

Luxembourg is a vital partner in UNDP's mission to **end extreme poverty, reduce inequality and accelerate structural transformations, and build resilience to crisis and shocks to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

Luxembourg's investments enable us to help countries address common development priorities such as **inclusive and sustainable growth, climate change and resilience**, including in the Sahel.

Luxembourg is an integral investor in UNDP's thematic funding windows – pooled, flexible funding mechanisms that help UNDP and partners align around common goals to support country-level efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

## In 2018 Luxembourg contributed

**\$3.2m**

to unearmarked "core" funding (18th largest contributor), enabling UNDP to help the poorest and respond quickly to crises.

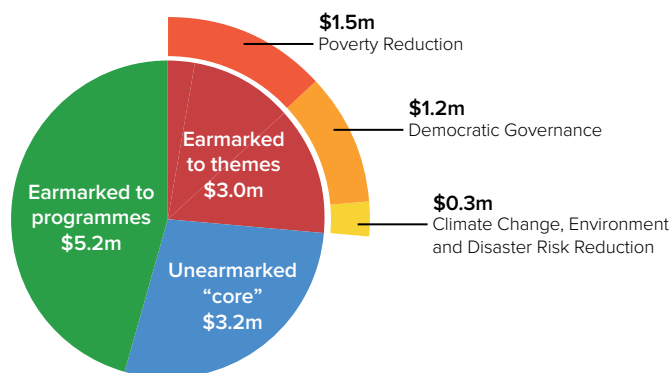
**\$8.2m**

Earmarked to specific themes or programmes ("non-core").

