



# LUXDEV

## ANNUAL REPORT 2011

SPECIAL  
FEATURE  
Water & Sanitation







# CONTENTS

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A word from the President/Director	05
Special Feature	08
Water and Sanitation	
Photo Report	32
Projects	40
Summary of funds used in partner countries	123
100 days in the Field	125
Laura Jungers	126
Lena van den Kerchove	128
Marie-Blanche Valenne	130
Yannick Baraquin	132
Finances	134









# a word from the president and the director

## Small is beautiful!

LuxDev has always considered its modest size and the quality of its management as assets in retaining and developing its operational capacities, which are built on the basis of professionalism, responsiveness, proximity and flexibility. This rigour and adaptability were rewarded in 2005 with ISO 9001 certification.

It is not enough nowadays to be good managers or reliable auditors. The international community, and in particular our partners in Luxembourg Development Cooperation's nine privileged partner countries, expect a lot more of us than that! They want us to play a substantial role in assisting the reforms needed to meet the challenges of poverty reduction and inclusive, sustained and sustainable development.

## Small has to be effective!

Results in the field of development aid cannot be measured in terms of immediate products such as, for example, the number of schools built or clinics equipped. From now on, our effectiveness must be measured in terms of our capacity to intervene in complex situations, our ability to strengthen the competent institutions and give them the means to successfully carry out the changes which enable them to achieve their objectives. As empha-

sised in the Tunis Consensus (2010) for an African vision of development, the challenge consists of "building capable states, since. [...] Africa needs effective states capable of delivering development results [...] and stronger public administrations. The commitment made by development agencies in Paris and Accra to using and strengthening country systems for aid delivery is important to achieving that goal, and we call on development agencies to accelerate progress on this unfinished agenda. They should use country systems as the default position. However, capacity-building needs to extend well beyond the fiduciary protection of aid flows."

## Small and global!

LuxDev must remain a reliable operational actor in the global context which in 2011 produced the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. However, LuxDev, in safeguarding its identity, values and assets, cannot play this role in isolation. After presiding over the Train4Dev network ([www.train4dev.net](http://www.train4dev.net)) in 2010-2011, our Agency was asked by the Practitioners' Network for European Development Cooperation ([www.dev-practitioners.eu](http://www.dev-practitioners.eu)) to take the presidency of the network again in 2011-2012. These networks not only strengthen our operational capacity by linking sector-based partnerships in the various countries but also give us an ideal frame-



work for joint learning and forward planning. During its presidency of the Practitioners' Network, LuxDev carried out a research project entitled "Translating Busan and the EU Agenda into practice: emerging trends and operational challenges", the results of which are very useful for LuxDev, since in 2012 we will be redefining our "Vision 2020" strategic framework against a background of profound changes in development cooperation.


### Responsibilities

As emphasised by our peers of the OECD Development Assistance Committee during their recent peer review mission in Luxembourg, it is essential that we are able to anticipate the future requirements of development cooperation. Alongside the Millenium Development Goals, the focus from now on will also be on sustainable growth and global assets such as climate change, security, control of pandemics, universal access to water and energy. Our special feature on water and sanitation gives examples of our interventions in this sector. It highlights the progression of our work and the sustainable results we achieve when we are able to analyse the sector-based challenges and strengthen key institutions. In this sector, as in the others, LuxDev is effective if it is capable of setting clear goals, linking strategic partnerships and adopting a mix of adequate approaches.

So we fear not - the world certainly is full of uncertainties but there are just as many opportunities to put our expertise to work!



**Gaston SCHWARTZ**  
Managing Director



**Jeannot WARINGO**  
Chairman of the  
Board of Directors









# Water & Sanitation

## Water for all at any price?

The average American household consumes nearly 480 m<sup>3</sup> of water annually. Residents of Washington DC pay around 290 EUR (0.60 EUR per m<sup>3</sup>) for this amount of water. To buy the same amount of water in a slum in Guatemala City it would cost you over 1,400 EUR.

The situation in Lima (Peru) is typical: a poor family pays 3 USD per m<sup>3</sup> to a water-seller, i.e. over 20 times more than the price of water supplied to a middle-class family through its mains water connection. The poor family consumes six times less water than the middle-class family but its monthly water bill is three times higher than that of a family connected to the mains.

In Abidjan (Ivory Coast), poor people pay five times as much as people connected to the mains; in Cali (Colombia) and Tunis (Tunisia), they pay 10 times as much; in Nairobi and Lagos, 11 times as much; in Lima, 17 times as much; in Guayaquil (Ecuador), 20 times as much; in Dhaka (Bangladesh), 25 times as much and in Cairo, 40 times as much<sup>1</sup>.

On 28 July 2010, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution in which it recognised the "right to safe and clean water and sanitation as a fundamental right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights". This resolution called upon states and international organisations to "provide financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer, through international assistance and cooperation, in particular to developing countries". The aim is to «scale up efforts to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable clean water and sanitation for all<sup>2</sup>.

For the first time, the right to safe clean water is explicitly mentioned in an international text. The right to water thus becomes one of the fundamental human rights on the same footing as the right to life, the right to health, the right to good quality food and to adequate accommodation. Those who regard access to water as a financial and social right (i.e. subject to market forces) or for whom access

to water is simply a basic need have suffered a setback. This is an important step towards the recognition of water as a common resource.

However, is this step forward at the international level being translated into effective progress on the ground? Do the poorest populations really have access to safe and clean water and sanitation and, if so, under what conditions?

**Water, a common resource that is not accessible to everyone**

Access to safe clean water and sanitation is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (target 7C). Between 1990 and 2010 significant progress was recorded: two billion people have gained access to improved clean water sources<sup>3</sup>. The 2012 UNICEF and World Health Organization (WHO) update on the progress towards achieving the MDG on clean water and sanitation indicates that the target for clean water, to gain 89% coverage globally, was achieved in 2010, five years ahead of

<sup>1</sup> Source: [www.waternunc.com/fr/banqmd01.htm](http://www.waternunc.com/fr/banqmd01.htm)

<sup>2</sup> UN News Centre, "General Assembly declares access to clean water and sanitation is a human right", New York, 28 July 2010

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF and World Health Organization, Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: 2012 Update, New York, 2012



schedule. However, this success conceals major disparities, since 780 million people still have no access to safe clean water.

### Geographical divergences

Although several geographical regions, such as Latin America and the Caribbean, North Africa, Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, Western Asia and Southeast Asia have already achieved or exceeded the global target of 89%

coverage for clean water, this target seems to be out of reach for other regions. In fact, Oceania and sub-Saharan Africa have the lowest coverage rates for clean water: scarcely 54% and 61% of their population have access to an improved source and large parts of their population still have to use surface water such as watercourses, lakes or backwaters as their water supply (13% in sub-Saharan Africa and 31% in Oceania).

**Table 1:** Proportion of the population with access to safe clean water in 2010 (as a percentage)<sup>4</sup>

Geographical area	Access to an improved clean water source	No access	MDG 2015*
Latin America and the Caribbean	94	6	7
North Africa	92	8	7
Eastern Asia	91	9	15
Southern Asia	90	10	12
Western Asia	89	11	7
Southeast Asia	88	12	14
Caucasus and Central Asia	87	13	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	61	39	25
Oceania	54	46	24
Average in developing regions	86	14	14
Developed regions	99	1	1
World	89	11	11

\* MDG 2015: the percentage without access to safe clean water should be lower than the figure in this column.

## Millenium Development Goal n° 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

**Target 7C:** Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe clean water and basic sanitation.

### Definitions:

- Improved sources of water supply consist of: piped connections to a dwelling, plot or yard, standpipes and public taps, tubewells, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rain-water collection tanks;
- Improved sanitation installations consist of: flushes or pour-flushes connected to the piped sewer system, to a septic tank or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab and composting toilets<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Definitions taken from: World Health Organization, UNICEF, "Meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation target - the urban and rural challenge of the decade", 2007



We should point out that the MDG is formulated in such a way that it can be viewed from a global, regional or national perspective: the results are not necessarily identical, depending on the point of view taken. Thus, some regions such as North Africa and Western Asia have achieved or exceeded the global target of 89% coverage for clean water. However, they have not yet met the specific target assigned to them: to reduce by half the percentage of persons without access to safe clean water.

#### Urban/rural and rich/poor disparities

In every region in development, it is above all rural populations who have difficulties in accessing clean water. Poverty further accentuates this trend. In sub-Saharan Africa, among the 20% of the poorest urban population, 65% have access to clean water, while this percentage dips to only 35% in rural areas. This disparity also applies right up to the richest quintile, where 94% of this population group have access to improved water in urban areas, but only 68% in rural areas<sup>6</sup>.

#### Gender disparities

UNICEF and WHO have analysed the data from 25 sub-Saharan African countries and emphasise that, in 71% of households without running water, women and girls do the job of fetching water. On average, it takes half an hour per return journey to fetch water and each household needs at least one return journey per day.

"Nowadays, the household tasks connected with water supply, use and management are still the responsibility of women and girls, who are also responsible for maintaining sanitation facilities and for education in hygiene. Although their role as users is widely

recognised, they are still insufficiently associated with the decision-making process and the facilities-management process. The 6th World Water Forum is one more opportunity to address this issue, but also to create concrete solutions to enhance women's involvement in local water management bodies and, more generally, in the projects being carried out in the South to improve access to water and sanitation"<sup>7</sup>.

#### Unsatisfactory situation for access to sanitation

Discussing clean water implies a concurrent interest in the sanitation situation. The world is not even close to meeting the target for 2015, i.e. that 75% of the world population should have access to improved sanitation. In 2010, the coverage rate was 63% globally and only 56% for developing regions. In absolute terms, 2.5 billion people do not have access to improved sanitation infrastructure and 1.1 billion defecate in the open air, with all the major health risks this involves.

#### See table 2

As with clean water, it is above all the poorest populations that do not have access to sanitation and the urban/rural disparities are even greater in this sector: globally, 79% of the urban population has access to improved sanitation as against only 47% of the rural population. 72% of the people without access to improved sanitation are in rural areas. This amounts to a total of 1.8 billion people in absolute terms, whereas the urban population only accounts for 28%.

#### Global issues, local realities

The clean water and sanitation sector is complex. It is at the junction of major political, strategic, economic,

technical and ideological concerns, and its importance will grow as water becomes scarce and demand increases.

Access, distribution, use, management and pricing of water are the subject of intense debate, the implications of which you feel whether you live in the global North, you are a peasant in the Sahel or a slum resident in Asia or Latin America.

Around 20,000 people from 140 countries participated in the 6th World Water Forum, which took place from 12 to 17 March 2012. The event brings together government representatives, elected politicians and representatives from the private sector and NGOs and provides an opportunity every three years to take stock, exchange views on and debate the local, regional and global issues regarding water and sanitation. These issues are numerous, complex and interconnected.

<sup>6</sup> Source: United Nations, "Millennium Development Goals Report 2011", New York, 2011

<sup>7</sup> *Programme Solidarité Eau, Newsletter 1, 12 March 2012*



**Table 2:** Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation infrastructure in 2010 (as a percentage)<sup>8</sup>

Geographical area	Access to improved sanitation	No access	MDG 2015*
Caucasus and Central Asia	96	4	4
North Africa	90	10	14
Western Asia	85	15	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	80	20	15
Southeast Asia	69	31	27
Eastern Asia	66	34	28
Oceania	56	44	22
Southern Asia	41	59	37
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	70	36
Average in developing regions	53	47	29
Developed regions	95	5	2
World	63	37	25

\* MDG 2015: the percentage without access to sanitation should be lower than the figure in this column.

### Access to clean water and sanitation

The MDGs give an indication of progress made with regard to access to improved clean water sources. This progress is genuine and should be celebrated; however, we should not lose sight of the fact that, in absolute terms, around 780 million people were still without access to clean water in 2010, especially in rural areas and in sub-Saharan Africa. Although the MDGs provide figures on the number of people with access to clean water, they tell us neither about the quality of that access nor the price of the water.

According to Aquafed, the International Federation of Private Water Operators, "between 3 and 4 billion people do not have sustainable access to water and every day use water of a dubious quality." Aquafed adds that a billion people only have water for

several hours a day, and even then sometimes for several days a week only. In this case, does this really constitute access to safe clean water?

### The global distribution of clean water

The distribution of fresh water on the planet is very unequal. Only 2.5% of the water on the planet is fresh water, which represents about 35 million km<sup>3</sup>, and the great majority of this water is inaccessible, since it is in solid form, in the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets. It is estimated that the fresh water available for human consumption is between 9,000 and 14,000 km<sup>3</sup> and that current annual consumption amounts to around 3,600 km<sup>3</sup>. Some regions of the planet, like the Sahelian region and the Middle East, are already in desperate, critical situations in terms of water availability.

When water becomes scarce it can be used as a weapon. This is the

case in Transjordan, where the water resources are controlled by Israel. Some villages around Hebron only have running water for 70 hours in every 10 days. The rest of the time, the residents have to resort to water tankers - they are not permitted to dig wells. A report by the French National Assembly published in February 2012 even goes so far as to talk about "water apartheid".

Of course, this example has a specific political context, but the "right to water" is a potential source of conflict. For example, the countries bordering the upper reaches of the Nile have restricted abstraction rights, in order not to deprive Egypt of the precious liquid, although they themselves are suffering from a water shortage, especially in Ethiopia and Sudan. In Asia, the sharing of water from the Himalayas involving Pakistan, India and China, but also Nepal and Bangladesh, is also becoming a growing source of friction.

### Climate change impacts

Global warming has already started to produce its impacts on the water cycle and these impacts will only increase and intensify in the future. Climatic warming and the resultant evaporation increase the volume of water in the atmosphere. Scientific data indicate that for every 1°C rise in temperature, evaporation increases by 3%. This surplus evaporation creates more intense precipitation events, more hurricanes and extreme weather events and longer periods of drought in other parts of the world. Floods are more numerous and ice melts, which then reduces the quantities of ice melt water for subsequent decades and eventually threatens the clean water supply in mountainous regions.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF and World Health Organization, op.cit.

<sup>9</sup> See: *Défis Sud* no 102, August/September 2011, Dossier: "Cette eau qui nous alimente", Brussels, 2011



## Competition for various uses of water

Contrary to received wisdom, human consumption is not the main use of fresh water. In fact, agriculture consumes 70% of global water, next is industrial use (22%), while domestic use only represents 8% of total consumption. In low- and middle-income countries, agriculture's share even reaches 82%, while in high-income countries, industrial use is the main consumer with 59%, ahead of agriculture (30%)<sup>10</sup>. Some of the water consumed is returned in the form of effluent or agricultural, industrial or domestic waste water, sometimes with high levels of pollution and inadequate or non-existent treatment.

This then raises the issue of how priorities are set and which economic interests determine how water is to be used and priced.

Several concepts have been developed in order to calculate water usage:

- **Virtual water** is the volume of water required to produce a good or service. For example, it takes 3,000 litres of water to produce 1 kg of cereals and up to 15,000 litres to produce 1 kg of meat;
- **The water footprint**, based on the carbon footprint concept, is the total volume of water required to produce the goods and services consumed by a population. It takes account not only of consumption and the physical exchange of water but also imports and exports of virtual water required for all the products consumed by a population.

This kind of concept encourages us to wonder whether our methods of production and consumption are sustainable and whether they can be extended to the entire planet. Furthermore,

these questions can be linked to questions being posed in the energy sector and those raised by the issue of global warming.

## Water: economic or social asset?

The Managing Director of Suez Environnement, one of the main operators of clean water networks in Europe, has just published a book in which he emphasises the need to construct a new way of operating which will manage scarcity better. He argues that water is becoming increasingly polluted and difficult to access; he is convinced that resolving conflicts over use will become increasingly complicated and predicts that the global issue of water will become increasingly important. He recommends giving an economic value to water, which would allow market forces to intervene and encourage the efficient use of the resource. Private enterprises, which he assumes are efficient, would then be the only organisations capable of managing a natural resource that had become so scarce.

However, even if one shares the diagnosis, one may harbour doubts over the proposal to allow the market to be the sole arbiter when it comes to resolving conflicts over water use.

## The Water Footprint

The Chinese water footprint is about 700 m<sup>3</sup> per year per inhabitant. Only 7% of the Chinese water footprint falls outside China.

Japan's water footprint is 1,150 m<sup>3</sup> per year per inhabitant, with about 65% of it falling outside Japan.

The United States has a water footprint of 2,500 m<sup>3</sup> per year per inhabitant, of which 20% falls outside U.S. territory.

The French water footprint is 1,875 m<sup>3</sup> per year per inhabitant; almost 40% of this falls outside France.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Source: [www.unesco.org/water](http://www.unesco.org/water)

<sup>11</sup> Source: [www.empreinte-de-l-eau.org](http://www.empreinte-de-l-eau.org)



That vision is in opposition to the vision of water as a common resource, as recognised in the United Nations declaration of 28 July 2010. It seems obvious that private enterprises will prioritise the most profitable investments and will tend to neglect projects which a) supply water in areas that are difficult to access or b) aim to supply water to populations with meagre economic resources. This type of approach would aggravate the disparities between water uses, between rich and poor people and between urban and rural areas.

The notion of a common resource requires the strong intervention of the public authorities, since they are best-placed to promote the common good. What is needed is to set priorities, define long-term policy and design a comprehensive, sustainable water management strategy, while also encouraging universal access to water at prices that do not exclude the poorest populations.

#### Luxembourg Development Cooperation acting to support national policies

The Luxembourg Development Cooperation strategy in terms of water and sanitation sits within the international framework set out by the multilateral organisations and bilateral donors.

Luxembourg Development Cooperation recognises water as a "common, universal and vital resource that should be conserved by measures protecting natural resources and the environment and through promoting the sustainable use and management of water resources".<sup>12</sup>

In parallel, "the priorities of Luxembourg Development Cooperation [...]

are based around the four principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), a process that emphasises the importance of water and promotes coordinated management of water, land and associated resources with a view to maximising the resulting economic and social well-being in a fair way without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems:

- Water - a fragile, non-renewable resource - is indispensable for life, development and the environment;
- The management and enhancement of water resources must link users, planners and decision-makers at all levels;
- Women play an essential role in supplying, managing and protecting water;
- Water, due to its use for multiple purposes, has an economic value and should be recognised as an economic resource, once each individual's basic minimum access to it has been guaranteed".<sup>13</sup>

The implementation of these general guidelines in the field occurs via Indicative Cooperation Programmes (ICP) signed with the partner countries, and the water and sanitation sector is an important component of the ICPs signed with Cape Verde, Mali, Namibia<sup>14</sup>, Niger, Senegal, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

In Mali initiatives in the water supply sector are part of a more general intervention in the health sector. In Niger, they are part of the rural development strategy programmes but are also developed through the 10-Year Education Development Plan (PDDE). In both these countries and in Senegal, Luxembourg Development Cooperation supports village water provision through funding multi-vil-

lage water supply networks, by supporting the formation of water user group and the establishment of management and maintenance systems, and by promoting individual and collective sanitation. These initiatives also monitor the quality of the public water service by supporting the public bodies responsible for the sector and elected representatives. Various studies and accompanying actions with local authorities aim to conserve the resource through promoting IWRM, in order to meet human needs while protecting the environment. It should also be noted that in Senegal, the new ICP specifies that Luxembourg delegate cooperation in the water and sanitation sector to Belgium - this is in application of the commitment by European Union countries to establish the division of labour where relevant.

In Cape Verde, Luxembourg Development Cooperation is investing in piped water and sanitation networks in rural and urban areas and building operators' institutional and technical capacities (in Cape Verde, the operators are independent companies, while in Namibia they are local authorities). Luxembourg Development Cooperation is also addressing the issue of water pricing and supporting the operators to establish pricing structures that ensure the sustainability of the installations and affordable prices for users. In its new programme Luxembourg Development Cooperation also supports the reform of the water and sanitation sector currently in progress in Cape Verde through integrating clean water, sanitation and resource management under a single umbrella.

In Central America the programmes combine investments in infrastructure projects to extend and improve clean water networks in urban areas with support for national operators

<sup>12</sup> Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Development Cooperation Department, "Strategies and Directions: Water and Sanitation", Luxembourg, 2009

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Since end of 2011, Namibia is no longer one of the Luxembourg Development Cooperation's privileged partner countries.



to improve their technical, administrative, commercial and financial management capacity. Furthermore, initiatives in the clean water sector are systematically complemented by interventions in the sanitation sector in order to ensure that progress made in supplying clean water is not cancelled out by a resurgence in waterborne diseases.

**Luxembourg Development Cooperation's partner countries: far from having their needs met**

In terms of water supply, six of the nine Luxembourg Development Cooperation partner countries have already achieved the national objective under the Millennium Development Goal and three will achieve this target by 2015, but only Vietnam (95% access rate) has achieved the overall target of providing 89% of its population with access to an improved water source.

For Cape Verde and Laos, the baseline in 1990 is unknown, but the results seem to show that the MDG has been achieved for Cape Verde, whereas Laos has a long way to go.

Only Niger is in a situation of failing to achieve the set objective. We should point out that some countries have made very good progress: in 20 years,

Vietnam has reduced the segment of its population without access to clean water by 37%. Burkina Faso has made a reduction of 35% and Namibia one of 29%.

In the nine partner countries, we can conclude that access to clean water is higher in urban areas than rural ones, with the largest disparities observed in Niger and Senegal (61% and 37% difference), while Cape Verde and Vietnam have lower disparities (5% and 6% respectively).

The situation is much less satisfactory with regard to sanitation. Only one partner country, Vietnam, has achieved its national target and, together with El Salvador, these are the only two countries to have achieved an overall target of 75% of the population having access to improved sanitation.

El Salvador and, to a lesser extent, Cape Verde and Laos, are on the way to achieving their national targets by 2015.

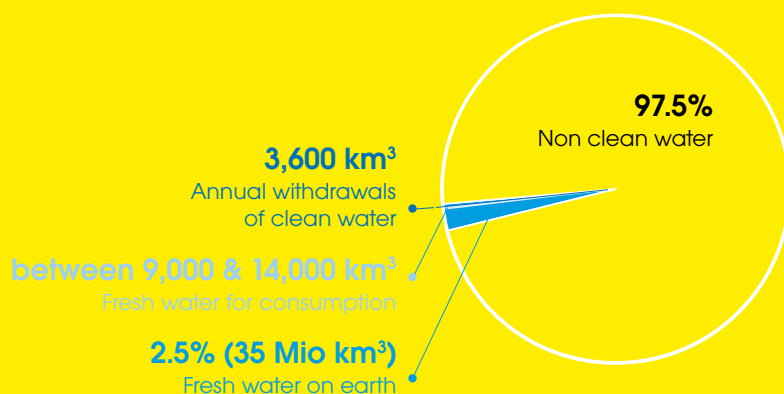
At present, the target remains out of the other six countries' reach. Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Namibia have national rates of access lower than 50%. These rates are as low as 4% in rural areas in Niger and 6% in Burkina Faso. This situation could bear serious

health and environmental risks for the populations of the countries concerned.

The following table shows the situation with regard to access to water and sanitation in the nine Luxembourg Development Cooperation partner countries in 2010. The first three columns give the rates of access to clean water nationally, in urban areas and rural areas. The two following columns give the MDG for each country, with the situation in 2010 and the target to be achieved by 2015. It should be noted that clause 7C of the MDG in question is formulated in terms of a reduction by half by 2015 of the people without access to clean water and sanitation compared to the baseline situation in 1990. The target has been achieved if the 2010 figure is lower than the target set for 2015.

## Clean water on Earth

- Only 2.5% of Earth's water is fresh water (35 million km<sup>3</sup>) and most of this water is inaccessible;
- It is estimated that freshwater available for human consumption is between 9,000 and 14,000 km<sup>3</sup> and annual withdrawals are currently about 3600 km<sup>3</sup>.





**Table 3:** Percentage of the population with access to improved clean water sources and improved sanitation in the Luxembourg Development Cooperation partner countries

	Access to Clean Water			MDG		Sanitation			MDG	
	N	U	R	2010	2015	N	U	R	2010	2015
<b>Africa</b>										
Burkina Faso	79	95	73	21	28	17	50	6	83	46
Cape Verde	88	90	85	12	NC	61	73	43	39	NC
Mali	64	87	51	36	36	22	35	14	78	42
Namibia	93	99	90	7	18	32	57	17	68	38
Niger	49	100	39	51	32	9	34	4	81	47
Senegal	72	93	56	28	19	52	70	39	48	31
<b>Latin America</b>										
El Salvador	88	94	76	12	13	87	89	83	13	12
Nicaragua	85	98	68	15	13	52	63	37	48	28
<b>Asia</b>										
Laos	67	77	62	33	NC	63	89	50	37	NC
Vietnam	95	99	93	5	21	76	94	68	24	31

N: national figure

U: in urban areas

R: in rural areas

#### Projects supported by LuxDev: eight key aspects of the intervention system

LuxDev supports clean water and sanitation projects in most of its partner countries, whether in the form of specific projects or as units of wider rural or regional development projects. The examples given reflect the key aspects of the intervention system of Luxembourg's bilateral projects:

- Support for national policy: all the projects fall under the partner country's sectoral policy and support its implementation. In most cases, the projects work on behalf of or within a public or semi-public body responsible for the supply of clean water;
- Capacity-building: the projects supported by LuxDev place a heavy emphasis on building the partner's technical, operational, administrative and management capacities. In that respect, the technical assistance supplied by the Agency is of the utmost importance;
- Direct investments: all the projects involve major investments in works and equipment associated with the creation or improvement of clean water networks; the intervention zones are mainly in rural areas which are not necessarily the most profitable in terms of returns on investment, but where the notion of providing a public service is essential;
- Training: in addition to building the partner's capacities, the projects all have a training component, whether for the operator's technical staff or to raise beneficiaries' awareness of hygiene, the price of water or sanitation;
- Effectiveness, efficiency and pricing: the projects take into account the financial dimension of the networks by trying to optimise their operation and improve the technical, administrative and commercial management of the systems. Maintaining the price of water at levels that enable access for all users, whatever their level of resources, is a crucial factor;
- Support for decentralisation: the interventions occur in rural or semi-urban zones and by its very nature the support given to local or decentralised operators consti-



tutes support for the process of decentralisation that strengthens decision-making centres and local or regional management centres that are closer to users' needs;

- User participation: users actively participate in the projects, especially through water user group created to manage boreholes in rural areas or through awareness-raising actions;
- Sanitation: sanitation systematically accompanies water supply projects, since both subjects are intimately linked; improving water quality is only sustainable if accompanied by measures aimed at reducing the risk of water-borne diseases and illnesses caused by water contamination.





# Nicaragua El Salvador

Direct investments and building the public operator's capacities at the regional level.



Jean-Louis Augeras

Chief Technical Advisor to the "Water and Sanitation in Nueva Segovia, Madriz & Estelí" project

The aim of the "Water and Sanitation in Nueva Segovia, Madriz & Estelí" project in Nicaragua, which ended in December 2011, was to improve the beneficiary population's living and health conditions. The intervention zone was the urban centres of 20 localities in the districts of Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Estelí in north-eastern central Nicaragua. The beneficiary population of the project was all the inhabitants of these urban centres, estimated at the end of 2011 as 234,535 people distributed across 13 small urban centres (under 5,000 inhabitants), five intermediate urban centres (5,000 to 40,000 inhabitants) and two large urban centres (over 40,000 inhabitants).

Almost all the project's activities, apart from the aspects involving education on water efficiency and the protection of the environment and individual sanitation facilities, focused on improving the Nicaraguan public enterprise ENACAL's human resources, equipment and infrastructure to enable it to provide a high-quality service that meets its users' needs.

## Capacity-building

Building ENACAL's management capacities was carried out through updating and georeferencing the land

register and the technical and commercial inventory in the area covered by the project, through training young engineers with high potential by providing them with direct tutoring from the project's technical assistance team as well as practical and theoretical training, and by training core staff (operators, plumbers, heads of local branches) in how to operate and maintain clean water systems. Capacity-building was also achieved through the gradual refinement and national adoption by ENACAL of a system of management indicators enabling data on all the enterprise's operational units and their development over time to be input and consulted online. Their consolidation at the departmental or national level has acted as a catalyst for all the efforts focused on improving ENACAL's operational performance.

The project also funded intervention resources, re-engineered the clean water production and distribution systems and constructed the corresponding infrastructure in line with project guidelines for the future development of these systems up to 2030.

The impact of the project is assessed in terms of "effective" coverage, rather than quantitatively, as part of



a process to continually improve services both in terms of the efficiency of the infrastructures and the training of operational staff.

### Delegated management

The project has not modified the existing management arrangement, which involves the delegation to ENACAL by local authorities of their responsibility for water and sanitation.

Water and sanitation prices have not been set as part of the project. Existing national prices were used. There is a difference between the capital, Managua, and the provincial areas, and a system of increased prices for each additional segment of monthly usage. The average price still remains modest (4.85 NIO/m<sup>3</sup>, i.e. about 0.2 USD/m<sup>3</sup>), which is not sufficient to cover ENACAL's operating costs. Therefore, the service is subsidised through the national budget. A price that is linked to the actual operating costs of each system would be desirable, but this is not on the agenda. Any price-related initiative would require intervention at the institutional and political level, beyond the project's remit and involving counterparts other than the operating company ENACAL.

This topic deserves some profound consideration: it is impossible to attempt to improve the operational performance of a water company without taking into consideration aspects related to its financial resources and, therefore, pricing, and its economic and social consequences on the population. In the case of ENACAL and Nicaragua, improving the company's financial solidity in the difficult context of a poverty reduction policy requires detailed pricing research and the application of a pricing regime that can be adapted in line with a) the technical and financial requirements of each system and b)

the socioeconomic profile of the target population. These aspects would have required a more complete approach by Luxembourg Development Cooperation intervention in the water and sanitation sector in Nicaragua.

### Environmental management and the conservation of water resources

The issue of the environment, even though it was not included in the explicit formulation of the project's specific objective, must be taken into account when clean water production and waste water treatment are being focused on, since they involve a direct interaction with the natural environment, in terms of abstraction or return of water resources.

In general, the issue of water resources conservation has been the subject of important work carried out by the project and ENACAL's team of local assistants to raise users' awareness of water efficiency. This work included installing pilot individual water meters and devices to monitor the end use of clean water consumption in areas where the rate of metering was low or non-existent; this produced concrete examples of the impact on consumption of the main water-saving measures applicable to domestic consumption. Subsequently, this awareness-raising was enhanced through the production of four videos a) educating the beneficiary population on simple measures to save clean water and b) drawing attention to the disastrous consequences of wasting water and the consequent damage (pollution and deforestation) to the equilibrium in nature that renews the resource.





# Senegal

## Building technical and management capacities



**Taïrou Ndiaye**

National Director of the "Water and Sanitation Project for the Rural Populations of Thiès and Louga"

The "Water and Sanitation Project for the Rural Populations of Thiès and Louga" involves the creation of 14 multi-village piped water networks, providing 27 rural multi-village sites with individual and public sanitation systems and strengthening the intervention framework at the national level, as part of the Senegal government's Millennium Water and Sanitation Programme (PEPAM).

The added value of the programme consists of building the capacities of technical services, local authorities, the reference communities and the private sector; building the management capacities of borehole user associations and supporting the establishment of PEPAM's operational system for monitoring and evaluation.

### Beneficiaries

Thanks to the programme, 94,000 people in 206 villages now have access to clean water and 68,000 inhabitants of 342 villages have access to sanitation. The members of 27 borehole user associations have been trained and organised under the new national policy to transfer maintenance and develop public-private partnerships to manage the clean water systems.

The socioeconomic studies carried out indicate that most beneficiaries make a living from agriculture.

