

# concise annual report 2011





# mission LVIA

*LVIA seeks to promote responsible citizenship based on the principles of solidarity, to act effectively to promote change, to sustain dialogue and mutual understanding among peoples for building a more just and united world. A global society in which the dignity of every person is safeguarded and promoted, in which each individual person may enjoy fundamental liberties, have access to resources and services, have the possibility to live in a healthy environment and improve the quality of life in all aspects; a global society in which every single individual and all communities have the right of self-determination consistent with the cultural rights of other peoples and every man and woman on earth.* (from "LVIA's mission statement")

In 2011 LVIA operated in 12 African countries and in Albania and Italy in order to continue, enhance and meet the specified goals of its mission statement.

Investments in cooperation projects amount to 5,027,786 Euros - a quota equal to 80.46% of the expenditure - which produced a significant result in **improving the living conditions of over 230,000 people:**

- **157,200 people benefitted from rural development intervention in an agro-pastoral context:** LVIA operated with local partners for food security and food sovereignty;
- **45,200 people benefitted from interventions in energy and environment:** LVIA operated with local partners on waste management and disposal, electrification of rural areas, renewable energy.
- **29,300 people benefitted from interventions in water and sanitation:** LVIA operated with local communities for the provision of safe water and sanitation facilities to the villages through development actions, answering the emergency needs and promoting sustainable management of water resources;
- **900 people benefitted from interventions of support to education, social inclusion and entrepreneurship:** LVIA operated with local partners with activities of animation

and social inclusion of children that live in marginalised areas; long-distance adoptions; support to young people entrepreneurship; inclusion of vulnerable people in employment.

The investment in **active citizenship actions in Italy** amounts to Euros 343,776 - a quota equal to 5.7% of expenditure. Thanks to awareness raising campaigns, education in development projects, communication activities, the activity of the territorial groups, **105,800 people** were reached with the purpose to garner attention and civil engagement in themes of international solidarity, in the promotion of an open and intercultural society and in direct participation in the dynamics of socio-economic change.

- **6 African municipalities, 14 local authorities and 3 Italian and French Regions realised actions of decentralised cooperation with the support of LVIA** on local development programmes such as the improvement of waste management, the creation of revenue and employment, sector policy support programmes, entrepreneurial training for the young, institutional strengthening and dialogue with civil society. All this was achieved through the dynamics of relationships between the communities of the North and the South of the world.

## THE ASSOCIATION

The LVIA, Lay Volunteers International Association, was established in 1966. LVIA is a non-profit membership organisation characterised by an effectual style, seeking effective and innovative means of action, acknowledging the core values and the commitment to volunteerism in all its diversity, working in the spirit of collaboration and solidarity as a belief in professionalism understood as exercise of social responsibility, competence, respect and active civil involvement.

## MEMBERSHIP BASE

In 2011 LVIA counted on a membership base of 130 members, of which 76 men and 54 women.

## STAFF

In 2011 the LVIA staff in Italy was composed of 26 units, of which 7 men and 19 women. There were 24 expatriates, of which 10 women and 14 men: 9 persons covered the position of Country Representatives and 15 were employed in development projects. 80% of the expatriated personnel had a university degree. The local personnel is com-

posed of 185 units, of which 40 employed as animators, 46 with a technical role, 17 with logistic duties, 67 with an administrative role, 10 had roles as keepers and drivers, 4 roles of coordination and 1 is a State representative (Senegal). Altogether, the domestic personnel are composed of 157 men, 28 women and of which 32% with a university degree.

## VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITY IN ITALY

In 2011 233 volunteers carried out volunteering activity with LVIA for a total amount of 9,848 hours.



# our stakeholders

## Shared and participated actions enrich the Association.

The LVIA stakeholders are people, groups or corporate bodies with a vested interest in the activities of the Association and which are involved in its mission and in the good outcomes of the activities.

### Internal Stakeholders

- **The Organs of the Association:** The General Meeting; The Board of the Association; The Presidency; The President; The Board of Arbitrators; The Board of Auditors
- **Human resources:** Employees and collaborators in Italy, Africa and Albania, Volunteers, Trainees and Interns.
- **Territorial Groups in Italy and centres in Africa and Albania**

The human resources represent the most important internal stakeholders. Their work is the essential element on which our action is founded and, furthermore, it is the dedication that the collaborators, the volunteers and the partners express in bringing forth their own commitments. LVIA has undertaken a course of action to identify the points of strengths and weaknesses in the definition and management of the internal relationships, with the purpose to maintain suitable standards of action and to prompt interventions that foster improvement. Other important internal stakeholders are represented by the territorial groups present in Italy and the centres present in the countries of the South, which the Association stimulates calling for their contribution in terms of ideas, involvement and planning.

