitoring has been provided for young people. The project has also worked on strengthening the regional authorities and institutions involved in vocational integration to ensure the sustainability of the scheme.

"The women have received training in modern tanning techniques and management. They continue to receive support and guidance from the project's partner NGO, Apromos."

Mohamed A. MAÏGA - Expert from the NGO Apromos on the tanning unit built and equipped for women in the commune of Temera

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SERVICES

The quantity and quality of basic social and socio-community services have been improved in the 42 communes supported by the project. Some 260 infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated, including water points, health centres, schools, nursery schools, local councils and youth centres. The capacities of the social services management committees have also been strengthened through training, particularly in the maintenance and repair of these facilities.

"Before, we only had a hand pump to supply us with water and this pump often broke down. Because of these frequent breakdowns, people used to drink water from the river. Now we have a water tower, we have taps and everyone drinks as much drinking water as they want. The school also had no desks or exercise books."

"Thanks to the project, our school is now equipped and functional."

Karab AL OUMOURADIS - Deputy Mayor of Tingueriguift

"Before the basic water supply system was built, people used to travel some twenty kilometres to reach the village of Ersane, carrying a few litres of water for their consumption on donkeys or motorbikes. Conflicts often broke out between users because of the scarcity of water, combined with the growing needs of the population. Thanks to the construction of a basic water supply system in Tamadak, the village has undergone a renaissance, leading to a sedentarisation of the community. A number of income-generating activities, such as small gardens belonging to the women, have been set up, an advanced health post has been created and a classroom has been built. All these emerging socio-economic infrastructures, which contribute to the development of the area and the stabilisation of the population, are made possible by the existence of this vital water point. 'Amane lmane'".

Oulamine Ag TOHAYA - Site manager for the Tamadak summary water supply system, where the population is mainly pastoral and nomadic, in search of pasture and above all water, an essential commodity for people and animals.

970,000

people benefiting from the project, including 570,000 in the Gao region and 400,000 in the Timbuktu region

IMPROVING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Local authorities have been strengthened in the exercise of their mandates and functions. Local elected representatives and staff from beneficiary municipalities have been trained in a number of administrative, management and good governance issues, which are local, inclusive and conflict-sensitive. In addition, the activities supported by the project and implemented by the Coordinations of women's

associations and non-governmental women's organisations in Mali and the Regional Youth Councils have helped to build the capacity of almost 800 young people in conflict prevention and management, awareness-raising and the fight against violent extremism and radicalisation, in areas that are difficult to access and in an unstable security context.

"Decentralisation is being given a new face through the construction of local governance infrastructure for local authorities, which will im-

prove the services provided to the population. This support helps to prevent internal and intra-community conflicts. It also prevents the rural exodus of young and able-bodied people and ensures that the local workforce remains available on the ground, while preventing young people from falling into crime or terrorism."

Boubacar Mahamane MAÏGA - Timbuktu Interim Authority Councillor



Practical demonstration of in-line transplanting in the irrigated village perimeter of M'baldé, Gao region, Mali ▲

1 In Tamashék, "Water is life".



LONG LIVE WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN CENTRAL AMERICA!

The regional programme for the promotion of women's entrepreneurship helps to create a context conducive to the equitable participation of women in the region's economic fabric, in an institutional environment that fosters their economic autonomy. In 2022, three major activities were carried out to this end.

In Central American countries, nearly 53% of small businesses are run by women, according to CENPROMYPE (Regional Centre for the Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises), LuxDev's partner implementing agency for the programme to promote women's entrepreneurship. Despite this, obstacles remain to ensuring women's equal participation in economic development. More specifically, women's access to resources and services for the growth of their businesses and for their personal and collective empowerment remains limited, for a variety of reasons: spaces for dialogue with political decision-makers are rare, business development services do not take into account the specific needs of women entrepreneurs according to their profile and that of their business, and funding for businesses run by women to develop and be sustainable remains insufficient.



© CENPROMYPE

AN ADVOCACY TOOL FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

To contribute to its goal of 2022, the regional programme has been involved in the participatory development of an advocacy and policy tool for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), called the "Agenda for Women and MSMEs". This process involved 30 leaders from 16 national networks, two binational networks and one regional network of women entrepreneurs. Thanks to this instrument, the conditions now exist for establishing spaces for dialogue between the region's women entrepreneurs and the bodies involved in the MSME ecosystem.

A FUND FOR FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

At the same time, the programme has contributed to the design of a female entrepreneurship fund as a new financial mechanism for regional coverage. This fund aims to reduce the financing gap faced by women in the MSME ecosystem. The design of this fund thus lays the foundations for investment focused on gender equality and for financing that is closer to women entrepreneurs in the region.

