



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Cover: Trezeria Jone watering plants at Gorongosa

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Contents

04	Select Glossary	47	New Partnerships with Youth, Adult and Community Education Organisations
06	Foreword – Minister Coveney	48	Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
08	Foreword – Minister Brophy		
10	Overview of Our Work	50	Programme Highlights
10	How We Work	50	Climate Programme
11	Ireland's All-Government approach	52	Responding to COVID-19
16	Accountability and Transparency	54	Gender Equality
18	Sustainable Development Goals	58	Reducing Humanitarian Need
		63	Strengthening Governance
21	The Year in Review	65	Mission Highlights
21	Africa Strategy	65	Climate Action
23	Bilateral Engagement / Visits	67	Reducing Humanitarian Need
24	European Union-African Union Relations	69	Gender Equality
24	New Country Strategies within Africa	72	Strengthening Governance
		74	Responding to COVID-19
25	Climate Action: Ireland's Response to the Climate Crisis	76	Mission Narratives
26	Climate and Development	76	Ethiopia
27	Ireland's Climate Priorities	78	Kenya
28	Adaptation and Resilience	80	Liberia
29	Sustainable Oceans and the Blue Economy	82	Malawi
29	Climate and Security	84	Mozambique
30	Ireland's Climate Diplomacy	86	Palestine
31	Ireland's Climate Finance	88	Sierra Leone
		90	Southern Africa (South Africa and Zimbabwe)
33	Our Partners	92	Tanzania
34	Working with the United Nations	94	Uganda
38	Working With International Financial Institutions	96	South East Asia (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam)
40	Working with NGO's	98	Zambia
44	Stability Fund		
45	Global Citizenship Education	100	Annexes¹
46	Our partnerships		

¹ Figures are correct at time of publication.

Additional financial annexes are available on the Irish Aid website www.irishaid.ie

Select Glossary

ADB	Asian Development Bank	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
AfDB	African Development Bank		
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations	ODA	Official Development Assistance
COP	Conference of the Parties	OECD DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
COVAX	COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access		
CSUs	Civil Society Organizations	OHCHR	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
DEA	Department of Foreign Affairs	PBF	UN Peacebuilding Fund
EU	European Union	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
HDI	Human Development Index	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
HSE	Health Service Executive	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative	STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, Math
ICC	International Criminal Court	UN	United Nations
IDA	International Development Association	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IFIs	International Financial Institutions		
IFP	Ireland Fellows Programme	UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
LDC's	Least Developed Countries	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
NAP	National Action Plan		
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans	UNFPA	UN Population Fund

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	UNV	UN Volunteers
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund,	WBG	World Bank Group
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organisation	WHO	World Health Organisation
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
UNSC	United Nations Security Council	WPS	Women Peace and Security
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution	WROs	Women's Rights Organizations
		WTO	World Trade Organisation

Selina Edward (19) carrying her son Steven Joseph, cheers to her friend Mary Albert (17) and fellow First time young mother both from Kasulu Kigoma. Maternal health services have a potentially critical role in the improvement of reproductive health

© UNFPA Tanzania / Warren Bright



Foreword

Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Simon Coveney, T.D.



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On 1 January 2021, Ireland took up its seat as an elected member of the UN Security Council. Throughout the year, we worked to integrate our development and political priorities in contributing to the Council's vital peace and security mandate. We also drew on the lessons from our international development programme as the world faced overlapping humanitarian crises, conflict, climate change and the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. In the face of growing challenges and setbacks for progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, and we remained committed and redoubled our efforts to implement A Better World, Ireland's development cooperation policy.

Working for just, peaceful, prosperous and sustainable development ensures an integrated approach. We deploy diplomatic, development, humanitarian and multilateral responses to engage with our partners, and we are at all times ready to learn policy lessons from our experience on the ground with some of the most vulnerable communities in the world.

This has been our approach to deepening Ireland's partnerships with Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Addressing the disproportionate impact of climate change and promoting sustainable ocean development is at the core of this partnership. At COP 26, I announced a €2.1 million package to address the impacts of climate change on SIDS and coastal communities and co-hosted discussions with our fellow islanders to raise global awareness of the climate-related challenges SIDS are facing. As island nations we have many shared concerns and experiences, including a significant global diaspora. The high-level dialogues with partners from the Caribbean, African and Pacific SIDS in 2021 provided a rich opportunity to share and learn from each other's experiences.

In July 2021, I visited Kenya, which is one of our partner countries. One of my main aims was to discuss some of the most important issues on the agenda of the UN Security Council, on which both Ireland and Kenya are elected members. Kenya is a long-term friend of Ireland and the visit helped renew our economic, development, and political partnerships.

On the visit, we launched three separate development programmes, led by our Embassy in Nairobi in partnership with Kenya. Gender equality, one of the key priorities of A Better World, is a core element of our programme in Kenya. By the end of 2021, these programmes had empowered more than 13,000 female entrepreneurs across a wide range of industries.

I also travelled to Mogadishu in Somalia to better understand the complex humanitarian, development and security challenges facing the country. Building on Ireland's long-standing solidarity with the people of Somalia, the visit reinforced our support for Somalia's security transition through our role on the Security Council, including as Chair of the Somalia Sanctions Committee.

One of the most difficult issues on which Ireland took a lead in the Security Council has been the ongoing, tragic conflict in Ethiopia. Ireland has had a diplomatic presence in Ethiopia since 1994, working in partnership with the Government and people of Ethiopia to support the development of the country. Our Embassy in Addis Ababa has continued its important work in these difficult times and has remained fully engaged, not least with international organisations based in Addis, including the African Union and IGAD. Ireland strongly supports the role of the African Union in seeking a peaceful solution to the

conflict in Ethiopia. We have maintained our solidarity with the people of Ethiopia and in 2021 provided €40.6 million in development and humanitarian assistance.

In November, I travelled to Israel and Palestine, my fifth visit as Minister for Foreign Affairs. I met with a range of partners including with senior political leaders, UN officials and civil society representatives. I also had the chance to visit communities in the West Bank to hear directly about the challenges they face and how Irish Aid funding supports humanitarian actors to respond to their needs. From there I travelled to Jordan and officially opened Ireland's new Embassy. Since its establishment in 2019, the Embassy has deepened Ireland's footprint in the region and strengthened links between Ireland and Jordan, partnering and working alongside refugee communities, humanitarian actors and business representatives.

Our responses to humanitarian crises continued to demonstrate that Ireland's approach is based on need and not location. Forced displacement of children, women and men in regions all over the world is one of the most challenging problems we face as an international community. The exodus of Venezuelans from their home country in 2021 was at historic levels. The impact on human lives remains critical and the situation was further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. At the 2021 International Donors' Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants convened by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the International Organisation of Migration and the Government of Canada we pledged assistance of €2 million.

At the same time, the Sahel continued to face complex, overlapping humanitarian crises. Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Niger are all affected by armed conflict. They are also on the front lines of climate change. Together, these shocks have caused huge levels of displacement and, more recently, alarming levels of food insecurity. Ireland committed another €2 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross, a key partner in responding to the humanitarian needs provoked by

armed conflict worldwide. This was in addition to €10 million in core funding, €2.5 million for its work in Syria and €600,000 for its work in Mozambique.

We continue to address the underlying causes and drivers of conflict including the impact of climate change at every level. We co-chaired the Security Council's working group on Climate and Security in 2021 with Niger. In December, Ireland and Niger brought a climate-related Resolution to the Security Council for the first time. This Resolution called for a more systematic approach to climate analysis and action in the Council's work. Unfortunately, despite receiving the second-highest number of co-sponsors from General Assembly members in the history of the UN, the Resolution was vetoed by the Russian Federation. We are not deterred in pursuing this agenda and continue to strongly engage in diplomacy on the links between Climate and Security, as well as financing programmes to address these issues in some of the world's most fragile states.

While our work and investments continue, the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated our global fragility and our shared responsibility to act. It reminds us that the challenges facing developing countries due to conflict and fragility are not theirs alone. We continue to renew our efforts to put in place a strong, global response to the pandemic, while working together to tackle the root causes of conflict. We supported global vaccine efforts and invested in health systems, particularly those in conflict settings.

The promotion and protection of human rights for all, gender equality, and the rule of law must be meaningfully integrated into pandemic recovery strategies. This is key to addressing the root causes of conflict and supporting sustainable development.



Simon Coveney, T.D.

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Foreword

Minister of State for Overseas Development Aid and Diaspora, Colm Brophy, T.D.



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As Minister of State for Overseas Development and Diaspora, I am proud of the work of our international development programme in addressing the impact of complex global challenges on some of the most vulnerable people and communities. Throughout 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect all of our work and more importantly the lives of people in our partner countries. It brought added suffering to vulnerable communities already dealing with the impact of humanitarian crises, climate change and conflict. It emphasises just how important it is that Ireland's programme remains focused on helping those furthest behind.

During 2021, we provided vital support to partners in helping deliver vaccination programmes globally. We supported the Team Europe efforts to address the social, economic, and health challenges created by the spread of COVID-19 and its many variants. In total, Team Europe donated more than €46 billion to 130 partner countries in emergency response to humanitarian needs linked to the pandemic. Almost a quarter of that - €10 billion - has gone to Africa.

Ensuring equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines became a key priority for countries around the world and led to the establishment of COVAX, the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access programme. Ireland donated €8.5 million to COVAX, which supported the procurement and administration of vaccines in low and lower-middle income countries. Our commitment to provide up to 2 million vaccine doses from our national supply led to vaccines being delivered to partner countries such as Uganda. In Malawi and Tanzania we engaged with, and supported, local partners and

Health Ministries in co-ordinating their responses to the pandemic. In response to the emergence of the Omicron sub-variant in late 2021, Ireland committed to increasing its vaccine provision to 5 million as part of the Team Europe track, in addition to increasing our vaccine donations to the World Health Organisation.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected women and girls, and led to an increase in gender-based violence, higher school dropout rates, increased forced marriages, and higher levels of unemployment. One of the core principles of A Better World - Ireland's Policy for International Development is our commitment to urgent and sustained action on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has consistently ranked Ireland as one of the member countries with the highest focus on gender equality focus in our Official Development Assistance (ODA).

In October, I delivered Ireland's statement at the United Nations Security Council High Level Meeting debate on the Great Lakes Region where I addressed three main points. I stated the critical importance of regional cooperation in addressing the root causes of conflict and drivers of instability in the Great Lakes Region. I emphasised that the illegal exploitation and trade of minerals and natural resources is a significant driver of conflict in Africa and has a multiplier effect on other drivers of instability. I also reiterated the importance of long-lasting and sustainable solutions to regional instability.

Also in October, I visited Uganda and Rwanda. I met with the Ugandan Minister of Foreign Affairs, the First Lady and the Minister of Education. I also met with civil society and visited our programmes in the Karamoja region, and a vaccine administration site in Kampala.

In November, I was in Glasgow for the COP Climate Conference. The COP is the annual “Conference of the Parties” for the UN Framework on Climate Change. Ireland participates actively every year to try to promote agreement on how best to prevent and respond to climate change. At the beginning of the COP, the Taoiseach announced a major uplift of Ireland’s climate finance, a more than doubling of our funding to developing countries to reach at least €225 million per year by 2025. Most of this funding goes to help developing countries adapt to the growing impacts of climate change and adaptation was my focus at COP. I engaged in policy discussions and met with partners to advance Ireland’s engagement in this critical issue. I announced new funding of €3.5 million to adaptation initiatives in Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.

Ireland’s country strategies in our partner countries provide the structure for our engagement. In 2021, our Embassy in Malawi launched a new five-year country strategy which outlines the full scope of the development work to be undertaken in the period 2022 to 2026. The strategy provides the basis and rationale for Ireland’s engagement in Malawi as the mission seeks to build stronger political partnerships to address national, regional and global challenges. It lays out Ireland’s support for Malawi’s efforts to

achieve the Sustainable Development Goals with a focus on the ‘furthest behind first’, women in particular, and works to build mutually beneficial links between Ireland and Malawi across a wide range of areas with a focus on people-to-people engagement. The strategy focuses on interventions around the empowerment of young women; increased food, income and energy security for those most vulnerable to climate change; and reducing the impact of humanitarian crises.

I want to express my appreciation to everyone involved in delivering Ireland’s development cooperation programme. Our work could not have been successfully implemented without the diligent work of colleagues at home and in the field and the close cooperation with our partners, including civil society. All of our teams overcame the immense challenge posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and adapted their work exceptionally well. Without this commitment, we would not be able to continue to deliver on our targets and reaching those furthest behind first.



Colm Brophy, T.D.

Minister of State for Overseas Development
Aid and Diaspora

Overview of Our Work

Ireland's official overseas development assistance programme aims to reduce global poverty, hunger and humanitarian need. We work, directly and through partners in more than 130 countries, with a particular focus on sub-Saharan Africa.

Ireland is committed to the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the shared blueprint, adopted by the international community in 2015, for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. In the policy document *A Better World: Ireland's Policy for International Development* (2019), we set out how our international development activity would contribute to realising these goals.

Ireland priorities are to:

- » Reduce humanitarian need
- » Support climate action
- » Promote gender equality
- » Strengthen governance

We provide aid to support the most vulnerable communities, and strive to create lasting improvements in the lives of those living in poverty. To these ends, we form partnerships with governments, international organisations, civil society groups, private sector organisations and international non-governmental organisations. We believe that global problems can be tackled most effectively through collective action.

In recent years, we have faced unprecedented challenges, most notably the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing effects of climate change. This annual report highlights the work that Ireland is undertaking overseas, through our missions and embassies, to address these and other challenges.

How We Work

In 2021, the Government of Ireland invested more than €976 million in Official Development Assistance. The majority of this funding (€569 million) was overseen and managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs through the government's international development programme, which is known as Irish Aid. The remaining €407 million was managed by other departments, including Finance; Health; and Agriculture, Food and the Marine. This last-mentioned figure includes Ireland's contribution to the EU Development Cooperation budget, as well as assessed and voluntary contributions to international organisations whose primary relationship is with other government departments.