### External Stakeholders

- Beneficiaries in the communities in Italy, Africa, Albania
- National and international networks
- International organisations
- Ministries and Embassies
- Regional and Local authorities
- Education and research institutes
- Institutions and agencies of Christian inspiration
- Trade associations groups
- Foundations
- Enterprises and cooperatives
- Donors
- Mass media

The **beneficiaries of the activities** promoted in the North and in the South of the world are the most important external stakeholders. Project appraisal and implementation proposals, following the identification of the needs, are carried out through a strong participative approach: from project planning and design to the execution of the actions themselves; it is fundamental to foster the relationship with the beneficiaries in order to attain good results of the actions and

efficient use of the resources. The adhesion to **national and international networks** is essential in sharing strategies and in giving a stronger impact to the associative activities; the relationship with the **volunteering sector** is central in activating partnerships in the territory taking into consideration the local context. The collaboration with **Regional and Local authorities** is structured at different levels: from the par-taking of objectives to actual strategic collaborative actions. Other meaningful activities are the **decentralised cooperation relationships** between the corporate bodies of the North and the South of the world that LVIA facilitates, stimulates and guides; the **educational institutions and institutes of research** are stakeholders of LVIA for the innovative technical contributions in the projects but also for the attainment of educational modalities of cross-cultural understanding and essential in furnishing opportunities of training courses at the LVIA centres. The corporate bodies and **agencies of Christian inspiration** are important stakeholders linked to the inspiring values of the Association. The **economic network** of the external stakeholders is represented by the donors, Foundations, Firms and Cooperatives, Ministries and Embassies and International Organisations. The participatory relationship is developed at different levels: in some cases it is accomplished with the timely financing of actions, in others with the elaboration of long-term intervention strategies. Lastly, the **communication network** consists in the relationship with the **mass-media**, an important stakeholder to enhance the impact of the activities in terms of information to the public.

### Interaction with external stakeholders

The promotion and participation in the coordination, workshops, seminars, meetings; the economic and social accountability of the activities; the dissemination of information and updating of activities promoted by LVIA through the communication tools of the Association, the organisation of press conferences, the dispatch of hard copy correspondence, reporting to funders and financing bodies, questionnaires to volunteers as respondents.

## Our partners and funders are among the LVIA external stakeholders.

### Project Partners in Africa and Albania

The LVIA partners of the intervention projects in Africa and Albania, excluding the purely institutional partners and the corporate bodies that intervene exclusively as funders, are divided into two categories: the first level partners and second level partners.

**The first level partners.** At this level there are the organisations with which, as sound, reliable and experienced organisations, from an economic and organisational point of view, LVIA shares the responsibilities of management of the intervention projects and, in some cases, also part of the funding, with the

possibility of alternating in the role of group leader. The situation in 2011, as for the first level partners, is the following:

- **10 Italian NGOs** • Albania: IPSIA; Burkina Faso: CISV, OXFAM-Italy, CIAI; Guinea Bissau: Mani Tese; Guinea Conakry: CISV; Burundi: AVSI, Vispe, GVC; Mozambique: CELIM Milano, CIES.
- **5 European NGOs and International Organisations** Ethiopia: InterAide, GOAL, ACF, GIZ; Mozambique: SNV.
- **8 Local NGOs** • Albania: CARITAS Sapa; Ethiopia: RCBDA; Burkina Faso: CREPA; Tanzania: UFUNDIKO, Mamado; Mozambique: CARITAS Mozambicana, CARITAS Maputo; Senegal: CARITAS Kaolack.
- **3 Rural Organisations** • Guinea Conakry: CNOP (Confédération Nationale des Organisations des Producteurs), FUPRORIZ (Fédération Union Producteurs de Riz); Burkina Faso: CPF (Confédération Paysanne du Faso).
- **6 Universities and Research Centres** • Guinea Bissau: Università Bicocca of Milan, Parco Tecnologico Padano, Università degli Studi of Florence; Mozambique: Università La Sapienza of Rome; Burkina Faso and Senegal: Turin Polytechnic/COREP, Hydroaid.
- **2 Educational Institutions** • Senegal: DIDEK-Thiès, IDEN-Thiès.
- **2 Religious Institutions** • Kenya: Catholic Dioceses of Meru and Isiolo.
- **2 Microcredit Institutions** • Albania: BESA; Burkina Faso: RCPB
- **2 Firms** • Senegal: Proplast Sarl; Ethiopia and Burundi: SEA Consulting Srl.

**The second level partners** group the organisations involved in the project with responsibilities, technical and managerial skills, limited decisional and financial autonomy, implementing support to projects during which their organisational abilities are strengthened.

The situation in 2011, as for the second level partners, is the following:

- **16 Associations and Local NGOs** • Mozambique: Kuwuka, JDA, Meninos de Moçambique, AVVI, Associazione Comunitaria Vuka Zinave, ESTAMOS, ASSAMABH, AJPJ, AMJ; Burkina Faso: ASK, UFC, CAMOJO; Burundi: Sodeve; Guinea Bissau: ADIM; Mali: ADIZOSS, AADIS.
- **10 Rural Organisations and Cooperatives** • Albania: Cooperativa Agrozadrima, Consorzio Viticoltori and Cantine Nord Albania; Burkina Faso: UNPR-B (Union Nationale des Producteurs de Riz); Etiopia: Iddirs, Seeds Conservation Groups; Guinea Bissau: AJAM; Guinea Conakry: FUMA; Mali: Associations des Maraichers de Temera, Groupements de Producteurs de Temera; Association des Eleveurs de Temera.
- **1 University and Research Centre** • Ethiopia: Research Centres of Areka, Awassa and Sawla.
- **4 Educational Institutions** • Mali: Nomadic School of Agsaha; Senegal: Primary schools of Keur Ibra Fall, Diass Palam and Soune.
- **1 Religious Institution** • Mozambique: Parish of Nossa Senhora Aparecida de Mavalane.

