



FONDATION  
DE LUXEMBOURG

Philanthropy in action

**‘The proper aim of giving is to put the recipients in a state where they no longer need our gifts.’**

C. S. Lewis

Nine years ago, the release of the book *Dead Aid*, by Zambia-born former Goldman Sachs economist **Dr Dambisa Moyo** provoked a huge public debate around the world about the failure of global aid. In her book, Dambisa Moyo, challenged the efficiency of global aid programs arguing for a new radical approach for Africa.

Since then, there have been significant geopolitical changes and the rise of populism and growing inequalities has shed light on the flaws and challenges threatening to weaken modern democracies. In this perspective, we were very pleased to have the opportunity to discuss with Dambisa Moyo on her understanding of the current state of the world and her views on how to tackle the most pressing issues. In this edition of the Philanthropy Letter, you can read the inspiring insights from one of the most respected critical thinkers of our times.

Luxembourg is one of the countries that has been named by the OECD as an example in terms of the quality of its aid programs and for being one of the few countries that respect and even exceed the OECD development target of 0,7 % of GDP. In this context, we discussed with **Manuel Tonnar**, recently appointed **Director for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs** at the Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, who shares with us the specifics of the Grand-Duchy’s approach to development cooperation.

As an umbrella foundation, our mission is to accompany donors in the management of their personalized foundations. This also involves helping them select the most appropriate organizations to carry out the projects they chose to support. In this perspective, we interviewed Guy Declercq, President of Belgium-based NGO **Médecins Sans Vacances**, supported by the Fondation Jos & Mimieke under the aegis of Fondation de Luxembourg. In the interview, he explains their important work of sending Belgian doctors as volunteers during their vacations, with the purpose of training their colleagues in developing countries, through sharing of skills and expertise.

We wish you a pleasant reading,

**Tonika Hirdman**



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2 A conversation with<br>Dr. Dambisa Moyo about the<br>current state of the world | 6 The Luxembourg model for<br>development cooperation   |
| 4 De Bruxelles à Kinshasa, sur le<br>chemin des médecins sans vacances            | 8 Founders of corporate foundations<br>share their motivations behind their<br>philanthropic engagement |

# A conversation with Dr. Dambisa Moyo about the current state of the world



## Dr. Dambisa Moyo

is a global economist and author who analyzes the macroeconomy and international affairs. She serves on a number of boards of global corporations. She was named by TIME Magazine as one of the “100 Most Influential People in the World,” and authored three NY Times Bestsellers. Her new book, *“Edge of Chaos: Why Democracy Fails to Deliver Economic Growth and How to Fix It”* will be published in 2018.

Could you tell us something about your background and what has influenced you the most?

I was born and raised in Africa, but I spent the majority of my life travelling the world, I have been to more than 80 countries. I did my Master of Public Administration at Harvard and my PhD in Oxford. I am originally from Zambia, but I feel very much like a global citizen.

One of the things that people say about me, is that I am someone with a strong appetite for the truth. I don’t accept the common understanding of things as being the standard. I am a scientist by background so I like to go into the details.

Living in a time of constant changes driven by innovation, I am really interested in understanding how innovations are affecting us at a global scale.

You are recognized worldwide for being a critical thinker on globalization, what are the current issues that you are most worried about?

One area I am very concerned about is the prospects for democracies. In the West we are keen to criticize everything that we judge as un-democratic, but it has been a very long time since I read a well-articulated view concerning the flaws of our own democratic systems. I am actually just about to release a new book, *Edge of Chaos*, on this topic. The goal of democracy is that as many people as possible should vote based on objective information, and this is not currently the case, as we saw during the US presidential campaign or the Brexit. We need to revisit, challenge and question ourselves about how to make democracies more effective and respected.

What could be the approach to address this?

The fundamental problem with democracies is the short-termism in the minds of the politicians. One way to solve this is to create a better match between long-term economic issues like jobs, technology or income inequalities, and short-term political cycles.

An increasing number of development projects focus on women empowerment, how do you see the current state of women’s equality?

We can put a man on the moon, so I am rather confident that we can solve issues such as poverty or economic growth. Some important achievements have been made with regard to women’s equality. But that doesn’t mean we are done. If women gain access to education or to capital to start a business, in whatever area, that is the best for the world long-term.