REINFORCED CENPROMYPE

Finally, the project has helped to strengthen CENPROMYPE's organisational capacities. An ERP (enterprise resource planning) system has been put in place to modernise administrative processes, while a monitoring and evaluation system has been integrated into the institutional information system, including indicators to measure the gender approach. This tool will generate data and reports that make visible the progress not only of the programme, but also of women's entrepreneurship in the region.■

TESTIMONY

"CREATING THE AGENDA WAS AN INCREDIBLE EXPERIENCE"



Alejandra ROMERA | Co-founder of Beesy, a company founded in 2004 that provides IT systems and technological advice to SMEs in Costa Rica and Nicaragua

Alejandra ROMERA was involved in developing the Agenda for Women and MSMEs.

"During the development of the Agenda for Women and MSMEs, I had the opportunity to establish connections with other women in the region, to understand what characterises us as businesswomen, to discuss the difficulties we encounter, to identify how scenarios in different Central American countries are reproduced and, above all, how we face up to and resolve these situations to make our businesses sustainable. The development of this Agenda, and the solidarity between the women, have been truly enriching.

We now have an instrument to help us overcome the constraints we face, to make our businesses solid, stable and sustainable structures, to increase access to finance for our businesses, to expand into other markets, and so to make the region prosper and to lead our society."■



Development of the Agenda for Women and MSMEs in Central America - © CENPROMYPE ▲

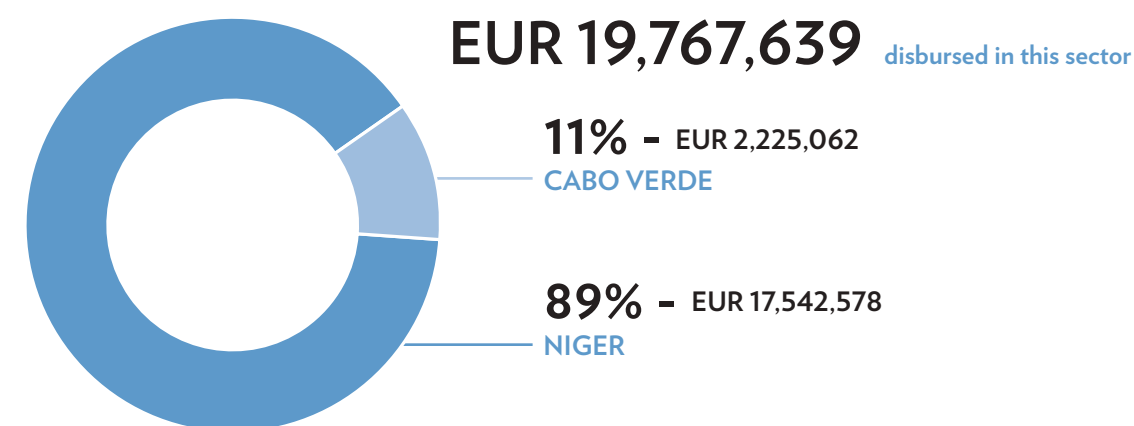


WATER AND SANITATION

Access to water and sanitation is a major global challenge, made even more acute by the increasing scarcity of this resource, particularly for the most vulnerable populations, as a result of climate change. And yet, 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 going to school; on economic growth, by creating jobs; and on the development of agriculture and renewable energies.

In 2022, LuxDev implemented seven programmes in the water and sanitation sector. These activities were concentrated in two countries that are particularly exposed to the lack of access to water, Cabo Verde and Niger.

These programmes are aligned with the national policies of the partner countries, and are part of SDG No. 6, "Clean water and sanitation", as well as previous interventions by Luxembourg Cooperation in this sector. They aim to ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, in sufficient quantity, as well as to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services for all, while contributing to managing this precious resource in a more sustainable way, preserving social cohesion and strengthening all stakeholders. Particular attention is paid to the most vulnerable populations, as well as to women and girls.



7 projects/programmes implemented of which 4 projects/programmes in the closure phase

- In Cabo Verde**
 - Water and sanitation sector support programme
 - 100% solar desalination unit, Brava
 - In Niger**
 - Water and sanitation
- In Cabo Verde**
 - Water and sanitation
 - In Niger**
 - Support programme for the water and sanitation sector - Phase III
 - Support for the G5 Sahel regional emergency programme for the development of local infrastructure (PDU), "hydraulics and sanitation" component (Pillar 1) for the North Tillabéry and West Tahoua areas
 - Support to the water and sanitation sector programme

IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION IN NIGER

LuxDev is very active in the water and sanitation sector in Niger. The country is facing a number of challenges in this area, linked to high population growth, unevenly distributed resources that are temporarily unavailable depending on the season and difficult to access, insecurity and major economic, social and climatic vulnerabilities impacting the water cycle, both in terms of quality and renewal of resources.