Average annual incomes are around 765,000 XOF, i.e. under 200 EUR. This income does not cover current expenditure and are often complemented by contributions from migrants.

In general, 80% of the water produced is used for human consumption and 20% for livestock.

### Pricing

The training, education and information that the social engineering office has provided to assist the beneficiary populations and the decentralised water services in Thiès and Louga has led to an understanding by all users of their respective roles and the challenges involved in setting water prices.

The prices are 350 XOF (0.53 EUR) per m<sup>3</sup> for sales to private connections and 400 XOF (0.6 EUR) per m<sup>3</sup> for sales at standpipes, which includes a 50 XOF payment to the standpipe operator. This price level has the virtue of fixing the economic variable, which is key for the sustainability of the installations.

With regard to sanitation, the populations participate financially or in kind to create the various installations. The prices range from 4,500 XOF for a wash-house or sump to 8,500 XOF for a ventilated latrine or 12,000 XOF for a manual flush toilet.



From the institutional viewpoint, the governmental objective to involve the private sector more heavily in the management of the installations is taking some time to take shape. The transfer of the maintenance of rural motorised boreholes has been abandoned in favour of a plan based on involving independent mechanics.





# Cape Verde

## Improvement of Aguabrava's operations and strengthening the sector.



**Arnaud Nouviale**

Chief Technical Adviser to the "Water and Sanitation on Fogo and Brava" project

The "Water and Sanitation on Fogo and Brava" project supports the water company Aguabrava, which is responsible for producing and distributing water on the islands of Fogo and Brava. The project takes the form of a collection of activities that aims to strengthen the company's operations.

The capacity-building aspect consists of carrying out an analysis of the company's operations, training and restructuring human resources and supplying equipment, plus international technical assistance to establish rigorous and professional management of the commercial and financial aspects.

The investments in infrastructure aim to optimise the water production and distribution infrastructure by reducing water losses, improving service quality and providing better technical control of the installations.

### Beneficiaries

Aguabrava has 8,500 customers, of which around 80% are connected to the mains, with the others being supplied via public distribution points. About 60% of the population lives in small towns or villages. The average size of families is 5.5 members, giving a total beneficiary population of around 46,750 people.

### Access to clean water

This is an essential objective of the project, even though on the islands

of Fogo and Brava whole the population already has access to a clean water source. The difference is in the service level, for example, between a public standpipe and a domestic mains water connection. Aguabrava hopes to be able to connect 90% of the population of the two islands to the mains water supply by 2015. The project is assisting Aguabrava to do this. A domestic mains connection is an improved level of service that the majority of the population wants, which rids people of the need to fetch and carry water and is also economically advantageous for the company operating the service. The project is ensuring that this change occurs gradually in order that the company can monitor it commercially, technically and economically. Very major investments are necessary to extend the reach of the clean water network and the company must be able to absorb and pay back these investments. Likewise, domestic invoicing is a specific task that must be mastered, otherwise it risks endangering the company's financial balance.

### Water consumption

About 40% of the water distributed is for agricultural use, with the rest used for domestic consumption. Since the price of irrigation water is set nationally at advantageous rates, this 40% of the total distributed only represents 15% of revenues.



For domestic usage, the local population have always been used to water scarcity (very low rainfall, difficult to access underground resources). In spite of the arrival of a domestic supply, the average household consumption remains low at 3 m<sup>3</sup> monthly, which amounts to an average bill of 9 EUR per family. In fact, as soon as the weather allows it, families harvest rainwater in tanks and containers.

### Management arrangements

Aguabrava is a public enterprise. The local authorities have delegated to Aguabrava their official public mission to distribute clean water. On the project's recommendation and in order to have greater autonomy in its operations, Aguabrava recently became a public limited company.

### Pricing

Water pricing is a key factor for any water distribution company. The project has developed price modelling software in order to help Aguabrava to bill for the water distributed in the fairest way. Based on technical (infrastructure), economic (changes in the cost of energy and equipment), sociological (type and level of household income) and commercial indicators (water consumption, invoicing), the software calculates a "fair" price that balances the company accounts while still remaining within the customer population's capacity to pay.

The first price reform was proposed for Fogo and Brava in 2011. Following improvements in the company's commercial and technical indicators, a proposal to increase the prices was issued at the end of 2011 to the sector's regulatory body (ANAG); it is still pending approval. The purpose of this price rise was to compensate the financial losses involved in the sale of water for irrigation and the large increase in energy prices in recent

years. Preferential rates will continue to be available in order to avoid increasing the financial burden on the most disadvantaged households.

Pricing water is also an effective way of conserving it. In situations like Cape Verde's, where there is water scarcity, it is vital that water is not wasted. Therefore, gradual increases in price are applied in line with consumption: the more water you use, the more expensive it is.

### Environment

The environment is an important issue, especially for the sustainable use of water. Since water is limited, the aim must remain to use it as efficiently as possible (reduction of losses).

In the new sectoral project beginning in 2012, part of which is a follow-up to this project, the energy aspect is addressed. In order to address economic and environmental concerns (the water price; CO<sub>2</sub> emissions), a major investment in renewable energy is planned.

### National strategy

LuxDev has been active in the water sector in Cape Verde for almost 10 years. In the course of its projects, LuxDev has always pushed central government to identify the sector's inconsistencies and faults. In practice, the projects have always, through providing concrete examples, led the way in the improvement of services.

### Integrated management of water resources

The objectives of this project, beginning in 2012, are: to improve access to clean water on Brava, Fogo and Santiago; to provide support to municipalities on the three islands to significantly improve access to appropriate sanitation; and to support the reform of the sector and capacity-

building. The project is supporting the major reform of the water and sanitation sector that the Cape Verde government is implementing. Under this reform, a national water and sanitation agency (ANAS) will be created which will be responsible for steering the entire sector.





# Laos

## Involvement of beneficiaries at all stages of clean water projects.



**Peter Kurt Hansen**

Chief Technical Adviser of the "Bolikhamxay Livelihood Improvement and Governance" project

Since 1999, Luxembourg Development Cooperation has supported rural development in the Bolikhamxay province in central Laos. The current project, which started in 2010, is operating in 60 of the poorest villages in the province. Its main focus is the 25,000 people living on under 0.5 EUR per day, i.e. people in extreme poverty. Most of these people live in small communities, in total 60 to 120 families, scattered across a mountainous area. They subsist by cultivating rice at high altitude on steep slopes, growing a few cash crops and rearing a small number of livestock.

Their water supply has traditionally come from nearby rivers or shallow wells, which means that the water is rarely clean and is often insufficient in the dry season.

One of the priorities of the project is to improve access to clean and reliable water sources and about 10% of the total budget is allocated to this activity. This is also an effective way of improving health through preventing the consumption of contaminated water, improving general hygiene and installing latrines. Furthermore, these gains are equitable, since they benefit the entire community, especially women and girls, who are responsible for collecting and processing water. The project's average investment in water and sanitation systems is 30 EUR per beneficiary.

The project operates in mountainous areas - water is diverted from small streams in the forest and transported by gravity over distances of 2 to 4 km to a reservoir above the village; from there it is distributed via the village network. In general, the standpipes supply 10 to 12 households and villagers can install mains connections at their own cost.

It is important that the communities are well prepared for the maintenance of the clean water systems. In order for this to happen, the villagers are involved in the project from the planning stage onwards. In general, they identify the best points to collect water, since they know where the water is clean and the flow is constant throughout the year. This also involves their agreeing to protect the forest upstream of the collection point and prevent animals from approaching it.

Involving them in the construction of the clean water system ensures that they have the expertise required to maintain and repair it. However, there are aspects that can be improved, especially with regard to pricing, the disposal of waste water and creating domestic mains connections properly. In the dry season, it is often necessary to use the water efficiently, avoiding leaks and taps left running. The project also encourages the communities to levy a small monthly charge for



the maintenance of the clean water networks. Although this charge only covers the cost of basic maintenance, nevertheless it promotes the idea that water is not a free public service. The project is attempting to establish a system to pay for maintenance - this should also apply to villages that have not benefited from the project. These post-installation measures require good communal management and the support of the local authorities. This is why the project is continuing to monitor the networks and support the communities and district authorities after the construction phase.





# Vietnam

## Interventions in urban and rural areas in the province of Nghe An.



**Hans Bissdorf**

Chief Technical Advisor to the "Western Nghe An Rural Development Project"

The supply of clean water has played a major role in the projects supported by LuxDev in the province of Nghe An since 2000. One urban network was created between 2000 and 2003 and two average-sized networks and eight small ones were created between 2004 and 2007. The project currently in progress is building one average-sized water supply network and three smaller networks.

These projects involve both towns and villages. They involve a whole range of investments, from complex pumping stations with treatment units that supply water to over 8,500

people to simple wells serving just a few households. The 15 networks built by the project have around 21,000 beneficiaries.

In the urban areas, water is supplied via domestic mains connections, whereas, in rural areas, communal reservoirs have proven to be more suitable and more economical. In terms of investments, these connections cost around 68 EUR per user for urban networks and from 10 to 20 EUR per user for systems with communal reservoirs.

The rural systems require heavy involvement by the users to maintain them. Training the users to operate and maintain the systems is part of the support supplied by the projects in cooperation with the local authorities. The contributions required from each household to maintain the clean water systems can be very heavy for families. People are aware of the importance of water but expect the government to take charge of maintenance and the budgets allocated to it.

Even with the best intentions, training and support systems, operating and maintaining the systems is still a challenge for the projects. Some clean water systems created by previous projects are already out of order, while others are operating with a restricted capacity or need major repair work. One explanation for the

inability to maintain the systems is that the beneficiaries have only made contributions in kind (3 to 5 kg of rice or maize per household annually) that are not enough to enable a team of three people to operate them, while equipment purchases are funded by cash contributions on a case-by-case basis. However, this system has not operated well and repairs have often been made too late.

In spite of these difficulties, investing in water systems is crucial, since, in addition to supplying clean water, the systems save time which families would otherwise spend fetching often poor quality water from sources far from their village. These investments also help to improve the households' hygiene (regular washing and laundering) and enable kitchen gardens to be established. Ignoring these needs would mean local governments would have to invest and spend more on combating health problems.





# Namibia

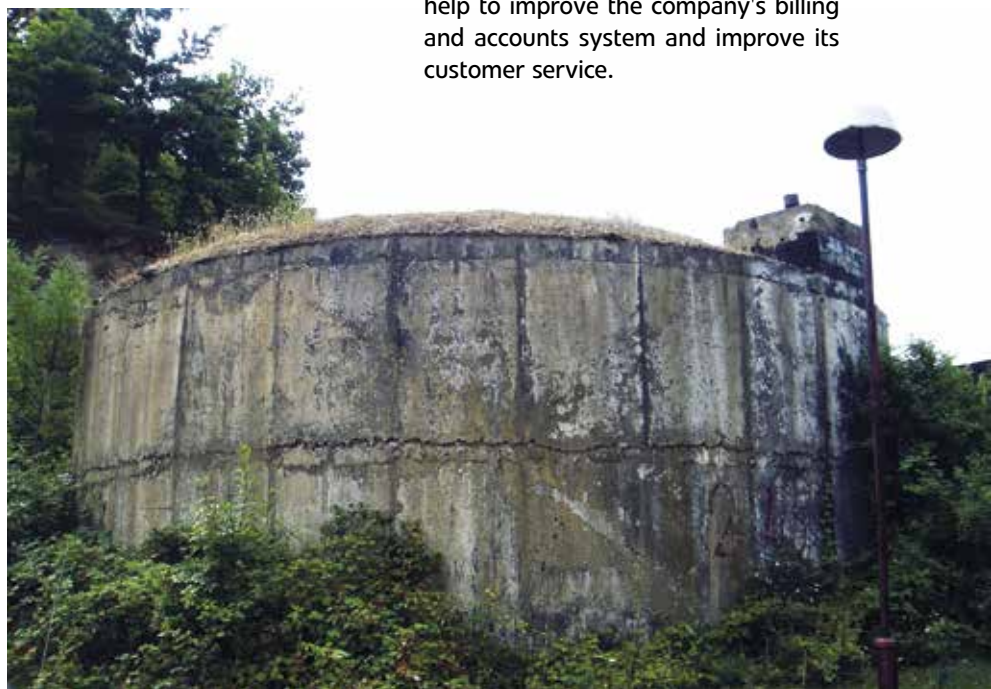
Improvement of access to clean water in rural areas in the provinces of Omaheke and Otjozundjupa, Kavango and Caprivi.

LuxDev has supported two clean water access projects in Namibia. One project concerned the supply of clean water to rural communities in the central region of the country. The project repaired 86 boreholes in the Omaheke region and drilled seven new ones in the Otjozundjupa region. It trained users and staff from the Department for Rural Water Supply in the communal management of water points. Furthermore, the project supported the repair of eight earth embankment dams and the construction of eight new dams. In general, the water supplied by the project is used both for human consumption and for livestock.

The purpose of the other project was to support the process of decentralisation of the clean water supply department in the provinces of Kavango and Caprivi. Since the process of decentralisation was suspended by the Namibian authorities shortly after the project started, the latter then focused on improving access to improved water sources in rural areas. In particular, it supported the drilling and repair of 73 water points in the Kavango and Caprivi regions, the training of user committees for 75 water points, the improvement of the rural water IT database managed by the Department for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination, the training of outreach and maintenance staff from this department and

the supply of office and transport equipment.

The project managed the programme to install new water points and to build the capacities of the Department for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination, which enabled it to achieve its initial objective through other methods.



# Kosovo

Institutional and technical support for the water supply system in Mitrovica.

The project's main activities are to replace old parts of the clean water distribution network in the town of Mitrovica that are in poor repair and to segment the network by creating metering and pressure points for each district.

The project's second focus is to build the Mitrovica regional water company's technical and management capacities. An inventory of the company's assets has been carried out, a database of customers will be created and the information collected will be integrated into a geographic information system. In parallel, the project will help to improve the company's billing and accounts system and improve its customer service.



# Niger

Support for local authority initiatives to provide water and sanitation in schools.

With funding from the ACP-EU Water Facility, LuxDev supported, through project NIG/116, the improvement of clean water supply, access to sanitation and education on hygiene, sanitation and the environment in schools in the Boboye region.

This operation was designed to complement the projects supported by Luxembourg Development Cooperation in the same region. The project targeted 101 schools, 98% of which have been provided with a modern water point. Similarly, 132 other water points have been created to respond to the needs of the neighbouring populations. 140 school latrines, 495 family latrines and eight communal latrines have also been created.

The project has also contributed to building the capacities of local authorities in terms of project management of water and sanitation aspects and it has run two information/education/communication campaigns on water, hygiene and sanitation, with the participation of local non-governmental organisations. These campaigns have created initiatives supported by the project to provide training in soap-making, family latrine construction, planning of the surroundings of traditional water points and the acquisition of health equipment.





These examples show how Luxembourg Development Cooperation projects are meeting the major challenges in the sector: enabling everyone to have access to water and sanitation at satisfactory prices and service quality. They also reflect the great diversity of the situations in each country and local context and underline the capacity to adapt that LuxDev possesses in order to be able to carry out its interventions successfully.

The projects are concentrated mainly in rural areas where coverage is lowest and where the national operator and, especially, the private sector, are not always prepared to invest because of the area's geographical remoteness, difficult terrain or low short-term profitability of the investments. These interventions play an important social role by promoting universal access to clean water, especially for the poorest populations: these are the people who suffer the most from access difficulties.

The social dimension is strengthened by the participation of the beneficiaries in the entire infrastructure planning process, as is the case in Laos; or by information, education, communication of the beneficiaries and the establishment of user committees, as in Senegal. This participation, quite apart from recognising the beneficiaries' role in their development process, is also a way of ensuring the sustainability of the investments, through involving users in the management and maintenance of the installations.

The economic dimension has not been ignored and covers two aspects. Water prices take into account the low financial capacities of the beneficiary populations and have been established to provide access to clean water for the greatest number of people possible while maintaining the sustainability of the installations. The technical assistance supplied to the public operators develops their technical, managerial and commercial capacities and strengthens this model of public management versus the wholly private model.

# Conclusion

## Future challenges: access for all to global assets

Access for all to global assets will be one of the major challenges of the future: access to clean water and sanitation but also to appropriate, efficient and clean energy solutions.

Furthermore, 2012 has been declared the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All by the United Nations. "The International Year of Sustainable Energy for All presents a valuable opportunity to raise awareness about the importance of increasing sustainable access to energy, energy efficiency, and renewable energy at the local, national, regional and international levels. Energy services have a profound effect on productivity, health, education, climate change, food and water security, and communication services. Lack of access to clean, affordable and reliable energy hinders human, social and economic development and is a major impediment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Today, 1.4 billion people still do not have access to modern energy, while 3 billion rely on "traditional biomass" and coal as their main fuel sources".<sup>15</sup>

In Africa, access to energy is a major problem that is hampering the development of productive skills considerably, whether in the agriculture, handicrafts, industry or service sectors. Currently, 80% of the African population (except for South Africa) depend on biomass, mainly wood and charcoal, for heating and cooking, with all the risks for their health and

the environment that this entails. The same applies to clean water and sanitation: poor populations living in rural areas have the worst energy sources. Although alternative solutions to fossil fuels and wood exist, access to them is often limited due to the costs involved.

Luxembourg Development Cooperation has adopted an innovative approach by starting research into sustainable financing opportunities, which would combine microfinance and carbon finance, to enable low-income households and micro-enterprises to access energy sources. The research will test the hypothesis that financial resources and instruments are very limited in less-developed countries and that, in the face of the private and banking sectors' lack of interest in financing renewable energy projects for the benefit of the poorest populations, public development aid has a role to play in financing and constructing a web of specialised, innovative microfinance institutions as part of a strategy to reduce poverty and combat climate change.

Luxembourg Development Cooperation supports the search for innovative solutions that mobilise resources and expertise from a variety of sources to respond to the challenges of the future.

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.un.org/fr/events/sustainableenergyforall/>





# Carte blanche

## to André Weidenhaupt

Director of the Water Management Department | Luxembourg

For many years, access to clean water has been the primary objective of development cooperation policies in the field of water management; this is because water is an indispensable resource for life and closely connected with the humanitarian aims of improving health and public hygiene. For a time, these policies were limited to the provision of a minimal amount of clean water and were not concerned with sanitation or with local or regional planning of the local or regional water cycle. Sanitation was even regarded as a luxury to which those persons on the planet with sufficient financial means to install it had access.

For some time, this approach has been radically changing and adequate basic sanitation appropriate for local needs has been an integral part of an inclusive approach to water management in the context of the implementation of development cooperation policies. The projects carried out by LuxDev in the water sector as part of Luxembourg bilateral cooperation in the partner countries all have this two-fold approach, which is reflected in many places in this annual report. The policy of integrating sanitation into each LuxDev project within the context of improving access to clean water highlights this dual public health issue. Linking access to clean water with adequate,

appropriate sanitation will considerably improve personal, domestic and collective hygiene. An integrated approach to sanitation and waste water management, including its collection, treatment, monitoring and reuse, is essential not only to prevent water-related disease but also to combat ecosystem degradation.

At the global level, access to clean water and sanitation is included in the Millennium Development Goals and, following the adoption of resolutions by the United Nations Plenary Assembly in 2010, now constitutes a human right. These commitments were reaffirmed at the 6th World Water Forum in Marseilles through the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 13 March 2012 by the Ministers and heads of delegations of the 140 countries participating in this global event, which was dedicated to finding solutions to these issues.

A bilateral cooperation approach is certainly not limited to simply installing clean water pipes, water points or appropriate sanitation infrastructure. In the projects providing access to clean water and appropriate sanitation, local planning and coordination play a major role, since these aspects involve all stakeholders. This type of partnership should not only address project implementation aspects but also provide good governance of the entire life cycle of a clean water and

sanitation project. Thus the monitoring and maintenance, but also the financing, regulation, organisational and technical monitoring and the financial accountability of the services provided must be addressed within a robust framework of agreement and partnership with all the actors involved. Participation, education, independence and ownership by the communities involved are the mainstays of good governance at the local level in water management policies.

Just as in Luxembourg, the pricing of these services need not be a taboo subject for the projects, but we need to apply the concept of rates, taxes and transfers and the principle of sustainable cost-recovery as recommended by the OECD for development cooperation projects in the water sector.

Although development cooperation policy in the water sector is often limited to access to clean water and sanitation, we must not lose sight of the essential role of water in other sectors such as food, agriculture and also the energy sector. To guarantee food security for a globally increasing population, given the overall context of climate change and quantitative and qualitative inequality in the distribution of water resources, there is a need for a more advanced integration of water, energy and food security policies at the global level



in order to enable both the effective use and optimal protection of water resources. If we optimise the synergies between the three sectors at all levels and with all stakeholders we can give ourselves a pat on the back.

Just as in Luxembourg, the pricing of these services need not be a taboo subject for the projects.

It is obvious that the good governance of water requires multi-stakeholder platforms and legal and institutional frameworks that enable democratic participation by everyone. Given the special role of local, and also regional authorities in the water sector and cooperation projects in the water and sanitation sector, it is essential we work towards building actors' capacities through (continuous) education and training, which plays a key role in this context. Adequate information made available in good time is crucial to enable all stakeholders to make

informed choices and participate actively in the challenge of drawing up, implementing and checking water and sanitation policies at every level.

Luxembourg has a long tradition of cooperation in the water sector, both at the cross-border and international level. Naturally, Luxembourg's experience in the water sector is not limited to the areas of clean water and sanitation. The management of catchment areas between riparian states by River Committees is one major example at the international level, while watercourse partnerships and, more recently, flood partnerships are the flagship initiatives, in terms of stakeholder inclusion, in Luxembourg's water policy. Luxembourg's experience in this field could make a useful contribution to future cooperation projects carried out by LuxDev. In line with the priorities of Luxembourg's development cooperation policy, LuxDev may in time carry out water-related projects involving different countries; the aim will be to draw up, with the stakeholders concerned, management plans to improve aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and to manage water-related disasters, such as floods and droughts intensified by climate change.

## Biography

### André Weidenhaupt



André Weidenhaupt was born in Esch s/ Alzette (Luxembourg) in 1966 and also went to school there. After having completed his studies in Chemistry at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETH), he went on to plunging into his lifelong matter of expertise: water & sanitation. He acquired a diploma in sanitary engineering and water pollution control as well as a PhD from the ETH & Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology.

André lectured in Environmental Technology at the Luxembourg University of applied sciences for five years while getting his hands dirty in such fields as industrial pollution prevention and wastewater treatment as the Director of the Environmental Technology Research Centre (CRTE) of the CRP Henri Tudor in Luxembourg.

During Luxembourg's Presidency of the Council of the EU (2005), André Weidenhaupt was appointed REACH coordinator at the permanent representation of Luxembourg at the EU in Brussels and chaired the REACH Working Party at the EU Council. (REACH is the European Community Regulation on chemicals and their safe use)

Today, the author of our "carte blanche" is the director of Luxembourg's Water Management Agency, a position he has held since 2005.



LuxDev is a member of



The vision of Train4Dev is to promote improved aid and development effectiveness for poverty reduction through enhanced donor harmonisation in the field of competence development and training.

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- developing and delivering of joint learning programmes;
- networking around specific thematic areas by making use of available resources;
- knowledge sharing and exchanging experiences on effective approaches to training and learning;
- promoting and sharing open courses within the network.

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[www.train4dev.net](http://www.train4dev.net)



# Photo Report











▲ **Lena van den Kerchove**  
**Mongolia**

[Ger \(traditional tent\) and Coal Smoke](#)

This photo was taken near Sainshand, capital of the province of Dornogovi. It shows a ger (traditional Mongol tent). It also illustrates the life of over 80% of Mongols, who live in gers, without running water or automatic heating. 60% of the inhabitants of Ulan Bator (1,200,000 inhabitants) still live in gers. They heat their tents using coal, the main cause of air pollution in Ulan Bator, making it the most polluted capital city in the world.



◀ **Richard Schmid**  
**Mali**

[Water in Djenné](#)

When tap water is not running, everybody resorts to the bucket or the pot.





**Erik Häggqvist**  
**Laos**

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[Shower](#)

Buddhist monks take a bath at a waterfall in Luang Prabang.



**Frédéric Rouffe**  
**Cape Verde**

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[Rural childhood in Cape Verde](#)

Child leading a donkey on the island of Santo Antão.





▲ **Anne Desmedt**  
**Mongolia**

Private lesson

State school of Tsetserleg the provincial capital of Arkhangai Aimag in Mongolia.



► **Frédéric Rouffe**  
**Cape Verde**

Improvised swimming pool

This kind of reservoir fills during the rainy season and is intended for the irrigation of the plots being cultivated nearby. It also acts as a swimming pool at the height of the hot season (this one is on the island of Santiago).



**Étienne Bouvier**  
**Mali**

**The water of the Niger  
River**

A group of young women wash clothes and do the washing up on the banks of the Niger River, opposite Segou, Mali. This colourful group of women sitting in the river, which contrasts with the colours of their laundry, expresses beautifully how much the river is part of everyday life for the people living on its banks.



**Armen Čekić**  
**Montenegro**

**All in one**

Plav lake, located in Plav Municipality, North of Montenegro.







▲ Étienne Bouvier  
Mali

*The fisherman*

A fisherman casts his weighted net on the Niger off Segou. Above all, the river is a source of food! I like the contrast between his movement and the peaceful inertia of the different blues of the water; in the background is the streak of yellow of a Bozo village, with its straw huts, then the line of mango trees and the white-hot sky.



Genc Gorani  
Kosovo

*We might miss some water...*

... but it does not hurt our friendship.





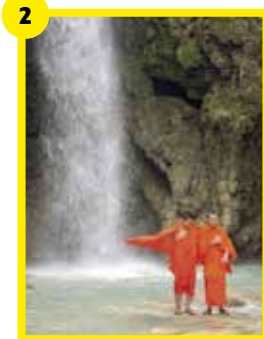
# winning photos

## The podium:

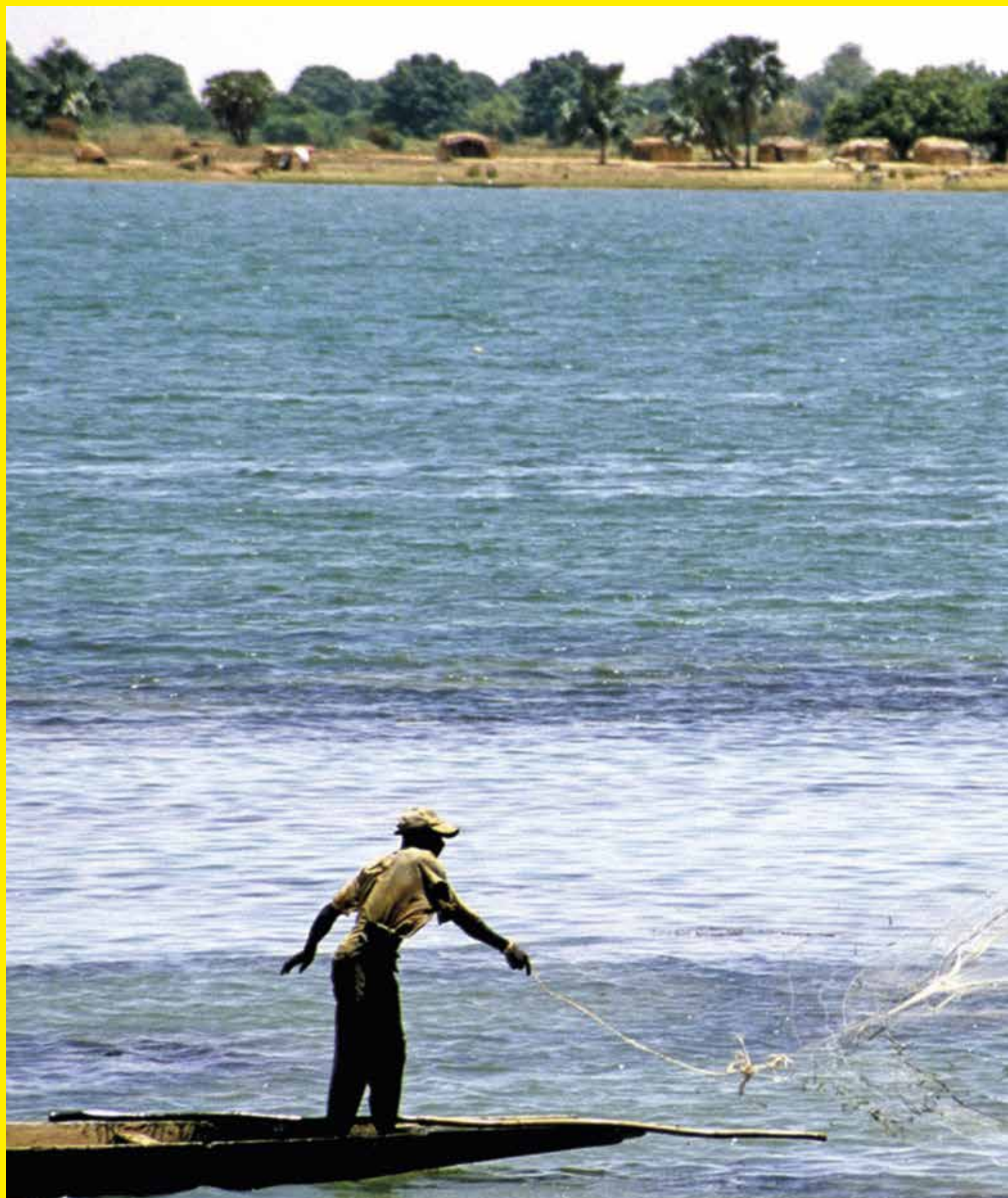
1st place: Étienne Bouvier, Mali | p. 37