In 2009, you wrote a book called *Dead Aid*, in which you criticized the huge flows of development aid money that according to you created more problems than solutions for Africa. Have you seen a change in the approach of large development agencies since then?

The narratives have definitely changed, and this is mainly due to a changing world. Since the financial crisis, many of the developed countries are experiencing economic problems, such as large levels of debts and demographic issues. China’s growing importance as a global decision-maker has also changed the debate considerably.

The problem of brain drain has been particularly damaging in Africa, where an increasing number of educated people chose to live in the European Union, the US or elsewhere. How can this negative trend be reversed?

There is a subtle view in the West that people from some parts of the world just want to leave their home. I think this is a misunderstanding. People



Dr. Dambisa Moyo – TED Talk, Edinburgh, Scotland

want to live with their family, be with their friends and be integrated in the culture they are from. The decision to move away from home is not something that is taken lightly.

Lately, there has been some evidence of people from Africa increasingly returning to their home. When there are economic prospects, and the country is moving in the right direction, people are inclined to return and try their fortune in the habitat they are most familiar with.

In this context, what should the global community do in poorer countries to ensure that they are economically viable and politically stable? In my view it is essential to make sure that developed countries are engaging through trade in a fair way, thereby improving the livelihood of the poorest countries.

How can new technology help in ensuring a sustainable development that benefit all?

Technology has already transformed how we communicate, travel, and even date! Our ability to deliver education or healthcare solutions is now closely linked to the development of technology. I am therefore very optimistic on the prospects of technology and how it will benefit us in the future.

What should be the approach of philanthropy and in particular corporations in working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals?

The goal of philanthropy should be to look ahead of times with the ultimate aim to cease to exist. I think this would bring tremendous change in the relations between donors and recipients, but also ultimately in terms of generating better outcomes.

What is your primary wish for the world in 2018?

Given all the current political and geopolitical tensions, a real de-escalation in some of the combative narratives we heard would be very positive.

*‘We need to revisit, challenge and question ourselves about how to make democracies more effective and respected.’*

Dr. Dambisa Moyo

# Multi-stakeholder partnerships for effective development cooperation



**Manuel Tonnar**

is Director for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. He joined the Directorate in 2004, where he was consecutively in charge of different departments before being appointed Deputy Director in 2013. Before entering the MoFA, Manuel worked for the United Nations as a program officer in Vietnam and Mali. Manuel is Vice-President of the Boards of Directors of Lux-Development and LuxFlag and he is Alternate governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

The OECD DAC<sup>1</sup> peer review in 2017 concluded that Luxembourg is a reliable and innovative partner in development cooperation, with great impact, visibility and influence. This confirms the relevance of the longstanding engagement of our country in matters of official development assistance (ODA).

Indeed, Luxembourg met the ODA commitment of 0,7% of GNI already in the year 2000 and even increased it to 1% since 2010. Alongside with quantity, the Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action has always put great emphasis on quality of aid. Real partnerships, strong ownership and alignment with national and local priorities are essential in this regard.

One of the main factors of success of Luxembourg's ODA has been the geographic and sectorial concentration. In order to maximize impact, we have deliberately chosen to focus our public aid on a limited number of partner countries<sup>2</sup>, mainly least developed countries (LDC) and with a special attention to Sub-Saharan Africa. Luxembourg's aid is furthermore concentrated on the three social sectors of health, education and vocational training, as well as rural and local development. Two areas where Luxembourg has specific expertise complement these sectors: inclusive finance and ICT.

The fact that Luxembourg serves as a model in development cooperation has however its roots in another particularity, notably the remarkable engagement of its people, its civil society and the private sector. An impressive number of 93 non-governmental organisations have a ministerial accreditation as development NGOs. This means that their projects and programmes are eligible for public cofinancing, if certain quality criteria are met. Funding requests are checked against their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainable impact. Local ownership, coordi-

nation and results based management are some of the important criteria.

As of January this year, a revision of the law on development cooperation sets the cofinancing rate to 80% for projects in partner countries and LDCs, and to 60% for projects in other countries. Different modalities apply to different NGOs, ranging from single project cofinancing to multiannual partnership frameworks.