## LVIA PARTNERS IN 2011

| CATEGORIES  |     |
|---|-----|
| Educational Institutions                            | 107 |
| Associations  | 90  |
| Regional and Provincial Authorities, Municipalities | 51  |
| Firms   | 34  |
| Religious Institutions                              | 27  |
| State Ministries                                    | 23  |
| NGOs  | 20  |
| Committees, coordin. groups, consortia              | 15  |
| Cooperatives  | 14  |
| Groups  | 13  |
| University and research institutes                  | 13  |
| Local NGOs  | 13  |
| Rural Organisations                                 | 12  |
| Trade Associations                                  | 9   |
| Foundations   | 8   |
| Theatres  | 6   |
| Local Micro-credit Institutions                     | 1   |
| International Bodies                                | 1   |
| Others  | 16  |

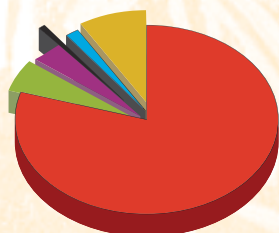
## FUNDERS AND INVESTORS OF THE LVIA IN 2011

| CATEGORIES  |    |
|---|----|
| Educational Institutions                                | 49 |
| Firms   | 33 |
| Religious Institutions                                  | 17 |
| Foundations   | 12 |
| Regional and Provincial Authorities, Municipalities     | 11 |
| Associations  | 10 |
| Trade Associations                                      | 9  |
| Italian Government, European Union and State Ministries | 4  |
| Embassies   | 3  |
| International Organisations                             | 3  |
| Committees and Coordination Groups                      | 2  |
| Cooperatives  | 2  |
| Ministries of the South                                 | 2  |
| NGOs  | 2  |
| Others  | 8  |



# our numbers

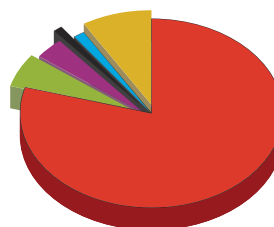
## INCOME 2011 · € 6,029,367.32



### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR

|                                    |             |        |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Projects in Africa and Albania     | € 4,816,788 | 79.89% |
| Activities in Italy                | € 328,772   | 5.45%  |
| Decentralised cooperation          | € 226,406   | 3.76%  |
| Formation                          | € 51,604    | 0.86%  |
| Promotional and fundraising activ. | € 88,000    | 1.46%  |
| Organisational structure           | € 517,798   | 8.59%  |

## EXPENDITURES 2011 · € 6,024,441.85



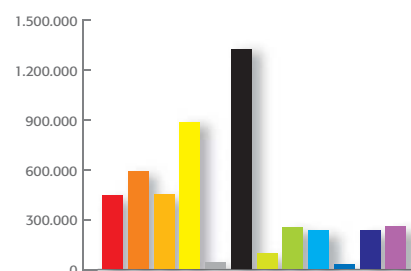
### COSTS FOR

|                                    |             |        |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Projects in Africa and Albania     | € 4,800,878 | 79.69% |
| Activities in Italy                | € 343,776   | 5.71%  |
| Decentralised cooperation          | € 226,908   | 3.77%  |
| Formation                          | € 51,514    | 0.86%  |
| Promotional and fundraising activ. | € 88,217    | 1.46%  |
| Organisational structure           | € 513,149   | 8.52%  |

## SOURCES OF FUNDING

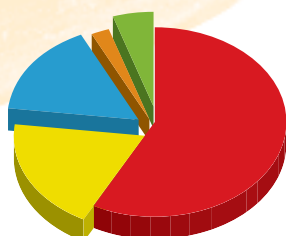
|                                      |                       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| European Union                       | € 2,804,645.42        | 46.5% |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy | € 743,479.85          | 12.3% |
| Italian Public Administrations       | € 305,345.14          | 5.1%  |
| Foreign Public Administrations       | € 167,324.40          | 2.8%  |
| U.N. Agencies                        | € 139,373.20          | 2.3%  |
| Partnerships with other Assoc.       | € 337,738.05          | 5.6%  |
| Private Corporate bodies             | € 747,599.47          | 12.4% |
| Private People                       | € 748,980.51          | 12.4% |
| Various contributions                | € 34,881.28           | 0.6%  |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>€ 6,029,367.32</b> |       |