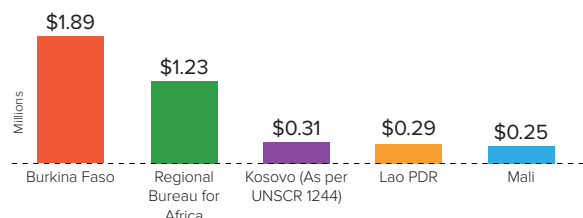


0.5% of UNDP's vital core funding came from Luxembourg

## Luxembourg contributions by funding type, 2018...

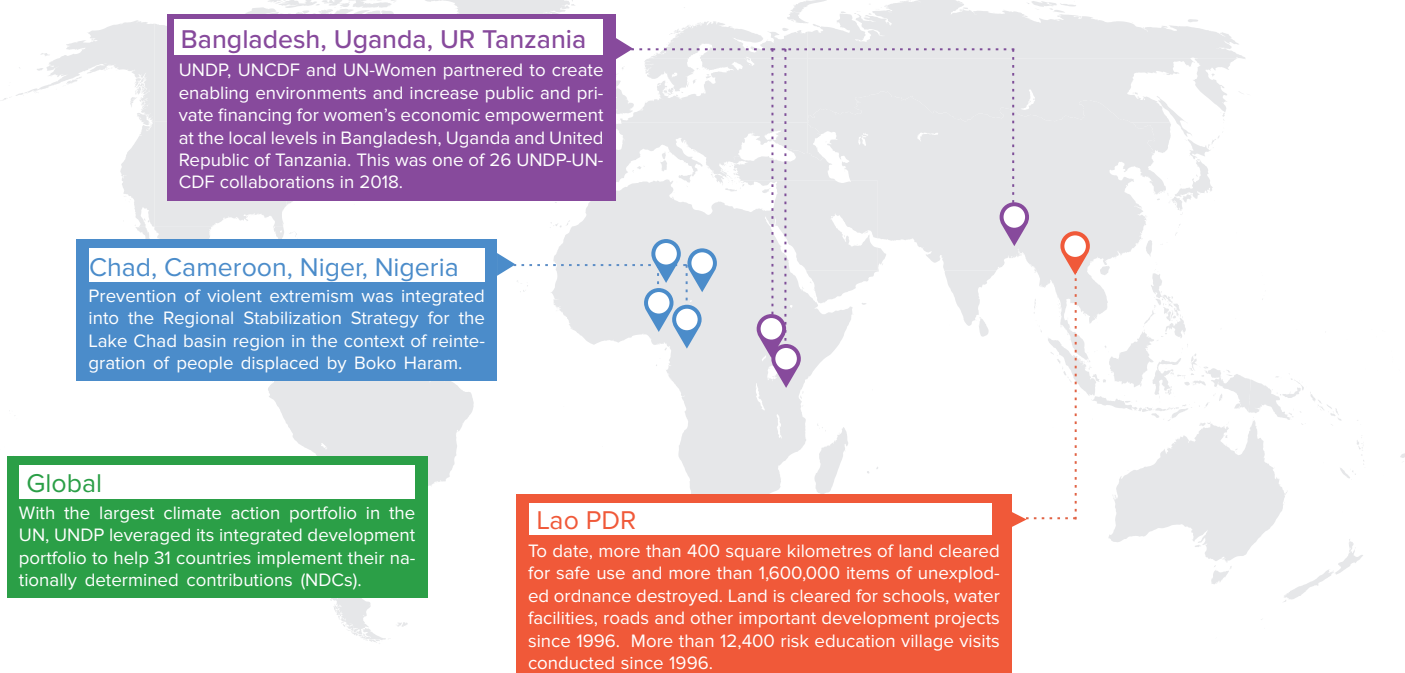


## ... and by region/country (earmarked to programmes only)



## Highlights of Key Partnerships and Results, 2018

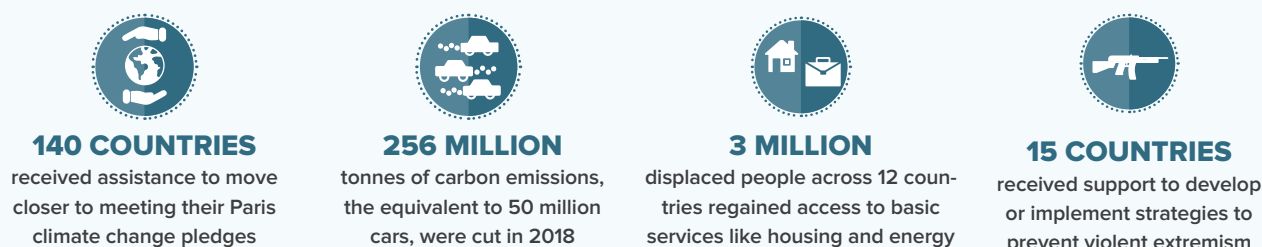
In some of the most challenging development contexts in the world, Luxembourg support is making a difference to people's lives. The figure below illustrates just some of the results achieved in 2018 with the support of Luxembourg and other donors.



## UNDP in 2018



### Results achieved in 2018 through our partnerships, including with Luxembourg:



## Luxembourg's support underpins UNDP's commitment to Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

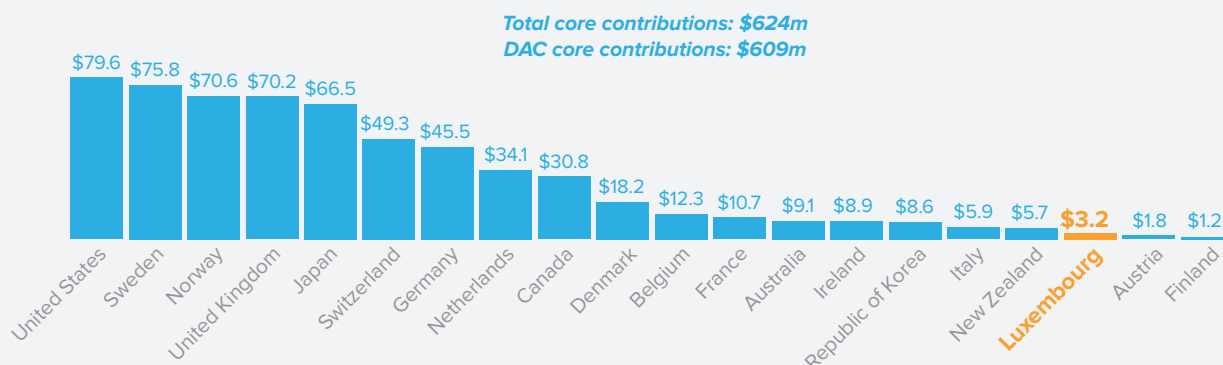
UNDP is at the heart of the UN system. Today's development challenges – from forced displacement to protracted conflicts and climate change – cannot be dealt with in isolation. As a support platform of the UN Development System and the Resident Coordinators, UNDP helps countries accelerate progress through our SDG integration function, providing integrated policy and programming solutions and innovation to help pioneer new ways of doing development. In this context, UNDP is a key partner to deliver on Luxembourg's commitment to implementing Agenda 2030.

As Luxembourg upholds its commitment to the Funding Compact through the provision of flexible resources for the UN Development System, UNDP will remain committed to managing resources efficiently and delivering maximum value for every Euro invested.

### Luxembourg in 2018

<b>\$3.4m</b> <b>UN Pooled Funds</b>	Luxembourg's support to UN pooled funds enable collective UN action. In 2018, Luxembourg contributed to six UN Multi-Partner Trust Funds, including the Cape Verde Transition Fund.
<b>\$3.0m</b> <b>UNDP Thematic Funding Windows</b>	Luxembourg's support to UNDP's Thematic Funding Windows help UNDP pool and align resources to partners' priorities and UNDP's Strategic Plan, enables an integrated response to country needs within the areas of sustainable development and poverty eradication, democratic governance and climate action.
<b>\$3.2m</b> <b>UNDP Core</b>	Luxembourg's support for UNDP's core mandate enables us to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on the poorest: at least 86% of core programme resources are allocated to Low Income Countries;</li> <li>• Respond quickly and flexibly to crises like earthquakes, tsunamis or conflict;</li> <li>• Be accountable, efficient and transparent – and publish the results of what we do.</li> </ul>

### Top 20 OECD-DAC Contributors to UNDP core, 2018



## Making a real impact in people's lives with the support of Luxembourg and other partners

### A joint UN effort against environmental pollution in Kosovo\*

Through the Healthier Kosovo initiative, Luxembourg has invested in a joint programme between UNDP, WHO and UNV to help **strengthen institutions** and tackle whole-of-society challenges stemming from environmental pollution. The project has generated and strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships between Kosovo's civil society, its various institutions, and development partners on the ground. This included establishment of the Kosovo Environmental Network (KEN), which aims to enhance cooperation and empowerment of Environmental CSOs through dialogue and knowledge exchange. With the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA), UNDP and stakeholders helped upgrade environmental health methods and health impact assessments focusing on quantification of health risks from air pollution.