2nd place: Erik Häggqvist, Laos | p. 35

3rd place: Armen Čekić, Montenegro | p.37









# Africa



Burkina Faso

Cape Verde

Mali

Namibia

Niger

Rwanda

Senegal

Regional Africa





# Burkina Faso

274,200 km<sup>2</sup>  
Area - Burkina Faso

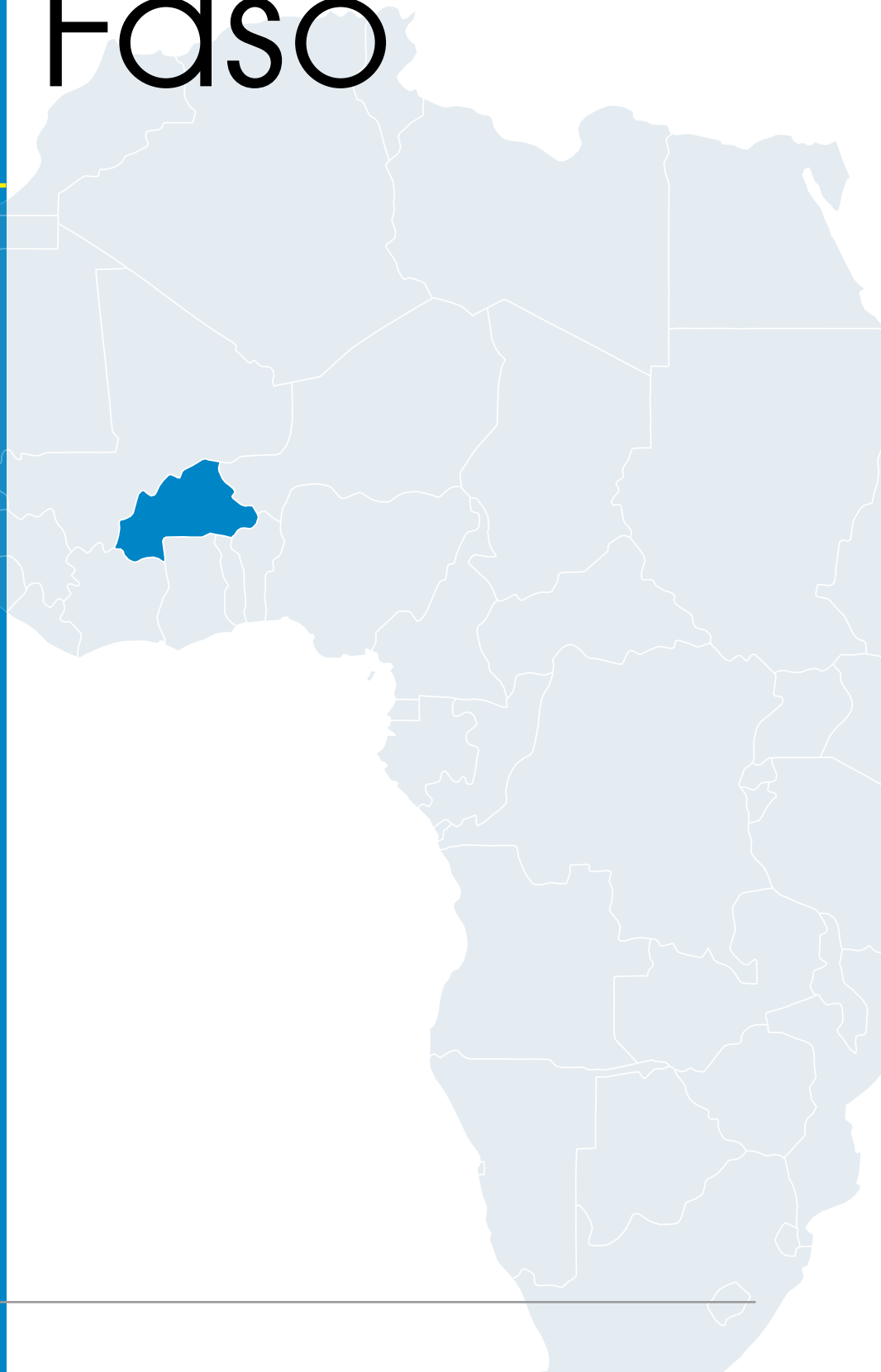
22%  
Literacy  
Burkina Faso

3.073%  
Population growth rate  
Burkina Faso

54  
Life expectancy at birth  
- Burkina Faso

17,275,115  
Population Burkina Faso

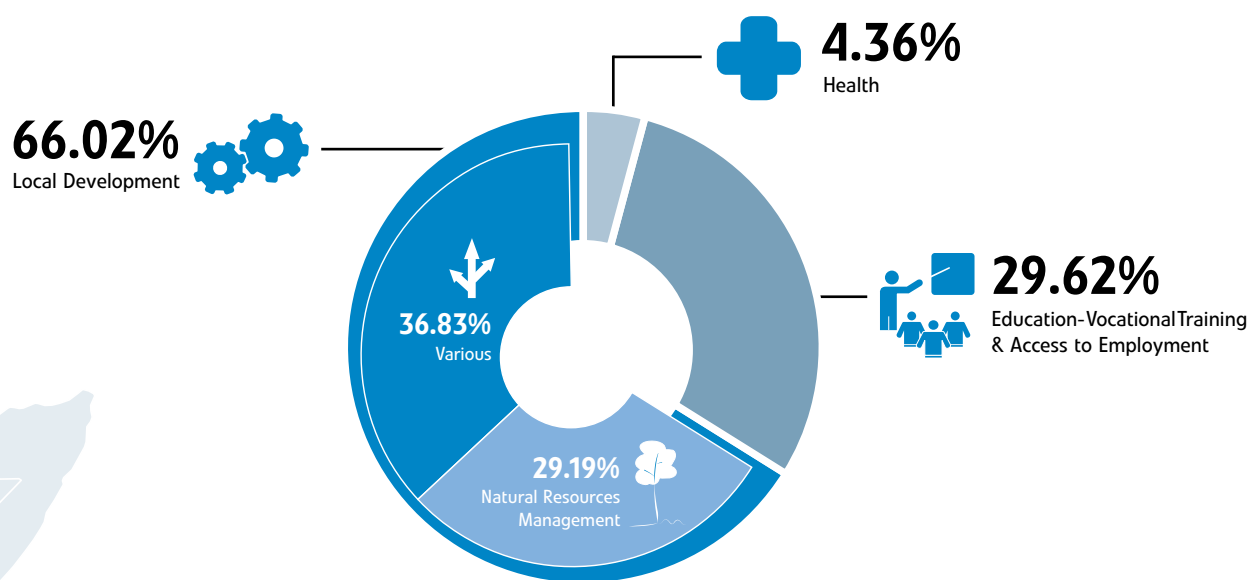
181/187  
Human Development Index 2011  
Burkina Faso



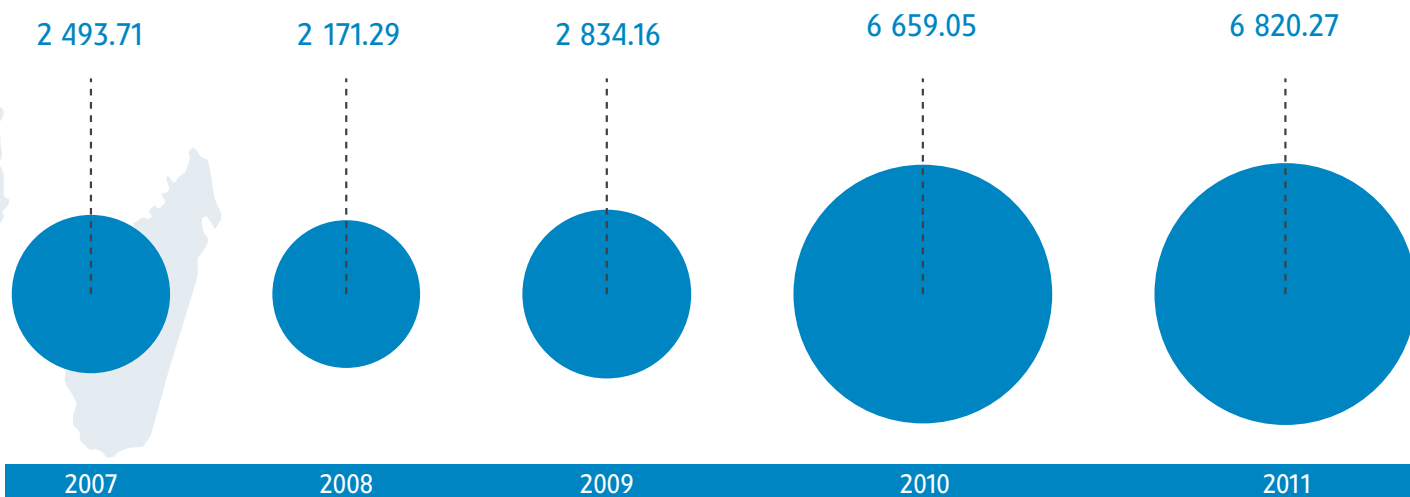




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



## Evolution of activities in Burkina Faso (in thousand EUR)





# Support for the Dissemination of the Azawak Zebu

## Azawak Zebu ►

### Azawak – pasture resources

**B**urkina Faso has a growing human and animal population, but the available space that can be exploited is decreasing in quantity and quality. Repeated droughts are extending arid zones and natural resources are being overexploited. In addition, the nomadic herders who used to live in the expanses of the Sahel region, increasing their production and reducing the risks of erratic rainfall by moving their herds around, are gradually becoming sedentary.

In order to address this problem, the Ministry of Animal Resources wanted to introduce a new breed of cattle to Burkina Faso, a very resistant breed that is perfectly adapted to Sahelian conditions and known for its good milk-producing qualities: the Azawak zebu. This breed has already been introduced into Niger.

While improving the productivity of Azawak livestock farming and the competitiveness of its products, the project proposes to build the capacity of actors and recover and safeguard pasture resources by restoring over 6,000 ha of eroded land in Burkina Faso.

The project can thus respond to two key issues for Luxembourg Development Cooperation: food security and environmental protection, as part of the overall plan to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development in rural settings.



## Ali's story from Niger

A long time ago, when I was just a little boy, my father, Abdou, had a beautiful herd of Azawak zebras - a breed that all herders agree produces the best milk in Africa.

One day, my father explained to us that the milk was not keeping well: if we wanted to have a better life we would have to stop moving our herds

from pasture to pasture and change to a sedentary existence. We really wanted to continue our traditions but a lot of children were dying because of poor health. It was time for us to learn to look after our animals, our milk and our land.

While livestock farming has an important place in the national economy, it is also an integral part of family life.

**BKF/017**

**DURATION:**  
**2010 - 2015**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
**6,000,000**

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
**570,599**







## Vocational Training in Burkina Faso



**BKF/011** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
5,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,003,506

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2012

Despite social concerns, the project has managed to support the national vocational training system in making progress. The central focus in the sector is now on training centres. They are going to have to adapt to a radical change in training courses.



## Natural Resource Management Project for the Bobo-Dioulasso Basin



**BKF/012** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
5,956,729

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,155,203

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2012

The project continued the 2010 activities in order to consolidate the progress made. Great stress has been laid on knowledge retention in the field of decentralised management of natural resources, in order to ensure their sustainability.

## Support to the National Blood Transfusion Centre - Phase II



**BKF/013** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
2,466,100


**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
293,933

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2011

The activities carried out in 2011 marked the end of the project. A third phase, beginning in 2012, will enable the consolidation of the knowledge gained and a national blood transfusion policy to be created by the Ministry for Health.

## Literacy and Training for Sustainable Development in the Hauts-Bassins Region - Phase III



**BKF/014** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
3,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
901,452

**DURATION:**  
2009 - 2013

This project is part of the poverty reduction strategy and is contributing to the establishment of the decentralisation policy of the forestry sector. Protection of the environment is a major objective for Luxembourg Development Cooperation.



## Support for the Development of a National Forestry Inventory



**BKF/015**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
585,862

**DURATION:**  
2010 - 2014

In the second year of its implementation, the project has centred on the topic through a number of studies and by drawing up the National Forest Inventory - the environment being one of Luxembourg Development Cooperation's foci.

## National Programme for Multifunctional Platforms



**BKF/016**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
12,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,941,849

**DURATION:**  
2010 - 2015

This project, which is atypical due to its internal operation, has nonetheless reached cruising speed by obtaining management tools. The qualitative objective will now give way to the quantitative objective as the number of multifunctional platforms (decentralised village energy infrastructure) multiplies.



## Implementing the National Education and Technical and Vocational Training Policy in Burkina Faso



**BKF/018**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
10,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
115,252

**DURATION:**  
FORMULATION

The programme will support the national policy on teaching and technical and vocational training. Its purpose is to raise young people's skills levels in order to promote their entry into the job market, stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty.

## Implementing the National Forest Resources Management Programme



**BKF/019**

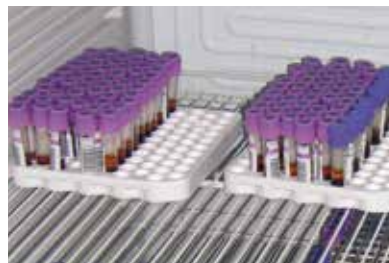
**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
11,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
249,487

**DURATION:**  
FORMULATION

The project will support the national programme for the rural sector by sustainably highlighting forest resources and helping to lay the foundations for sustainable rural development in order to combat poverty and food insecurity.

## Support for the Strategic Plan to improve Blood Transfusion



**BKF/020**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
7,500,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
3,127

**DURATION:**  
FORMULATION

The project will support the implementation of the strategic blood transfusion plan in order to improve the inhabitants' access and the management and quality of the national system.





## STATISTICS

4,033 km<sup>2</sup>

Area - Cape Verde

77%

Literacy  
Cape Verde

1.428%

Population growth rate  
Cape Verde

Praia

Capital Cape Verde

71

Life expectancy at birth  
Cape Verde

23

Median Age  
Cape Verde

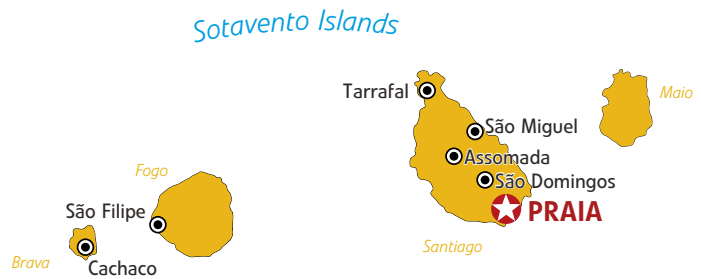
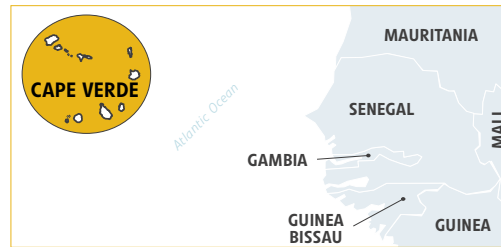
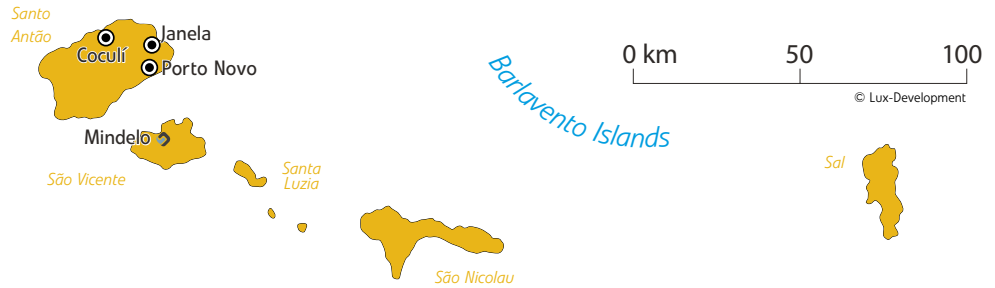
523,570

Population Cape Verde

133/187

Human Development Index 2011  
Cape Verde

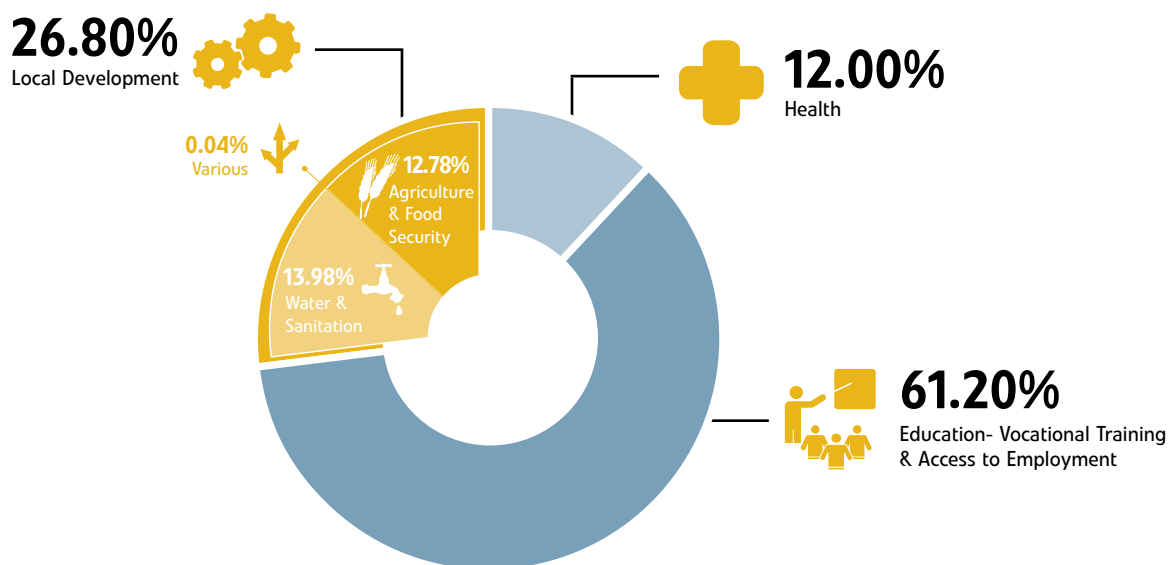
# Cape Verde



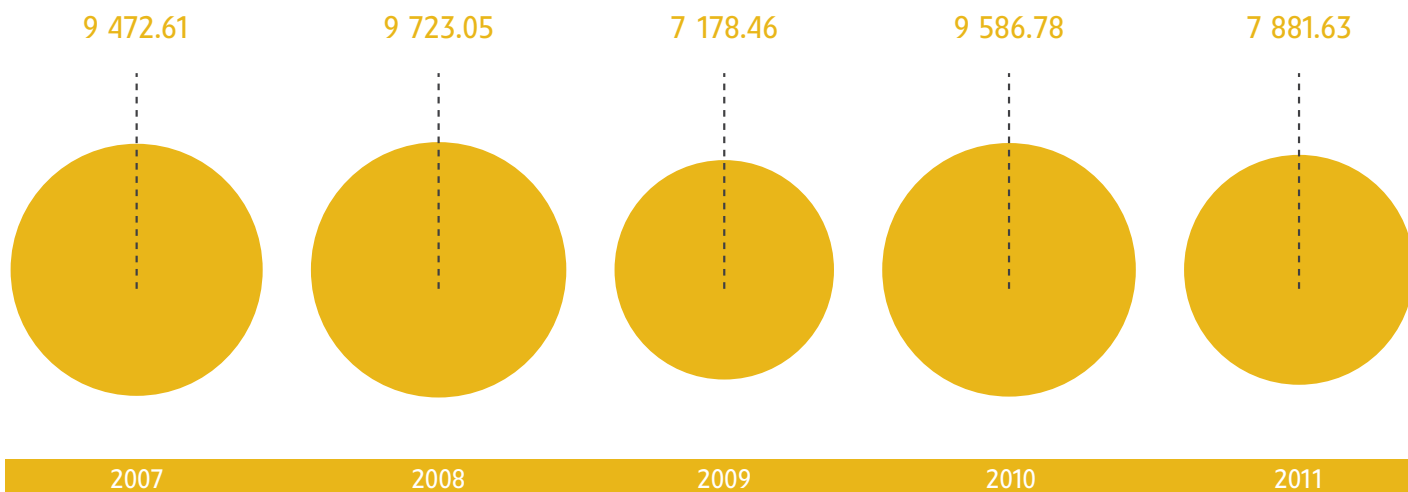




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



## Evolution of activities in Cape Verde (in thousand EUR)





# Water and Sanitation in Fogo and Brava, Cape Verde

## Aguabrava ►

**P**roject CVE/070 is part of the support given to the water and sanitation sector under the Indicative Cooperation Programme 2006-2010 (ICP II) signed by the Republic of Cape Verde and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in October 2005. The first two results, which relate to capacity and management-building and the improvement of some infrastructure, are the core of the project, both at the budgetary and strategic level, for Aguabrava, the inter-municipal company that produces and distributes water and manages sanitation on the islands of Fogo and Brava.

Since it started the project has provided institutional support to Aguabrava in order to improve and optimise its management system. During its first year an assessment of Aguabrava's technical, commercial, administrative and financial management was carried out. In line with the conclusions of this assessment, measures were proposed and instituted to strengthen the organisation, in particular a new structure better suited to the needs of the administrative, technical and commercial departments. This capacity-building programme was carried out at the same time as a full update of the company's commercial and technical registers and the instal-



lation of new software, especially for customer management, invoicing and accounting.

This new rigour in the company's administrative and commercial management has already produced positive financial results in 2010 and 2011 - this is a first for Aguabrava.

Through this support from Luxembourg Development Cooperation, Aguabrava also became a limited company at the end of 2011.

The infrastructure portion of the project, which required a large amount of funding, has met with more problems. After the first technical assessment reports were produced, the full hydraulic report was only produced in 2010 and the results presented in 2011. Therefore, the works started later than planned and were entrusted

ed to Aguabrava under an operational partnership agreement.

It should also be noted that in 2011 LuxDev formulated a new water and sanitation sector-based project in Cape Verde, project CVE/078. The project plans to implement a host of activities on Fogo and Brava, thus providing continuity from the previous phase. The project will also enable us to build on the results of major efforts in the water and sanitation sector and assist Cape Verde in implementing a major restructuring programme of a sector that is strategically key for the country.



## CVE/070

**DURATION:**

2007 - 2012

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**

5,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**

942,784







Support to the Regional Health Development Plan of Santiago Nord



CVE/056

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:  
10,948,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:  
457,415

DURATION:  
2004 - 2014

The project improved the health service in the "Santiago Nord health region" and created the institutional and technical framework to test out reforms to the health system (in particular the establishment of the health region and the new funding arrangements).

Hotel and Tourism School for Cape Verde



CVE/059

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:  
12,412,300

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:  
964,266

DURATION:  
2006 - 2012

The project intends to develop a national training and certification system in the tourism and hotel sectors. This first hotel and tourism school of Cape Verde opened its doors in March 2011. An accommodation block for the students will complement the infrastructure side.

Support to Vocational Training



CVE/071

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:  
12,540,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:  
2,800,329

DURATION:  
2008 - 2013

This project supports the implementation of the vocational training strategic plan, which aims to coordinate the training courses available in vocational training institutions and align them with the demand in the job market.

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



CVE/075

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:  
3,200,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:  
485,391

DURATION:  
2010 - 2014

This initiative aims at improving the health of children and adolescents at school through raising the entire school community's (teachers and pupils) awareness on health education.





Construction of a Secondary School in Ponta Verde (Fogo)



CVE/076

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:  
4,500,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:  
852,543

DURATION:  
2009 - 2013

One of the project's priorities is to strengthen human resources through education, training and measures facilitating access to the job market.

Sector Policy Support Programme (SPSP) in Education/ Training/Employment



CVE/077

TOTAL BUDGET EUR: 7,000,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR: 206,612

DURATION: FORMULATION

This preparatory assistance for PAPS in education, vocational training and employment aims to give the Cape Verde government a full assessment of the sector and enable the technical and financial partners to promote its establishment, by considering vocational training as vital to the country's socio-economic development.



Support to the Action Plan for an Integrated Water Resources Management



CVE/078

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:  
10,700,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:  
155,294

DURATION:  
FORMULATION

This project look at a major reform of the water and sanitation sector involving the creation of the National Water and Sanitation Agency, in line with the spirit of the Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management.

Triangular Cooperation Luxembourg – Cape Verde – São Tomé e Príncipe



CVE/080

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:  
800,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:  
-

DURATION:  
FORMULATION

LuxDev has a formulation mandate for a project involving triangular cooperation between Cape Verde, São Tomé & Príncipe and Luxembourg. Formulation will be carried out by the Cape Verde partners, assisted by LuxDev.





## STATISTICS

1,240,192 km<sup>2</sup>

Area

46%

Literacy

2.613%

Population  
growth rate

16

Median Age

Bamako

Capital

53

Life expectancy at birth

14,533,510

Population

175/187

Human Development Index 2011

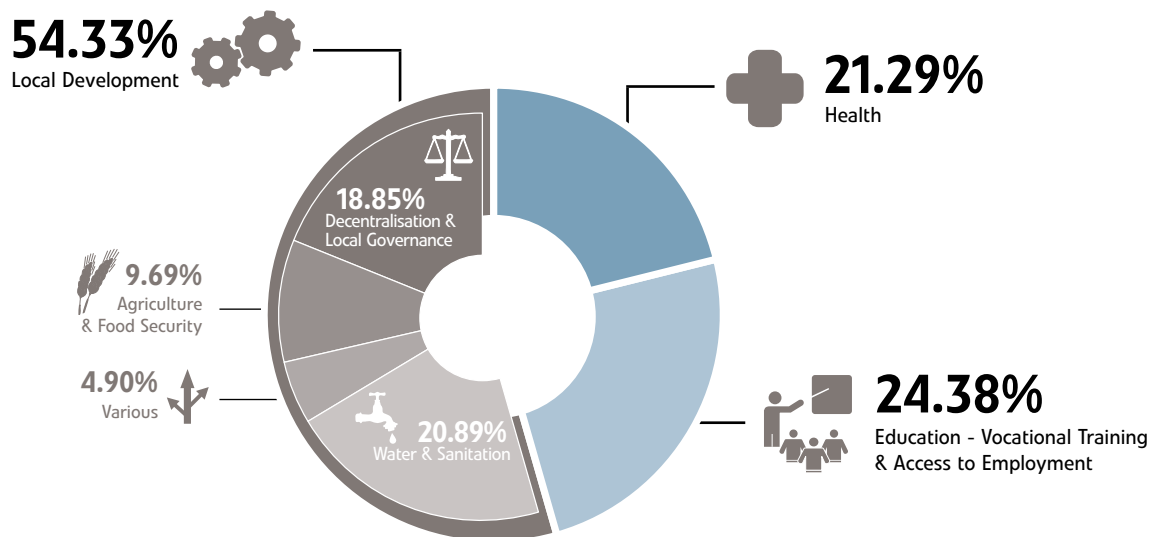
# Mali



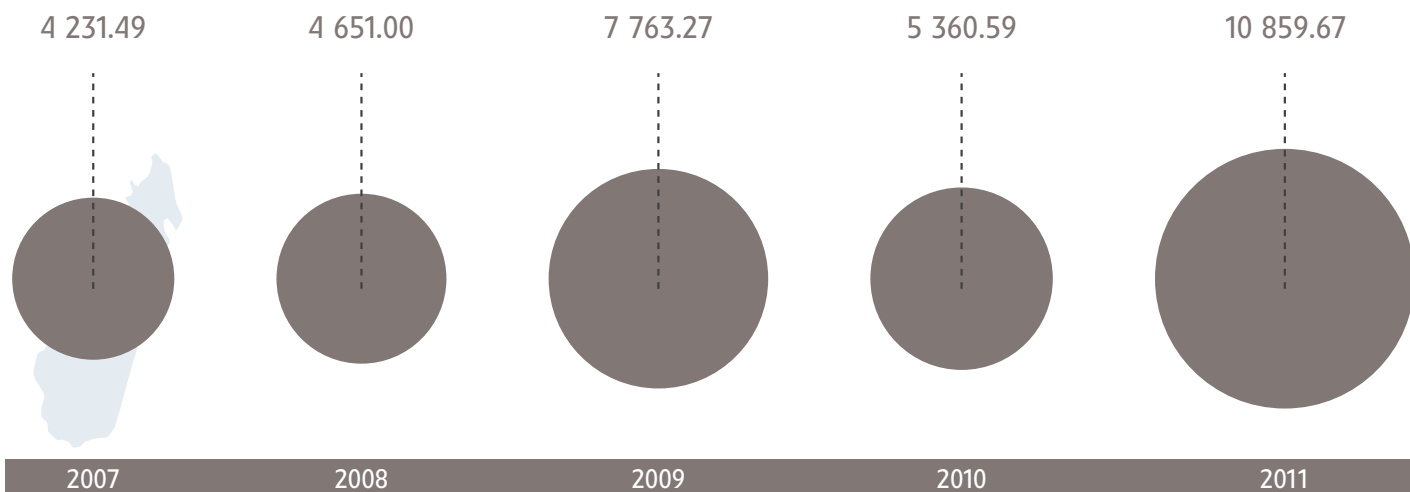




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



## Evolution of activities in Mali (in thousand EUR)





Sanitation ►

**T**he aim of project MLI/017 - "Water, Sanitation and Urbanisation Support Programme in the Southern Intervention Area of the 2007-2011" Integrated Cooperation Programme - is to improve the inhabitants' health by training and raising awareness and by building sanitation and water supply infrastructure. These activities are carried out by the local authorities that are the project managers, supported by civil society organisations, especially national NGOs.

The involvement of these organisations helps to support a process of behavioural change in terms of sanitation, waste collection and the construction of transfer stations.

The inhabitants have also become aware of the need to get involved: six residents' associations have drawn up spatial planning projects that aim to develop a citizen-based approach (green space in Dougabougou, cultural centre in Niono) with cultural and social initiatives.

Clean water provision is a major part of the programme. Through a process of selection that promotes the involvement of the populace, nine centres have been identified for the construction of piped clean water



networks. These centres will facilitate access to standpipes, enabling women to avoid long queues and the arduous tasks of drawing water. Over 35,000 persons are to be involved in this section. For these centres, health actions have also been proposed, while 585 sanitation systems have been constructed in compounds. These systems include two latrines, a shower, a washbasin, a wash-house and a tank for waste water.

The Sénou district in Commune VI in Bamako, with over 60,000 residents, has developed a lot in recent years, which has created major clean water needs.

For the performance of the various works in the programme, residents have paid subscription fees and given their own time. The establishment of the various management bodies to ensure the sound operation of the new infrastructure has required sustained participation by the inhabitants and elected representatives. The sustainability of the investments is still a significant challenge and the programme and its partners are collaborating closely on meeting this challenge.



**MLI/017**

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
12,268,300


**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
2,321,583







Conservation of Ancient Manuscripts of Timbuktu



**MLI/015**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
531,430

**DURATION:**  
2009 - 2014

In collaboration with the local partners and as part of the economic, social and cultural development of the region, the project is aiming to pluck these manuscripts from obscurity in order to improve their use and enhance the respect for a written cultural heritage.



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Basic Health Services Support Programme - ICP 2007-2011





**MLI/016**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
7,182,700

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
2,312,597

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012

Through this project, Mali hopes to be equipped with a consistent and adapted health system which is geographically and financially accessible. Its institutional aspect aims to strengthen the operational capacities of the institutions responsible for the implementation and management of basic healthcare.

Food Security Programme - ICP 2007-2011



**MLI/018**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
3,259,200

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,050,955

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012

Development of small-scale irrigation as part of decentralisation and protection of the environment. This project strengthens rural economic production capacity in order to improve the autonomy and solvency of households.





Vocational Training and Job Insertion Programme - ICP 2007-2011



**MLI/019**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
13,657,700

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
2,647,384

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012

The project involves improving access for young people and women to jobs through vocational training and the development of small enterprises. It focuses its resources on building institutional capacities, innovations in the field of training design and the integration of apprenticeship into the vocational training system.



Facilitation Component for Programmes related to the Indicative Cooperation Programme 2007-2011



**MLI/020**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
6,832,100

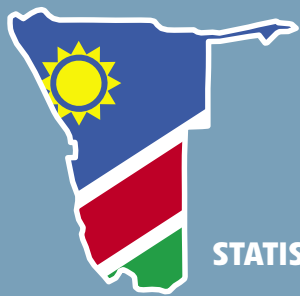
**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,897,589

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012

Following the promulgation of Law No 93-008 of 11 February 1993, Mali embarked upon the project of decentralisation and is expressing its desire to simultaneously promote devolution. Significant work has been done to achieve this with the help of many financial partners.