## PROJECTS: INVESTMENTS PER COUNTRY



|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Albania        | € 441,056.44   |
| Burkina Faso   | € 586,753.80   |
| Burundi        | € 447,091.26   |
| Guinea Bissau  | € 882,129.78   |
| Guinea Conakry | € 37,983.10    |
| Ethiopia       | € 1,316,533.65 |
| Kenya          | € 91,905.11    |
| Mali           | € 249,849.51   |
| Mozambique     | € 230,359.37   |
| Rwanda         | € 28,200.00    |
| Senegal        | € 232,511.17   |
| Tanzania       | € 256,504.63   |

## PROJECTS: INVESTMENTS PER SECTOR OF INTERVENTION

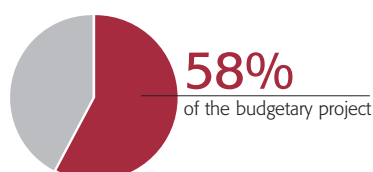


|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Agro-pastoral development     | 58% |
| Energy and the environment    | 18% |
| Water and hygiene             | 16% |
| Social Inclusion              | 3%  |
| Cooperation among communities | 5%  |

## DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

|                |        |            |        |
|----------------|--------|------------|--------|
| Albania        | 242    | Kenya      | 13,640 |
| Burkina Faso   | 31,853 | Mali       | 61,800 |
| Burundi        | 5,117  | Mozambique | 4,267  |
| Ethiopia       | 18,954 | Senegal    | 37,669 |
| Guinea Bissau  | 23,324 | Tanzania   | 12,871 |
| Guinea Conakry | 22,886 |            |        |

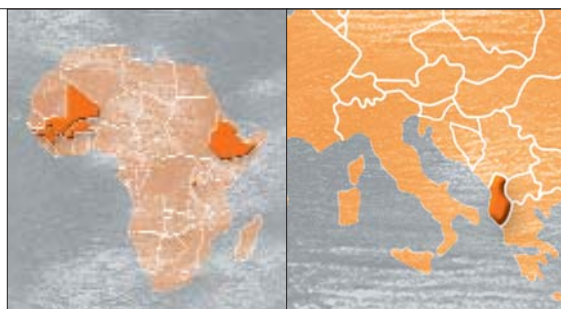
# agro-pastoral development



## interventions

Direct beneficiaries: 157,204 people

ALBANIA  
BURKINA FASO  
BURUNDI  
ETHIOPIA  
GUINEA BISSAU  
GUINEA CONAKRY  
MALI



The 2011 World Food Day was devoted to the theme “Food Prices: from crisis to stability.” The fluctuation of prices of the alimentary commodities represented in 2011, as in the three preceding years, the greatest threat to food safety for many countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to the World Bank, almost 70 million people were pushed into extreme poverty due to the spike in food prices in 2010 and 2011. In 2011 LVIA, in cooperation with the coalition *Link 2007, Terre Contadine ItaliAfrica* (a network of agricultural and Italian civil society organisations), and the Italian Committee for Food Sovereignty, dedicated its endeavours on this issue through lobbying and advocacy towards national and international decision-makers to put public market and production regulation mechanisms at all levels as well as an interdiction to speculate with food in respect of agricultural biodiversity and sustainable agriculture with reference to and capable of production development in rural communities.

LVIA provided support to the rural communities in the establishment and exploitation of **sustainable systems able to increase agricultural production and to favour the organisation of local food supply chains**. In many Countries of intervention, particular attention was turned to the **seeds**, through the distribution of 45 tons of improved varieties and the realisation of distribution circuits and seed multiplication managed directly by the rural associations with the support of public technological services. On this line of action there were interventions to improve the local **agronomic techniques** and **irrigation management** to **safeguard agricultural biodiversity and local sustainable agriculture**: the realisation of 1,057 pits of composting, the natural fertilisation of 1,088 hectares of ground; the use of the Zai technique – a traditional land rehabilitation technique in Burkina Faso (1,071 hectares) for the protection of the seeds in periods of prolonged drought; the implanting of 915 kilometres of vegetable structures to provide protection against erosion in Ethiopia and Burundi for a better maintenance of the soil; the planting of 4,800 hectares of rice crops irrigated with a water saving technique based on intermittent submersion in Guinea Conakry; the cultivation

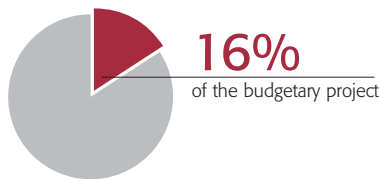
of salt water rice in Guinea Bissau (6,300 hectares); the construction of 1,434 meters of small dikes in Mali to protect the rice crops from the floods of the river Niger; the distribution of vegetative material, fertilisers and rice to 17,800 households.