Healthier Kosovo also promoted youth and community engagement, including through a public awareness campaign and creation of a co-design group to conduct qualitative research, produce mappings of air pollution data, and develop prototype solutions to solve and alleviate pollution problems.

Healthier Kosovo is a prime example of how joint programming can have a positive impact on issues such as environment and health, bringing together UN entities and their unique expertise and experience in addressing these issues in a complementary manner.

*\*All references to Kosovo are made in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).*



UNDP Kosovo with the support of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has provided air-quality readers and appropriate training.  
Photo: UNDP Kosovo



## Harnessing Renewable Energy in the Sahel

Climate change is threatening the Sahel's people because it affects crops and food security in an area where most livelihoods rely on small farm agriculture. In **Niger**, crops are particularly fragile due to desertification, soil degradation and high levels of disease. Thanks to investment from the Government of Luxembourg, UNDP has over the past five years developed 24 vulnerability maps. With high-resolution satellite images, detailed drought and flood vulnerability and risk maps were produced and validated with local authorities. In the town of Simiri, UNDP has increased the town's market garden by eight hectares, benefiting around 420 women and their families.

"The installation of the solar panels for the water pumping and the set-up of additional water tanks has generated an increase in agricultural production, and subsequently an increase in food intake. The rest we sell at the market which allows us to send our kids to school," says Fati Djibo, mother of eight.

The villagers are involved in cash-for-work programmes to **restore degraded ecosystems** and rehabilitate community infrastructure. Through this programme, families boosted the local economy because they were able to reinvest their extra money in more business opportunities.

For people living in rural areas of **Mali** it is expensive, indeed often impossible, to get reliable electricity for their household or community needs. A mere 1.77% of people in rural areas had access to electricity in 2016. Rural households instead mainly use wood or charcoal for energy, with incidental health risks relating to smoke inhalation and environmental pollution.

A project was established to promote **sustainable electricity production** in rural areas of Mali using hybrid technologies. Six mini hybrid power plants were built and solar power kits were provided to 500 families in the rural towns of Ambidedi, Klela, Kolongo Tomo, Sirakorola, Soufroulaye and Haoussa Foulane. These technologies provide affordable energy that can be used for tasks such as milling and shelling cereals, grinding groundnuts and shea and distributing drinking water – alleviating the burden on village women in particular.

Thanks to these new hybrid power installations, over 11,000 people now have access to inexpensive, reliable, renewable energy. As a result, a multitude of micro-enterprises have sprung up: sewing, hairdressing, carpentry, welding, battery charging, cold chain storage that allows for the preservation and marketing of food products. The burden of household chores has been lightened for many women, giving them more time and opportunities for income-generating activities. Children have more hours of lighting for learning and the school success rate has improved significantly – up to 30% higher pass rates - in villages with solar power plants. And the use of clean, renewable energy is helping protect the environment.



Solar panels are a major part of Mali's strategy to increase energy access.  
Photo: UNDP

## Paving the roads to recovery in Lao PDR

Between July and September 2018, Lao PDR was devastated by three subsequent tropical storms: Son-Tinh, Bebinca and Bajorat. Each province suffered from severe flooding, affecting over 400,000 people and wiping out over 100,000 hectares of paddy fields. Tens of thousands of farmers temporarily lost their livelihoods and the entire country faced the risk of malnutrition. UNDP and three other UN agencies – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) – submitted a joint funding application to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in September 2018. With a US\$3.5 million grant they would assist the national government in delivering humanitarian assistance in the country's Khammouane Province, one of the provinces hit hardest by the floods.

UNDP's objective was to meet two needs with one deed: **securing the livelihoods** of those who had lost them to the floods and **repairing damaged infrastructure** that was preventing people from reaching essential services. This was done by having flood victims repair roads, bridges and irrigation channels in their communities with cash compensation. Through this strategy, the villagers could take care of their daily needs until the next harvest, while simultaneously rebuilding their communities.

In the spirit of the **New Way of Working**, all these actions were taken after thorough consultations with the Government and other implementing agencies. As a result, the interventions do not only respond to the immediate needs of the victims, but also contribute to the aims of the other agencies and build the communities' long-term resilience to natural disasters.



Female beneficiaries of UNDP's cash for work program in Khammouane Province.  
Photo: UNDP Lao PDR