Minister Colm Brophy addresses the United Nations Security Council in October 2021

© UN Photo/Manuel Elías

Ireland's All-of-Government Approach

Ireland has a whole-of-government approach to foreign policy, including our work in international development. Successful implementation of our development activity relies on the involvement of other government departments and agencies, including the Health Service Executive, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance.

HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE (HSE)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the HSE engaged in a partnership project with Ethiopia that sought to improve the mental well-being of health workers.

An effective health workforce is critical for the delivery of essential health services. The COVID-19 pandemic presented a particular challenge, with emotional distress and worry among frontline healthcare staff well documented worldwide during the pandemic. Ethiopia was no exception to this trend, with self-reported psychological distress among healthcare staff as high as 78.3% and insomnia at 50.2%. Ethiopian healthcare staff faced stress and worry for themselves and their friends and families. Healthcare workers also faced stigma due to their jobs and to their deployment in COVID-19 treatment centres.



Children play in a dried out river as a result of desertification in the Lake Chad basin

© UNDP

Over 330 students, women champions, government officials, NGO members and community members from around Kampot and Kep gathered in an effort to plant 3,000 mangroves and conserve Cambodia's coastline, under ActionAid Cambodia's 100,000 Mangroves campaign, supported by UNDP through the project 'Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Cambodia

© UNDP Cambodia/Manuth Buth



The Global Health Programme of the HSE, funded through Irish Aid, collaborated with the Ethiopian Ministry of Health to provide resilience training for frontline staff working in COVID-19 treatment centres in Addis Ababa. The Programme convened a team of professionals from various disciplines (including public health, mental health, quality improvement and social inclusion) and collaborated closely with the senior psychologist and their team at the COVID-19 Case Management Taskforce in the Ethiopian Ministry of Health.

The HSE's expert team and the senior psychologist held a series of virtual conferences to adapt and agree on various aspects of the content and design of the workshops. They worked together to tailor the workshops to the needs of staff, and this resulted in creatively designed, locally-deliverable, socially-distanced stress-management workshops, which were delivered to staff from July 2020 and through 2021.

Designed to be sustainable, this project can be integrated into the wider health service to form part of routine staff well-being programmes. Also important is the fact that it can be rolled out again in future health crises. The teams also developed an educational video, readily available online, which focuses on building emotional resilience. This learning tool has the potential to reach Ethiopian healthcare staff at a wider national level, and to enable staff to access learning in their own space and in conditions that protect their privacy.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND THE MARINE (DAFM)

International development assistance from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) totalled €27.8 million in 2021. This included €25 million which was given to the World Food Programme (WFP) in order to support multiple operations responding to the world's most critical emergencies while also helping those most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Supported by this contribution from Ireland, WFP was able to immediately scale up operations in Afghanistan, to sustain life-saving activities in Madagascar and to provide assistance to displaced people in Mozambique. DAFM aid also enabled WFA to support and sustain operations in Syria, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

In addition to Ireland's annual subscription of €1.56 million to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), DAFM also provided over €1 million for specific FAO projects, including the following examples:

- » Emergency agricultural assistance was provided to communities affected by farmer-herder conflicts in northwest Nigeria.
- » Emergency assistance was provided to safeguard the livelihoods of drought-affected pastoralist households in Kenya.
- » Support funding from the DAFM enabled fifty persons from the Least Developed Countries to attend the 11th World Potato Congress (WPC) in Dublin in May 2022.
- » DAFM funding supported a pilot programme empowering female rural entrepreneurs in Mexico.



Fifi Baka is a feminist and human rights activist living in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

© UN Photo/Ley Uwera

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE (DOF)

The Department of Finance has lead responsibility for Ireland's relationship with international financial institutions, such as the World Bank Group (WBG) and regional development banks. In 2021, the Department of Finance (DoF) committed €106 million to the replenishment of funding for the International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank fund. The IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 74 most deprived countries, 39 of which are in Africa. The IDA is the single largest donor for basic social services in these countries.

The overarching theme of the IDA 2021 replenishment, IDA20, was "Building Back Better from the Crisis: Toward a Green, Resilient and Inclusive Future". Donors pledged a total of USD 23.5 billion, and Ireland's €106 million pledge was its highest ever. These funds will be leveraged using IDA's hybrid financing model to deliver USD 93 billion in grants and concessional loans for countries which are most in need.

A substantial portion of IDA funds is devoted to tackling climate change, with a focus on helping countries to adapt to rising climate impacts and to preserve biodiversity. Under the terms of IDA20, disbursements will increase climate co-benefits to 35%, with adaptation finance comprising at least half of the total climate-related financing. Climate co-benefits are the financial resources committed by the World Bank to development operations, which deliver positive benefits associated with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and/or by enabling project beneficiaries to adapt to impacts of climate change.

The World Bank Group is one of Ireland's key partners and the largest multilateral provider of climate finance for Least Developed Countries. In 2021, World Bank provided climate finance totalled over USD 26 billion. The World Bank Group's new Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), launched in June 2021, seeks to integrate

Girls at the playground of the Sayef High School, in Faizabad, Badakhshan, a northern province of Afghanistan © UNICEF/Frank Dejongh



climate issues into all development efforts, with a focus on greenhouse-gas reduction and successful adaptation. A core diagnostic tool of the CCAP, the Country Climate and Development Report, will help countries to align climate action and development efforts, and will inform future World Bank Group climate engagements and investments.

In addition, the Minister for Finance, Ireland's Governor of the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and Asian Development Bank (ADB), committed €13 million to the ADF's twelfth replenishment (ADF-13) in 2020 for the period 2021-24. Donors agreed to a replenishment in excess of USD 4 billion for ADF-13 and its Technical Assistance Special Fund.

ADF-13 is the first replenishment to support the implementation of *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. This is the ADB's corporate strategy to fund key agendas in eligible countries, such as fragile and conflict-affected states, including Afghanistan, and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Ireland participated in the African Development Fund replenishment as a full member for the first time in 2021. Ireland supported the African Development Bank's (AfDB) focus on climate adaptation and climate finance. The AfDB increased its climate finance to 41% of its total approvals for 2021, amounting to USD 2.59 billion.

A demining project co-funded by Irish Aid and operated by Halo Trust in Vietnam
© HALO Trust 2021



Asian Development Fund – Donor Meeting, April 2021
© DFA

Accountability and Transparency

Ireland's overseas aid programme is regularly audited and evaluated by internal and external evaluators in order to ensure transparency and effective value for money. Ultimately, we are accountable to the Oireachtas (Parliament of Ireland) and ultimately to the Irish people.

Additionally, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC), based in Paris, regularly and thoroughly monitors our aid spending. The OECD DAC promotes best practices by setting standards for development cooperation, and holds donors to account by conducting regular peer reviews.

Working with the OECD DAC enables us to learn and continuously improve, while also providing us with the critical opportunity to influence best practice at an international level and to work towards reducing humanitarian need, promoting climate action and strengthening governance worldwide.

We are also monitored and assessed by other actors, such as the international think tank Overseas Development Institute (ODI) a leading global development think tank. It ranked Ireland as the world's number one donor in delivering principled aid in its *Principled Aid Index 2020* ranked Ireland as the world's number one donor in delivering principled aid. Indeed, since its ranking began in 2013, the ODI has consistently identified Ireland as one of the most principled aid donors.

Internally, the Department of Foreign Affairs maintains the highest standards of integrity, transparency and accountability. The implementation of these policies and procedures clearly demonstrates our commitment to the appropriate and responsible use of public funds. Moreover, Ireland is a member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and supports IATI's globally recognised transparency standard as the best means of delivering greater international aid transparency.

All Irish Aid programmes considered for funding assistance are rigorously appraised against clear criteria to ensure that our funding reaches the targeted recipients and those who are most vulnerable.

Programmes in receipt of funding are subject to regular monitoring and oversight to assess whether the intended results are being achieved and to confirm that resources have been used effectively and appropriately. This oversight is undertaken by a combination of specialist programme staff, embassy-based internal auditors and independent experts.

Under our standard approach to grant management, the DFA disburses funds by way of grants and contributions to a range of organisations (including government partners, multilateral and international organisations, civil society organisations, and local and international NGO's). These activities carry inherent risks, which the DFA acknowledges and seeks to manage and mitigate through a risk management framework. Understanding the value of cooperative work, we engage regularly with our partner organisations to assess and appraise their systems of governance, management, and internal control on an ongoing basis.

By conducting independent evaluations, the DFA's Evaluation and Audit Unit (EAU) contributes to strengthening the effectiveness and sustainability of our development and diplomatic programmes. These evaluations examine what is working well, consider what we need to adapt to maximise effectiveness and identify opportunities for learning.

The work of the EAU is reviewed by the Audit Committee of the DFA, which provides an independent appraisal of the audit and evaluation function. The independent appraisal process also assesses the progress that has been made in implementing the recommendations arising from audits and evaluations. Details of the value of suspected frauds — expressed both in euro and as a percentage of ODA — are available on the Evaluation and Audit section of the DFA's website.

CASE STUDY:

ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN IRELAND'S MISSION STRATEGY FOR VIETNAM

In 2021, the Evaluation and Audit Unit completed the report *Review of Ireland's Mission Strategy for Vietnam and the Mekong Sub-Region 2017-2020*. This report was an independent, evidence-based assessment of the Irish Embassy's mission strategy for Vietnam in the period 2017–2020. The report evaluated effectiveness, coherence and lesson-learning across five main outcome areas. The principal objectives of the review process were to inform the design of the new mission strategy (2022–2027), to contribute to organisational learning and to serve as an accountability mechanism.

The report found that the Embassy implemented key Irish foreign-policy priorities by serving its citizens (including during a global crisis), by contributing to advancing Ireland's economic, political and diplomatic interests and by providing effective development assistance in Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar. Between 2017 and 2020, the total estimated programme expenditure was €39.1 million. This expenditure was dispersed through a variety of grants to government, multilaterals, non-government organisations and civil society.

Overall, in a dynamic and sometimes challenging operating context, the Embassy made important contributions across a breadth of areas, both organisationally and within Vietnam and the Mekong sub-region. The Embassy was politically astute and innovative, building on foundations laid during 15 years of Ireland's diplomatic presence in Vietnam. It was an exemplar in integrating and leveraging all aspects of its work so as to deliver a strategy that was relevant and responsive to Irish foreign policy priorities in the sub-region. The implementation of the mission strategy provided support to a wide range of partners involved in poverty reduction, with a strong focus on ethnic minorities, demining, mine-risk education and nutrition. The strategy contributed to capacity-building and strengthening of strategic linkages between Ireland and Vietnam.

OECD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD is composed of the 29 major development-cooperation provider countries and the European Union. The core work of the DAC is to provide transparency by monitoring expenditure on Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), to promote best practices by setting standards for development cooperation, and to allow the actors involved to hold each other to account by conducting regular peer reviews.

Our work with the OECD DAC enables us to learn and continuously improve, while also providing us with the critical opportunity to influence best practice at an international level and work towards reducing humanitarian need, promoting climate action and strengthening governance worldwide.

In 2021, Ireland contributed to a number of the DAC's key achievements. As a leading advocate in the fight against climate change, Ireland was involved in the development of the DAC Declaration on Climate. By bringing together the SDGs and the COP 21 Paris Agreement, the DAC Declaration on Climate maps out a new approach that will help to address climate change and its impacts. As one of the world's leading champions of gender equality, Ireland led work on developing the OECD Gender Guidance Note that provides best-practice advice on mainstreaming gender across all development programming. Ireland also brought its unique approach to fragility to the fore in ongoing work to implement the DAC recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Ireland is committed to fully implementing the SDGs at home and to contributing to their achievement globally. We have taken a whole-of-government approach to

achieving the SDGs, with reporting and routine tracking of expenditure built into our implementation process.

The following examples show how specific SDGs are being addressed by Ireland's overseas development activity.



Ireland increased its support for the international response to the COVID-19 pandemic through commitments to COVAX, WHO and many local partners. Additionally, Ireland continued its support for programmes promoting sexual and reproductive health, maternal health and childhood health. Women and, particularly, girls were disproportionately affected by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In Tanzania, through Ireland's support of UNFPA, over 27,000 adolescent and young people were reached with sexual and reproductive health services.



Ireland supports and promotes education throughout all our partner countries. Our support in this area included responses to the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on education. In Mozambique, for example, Ireland contributed €5 million to strengthening electronic platforms to facilitate remote learning for student and teachers.



Ireland is committed to moving towards sustainable, clean and affordable energy sources. In Palestine, for example, Ireland provided support to fund the provision of sustainable solar energy systems to vulnerable off-grid communities in the West Bank.



In Malawi, the Social Cash Transfers Programmes have enabled people to avail of loans that they have used to start businesses. A good example of this is a small-scale business selling vegetables and fruit that was established in Majo Village, Balaka District.



In Mozambique, Ireland has been involved in a wide range of projects that help to develop sustainable cities and communities. The Solar Giraffe project uses renewable energy to allow communities excluded from the electricity grid to access information and have social and economic interactions. The programme also provides lighting, makes the internet accessible and facilitates the broadcasting of radio programming.



Ireland supports partners to provide technical assistance and financial support to agri-businesses in order to create mutually beneficial relationships between smallholder farmers and agri-companies. This strengthens the supply base for the processing and marketing of nutritious foods, and increases customer retention.



In Zambia, Ireland supported a project relating to land rights for women, while discouraging deforestation by promoting the harvesting of nutritious non-timber forest products such as honey and mushrooms as sources of livelihoods. In Malawi, through our partner Save the Children, 3,200 tree seedlings were planted.



In the Somali region of Ethiopia, Ireland worked with partners to support a joint interparty dialogue among the four main political parties. The Women's Dialogue Space (WDS) initiative has given hope that more women will join the political process.



In Malawi, to mitigate the financial impacts for the poorest, the Irish Embassy supported special COVID-19 cash transfers through the regular Social Cash Transfer Programme. Over 23,000 households were reached with Ireland's support.