The Nigerien government has made equitable access to drinking water and sanitation infrastructure one of the country's development objectives. To this end, it has developed an operational tool: the Sectorial Programme for Water and Sanitation (SPWS), for the period 2016-2030.

In 2022, in line with the procedures and programmes of the State of Niger, LuxDev supported the water and sanitation sector and SPWS through four programmes:

- water and sanitation sector support programme, implemented from October 2016 to December 2022;
- water and sanitation programme, implemented from July 2022 to July 2027;
- support for G5 Sahel regional emergency programme for the development of local infrastructure (PDU), "hydraulics and sanitation" component (Pillar 1) for the North Tillabéry and West Tahoua areas, implemented from January 2020 to June 2022;
- SPWS support programme, implemented from November 2019 to December 2022.

Through the joint financing mechanism, a multi-donor fund to which Luxembourg Cooperation has made a major contribution since 2016, these programmes contribute to:

- finance the entire sector by strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation;

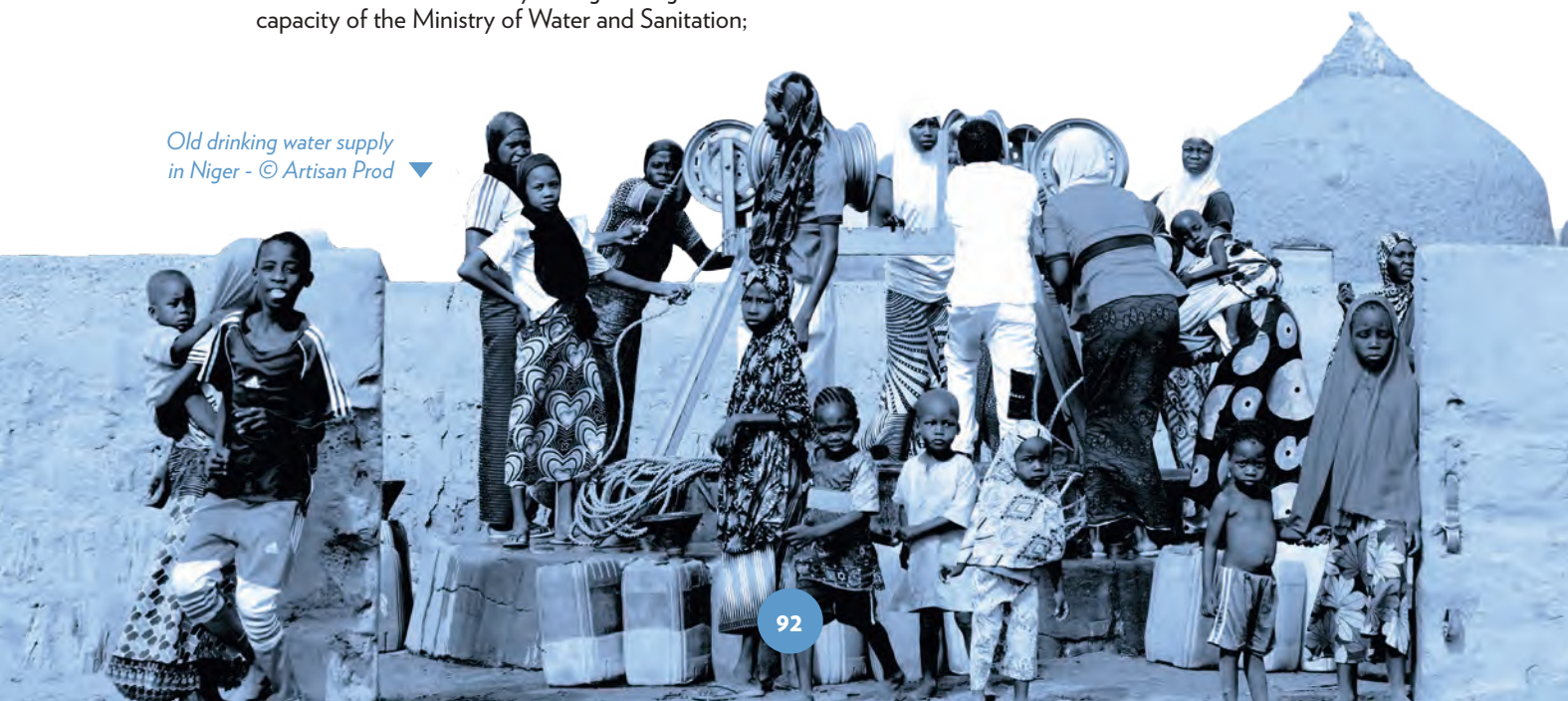
- promote the Nexus humanitarian-development approach in a security context;
- supporting the implementation of related reforms that are important for the country's development, such as public finance and decentralisation.