STATISTICS

# Namibia

824,292 km<sup>2</sup>

Area

85%

Literacy

22

Median Age

0.813%

Population growth rate

52

Life expectancy at birth

2,165,830

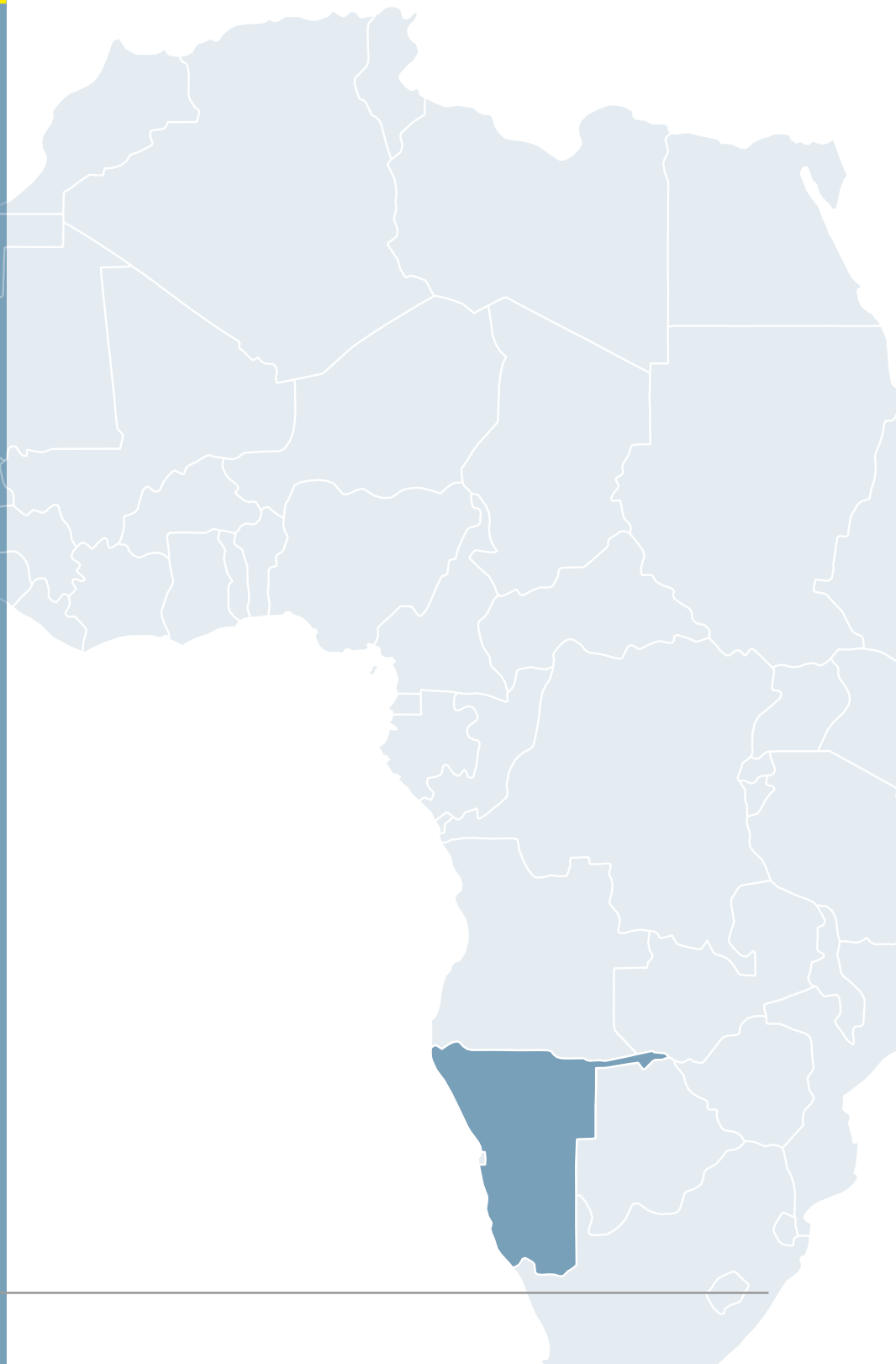
Population

120/187

Human Development Index 2011

Windhoek

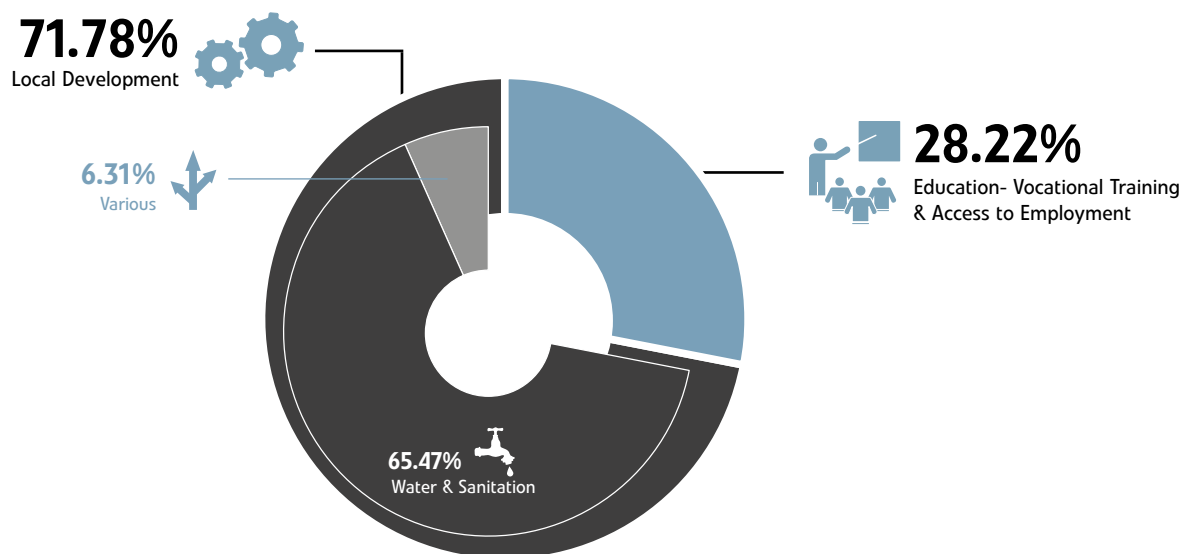
Capital



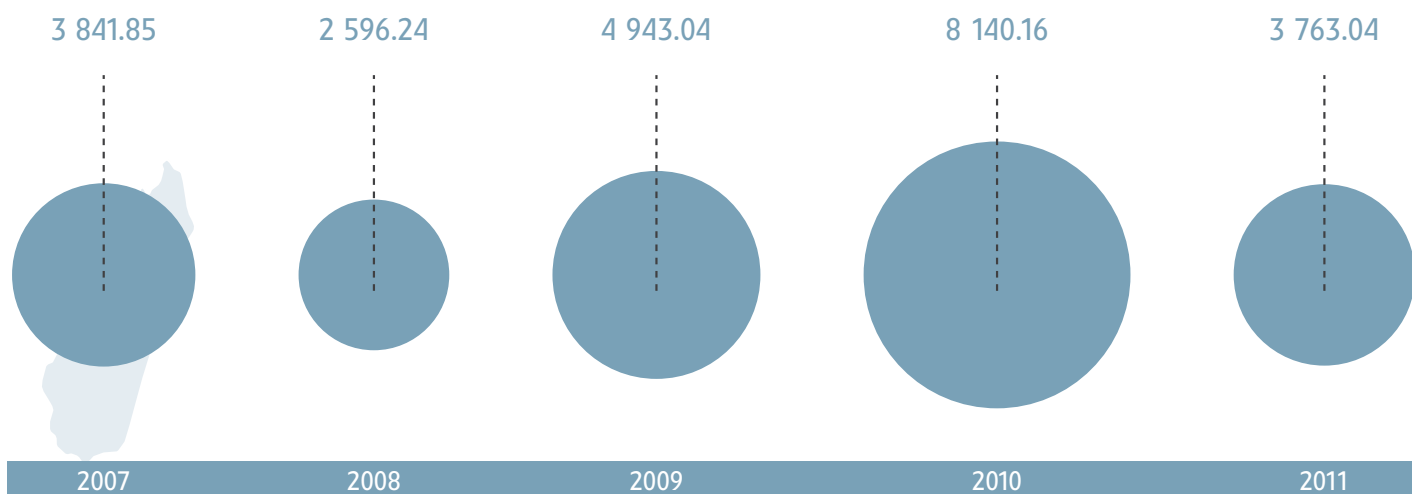




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



## Evolution of activities in Namibia (in thousand EUR)





## Geographic Information System (GIS) - Phase IV

### GIS Workshop ►

**T**he project has provided support to the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in the field of statistics and the improvement of geospatial information through a number of interventions, particularly the drawing up of a new law governing the sector in Namibia, the development of a statistics and census-taking policy and the integration of statistical and geospatial databases. The project also supported the 2011 Population and Housing Census (PHC).

The first result of the project concerned institutional development and has only been partially achieved, since the restructuring process could only be implemented at the end of the project, after the new law governing the sector, which was passed in August 2011, had been enacted. However, the project has supported the development of the various policies and rules in terms of statistical and geospatial data collection and processing, and the CBS was very well prepared to continue the installation work following the enactment of the law. This law specifies the creation of a new independent institution, which will become the Namibian Agency for Statistics.

With regard to capacity-building, a training course leading to a qualification in Geographic Information



Technologies, initially intended for the staff of the new statistics agency, has been developed and established in cooperation with the Polytechnic of Namibia. This course will subsequently be available to any interested person and to the sector in general, for the benefit of the entire population.

The project also specified that the statistical data should be consolidated and made publicly available online. The data have been converted into more unified formats and made publicly available but it has not been possible to put them online as planned, due to the limited human resources and the insufficient bandwidth of the network, an aspect which goes beyond the scope of this intervention.

The third result was to supervise the application of international standards in the processing of statistics and geospatial data and, to that end, the support for organising the 2011 census made a very important contribution.

A new methodological approach that aims to produce high-quality images of very large areas of the national territory and make them freely available has been developed and provided over 300 people with temporary employment. The project has financed external services and the Namibian government has purchased the necessary equipment and made temporary staff available.



# NAM/348

**DURATION:**

2008 - 2011

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**

1,259,650

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**

241,766



Formalisation of Informal Settlements in Rundu and Katima Mulilo and Extension of the Water and Sanitation Network in Rundu



**NAM/343**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
9,450,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,635,951

**DURATION:**  
2006 - 2011

The project supported the process of formalising plots in the towns of Rundu and Katima Mulilo and aimed to improve public services and develop water and sanitation networks in the newly formalised districts, as well as rainwater drains in Katima.



Caprivi and Kavango Rural Water



**NAM/345**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
3,320,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
827,877

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2011

This project is part of the process of decentralising water and sanitation services in the rural environment by means of the repair and construction of water points and the formation of management committees. The region's support services have also been strengthened.

Support to Vocational Training



**NAM/347**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,965,000

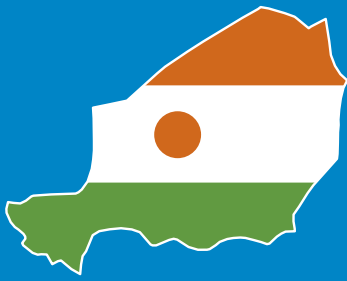
**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,051,759

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2011

This project supported the establishment of the Namibia Training Authority, the agency responsible for implementing the vocational training policy and for managing certain vocational schools, at least during an initial transitional phase.







## STATISTICS

1,267,000 km<sup>2</sup>

Area

29%

Literacy

15

Median  
Age

3.63%

Population  
growth rate

54

Life expectancy at birth

Niamey

Capital

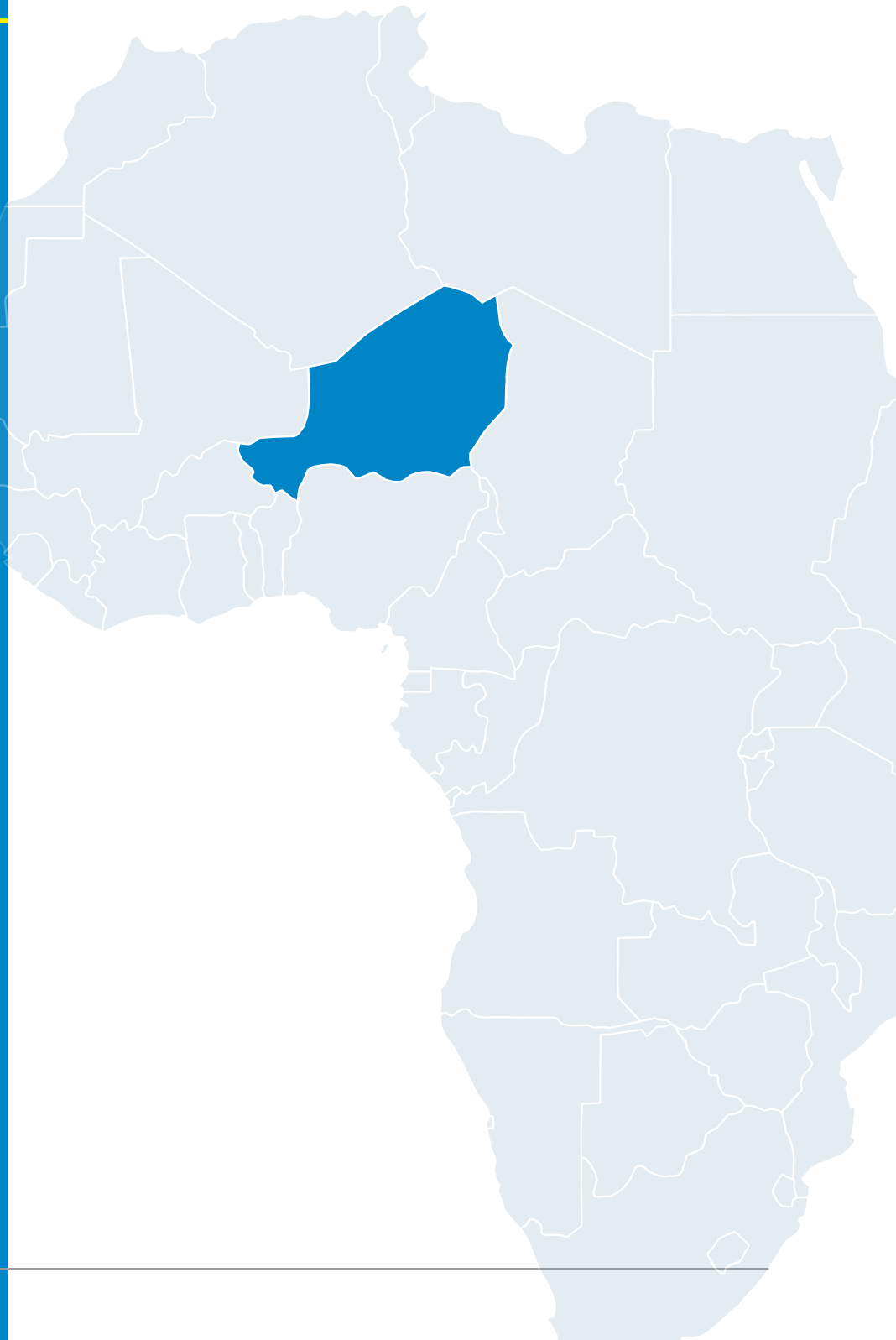
17,078,840

Population

186/187

Human Development Index 2011

# Niger



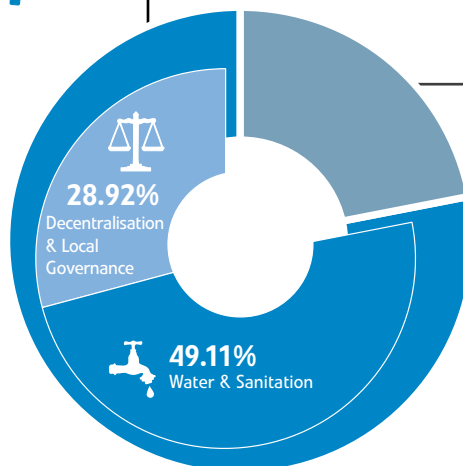




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector

**78.03%**

Local Development



**28.92%**  
Decentralisation  
& Local  
Governance



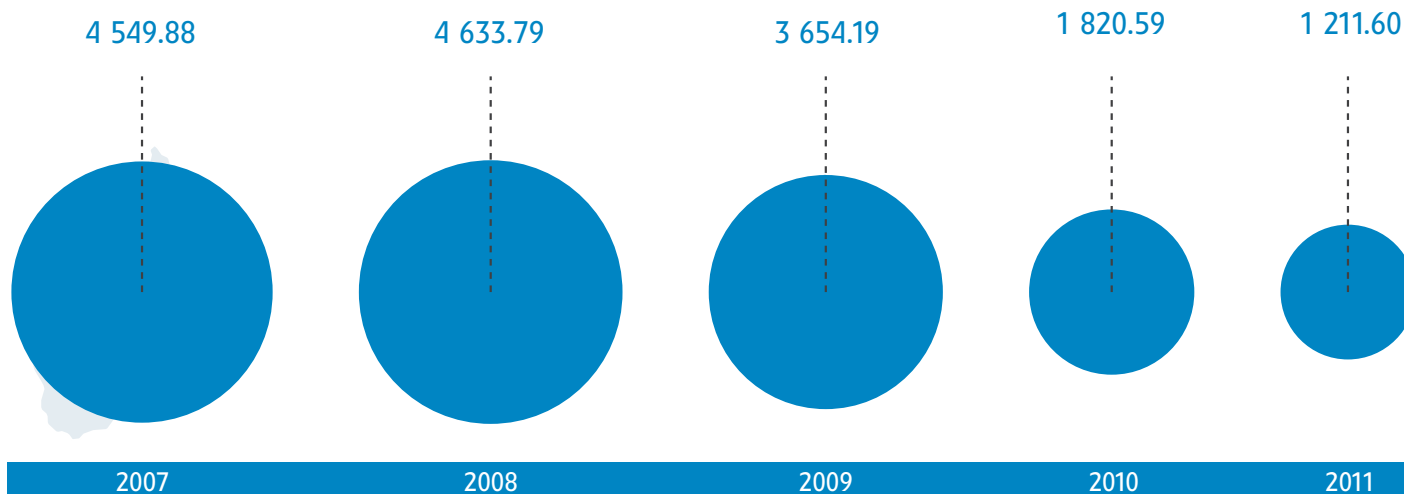
**49.11%**  
Water & Sanitation



**21.97%**

Education - Vocational Training  
& Access to Employment

## Evolution of activities in Niger (in thousand EUR)





# Support for Implementing the Regional Action Plan (PAR) of the Dosso Rural Development Strategy (SDR)

Buffer stocks of rice ►

## Niger and water

**T**he region of Dosso, in the south-west of the Republic of Niger, makes up a third of the potential area available for hydroagriculture in the country (estimated at over 270,000 ha). At present, under 10% of this area is being used for large developments or gardens operated as family plots. However, the optimal development of irrigation would enable the current chronic food insecurity to be addressed and might even make Niger into a surplus producer.

Contrary to received wisdom, in this region of the southern Sahel there are many humid areas that are havens of biodiversity and stopovers for migratory birds. The renewable aquifers on the plateaus, in particular in the areas containing the last giraffes in west Africa, are rich and are beginning to be exploited for the production of mineral water. Livestock-rearers frequent the many marshes, which have become places of coexistence and opposition.

Due to the river Niger and its tributaries, even if they are threatened by

salination and various abstractions, due to rainfall levels, which are certainly weak and poorly distributed but in general sufficient (average of 400 mm annually, i.e. 50% of the Luxembourg average), the conditions are sufficient for agricultural production. Thus agriculture is expanding, whether it is rainfed agriculture or, increasingly, private irrigation by individuals or agribusiness.

Despite the efforts of the state and its partners, the supply of clean water may be compromised in coming years. In effect, new issues are coming to light with the awareness of the importance of water quality. The improvements in water inspection are revealing abnormal concentrations of fluorine and nitrates in densely populated rural areas and the development of agriculture will

probably lead to pollution through fertilisers and pesticides, drastically limiting access to clean water, in the vein of similar problems in Mali.

This is another reminder that water means life. This is why Luxembourg Development Cooperation has decided to support the rural development strategy in the Dosso Region of Niger, especially the development of small-scale family irrigation and the provision of clean water, while also raising the awareness of all those involved of the integrated, sustainable management of surface water and groundwater.



**NIG/018**

**DURATION:**

**2011 - 2016**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**

**11,500,000**

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**

**100,782**



Support for the National Programme for Technical and Vocational Training and Access to Employment for School Leavers



NIG/017

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:

22,900,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:

103,138

DURATION:

2011 - 2016

After two years of interruption, the programmes in Niger have been able to restart, mainly due to this support for technical and vocational training, which has made the hiring of school leavers obligatory; this has been facilitated by skill development and institutional capacity-building.



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Support for Implementing the 10-Year Education Development Plan in the Dosso Region



NIG/019

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:

11,500,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:

160,997

DURATION:

2011 - 2016

The project supports the 10-Year Education Development Plan so that a growing number of the inhabitants of Dosso and its region can receive quality education through training courses, the creation of educational institutions and literacy programmes for young people and women.





STATISTICS

# Rwanda

26,338 km<sup>2</sup>

Area

70%

Literacy

19

Median Age

2.751%

Population  
growth rate

Kigali  
Capital

58

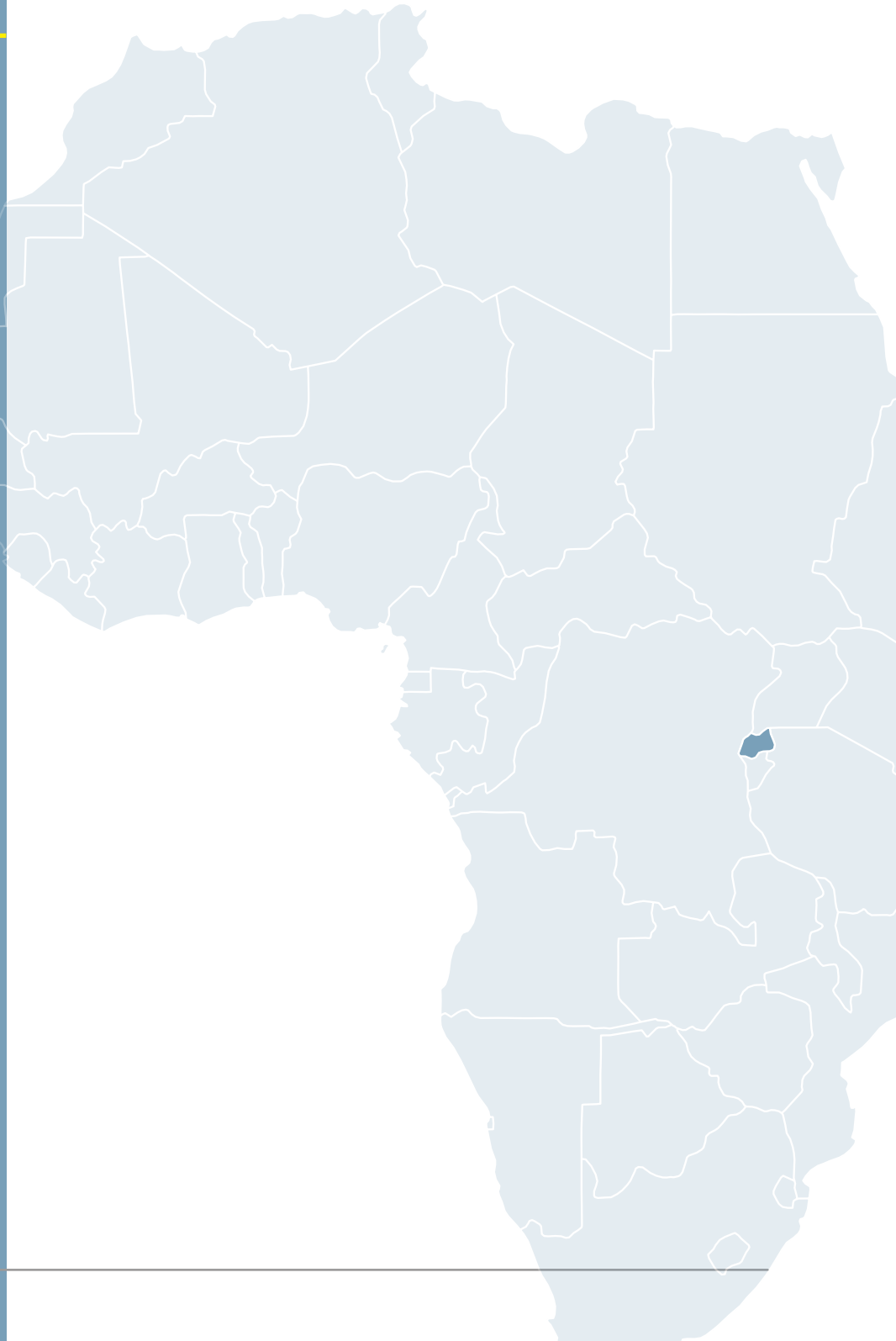
Life expectancy at birth

11,689,700

Population

166/187

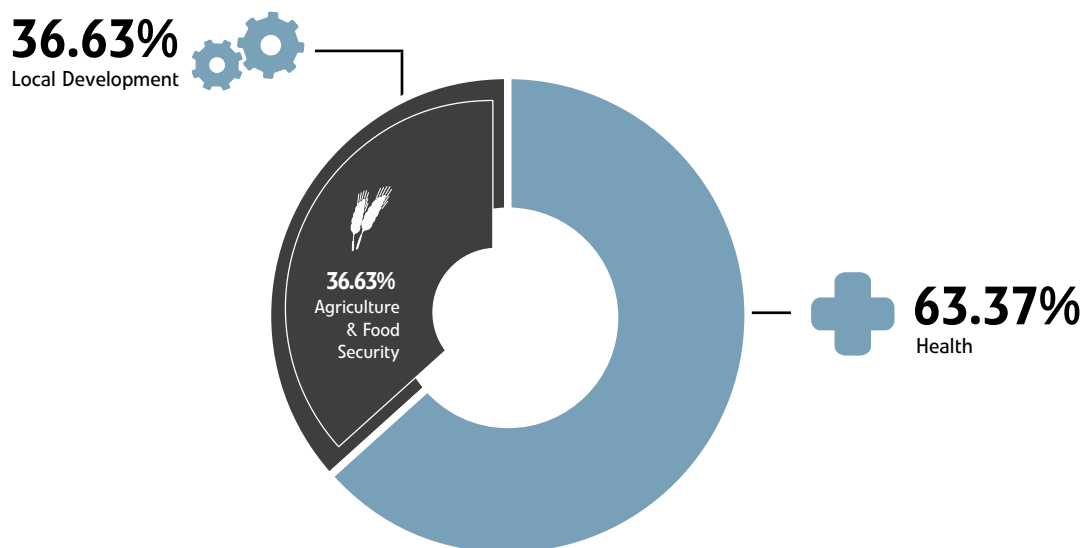
Human Development Index 2011



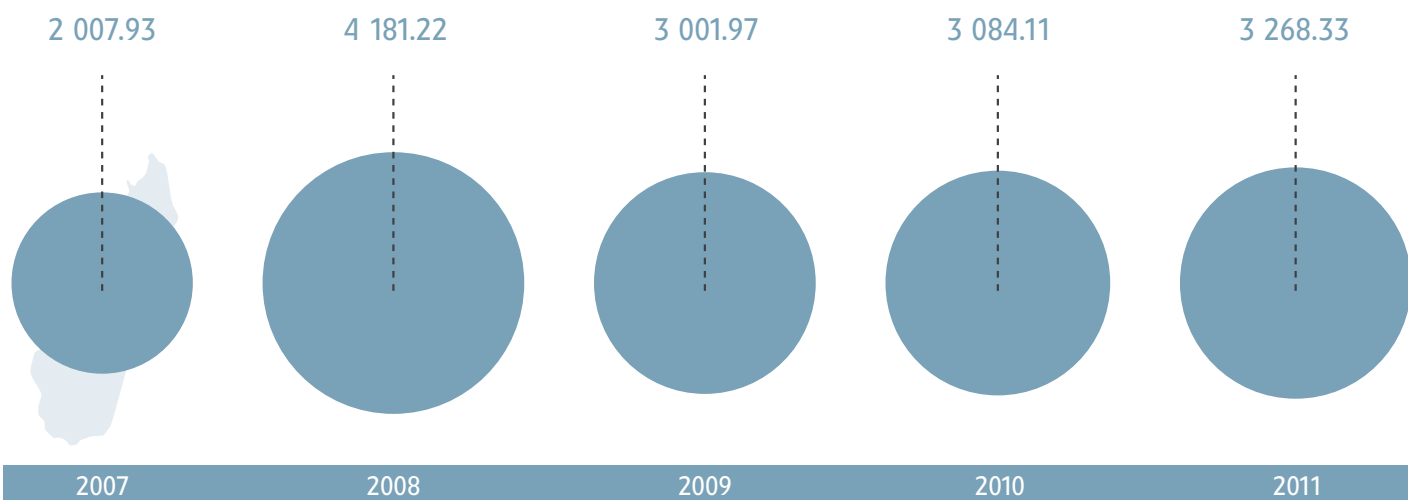




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



## Evolution of activities in Rwanda (in thousand EUR)





# Integrated Rural Development in Bugesera

## Introduction of Mechanisation to Cooperatives ►

**T**he project includes several aspects and aims to increase, secure and diversify agricultural production and develop ways to meet the population's food needs and increase revenue for farmers in Bugesera. It has had several successes with the creation of paths, the construction of two large markets for the region and assistance provided to a very large number of farmers for the performance of micro-projects.

2011 was a turning point in aligning the principles of the project's technical and financial support with the results to be achieved. In effect, since the beginning of 2011, and even following strong advocacy by the project for nearly two years regarding the construction of irrigation infrastructure, weaknesses in the cooperatives' organisation and the conditions of cultivation of the agricultural land involved were identified by the project team and confirmed by an external evaluation.

The project therefore re-worked the strategic guidelines with the local authorities in order to focus efforts on the weaknesses identified, strengthened coordination with the Ministry of

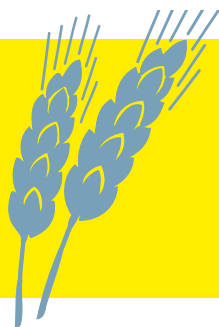


Agriculture and the district authorities and prepare for the end of the Luxembourg Development Cooperation support in December 2012.

The expectations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Rearing and Fishing (MINAGRI) with regard to the use of the irrigated areas are important because the latter considers project RWA/022 as a pilot project in terms of irrigated agriculture and is hoping to build on the results obtained, both in terms of agricultural cultivation and the management of the irrigated areas. The level of cultivation of the irrigated areas during the 2008 to 2010 period has not produced usable data and the management model of the areas by cooperatives of irrigators has not been consolidated. In parallel, the

MINAGRI has intensified its activity in the development of irrigated agriculture by establishing an Irrigation Task Force, which was in turn supported by the organisation of the 6th Agricultural Exhibition, focusing on irrigation, in June 2011, and the release of the Irrigation Master Plan drawn up in August 2010.

As a consequence of this, the "irrigation" component of this project has in the very short term become a part of the momentum being built by the MINAGRI to achieve its objectives in terms of agricultural production and modelling the management systems of the irrigated areas.



## RWA/022

**DURATION:**  
2004 - 2012

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
9,430,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,197,141



Support to National Health Sector



**RWA/023** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
6,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
2,054,418

**DURATION:**  
2010 - 2013

This programme supports the implementation of the Rwandan government's 2009-2012 Health Sector Strategic Plan by strengthening decentralisation and improving the coordination of the health system's activities and quality control.