Ireland works with a broad range of partners in farming communities across its partner countries. Ireland promotes the zero hunger agenda by promoting climate-smart agricultural practices, access to drought-resistant seeds and sustainable irrigation.



In Vietnam, Ireland funded a project to promote women's political leadership. The project provided 77 training courses and networking meetings for female political representatives. In addition, a series of capacity-building trainings were organized for female candidates who were running in national and local elections. Results of this work clearly demonstrate an increase in the number of women deputies in the targeted districts and provinces.



The increasing intensity and frequency of climate events, such as droughts, is having damaging consequences globally. In Mozambique, Ireland supported provincial governments to reduce climate risks. By using solar power to pump water from deep wells, communities gain year-round access to clean water.



During 2021, Ireland increased its support for green entrepreneurs. Our mission network supported the roll-out of coaching and Dragon's Den-style competitions. Our funding delivered training for over 130 start-up companies. These companies had developed a wide range of business proposals such as proposals for solar-powered food and medical storage, sustainable water filters, and digital and financial solutions for renewable energy companies.



In Tanzania, Ireland supports gender equality and political reform targeting the reduction of inequalities. Women's Fund Tanzania (WFT) took part in a women's rights leaders' meeting with the President, emphasising the need for policy reform to enhance facilitation and increase opportunities for women's political participation in Tanzania. The Embassy supported WFT to provide 19 grants to women's rights organisations in 2021.



Climate action is one of the four main priorities of Ireland's current strategy for international development, as set out in A Better World (2019). During 2021, Ireland and fellow members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) agreed to align their international development work with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change, which was agreed by 196 countries in 2015. In October 2020, the Department of Foreign Affairs set up a dedicated Climate Unit to shape, support and coordinate Ireland's increasing climate ambition abroad.



Ireland seeks to promote the sustainable blue economy in a way that balances economic needs with robust ecosystems. We aim to achieve a clean, healthy and biologically diverse ocean that is productive, used sustainably and resilient to the effects of climate change and ocean acidification. Our work on the sustainable blue economy is an important part of our deepening engagement with Small Island Developing States.



Ireland provides funding to strategic enablers of the UN development system, including the Joint SDG Fund and the Special Purpose Trust Fund for the Resident Coordinator system. Ireland's contribution of €500,000 to the Joint SDG Fund enabled it to provide UN Country Teams with the means to support programme countries with integrated, interdisciplinary and catalytic policy support aimed at accelerating progress towards the SDGs.



The Year in Review

2021 was one of the most challenging years faced by our development cooperation programme, by our partners and by the global community as a whole. The COVID-19 pandemic showed no signs of slowing down, and new variants of the virus continued to emerge, testing the international vaccine roll-out programmes. Conflicts in partner countries, notably Ethiopia, also impacted our ability to successfully deliver the programme in those contexts. Nevertheless, despite the many challenges, we and our partners were successful in continuing to provide much-needed assistance to people enduring poverty and hardship around the globe.

Africa Strategy

Despite the pervasive challenges resulting from the COVID-19-pandemic, Ireland continued to advance the objectives of *Global Ireland: Ireland's Strategy for Africa to 2025*, and there were a number of significant achievements in 2021. Throughout the year, the President, the Taoiseach and government ministers engaged on a range of African issues and with a variety of stakeholders across Africa.

As part of *Global Ireland 2025*, a wider initiative to double Ireland's global reach, a new Embassy was opened in Morocco in 2021, and the Irish government announced that another new Embassy would open in Senegal in 2022. These are Ireland's first embassies in francophone Africa, and their presence will deepen our partnerships in North and West Africa. In May 2021, on the occasion of World Portuguese Language Day, Minister Coveney submitted Ireland's application for the status of Associate Observer at the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). At the CPLP Summit in Angola in July 2021, Ireland's application was approved by CPLP Heads of State and Government. This will deepen our political, trade and development cooperation links with Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa and around the world.

Yunus Chanzi , a Sorghum farmer in Nyabu village, is a beneficiary of the Irish Aid funded Climate Smart Agriculture project executed by World Food Programme

© DFA



Young woman grows coffee at Gorongosa
© Gorongosa Media/Brett Kuxhausen

As an elected member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), Ireland played a leadership role in contributing to peace and security in Africa in 2021. As a UNSC member, Ireland is working closely with African partners and is building on a proud tradition of support for peace and stability in Africa, not least through the deployment of Defence Forces personnel and civilian experts to UN peacekeeping missions and to EU Common Security and Defence Policy missions. Participation from the Irish Defence Forces has further emphasised our all-of-government approach, which also includes contributions from the HSE, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, and the Department of Finance. Ireland had a significant impact across the Security Council's work on African crises, and took on a leadership role on a number of files. For example, Ireland worked with Niger as co-penholders on the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel, as co-chairs of the Informal Expert Group on Climate and Security, and as informal focal points on Hunger and Conflict.



Participants in a workshop organized by Amani Initiative under WPHF's COVID-19 Emergency Response Window in Uganda. WPHF's flexible, institutional funding allowed them to strengthen their IT infrastructure to sustain their critical work to prevent child marriage and contribute to peace in their communities

© Amani Initiative

Bilateral Engagement / Visits

To better inform Ireland's work on the UN Security Council and to deepen bilateral relations, Minister Simon Coveney visited Kenya and Somalia for a series of high-level political meetings. In Kenya, Minister Coveney met key business, development and community partners, and the executive secretary of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Minister Coveney also signed a double taxation agreement and launched three development programmes. In Somalia, Minister Coveney met senior Somali, EU, UN and AU officials, and civil society activists. The visit also provided an opportunity to discuss key regional challenges, in particular the conflict in Tigray and the north of Ethiopia.

Minister of State Brophy held a number of meetings with African partners over the course of the year. In October, Minister Brophy visited Rwanda to attend the second AU-EU Ministerial Meeting, where he met with

ministers from some of Ireland's African partners. Also in October, Minister Brophy visited Uganda, where he met key government ministers to discuss civil society space, evolving regional developments, Ireland's support for the COVID-19 response, and Ireland's longstanding commitment to the education sector in Uganda.

In 2021 Ireland continued to expand its engagement in francophone Africa. Ken Thompson, Ireland's special envoy for francophone Africa and the Sahel, undertook an extensive programme of remote and in-person meetings with a range of high-level contacts from the EU, Africa and international organisations in the region. Representation in countries of secondary accreditation was progressed in 2021, with Irish ambassadors presenting credentials in Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau for the first time.

European Union-African Union Relations

The EU attaches a high priority to its partnership with Africa, and Ireland remains actively engaged in making this partnership more ambitious, effective and beneficial for both sides. Minister of State Colm Brophy represented Ireland at the second AU-EU Ministerial meeting in Rwanda, which was an important building block in preparations for the 6th AU-EU Summit in 2022. In May 2021, EU Foreign Ministers discussed the EU-Africa partnership at their informal Gymnich meeting, attended by Minister Coveney. In June 2021, Minister of State Martin Heydon from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine participated in the 4th AU-EU Agriculture Ministerial Conference and delivered a speech on agricultural research and innovation. In September 2021, with a select number of other EU and African leaders, Taoiseach Micheál Martin participated in an informal working dinner on the EU-Africa partnership. The event was hosted by the president of the European Council, Charles Michel. In October 2021, Minister Brophy visited Kigali, Rwanda, to participate in the second AU-EU Ministerial Meeting, which served as a high-level opportunity to prepare for the EU-AU Summit meeting, which subsequently took place in February 2022.

Throughout 2021, Ireland also engaged proactively on EU development programming under the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation (NDICI) Instrument “Global Europe”, and in planning of flagship Team Europe Initiatives. The overall aim was to boost the impact and profile of the EU’s engagement in Africa.

New Country Strategies within Africa

During 2021, our Embassy in Malawi began the implementation of new multi-annual strategies. In addition, our embassies in Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia conducted reviews of their current mission strategies and initiated the design of new mission strategies to be implemented from 2022 onwards. Each mission strategy places a strong focus on reaching those furthest behind first and reflects the policy priorities of gender equality, strengthened governance, climate action and reducing humanitarian need, as outlined in *A Better World*.

Participants in a workshop organized by Amani Initiative under WPHF’s COVID-19 Emergency Response Window in Uganda. WPHF’s flexible, institutional funding allowed them to strengthen their IT infrastructure to sustain their critical work to prevent child marriage and contribute to peace in their communities

© Amani Initiative



Climate Action: Ireland's Response to the Climate Crisis



Victoria Manejo grows coffee at Gorongosa

© Gorongosa Media/Brett Kuxhausen

In October 2020, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) set up a dedicated Climate Unit to shape, support and coordinate Ireland's increasing climate ambition abroad. The Climate Unit engages with staff across the department, both at home and in missions, to promote and coordinate Ireland's positions and actions on climate. It also coordinates the department's reporting obligations on climate finance, and works to share climate learning and resources.

In addition to this, the DFA has committed to climate proof all of Ireland's aid programmes over the coming years to make sure that they are fit for the future and can support communities in a sustainable way. The role of the Climate Unit is to coordinate this mainstreaming of climate and to act as a hub for improving climate learning across the network of missions and civil society organisations that are engaged in our development programmes.



Climate and Development

In addition to its critical role in the prevention of climate change, climate action is crucial for achieving sustainable human and economic development. It helps to improve food and water security, to support peace and security, and to safeguard livelihoods and benefit human health. This is why Ireland is working to strengthen the prominent role of climate as an integral element in our support to developing countries.

Climate action is one of the four main priorities of Ireland's current strategy for international development, *A Better World*. In 2021, over 9.5% of Ireland's Official Development Assistance supported climate initiatives.

During 2021, Ireland and its fellow members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) agreed to align their international development work with the goals of the Paris Agreement agreed in 2015 by 196 countries. DAC members recognised that tackling climate change is essential for reducing poverty and committed to helping partner countries to establish low-carbon, climate-resilient pathways to development.

Ireland will scale up our international climate action in the coming years. We will do this through a combination of our climate diplomacy, our climate finance and our work to mainstream climate within our development programmes.

Irish Embassy Nairobi staff member Humphrey Mwaura plants a sapling with members of the local community at Olooua Forest in Nairobi Kenya, as part of the Embassy's environmental greening for St Patrick's Day

© Douglas Mutunga

Ireland's Climate Priorities

The most recent findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) tell us that the scale of recent changes in the climate system is unprecedented over many centuries, and possibly over many thousands of years, and that we must during this decade take action to avoid extreme warming. The most recent findings also show that across sectors and regions, the most vulnerable people and systems are being affected disproportionately.

The principle that those furthest behind first should be reached first guides all of Ireland's efforts in international development. Translating this into climate action means having a strong sense of climate justice and prioritising those who have contributed very little to climate change but who are most exposed to its impacts and least equipped to deal with them. We also know that climate change disproportionately impacts women and young people in the countries where we work. Ireland strives to empower these groups through our climate partnerships.

Ireland focuses on Least Developed Countries (LDCs), particularly in Africa, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in our global climate action. In 2021, approximately 75% of Ireland's bilateral climate finance spent went to LDCs. We also gave €2.5 million to Least Developed Countries Fund to support climate action.

We are currently witnessing extreme events in vulnerable countries and regions, such as the extended drought in the Horn of Africa and the impacts of Storm Grace in Haiti. Many of these countries and regions were already experiencing the severe effects of a warming planet. Climate change is also compounding such pre-existing challenges as food insecurity and poverty. The Southern Africa region is warming at approximately twice the global rate, for example. With a special focus on water, The State of the Climate reveals that high water stress is estimated to affect about 250 million people on the continent and displace up to 700 million individuals by 2030. About one third of the population of SIDS live on land that is less than five metres above sea level.

Tackling climate change requires us to take measures to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that we produce (mitigation), and/or measures to help communities adapt to and prepare for climate impacts. Following a review of where we can best add value in the context of climate diplomacy and climate financing, Ireland refined its focus to work on three key areas in its international climate action during 2021:

- i. Adaptation and building resilience to climate change
- ii. Sustainable oceans and the blue economy
- iii. Climate and security

Adaptation and Resilience

While the international community works to limit rises in global temperature, many developing countries are being disproportionately affected by the severe climate change impacts already taking place, including extreme weather events, drought and rising sea levels. Shortages of capacity, resources and information make it very difficult for these countries to intervene quickly enough to protect lives, livelihoods, crops and infrastructure. Within the UN climate negotiations, developing countries, and particularly LDCs and SIDS, have been calling for stronger global support for adaptation efforts and resilience building.

Global adaptation needs are ten times bigger than the current levels that adaptation finance is capable of addressing. It is estimated that only 25% of climate finance currently funds adaptation measures, and only a small portion of this reaches LDCs and SIDS. A smaller proportion again reaches local and grassroots levels.

The agreements reached during COP26 in November 2021 urge countries to double adaptation funding by 2025.

Adaptation is a consistent strength and focus of Ireland's climate action strategy. The vast majority of Ireland's climate financing is spent on adaptation programming (89% of funding covers adaptation, with 47% of this also having co-benefits for mitigation).

LOSS AND DAMAGE

Even if global warming can be contained to within 1.5°C, vulnerable ecosystems and people will increasingly come up against the limits of their ability to adapt, leading to some irreversible impacts. The February 2022 IPCC report shows without doubt that some adaptation limits have already been surpassed and that others will inevitably be reached in our lifetimes.

The extreme negative effects of climate change are increasingly resulting in loss and damage to the lives, livelihoods, homes and cultural heritage of vulnerable communities. They further cause loss and damage to biodiversity and ecosystems, and large-scale economic losses to infrastructure, public services and economic systems. Such impacts can wipe out a decade of development progress in a few days, and they are existential threats for substantial numbers of people, including pastoralists and people who live on small islands.

Many actions can still be taken to avert, minimise and address loss and damage, ranging from early warning systems to irrigation systems and flood walls. To support the priorities of LDCs and SIDS, Ireland has increased its engagement with these measures and actions. Climate justice is central to Ireland's approach, and we therefore acknowledge that those most vulnerable to climate-induced loss and damage are the least responsible for causing it. Ireland engages on this issue through its climate diplomacy and by supporting work in this area, including efforts to improve coordination and develop policy among humanitarian, development, climate and governance actors.