With the Sustainable Development Goals and the Agenda 2030, adopted in 2015, the architecture of aid has substantially changed. New alliances are concluded between public actors and the private sector, with civil society, foundations, universities and research institutions. With regard to an ever more complex and interlinked world and the enormous needs in developing countries, effective multi-stakeholder partnerships have become a necessity. Luxembourg can play an essential role to foster such partnerships, notably as a financial center, capable of leveraging considerable private funding through public incentives. This is remarkably the case in microfinance but also in the area of green bonds or responsible investment funds, to name only those.

In our partner countries, ODA remains of capital importance, especially in the social sectors, but it has to be complemented by foreign direct investment and transfer of knowledge and capacities. Corporate Social Responsibility and investment in pro-

<sup>1</sup> Development Assistance Committee

<sup>2</sup> Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Laos, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Senegal.



*‘Development cooperation is no longer only about charity but about real philanthropy, it is about connecting people and resources for mutual and sustainable benefits for humanity.’*

Manuel Tonnar

poor growth play a crucial role in poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

A recent example of our new way of working is the official visit of H.R.H. the Grand Duke to Senegal, in January this year. Whereas relations between Luxembourg and Senegal remain predominantly based on development cooperation, the delegation of the Grand Duke counted, alongside the development minister Romain Schneider, also the minister of environment Carole Dieschbourg and the secretary of state for foreign trade Francine Cloeser. The Chamber of Commerce

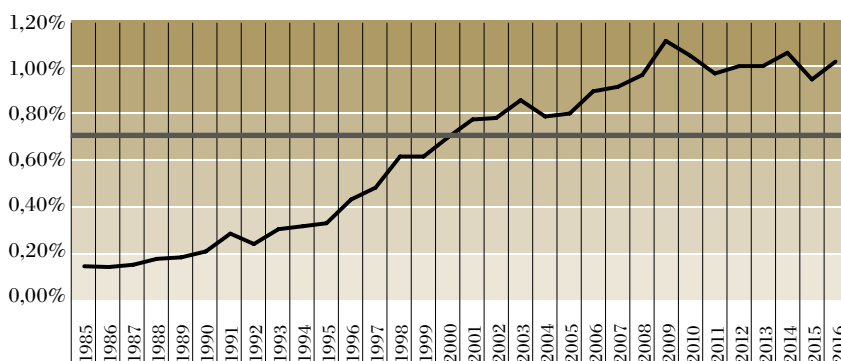
organized an economic forum during the visit with a robust participation of the Luxembourg business community. This is a relevant illustration of how development aid, the fight against climate change and economic development go hand in hand to achieve sustainable development.

After Senegal, I moved on to Bamako, Mali. A once peaceful country where I used to live and work some twenty years ago, that is now prone to instability, terrorist attacks, illicit trafficking and growing criminality. They are the consequence of the country’s insufficient developmental efforts and

multifaceted socio-economic, political, environmental and security challenges at national and regional level. Talking to our very devoted staff and partners in Bamako, I realized once again how important it is that we work on crisis prevention and resilience and that we address the security-development nexus.

These are the challenges for the future. The long-term trends that are already reshaping the global landscape, from climate change to demographics, from the slowdown in emerging market economies to migration, from public health crises to fragile states and terrorism. Only by joining efforts at all levels, in a holistic and coordinated approach may we address these challenges. Development cooperation is no longer only about charity but about real philanthropy, about connecting people and resources for mutual and sustainable benefits for humanity. Development cooperation has become a main pillar of our foreign affairs policy, chiefly supported by Parliament. The opportunities are there and the world of today has the required financial resources, capacities and technology to end poverty and stop climate change. So **let’s make it happen!**

**Relationship between ODA and GNI 1985-2016**



ODA: Official Development Assistance GNI: Gross National Income  
 Source: Luxembourg’s development cooperation Annual Report 2016

# De Bruxelles à Kinshasa, sur le chemin des médecins sans vacances



Guy Declercq

est médecin spécialiste ORL (nez-gorge-oreilles) à l'hôpital Maria Middelaers à Gand, Belgique. Il est volontaire de terrain chez Médecins Sans Vacances depuis 2007 et a déjà fait 11 missions, toutes en République Démocratique du Congo, plus précisément au Sud-Kivu. Membre du Conseil d'Administration depuis 2010, il a été élu président en juin 2017.

Comment est né Médecins Sans Vacances et comment l'organisation a-t-elle évolué depuis sa création en 1981 ?