STATISTICS

**196,722 km<sup>2</sup>**

Area - Senegal

**39%**

Literacy  
Senegal

**2.532%**

Population growth rate  
Senegal

**18**

Median  
Age  
Senegal

**60**

Life expectancy at birth  
- Senegal

**Dakar**

Capital Senegal

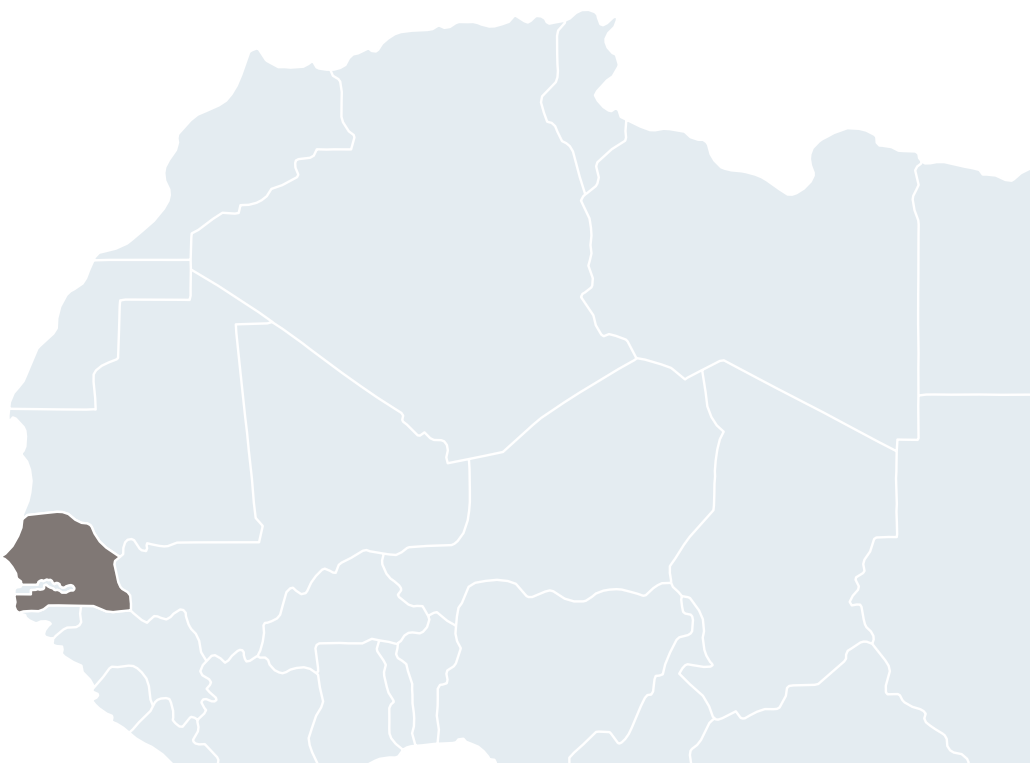
**12,969,610**

Population Senegal

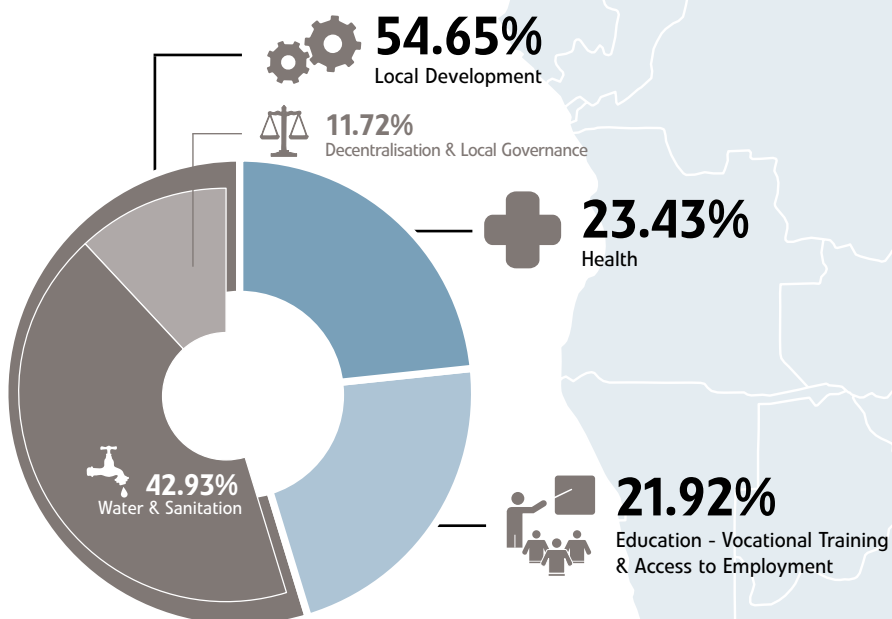
**155/187**

Human Development Index 2011  
Senegal

# Senegal



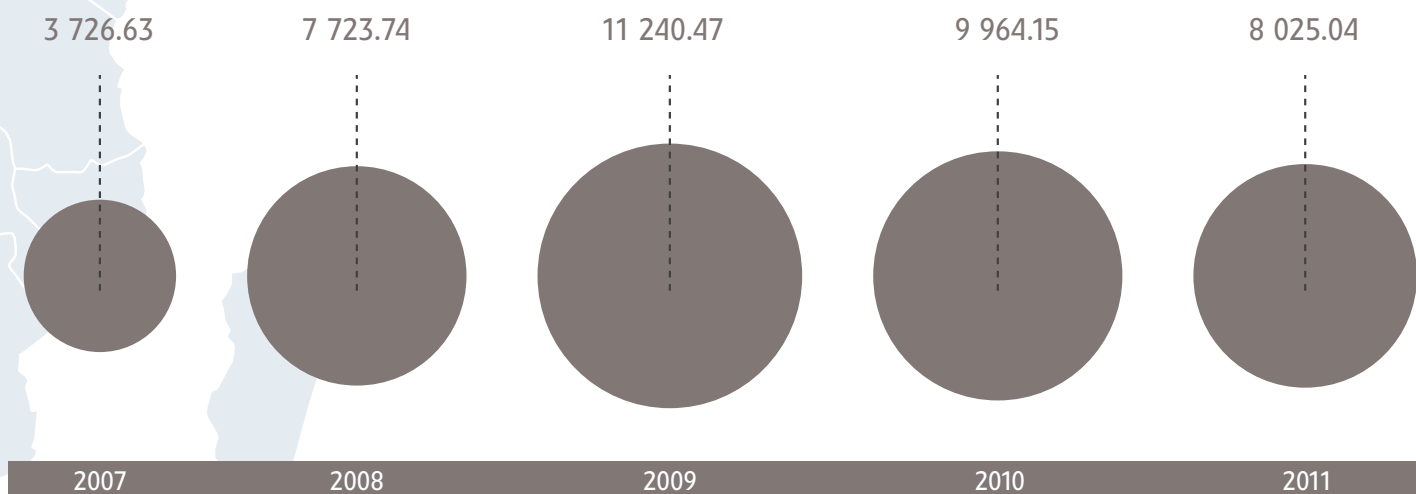
Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector







Evolution of activities in Senegal (in thousand EUR)





# Basic Health Services Support Programme

A specific approach focused on nomadic populations

**T**he Ferlo area is characterised by its large geographical extent, straddling the regions of Matam and Louga, its isolation, its scattered habitats, a harsh environment and the nomadic nature of its inhabitants. This situation is largely the reason for the area's dysfunctional health system and the low uptake of its services due to geographical and sociocultural barriers and the limited capacity of health organisations in meeting some care needs, especially those of women and children.

The Information, Education and Communication section (IEC) and the Behavior Change Communication section (BCC) are essential in implementing the activities in the SEN/025 programme in an effective and participatory way. These activities focus on: maternal, neo-natal and infant health; adolescents' and young people's reproductive health as part of the establishment of an adolescents' advice centre; and referral/counter-referral for medical, surgical and obstetric emergencies.

Drawing on a sociological study produced in 2009 and statements made in the national programme for health development, the national health

education department in the Ministry of Health and the SEN/025 unit have drawn up a IEC/BCC action plan to reach all layers of the population: traditional practitioners, village heads, community liaison staff, community leaders, local authorities, health committees and local carriers in the Ferlo area.

The two partners have gambled on the actors' participation and involvement by entrusting the implementation of the plan to the health districts involved, the community organisations (often called multi-purpose liaison associations), non-governmental organisations in the area and nine community radio stations. These radio stations play an extremely important role in providing the population with information about health and enable the indigenous populations, both sedentary and nomadic, to access information. They are the only way for nomadic populations to connect with each other and with others.

## Maïrame Harouna BA

Director of Gaynaako FM community radio station in Namarel (Podor region)

The local radio programmes have brought the radio station closer to the people and the village head, notable persons and the imam are always present at public awareness-raising sessions, which gives a moral seal of approval to the messages on health we are spreading. The station has increased its fame among the donors and in the health district and they trust us, thanks to this partnership with Luxembourg. At this stage of the partnership, the nomads are beseeching us to repeat the broadcast of the health programmes. Some of them call us to talk about their health concerns and to ask us where they should go for treatment.

## SEN/025

**DURATION:**

2008 - 2012



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**

11,744,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**

1,878,714





The main aim is to coach and build the capacities of local development actors through the regional development agencies and various non-governmental organisations. This will support consultation arrangements and mechanisms and give more attention to vulnerable groups.

**SEN/023**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,234,000



**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
940,421

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012



Vocational Training and Job Insertion Programme



**SEN/024**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
14,048,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,755,201

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012

In order to combat high unemployment and a poorly-performing educational system, the project intends to reduce poverty through training and job insertion within a framework of improved management, quality, accessibility and insertion measures.

Water and Sanitation Project for the Rural Populations of Thiès and Louga



**SEN/026**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
14,373,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
3,443,352

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012

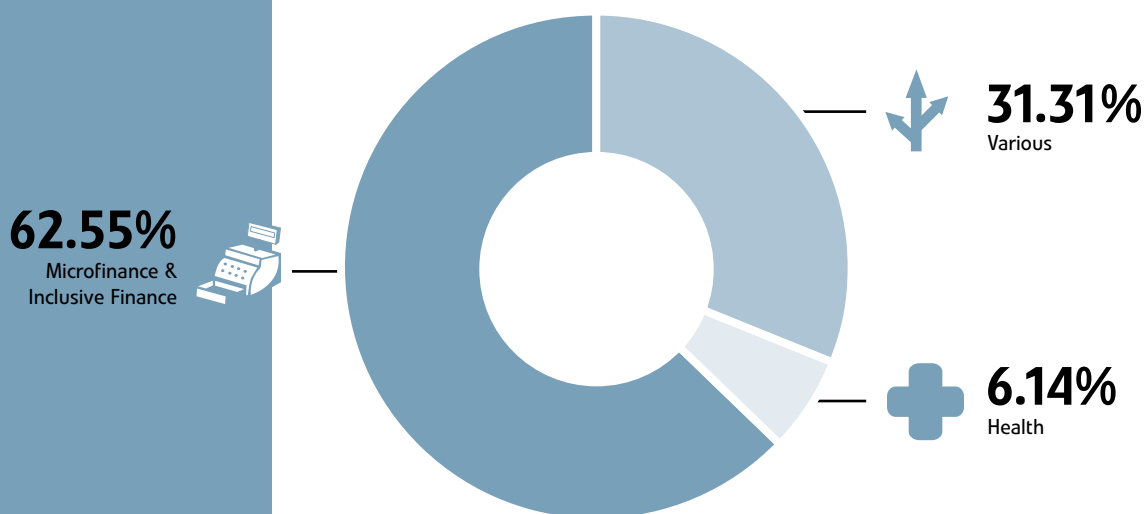
The project is working within the framework of the Millennium Water and Sanitation Programme to ensure that water and sanitation infrastructure is sustainable; also that fairness and transparency are observed in the management of the systems through organising, informing and educating users and training the state's technical agents.






# Regional Africa

Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



Satellite enhanced Telemedicine and e-Health for sub-Saharan Africa



**AFR/019** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
170,000


**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
82,617

**DURATION:**  
2011 - 2013

The four studies carried out during the first phase will inform the establishment of satellite telemedicine services in 48 states in sub-Saharan Africa providing education, clinical services, supervision and management services.

African Internet Exchange System (AXIS)



**AFR/020** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
300,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
61,502

**DURATION:**  
2011 - 2014

The AXIS project aims to put in place a network of local internet exchange points through federating and building the capacities of internet communities, since ICT is an indispensable element in the economic and social development of sub-Saharan Africa.



# Promotion of the Creation of an Inclusive Financial Sector for the UEMOA Zone

**T**he "Promotion of Inclusive Financial Sectors in the UEMOA Zone" project AFR/017 financed by the government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has special importance for the Central Bank of West African States (CBWAS), since it supports the implementation of the regional support programme for decentralised finance, which is the main framework for CBWAS's intervention in the micro-finance sector.

The development objective of project AFR/017 is to consolidate the sector and control the risks in promoting microfinance activities in the UEMOA zone.

There are two specific objectives: (i) to improve the supervision of micro-finance in the UEMOA zone under the new regulatory framework and (ii) to improve the decentralised financial systems' (DFS) production and auditing of financial information.

The second objective focuses on removing the constraints on the DFS in the implementation of the new regulatory framework by enabling them to access specialised support, especially in the fields of management information systems (MIS) and internal and external auditing.

The absence of management information systems for DFS to enable the communication of reliable data has been a recurrent problem since the 90s in microfinance, especially in



west Africa. The challenge has become even greater since new legislation, which obliges the DFS to use new accounting principles, was adopted in April 2007 across all eight countries involved in the project. In this context of obligatory harmonisation and standardisation with the new regulatory framework, the project has carried out a study into the regulatory compliance of the MIS used in the zone. This has enabled the existing MIS to be listed and assessed. Important work has also been done with MIS editors to design specifications which have all the features expected of a management software programme compliant with the regulatory framework. Moreover, a "gateway" (or report generator) has been developed by the project in order to enable the DFS to create compliant reports while the MIS editors update the entire regulatory framework.

A fund of 900,000 EUR to support MIS will shortly be launched. It will enable numerous DFSs to obtain subsidies to purchase equipment or software. This fund, eagerly awaited by the actors in the sector, will contribute to the professionalisation of the DFS and the improved reliability of financial information. It will have repercussions for the supervisory authorities, which will benefit from more reliable financial information and statistics, since the latter will be generated more automatically by the MIS and may be centrally stored in a risk register at the CBWAS. Savers will thus be able to entrust their funds to DFS that are better organised and more reliable.

## AFR/017

**DURATION:**

2008 - 2013



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**

18,825,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**

2,880,394









El Salvador  
Nicaragua

# Latin America



# El Salvador



## STATISTICS

**21,041 km<sup>2</sup>**

Area

**81%**

Literacy

**0.303%**

Population growth rate

**74**

Life expectancy at birth

**6,090,650**

Population

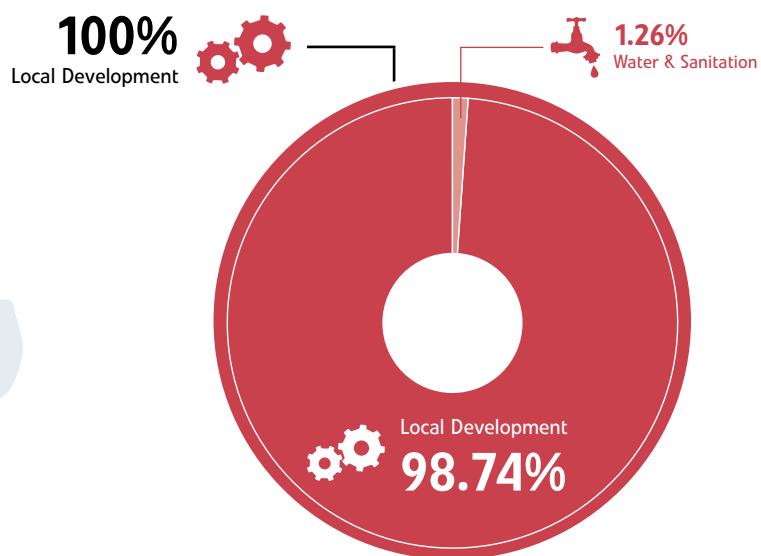
**105/187**

Human Development Index 2011

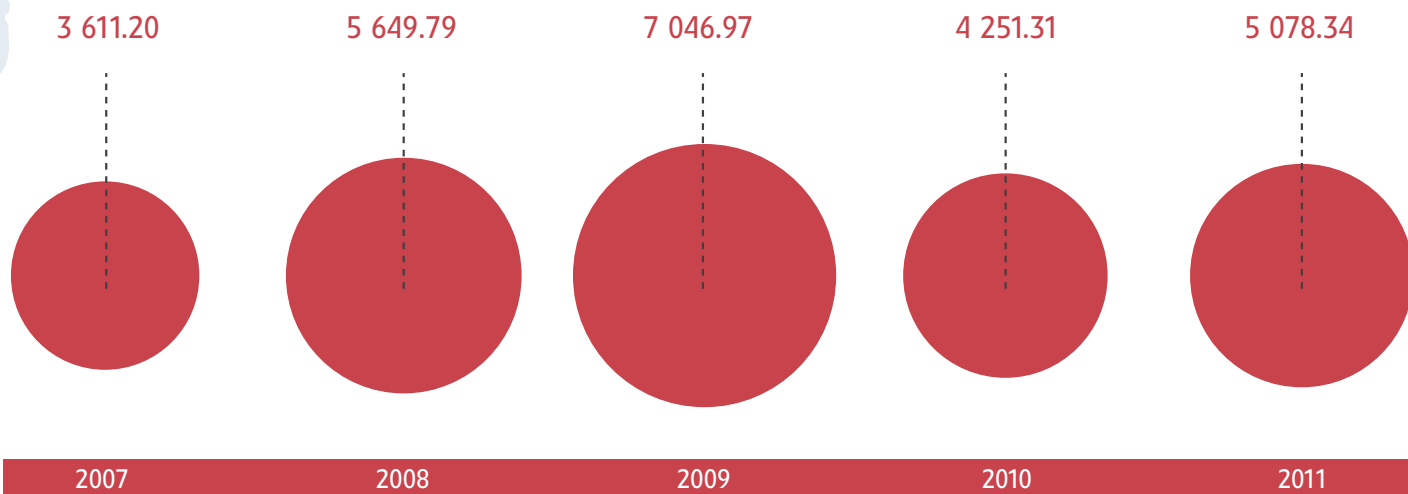




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



## Evolution of activities in Salvador (in thousand EUR)





# Solidarity Network Support Programme

## Consultation at the Health Centre ►

**T**he Community Solidarity Programme is an initiative established by the government of El Salvador to improve living conditions and increase opportunities for rural families living in conditions of extreme poverty through integrated action in the poorest 100 municipalities.

The Solidarity Network Support Programme, financed by the government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg since 2007, aims to contribute to improving the living conditions of the inhabitants of 13 municipalities in the eastern area of El Salvador.

It is a coordinated collection of sector-based interventions under the leadership of the Salvadorean institutions involved and aims to encourage the population to access basic services and to develop capacities and productive activities. These interventions are: the supply of clean water to schools, health centres and households; the construction and improvement of health infrastructure and education; the implementation of literacy programmes; the electrification of rural communities; the strengthening of municipal management and associations of producers and the financing of productive projects.



Although it is difficult to determine precisely how the project has contributed to the results obtained in the area of intervention, given that they are not solely due to Luxembourg intervention, evidence on the ground suggests that the Solidarity Network Support Programme has had noteworthy, positive success in several areas, in particular in terms of (i) improving health conditions at the basic level of the education system and (ii) access to high-quality care.

The programme has also intervened in the sectors of water and sanitation, electricity distribution and support for productive activities through supporting cooperatives and by building local management capacities for development.

In continuing this programme, Luxembourg Development Cooperation

intends to maintain its support, in line with the objectives and priorities of the Five Year Plan 2010-2014 and the Community Solidarity Programme, which is one of the main aspects of the programme the El Salvador government has established to reduce poverty and inequalities in the rural and urban environment. This very ambitious programme attempts to coordinate, under the stewardship of the Technical Secretariat of the President's Office, the state's activities in the areas identified as the poorest in the country. This programme has also succeeded in gaining the support of most of the donors and is bringing together 18 public or semi-public institutions and 125/262 municipalities to coordinate the project.



## SVD/021

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2012

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
20,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
5,014,202









## STATISTICS

130,370 km<sup>2</sup>

Area - Nicaragua

68%

Literacy  
Nicaragua

1.067%

Population growth rate  
Nicaragua

72

Life expectancy at birth  
- Nicaragua

5,727,710

Population Nicaragua

129/187

Human Development Index 2011  
Nicaragua

# Nicaragua



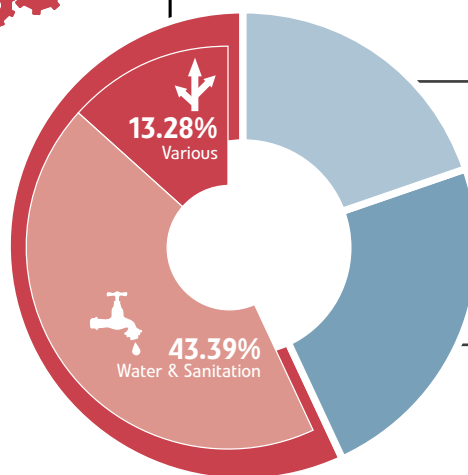




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector

**56.67%**

Local Development



13.28%

Various



43.39%

Water & Sanitation



**19.74%**

Health



**23.59%**

Education - Vocational Training  
& Access to Employment

## Evolution of activities in Nicaragua (in thousand EUR)

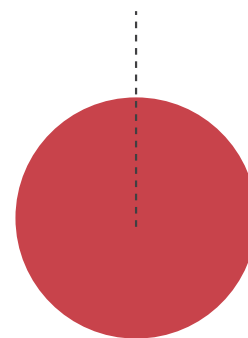
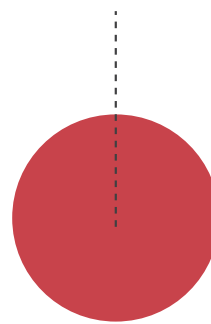
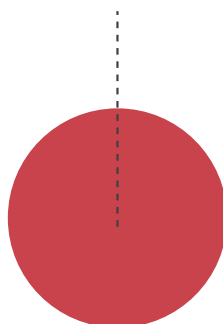
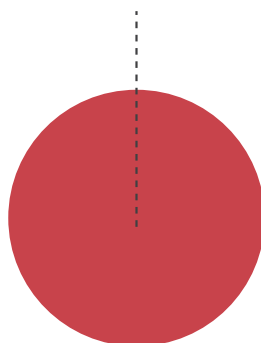
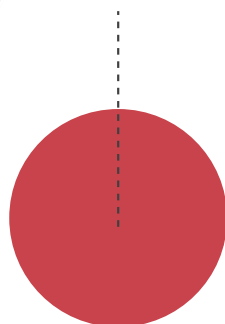
5 888.75

8 154.95

5 961.49

5 321.98

7 213.09



2007

2008

2009

2010

2011



## Water and Sanitation in Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Estelí

### Installation of protective pipes ►

**T**his project is the successor to three previous Luxembourg Development Cooperation projects in the water and sanitation sector in Nicaragua and covers the northern region of the country. The programme is being carried out jointly with the Nicaraguan public enterprise for the provision of water and sanitation services (ENACAL), the Nicaraguan project partner.

Based on the lessons learned during the previous interventions, the formulation of the project has focused on prior research (updating the land registry and drawing up guidelines for clean water systems) in order to optimise the efficiency of the intervention. To that end, it then looked into repairing the existing installations and building the partner's capacities through training programmes and active participation by its staff in activities to optimise technical and commercial management. The specific goal is to improve water and sanitation services, thereby directly contributing to an improvement in the living conditions of 240,000 people.

The first part of the project focuses on building ENACAL's capacities for intervention and improving its operational results in the three northern prov-



inces, especially through updating the land register and the technical and commercial inventory of the collective water and sanitation systems. The project has also supported staff training, establishing a system of standard management indicators and improving working methods; in the end, this has acted as a catalyst on all efforts, contributing to the improvement of ENACAL's operational performance.

In the second part of the project, 17 of the 20 clean water systems operated by ENACAL in the provinces of Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Estelí have undergone major remediation work based on an updated technical register and new guidelines.

The third part, which aims to solve the main problems connected with the disposal of waste water, has achieved the project's expected results in this

field: a waste water treatment station has been built in the town of Jalapa and collective sanitation systems for the towns of La Trinidad and Condega, for which additional funding will be sought by the local authorities, have been designed. Finally, in the more isolated and critical areas, the project has supported the construction of 600 individual sanitation systems in 10 different localities, installing in each locality model installations that can be used as templates by local labour trained during the project.

The project will end in the first half of 2012.



**NIC/021**

**DURATION:**  
**2008 - 2012**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
**8,000,000**

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
**3,129,669**







Support to National Blood Transfusion



**NIC/016** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
7,422,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,105,703

**DURATION:**  
2005 - 2012

The extension phase will consolidate the progress made during the first phase and make the National Blood Transfusion Service more effective, safe, efficient and financially and administratively independent. The project also aims to strengthen the Ministry for Health's institutional capacities.



Support to Hospitality Training in Nicaragua - Phase II



**NIC/018** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,884,380

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
725,654

**DURATION:**  
2006 - 2013

This project has contributed to the national hospitality school's capacity-building and to the establishment of a professional training model for the Nicaraguan tourism sector. The project has been extended to January 2013 in order to consolidate and disseminate the training model.

Primary Health Care with SILAIS1 - Phase II



**NIC/020** 

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
8,310,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
277,268

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2011

This project has enabled an increase in the coverage and an improvement in the quality of the health services supplied by the SILAIS (local systems of integrated health care). The experience acquired through project NIC/020 will boost its successes which is NIC/025 (Support to Nicaragua's Health Sector).





## The Coffee Route



**NIC/022**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,500,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
12,833

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2011

This project provided support for local economic development through tourism. Due to the high level of appropriation by all stakeholders, most of the objectives have been reached and will be consolidated in project NIC/024.



## Strengthening of Professional and Technical Competence at National Level



**NIC/023**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
5,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
971,894

**DURATION:**  
2010 - 2014

The project incorporates the successful experience of the ENAH (NIC/018) in the vocational training sphere and extends it to the sub-sectors of welding, electrical/electronics work and renewable energy. It aims to establish a model national system of qualifications and vocational training.

## The Coffee Route – Phase II



**NIC/024**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
6,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
945,161

**DURATION:**  
2011 - 2015

Phase II of the project emphasises local sustainable development through the promotion of tourism routes. The project will continue along the same strategic guidelines as the first phase, with a view to improving the organisation of the sector, the training of actors and planning.

## Support to Nicaragua's Health Sector



**NIC/025**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
10,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
41,117

**DURATION:**  
FORMULATION

The overall aim of this programme is to improve universal access, the quality of care and the management of the service networks of the Nicaraguan national health system; this is in line with the second strategic objective in the Nicaraguan Five Year Health Plan 2011-2015.









# Asia

Laos  
Mongolia  
Vietnam





## STATISTICS

236,800 km<sup>2</sup>

Area

73%

Literacy

1.655%

Population growth rate

21

Median Age

Vientiane

Capital

63

Life expectancy at birth

6,586,270

Population

138/187

Human Development Index 2011

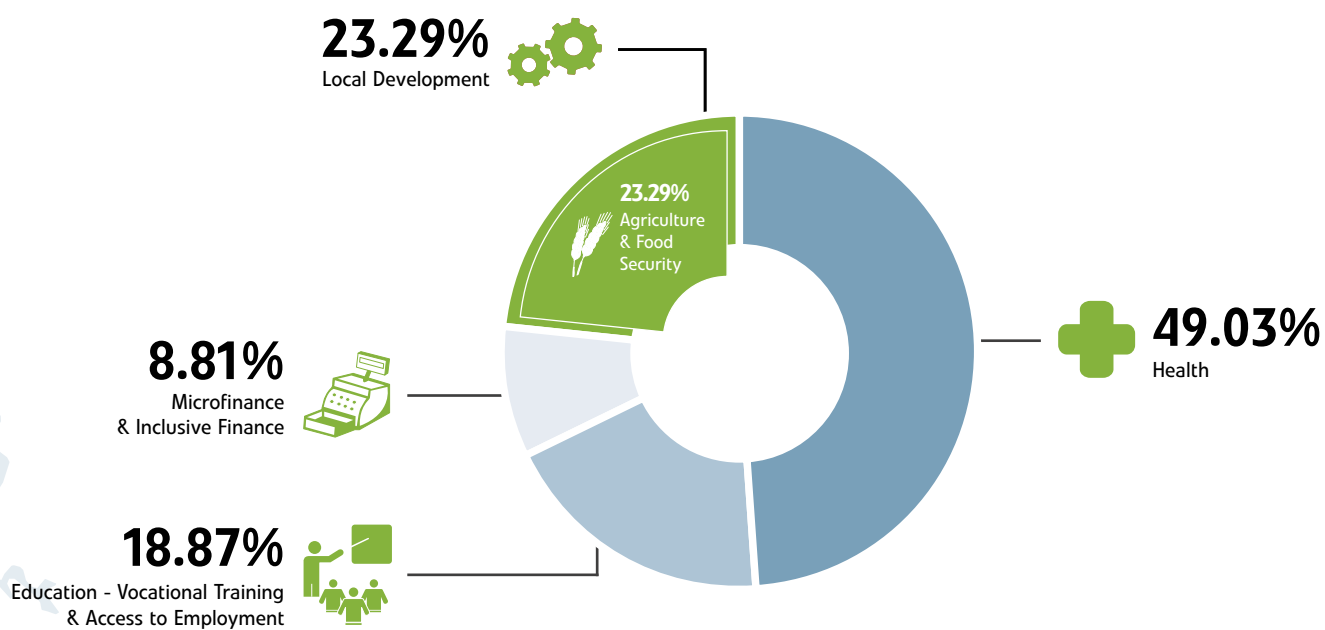
# Laos



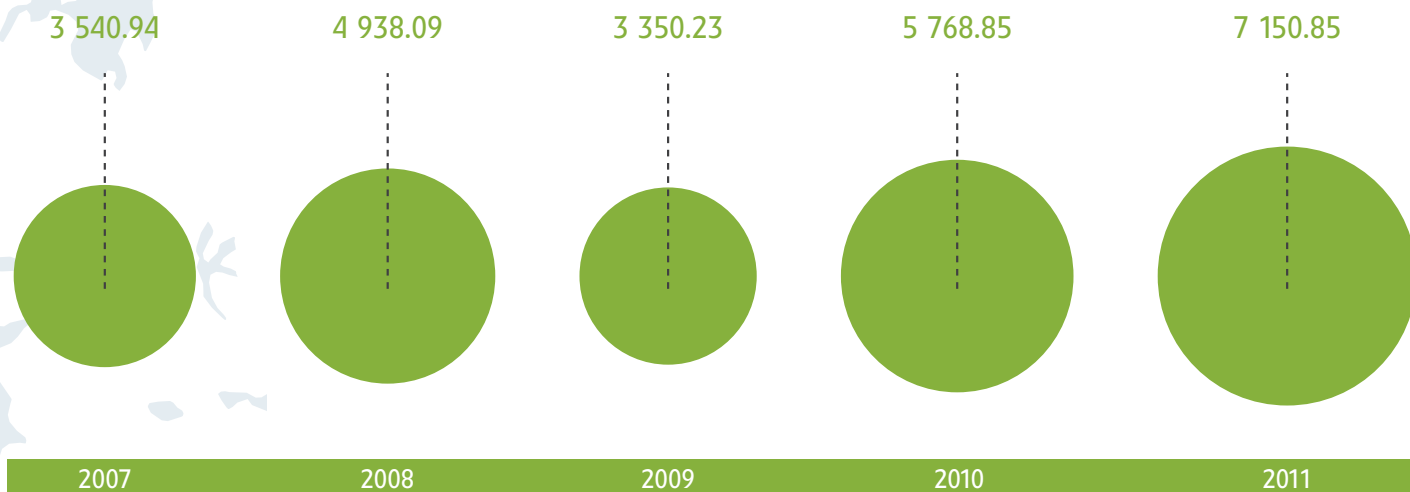




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



## Evolution of activities in Laos (in thousand EUR)





# Strengthening the Rule of Law through Legal University Education

Course at the Vientiane  
Faculty of Law ►

**T**he general aim of the project is to strengthen the rule of law in Laos by improving the quality of the legal education provided by the Faculty of Law and Political Science (FLP) of the National University of Laos. This project, financed by Luxembourg Development Cooperation and carried out in cooperation with the Laos Justice and Education authorities, began in June 2010. It carries on the work of a previous project financed and carried out by Swedish Development Cooperation (SIDA) from 2000 to 2010.