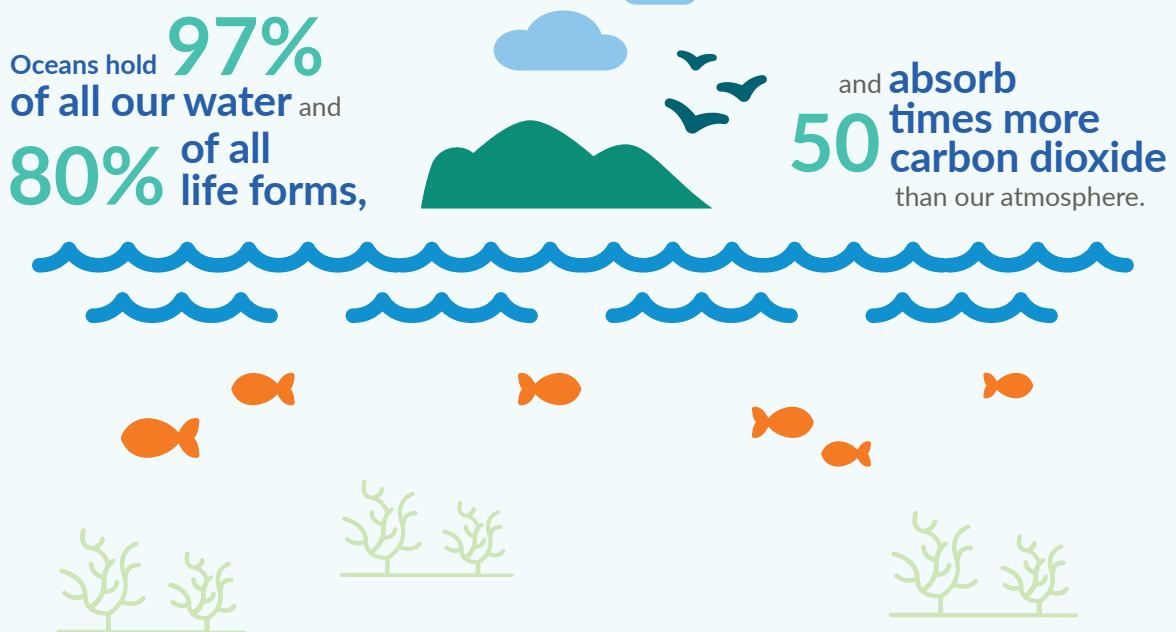
Sustainable Oceans and the Blue Economy

Oceans play an essential role in the regulation of our global climate, but they are highly vulnerable to climate change and to unsustainable practices such as over-fishing, fossil fuel extraction and plastic pollution. The SDGs acknowledge that without healthy oceans, life on this planet is at risk. Without ocean resources, societies around the planet will lose the ability to sustain themselves.

Ireland seeks to promote the sustainable blue economy in a way that balances economic needs with robust ecosystems. We aim to achieve a clean, healthy and biologically diverse ocean that is productive, that is used sustainably by humans, and that is resilient to the effects of climate change and ocean acidification. Our work on the sustainable blue economy is an important part of our deepening engagement with SIDS.

Climate and Security

There is a growing evidence base outlining the threat that climate change poses to international peace and security. As global temperatures increase, populations around the world must contend with rising sea levels, more frequent and more intense storms, extended droughts, and resource scarcities. These events compound economic, social and political drivers of insecurity, and leave vulnerable populations even more exposed to crises. Of the 15 countries most exposed to climate risks, eight host UN Peacekeeping or special political missions.





Ugandan communities are forced to travel further for water supplies

© GOAL Global

Ireland's Climate Diplomacy

Through its climate diplomacy, Ireland promotes its priority areas of work. When it began a two-year term as a member of the UN Security Council (UNSC) in January 2021, Ireland chose climate and security as one of its priority issues. Our position is that, as well as being necessary in itself, climate action also has considerable dividends for peace. Ireland and Niger co-chaired the Informal Expert Group on Climate and Security during 2021 and together tabled a thematic resolution at the UNSC. This resolution aimed to strengthen the UNSC's ability to understand and address climate-related security risks, within the scope of its mandate. The resolution was co-sponsored by 113 countries, which makes it the second-most-widely supported draft in the history of the UNSC.

During the 76th UN General Assembly in September, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Finland launched the Champions Group on Adaptation Finance, which aims to increase the quantity and quality of climate finance spent on adaptation and resilience in developing countries. The group is also working to ensure that there is a balance between funding for mitigation and funding for adaptation in the provision of public climate finance, that adaptation finance targets LDCs and SIDS, and that the challenges that countries face in accessing adaptation financing are addressed.

Ireland strongly supports the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as the overarching international structures seeking to limit and prevent dangerous levels of global warming. Each year, Ireland participates in the Conference of the Parties (COP) meeting, where decisions are made about the implementation of global climate commitments. We are also one of only three developed countries to hold a seat in the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under the UNFCCC.



World Food Program Climate Smart Agriculture Project supported by Irish Aid

© DFA

COP26 took place in Glasgow, Scotland, in November 2021, and the Taoiseach, Micheál Martin, joined the World Leaders' Summit to share Ireland's increasing climate commitments. Minister for Foreign Affairs Simon Coveney also attended the COP and particularly promoted the issue of sustainable oceans and the blue economy. The minister signed the Because the Ocean declaration, which commits Ireland to integrating ocean action into its climate-action planning and to raising its ambitions regarding ocean protection. Minister of State Brophy also participated in a number of discussions with countries and partners that share Ireland's priority of adaptation and resilience. Ireland hosted side events on the role of the ocean in climate justice for SIDS, and on improving adaptation finance.

In October 2021, at the 48th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, Ireland co-sponsored a resolution which recognises the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right. The resolution was passed by the Council.

Ireland's Climate Finance

Under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, developed countries have agreed to provide funding and resources to developing countries to help them to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This funding is referred to as "climate finance".

Ireland has made commitments to increase its funding. At COP26, the Taoiseach, Micheál Martin, announced that Ireland will more than double its climate finance to reach €225 million per year by 2025. Looking to the longer term, Ireland has committed to doubling the percentage of its ODA that counts as climate finance by 2030.

To achieve this increase, in 2021 Ireland began to develop a roadmap to set out the pathway and steps needed to achieve our climate finance goals. This roadmap is being developed across the government departments that contribute to climate finance.

Ireland is committed to transparently and consistently reporting on financial support for developing countries. Each year, the Department of Foreign Affairs publishes an annual climate finance report, which provides an overview of Ireland's climate and environmental financing, including information on the levels, channels and thematic focus of support.

In 2021, Ireland contributed just over €92 million in climate finance. This funding comes from public sources and is provided by the DFA, the Department of Finance, the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications, and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

Ireland also supports climate action through our contributions to the EU. A large part of this is channelled through the Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, which sets a target of 30% for spending of Union spending to support climate objectives.

Climate Finance

The African Development Bank

increased its climate finance to **41%** of its total approvals for 2021, amounting to

USD 2.59 billion.



Of the Bank's climate finance resources,



67%

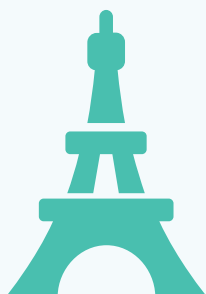
was for adaptation
(USD 1.74 billion)



33%

for mitigation
(USD 853.33 million).

The Bank has committed to **100% Paris Agreement** alignment of new operations with mitigation, adaptation and climate finance by December 2023.



100% alignment with the remaining building blocks-countries' strategy,

engagement and policy development, reporting, and alignment of internal activities—by December 2025.



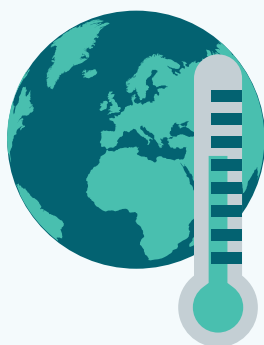
In 2021, **92% of all Bank-approved projects,** country strategies, and policy documents were **designed with climate change and green growth considerations.**



The ADB pledged to enhance its investments in **climate adaptation and resilience** to a cumulative total of **USD 9 billion** by 2024 and **USD 34 billion** by 2030.

ADB committed

USD 4.766 million in climate finance in 2021,



Of which **USD 3.438 million** (72.1%) is expected to contribute to mitigating climate change and **USD 1.328 million** (27.9%) to adaptation.

Our Partners

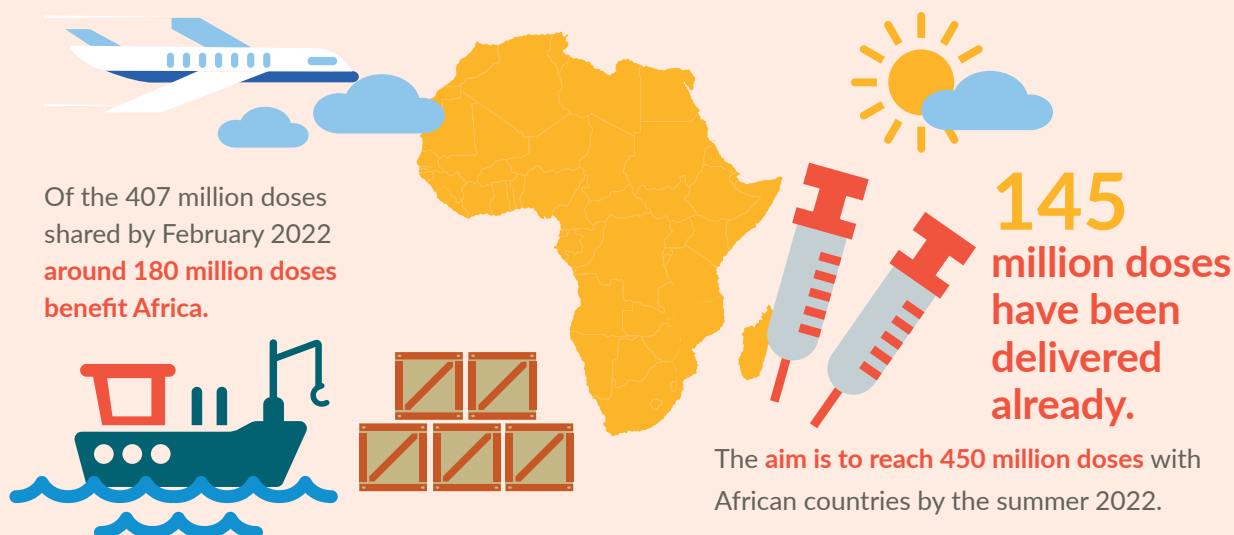
In 2021, the EU and its 27 member states significantly increased their Official Development Assistance for partner countries to €70.2 billion, a 4.3% increase over 2020. This confirmed the EU and its member states as the world's leading donor, in 2021, providing 43% of global assistance in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals. The total Irish contribution to EU ODA in 2021 amounted to almost €265 million, or around a quarter of Ireland's ODA. Much of this increase in 2021 was due to the ongoing EU response to the COVID-19 pandemic globally. This "Team Europe" response, in which Ireland played a central role, was crucial at a time when so many people faced significant health, economic and social challenges. As of February 2022, more than €46 billion has been donated by Team Europe to 130 partner countries in the emergency response to humanitarian needs linked to the pandemic. Almost a quarter of that — €10 billion — has gone to Africa.

In December 2021, following discussion and shared preparation between the EU member states and the Commission, the Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIPs) were adopted under the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe). With a total

budget of almost €80 billion for the period 2021 to 2027, this new instrument, was designed to give the EU the flexibility needed to respond faster and in a more coherent way to ongoing and emerging global challenges, while supporting global priorities such as peace and stability, good governance, trade, and inclusive and sustainable growth. Ireland played a strong role in ensuring that the priorities in A Better World were taken into account in the programming of NDICI-Global Europe, and that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) were efficiently targeted.

In 2021, Ireland contributed €1.85 million to the Geneva-based organisations supporting Aid for Trade, namely, the Advisory Centre for WTO Law, the WTO French-Irish Mission Internship Programme, the WTO Standards and Trade Development Facility, the International Trade Centre, and the Port Management Programme of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. In March 2021, Ireland participated in the virtual WTO Aid for Trade Stocktaking Event, which surveyed the trade impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and made the case for the mobilisation of Aid for Trade financing to support recovery and foster resilience.

Team Europe is also Africa's biggest donor of COVID-19 vaccines:





Livelihood and psychosocial support for migrant returnees and their communities who deal with the economic and psychosocial vulnerabilities imposed on them by the COVID pandemic.

© IOM - UN Migration/2020

Working with the United Nations

Ireland supports a range of multilateral partners, including the United Nations and International Financial Institutions (IFIs). We use our membership of these organisations to ensure that their policies and programmes meet the needs of those who are furthest behind, and to bring attention to the need to respond to climate change. In 2021, we continued to work with our multilateral partners to address the immediate needs brought about by COVID-19. In line with the principles set out in *A Better World*, Ireland also provided flexible core funding to UN agencies, funding to address poverty, strengthening governance, gender inequality, humanitarian need, and the climate crisis.

In 2021, Ireland supported United Nations bodies working on priority areas, including human rights, gender equality, peacebuilding, health, and sustainable development, which are also essential in addressing the climate crisis.

Ireland's flexible core funding has helped to build the capacity of UN bodies and has enabled them to more efficiently plan programmes, provide essential services, and deliver on their mandates.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has responded to the climate crisis with its Climate Promise, which guides the UNDP's work with 120 countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to strengthen adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The Climate Promise currently supports 80% of all developing countries to enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions and their climate action plans in order to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees worldwide and safeguard their rights and well-being. UNHCR also assists former refugees who have returned to their homeland, internally displaced people (IDPs), and people who are stateless or whose nationality is disputed.