The organisational and institutional strengthening and the equipment of centres that substantiate the local supply of the local population **to support the passage from subsistence agriculture to a market-based agriculture based on agricultural cooperatives** are some of the strategic actions of LVIA interventions in the sector such as support to 22 Centres of Rural Services in Burundi and Guinea Bissau and to 5 Marketing Centres of agricultural products in Guinea Conakry; services to optimise production, transformation and marketing of agri-food products, managed by cooperatives of local producers who had received training on managerial, administrative and technological and mechanic skills subjects. Moreover, in this context, **micro-credit systems** were introduced in Burkina Faso, for a value equal to 44,000 Euros through the warrantage system and the establishment and running of Cereal Banks – community cereal storehouses managed by farmer cooperatives, in which the local surplus cereal production is purchased in quantity right after the harvest when it is least expensive, then stocked and sold throughout the year at a constant price with a small profit cushion to provide funds to restock the following year, thus stabilising the prices at an equitable and relatively constant level during the whole year.

The factor of providing professional **training on agronomic techniques and on cooperative management** is omnipresent in the various interventions for a general formation of 8,859 people and 4,300 households. Moreover, there were interventions for the **fight against malnutrition** in Mali whilst, in Ethiopia, many activities were specifically carried out for the **agro-pastoral communities** and the implementation of the activities for the marketing of milk products and which generate income.

An innovative intervention was promoted in Albania, with the aim of strengthening and promoting **a consortium for wine-production**.

# water and hygiene



## interventions

Direct beneficiaries: 29,332 people

LVIA interventions promoted in Sub-Saharan Africa focused both on **water and hygienic-sanitary issues**. If the awareness of water unavailability is very strong, the perception of water as a fundamental resource for life itself, the right to have access to hygienic-sanitary facilities is, instead, perceived by the public opinion as an issue of lesser importance. The absence of such facilities has in fact devastating consequences for the environment and for human health itself: water is contaminated by external agents (transmitted by faecal contamination and parasites) becoming a vehicle of transmission for acute diarrhoea and cholera with the risk of spreading without control and becoming an epidemic outbreak, affecting, in particular and with greater force, under 5 year-old children.

The realisation of hygienic-sanitary facilities was a LVIA commitment centred on the rural villages in Burkina Faso and Tanzania, in which almost 500 latrines were built. **ECOSAN latrines**, which separately collect urine and faeces and, after appropriate treatment, use them as fertilisers in agriculture, were built in Burkina Faso. These simple constructions are a valid alternative to the traditional sanitary systems such as septic pit toilets and provide a hygienically safe, economical, and closed-loop system to convert human wastes into nutrients to be returned to the soil, and water to be returned to the land. Another important commitment of LVIA is to guarantee availability and access to domestic/drinking water (with attention both to quantity and to quality). The repair or construction of **water supply systems** has been equally important, from the repair of water wells in Kenya, to the designing of 2 aqueduct lines in Ethiopia, to the construction of 2 water schemes in Tanzania.

**Vocational and entrepreneurial training**, alongside **awareness building campaigns on sanitation and hygiene education**, is, as it has always been, an essential constituent in all the development projects: infrastructural interventions are placed side by side to maintenance training of the water distribution points, collection and management of the rates, as well as promoting awareness raising campaigns on good hygiene and sanitary practices according to shared approaches and methodologies with the local institutions

and the other main international players working in the sector. The campaigns were implemented taking into account different and specific approaches, fostering respect and understanding of the cultural and religious differences, for children at schools and women in the villages. LVIA also provided support to five Municipalities in Burkina Faso in the preparation of Plans of Local Development, which regulate the management of the water resources on a town level basis.

### FACING EMERGENCIES

In 2011 **the Horn of Africa experienced their worst drought in 60 years** with 10 million people affected. LVIA was active with an important informative and fund-raising campaign in support of the emergency and post-emergency interventions in the north of Kenya to benefit 18,800 people. LVIA, which is mainly engaged in development actions, in facing emergency situations, implemented its activities in areas where it was already operational or operated with an entry action in an area of intervention with the perspective of continuity with an emergency development programme. In the Horn of Africa, the interventions accomplished by LVIA took place in northern Kenya, in the districts of Merti and Sericho, from October to December 2011. The first activities of dealing with the emergency was for the benefit of 13,500 people, who had access to an average of 12 litres of drinkable water per-capita-per-day till the beginning of the rain season thanks to water transportation activities (**water trucking**).

The intervention continued the following weeks after the beginning of the rains to prevent infections such as cholera, linked to the use of contaminated water. LVIA intervened up to January 2012 with activities of sanitary education and through the distribution of **Water Pur**, a water purification kit – every household was given a bucket, a 20 litre tank and small packets of Water Pur to purify 40 litres of water per day for each household for 20 days. This action allowed around 5,300 people to drink clean water.

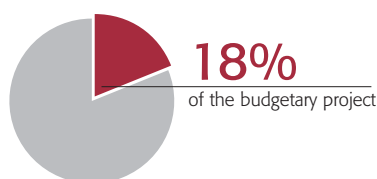
This emergency phase will have to be followed by a phase of “reconstruction” for the permanent improvement of the water sources.