In 1986 Laos began its transition from a planned economy to a market economy. In order to facilitate a major socio-economic transition and change, the government declared the rule of law as having high priority. However, the near-total absence of a legal culture created multiple challenges for the FLP faculty. These challenges are specific or identical to the challenges that the entire higher education system has to face.

Above all, the project aims to improve the quality of teaching through increasing legal knowledge and strengthening the specialisation of the law faculty's teaching staff. For example, scholarships for Master's



degrees or doctorates are awarded, based on a sharing of the costs with other universities; this strengthens the network of universities in the region and enables more sustainable development. University courses and exchanges are also organised in Laos and in the region as a whole.

Since English is essential for the promotion of international exchanges, an improvement in English language knowledge is a high priority for FLP staff in particular. For this purpose, the project supports evening courses and intensive language courses abroad. The study programme has also been developed to integrate English legal vocabulary.

The project supports the production of study guides and promotes

teaching based more on student participation; an approach involving student study groups that look into basic issues such as the environment, human rights, gender equality and rural development. It also supports academic research, which is in its infancy.

Finally, the project aims to build the FLP's institutional capacities, including organisational aspects. New dormitories for the students and new study spaces are soon to be constructed.



**LAO/023**

**DURATION:**  
2010 - 2014

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
5,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
608,961







## Banking Training



**LAO/016**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
2,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
630,208

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012

LuxDev, in cooperation with the Luxembourg Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF), is working to strengthen the financial sector in Laos, focusing particularly on the training of actors in order to build their capacity and to achieve international standards.



## Lao-Luxembourg Health Initiatives Support Programme



**LAO/017**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
16,750,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
3,506,006

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2013

The aim of the Laos-Luxembourg health sector support programme is to enable three provinces in Laos (Vientiane, Bolikhamxay and Khammouane) to optimise their health care coverage in accordance with the national strategies and policies set out by the national health authorities.

## Strengthening of Human Resources in Hospitality and Tourism



**LAO/020**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
9,325,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
740,356

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2013

Given the strong growth of the tourism sector in Laos and the revenue it is generating for the national economy, Luxembourg Development Cooperation has chosen to support this sector by establishing a project to support the development of human resources in hospitality and tourism.





## Bolikhamxay Livelihood Improvement and Governance Programme



**LAO/021**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
6,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,570,379

**DURATION:**  
2009 - 2012

This local development project, which is part of the national poverty reduction strategy, aims to establish a socio-economic development plan in Bolikhamxay province, central Laos. Three of the six districts in this province are regarded as very poor: Khamkeut, Viengthong and Bolikhan.



## Khammouane Local Development Project (KHALODEP)



**LAO/024**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
7,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
-

**DURATION:**  
FORMULATION



A new local development project for Khammouane province in central Laos is currently under formulation. Two of the most disadvantaged districts in this province will be targeted by this future intervention: Boualapha and Nakai.

## Support to the national Blood Programme



**LAO/025**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
-

**DURATION:**  
FORMULATION

Luxembourg Development Cooperation, in collaboration with the Ministry for Health and the Lao Red Cross, is formulating a support programme for the national blood transfusion programme. The aim of the project is to improve the transfusion policy applied in blood transfusion centres nationally, regionally and in the provinces.

## Technical Assistance to the IFAD Soum Son Seun Jai Programme



**LAO/026**

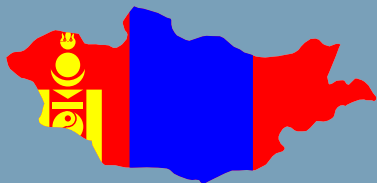
**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
1,700,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
-

**DURATION:**  
FORMULATION

A new local development project focusing on Sayaboury and Oudomxay provinces, in northern Laos, is under formulation. This project, in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), aims to reduce poverty by improving sources of agricultural income.





## STATISTICS

1,564,116 km<sup>2</sup>

Area

98%

Literacy

1.469%

Population growth rate

26

Median Age

68

Life expectancy at birth

3,180,000

Population

110/187

Human Development Index 2011

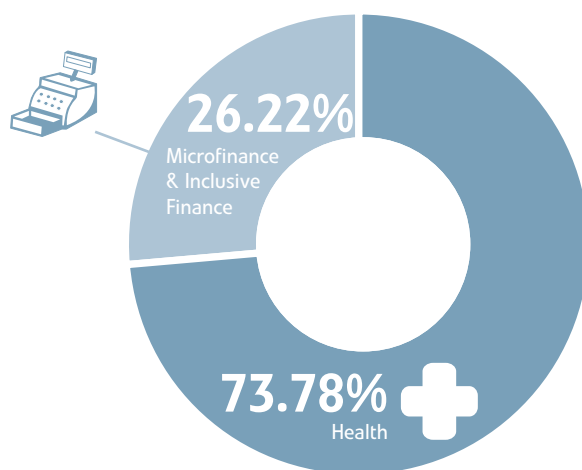
# Mongolia



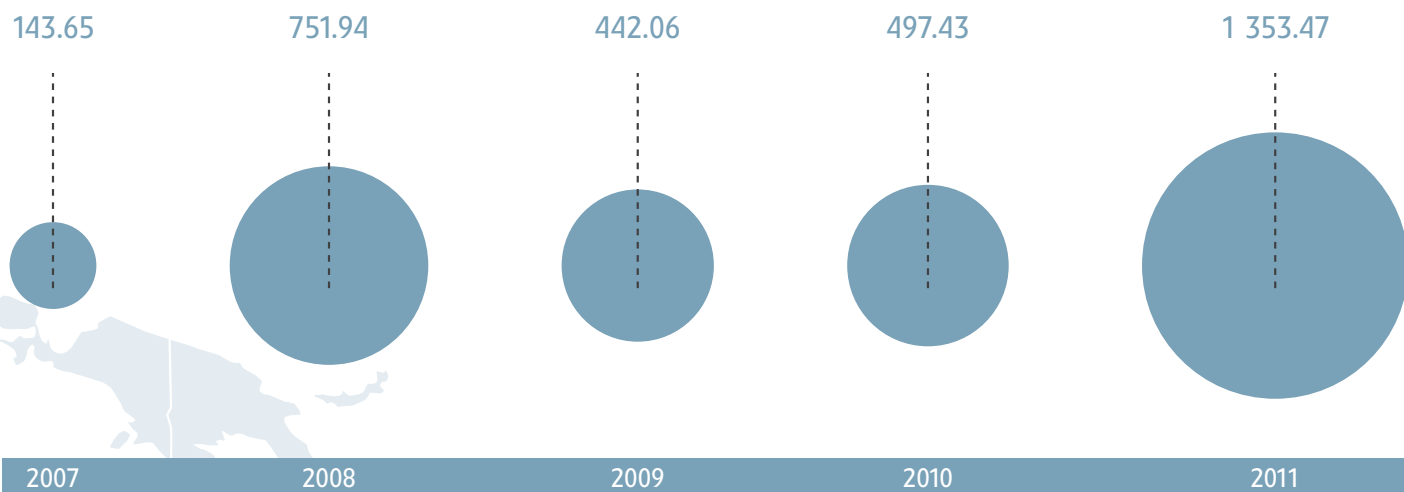




### Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



### Evolution of activities in Mongolia (in thousand EUR)





# Financial Sector Capacity Building and Training Project

Insurance company  
in Mongolia ►

In 1991, at the fall of the Soviet regime, Mongolia decided to move from a planned economy to a market-based one. Since then the country has undergone rapid economic development from one day to the next - in turn this has produced an urgent need for regulation and supervision of its financial sector.

The lack of knowledge of and experience in financial matters, especially in the areas of regulation, supervision and the establishment of best international practice and standards, have not enabled the rapid development of the economy to be supported adequately.

Rich in raw materials (including copper, coal, iron and uranium), Mongolia has sharply increased its gross national product, with the help of major foreign investments. However, it has a clear lack of experience in the financial sector, which is not helped by latent corruption.

In 2006, the Mongolian authorities decided to create the Mongolian Financial Regulatory Commission (FRC). Nevertheless, for the Commission to comply with best international practice and standards, specific training, capacity-building and technical assistance are indispensable.

In order to address this situation, on the initiative of the Mongolian and Luxembourg governments, the "Financial Sector Capacity Building



and Training Project" was agreed upon in 2008 and launched in January 2011, in cooperation with the newly-formed FRC.

The project assists the Mongolian government in establishing a healthy, sound regulatory environment for the entire financial sector (microfinance, insurance and capital markets), then to support the government's efforts in moving towards a flourishing market economy that benefits the whole population of the country.

Above all, this includes improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the FRC. Two results are expected: 1) improved operational and institutional organisation; 2) strengthened regulatory and supervisory capacity of the sector.

After a short assessment period, the project has actively supported the

drafting of a new strategic plan (2012-2017) for the FRC and is also contributing, through the assistance of an international consultant, to the establishment and evaluation of a number of key performance indicators to ensure sound monitoring of the project.

Technical assistance and the various training courses shall be jointly supplied by the LuxDev Chief Technical Adviser, the Financial Technology Transfer Agency (ATTF) and other international consultants. These initiatives aim to strengthen the FRC's basic activities (regulation and supervision) and to develop the support functions (human resources, communication, IT) that are required for their successful performance.

**MON/004**

**DURATION:**

**2011 - 2014**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**

**2,000,000**

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**

**354,825**





Cardiovascular Diagnostic Centre - Phase II



MON/003

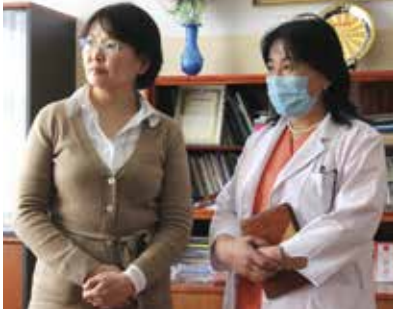

TOTAL BUDGET EUR:  
2,431,300


DISBURSED 2011 EUR:  
197,737

DURATION:  
2007 - 2012

This, the second phase of Luxembourg's intervention in the Mongolian health sector has, since 2001, aimed to improve the care of patients with cardiovascular disease, which is one of the country's main causes of mortality.

Cardiovascular Center, MCH and e-health Expansion



MON/005


TOTAL BUDGET EUR:  
6,600,000

DISBURSED 2011 EUR:  
800,904

DURATION:  
2011 - 2016

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to improving the health of the population of Mongolia. It aims to improve health services, especially in the field of cardiovascular disease and maternal and child health, in line with the 2006-2015 strategic master plan for health.





# Vietnam

## STATISTICS

331,210 km<sup>2</sup>

Area - Vietnam

94%

Literacy  
Vietnam

Hanoi

Capital Vietnam

1.054%

Population growth rate  
Vietnam

28 72

Median Age

Life expectancy at birth  
- Vietnam

91,519,290

Population Vietnam

128/187

Human Development Index 2011  
Vietnam

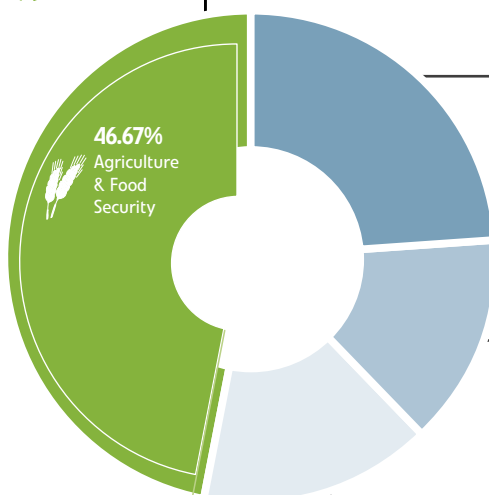






## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector

**46.78%**  
Local Development



**46.67%**  
Agriculture  
& Food  
Security



**23.98%**  
Health



**14.08%**  
Education - Vocational Training  
& Access to Employment



**15.16%**  
Microfinance &  
Inclusive Finance

**0.11%**  
Water & Sanitation



## Evolution of activities in Vietnam (in thousand EUR)

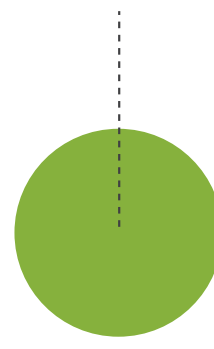
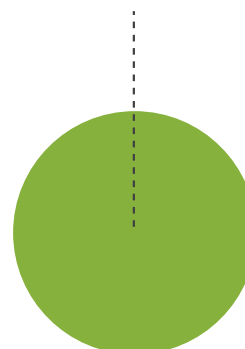
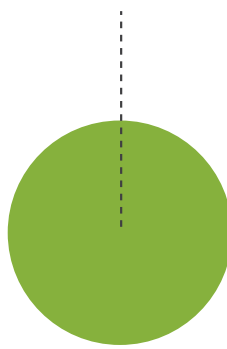
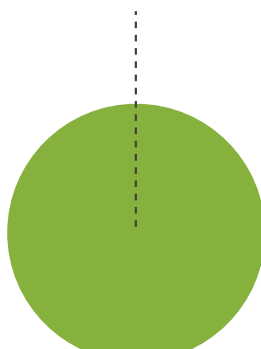
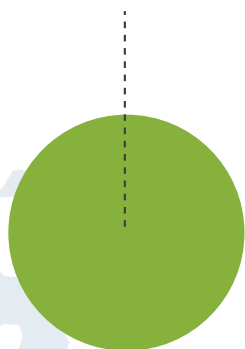
5 643.85

6 732.29

5 098.97

5 984.67

4 376.20



2007

2008

2009

2010

2011



# Supporting Policy on Health Care for the Poor in the Provinces of Cao Bang and Bac Kan

## Mother and child health ►

**T**he project is one of the initiatives supported by Luxembourg Development Cooperation to improve the health and welfare of the most disadvantaged populations in the mountainous areas in northern Vietnam. The aim of the project is to establish a primary health care network to which the poorest rural populations in the two provinces will have access.

The project aims to support the Ministry of Health and, in a wider sense, the Vietnamese government in finding effective solutions to resolve or reduce health inequalities. Practically, this means building the capacities of health managers in the two provinces concerned and supplying adequate resources to meet the health needs of the poorest inhabitants.

Three districts in each province have been selected for the project's pilot activities. In the province of Cao Bang, the districts of Nguyen Binh, Ha Quang and Trung Khanh, along the Guangxi border with China, were selected. In the province of Bac Kan, the districts selected were Ba Be, Ngan Son and Na Ri.

Investigations into primary health care in Vietnam produced results that were far from positive. Most of the



time the medical staff employed in health centres and in local communities do not have adequate equipment to be able to treat the most common conditions (illnesses and/or injuries), which are the majority of consultations recorded in the healthcare facilities. In fact patients are increasingly bypassing local health centres and preferring to go directly to a higher level healthcare facility, i.e. a local hospital, sometimes a private one, even if this option is much more expensive.

The aim of the project is, therefore, to improve access to, use and quality of basic health services by supporting the training of staff at local health centres and village health centres in

order to improve their skills, as well as giving them the material resources required to provide high-quality care.

In addition to the capacity-building of health centre staff, 117 health centres will be supported in order to fit them to meet patients' needs. This support will comprise the supply of medical equipment, which will in turn improve the staff's working conditions.

**VIE/027**

**DURATION:**

**2009 - 2013**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**

**4,999,100**

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**

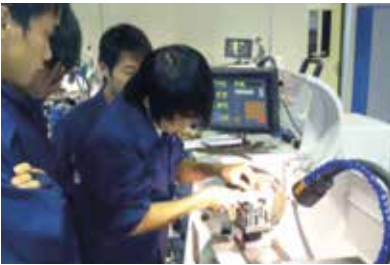
**330,707**







Bac Kan Vocational Training and Education



**VIE/021**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,595,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
295,603

**DURATION:**  
2006 - 2012

This intervention focuses on improving the capacity and quality of vocational training in Bac Kan through the establishment of a technical and vocational school that will meet the need for local labour. To achieve this objective, new, fully-equipped infrastructure has been provided and an educational programme developed.



Quang Diem Local Development Project



**VIE/023**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
523,479

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2012

This initiative looks at reducing poverty in the district of Quang Diem in Thuan Thien Hue province by promoting socio-economic development. Local governance capacity-building is at the heart of this project; moreover, the project also restores infrastructure and supplies equipment.

Strengthening the Management of Vietnam's National Blood Cold Chain



**VIE/024**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
3,100,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
353,742

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2012

Since 1995, Luxembourg Development Cooperation has supported the Vietnamese government's efforts to improve its cold chain for the management of blood products. Luxembourg is also collaborating with the World Health Organisation in order to supply technical assistance to four regional blood transfusion centres.





## Strengthening the Cold Chain in the Framework of EPI



**VIE/025**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,200,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
362,823

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2012

The aim of the project is to strengthen the Vietnamese Ministry of Health's Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) through optimising the cold chain and providing support for the maintenance of the associated equipment. The cold chain is the backbone of the EPI, without which immunisation in the most remote regions of Vietnam would be impossible.



## Development of Capital Markets in Vietnam



**VIE/026**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
3,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
616,686

**DURATION:**  
2008 - 2012

In view of the rapid growth in privatisations in Vietnam's public sector, Luxembourg's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has commissioned LuxDev, working with the Luxembourg Financial Technology Transfer Agency, to carry out a support programme for the development of the financial markets in Vietnam.

## Western Nghe An Rural Development Project - Phase III



**VIE/028**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
6,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
973,365

**DURATION:**  
2009 - 2013

Luxembourg has had a cooperation programme with Nghe An province since 1994, firstly through project VIE/007, "Rural Development in Nghe An", and then project VIE/014, "Western Nghe An Agricultural Development." This project consolidates the previous interventions.

## Developing Business with the Rural Poor: Cao Bang Province



**VIE/029**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
2,475,044

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
540,609

**DURATION:**  
2009 - 2012

Through this project, Luxembourg is supplying part of the technical assistance for a huge programme implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development entitled "Developing Business with the Rural Poor" in Cao Bang Province.

## Strengthening of Human Resources in the Hospitality and Tourism Industry in Vietnam



**VIE/031**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
2,950,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
314,432

**DURATION:**  
2010 - 2012

This is the fourth phase of Luxembourg's support to the Vietnamese tourist industry. By improving the quality of training provided by nine hospitality colleges, the project aims to build the capacities of the professionals in the sector, which has not stopped growing since 15 years.







LuxDev is a member of



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private, public sector  
and civil society.

[www.lrtm.lu](http://www.lrtm.lu)







Kosovo  
Montenegro  
Serbia

# Europe







## STATISTICS

10,887 km<sup>2</sup>

Area - Kosovo

92%

Literacy  
Kosovo

0.55%

Population growth rate  
Kosovo

27

Median Age  
Kosovo

Pristina

Capital Kosovo

69

Life expectancy at birth  
- Kosovo

1,836,530

Population Kosovo

54/187

Human Development Index 2011  
Montenegro

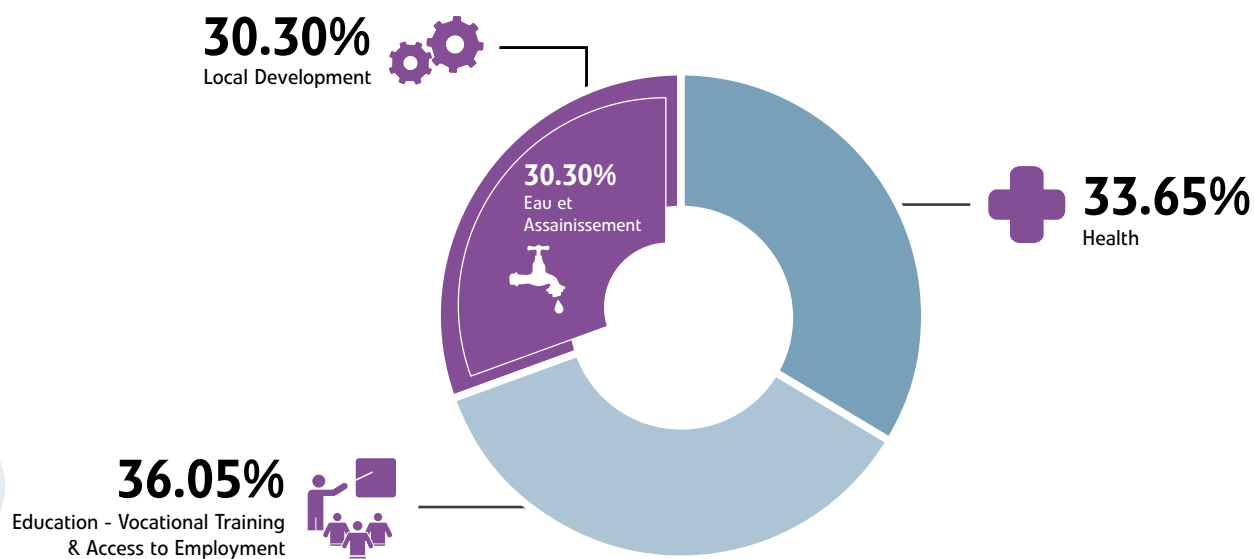
# Kosovo



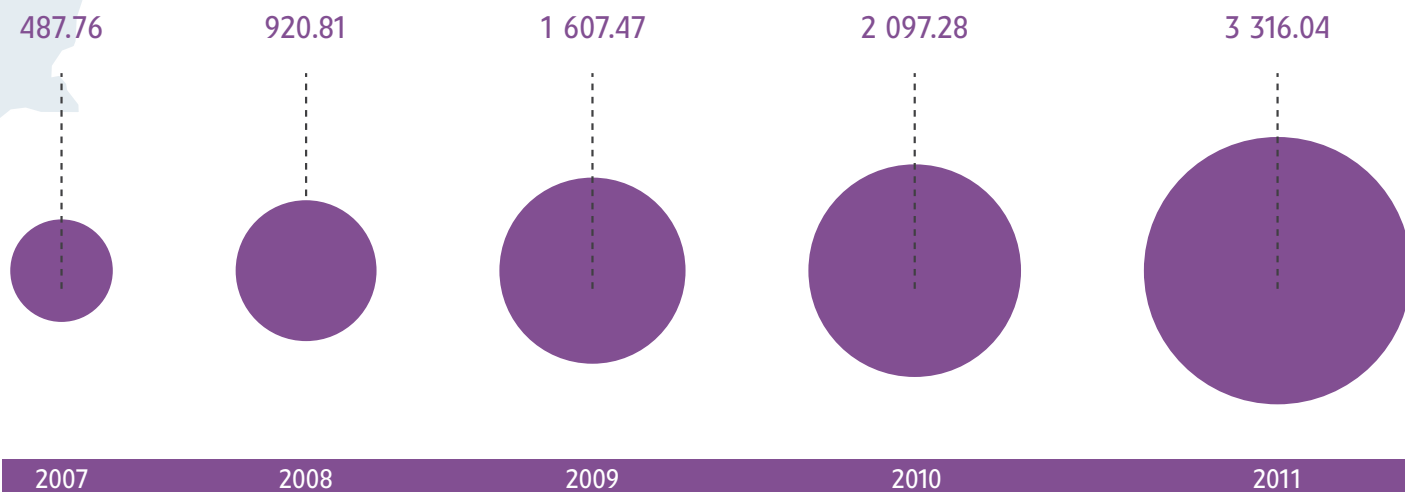




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



## Evolution of activities in Kosovo (in thousand EUR)





# Strengthening the Health Sector in Kosovo through Interventions in the Prizren District

Advanced training in  
new endoscopic techniques ►

Supporting Kosovo on its path to  
joining the European Union

**L**aunched in 2009, project KSV/014 has been put in place to support the Kosovo Ministry of Health, by strengthening its capacity to implement a sector-based health strategy, in its aim to improve the health of the populace. Among other things, this has been done through the introduction of evidence-based decision-making, for which the establishment of an integrated health information system (IHIS) was an essential precondition.

This information system would, if it had been in existence at the beginning of the project, have enabled the Ministry of Health to make well-documented decisions on the health of the population or prove that additional health resources would be a good investment.

An IHIS is not just an IT programme but a system involving a host of partners (patients, the medical association, political bodies and international organisations) who have to keep their part of the system updated in order to supply the correct information to the right people to make sound decisions at the right time. As a result, the project did not start by installing the IT system but by supporting the Ministry in the creation of the system's strategies, laws, rules and structure and in training its staff



so that the latter would have the required knowledge to use the system effectively.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and other partners in the health sector, the project has assisted in drawing up the IHIS strategy and its action plan, explaining in detail how to implant the IHIS databases in the pilot institutions, initially in 2013, and then in all health institutions by the end of 2020.

A new draft law now includes what might be called an IHIS constitution which, together with current laws on the protection of personal data and patients' rights, provides a full legal framework that is in line with European legislation. The Ministry has been supported in its strategic decisions to make the best choice of IHIS, in its organisation, its architecture and the modular and expandable approach to acquiring it.

60 people have been appointed and trained as on-site technicians at the health institutions in order to facilitate the preparation and implementation of the IHIS. The existing information systems in the health institutions have been identified and analysed. New technical specifications have been drawn up for the new equipment as part of the acquisition process.

In 2013 the IHIS will be operational in the pilot institutions and cover 40% of the health sector; for the first time in the history of the Republic of Kosovo, patients will be able to receive decent treatment based on reliable medical data provided by the system.

## KSV/014

**DURATION:**

**2009 - 2013**



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**

**6,500,000**

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**

**1,115,864**



## Support to the Professional Secondary School System in Kosovo



**KSV/015**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
8,000,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
360,641

**DURATION:**  
2010 - 2014

Luxembourg Development Cooperation, through this project, is contributing to the reform of vocational training in Kosovo. The project is supporting the creation of two Centres of Competence - a trade and commerce college in Prizren and a healthcare college in Ferizaj - this includes the construction and fitting-out of the centres, the development of training curricula and staff capacity-building.



## Institutional and Technical Support for the Water Supply System, Mitrovica



**KSV/016**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,500,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
1,004,743

**DURATION:**  
2011 - 2013

The aim of the project, which started in April 2010, is to assist in establishing a reliable and sustainable water supply system for the inhabitants of Mitrovica. The project's vital interventions are: the replacement of old water pipes, improved control over the distribution network and capacity-building of the Mitrovica regional water company.

## Strengthening Vocational Training in Kosovo



**YUG/010**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
5,650,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
834,794

**DURATION:**  
2006 - 2012

The main beneficiaries of this project are unemployed students aged between 16 and 25. In 2010 the project was granted a budget and time extension to further reinforce the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Employment and social welfare, which is the main focus of the project.





## STATISTICS

13,812 km<sup>2</sup>

Area

11 births / 1,000

Birth rate

-0.633%

Population growth  
rate

Podgorica

Capital

38

Median Age

657,394

Population

54/187

Human Development Index 2011

# Montenegro



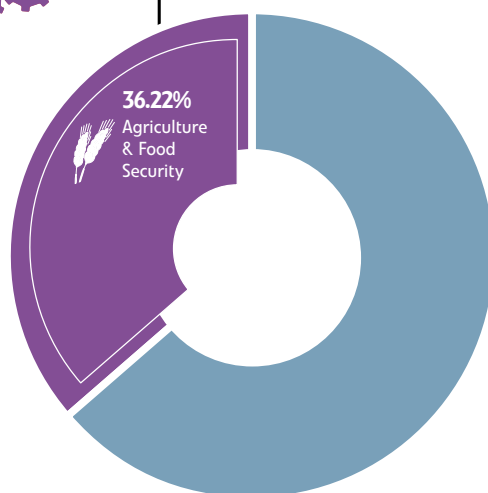




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector

**36.22%**

Local Development



36.22%  
Agriculture  
& Food  
Security



**63.78%**

Education - Vocational Training  
& Access to Employment

## Evolution of activities in Montenegro (in thousand EUR)

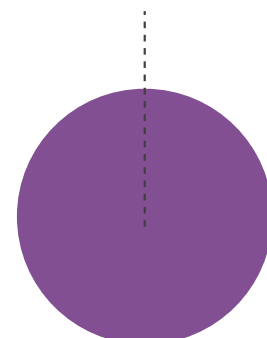
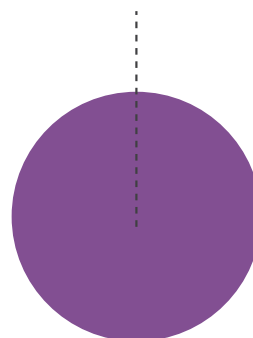
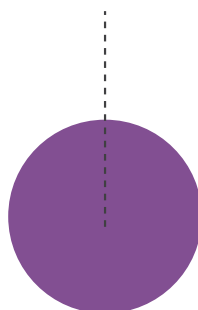
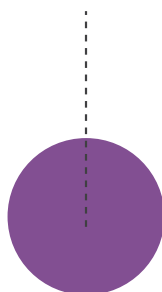
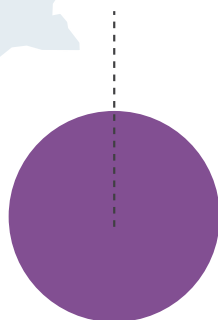
1 445.59

769.77

1 173.00

1 946.88

2 042.44



2007

2008

2009

2010

2011



# Support to Vocational Training in Montenegro

## Sensitization Campaign on Vocational Education and Training ►

### The emergence of vocational training in Montenegro

Capacity-building of Vocational Training and Education (VET) college staff in North-East Montenegro, in particular the training centre (VET Centre) staff responsible for managing VET colleges throughout the country is at the heart of the project and 2011 has been a genuine success story.

In 2011 the project supported local staff by introducing a number of major building blocks that will ensure that the progress made so far is sustainable beyond the life of the project. These building blocks are:

- The publication of a regional strategy for vocational training for North-East Montenegro and the establishment of central and local units to supervise its effective implementation;
- The establishment of sector qualifications committees for the tourism and agriculture sectors. These committees, including the representatives of industry and various public and private bodies will play an important role in creating the qualification and standards relevant to their sectors;
- The installation of an integrated knowledge management system in the VET Centre. This has involved



- installing the appropriate IT infrastructure; developing knowledge/information management at the Centre; improving and modernising the capacity of the system and the standard and level of its productivity. The new system enables the management of content and detailed access to contacts for external users;
- Training of a hundred VET college teachers in the region in using the participatory training methodology with the students;
- The establishment of French and English courses in order to improve the VET Centre staff's foreign language skills. This will enable staff to communicate and share experiences with their international counterparts, to access, read and understand the wealth of international information on VET and to take part in meetings with foreign

partners with a greater level of understanding and professionalism;

- local staff were responsible for designing a training programme in entrepreneurship for inclusion in the VET programme. The programme included a visit to Ireland by young entrepreneurs in order to examine the Irish approach to entrepreneurship.

Given that the emphasis of the project has been on capacity-building, it was particularly encouraging to note that the independent mid-term evaluation concluded that:

"The project has a host of strengths, several of which could be regarded as best practice. The project is a strong example of best practice in taking ownership and developing capacities. The working methods within the project improve capabilities and the project partners recognise that capacity development is at the heart of the project."

## MNE/011

**DURATION:**  
2009 - 2013



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**

4,100,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**

1,302,691





## Forestry Development in Montenegro - Phase II



**YUG/012**

**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
5,500,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
680,480

**DURATION:**  
2007 - 2013

Since 2003, Luxembourg Development Cooperation has helped Montenegro to improve the institutional and technical framework for sustainable development of in forestry sector. Extending the project for two years will place the focus on the establishment of a commercial and fiscal framework for the promotion of wood biomass.