Asia_Samsunnahar, UN Volunteer Community Organizer, serves with UNDP Bangladesh
© UNDP

Ireland continues to actively support the work of UNHCR in often complex and dangerous environments. The majority of people fleeing conflict or other crises stay as close to home as possible; they are generally displaced within their home countries or as refugees in neighbouring countries. Ireland recognises the generosity and solidarity of countries hosting very large refugee communities and the strain this places on these countries, on the host communities and on the refugees themselves.

In 2021, our support was provided in two main ways:

1. In 2021, unearmarked core funding was increased from €9 million (the 2020 figure) to €10.5 million. In emergencies, such funding allows UNHCR to deliver assistance before an emergency appeal is launched, enabling it to reach the most marginal and the most vulnerable. Flexible funding is vital in supporting forgotten or under-resourced crises and allows UNHCR to maintain assistance in the aftermath of crises. This is critically important because humanitarian need does not end when the initial emergency phase is over.
2. Funding of €9 million was made available to address specific crises. This funding supported UNHCR's work in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Jordan and Bangladesh, and its response to the Venezuela crisis.

Ireland is a permanent member of UNHCR's Executive Committee (governing board), and the Department of Foreign Affairs engages on an ongoing basis with UNHCR throughout the year, including through our Permanent Mission to the UN in Geneva.

In 2019 Cyclone Idai made landfall in Sofala Province, Mozambique, where one in six of the population is living with HIV. When the cyclone hit, 14-year-old Pedro José Henriques lost everything, including his medication and his identity card. Community activists supported by UNAIDS helped him receive a new identity card so that he could re-register at the health clinic and obtain new antiretroviral medicines.

© UNAIDS/P.Caton

UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Highlighting the fact that the climate crisis is a child rights crisis, UNICEF launched the Children's Climate Risk Index in 2021. This found that almost half of the world's 2.2 billion children face a "deadly" threat from climate and environmental shocks.

UN WOMEN

UN Women is the UN organisation that delivers programmes, policies and standards to uphold women's rights. One of UN Women's goals is to ensure that gender equality is at the centre of the world's response to the climate crisis, which impacts women and girls disproportionately. In 2021, UN Women published a report *Beyond COVID-19: A Feminist Plan for Sustainability and Social Justice*, which highlighted the need to take rapid and radical action to support green economies and promote gender equality in the context of climate change.



MAKING EVERY WOMEN AND GIRL COUNT (AN INITIATIVE FROM UN WOMEN)

UN Women's programme Making Every Women and Girl Count (hereafter referred to as Women Count) is responding to the need for reliable gender data to inform evidence-based responses to the climate crisis. Ireland's contribution to the Women Count programme supported its work to improve the production, accessibility and use of gender statistics.

UN TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The climate crisis can lead to women and girls being more at risk of experiencing gender-based violence. Ireland's 2021 contribution enabled this fund to support initiatives aimed at preventing such violence. Our contribution funded 157 projects in 68 countries and territories.

UN PEACEBUILDING FUND (UN PBF)

The UN PBF has invested over USD 63 million towards climate security, preventing and resolving conflicts with a climate change dimension, including through reducing competition for natural resources and fostering agreements on climate adaptation strategies. In 2021, for example, the PBF-funded Climate Security in the Pacific project conducted an extensive and inclusive consultation process to inform the design of pilot initiatives at country level. In the Marshall Islands, consultations highlighted that sea-level rise and eroding coastlines are the main concerns of local communities.

UNAIDS

UNAIDS supports people living with HIV, including those affected by climate-related disasters, to ensure that they have access to the HIV-related services they need. UNAIDS also implements programmes to prevent and address gender-based violence. Such violence often increases due to climate-related emergencies, which compound the risk factors for vulnerable people. In 2021, UNAIDS adopted a new Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026, which highlights the need to end inequalities and accelerate partnerships between the HIV response and other movements, including movements that address climate change.

Working With International Financial Institutions

In 2021, Ireland supported a range of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) working on our priority areas, including on ending poverty, tackling the climate crisis, advancing gender equality and supporting countries to achieve sustainable development.

IFIs such as the World Bank Group (WBG), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are a major source of public and private investment for developing countries. Loans and grants, accompanied by technical expertise to build capacity, support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. IFIs have an important convening role, leveraging the contributions of governments, multilateral organisations, civil society and the private sector for sustainable development impact.

Led by the Department of Finance, Ireland's membership of, and contributions to, IFIs enables us to promote our values as set out in *A Better World*. Ireland benefits from these institutions' extensive country presence and knowledge. Their wide international reach allows us to influence global, regional and national policies and operations that benefit people in developing countries and those impacted by humanitarian crises.

WORLD BANK GROUP

In December 2021, IDA20, the largest ever replenishment of IDA resources was agreed, totalling USD 93 billion. IDA20 will run until 2025, helping low-income countries to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, reduce poverty and inequality, and respond to climate change. Ireland pledged almost €106 million to IDA20, an increase of €4 million on our IDA19 contribution.

In 2021, the WBG launched its *Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025*. The new action plan represents a change in approach from supporting green projects to greening entire economies. In addition to working towards measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, the action plan recognises the importance of natural capital, biodiversity, and ecosystems services.

Trust Funds supported by Ireland

Ireland funds a number of World Bank-administered trust funds to support research, knowledge sharing and innovative programmes that advance priorities set out in *A Better World*, including on gender equality, food security and strengthening governance. In 2021, Ireland provided funding to the Africa Fragility Initiative administered by the WBG's International Finance Corporation. The Initiative is a five-year advisory programme that supports the growth and development of the private sector in 32 African countries. In 2021, Ireland also contributed to PROBLUE, a World Bank trust fund that supports the development of integrated, sustainable and healthy marine and coastal resources in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).



Embassy Nairobi diplomatic staff and partners planting trees with the Oloolua Forest community

© Brian Inganga

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Asian Development Bank is a regional development bank with its headquarters in the Philippines. It aims for a prosperous, inclusive, resilient and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty in the region. In 2021, the ADB committed USD 22.8 billion in loans and grants to support its developing member countries. Ireland is one of 19 non-regional members of the Bank.

Strategy 2030, the ADB's long-term strategic framework for development, includes "tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability" as one of its seven operational priorities. The ADB is committed to ensuring that 75% of its committed operations will be supporting climate-change mitigation and adaptation by 2030.

Ireland's partnership with the ADB is an important part of delivering on our *Strategy for Partnership with Small Island Developing States*. The Bank administers the Ireland Trust Fund to Support Climate Change and Disaster Resilience in Small Island Developing States. In 2021, the Trust Fund granted over USD 2.5 million to support projects, including an agriculture and water project in Timor-Leste, nature-based coastal resilience

project in Fiji, development of a national adaptation plan in the Marshall Islands and youth-led climate action in Atoll Nations.

In April 2021, Minister Brophy and ADB Vice President Ahmed M. Saeed hosted a virtual consultation with leaders from the Pacific SIDS aimed at preparing for a sustainable post-COVID-19 recovery. Also in 2021, Ireland increased its financial commitment to the Trust Fund by €2.1m.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The African Development Bank (AfDB) aims to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries, thereby contributing to poverty reduction. The African Development Fund (ADF) is the AfDB's concessional financing window supporting economic and social development in 38 least-developed African countries by means of technical assistance and funding for projects and programmes. In 2019, donors committed USD 7.6 billion to the ADF for 2020–2022.

The AfDB has joined the Champions Group on Adaptation Finance, which was launched in September 2021 with Ireland as a founding member. Scale-up of climate adaptation finance is a focus of Ireland's membership of the AfDB.



With support from Irish Aid, HelpAge worked with Herina to get identity cards and to enrol in the government-funded Basic Social Subsidy Programme

© Fairpicture

Working with NGOs

Our civil society partners work closely with communities around the world as they adapt to the impacts of climate change, and hold governments and policy-makers accountable in their climate action efforts.

The impact of climate change is particularly difficult for smallholder farmers, who are faced with reduced crop yields and even harvest failures due to erratic and severe weather patterns. GOAL, Concern, Trócaire, Self Help Africa, Vita, Tearfund, and War on Want NI all worked with smallholder farmers during 2021 to adapt farming practices to better cope with the effects of climate change.

This included farming communities in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Guatemala, Rwanda, Chad, Zambia, Kenya, Mozambique, and Uganda. In many cases, civil society organisations act as a vital bridge between farmers and agricultural institutions, facilitating training on climate-smart agriculture practices, improving access to drought-resistant seeds, supporting sustainable irrigation and providing access to better weather information. For example, in 2021, Self Help Africa supported over 4,500 farmers in Zambia to use climate-smart agricultural practices, and Concern Worldwide supported 1,200 farming households with training in conservation agriculture in Chad. GOAL facilitated several scenario-planning sessions with farmers in Malawi, using seasonal weather information from the Meteorological Office.

In addition to climate adaptation, climate mitigation measures have also been promoted. For example, Vita, worked with rural communities in Ethiopia and Eritrea on various climate-mitigation measures. These measures include promoting the use of improved cook stoves that require less wood (which reduces the number of trees cut down for firewood) and repairing water pumps so that less firewood is needed to boil water before use.

Our civil society partners also focused on the inclusion of marginalised communities in national and international climate change discussions. This allows those most affected by climate change to share their lived experiences and lessons learned in climate adaptation, and to hold policy-makers to account for omissions and weaknesses in their efforts to address climate change. For example, Trócaire established a mechanism to facilitate community monitoring and feedback to inform national climate change- and disaster risk-management policies in Malawi. Several of their local partners also attended the COP26 international climate conference in Glasgow, where they were part of Malawi's national delegation.

This community engagement complements the work of our civil society partners in Ireland, where they engaged the Irish public on the global dimensions of climate change. While many are aware of general climate change issues, and how they affect Ireland, they may not be as well informed on how climate change is impacting vulnerable communities worldwide. Our civil society partners worked to educate Irish people about these negative consequences for vulnerable communities.



Elias is a farmer in Southern Ethiopia, where his harvests are often affected by changed weather patterns caused by climate change

© Mulugeta Dejenu, Tearfund Ireland

CASE STUDY:

SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE TO ACCESS SOCIAL BENEFITS

The case of Herina, an 80-year-old woman living in Tete province, Mozambique, illustrates the importance of providing people in vulnerable communities with the documentation they require to access social benefits. Herina was recently supported by HelpAge International to access the government-funded Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB). While older people are entitled to this social benefit, many miss out because they do not have the required identity documents. With support from Irish Aid, HelpAge work with Older Citizen Monitor groups to support older people to get identity cards and to enrol in the PSSB.

This is particularly important because the impacts of climate change are often most severe for older people. They are often solely reliant on food from their own farms, and if harvests fail due to severe weather, they have very little supplemental income to cope. HelpAge's partnership with these community groups helps older people to access vital social protection payments during these difficult times.



Felekech with her traditional injera stove

© Risko Asefa, Vita

CASE STUDY:

REDUCING FIREWOOD USE IN ETHIOPIA

The promotion of more fuel-efficient cooking methods can help in the battle to mitigate climate change. Felekech runs a successful business selling the staple bread, injera, in her village in southern Ethiopia in addition to caring for her seven children. She used to cook injera using a traditional stove, which required a lot of firewood, as did many others. The resulting deforestation in the area contributed to soil erosion and has left communities on the slopes vulnerable to landslides and floods, particularly when there is severe weather. As part of Vita's climate programme, Felekech switched to a fuel-efficient stove, which requires less than half the amount of firewood.

Felekech has noticed a huge difference in her daily consumption of firewood:

I only use three bundles of fuel wood a day now; it used to be ten bundles for business alone. We are reducing deforestation here. As you can see, the environment is recovering. But it also reduces the amount of smoke and heat, less skin injuries. And of course the quality of the injera has improved!

Irish Aid Global Citizenship Education Strategy

Making progress on global citizenship education across Ireland 2020-2021

79%

of people surveyed

can give an example of how a
Global Citizenship Education learning
event has influenced their attitudes and behaviour



Learners reached
nationally

541,660



256

new or revised
knowledge products*

*books, videos, journals and games that
civil society organisations and educational
institutions develop to reach learners



34%

primary schools

71%

post-primary schools



were supported across all counties in the country

4,361

primary teacher
trainees have
received training

on Global Citizenship Education



2,083

primary and
post-primary teachers

have attended Irish Aid supported
continuous professional development (CPD)



21 out of 23



Higher Education Institutes in Ireland offered Global Citizenship Education courses and other supports funded by **Irish Aid**

2,910

learners in the adult and community education sector were reached



1,924

people attended online Irish Aid Centre workshops



1,599
young people

accessed **Global Citizenship Education** through youth organisations



2,040
youth, adult and community educators



and international volunteers attended **Irish Aid supported** continuous professional development (CPD)

56
primary school entries

to the Our World Irish Aid Awards





Ms Cang, a farmer in Huc Commune, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province receives an emergency package from Plan International Vietnam. She is among the beneficiaries of the Government of Ireland's funding for emergency response and resilience building in Quang Tri province following successive storms and floods in October 2020

© Plan International Vietnam

Stability Fund

The Stability Fund provides funding for initiatives to promote peace and security at global, regional, national and local levels. The projects that Ireland supports focus on conflict prevention, mediation and resolution; international peacebuilding; disarmament and non-proliferation; gender equality; human rights; prevention of torture; and activities contributing to the implementation of Ireland's commitments under UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. In 2021, €7.22 million was provided to 57 organisations in 21 countries. Partners ranged from large UN bodies and international NGOs to local civil society organisations and research institutes.

As this was also the first year of Ireland's tenure on the UN Security Council, the Stability Fund supported programmes that were consistent with the priorities and principles of our Security Council term: building peace, strengthening conflict prevention and ensuring accountability.

Initiatives supported through the Stability Fund in 2021 include the following:

BUILDING PEACE: GAMING FOR PEACE

Ireland has been engaged in peacekeeping operations around the world for nearly 60 years. Trinity College Dublin's Gaming for Peace project is delivered through a digital role-playing game that allows peacekeepers to experience the perspectives of personnel from other organisations and of other genders and nationalities.