BURKINA FASO  
ETHIOPIA  
KENYA  
TANZANIA





# energy and the environment



## interventions

Direct beneficiaries: 45,180 people

ETHIOPIA  
MOZAMBIQUE  
SENEGAL

Interventions of decentralised cooperation  
in the environmental sector in  
BURKINA FASO  
SENEGAL



In 2011 the drought in the Horn of Africa worsened. Africa is not the cause of the climatic changes and, nevertheless, it is the first victim. There is a growing awareness that the international community needs to take on some responsibilities and act, also through further financial resources, to allow local communities to implement mitigation and adaptation measures.

The interventions promoted in this sector by LVIA were aimed at protecting the environment, both in rural and urban contexts, fighting the arising of new poverties and promoting local development.

In 2011 LVIA promoted various actions on sustainable energy issues in Senegal and Ethiopia. Two million people, for the most part in the rural areas of the poor countries, still live without electricity and this produces new poverties: the farmers, for instance, cannot transform, preserve and sell their products.

In **Senegal** the use of **multifunctional platforms**, as a system of decentralised supply of energy located in the villages, was boosted. The multifunctional platform is built around a simple diesel engine that can power various tools, such as a cereal mill, husker, alternator, battery charger, pump, welding and carpentry equipment, etc. It can also generate electricity that can be used for various applications, in particular the endowment of electricity to the infrastructures of the villages (health centres, schools, etc...). In 2011 25 multifunctional platforms were installed in the regions of Thiès and Louga and the respective Management Committees, composed by women of the villages involved, were trained in the use of the new technology. At the same time, to strengthen the economic system linked to the use of the multifunctional

platforms, vocational education and training was offered to prepare trainees for jobs and specific professional careers such as millers, bakers, pastry cooks etc. The use of the multifunctional platforms is central for the production of improved flours and agro-food transformation and the establishment of manufacturing plants of peanut butter and palm oil. Moreover, the Management Committees were supported by credit concession for an overall value of 47,250 Euros, with the aim of setting up economic activities.

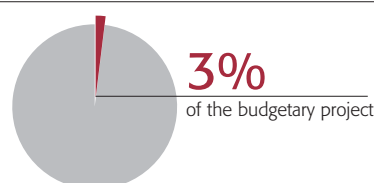
In **Ethiopia** the development project in the renewable energy sector was continued with the construction of 353 new family plants for **biogas production** and the continuation of the construction of 3 **hydroelectric plants**. These interventions allowed access for almost 3800 people to a source of energy.

In **Mozambique** the building of the tourism lodge facility was completed to promote **responsible tourism** in the park of Zinave; the activities of the **Recicla plastic recycling centre** and the **Fertiliza organic waste recycling centre** were continued in Maputo. In 2011 actions were bolstered with the installation of a plastic recycling plant in two suburban districts and the distribution of plastic collection containers in strategic points of the market whilst, as for organic waste, with the strengthening of the partnership with rural micro-firms and auxiliary provision of professional training on the techniques of composting.

Lastly, there are still on-going support actions of LVIA to cooperatives that manage plastic waste recycling plants in Senegal (at Thiès, Kaolack and Joal Fadiouth) and in Burkina Faso (at Ouagadougou).



# social Inclusion, youth entrepreneurship and long-distance support



## interventions

Direct beneficiaries: 907 people

BURKINA FASO  
ETHIOPIA  
MOZAMBIQUE  
SENEGAL  
TANZANIA



In **Mozambique**, near the main garbage disposal location of Maputo, LVIA delivered activities of **animation** and **social inclusion of children** that live in this marginalised and very poor district, providing an alternative to the life in the dump, health protection and support to education. In 2011 the work on the Animation Centre was completed for its opening, furnished with an elevated water reservoir, fed by an electric pump, and with a tree garden. 150 pre-school children attend daily the Centre. In Maputo a new social intervention project for **various age-groups of vulnerable population** offering an opportunity of schooling to the street children and an opportunity of work linked to waste recycling as well as support for the mental ill and other categories at risk of social exclusion was implemented. The project trained 159 social operators and sensitised almost 1,400 people on the rights of the young and the mentally ill and on the utility of garbage collection. At the end of the year 119 children were placed in various schooling institutions and 5 adults in the labour market.

In **Ethiopia**, special attention was dedicated to marginalised people, with an intervention that involved around 150 former prostitutes, supported by the Sister's Self Help Association, or women still in prostitution. The intervention focused on Kirkos, a poor and degraded district of Addis Abeba.

Scholarships and training courses on family law and other legal subjects linked to gender issues were undertaken both to improve professional skills (tailoring, planning, etc) and to raise gender discrimination awareness. Activities of sensitisation on gender issues and on HIV and AIDS and support in terms of equipment for alternative sources of income-generation for women in marginalised positions completed the intervention.

During 2011, in the city of Ziniaré, **Burkina Faso**, LVIA accomplished a programme for the **promotion of youth entrepre-**

**neurship** education in order to train 56 young people on the design and management of saving and credit services, providing also, the opportunity to have access to micro-credit funds; professional training for 62 subjects, both individuals and associations, for the set-up of economic activities in the environmental sector (essentially in waste management) and the provision of subsidiary funds for the creation of economic activities in the environmental field. 18 projects based on criteria of sustainability and feasibility were approved. A team composed of experts from the town authorities and the Ministry of the Environment assured the follow-up monitoring and evaluation. Other 7 projects with the purpose of promoting innovative activities, not yet present in the territory, were financed to young people in a second phase: 2 "kilometre zero" restaurants, a handicraft shoemaking shop, a modern ironing shop (with laundrette), a butchery, a vegetable drying facility unit and chair manufacture and rental unit.