## STATISTICS

77,474 km<sup>2</sup>

Area

96%

Literacy

-0.464%

Population growth  
rate

41

Median  
Age

Belgrade

Capital

75

Life expectancy at birth

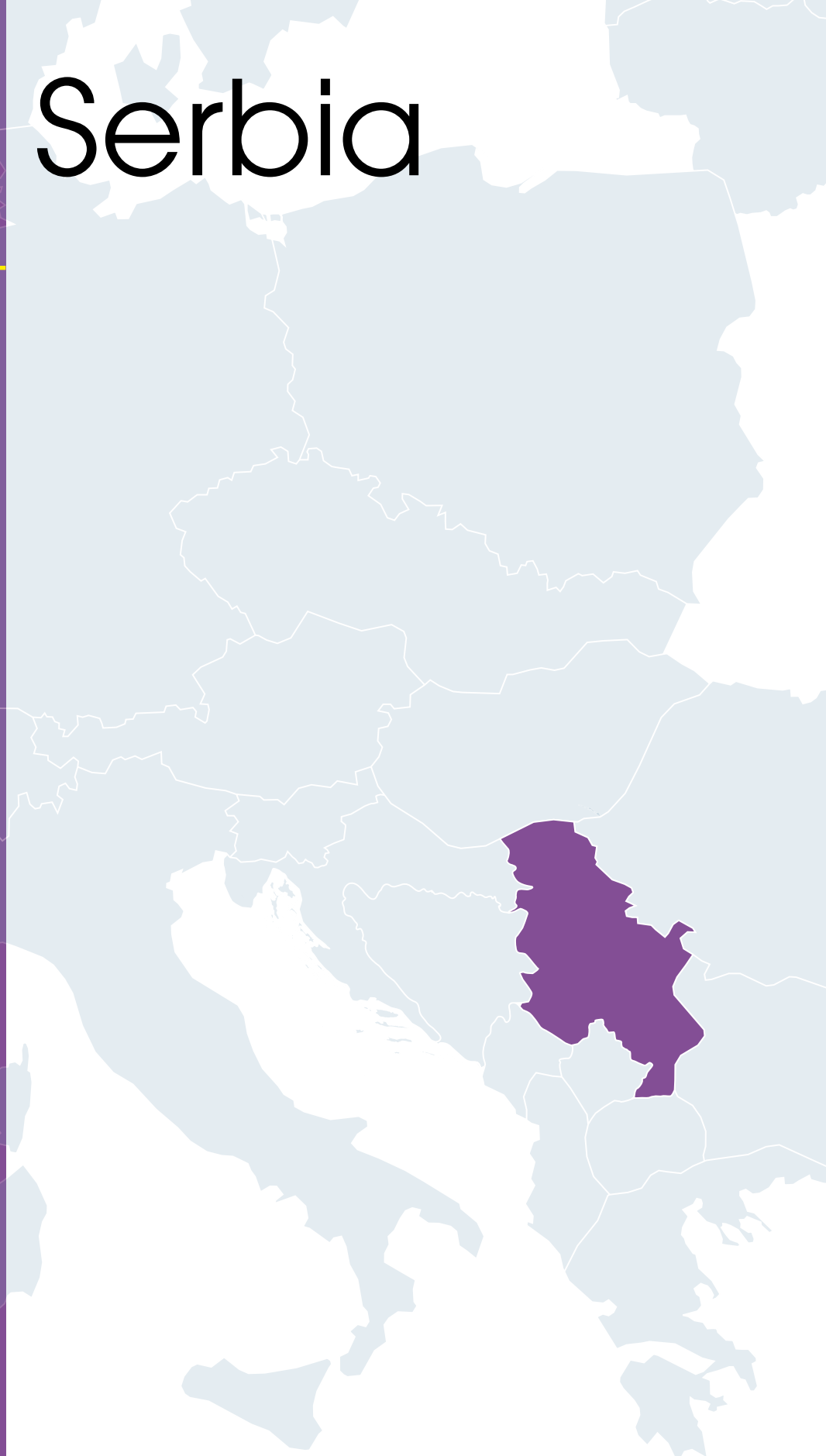
7,276,610

Population

59/187

Human Development Index 2011

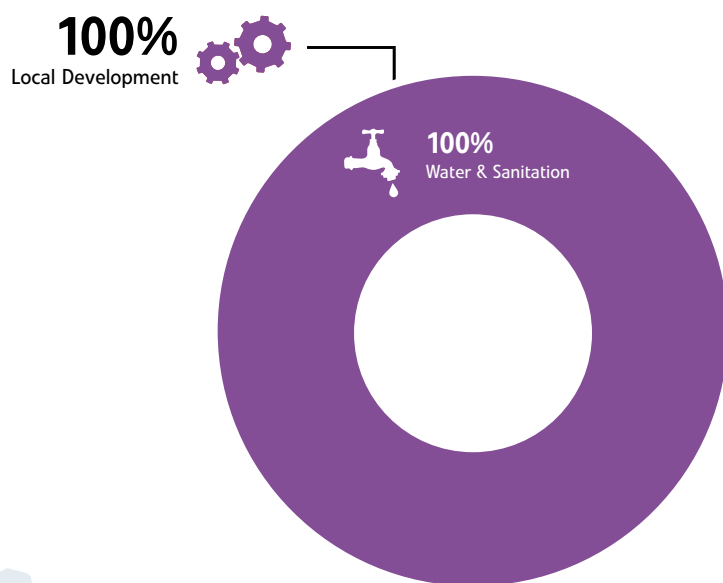
# Serbia



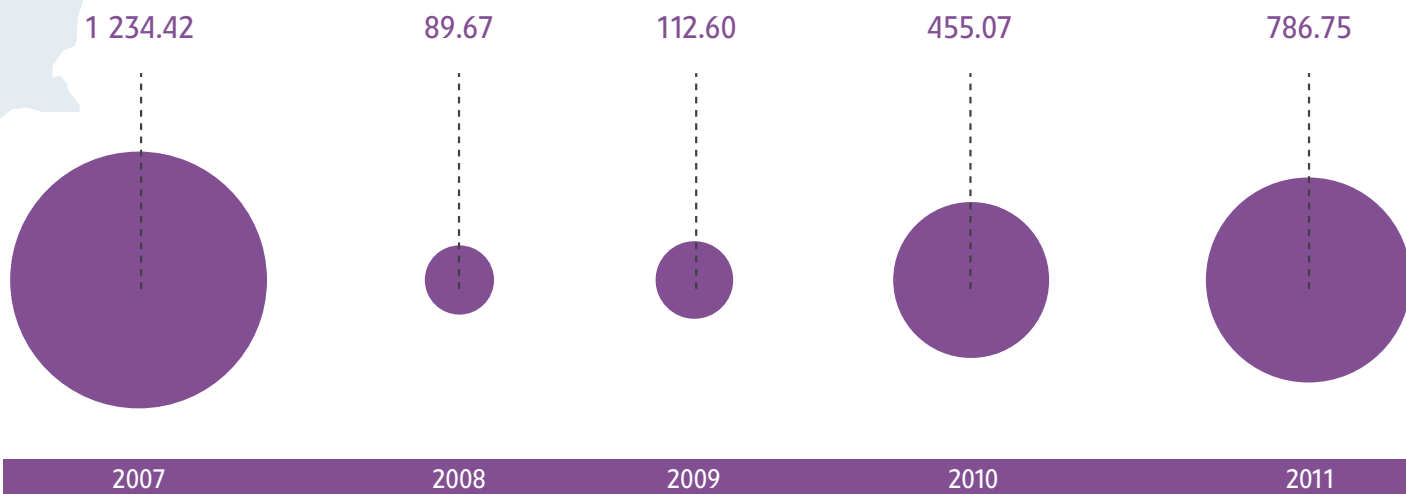




## Distribution of the 2011 disbursements by sector



## Evolution of activities in Serbia (in thousand EUR)





## Support to Novi Pazar Municipality - Phase II

This project, the final Luxembourg intervention in Serbia, is investing in the repair and expansion of the water supply network in Novi Pazar and supporting the capacity of the municipal water company by supplying modern IT management tools and training and assistance for the company's staff.



**SRB/013**

**DURATION:**  
2009 - 2013



**TOTAL BUDGET EUR:**  
4,500,000

**DISBURSED 2011 EUR:**  
786,746





## Summary of funds used in partner countries

	Total budget EUR	Disbursed 2010 EUR	Disbursed 2011 EUR
Dakar Office	134,309,323	15,324,740	18,884,703
Senegal	73,129,323	9,964,147	8,025,036
Mali	61,180,000	5,360,593	10,859,667
Hanoi Office	114,790,043	11,753,517	11,527,051
Vietnam	54,493,944	5,984,668	4,376,199
Laos	60,296,099	5,768,849	7,150,853
Managua Office	77,606,421	9,573,290	12,291,431
Nicaragua	48,449,380	5,321,982	7,213,088
El Salvador	29,157,041	4,251,308	5,078,343
Ouagadougou Office	107,149,568	8,479,633	8,031,876
Burkina Faso	43,137,819	6,659,046	6,820,271
Niger	64,011,749	1,820,587	1,211,604
Praia Office	73,598,300	9,586,784	7,881,627
Cape Verde	73,598,300	9,586,784	7,881,627
Pristina Office	47,237,400	4,506,238	6,147,893
Kosovo	24,650,000	2,097,508	3,316,041
Albania	2,000,000	6,780	2,664
Montenegro	16,087,400	1,946,882	2,042,442
Serbia	4,500,000	455,068	786,746
Direct Management	117,710,076	14,907,596	13,558,777
Regional Africa	29,295,000	2,265,425	4,605,102
Mongolia	11,031,300	497,431	1,353,466
Namibia	39,251,546	8,140,162	3,763,040
Rwanda	25,211,200	3,084,108	3,268,333
Others (Training, ...)	12,921,030	920,470	568,836
<b>Total</b>	<b>672,401,131</b>	<b>74,131,798</b>	<b>78,323,358</b>





## **A network of practitioners...**

The network is an open-platform for exchange, coordination and harmonisation between practitioners in the field of European Development Cooperation. Our ultimate goal is to improve and promote harmonised and joint activities between all the European actors, on the implementation level.

...a European initiative

We represent European Donor Agencies and Administrations who are directly involved in implementing development aid. We share experiences, good practices and tools and aim at developing joint operations, in order to deliver a specific European contribution to achieving higher levels of effectiveness in poverty reduction. Thereby, the EU, who is already the world major donor, will also be collectively a more efficient and innovative actor. The guiding principles, working methods and organisational structure of the network are described in the Charter.

**Progress in Development Cooperation**

<http://www.dev-practitioners.eu>



# the first 100 days in the field



For 10 years LuxDev has run the Initiation to Development Cooperation programme, financed by Luxembourg's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which provides young people with the opportunity to obtain on-the-job training on a LuxDev project. After training for a month at LuxDev headquarters, the selected candidates are sent into the field for 11 months, where they work as Junior Technical Assistants under the supervision of an experienced LuxDev staff member.

Six trainees were sent into the field at the end of October 2011 as part of the JTA programme. We asked them to describe their first impressions - personal and professional - in words and images.

Photo of JTAs. Back row (left to right): Laura Jungers (Mali), Marie-Blanche Valenne (Laos), Lena Van Den Kerchove (Mongolia), Jos Coumans (trainer). Front row (left to right): Ibrahima Blondin Diop (Kosovo), Yannick Baraquin (Burkina Faso) and Alexandre Wilhelm (Regional Africa).



# Laura Jungers

Mali



After completing my first degree in English and Anthropology and my Master's degree in Social Anthropology, Ethnology and Cultural History in Scotland, I decided to return to Luxembourg to become an English teacher. I knew that this initial choice of profession was only temporary and, having wanted for a long time to live and work in a distant country, I decided to leave my comfortable existence in Luxembourg and apply for on-the-job training with LuxDev. I couldn't believe my luck when I was accepted and told I would be leaving for Mali in October!

## Arrival

Two days after my arrival in Bamako, my supervisor and the former Junior Technical Assistant (JTA) took me to our most remote office, in Yorosso, a small town on the border with Burkina Faso. We arrived at about 7pm - it was dark but still hot. We spent the evening on a couch on the verandah in front of the house, where we ate surrounded by chickens which were also trying to grab a meal. At about 10pm I went to bed, hoping to fall asleep before the electricity was cut off at 11pm. However, my efforts were in vain and I was far from asleep when the fan stopped turning. This was the start of a very long night. The heat in our windowless bedroom

became unbearable; I could hear insects creeping over the floor while other animals rapped on the wall. Luckily we had mosquito nets (even though they had quite a few holes). In the morning, after a sleepless night, I got up with the sun, unable to stand the heat in the bedroom.

I'm not paying the fare, because you're my slave

I made my way to the bathroom, hoping to take a shower, but there was no water. This was my first insight into what it means to live "in the bush".

## Work

My work in Mali focuses on communication both within and outside the development cooperation programme. This means keeping the staff up-to-date with any event related to our work; I support the projects in their communications about activities such as openings and workshops - this enables me to go into the field

and appreciate the results of this work. I take part in organising the steering committees, I take photos of major events and meetings for our database and I've worked on a short documentary and a magazine on the results of a very successful rural development project which consisted of developing the San Plain, a huge area in the Segou region used for rice cultivation.

I also work for the operations department, where I monitor the implementing agreements and contracts.



## Atmosphere

One of the most remarkable aspects of Malian culture is *sinkuya*, which can be translated as "friendly banter." For example, when I take a taxi, the driver will probably ask me my name (my Malian name is Aida Darra)



and, if he is a Traoré (which makes us cousins), he will very probably tell me I'm a "bean eater" (beans make you fart). In turn, I will reply "I'm not paying the fare, because you're my slave" - at which we both burst out laughing. This jocular relationship between two tribes can break the ice, help to relieve tension and even resolve very serious conflicts. Some people even claim that it has prevented civil wars in Mali. It is probably what makes Malians the loveliest people I've ever met.

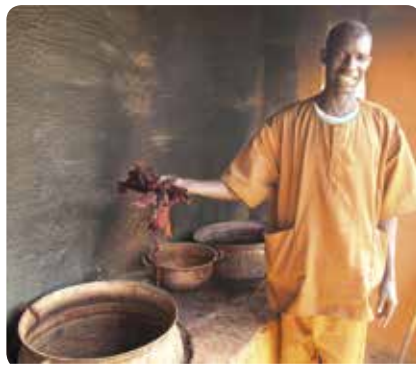


One thing which strikes you about Bamako is the completely insane traffic, where chaos reigns supreme. There are half a million Chinese-made motorbikes for 2 million inhabitants, transporting literally everything from goats to three children or furniture on a single moped. Add to that the potholes, exhaust fumes and completely overloaded lorries, with people travelling on top.

In general, I think I've got pretty used to my new life. I've come to accept that I have to make a few sacrifices, but these are sacrifices which have become meaningless over time, such as not being able to find products like

dental floss, *crème fraîche* and fennel - on the other hand, I've started to like local produce like *aloco* (fried plantain), monkey bread (baobab fruit) and *chitulu* (shea butter). At the same time, I'm not giving up any of my favourite activities like going to the cinema, the disco, the gym or taking a salsa course.

A lot of people have asked me whether I had a culture shock when I arrive in Mali. I have to say that I never felt that way. It is true that, over the first few days, I was completely fascinated by my new environment, with its dirty sheep stained with red soil, the tons of black plastic bags littering the place, the people with their colourful clothes, the women carrying all sorts of things on their heads and the children begging with empty jam jars. However, even though Mali is one of the five poorest countries in the world, people seem to get by on very limited means. Mali is not just a poor country, it is a magnificent country with beautiful people, probably the nicest, politest, most welcoming and peaceful people around. Mali is a country with a great musical, cultural and historical heritage, where even the poorest people live their subsistence lives with a smile and a positive attitude that knows no boundaries, where, as they say in Mali: '*on est ensemble*' (we're all together).





# Lena van den Kerchove

*Mongolia*



**A**fter studying visual arts and working in public relations and communication in Luxembourg, I felt I needed to take the next step : gaining experience at an international level and engaging with a completely different culture and mentality.

The Junior Technical Assistant (JTA) programme met this need perfectly, since it enables young people who are motivated and committed but not necessarily trained in development cooperation or international relations to expand their skills, gain experience and receive training in the field.

My experiences as a JTA began in October 2011. I left Luxembourg and flew to Seoul via Paris, then on to the final destination of Ulan Bator.

Ulan Bator, with a population of 1.2 million people, is the capital city of Mongolia, a country that covers an area of 1,564,116 km<sup>2</sup> and is squeezed between Russia, to the north, and China to the east, south and west. 60% of inhabitants still live in gers, the traditional Mongolian yurts. There is no running water or electricity and the only form of heating is the coal-fired stove, a major cause of air pol-

lution, which is at extremely high levels in Ulan Bator. (In September 2011, EcoCentric assessed Ulan Bator as being the second most polluted city in the world, after Ahwaz in Iran).

With 1.8 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, Mongolia is also the least densely-populated country on earth. Winter temperatures in the mountains drop to -55°C, while in summer they reach +50°C in the Gobi desert. Every year the roads are damaged by ice in the harsh winters and so transporting livestock, food and other goods is often a risky affair. In this country of extremes and excess, we find a literate and entrepreneurial younger generation co-existing with a nomadic culture that has a fatalistic streak, accepting facts and events as pre-ordained.

Ulan Bator is a mish-mash of historical styles and religions: Soviet-era buildings, Buddhist tradition, nomad philosophy and shamanic spiritualism. Since changing in 1991 from a communist system, the Mongolian economy has for the last 20 years been open to the capital market.

Since Mongolia is not one of Luxembourg's partner countries, the two Prime Ministers signed a bilateral

agreement in 2001 which has resulted in two Luxembourg-Mongolia development cooperation projects. The first of these is a cardiology telemedicine project launched in 2002. The second one is a financial regulation project launched in 2011. My experience as a JTA included working on both projects and I was assigned to work on communication and public relations.

The telemedicine project is training cardiologists in 31 state-run hospitals, with one central hub, the Shastin Central Hospital in Ulan Bator. Involving interventions in situ or via an online sharing system, where doctors and nurses can exchange information and advice, project MON/005 builds cardiologists' capacities at the central and provincial level, provides equipment for interventional cardiology and, soon, heart surgery, provides technical support for equipment and organises conferences and training abroad.

My work for this project is focusing on prevention, a new component of the third phase of the telemedicine project. I have been drawing up lists of the prevention activities operating in Mongolia; creating a compendium



of health-related texts; carrying out a baseline study on children's awareness of health issues and their eating habits and evaluating it with the help of a sociologist; developing a prevention strategy in close collaboration with a public health specialist; developing educational material and organising prevention-based activities.

The second project is in the financial regulation sector, which Luxembourg Development Cooperation has been supporting since January 2011

through project MON/004, Financial Sector Capacity Building and Training Project. This project is helping the Financial Regulatory Commission to strengthen the capacities of its various departments through training courses, workshops and seminars, help with developing the new strategic plan, etc. As part of this project, my activities are focusing on communication, development and assistance with publicity material, support for communication projects and meetings with the other stakeholders in the Mongolian financial sector.

My experience in Mongolia is revealing to me ways of thinking and acting that are totally different, a fascinating culture and the development of a booming country. It is also making me understand how a project is implemented, the mechanisms of international cooperation, an implementing agency's procedures and the challenges involved. It is a professional and personal challenge, it is broadening my horizons and giving me valuable experience for the future.





# Marie-Blanche Valenne

Laos



**L**uxDev's Junior Technical Assistant (JTA) programme gives candidates the chance to get involved in one of many development projects spread around 18 different countries.

When I found out I had been selected for a project in Laos (LAO/023), I felt excited. The general aim of the project is to strengthen the rule of law in Laos by improving the quality of the legal education provided by the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the National University of Laos. I had already said I was especially interested in teaching, not just because I had teaching experience but also because as part of my Master's degree I had researched the differences between men and women in accessing education. In addition, since I had already lived in Southeast Asia, I was excited about the idea of living and working in Laos and contributing in however small a way to the country's future socio-economic development.

My arrival in Vientiane simply reinforced my original enthusiasm. I was given a very warm welcome. I was rapidly introduced to the LAO/023 project group, then to the dynamic faculty team, with its 118 staff and 3812 students.

I was quickly introduced to Laotian culture through invitations to wed-

dings, traditional *Baci* and prayer ceremonies. I quickly understood that, in order to be integrated into the social fabric of the country, I needed to speak and understand the local language. Therefore, soon after my arrival, I enrolled in a Lao course. In the same spirit, I began wearing the *sinh*, the traditional skirt that all Laotian women wear to work.

Thanks to the informed advice of Erik Häggqvist, my supervisor and Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), I have become aware of the complexity and subtlety of the operations of the Law faculty. This has enabled me to work quickly, with a lot of independence and, where applicable, to launch and develop new projects while also improving my knowledge of the mechanisms of bilateral development cooperation. The management of the projects is diverse, involving the construction of new dormitories for 400 students or allocating training grants for the teaching staff. This is how I have familiarised myself with the tools and mechanisms of planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, these tools have also enabled me to design and develop new ideas and one-off projects more easily.

A particular aim of project LAO/023 is to improve English language skills within the faculty. For example, the

project enables selected members of staff to follow intensive language courses and to work with the teacher trainer in English. A low level of English has a direct impact on studying and on employment chances. It also limits the academic progress of staff members, since they are unable to go abroad to develop further or distribute their publications. This is a major problem. It is the reason why I decided, encouraged by my supervisor, to teach legal English to third-year students. My class at the faculty is interesting, since it is made up of students of different ethnicities, religions and socio-economic backgrounds. The orange robes of the Buddhist monks contrast with the white uniforms of the other students and the girls' colourful *sinh*. In addition, I help staff members and students to write covering letters, CVs and forms.

The project is also attempting to make teaching methods more interactive. The formation of groups on the campus such as the environmental protection group, the community legal education group, the sexual equality group and the Asian Association of Law Students (ALSA) has encouraged students to be more active. It has encouraged them to develop practical skills such as fundraising, communication and teamwork. Civil society in Laos is still in its infancy and these



student groups are a way of involving students more in it. In this area, I am currently engaged in encouraging the formation of two new groups and, if all goes well, more groups should follow soon.

In recent months, I have mainly been involved in organising the first job fair. Traditionally, students look for employment in the public sector, even though there is a real lack of lawyers in the private sector. I thought that a job fair would help students to get a better understanding of the realities of the employment market. The concept had to be introduced to the students, the staff and also to potential employers. Therefore, I prepared boxes of detailed invitations together with the rest of the team. However, it was difficult to contact the companies we had planned to invite, since there is no postal service and emails are often ignored. So we decided to

send students from the ALSA group to invite the companies. These efforts were successful. The fair was a great success and even had some local media impact. The organisations which participated included five law firms and 10 organisations in the financial sector, international cooperation, journalism, electricity, auditing and consultancy. In order to organise the event within a limited timescale, the budget remained within very reasonable limits. The law faculty now firmly intends to repeat the event annually.

From a professional perspective, these first 100 days in the field have been a great experience in terms of working as part of the team or in managing development cooperation projects and educational development strategies. Now I understand better what it means to work in a developing country with limited resources.

From a personal perspective, these first 100 days have been an unforgettable experience, allowing me to discover Laotian traditions, language, lifestyle, cuisine and music and to make new friends.





# Yannick Baraquin

*Burkina Faso*



I wanted to travel and broaden my personal and professional horizons, so I decided to apply for the post of Junior Technical Assistant (JTA) at LuxDev. Previously I had studied history in France and obtained a Master's degree. Next, I decided to move to Berlin where, after taking evening courses, I worked in accountancy. After four years in Berlin I set off on a six-month journey around India and Nepal where, among other things, I did some volunteer work. I applied for the JTA post from southern India, and, after passing the interview, I set off for my new destination of Africa.

Ouagadougou: the capital of Burkina Faso, a sub-Saharan country in the Sudano-Sahelian climatic zone, the former empire of the Mossi people, a former French colony known as Upper Volta, which achieved independence in 1960 and now has a population of around 15 million inhabitants.

This is where project BKF/015 - Second National Forest Inventory - to which I was seconded, is based. The project was created following a request from the Burkinabe government to the Luxembourg government. The last forest inventory dates from over 30 years ago and in order for the Burkinabe government to pursue an ambitious

national policy on forest resources and sustainable development, it needs to update its data on the forest resources available. The project's specific objective is to build national capacities to maintain a permanent inventory of forest resources in order to create sustainable and decentralised management.

LuxDev has made a Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) with at least 15 years' experience in forestry available, plus most of the finance. The JTA works under the responsibility of the CTA, who is also his supervisor. There are two people heading up project BKF/015, the CTA and the National Coordinator (NC), who is the project manager and was assigned to it by the Ministry in charge of the project: the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). The rest of the project team is made up of a personal secretary, an accountant, two drivers and a specialist in geographic information systems - all Burkinabes - while further staff will be recruited during the lifespan of the project.

As the JTA, various tasks have been allocated to me by the CTA and NC, in particular:

- entering budget and project plan items in the IT programme Fast-Track;
- being in charge of the equipment used for work done in the field, e.g.: 39 motorbikes, GPS, compasses, etc.;
- support for some tenders.

During the first 100 days, the project has already sent me on a week-long work trip in Niger to take a course on the FastTrack planning programme as well as sending me on missions in the bush as part of the forestry inventory project.

Furthermore, my participation in various meetings and workshops, one of which was national, have enabled me to see the dynamics, including participatory management with regard to decision-making, between the project management unit and the various actors involved in the project, especially the supervisory Ministry.

I have also begun to understand, to a limited extent, the way Burkinabes live and think, through work colleagues, officials or even people I meet in the street and in the country in general.

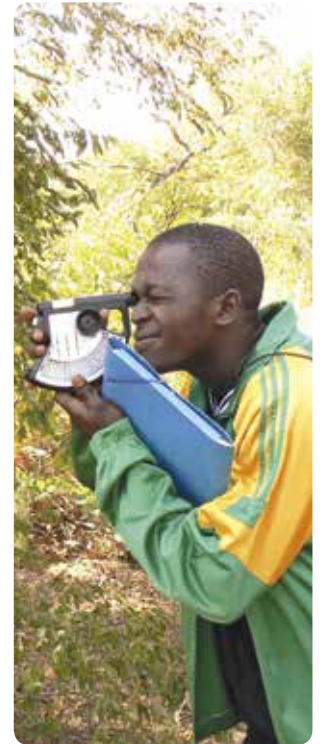
Before coming here, I didn't know Africa well and had had no experience



in the field of project management and bilateral cooperation. After 100 days in the field and with the CTA's

help, I have already seen and learnt a lot. I can safely say that the JTA training programme has helped me and is

giving me more maturity, both professionally and personally.

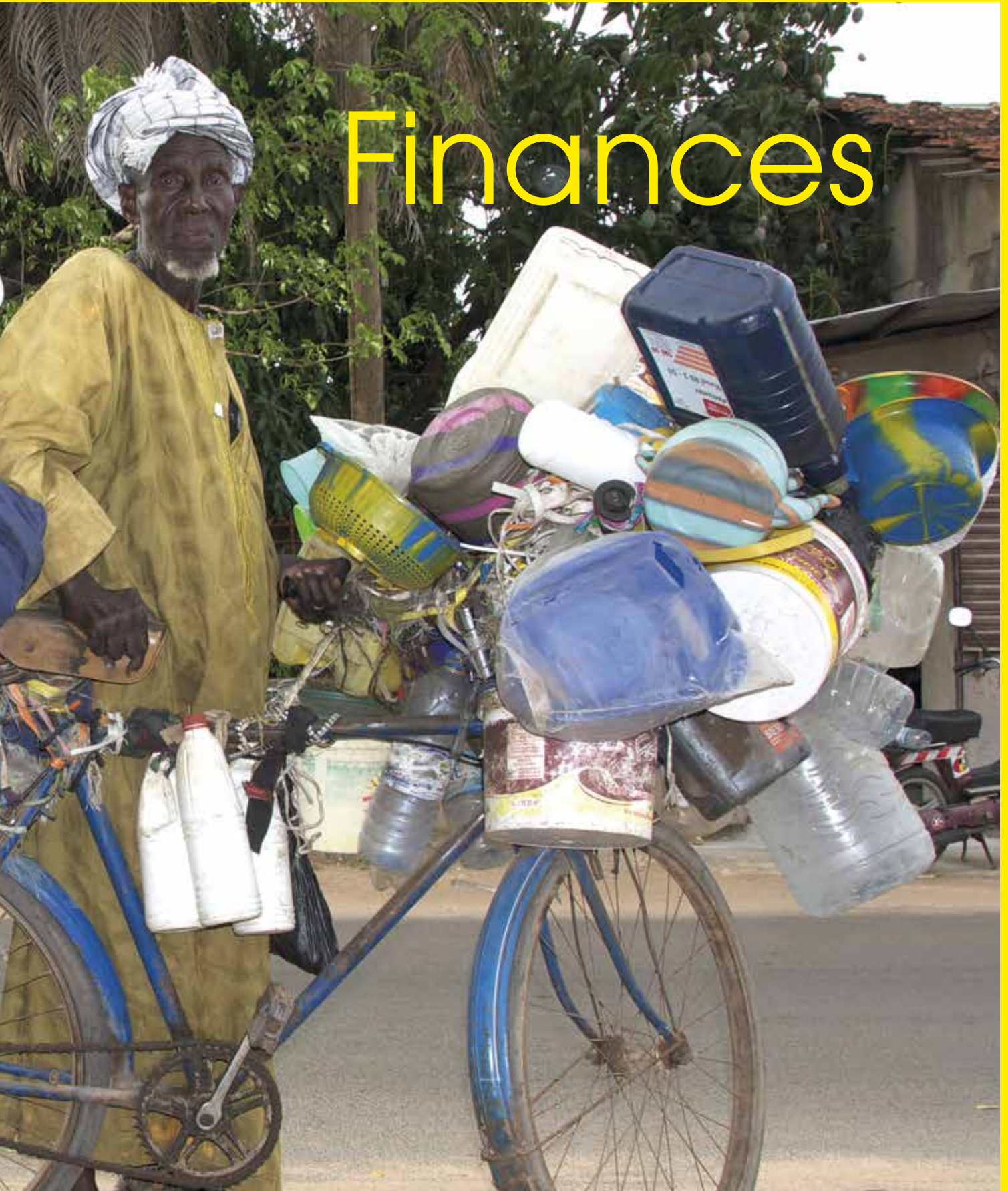








# Finances









# CONTENTS

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Management Report	138
Summary Report	140
Report by the Approved Statutory Auditor	146
Balance Sheet	148
Profit & Loss Accounts	150
Appendix to Annual Accounts	152



This document is a translation of the original French version of the annual accounts of Lux-Development S.A.  
In case of differences of interpretation between the two versions, the original French text shall prevail.



# management report

## Company situation

In 2011, a total of 78,323,358 EUR in disbursements was made to the 115 projects and programmes managed by the Agency, of which 76,040,386 EUR was managed on behalf of the Luxembourg government, as against 74,131,798 EUR in 2010 - an increase of 5.65%.

In order to cover the operational charges on the projects and programmes, the Luxembourg government provided the Agency with a budget of 9,186,365 EUR excl. VAT for 2011, of which 8,386,365 EUR was used during the 2011 financial year.

As of 31 December, the Agency had 115 staff members (109 in 2010) distributed as follows: 54 at head office and 61 in the field, including the six regional offices.