This project is an important contribution to improving pre-deployment training in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions. By raising levels of gender and cultural awareness among peacekeeping personnel, peacekeeping missions become more accessible and safe environments for women, and there is greater inter-organisational and intercultural understanding, which makes for more effective and sustainable peace.

STRENGTHENING CONFLICT PREVENTION: WOMEN'S PEACE AND HUMANITARIAN FUND

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) is a multi-partner trust fund supporting local women's organisations working on peace and security and on humanitarian response. The WPHF was launched in 2016 and has funded more than 200 projects in 25 countries to prevent and mediate conflict, strengthen women's participation in conflict response and provide relief and recovery support to communities.

The WPHF partnership allows Ireland to support women's participation in peace and security operations, in humanitarian processes, in actions to prevent Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) and human rights violations, and in conflict prevention and recovery.

ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT – TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS

In 2021, Ireland contributed to the International Criminal Court's (ICC) Trust Fund for Victims through the Stability Fund. The Trust Fund for Victims was established to respond to the harm resulting from crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court. The Trust Fund for Victims has two mandates: a reparations mandate implementing court-ordered reparation awards arising from individual cases before the ICC, and an assistance mandate providing physical, psychological and material assistance to victims and their families in ICC situation countries (countries where the ICC has investigated or is currently investigating cases). The fund relies on voluntary contributions and donations to carry out its work. Ireland has contributed more than €1.5 million since the beginning of our partnership with the Trust Fund for Victims in 2004.



The WorldWide Global Schools Annual Student Conference- Graphic Harvest by Blanche Ellis.

© WWGS



The WorldWide Global Schools Annual Student Conference- Graphic Harvest by Blanche Ellis.

© WWGS



Geraldine Byrne Nason, Ireland's Permanent Representative to the United Nations speaking as part of the 2021 SDG Advocate Showcase Event, October 21st 2021

© DFA



Irish Aid Centre facilitator Shamsun 'Missie' Nahar Khan delivers an online workshop at BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition 20

© Irish Aid Centre

Global Citizenship Education

Irish Aid defines Global Citizenship Education (GCE) as a life-long process that aims to increase public awareness and understanding of the rapidly changing, interdependent, and unequal world in which we live. By challenging stereotypes and encouraging independent thinking, GCE helps people to critically explore how global justice issues link with their everyday lives, and how they can act to build a better world. We support formal education in schools, further education colleges and higher education institutions; non-formal education in youth, adult and community education settings; and informal education, including learning by means of traditional and social media.

GCE covers a wide range of themes, encompassing climate change as well as migration, global hunger, human rights, gender equality and global hunger.

Our 2021 budget for GCE was €5.238 million. This budget supported seven strategic partners: WorldWide Global Schools (WGS), which works in post-primary education; the Irish Development Education Association (IDEA); Suas, which works in the third-level sector; Saolta, which works in adult and community education; Youth 2030, which works in the youth sector; the website developmenteducation.ie; and DICE (Development and Intercultural education), which supports initial teacher education in primary education. In addition, a new strategic partnership for the primary education sector was launched in 2021.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR WORK IN 2021:

A New Global Citizenship Education Strategy

A new Global Citizenship Education Strategy was adopted in 2021 and aims to support people in Ireland to improve their access to quality lifelong Global Citizenship Education, enabling them to become active global citizens committed to a fairer and more sustainable future for all. The new strategy will support policy and curriculum reform along with capacity building of teachers and practitioners while also supporting schools, colleges, NGOs, youth, adult and community groups to embed GCE into their organisations.

Global Village – a new partnership in the primary school sector.

A new pilot programme for Global Citizenship Education in the primary school sector was launched in 2021. Run by a consortium of Trócaire, the Irish Primary Principals' Network, the Irish National Teachers' Organisation and Dublin City University, the Global Village programme aims to enable primary school students to become active global citizens committed to building a fairer and more sustainable world. It is envisioned that the programme will increase the reach, accessibility and effectiveness of GCE in the primary school education sector.

Our partnerships



National Youth Council of Ireland.

© National Youth Council of Ireland, 2020



Irish Aid Centre facilitator, Michael Chanda.

© SUAS, 2020



Saolta.

© Saolta, 2020

WorldWise Global Schools (WWGS) is Ireland's national global citizenship education programme (GCE) for post-primary schools. WWGS is a one-stop shop that makes training, funding, resources and guidance available for post-primary schools to engage in GCE. In the 2020/2021 academic year, WWGS engaged with 62% of all post-primary schools (over 41,000 students), a great achievement during a period when schools were facing significant challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

SUAS works to bring about changes in third-level students' knowledge, skills, attitudes and actions in relation to global justice issues. In 2021, over 19,000 students from 31 higher education institutions engaged with Suas activities in person, and a further 42,000 engaged online.

Saolta is a consortium led by Development Perspectives alongside AONTAS, Concern Worldwide, Irish Rural Link and the Department of Adult and Community Education in Maynooth University. Saolta's objective is to increase the accessibility, quality and effectiveness of global-citizenship education within the adult and community education sector.

Youth 2030 is led by the National Youth Council of Ireland in partnership with Trócaire, Concern and the Centre for Youth Research and Development (NUI Maynooth). Key components of the programme include funding support for NUI Certificate in Global Youth Work and Development Education, a Level 8 award delivered by the National Youth Council of Ireland in partnership with Maynooth University. Twenty youth workers completed this module in Maynooth University in 2021. Youth 2030 also directly engages with young people on a number of events throughout the year, including the annual One World Week Festival, which in 2021 focused on the theme "Our global identity and how connected it is to collective action and shaping the future".



Engaging Young People - Youth 2030

© National Youth Council of Ireland

New Partnerships with Youth, Adult and Community Education Organisations

During 2021, Irish Aid began to support the work of a number of new partners in the youth, adult and community education sector, including the following organisations:

- » Akidwa promotes equality and justice for all migrant women living in Ireland.
- » An Cosán provides people of all ages with pathways to learning, leadership, and enterprise.
- » Ard Family Resource Centre embeds the values of Global Citizenship Education in their youth-work programmes, prioritising critical consciousness, reflection and peer learning.
- » Irish Girl Guides brings together girls and young women to build resilience skills.
- » Scouting Ireland explores and researches global systems impacting social justice in Ireland.

WWGS – 2021 CONFERENCE ON “OUR ANTI-RACISM JOURNEY”

The WorldWide Global Schools (WWGS) Annual Student Conference took place online for the first time this year. The theme of the conference was “Our Anti-Racism Journey”. The conference was attended by 82 school groups, including 143 teachers. Additionally, more than 1,800 students attended the event online.

NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL IRELAND - LAUNCH OF CLIMATE JUSTICE CHARTER

In 2021 the National Youth Council Ireland (NYCI) launched the Climate Justice Charter to highlight systemic issues relating to the climate crisis and to empower young people from marginalised, rural, and disadvantaged backgrounds, both locally and globally, to have their voices heard as part of the climate conversation.

SAOLTA – SDG ADVOCATES SHOWCASE EVENT

On 21 October 2021, at least 68 community activists came together online to celebrate SAOLTA's annual Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Advocate Showcase Event. The guest speaker was Ambassador Geraldine Byrne Nason, then Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations in New York. Ambassador Byrne Nason spoke passionately about the efforts needed to achieve the SDGs, and the importance of international cooperation in these efforts

CASE STUDY:

LIMERICK STUDENTS SAY ITS TIME TO COP ON

Limerick Educate Together Secondary School began the year's GCE class discussions on the SDGs and found that the dominant concern among students was SDG 13 - Climate Action. A survey of the student body was carried out to measure climate anxiety. This anonymous survey had 90 respondents, with the results showing that students are disillusioned with the actions of world governments.

The project took place at the same time as the COP26 Conference in Glasgow. The students discussed COP26 and their dissatisfaction with the decisions of the conference. This led them to wonder why governments are not taking action for change on a national and international level as they would do in their local communities. Students felt that their work on climate action would be insignificant if governments did not take meaningful action.

The students then began their campaign, the title of which plays on the title of the COP26 Conference by calling on world governments to "Cop On!" The tagline of the campaign is "Sustain to Maintain", meaning that if governments take action now, they can sustain and maintain our planet's fragile balance and avoid the climate disasters that are predicted.

In the course of their campaign, the students set up a social media story campaign, made a short film (using animation, photographs and live action footage) and attempted to engage their community, policy makers and more widely. These young people wanted to create a hard-hitting message that shows how seriously they as a group feel about what is happening to our planet.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Ireland launched its *Strategy for Partnership with Small Island Developing States (SIDS)* in June 2019. Grounded in Ireland's longstanding interest in and relationship with SIDS, the strategy reflects the wide range of areas in which Ireland and SIDS collaborate and in which we share an interest in terms of our participation in global affairs.

Due to their geographic characteristics, SIDS face significant challenges, and they are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In 2021, Ireland's SIDS-related activity focused on opportunities for lesson-sharing and on initiatives to address the impact of climate change and the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic.

IRELAND-SIDS POLICY FORUM

Since the launch of the Ireland-SIDS policy forum in 2020, Ireland has facilitated a number of policy dialogues with SIDS, bringing together sectoral experts from Ireland and SIDS to discuss areas of mutual interest. Like many of the SIDS, Ireland has a significant global diaspora, and in 2021 Ireland organised an exchange on diaspora policy with partners from the Caribbean and Pacific regions. The event discussed the experience of building and maintaining links with the diaspora, and explored lessons learned from Ireland's policy approach in this area.

LOCAL2030 ISLANDS NETWORK

Ireland is an active member of the Local2030 Islands Network, a coalition of islands with a focus on collaborative projects to advance the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in island nations. In 2021, Ireland strengthened its partnership with the network by recommitting to its four principles: local goals, public-private partnerships, measurement and concrete action. Ireland also supported community-driven progress towards the implementation of the SDGs.

THE IRELAND FELLOWS PROGRAMME

The Ireland Fellows Programme, which was established in 1974, brings students from Ireland's partner countries to study for a one-year-master's-level qualification at an Irish university or institute of technology. The aims of the programme are to nurture future leaders, develop partner countries' capacities to achieve the SDGs, and build positive relationships with Ireland. Candidates from 58 countries are eligible for the programme. The 2021 fellows were from African partner countries, Palestine, Vietnam, Laos, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean, the Pacific, Africa and Asia.

In 2021, 20 fellowships were awarded to candidates from Small Island States. These fellowships covered a wide range of disciplines, including environmental sciences and agriculture and rural development. Fellows came from Barbados, Fiji, Kiribati, the Maldives and Timor Leste, and other SIDS. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, they enjoyed a successful year in Ireland.

CASE STUDY:

HOW A YOUNG WOMAN FROM VANUATU BENEFITED FROM THE IRISH FELLOWS PROGRAMME

Julie Vatu is from Vanuatu, a Small Island Developing State in the southwest Pacific. She worked in the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation as an Environmental Impact Assessment Officer (EIAO), before being awarded a fellowship to study the MSc in Climate Change at Maynooth University under the SIDS Programme.

Through this Fellowship, Julie says she gained insight and knowledge not only on the science behind climate change but also on what actions can be taken to address its increasing impacts, especially in vulnerable countries. She notes that an important skill she is developing is how to translate raw data from the field into a format that is understandable for decision makers and the public. Julie has also enjoyed the opportunity to meet and make friends with other international students who share her passion and interest in issues related to climate change.

Julie is looking forward to putting this knowledge to good use on her return home, where it will help in her work on the Environmental Impact Assessment process, which aims to ensure that all developments are environmentally friendly and that climate change concepts are factored in during the initial stages of development planning and decision making. "My hope for the future development in Vanuatu", she explains, "is to build resilient communities who will be able to adapt to climate change, encourage and support sustainable resource management and conservation, work towards sustainable development and promote clean development."

Programme Highlights



Woman cycles through arid landscape in Zimbabwe

© Trócaire

Climate Programme

BUILDING RESILIENCE

Building resilience to climate change is an important element of our food-systems approach. In 2021, Ireland joined the ASAP+ initiative of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which is a programme focusing on alleviating the elements of food insecurity, irregular migration and land degradation driven by climate change. ASAP+ is designed to increase the climate resilience of 10 million vulnerable people, especially smallholder farmers. It is delivered mainly in low-income countries whose economies depend heavily on agricultural production. The programme particularly supports those in debt distress.

In order to prepare for and avoid the negative impacts of climate change, countries develop national adaptation plans (NAPs) to submit to the UNFCCC. Ireland dedicates a considerable amount of its climate finance to supporting this planning work and its implementation at community level, particularly through the Least Developed Countries Fund. In 2021, we expanded this support by joining the NAP Global Network. Through our funding and membership, we will help five LDCs and two SIDS to build specific understandings of what adaptation approaches work best for their contexts. In 2021, through dedicated multilateral funds, Ireland provided over €9 million for adaptation in developing countries.



Cycling to hard to reach places by bike. The bikes offer easy mobility to identify people living with HIV that were lost to follow up within the communities. People here use bikes to cycle through flooding in Beira, Mozambique

© UNAIDS/Peter Caton



Sand dune restoration project in Madagascar © UNDP



COVID-19 Youth Champions in Zimbabwe
© UNICEF Zimbabwe

SUSTAINABLE OCEANS AND THE BLUE ECONOMY

At COP26, Minister Coveney announced Ireland's support for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which is developing sustainable livelihoods for the coastal community of Tanga-Pemba seascape in Tanzania. The project is part of the Great Blue Wall Initiative being implemented by African states in the Western Indian Ocean region. The initiative aims to connect seascapes across the region to create an ecological corridor and a living blue wall of healthy and restored ecosystems. Ireland's Embassy in Dar es Salaam supports the initiative.

CLIMATE AND SECURITY

Ireland works with a number of partners who are trying to build the evidence base around climate-related security risks and find practical ways to address them. One such partner during 2021 was the Weathering Risk Initiative, a global research project that, as well as identifying climate and security risks, aims to improve the capacities of government and international organisations to act to mitigate these risks.

Through the UN Climate and Security Mechanism, Ireland also supported the deployment of the first ever Climate Security Advisor to the UN peacekeeping mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). Having this advisor in place supports analysis of climate-related security risks and of the environmental causes and consequences of conflict and insecurity, so that the mission can design more effective responses.