Among the activities deployed through the common financing mechanism during 2022 are the construction of latrines to improve sanitation and the construction and/or rehabilitation of drinking water infrastructure equipped with solar systems, promoting access to drinking water and reducing disparities, including in vulnerable areas.

The programmes have also made it possible to implement "community-led total sanitation", which aims to get the community to analyse its living conditions and become collectively aware of the harmful effects of open defecation on health, dignity, safety, economy and environment, and to decide on its management through the introduction of social standards and the construction and use of hygienic latrines.

Lastly, tools and a method have been developed to enable local authorities, for the first time, to carry out bottom-up planning of water - including pastoral - and sanitation facilities, in order to assume their role as project owners.■

Old drinking water supply in Niger - © Artisan Prod ▼



276,750

people are newly supplied with drinking water, thanks to the construction of 56 drinking water supply systems, helping to improve access to drinking water services.

311

institutional latrines are being installed in schools, health centres and public places to improve hygiene and sanitation.

40,000

tropical livestock units are supplied with drinking water, thanks to the construction of 11 cemented pastoral wells and 5 pastoral pumping stations. These projects were accompanied by social intermediation leading to the signing of 29 social agreements to reduce conflicts around water points by promoting equitable access for users.

40

villages have been certified as free from open defecation following the launch of social intermediation initiatives in 4,359 localities aimed at improving living conditions for communities.



Discover the results of the G5 Sahel's emergency regional programme for the development of local infrastructure, "water and sanitation" component

TESTIMONY

IMPROVED LIVING, WORKING AND HEALTHCARE CONDITIONS IN NORTH TILLABÉRY

Co-financed by the European Union's Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and implemented by Niger's Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation, with the support of LuxDev, the regional emergency programme for the development of local infrastructure in fragile cross-border areas, with a "hydraulics and sanitation" component (pillar 1), was implemented in Niger, in the North Tillabéry area. In this region, pastoral livestock farming is the main economic activity and access to water for livestock is a daily concern. The fragility of social agreements and the security crisis are exacerbating conflicts over access to water.

In this context, the actions carried out as part of the programme have addressed the urgent need to supply drinking water by building pastoral infrastructure. They have also supported local communities and institutions in conflict resolution and community dialogue.

Daouda ABASS | Pastor in Filingué

Daouda ABASS talks about the programme's achievements, particularly the installation of a pastoral pumping station.



"The life we led before having this water tower was very hard, because we lacked water. To water our livestock, we had to queue up at the well from 3am until dawn because there wasn't much water. We had to wait for the water to rise before drawing water. In the past, we had experienced conflicts with transhumants, each wanting to be the first to use the only well available in the village.

We now have access to sufficient water. Thanks to this programme, which has enabled us to install a pastoral pumping station in our locality, we are very happy and we would like to express our gratitude to the initiators of the programme.

Today, we live in harmony, we have access to water at any time of day. Cattle watering on this site is well organised and service is provided quickly and in order of arrival."

In Sargane, the water tower rehabilitated by the programme has also helped to improve working and care conditions in the health centre. Hygiene is the first line of defence against infectious diseases.■

CABO VERDE, A THIRSTY ARCHIPELAGO



An isolated archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, Cabo Verde has always had to cope with very limited water resources. Deprived of all surface water, the country is also seeing its underground resources dwindle due to insufficient rainfall. This phenomenon is exacerbated by climate change and Cabo Verde must constantly increase its production of drinking water by desalinating seawater. On this basis, the challenges are great:

- increasing scarcity of water resources;
- lack of coverage and access to water and sanitation services;
- water quality not guaranteed;
- irregular continuity of supply;
- high prices.

The reform that has taken place over the last ten years or so has led to the emergence of more efficient intermunicipal operators and better regulation of the sector. Unfortunately, this reform remains incomplete, on two islands, Santo Antão and São Nicolau, still managed by municipal services.

In addition, the massive use of seawater desalination is increasing energy consumption, in an unfavourable and unstable pricing environment. Inevitably, this development destabilises the financial equilibrium of public operators, which is already precarious, due to a lack of management efficiency and performance. As the already very high price of water cannot be used as an adjustment variable, the viability of the operators, and therefore of the service, is clearly being called into question.

A NEW, ONGOING PROGRAMME

In 2022, Luxembourg Cooperation has renewed its support for the water and sanitation sector in Cabo Verde, with the launch of a new programme following on from that carried out in the same sector during the previous Indicative Cooperation Programme. In particular, by supporting operators in the construction of innovative infrastructures, the programme seeks to increase the sustainability of water supply and wastewater treatment services. For example, the island of Brava will soon be equipped with the country's first 100% solar-powered seawater desalination unit, capable of producing 300 m³ of drinking water every day without using fossil fuels.