Finally, another intervention to sustain the weaker members of the community is **long-distance support**: contributions are not sent directly to the child or to its family but are used for the realisation of actions for the child (school support, food safety or social intervention); in many cases the support integrates other activities promoted by LVIA on the territory, for which the contribution allows to multiply the resources for children and teen-agers, their families and the community in the context of a general development programme.

In 2011, in **Burkina Faso**, **Senegal** and **Ethiopia**, 133 young girls and 253 young boys received long-distance support promoted by LVIA to sustain school attendance and 57 students of the high school of Kongwa in Tanzania were able to continue their studies. The support provided helped to accomplish interventions for the improvement of school facilities: 3 kitchens and refectories were built in Senegal and support to 3 primary school canteens was provided.

# cooperation among communities

In 2011 the severe cuts of budget provision and expenditure imposed on the Local and Regional Authorities brought a drastic reduction of the resources devoted to cooperation. This situation of crisis will require the necessity to broaden the national and international networks for the elaboration of development projects to present to the great funders. A Task of the NGOs will therefore be also that of soliciting and supporting the local authorities in this delicate process.

The key elements of decentralised cooperation:

- **territoriality, participation, networking:** focused on the territorial actors, it involves local expertise, in the North and the South of the world, promoting and sustaining civil participation, elaborating creative solutions and broadening the networks of the collaborations;
- **relationships of reciprocity:** the relationship between bodies of the North and the South of the world consists in partnerships, exchange and commitment between related actors willing to face common problems on a local level;
- **support to democratic governance:** it supports the territories in order to improve policies and local governance: in the South, it supports the local authorities in the process of administrative decentralisation; in the North, it promotes the proposals which contribute to spreading the rationale and practices of intercultural dialogue and international reciprocity.

## THE NETWORK OF COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITIES WITH THE GUIDANCE OF LVIA IN 2011

### IN THE SOUTH

**Burkina Faso** Regional Direction of the Plateau Central: Ministry of Youth and Employment, Ministry of Culture • Regions: Sahel, Nord, Haut Bassins, Centre • Municipalities: Ouagadougou, Ziniaré, Bogandè, Gorom-Gorom, Pouytenga • Centres and Programmes for drinking water, waste and the environment CEFREPADE, 2IE • University of Ouagadougou, Bangr Weoogo, Urban Park of Ouagadougou • Institute Imagine of Ouagadougou • Coordination of the associations and youth movements in the Province of the Oubritenga CAMOJO • The plastic valorisation centre in Ouagadougou run by the Women's Association for Plastic Recycling • Sainte Famille's Artisan Centre of Saâba • UFC association • Rural associations and cooperatives CRUS, ATTARAM, UGVO, ASK

**Senegal** Regions Louga, Ziguinchor • Municipality of Joal Fadiouth

### IN THE NORTH

**Italy** Regional authorities: Regions of Piedmont and Tuscany • Province of Cuneo, City of Turin, Piosasco, Orbassano, Airasca, Roletto, Villarbasse, Avigliana, Pinerolo, None, Frossasco, Cantalupa, Trana, Fossano • Saint Egidio Community • Consortium of NGOs, Region of Piedmont • Coordination of Municipalities for Peace, Province of Turin • University of Turin, Second Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine • Association COI (Con i bambini nel bisogno) • Foundation Francis Bono and Caterina Ullio • CAPAC (an agricultural consortium).

**France** Regions: Rhône Alpe, Limousin • Urban Community of Lyon • Institute of research INSA of Lyon • Associations IDS, AGIR pour the Environnement, Échanges et Tiers Monde

LVIA guides, in the North and the South, the protagonists of the processes of cooperation among community (Local bodies, associations, young people, etc) offering technological expertise in terms of project management and relations tied to the territorial presence in African territories. In 2011, LVIA guided the followings projects:

• **City of Turin - City of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)**  
Activities in the sector: Young people and Professions

• **Municipalities of Piosasco, Orbassano, Avigliana, Villarbasse, Roletto, Airasca, Frossasco, Cantalupa, None, Trana, Pinerolo (Turin) - District of Gorom-Gorom (Burkina Faso)**  
Enndâm Project. Activities in the sector: Governance and local development

• **Municipality of Fossano- Municipality of Joal Fadiouth (Senegal)**  
Project "Joal Ville propre."  
Activities in the sector: The environment and exploitation of plastic waste.

• **City of Ouagadougou - Urban Community of Lyon**  
Activities in the sector: Reduction and exploitation of waste; creation of employment and income.

• **Regions of Tuscany and Piedmont (Italy), Region of Rhône Alpes (France) - Regions Sahel, Nord, Haut Bassins, Centre (Burkina Faso) Louga and Ziguinchor (Senegal)**  
Activities in the sector: institutional strengthening and dialogue with the civil society.