GREEN INNOVATION

During 2021, Ireland increased its support to green entrepreneurs in our partner countries. Irish Aid expanded its partnership with the European Institute of Innovation and Technology's Climate Knowledge and Innovation Community (Climate-KIC). Climate-KIC is a network of business expertise that helps to develop new solutions to climate change. It offers coaching and other support to new start-ups, including through a series of country, regional and global competitions, and helps them to become viable businesses.

In 2021, Ireland's support reached Colombia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam.. Our mission network supported the roll-out of coaching and Dragon's Den-style competitions in these countries. Our funding delivered training for over 130 start-up companies. Among the ideas pitched by the top teams in these countries were ideas for solar-powered food and medical storage, for sustainable water filters, and for digital and financial solutions for renewable energy companies.

In Mozambique, the Irish mission supported specific projects that promote the efforts of women entrepreneurs and projects that improve the links between new green businesses and national systems and investors. The mission also funded a training hub dedicated to young people to prepare them for work in sectors related to green technologies and environmental sustainability.

YOUTH AND GENDER

Ireland promotes the inclusion of women and young people in international decision-making on climate and advocates for their full, meaningful and equal participation in negotiation processes.

In 2021, we continued to provide dedicated funding to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to mainstream gender so that women's voices are heard throughout the system and negotiations. Climate Unit also funded the Women's Environment and Development Organisation, which works to strengthen grassroots and women-led organisations from developing countries and helps them to make effective contributions to global discussions.

Ireland supported the participation of four young female delegates from LDCs and SIDS at COP26. Irish officials had the opportunity to meet with these delegates and discuss their perspectives on and solutions to the climate challenges they face at home.

It is through support like this, women get opportunities to sit at the table of discussions to deliberate and decide on important matters in climate change adaptation.

Lucy Ssendi, a delegate from Tanzania.

My organization has long endeavored to attend the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties and share the phenomenal work we do as leaders of conservation action in Antigua and Barbuda on the international stage. As a small NGO, one of our greatest obstacles has been the ability to secure funding to attend. However, abiding by our "discipline of hope," we knew that it was only a matter of time before we would find our way. We were extremely excited then when we received the support to attend COP26 from Irish Aid.

Shanna Challenger and Arica Hill of the Environmental Awareness Group



WHO COVID-19 Response © WHO/Alemtsehay

Responding to COVID-19

As the effects of the pandemic extended into another year, Ireland continued to place strong emphasis on its support for the international response to COVID-19. As 2021 began, much-awaited vaccines came on-stream just as the more infectious Delta variant emerged. As the global death toll passed 2 million in January, it became increasingly urgent to secure and administer vaccines around the world in the timeliest possible manner.

Against that backdrop, the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access, known commonly as COVAX, played a unique role in working to secure equitable access to vaccines for all countries. Equitable access to vaccines, as well as to testing and treatment, remains a central theme for Ireland's engagement with the international response. Our support at partner-country level and via the global health system has been driven by a deep appreciation of the fact that no one is safe from the virus until we are all safe from it. With that in mind, we provided a series of grants, amounting to €8.5 million to COVAX over the course of 2021. These funds were used to support low-income and lower-middle-income countries to procure vaccines, and to cover the cost of transport and administration of these.

As the year progressed, and production capacity increased around the globe, COVAX worked with countries that had made steady progress on national vaccine campaigns to free up doses for sharing to countries that were lagging behind. In September, as part of an EU-wide commitment to share doses and increase the global vaccination rate, Ireland committed to donate up to 2 million doses from our national supply chain. By the end of the month, the

first delivery of doses from Ireland arrived in Uganda and was rapidly absorbed into the national vaccination campaign, with teachers and other priority workers receiving their vaccines in an effort to reopen schools and wider society.

While work to roll out vaccines was ongoing, efforts to increase capacities for testing and treatment were sustained. In Tanzania, the Embassy worked with Cardinal Rugambwa Hospital in Dar es Salaam to provide lifesaving treatment, including oxygen, personal protective equipment (PPE) and patient monitors.

In Malawi, Ireland worked with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and UNDP to enhance the capacity of health workers in the provision of critical care. We also supported large-scale community vaccinations campaigns and disease surveillance, and provided PPE and equipment for cold chain storage of vaccines.

In Uganda, Ireland worked with WHO and the Ministry of Health to improve COVID-19 case management, while strengthening capacities for surveillance, information management and vaccination campaigns.

Throughout the year, emphasis was consistently placed on the need to ensure that any investment in health systems strengthening for the COVID-19 response was not made at the expense of pre-existing health issues, and was done in a way that would boost resilience for future health threats. As the full effects of climate change continue to unravel, the risk of further and more frequent zoonotic spillover, such as the one that triggered the COVID-19 pandemic, is increasing. At a global level, momentum has gathered around the need to be better prepared for future health threats.

In May, the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response presented its report, COVID-19: Make it the Last Pandemic, to the 74th World Health Assembly. The panel identified gaps in international and national responses, and presented evidence of failures on the part of public and private institutions to adequately protect people from the pandemic. The panel recommended a fundamental transformation of global health approaches and called for commitment at the highest level to a new system that is coordinated, fast-moving, accountable, just



Interviewing Health Workers/screeners Through Supportive Supervision Lare District Pagak POE Jan 2021 © WHO

and equitable, with a strong WHO taking the lead. Specific recommendations included the need for a more sustainable financing arrangement for the WHO, without which it cannot deliver fully on its mandate, and consideration of a new international legal instrument — a pandemic treaty — that can deliver better compliance with good practice around the kinds of coordinated actions and decision-making that will be needed if similar threats emerge in the future.

Recognising the critical interplay between humans, animals, plants and the environment, the reform of the global health architecture will incorporate the WHO's "One Health" approach, which will tackle global health security by working on zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, food safety and other issues.

Working with colleagues in the Department of Health, and through our permanent representative missions in Geneva and Brussels, Ireland along with other EU member states, has been actively working to advance the recommendations of the Independent Panel.

As the year drew to a close, capacities for testing treatment and vaccination in low-income countries remained critically low. The emergence of the Omicron sub-variant in the southern Africa region was a timely reminder of the persistent risk associated with huge variations in vaccine coverage. In response, Ireland scaled up its commitment to sharing doses, increasing our pledge to 5 million as part of the EU effort to share 700 million vaccines. At the same time, we increased our allocation to the WHO to boost the capacities of low-income countries to absorb more vaccines into their national campaigns against the spread of COVID-19. Irish doses were delivered to Nigeria, Ghana and Indonesia with more than 1.3 million doses delivered by the end of December.



With support from WPHF, Solidarity of Refugee Women for the Social Welfare (SOFERES), a local women's civil society organization in Malawi, is working to end school-related sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) by increasing the number of adolescent girls completing their education and promoting their engagement in community decision making © SOFERES

Gender Equality

Gender equality is at the heart of Ireland's development assistance. Ireland is committed to urgent and sustained action on gender equality and to the empowerment of all women and girls to support the achievement of the SDGs. Promoting gender equality is central to Ireland's development and humanitarian interventions, and it defines our leadership and influence.

Ireland is consistently ranked by the OECD DAC among the member countries with the highest gender equality focus in ODA. In the latest validated data from the OECD, Ireland ranked third on gender equality spending. In 2021, at the OECD Development Assistance Committee, Ireland began a term on the Bureau of the Gendernet committee, promoting gender equality in development assistance among other DAC members

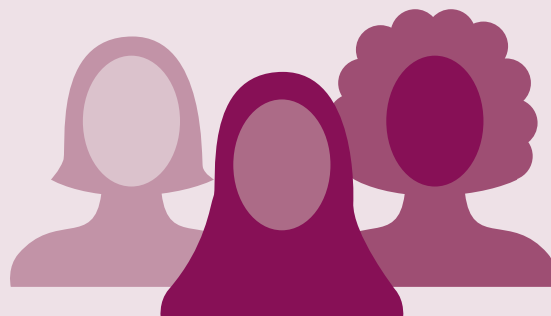
Over 25 years have passed since the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the 2030 deadline to achieve the SDGs is in sight. Since the Beijing Declaration, important achievements have been made in promoting greater gender equality in education and health and expanding the reach of social protection. More countries have achieved gender parity in education, and fewer women now die in childbirth.

The world is off-track in terms of the progress it has made towards achieving the SDGs on gender equality, however, and urgent and concerted action is required. Gender inequality continues to be pervasive. COVID-19, conflict and the climate crisis have compounded inequalities and reversed gains. Furthermore, the fundamental rights that underpin gender equality are increasingly coming under attack.

Gender Equality

There is still a distance to travel to achieve gender equality:

The **ongoing impact of COVID-19** has **disproportionately affected women and girls** through **increases** in the levels of **gender-based violence**, in the incidence of **early and forced marriage**, in the numbers of female **higher-school dropouts**, in the **levels of unemployment** among women and in the burden of domestic and care work that women and girls have been forced to bear.



At primary level,

30% of young women are not in education, employment or training.



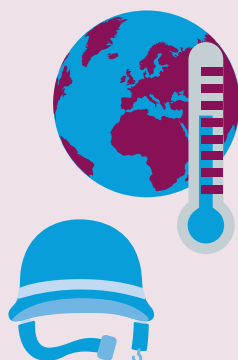
Women still do not have access to the full range of their sexual and reproductive health and rights. 190 million women of reproductive age (15–49) who wanted to avoid pregnancy were not using any contraceptive method.



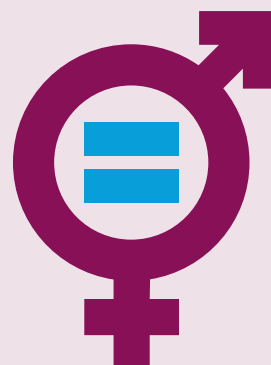
Despite laws to combat violence against women, weak enforcement and discriminatory social norms remain significant problems.

Over 245 million women had been subjected to sexual or physical violence by an intimate partner in the previous year.

Conflicts and humanitarian emergencies are increasingly protracted, and **climate change crises** are gathering pace, with **devastating impacts for women and girls.**



Although allocations of official assistance to promote gender equality are increasing, **women's rights organizations (WROs) receive only 0.13% of the total ODA and 0.4% of all gender-related aid.**



Gender Equality Forum

Ireland responds to the call for action at the Generation Equality Forum:

Over the period 2021–2026, there will be an **investment of €42 million in feminist and women's rights organisations and women peacebuilders.**



Ireland **supports the establishment of the Girl's Fund** to support young feminists in partnership with Plan International and Purposeful, with **€150,000 per annum 2021-2026.**



Ireland committed to **increasing its investments in ending gender-based violence (GBV)**, including new commitments in 2021 totalling approximately €15 million to address GBV in emergencies and female genital mutilation.



Ireland has pledged **€60 million** to the **Global Partnership for Education over the next five years**, with €10 million earmarked to the Girls' Accelerator Mechanism.

The Women, Peace and Humanitarian Trust Fund will be supported with €250,000 per annum.



Ireland also became a **board member of the Women, Peace & Security and Humanitarian Action Compact**. This focuses on the implementation of existing commitments relating to women, peace and security, and humanitarian action, and especially to the **commitment to advance gender equality in humanitarian contexts, with a focus on promoting financing for the women, peace and security.**

ACCELERATING ACTIONS ON GENDER EQUALITY

The 2021 Generation Equality Forum was a significant moment in galvanising efforts towards promoting gender equality. It set out a five-year agenda to accelerate equality, leadership and opportunity for women and girls worldwide. An extensive engagement process led up to the two multi-stakeholder global forums in Mexico and shaped the commitments made by stakeholders and donors. To reflect the importance of girls to gender equality and to the achievement of the SDGs, Ireland advocated throughout the process for a strong focus on gender-transformative education and on girls' empowerment.

Taoiseach Micheál Martin participated in the plenary event for the Action Coalition on Feminist Movements and Leadership. Minister Coveney spoke at the launch of the Women, Peace & Security and Humanitarian

Action Compact (WPS-HA Compact), noting Ireland's role as board member of the compact and calling on all countries to become signatories to the compact. Minister of State Brophy spoke at the plenary event on girls' education, highlighting Ireland's commitments to the Global Partnership on Education. The Director General participated in a side event to launch the Girls' Fund, a new funding partnership between Irish Aid, Plan International and Purposeful. The Girls' Fund will support young feminists in their work to promote gender equality in their local communities and globally. Ireland also made commitments to working to end gender-based violence, with a focus on fragile and conflict-affected contexts; to increase access to sexual and reproductive health and rights globally; and to increase funding to women's rights organisations.

CHAMPIONING GENDER EQUALITY INTERNATIONALLY

On the international stage, Ireland has a longstanding reputation as a leader on gender equality. As co-facilitator in the negotiations on Agenda 2030, Ireland played a critical role in ensuring consensus for a stand-alone goal on gender equality (SDG 5) and for the integration of gender equality across all the SDGs. In multilateral forums, Ireland actively promotes gender equality. We do this through our membership of the UN Security Council, for example, and through debates, resolutions and statements in other UN organisations and forums, including the Commission on the Status of Women, the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly and the Human Rights Council. Ireland's commitments to mainstream gender across our Security Council work and to amplify women's voices have been translated into concrete actions.

At the UN Security Council, Ireland co-chairs, with Mexico, the Informal Expert Group on Women, Peace and Security. Ireland used this opportunity to support the voices and experience of women affected by conflict. During our September Presidency, 16 of the 17 civil society briefers whom we invited to speak to the Council were women, which established a new record for women's participation. At COP26, when key stakeholders gathered to renew and reaffirm their commitments to making real change to achieve climate targets, Ireland ensured that women's voices were at the centre of these conversations.

Their projects aim to change the attitudes and behaviors of adolescent girls, boys, parents, communities and officials in relation to adolescent girls' rights to education, gender and sexual reproductive health

© SOFERES



IRELAND'S SUPPORT FOR GENDER EQUALITY AT COP 26

In line with Ireland's commitment to mainstreaming gender across its foreign and international development policies, Irish Aid works to ensure that gender is centred in our engagement with climate action. Gender equality is essential in climate processes and negotiations: women and girls are disproportionately affected by the negative impacts and their inclusion is key to unlocking transformative solutions.