The year 2022 was marked by work to get the programme up and running, through the operationalisation of the management unit and the revision of the technical and financial document. A number of activities were also carried out with operators and regulators, including:

- preparing and launching calls for tenders for work to optimise the Maio drinking water network, the previous programme having focused on optimising infrastructure;
- monitoring construction work on the access road to the future desalination plant on Brava island;
- revitalising the process of setting up intermunicipal companies in São Nicolau and Santo Antão;
- restarting the process of monitoring the sector's key indicators, which had been suspended during the pandemic.

EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS

The activities initiated in 2022 will make it possible to identify the changes and impacts underway and expected from the programme. ■

The construction of the new desalination plant on Brava will double the island's drinking water production capacity, securing access to the service in the long term. The use of 100% renewable energy in the desalination process will have a direct impact on the cost of water production.

Optimising the network on the island of Maio will have a direct impact on reducing losses, controlling pressure and ensuring continuity of supply. Indirectly, it will have a positive impact on the quality of service offered to the population and on the operator's viability.

The resumption of the process of creating intermunicipal companies in Santo Antão and São Nicolau helps to complete the sector reforms that began 10 years ago. Ultimately, the creation of these companies will enable resources and infrastructure to be pooled and economies of scale to be achieved, thus ensuring the viability of the service at an affordable cost.

The resumption of the sectoral monitoring system means that performance of operators can be measured precisely and in detail and identify any shortcomings. Based on the data published, it also enables better coordination of the players and improved strategic management of the sector.



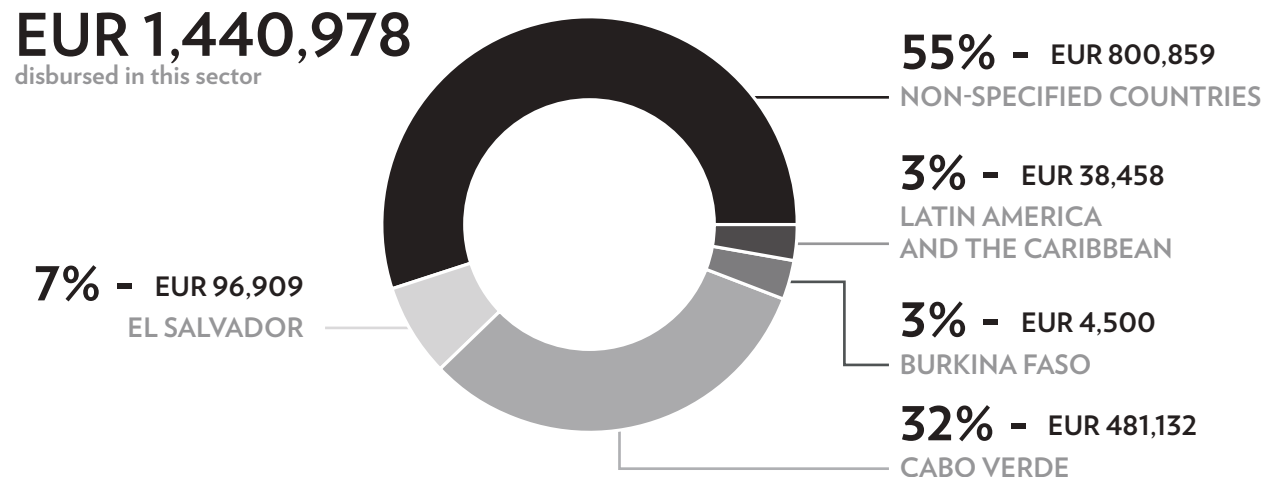
OTHERS

LuxDev also provides support for other activities: studies as part of the identification of new Indicative Cooperation Programmes, support for the national survey on household income and expenditure in Cabo Verde, a cooperation project with the SnT of the University of Luxembourg, an interdisciplinary centre that conducts research at international level in the field of information and communication technologies, and the introduction of instruments to mobilise the private sector for development.

Other projects aim to implement technical assistance mechanisms for Luxembourg Cooperation partners in Latin America in order to consolidate the support provided to date, and thus enable them to improve their management of bilateral projects and increase the effectiveness of their implementation.

EUR 1,440,978

disbursed in this sector



6 studies conducted

- In Burkina Faso
- Identification of Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) IV
- In Cabo Verde
- Identification of the "Development - Climate - Energy" ICP

- In Mali
- Identification of ICP IV
- In Senegal
- Studies as part of the identification of ICP IV
- Identification of ICP V
- In Regional Africa
- SnT4Dev

11 projects/programmes implemented

- In Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional technical assistance fund
- In Cabo Verde
- Support to the Fourth National Household Income and Expenditure Survey
- Cross-cutting support for the "Development - Climate - Energy" ICP
- In El Salvador
- Support and monitoring of bilateral cooperation projects
- Autres
- Junior technical adviser 2022

of which 4 projects/programmes in the closure phase

- Non-specified countries
- Business Partnership Facility
- Private sector partnership instruments
- In Regional Africa
- African Internet Exchange System
- In Laos
- Identification of ICP V
- Non-specified countries
- Security in West Africa
- Junior technical adviser 2021

TWO EDITIONS FOR THE BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

The Business Partnership Facility (BPF) is an initiative of the Luxembourg Cooperation aimed at developing partnerships with the private sector to achieve the SDGs, through calls for projects. In 2022, for the first time, two editions were launched.