• **The working group "Environment, the Piedmont Region and Sahel: in the framework of the "Sahel Programme" of the Region of Piedmont.**  
Activities in the sector: the environment and exploitation of waste.

• **Social animation and support to the youth policies in Ziniaré, Burkina Faso.**  
Activities in the sector: civil participation and youth entrepreneurship.



# activities in Italy

*"LVIA acknowledges the importance of being rooted in the territory and promotes the effectual commitment of associates and supporters, (...)"* (Statute LVIA, art. 6)

Apart from the two head offices in Cuneo and Turin, there are active centres and territorial antennas, groups, associations and support committees on the national territory so as to develop an active and responsible citizenship and a new way of communicating between the North and South.

In the various territories:

**Global citizenship education:** 33,000 students and 500 teachers were involved in educational courses in order to comprehend the causes and effects of the imbalances between the North and South, in particular on Water and Environmental issues.

**African cinema:** 150 people participated in the Film Festival of African Film Production organised by LVIA and hosted in Forlì (Italy).

**International Relations and Cooperation education:** 34 people participated in the SPICES training course (School of International Politics, Cooperation and Development).

**Trips and exchanges:** 4 field trips were organised with the participation of 45 people to the countries in which LVIA operates with visits to the seats of the projects in Kenya, Burkina Faso, Burundi and Rwanda.

## THE CAMPAIGNS

### **Water is life; we are looking for water carriers.**

*Water is life* is the informative and fundraising campaign that LVIA launched in 2003, the International Year of Freshwater, to sensitise civil society on the world water crisis and to guarantee the right and access to domestic/drinking water to African populations that are still deprived of it. The work of the Campaign in 2011 was focused on the Italian Popular Referendum on two questions concerning the privatisation of water services "**Si per l'acqua bene comune**": an undertaking that the association considered a commitment, believing that water cannot and must not be treated as a commercial good or a commodity of trade. In 2011 LVIA collaborated during the meetings held in Stockholm, London and Ouagadougou with other African and European organisations and in the world network of the Butterfly Effect NGO Coalition for the elaboration of thematic contents and messages for the World Water Forum of Marseilles 2012.

### **Ditch plastic. Local actions for global rights**

LVIA has learnt and acquired, through on the field experience, what it means to cooperate for the environment (and, accordingly, for health, food security and sovereignty) in its relationship with Africa where every object is recycled, reprocessed and transformed. LVIA proposed the Campaign starting from this experience. In 2011 the campaign focused on the accomplishment of teaching courses on environmental education in schools with the school contest '**Ditch plastic! Local actions for global rights**', organised in collaboration with the *Museum*

*A come Ambiente* in Turin, and which concluded with the proclamation of the winners. The first prize consisted in a field trip for a school teacher to visit the environmental projects in Burkina Faso.

## THE YOUNG AND CROSS-CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: A YEAR OF DIALOGUE

During 2011 LVIA promoted the project 'The young and cross-cultural understanding: a year of dialogue' in collaboration with the *Sereno Regis Study Centre* in Turin, in partnership with *CEM Mondialità* of Brescia and with the funding by the Department of the Youth - the Presidency of the Italian Council of Ministers.

Objectives:

- **to raise** awareness among young people on the characteristic features of one's own cultural identity in order to develop a multicultural perspective which encourages recognition, appreciation, and understanding of other cultures, as well as one's own; to promote greater mutual understanding and acceptance of cultural diversity and to provide reflection in order to increase tolerance and respect and to reduce prejudice and negative attitudes towards cultural differences.
- **to promote** a culture of participation, of active citizenship, of nonviolence and of civil engagement starting from the power and precious resources of the young people with the aim of developing competent communities;
- **to build** strong and lasting relationships with the territories of the interventions with the purpose of upholding and sustaining the experience and establishing long-lasting projects and operational networks;
- **to guide** the young in the accomplishment of local actions aimed at promoting active citizenship awareness.

Outcomes reached:

- 13,000 young people (of which 300 of non-Italian origin) were involved in the project.
- The 19 local groups that were established co-planned or co-managed one or more activities.
- Local area networks were created and/or strengthened for youth promotion and cross-cultural understanding: 12 Municipalities were involved, some provincial authorities, 37 schools, 7 universities, 5 theatres, 63 youth and related associations, fair trade shops for equitable trade, social cooperatives, youth aggregation centres, group homes, parishes.
- The network of active young people on the national territory involved with LVIA was strengthened to promote actions of cross-cultural understanding and active and responsible citizenship.
- The attitude to volunteering as a vehicle of expression of creativeness, of acquisition of competences and promotion of entrepreneurship was strengthened in the young people involved.

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**“...what has not changed in LVIA, during these fifty years of commitment, is a strong sense of concern towards all violations of any human right and the compelling sense of responsibility for the pursuit of recognition of fundamental rights and freedoms both in the North and South of the world.”**

*Sandro Bobba - LVIA President*



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