Lors de vacances au Cameroun, les médecins flamands Frans De Weer et Johan Mattelaer avaient été frappés par le besoin fondamental d'aide médicale. Un an plus tard en 1981, MSV voit le jour et lors de la première mission, la population locale accueille les deux médecins avec enthousiasme, les appelant "Médecins Sans Vacances".

Peu à peu, ils ont réussi à convaincre des collègues partageant les mêmes valeurs de rejoindre l'équipe. Au fil des années, l'approche s'est professionnalisée et l'accent a été mis sur la durabilité en renforçant les capacités des partenaires.

Quelles sont vos activités principales et comment évaluez-vous les besoins locaux en amont des missions ?

MSV travaille toujours à la demande de nos hôpitaux partenaires locaux. Nous déterminons ensemble les besoins et la meilleure approche pour une collaboration à long terme. Nous avons établi un trajet de renforcement de capacités avec la plupart de nos 40 partenaires. Nous évaluons les points forts et les améliorations possibles. Ensuite, l'hôpital fait une autoévaluation approfondie après quoi une liste des priorités sur trois niveaux - (para) médical, matériel et technique, et organisationnel - est établie.

Comment se déroule une mission de renforcement des capacités chez vos partenaires locaux ?

Avant le début de la mission, les termes de référence sont fixés par MSV en collaboration avec la direction de l'hôpital partenaire et une équipe de bénévoles est formée. Quelques semaines avant la mission, l'équipe se réunit afin de passer en revue ce que nous voulons réaliser. La plupart se concentrent sur le « on-the-job training ». Nous organisons également des formations, en regroupant le personnel de plusieurs hôpitaux mais aussi des échanges Sud-Sud.

Les malades identifiés sont invités à se présenter pendant la première

journée de mission. L'équipe locale pose le diagnostic avec l'équipe MSV et déterminent ensemble le traitement, le suivi ainsi que le programme opératoire à venir. Les activités comprennent également l'installation d'appareils biomédicaux, la formation des utilisateurs et même la mise en place de groupes électrogènes ou de panneaux solaires. Nous conseillons enfin nos hôpitaux partenaires sur la gestion des soins, le dossier médical unique, l'hygiène hospitalière, etc.

Comment est organisé le suivi des projets ?

Les rapports d'évaluation sont rédigés par toute l'équipe de bénévoles ainsi que par le personnel de l'hôpital partenaire pour vérifier si les objectifs ont été atteints. Ces évaluations servent de base de travail à la prochaine équipe qui partira et poursuivra le processus de renforcement des capacités avec le partenaire.



Dr Guy Declercq et  
Dr Patrick Balungwe,  
Hôpital de Bukavu, République  
Démocratique du Congo



Patients de l'Hôpital Mumbumbano en République Démocratique du Congo.  
© Médecins Sans Vacances

*'Je suis moi-même  
bénévole depuis onze  
ans et je peux vous  
assurer que partir  
en mission n'est pas  
un sacrifice, mais  
un enrichissement.  
Partager ses  
connaissances, et  
améliorer avec nos  
partenaires la qualité  
des soins, donne une  
énorme satisfaction.'*

Guy Declercq

Quelles sont selon vous les motivations des médecins et paramédicaux qui décident de s'engager à vos côtés en sacrifiant leurs vacances ?

Je suis moi-même bénévole depuis onze ans et je peux vous assurer que partir en mission n'est pas un sacrifice, mais un enrichissement. Partager ses connaissances, et améliorer avec nos partenaires la qualité des soins, donne une énorme satisfaction.

Auriez-vous un témoignage d'un médecin local, ayant bénéficié de l'encadrement de Médecins Sans Vacances lors d'une mission, à partager ?

Absolument ! Pendant mes missions ORL dans la région de Bukavu, j'ai eu la chance d'accompagner le Dr Patrick Balungwe, un jeune médecin ORL local. J'ai assuré sa formation de spécialiste ORL et pour le moment il est le seul dans la région. Cette année, nous terminerons le trajet de renforcement de capacités avec lui et son staff. Dr Patrick fait un excellent travail et il est aujourd'hui en mesure de former d'autres collègues.

Quels sont les évolutions et les défis des systèmes de santé que vous constatez dans les pays dans lesquels vous êtes actifs ?