The BPF encourages the development of sustainable partnerships between partners in the North and South to set up viable and innovative commercial projects. Through co-financing, the BPF supports projects that contribute to achieving the SDGs through green and inclusive growth, job creation and technology transfer. These projects are led by Luxembourgish or European companies, in collaboration with partners (companies, public authorities or civil society) in developing countries.

Eleven projects supported in 2022

The project operates on the basis of calls for projects. In 2022, the BPF mechanism was slightly revised: two editions were launched to meet the private sector's demand for flexibility and agility. It was also decided to put an end to the sector-based approach by opening up the BPF to any private company with a partnership project with a local entity. At the same time, greater emphasis was placed on responsible business conduct and, in particular, respect for human rights throughout the value chain. Lastly, communication on the project has been reinforced, notably through the creation of a dedicated LinkedIn page and Twitter account, as well as the setting up of a matchmaking platform.

These joint efforts were rewarding. Indeed, 32 high-quality proposals were received for the two editions. Five and six projects were selected for the first and second editions respectively, more than twice as many as in previous years. These included a project to produce solar panels in situ in Burkina Faso, a sustainable construction project in Nepal and a project to reuse agricultural waste as building materials in Ghana.

At the same time, the other projects supported by the facility were able to resume the development of their activities in 2022, many of which had been slowed down by the pandemic.

Since its creation in 2016, the BPF has supported 39 initiatives, for a total amount of EUR 5.1 million and average co-financing of EUR 130,000.■



The integrated soil fertility management project in Africa, led by Fertilux, a Luxembourg company specialised in the manufacture of eco-fertilisers, is supported by the BPF ▲

20 YEARS FOR THE JUNIOR TECHNICAL ADVISERS PROGRAMME

In 2022, the Junior Technical Advisers (JTA) programme celebrated its 20th anniversary. Once again this year, seven young people joined the LuxDev teams to contribute to the projects and programmes implemented by the Agency and thus acquire their first professional experience in the development cooperation sector.

The JTA programme, an initiation development co-operation programme funded by the MFEA, allows a maximum of 10 young people to be seconded to the field each year. The aim, unchanged since 2002, is to give them their first professional experience in the sector, by offering them a one-year expatriation contract, renewable. The young Luxembourgish or residents of the Grand Duchy thus discover the activities implemented by LuxDev in the partner countries and contribute as additional resources to the project and programme teams.

In 2022, the former Memorandum of Understanding between the MFEA and LuxDev, which dated back to 2002, was renewed, with a major innovation: the possibility of extending the fixed-term employment contract offered to JTAs from two to three years.

The seven JTAs recruited in 2022 arrived in their respective countries in October, following a three-week training course in Luxembourg on development cooperation concepts, project cycle management, mental preparation for expatriation and an introduction to the departments at head office. Three JTAs flew to Senegal and are assigned to the health and social protection programme, the vocational training programme and the cross-cutting capacity-building unit respectively. Two JTAs joined the teams working on the energy transition support programme and the programme to strengthen governance and climate action in Cabo Verde. One JTA has left for Kosovo and is working with the country office team in Pristina, while the other JTA has been welcomed into the programme for the promotion of the rule of law in Laos.■

100 JTAs in 20 years

In its 20 years of existence, the programme has sent 100 JTAs into the field, including 64 women and 36 men. 65% of the JTAs have extended their contracts for a second year. Of the 100 JTAs:

- 15 were sent to Cabo Verde;
- 14 to Senegal;
- 11 to Laos;
- 10 to Kosovo;
- 9 to Burkina Faso and Nicaragua;
- 8 to Niger;
- 7 to Vietnam;
- 5 to Mali;
- 4 to Montenegro;
- 3 to Namibia;
- 2 to Myanmar; and
- 1 each to Mongolia, Serbia and Morocco.