The Agency runs regional offices in Praia, Dakar, Ouagadougou, Pristina, Hanoi and Managua.

In 2011, there were 10 privileged partner countries, as in previous years : Cape Verde, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Vietnam, Laos, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Namibia. The Agency has continued to operate in five other countries, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Rwanda and Mongolia.

The Agency ended the 2011 financial year with a profit of 2,423 EUR after tax and the retrocession of unallocated state funds.

## Developments

For 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reserved a total of 78,000,000 EUR (76,500,000 EUR in 2011) for the Agency to implement its projects and programmes.

The Board of Directors has approved a budget of 9,516,615 EUR for the Agency for 2012 to cover operational charge on the projects and programmes.

The Agency plans to employ roughly the same number of staff as at 31 December 2011.

## Other important facts

Since 1 January 2012, Namibia has no longer been one of the privileged partner countries. The Namibian programme ended on 31 December 2011.



# management report

## Major events after year-end

Since March 2012, the security situation has substantially deteriorated in Mali. As the 2011 Annual Report was being completed, the Luxembourg government had temporarily suspended its development cooperation with Mali.

## Main risks and uncertainties

Recent disturbances in some countries in West Africa may have an impact on the Agency's disbursements in 2012.

Luxembourg, 23 May 2012

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



# long form report

## 1. INCOME

### 1.1. NET TURNOVER

On 15 December 2010, the Board of Directors approved a budget of 9,186,365 EUR excl. VAT for the Agency for 2011. As of 31 December 2011, the Agency has used 8,383,365 EUR, 800,000 EUR less than the approved budget.

Furthermore, the Agency has received the following fees for carrying out the projects funded by other sources than Luxembourg Development Cooperation funding:

- CVE/060 - Support for Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities: 8,399 EUR - the project ended on 31.12.2011;
- NIG/116 - Support for local authority initiatives on water and sanitation in schools in the Boboye region of Niger: a fee of 4,997 EUR - the project ended on 31.12.2011;
- LAO/412 - Community Initiatives Support Project: 7% of 94,942 EUR, i.e. 6,646 EUR.

Therefore, the Agency's net turnover for 2011 was 8,406,407 EUR (9,068,856 EUR in 2010).

### 1.2. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

In 2011, the Agency seconded some of its staff to the projects and programmes which it manages on behalf of the State. The services provided by these staff members were invoiced at cost price to the projects and programmes concerned for a total of 541,128 EUR (572,284 EUR in 2010).

In its Junior Technical Assistant (JTA) programme, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs entrusted the management of the selected trainees to the Agency. The costs of managing these trainees were invoiced at cost price to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and amounted to 314,398 EUR (343,011 EUR in 2010).

Furthermore, the Agency has received other income totalling 481,630 EUR (227,325 EUR in 2010), made up of: unused part of operations budget (398,304 EUR); unused part of budget for untaken holidays (25,321 EUR); employment fund aid for hiring older unemployed persons (24,095 EUR); asset transfers (13,375 EUR); re-invoicing of labour charges (8,555 EUR); insurance claims (6,221 EUR) and various other income (5,759 EUR).

Currently, the Agency is participating in two consortia acting on behalf of the European Union:

Firstly, on a project in Mali, which started in 2008 (EUR/107) - Information and migration management centre (in collaboration with the Belgian development agency) - which is due to end in April 2012, and secondly, on a regional project in southern Africa (EUR/106) - Aid for surveillance of SADC (Southern African Development Community) fishing areas. This project ended on 31 December 2011 but the Agency is still waiting for the European Commission to discharge it.



# long form report

The revenue for these two consortia in 2011 was: 2,089 EUR for the project in Mali and 25,650 EUR for the project in southern Africa.

Therefore, the sum of the consortia's income for the Agency in 2011 was 27,739 EUR (152,915 EUR in 2010).

The total of the Agency's other operating income for 2011 was 1,364,895 EUR (1,142,620 EUR in 2010).

## 1.3. OTHER INTEREST AND FINANCIAL INCOME

The Agency has received interest from banking institutions in 2011 amounting to 18,332 EUR (16,580 EUR in 2010), plus profit on currency exchanges of 756 EUR (10,406 EUR in 2010), while the pension fund has generated interest of 4,591 EUR. This gives a total sum of 23,679 EUR (26,986 EUR in 2010).

## 1.4. EXTRAORDINARY INCOME

The Agency received the tax settlement statement from the Luxembourg tax administration for the 2009 tax year. The Luxembourg tax administration reimbursed 5,279 EUR to the Agency.

## 2. CHARGES

### 2.1. OTHER EXTERNAL CHARGES

Among the charges are four items that represent 69% of the total, i.e.:

- Rent of the head office and regional offices amounting to 793,305 EUR (781,490 EUR in 2010);
- Travel costs amounting to 440,122 EUR (441,606 EUR in 2010);
- Fees amounting to 180,382 EUR (246,033 EUR in 2010);
- Charges connected with the secondment of expatriate staff: 309,140 EUR (353,111 EUR in 2010).

The other external charges, which amounts to 762,202 EUR (707,678 EUR in 2010), is mainly made up of postal and express courier costs, documentation, insurance, maintenance contracts, training costs and costs connected with the 2011 annual report.

The total charges in 2011 amounts to 2,485,151 EUR (2,529,918 EUR in 2010).



# long form report

## 2.2. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs in 2011 were made up of:

- Salaries and head office staff costs amounting to 4,297,225 EUR (4,676,907 EUR in 2010);
- Salaries and regional office staff costs (expatriate and local staff) amounting to 1,697,016 EUR (1,132,618 EUR in 2010);
- Salaries and costs of additional staff made available for projects and programmes, amounting to 541,128 EUR (572,284 EUR in 2010);
- Trainees' salaries and costs (JTA programme) amounting to 314,398 EUR (343,011 EUR in 2010);
- Additional pensions amounting to 125,892 EUR (134,288 EUR in 2010).

The total costs on staff in 2011 amounted to 6,975,659 EUR (6,859,108 EUR in 2010).

As of 31 December 2011, the Agency's staff were distributed as follows:  
(excepting maternity leave, long-term illness, parental leave and unpaid leave)

	01.01.2011	31.12.2011	Change
<b>HEAD OFFICE STAFF:</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>+1</b>
General Management	2	2	0
Operations Director	3	2	-1
Expertise & Quality Director	1	1	0
Human Resources Director	0	1	+1
Communication	3	3	0
Expertise, Quality and Evaluation	5	7	+2
Non-Agreement matters	1	1	0
Human Resources	6	7	+1
Operations	16	15	-1
Purchasing Procedures and Contracts	7	6	-1
Accounting and Finance	4	4	0
Risk Management	1	1	0
Information Technology	4	4	0
Secretariat	1	1	0



# long form report

<b>REGIONAL OFFICE STAFF:</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>+4</b>
Expatriate staff	11	9	-2
Local staff	30	37	+7
<b>ADDITIONAL STAFF:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>+1</b>
At head office	1	2	+1
In the field	4	4	0
<b>TRAINEES:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>+6</b>

## 2.3. VALUE ADJUSTMENTS

For the financial year 2011, the Agency reported value adjustments totalling 103,713 EUR (109,873 EUR in 2010).

## 2.4. OTHER OPERATING CHARGES

The other operating charges, amounting to 181,830 EUR (797,568 EUR en 2010), were:

- A provision of 144,399 EUR (432,142 EUR in 2010) for current litigation;
- The retrocession of the operating surplus of 9,692 EUR (212,510 EUR en 2010). The 2011 profit before retrocession was 12,115 EUR and the Agency's net profit following re-conveyance was 2,423 EUR;
- The share of the profit of 27,739 EUR (152,915 EUR in 2010) of joint ventures where the Agency was commissioned to complete technical assistance projects on behalf of the European Commission or third parties. The precautionary principle from previous years is continuing to be applied to the profit or loss carried over for the projects concerned, such that a 100% provision is retained until the projects are completed. The total operating provisions in connection with the consortia was 520,793 EUR as of 31 December 2011.

## 2.5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

In 2011, the Agency paid bank charges invoiced by banking establishments of 10,203 EUR (8,911 EUR in 2010) and exchange losses of 18,168 EUR (8,380 EUR in 2010). The pension fund incurred charges of 4,970 EUR. Therefore, the total other interest and finance charges was 33,341 EUR (17,291 EUR in 2010).



# long form report

## 2.6. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES

Extraordinary charges amounted to 10,547 EUR (4,647 EUR in 2010) and consisted of expenditure related to the closure of our regional office in Windhoek, Namibia.

## 2.7. TAX

The Agency has made a provision of 3,130 EUR for corporate tax (15,630 EUR in 2010) and 4,465 EUR for net wealth tax (4,215 EUR in 2010).

## 3. ASSETS

The Agency's tangible and intangible assets amounted to 214,306 EUR in 2011 (222,295 EUR in 2010).

The Agency's receivables from sales and services amounted to 758,376 EUR as of 31 December 2011 (550,714 EUR in 2010) and were made up of: receivables from the consortia (520,793 EUR); receivables from projects and programmes (195,000 EUR); receivables from clients (26,888 EUR); receivables from our regional offices (2,744 EUR); funds receivable from the *Caisse de Mutualité* (7,315 EUR) funds receivable from the *Fonds de l'Emploi* (5,636 EUR).

Other receivables have dropped to 61,796 EUR (583,679 EUR), made up of tax credits (61,296 EUR) and a credit to a supplier (500 EUR).

The Agency's bank assets amounted to 1,476,027 EUR as of 31.12.2011 (2,312,082 EUR in 2010).

Accruals and deferred income on the asset side of the balance sheet amounted to 248,417 EUR as of 31.12.2011 (215,164 EUR in 2010). In essence, these represent charges paid in advance for the rent of the head office for 2012.

As a result, the total assets were 2,758,921 EUR as of 31.12.2011 (3,883,934 EUR in 2010).



# long form report

## 4. LIABILITIES

Capital and revenues amounted to 866,314 EUR as of 31.12.2011 (863,891 EUR in 2010). This increase is due to the incorporation of the results for the 2011 financial year, brought forward.

Provisions amounted to 1,257,260 EUR as of 31.12.2011 (1,554,801 EUR in 2010). This amount is made up primarily of provisions made in connection with the consortia (520,793 EUR), provisions for disputes (280,910 EUR), provisions for tax (25,139 EUR), provision for leave not taken (103,536 EUR) and variable remuneration for 2011 (326,882 EUR).

Trade accounts payable within one year amount to 318,134 EUR (312,841 EUR in 2010). This amount represents our suppliers' invoices remaining unpaid as of 31 December 2011.

As of 31 December 2011, the Agency had tax debts payable to the Luxembourg VAT authority of 85,299 EUR (119,485 EUR in 2010) and to the social security authority of 218,483 EUR (276,761 EUR in 2010).

The Agency's other debts are made up of the profit or loss for the 2011 financial year, four-fifths of which (9,692 EUR) the Agency has reimbursed to the Luxembourg state (212,510 EUR in 2010).

Accrued liabilities and deferred income amounted to 3,739 EUR as of 31.12.2011 (21,041 EUR in 2010). This item concerns the advance accounting of fees received in advance for carrying out projects funded by other sources than Luxembourg Development Cooperation funding.

As a result, the total liabilities were 2,758,921 EUR as of 31.12.2011 (3,883,934 EUR in 2010).

Luxembourg, 23 May 2012



# report of the réviseur d'entreprises agrée

**To the Shareholders of  
Lux-Development S.A.  
10, rue de la Grève  
L-1643 Luxembourg**

## **REPORT OF THE RÉVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGRÉÉ**

### **Report on the annual accounts**

Following our appointment by the General Meeting of the Shareholders dated May 25, 2011, we have audited the accompanying annual accounts of Lux-Development S.A., which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2011 and the profit and loss account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

### **Board of Directors responsibility for the annual accounts**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual accounts in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation of the annual accounts. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### **Responsibility of the Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual accounts based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted for Luxembourg by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the annual accounts are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts. The procedures selected depend on the judgement of the *Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé*, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the *Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé* considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose



# report of the réviseur d'entreprises agrée

of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual accounts. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of Lux-Development S.A. as of December 31, 2011, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation of the annual accounts.

## Report on other legal or regulatory requirements

The management report, which is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, is consistent with the annual accounts.

KPMG Luxembourg S.à r.l.  
*Cabinet de révision agréé*

P. Wies

Luxembourg, 23 May 2012



# balance sheet

as at  
31 december 2011

ASSETS	Note(s)	31.12.2011 (EUR)	31.12.2010 (EUR)
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Intangible assets	2.2, 3.1		
Concessions, patents, licences and trademarks		13,206.04	21,577.00
Tangible assets	2.3, 3.2		
Land and buildings		18,823.92	16,697.82
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		182,275.63	184,020.49
<b>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</b>		<b>214,305.59</b>	222,295.31
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	2.4		
Trade debtors			
- becoming due and payable within one year	4.1	758,375.92	550,713.79
Other debtors			
- becoming due and payable within one year	4.2	61,796.00	583,678.97
Cash at bank, cash in postal cheque accounts, cheques and in hand		1,476,027.41	2,312,081.30
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>2,296,199.33</b>	<b>3,446,474.06</b>
<b>PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME</b>	5	<b>248,416.55</b>	<b>215,164.48</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,785,921.47</b>	<b>3,883,933.85</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these annual accounts.



# balance sheet

as at  
31 december 2011

LIABILITIES	Note(s)	31.12.2011 (EUR)	31.12.2010 (EUR)
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Subscribed capital	6	250,000.00	250,000.00
Reserves			
- legal reserve	7	25,000.00	25,000.00
- other reserves	8	38,000.00	38,000.00
Results brought forward	9	550,890.62	497,763.09
Results for the financial year		2,422.97	53,127.52
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>		<b>866,313.59</b>	<b>863,890.61</b>
<b>PROVISIONS</b>			
Provision for taxation		25,139.17	24,603.99
Other provisions	10	1,232,121.06	1,530,197.35
<b>TOTAL PROVISIONS</b>		<b>1,257,260.23</b>	<b>1,554,801.34</b>
<b>NON-SUBORDINATED DEBTS</b>	11		
Trade creditors			
- becoming due and payable within one year		318,134.73	312,840.76
Tax and social security debts			
- tax debts		85,298.83	119,485.02
- social security debts		218,483.27	276,760.93
Other creditors			
- becoming due and payable within one year		9,691.89	735,114.53
<b>TOTAL CREDITORS</b>		<b>631,608.72</b>	<b>1,444,201.25</b>
<b>ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME</b>		<b>3,738.93</b>	<b>21,040.65</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,758,921.47</b>	<b>3,883,933.85</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these annual accounts.



# profit & loss account

for the financial year  
ended on 31 december 2011

CHARGES	Note(s)	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
<b>CHARGES</b>			
Other external charges		2,485,151.36	2,529,917.95
Staff costs	12		
Wages and salaries		6,022,649.65	5,942,051.07
Social security costs accruing by reference to wages and salaries		827,117.27	782,769.01
Complementary pensions		125,892.35	134,288.42
		6,975,659.27	6,859,108.50
Value adjustments on formation expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets	3	103,712.64	109,872.62
Other operating charges	13	181,830.66	797,567.89
Interest payable and similar charges			
Other interest payable and similar charges		33,341.06	17,291.14
Extraordinary charges	14	10,547.17	4,647.33
Tax on profit or loss		3,130.40	15,629.67
Other taxes not included in the previous caption		4,465.00	4,215.00
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>2,422.97</b>	<b>53,127.52</b>
<b>TOTAL CHARGES</b>		<b>9,800,260.54</b>	<b>10,391,377.63</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these annual accounts.



# profit & loss account

for the financial year  
ended on 31 december 2011

INCOME	Note(s)	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
<b>INCOME</b>			
Net turnover	15	8,406,407.23	9,068,856.11
Other operating income	16	1,364,895.26	1,295,535.75
Other interest and other financial income			
Other interest receivable and similar income	14	23,678.73	26,985.76
Extraordinary income		5,279.32	-
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>9,800,260.54</b>	<b>10,391,377.63</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these annual accounts.



# notes to the annual accounts

as of 31 december 2011

## NOTE 1 - GENERAL POINTS

The Luxembourg agency for international economic development, "Lux-Development S.A." ("the Agency"), was formed on 9 August 1978 as a company with limited liability operating for an indefinite period. At the Extraordinary General Meeting of 11 December 1998, the Agency became a limited company. The Agency's head office is in Luxembourg.

Under a mandate from the Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Agency carries out bilateral and intergovernmental development cooperation projects financed by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

In accordance with Article 2 of its articles of association, the object of the Agency is to implement bilateral cooperation projects and programmes on behalf of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as part of Luxembourg Development Cooperation policy. Beyond this main task, the Agency may be commissioned by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to carry out one-off emergency aid operations, other tasks in the field of development cooperation and any other international cooperation mission.

The Agency carries out its object in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg dated 20 October 2008 specifying how the tasks set out in the previous paragraph are to be performed.

The Agency acts as a trustee on behalf of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The transactions carried out in trust do not appear either on the Agency's balance sheet nor in its profit and loss account. Only positions with an impact on the balance sheet or the profit and loss account have been entered.

The Agency may carry out any future-orientated or advisory financial, commercial or technical operations, securities or real estate transactions, in Luxembourg and abroad, which directly relate to its object or are likely to facilitate it.

The Agency may also, in exceptional circumstances, supply consultancy, assistance, research or management services for development projects and programmes for other national and international bodies. This provision of services must be compatible with the principles of Luxembourg Development Cooperation policy and must not include any item whatsoever likely to cause damage to Luxembourg development projects and programmes. The acceptance of such services by the Agency is subject to their approval, on a case-by-case basis, by the Minister with responsibility for development cooperation and by the Board of Directors.

Under the same terms as in the previous paragraph, the Agency may enter into a relationship with companies, groups or associations with a similar or related purpose in order to promote the performance of its object.

The Agency includes in its annual accounts the assets, liabilities, expenditure and income of its regional offices in Praia, Dakar, Ouagadougou, Pristina, Hanoi and Managua.



# notes to the annual accounts

as of 31 december 2011

## NOTE 2 - ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, RULES AND METHODS

The Agency's annual accounts are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law, using accountancy practices generally accepted in Luxembourg.

Since the implementation of the new law of 10 December 2010 modifying the law of 19 December 2002, the layout of the balance sheet and profit and loss account, set forth in article 34 and 46, has been modified.

### 2.1. CURRENCY CONVERSION

The Agency draws up its accounts in euros (EUR) and its annual accounts are expressed in that currency.

For regional offices making up their accounts in a currency other than EUR, the conversion on the balance sheet date is made according to the following principles:

- Fixed assets entered in other currencies are converted at the exchange rate valid on the date of the transaction;
- Receivables and cash at bank that are part of the current assets and other short-term receivables expressed in a currency other than EUR are calculated at the exchange rate valid on the balance sheet date;
- Other assets and liabilities expressed in a currency other than EUR are converted individually at the lowest or highest historical exchange rate or at the exchange rate valid on the balance sheet date.

Income and expenditure expressed in a currency other than EUR are converted into the balance sheet currency at the end-of-month exchange rate.

Thus, only realised exchange profits and losses and unrealised exchange losses are entered into the profit and loss account.

### 2.2. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are recorded at their purchase price. They are subject to value adjustments over four years.

### 2.3. TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are recorded at their purchase price and are subject to value adjustments over the period of their normal use.

The following depreciation rates are used by the Agency:



# notes to the annual accounts

as of 31 december 2011

IT equipment	33.33%
Office furniture	25%
Other equipment	25%
Vehicles	20% et 25%
Renovation costs of rented premises	20%

## 2.4. DEBTORS

Debtors are valued at their nominal value. They are subject to value adjustments where their recovery is compromised.

## 2.5. CREDITORS

Creditors are recorded at their nominal value.

## 2.6. JOINT VENTURES (CONSORTIA)

The share of the profit or loss from joint ventures which contractually reverts to the Agency is entered in the profit and loss account. A provision of the same amount is entered in the accounts in order to offset the profit. The profit or loss is acknowledged at the end of the projects.

## NOTE 3 - TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

### 3.1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

#### **Purchase price**

Purchase price at the begin of the year

Purchases

Disposals

Purchase price at the end of the year

2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
33,904	37,653
-	499
-	(4,248)
33,904	33,904



# notes to the annual accounts

as of 31 december 2011

<b>Value adjustments</b>		
Cumulative value adjustments at the begin of the year	(12,327)	(8,153)
Value adjustments for the year	(8,371)	(8,422)
Reversals of value adjustments on disposals	-	4,248
Cumulative value adjustments at the end of the year	(20,698)	(12,327)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>13,206</b>	<b>21,577</b>

## 3.2. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
<b>Purchase price</b>		
Purchase price at the begin of the year	974,955	927,448
Purchases	95,723	85,934
Disposals	(96,429)	(38,427)
Purchase price at the end of the year	974,249	974,955
<b>Value adjustments</b>		
Cumulative value adjustments at the begin of the year	(774,237)	(709,627)
Value adjustments for the year	(95,342)	(101,451)
Reversals of value adjustments on disposals	96,429	36,841
Cumulative value adjustments at the end of the year	(773,150)	(774,237)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>201,099</b>	<b>200,718</b>



# notes to the annual accounts

as of 31 december 2011

## NOTE 4 - DEBTORS

### 4.1. TRADE DEBTORS

Trade debtors include the sum of 520,793 EUR (2010: 501,117 EUR) for joint ventures (consortia) (see Note 10).

### 4.2. OTHER DEBTORS

Other debtors, amounting to 61,796 EUR (2010: 583,678 EUR), are made up of advances paid to the Luxembourg tax administration.

## NOTE 5 - PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME

Prepayments and accrued income, amounting to a total of 248,417 EUR (2010: 215,164 EUR) essentially consist of expenditure paid in advance by the head office for the year 2012 of 206,320 EUR and invoices paid in advance by the regional offices for the year 2012 of 42,097 EUR.

## NOTE 6 - SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

The subscribed capital amounts to 250,000 EUR represented by 400 shares, with a nominal value of 625 EUR each.

## NOTE 7 - LEGAL RESERVE

In accordance with Luxembourg law on limited companies, the Agency allocates a minimum of 5% of its net profit to its statutory reserve. This allocation ceases to be mandatory when the reserve reaches 10% of the share capital. This reserve may not be distributed.

## NOTE 8 - OTHER RESERVES

In previous years, the Agency opted to reduce the net wealth tax burden due for those taxable years. In order to comply with tax law, the Agency decided to allocate a non-distributable reserve that corresponds to five times the amount of net wealth tax. This reserve is not distributable for a period of five years from the year following the one during which the net wealth tax was credited.



# notes to the annual accounts

as of 31 december 2011

If this reserve were not maintained until the end of this five-year period (for a reason other than its incorporation into the registered capital), the tax charged would be increased for the tax year in question by a fifth of the amount of the reserve used.

## NOTE 9 - RESULTS BROUGHT FORWARD

	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
Results brought forward at the begin of the year	497,763	461,616
Previous year's profit	53,127	36,147
<b>Results brought forward at the end of the year</b>	<b>550,890</b>	<b>497,763</b>

The distribution of the 2010 profit was decided during the General Meeting on 25 May 2011.

## NOTE 10 - OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions are made up of:

	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
Provisions for litigation	280,910	432,142
Provisions for staff costs	326,882	468,081
Provisions for untaken holidays	103,536	128,857
Provisions for the share of the profit or loss from joint ventures (consortia) (see notes 4.1. and 13)	520,793	501,117
	<b>1,232,121</b>	<b>1,530,197</b>

## NOTE 11 - NON-SUBORDINATED DEBTS

Non-subordinated debts are entered in the balance sheet at face value. Non-subordinated debts are payable within one year and are not covered by guarantees given by the Agency.



# notes to the annual accounts

as of 31 december 2011

Other creditors payable within one year are composed of the retrocession of the operating surplus to the state.

Under the terms of Article 25 of the agreement between the Luxembourg state dated 20 October 2008, the Agency has retroceded four-fifths of this surplus to the Luxembourg state since 2004.

The profit for 2011 before retrocession amounts to 12,115 EUR. An amount of 9,692 EUR was retroceded to the state. The Agency's net profit after retrocession was 2,423 EUR.

## NOTE 12 - STAFF COSTS

The average number of staff employed during 2011 was 115 (2010: 109), made up of: head office staff, expatriate staff, local staff, additional staff and trainees.

## NOTE 13 - OTHER OPERATING CHARGES

The other operating costs, amounting to 181,831 EUR (797,568 EUR en 2010), were: provisions for current litigation entered in 2011 (144,399 EUR); the retrocession of the operating surplus from 2011 of 9,692 EUR and the share of the profit of 27,739 EUR of joint ventures where the Agency was commissioned to complete technical assistance projects on behalf of the European Commission or third parties.

The share of the profits made by these joint ventures that reverts contractually to the Agency is still entered in the profit and loss account, but a provision of the same amount is entered as a liability in order to offset the profit (see notes 4.1 and 10). The profit is only entered at the conclusion of the projects.

## NOTE 14 - EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES AND INCOME

The extraordinary charges of 10,547 EUR consists of the costs of closing the regional office in Windhoek, Namibia.

Extraordinary income amounting to 5,279 EUR consists of the reimbursement by the Luxembourg tax administration of the excess tax paid in 2009.

## NOTE 15 - NET TURNOVER

As of 31 December 2011, the net turnover was made up of:



# notes to the annual accounts

as of 31 december 2011

	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
Funds made available to cover operating charges		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	8,386,365	9,025,198
Fees for carrying out the projects funded by other sources than the Luxembourg Development Cooperation funding:		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	13,396	13,885
Ministry of Finance	6,646	29,773
	<b>8,406,407</b>	<b>9,068,856</b>

## NOTE 16 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME

As of 31 December 2011, the other operating income consisted mainly of:

- Additional staff: 541,128 EUR in 2011 (2010: 572,284 EUR).  
This entry relates to Agency staff made available for projects and programmes rolled out on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Trainees: 314,398 EUR in 2011 (2010 : 343,011 EUR).  
This entry relates to the Junior Technical Assistant (JTA) programme run by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Other income: 538,031 EUR in 2011 (2010: 227,325 EUR).  
This essentially relates to the reversal of operating provisions, the partial reversal of the provision for holidays not taken and the employment fund aid for hiring older unemployed persons.

## NOTE 17 - OFF-BALANCE-SHEET COMMITMENTS

As of 31 December 2011, the Agency and its regional offices have commitments under rental agreements valid until the end of 2015 to pay 1,831,896 EUR (2010: 2,400,040 EUR).

## NOTE 18 - ADDITIONAL PENSIONS SCHEME

The Agency has established for its staff an additional pension system made up of the following benefits: retirement, death and disability benefits. The pensions scheme is managed by a Luxembourg insurance company for the payment of an annual premium. The Agency does not make provision for pensions or receivables on its books.



# notes to the annual accounts

as of 31 december 2011

## NOTE 19 - FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS MANAGED ON BEHALF OF THIRD PARTIES

As of 31 December 2011, the Agency held on behalf of the Luxembourg state the sum of 11,770,199 EUR (2010: 17,897,013 EUR), of which 20,878 EUR (2010: 108,555 EUR) was from the Ministry of Finance, intended for financing bilateral development cooperation projects implemented by the Agency under its mandate from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Agency held, on behalf of the consortia, the sum of 516,213 EUR (2010: 536,008 EUR).

The Agency held, on behalf of other donors, the sum of 841,872 EUR (2010: 254,224 EUR).

These amounts are not included on the Agency's balance sheet but are monitored via off-balance-sheet accounts.

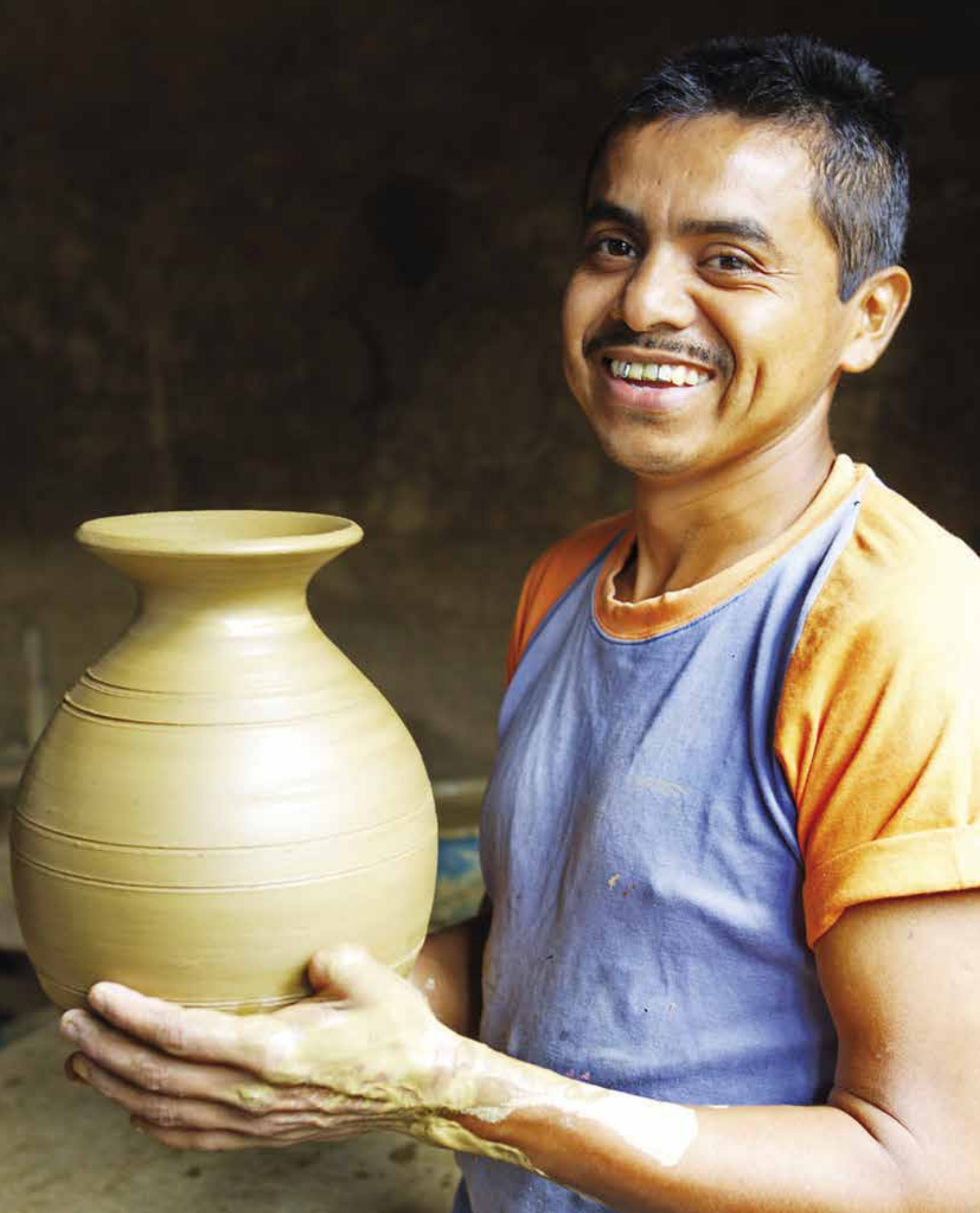
## NOTE 20 - AUDIT FEES

The fees for services invoiced to the Agency during the financial year by the audit firm are given in the table below:

	2011 (EUR)	2010 (EUR)
Statutory audit of annual accounts	100,560	100,440
Other insurance services	-	-
Tax advice service	-	5,600
Other services	-	10,000
	100,560	116,040

These fees are entered as "Other external charges" in the profit and loss account.







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