Malheureusement, il y a toujours un manque de personnel qualifié et de matériel médical adapté. Je suis à chaque fois impressionné par la créativité et la persévérance de mes collègues locaux. Ils travaillent dans des conditions difficiles, souvent mal ou non rémunérés, mais restent déterminés à aider leurs patients. L'absence d'un système de mutuelles de santé rend par ailleurs l'accès aux soins très difficile pour la population.

Comment mesurez-vous l'impact à court et long terme de vos actions ?

À court terme, il est important de vérifier que les objectifs d'une mission ont été atteints et que l'équipe médicale locale a appris de nouvelles techniques et protocoles de travail. À long terme, pouvoir finaliser notre partenariat avec un hôpital une fois notre travail terminé est fondamental. Cela veut dire que l'équipe locale n'a plus

besoin de notre aide, comme ce sera le cas avec le Dr Balungwe à l'hôpital de Bukavu.

Vous recevez le soutien de la **Fondation Jos et Mimieke**, abritée sous l'égide de la Fondation de Luxembourg, quelle est pour vous l'importance de ce soutien ?

Le soutien que nous recevons de la Fondation Jos et Mimieke est particulièrement important pour MSV. Il renforce notre partenariat avec l'hôpital congolais de Mubumbano au Sud Kivu, qui pourra ainsi améliorer les capacités de soins qualitatifs en urgences obstétricales, néonatales et pédiatriques. En 2017 nous y avons réalisé six missions. Grâce aux panneaux solaires que nous avons pu installer à l'hôpital, l'approvisionnement en énergie est garanti et le prix facturé aux patients a sensiblement diminué. Tout cela n'aurait pas été possible sans le soutien de la Fondation Jos et Mimieke.

# What were the motivations that led to the creation of a corporate foundation?

Keith O'Donnell – Managing partner  
ATOZ



When we created the **ATOZ Foundation**, our goal was to find a practical way to give back to the community, with targeted actions aligned with the values of our firm. We chose the corporate foundation model to enjoy a certain level of flexibility while benefitting from the framework and ethical safeguards

provided by the *Fondation de Luxembourg*. Supporting initiatives that seek to nurture the minds of children and young adults, we believe education to be the single most important element needed to make our world a better place. We don't expect to change the world, but in the words of Tanzanian proverb, "Little by little, a little becomes a lot."

Pit Hentgen – Administrateur-délégué  
Compagnie Financière La Luxembourgeoise



In 2012, Compagnie Financière La Luxembourgeoise realized an extraordinary profit on restructuring its insurance business and decided to set up a foundation to channel back some of its surpluses to society. Inspired by its founders' commitment to economic growth and social cohesion focusing on

education, **Fondation La Luxembourgeoise** seeks to support the University of Luxembourg. In 2015, it completed the construction of a student residence on the Belval campus, offering 45 student accommodations. Currently, it is leading a research project on the history of Lalux and its interaction with society, for a better understanding of the role of insurance throughout the different phases of economic development and the emergence of new risks.

Anne-Sophie Minaldo – Head of Corporate  
Citizenship at KPMG and member of the  
KPMG Foundation



The **KPMG Foundation** was created as an extension of our values. We believe in unleashing the full potential of our people by giving back through volunteerism, education, and corporate giving. Each of our projects encourages achieving progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals. While

these goals cover a range of issues, our main focus is quality education and lifelong learning, ensuring healthy lives and well-being for all ages and decent work and economic growth. We view the KPMG Foundation as an essential and strategic investment that applies our people's skills, values and passions to enable change.

Hugo Mahieu – CEO  
The Mangrove Foundation 2.0  
under the aegis of Fondation de Luxembourg



**The Mangrove Foundation** is an initiative of Mangrove Capital Partners, which has decided to act for the planet's and mankind's survival by giving money to worthy causes its partners collectively feel strongly about. Launched in 2009, its goal is to improve the living conditions of 500,000

people, by contributing funds and expert advice to projects run by selected NGOs in the fields of environment and women empowerment. The Mangrove Foundation has since its inception supported seven projects around the World, and recently decided to give projects another dimension by dedicating a full time resource to manage it and make it one of the most impactful foundations in its area.



FONDATION  
DE LUXEMBOURG

Philanthropy in action

B.P. 281 L-2012 Luxembourg  
Tel. (+352) 274 748 1 Fax (+352) 274 748 279  
secr@fdlux.lu www.fdlux.lu