The seven JTAs recruited in 2022 and Jos Coumans, JTA trainer ▲

SUMMARY OF FUNDS IMPLEMENTED IN 2022

IN COUNTRIES OF INTERVENTION (EUR)

	Disbursed in 2021	Disbursed in 2022
BURKINA FASO OFFICE	EUR 18,896,104	EUR 9,529,935
CABO VERDE OFFICE	EUR 14,345,419	EUR 9,604,668
MALI OFFICE	EUR 12,854,060	EUR 15,978,106
NIGER OFFICE	EUR 32,889,471	EUR 21,697,843
RWANDA OFFICE	-	EUR 8,573,768
SENEGAL OFFICE	EUR 17,517,873	EUR 12,060,908
KOSOVO OFFICE	EUR 3,055,903	EUR 6,083,906
ASIA OFFICE		
Laos	EUR 18,071,674	EUR 13,871,750
Myanmar	EUR 14,322,120	EUR 12,889,669
Vietnam	EUR 2,438,284	EUR 172,732
	EUR 1,311,270	EUR 809,349
LATIN AMERICA OFFICE		
Nicaragua	EUR 325,640	EUR 2,434,005
El Salvador	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	EUR 325,640	EUR 96,909
	-	EUR 2,337,096
DELEGATED COOPERATION IN BENIN	-	EUR 6,000,000
GLOBAL PROGRAMMES		
Regional Africa	EUR 11,769,060	EUR 28,145,207
Europe	EUR 33,454	EUR 21,277
Mongolia	EUR 446,005	EUR 177,972
Non-specified countries	EUR 74,736	EUR 1,158,129
	EUR 11,214,865	EUR 26,787,829
Total	EUR 129,725,204	EUR 133,980,096



SUMMARY OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED BY LUXDEV IN 2022

NAME OF THE PROJECT	COUNTRY	DONORS
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY		
Support for the agroecological transition and the implementation of sustainable food systems in the Mono Biosphere Reserve (Delta Mono)	Benin	This project is co-financed by the European Union and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Support programme for sustainable development in the Dosso region - Phase II	Niger	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Niger.
Implementing the national forest resources management programme (titre UK à changer au niveau du secteur Agriculture)	Burkina Faso	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Burkina Faso.
Support to agropastoral value chains - Phase II	Mali	This programme is funded in equal parts by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Switzerland.
DIGITALISATION AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES		
Information and Communication Technologies development support	Burkina Faso	This project is co-financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Burkina Faso.
African Union-European Union D4D Hub	Regional Africa	This project is co-financed by the European Union, Germany, AFD, Estonia, Enabel and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT		
Sectoral budget support for employment and employability	Cabo Verde	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Support to the National Education and Technical and Vocational Training Policy	Burkina Faso	This programme is co-financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Burkina Faso, AFD, Switzerland, Austria and Monaco.
Support to vocational education and training reform	Kosovo	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Kosovo.
Support to the operationalisation of the education and training sector programme	Niger	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Support to the Education Sector Common Fund	Niger	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Supporting the partnership between the Center for renewable energies and industrial maintenance and the Center of competence -Technical engineering of Luxembourg	Cabo Verde	The programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Center for renewable energies and industrial maintenance in Cabo Verde.
Support to the Education and Training Sector Plan	Burkina Faso	The programme is funded by Burkina Faso, Switzerland, AFD, UNICEF, Global Partnership for Education, Canada and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Support to the national vocational training and professional insertion programme in Niger - Phase II	Niger	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
European Union support to vocational education and training, professional requalification and occupation	Kosovo	This programme is funded by the European Union.
Skills for Tourism - Human resources development in the tourism and hospitality sector	Laos	This programme is funded in equal parts by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Switzerland.
Skills for tourism, agriculture and forestry	Laos	This programme is co-financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the SDC and the European Union.
Human resources development in the tourism and hospitality sector	Myanmar	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Myanmar.
Developing employment in Senegal	Senegal	This project is financed by the European Union, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Senegalese funds (remainder of the Health and social protection programme).

Employment and employability	Cabo Verde	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Technical and vocational training	Mali	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Mali.
Vocational and technical training and employability	Senegal	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Senegal and the International Labour Office.
Support programme for agricultural and rural training	Benin	This programme is co-financed by AFD and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Employment and employability sector support programme	Cabo Verde	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Cabo Verde.
Support programme for the development of employment and the employability of young people and women in the regions of Dosso, Niamey and Zinder	Niger	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Implementing the National Education and Technical and Vocational Training Policy	Burkina Faso	This programme is co-financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Burkina Faso, AFD and the Austrian Development Cooperation.
Support project for technical training and employability	Rwanda	This project is financed by AFD and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
VET Toolbox	Non-specified countries	This project is funded by the European Union.
VET Toolbox II	Non-specified countries	This project is funded by the European Union and Germany.
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE		
Support to the sustainable management of the forest resources	Burkina Faso	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Burkina Faso.
Energy transition support programme	Cabo Verde	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Strengthening climate governance and climate action	Cabo Verde	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Cabo Verde.
Support programme for the renewable energy sector	Cabo Verde	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Climate adaptation and resilience in Thua Thien Hue Province	Vietnam	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Vietnam.
Research and innovation project for productive, resilient and healthy agropastoral systems in West Africa	Burkina Faso	This project is funded by Enabel, AECID and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Project for land reclamation efforts towards pastoral usage and in conservation areas	Burkina Faso	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Burkina Faso.
Energy-efficient lighting pilot project	Vietnam	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
FOOD SECURITY		
Support for the Common Donor Fund for the national food crisis prevention and management mechanism in Niger	Non-specified countries	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Rural development and food security	Mali	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Strengthening the resilience of rural communities in the Kita Circle and their access to the market system - Phase III	Mali	This programme is co-financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Caritas Switzerland.
Global response/Food crisis	Non-specified countries	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Transformation towards sustainable food systems - Kwiha	Rwanda	This project is co-financed by the European Union and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

GOVERNANCE		
Support for public financial management	Niger	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Support to the 5th general population and housing census	Cabo Verde	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Supporting the cadastre of Burkina Faso in the municipalities of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso	Burkina Faso	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Burkina Faso.
Technical assistance in the context of European integration	Kosovo	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Decentralisation and good governance	Mali	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Mali.
Rule of law, access to justice and good governance	Laos	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Strengthening the effectiveness of official development assistance management	Laos	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Support programme for legal teaching and training and to the promotion of the rule of law concept in Laos	Laos	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Support for capacity building of the public expenditure chain actors in Agadez, Diffa, Tahoua and Zinder regions	Niger	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
HEALTH		
Support to the hospital and the Panzi Foundation	Non-specified countries	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Health sector support programme in Kosovo - Phase II	Kosovo	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Kosovo.
Sectoral budget support in the health sector	Cabo Verde	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Services de santé innovants et de qualité au Kosovo	Kosovo	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Cardiology, cardio-surgery and telemedicine	Mongolia	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Consolidating cardiovascular services and National Cardiovascular Centre	Mongolia	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Mongolia.
Luxembourg's interventions in the fight against COVID-19	Non-specified countries	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Lao-Luxembourg health sector support programme - Phase II	Laos	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Laos.
Health and nutrition programme	Laos	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Health and social protection	Senegal	The programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the United Nations Population Fund and Senegal.
INCLUSIVE AND INNOVATIVE FINANCE		
Supporting Vietnam's securities market consolidation and improving training capacities	Vietnam	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Vietnam.
Technical Assistance to the Forestry and Climate Change Fund	Latin America and the Caribbean	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Contribution to the Bloc Smart Africa Fund	Non-specified countries	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Support programme for financial inclusion development in Niger	Niger	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the NGO ADA.
Smallholder Safety Net Up-Scaling Programme	Non-specified countries	The programme is funded by Switzerland, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Lichtenstein Development Service, and additional donors are still being sought by ADA, which is in charge of fundraising.
Support to the triangular cooperation in the finance sector between Vietnam, Laos and Luxembourg	Laos	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Support for local economic development and conflict prevention in the Gao and Timbuktu Regions	Mali	This programme is funded by the European Union.
Local development and governance strengthening	Laos	This programme is funded by Switzerland.
Local development programme	Laos	This programme is co-financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Switzerland.
Local development programme for Bokeo, Bolikhamxay, Khammouane and Vientiane Province	Laos	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Regional programme for the promotion of women's entrepreneurship - Phase II	Latin America and the Caribbean	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Eastern Shan State rural development and inclusion project	Myanmar	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
WATER AND SANITATION		
Water and sanitation	Cabo Verde	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Water and sanitation	Niger	This programme is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Water and sanitation sector support programme	Cabo Verde	The project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Cabo Verde.
Support programme for the water and sanitation sector - Phase III	Niger	This programme is co-financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and DANIDA.
Support for the G5 Sahel regional emergency programme for the development of local infrastructure (PDU), "hydraulics and sanitation" component (Pillar 1) for the North Tillabéri and West Tahoua areas	Niger	This programme is funded by the European Union.
Support to the water and sanitation sector programme	Niger	This programme is funded by the Netherlands.
100% solar desalination unit, Brava	Cabo Verde	The project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Cabo Verde.
OTHERS		
Support and monitoring of bilateral cooperation projects	Salvador	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
African Internet Exchange System	Regional Africa	This project is financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund.
Support to the Fourth National Household Income and Expenditure Survey	Cabo Verde	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Cross-cutting support for the "Development - Climate - Energy" ICP	Cabo Verde	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Junior technical adviser 2021	Non-specified countries	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Junior technical adviser 2022	Non-specified countries	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Business Partnership Facility	Non-specified countries	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Regional technical assistance fund	Latin America and the Caribbean	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Identification of ICP V	Laos	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Private sector partnership instruments	Non-specified countries	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Security in West Africa	Non-specified countries	This project is funded by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.





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