At COP26, key stakeholders gathered to renew and reaffirm their commitments to making real change to achieve climate targets. Ireland worked with partners to ensure women's voices were at the centre of these conversations.

- » The UNFCCC Secretariat Gender Focal Point Office works for the mainstreaming of gender in UNFCCC processes and negotiations, and to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women. It also focuses on the implementation of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan.
- » Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) works to strengthen grassroots and women-led organisations from developing countries and coordinates the work of civil society organisations in the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) of the UNFCCC.
- » In partnership with International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Ireland provided a specific package of support to delegates from LDCs and SIDS — particularly young female delegates — to enable them to attend COP26 and to receive training and mentoring.

Reducing Humanitarian Need

At the beginning of 2021, the UN estimated that 235 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance. As conflict, COVID-19 and the consequences of climate change accelerated, that number rose to a staggering 274 million.

COVID-19 claimed lives and severely disrupted health and education systems. Worldwide, 23 million children missed basic childhood vaccines, and 870 million students faced disruption to their education.

Hunger continued to rise, and food insecurity reached unprecedented levels. The UN reported that 45 million people in 43 countries were teetering on the brink of famine.

Climate change contributed to more frequent and more intense climate-related disasters, such as the famine-like conditions in Madagascar and the floods in South Sudan. Millions of people fleeing disasters contributed to record numbers of refugees and displaced populations.

Despite these enormous challenges, 2021 was a year of incredible achievements. Donors raised a record €18.4 billion to deliver food, medicine and other life-saving protection and assistance to over 107 million people. This was targeted at those most impacted by the humanitarian crises, notably women, children, the elderly and the disabled. Local partners were a critical part of this effort, particularly in crises, such as those in Afghanistan and Syria, where access was challenging.

SUPPORTING ESSENTIAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN SYRIA

More than ten years into the Syrian conflict, civilians continue to bear the brunt of a conflict marked by unparalleled suffering and destruction. In 2021, 3.4 million displaced people, mostly women and children, were dependent on cross-border aid from Turkey for their survival.

The UN's Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) plays a pivotal role in supporting the humanitarian response in north-west Syria. In 2021, Ireland provided €3.5 million to the SCHF, a fund supported by 14 donors.

The fund allocated over €144 million to 153 projects that spanned a wide range of humanitarian activities, including emergency shelter, winterisation assistance, water and sanitation services and emergency healthcare for the most vulnerable populations.

In a country like Syria, where Ireland does not have a permanent in-country presence, the SCHF gives Ireland the ability to support much-needed humanitarian projects. It is also an effective way of channelling funds to local partners. In 2021, the SCHF allocated the majority of its funding, around 65%, through direct and indirect grants to Syrian NGOs.



Martin Griffiths, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator
© DFA

IRELAND'S RESPONSE

Ireland's humanitarian funding has increased steadily in recent years, and we consistently rank in the top 20 humanitarian donors.

At the outset of 2021, Ireland provided funding to support critical humanitarian assistance and protection in countries and regions such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen and the Sahel.

Ireland provided additional funding to support the provision of much needed assistance in Myanmar, Lebanon and Venezuela. We also responded quickly to rapidly deteriorating situations in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Mozambique.

During 2021, Ireland provided rapid relief to such unforeseen events as the volcanic eruption in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the earthquake in Haiti and Typhoon Rai in the Philippines.

Ireland channels its funding through the EU and through a range of partnerships with the UN system, the Red Cross family and civil society organisations. We are strong supporters of the UN humanitarian pooled funds that support the response to the most severe crises across the globe. Our missions in countries such as Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda also provide critical humanitarian assistance to partners on the ground.

Martin Griffiths, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator at the United Nations, praises Ireland highly for its humanitarian work around the world:

Ireland is a steadfast supporter of humanitarian aid and a vital advocate for gender-sensitive humanitarian action. As a top supporter of the UN humanitarian pooled funds, Ireland helps the world's most vulnerable people get life-saving assistance. We deeply value our multi-year partnership with Ireland.



Qansaxley IDP camp,
Gedo Region, Somalia
© Trócaire

ANTICIPATORY ACTION

An estimated half of all today's humanitarian crises are somewhat predictable. Evidence shows that it is more effective and more humane to act before a full-blown humanitarian crisis unfolds. In simple terms, preventing children from becoming severely malnourished is much better than attempting to help them when they are already on the brink of starvation.

Improved forecasting tools and early warning systems support this approach, which is often called "anticipatory action". In 2021, Ireland supported its partners to prevent and mitigate the impact of drought, flooding, displacement and disease in Sudan, Afghanistan, Somalia and South Sudan. This is very much in line with Ireland's commitment to reducing humanitarian need.



Hellen Elias (18) with her baby Elias John a First time young mother from Kasulu Kigoma. Maternal health services have a potentially critical role in the improvement of reproductive health.

© UNFPA Tanzania / Warren Bright

Geraldine Byrne-Nason, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations, emphasises the vital importance of anticipatory action:

The impact of climate change means that floods, droughts, hurricanes and other weather related events are on the rise. This underscores the urgency of scaling up anticipatory action. It has the potential to transform how we engage in crises right across the globe.

FOOD SUPPORT IN SOMALIA

In January 2021, damage caused by locusts to crops and pasture resulted in high levels of food insecurity in the Gedo region of Somalia. Findings from a drought-risk assessment indicated pre-drought conditions, including widely depleted water sources, loss of livestock and extensive critical loss of pasture. This resulted in migration to urban areas where thousands of families sought shelter and other assistance in camps for displaced populations.

Irish Aid provided funding to Trócaire for an emergency response project to prevent the stressed populations from sliding deeper into crisis. The project provided 18,000 affected people, particularly women and girls, with food baskets, hygiene kits and access to clean, safe water.

Ayura Adan, a mother of three, trekked for days with her children from her village to reach Qansaxley IDP camp. Ayura's family was one of the households supported with a one-month food ration in Dollow. Ayura summed up the vital difference that the Irish Aid-funded Trócaire response made to her and to her family in the following terms: "Today is different from previous days because there is food for me and my children. . . . Thank you. I am happy because the assistance came when we needed food".

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Ireland used its membership of the UN Security Council to advocate for principled humanitarian action and respect for international humanitarian law in crises across the globe. In the cases of Afghanistan and Ethiopia, for example, we consistently drew attention to the importance of humanitarian access to reach those most in need, particularly women and girls. Together with Norway, we successfully led negotiations on the renewal of the critical resolution authorising the cross-border humanitarian aid mechanism in Syria. This ensured that it was possible to continue providing life-saving humanitarian aid to the north-west of the country.

2020 Humanitarian Response in numbers

More than
€228
million of
humanitarian
assistance
provided.



90% of Ireland's
humanitarian **funding went**
to world's most
severe crises.



The top ten recipient countries were Ethiopia (€25 million), Syria (€14.8m), Yemen (€6m), Somalia (€6m), South Sudan (€5.5m), Afghanistan (€5.3m), DRC (€4.25m), CAR (€3.7m), Lebanon (€3.6m) and Sudan (€3.5m).

On average, **funding needed**
to respond to **36 sudden-onset crises** was approved



in less than 20 hours.

There were **27** deployments
of humanitarian experts from
Ireland's Rapid Response Corps to
support UN crisis operations
in 13 countries.



(Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Palestine, Philippines, South Sudan and Turkey).

156 metric tonnes of
emergency relief supplies

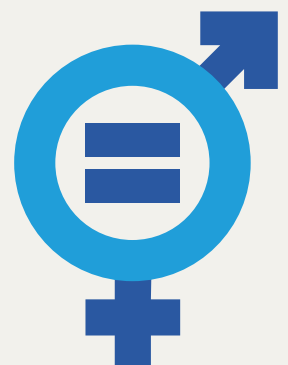


was provided, supporting **13,000**
households in 4 countries.

(Colombia, Mozambique, Nigeria and Haiti).

82%

of Ireland's
humanitarian
funding
contributes to
gender equality.



CASE STUDY:

THE GLOBAL NUTRITION CLUSTER TECHNICAL ALLIANCE IN YEMEN

Building Foundation for Development (BFD), a Yemeni national non-profit NGO, received support from Irish Aid partner the Global Nutrition Cluster Technical Alliance (GNC) to enhance nutrition programming in Yemen. GNC is an initiative that supports countries, agencies, and nutrition practitioners with technical assistance to meet the nutrition rights and needs of people affected by emergencies.

BFD operates with a deep and broad knowledge of Yemeni society, especially within the social, cultural and economic contexts. As the largest NGO in the nutrition sector in Yemen, BFD has wide experience of supporting the nutrition needs in local communities. BFD also works in complementary sectors, including agriculture, health, social protection, early child development, education, and water and sanitation.

Working in Yemen over the past 12 years, it was clear to BFD that to succeed in building strong communities with robust nutrition systems to tackle high levels of malnutrition, they needed to shift from short-term responses to a longer-term strategy. BFD also recognised the value of nutrition-sensitive programming, which draws on the complementary sectors to address the factors impacting nutrition, including poverty, food insecurity, and lack of access to adequate care resources.

To achieve this, BFD reached out to the GNC for technical support in developing a nutrition-sensitive strategy and operational approach, alongside a social and behaviour change (SBC) strategy and action plan. As a major contributor to strengthening nutrition systems at the local and global levels, Nutrition for Development (N4D) forms an effective partnership with the GNC team.

First, the team conducted a nutrition-situation analysis of Yemen and examined current global guidance and evidence-based, nutrition-sensitive approaches. The GNC team also supported BFD to analyse their current programme portfolio to identify ways in which they could expand their approaches and capabilities in different sectors while aligning with national nutrition policies and related nutrition-policy-results frameworks.



Global Nutrition Cluster Technical Alliance training programme in Yemen

© Global Nutrition Cluster Technical Alliance

Following this, BFD were supported to review all of their programmes. The objective of this review process was to assess how BFD's work to support nutrition outcomes might be improved. For example, one important question to be considered was how health centres can improve activities that support breastfed as well as non-breastfed infants. With support from the GNC team, BFD led on writing the strategy and then developed an action plan for implementation. Finally, N4D facilitated a training of BFD staff on the agreed strategy and operational approach.

In parallel, the SBC advisor supported the BFD team in developing a multi-sector SBC strategy and in strengthening the capacities of field staff to effectively carry out SBC activities. The work of the SBC advisor included identifying information gaps on behaviours and training team members to conduct qualitative research on barriers and factors affecting behavioural change. An online SBC strategy-development workshop was held, with participants representing all of the sectors in which BFD works. Trainers were then taught the practical application of SBC concepts within ongoing activities, which will be rolled out to the field staff.

The identification of new strategies and the provision of additional training for its workforce places BFD in a strong position not only to improve the quality and effectiveness of its work on nutrition but also to lead in forming new partnerships to strengthen programmes in which it engages. This new approach will enable BFD's efforts to have a more effective and sustainable impact on nutrition across Yemen.

Strengthening Governance

SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

In 2021, democratic processes and institutions continued to come under immense pressure across the world. The *Global State of Democracy Report 2021* found that more countries were moving towards authoritarianism than towards democracy. Ireland has long promoted democratic principles and good governance across its development programme.

In our partner countries, Ireland supports inclusive political participation in numerous ways. We promote civic education and awareness, for example, and fund civil society work on youth and women's political engagement. We also provide government and multilateral partners with support for election-day logistics. These activities were especially relevant in Zambia and Uganda, where presidential elections took place in 2021. Ireland supported Democracy Strengthening in Zambia, an ongoing project which in 2021 focused on the preparations for the general election, and on reforms to be introduced post-election. The project is managed by UNDP through a Basket Fund with the support of other likeminded donors: EU, France, Germany, Sweden, UK-FCDO and USAID.

At a time when there are serious global threats to democracy, Ireland also worked with like-minded countries to coordinate and bolster global responses to these threats. Together with the European Commission and several fellow European Union member states (MSs), we established the Global Team Europe Democracy Initiative. This structure will advance and improve the work that the EU and its MSs do to support democracy overseas. This will be achieved through a combination of research and peer learning, and through direct partnerships with global organisations, including the European Partnership for Democracy. Ireland also participated in the U.S.-led Summit for Democracy. Held in late 2021, this summit sought to strengthen and renew democracies, and coordinate efforts to confront rising autocracy.

PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In 2021, Ireland continued its longstanding support to organisations that promote good governance and transparency, and combat corruption across the world. Strong accountability-and-integrity institutions (such as anti-corruption commissions or public-procurement agencies) are essential to democracies and provide extra oversight of our aid expenditure.

Transparency International is one of our governance partners in this area. As an organisation that actively promotes transparency in public finances, Transparency International found that their work was profoundly impacted in 2021 as governments across the world continued to prioritise the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Most national responses saw countries purchasing significant amounts of equipment, vaccines and medicines, and often receiving large amounts of financial support. At a global level, Transparency International campaigned successfully to strengthen transparency and compliance measures for IMF emergency loans. While in-country, its chapters led procurement-monitoring campaigns and raised awareness about corruption risks.

Ireland also supports other global institutions that promote accountability and transparency. Among these is the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), which in 2021 continued to provide and coordinate practical support to Supreme Audit Institutions across the world.

STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION

In late 2019, Ireland launched its all-of-government initiative to support strengthened tax administrations in developing countries. The initiative, which brings together the Department of Finance, the Revenue Commissioners, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, coordinates Ireland's support to tax administrations in developing countries. Some of this support is delivered through direct peer exchange and learning with partner countries, while other components involve international cooperation. Under the umbrella of the initiative, for example, Ireland supports the work of the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF). ATAF is an international organisation that strengthens effective and efficient tax administrations in Africa. In 2021, the organisation provided training to over 1,400 tax officials in Africa and contributed to the assessment of nearly USD 300 million in tax revenue.

Under this initiative, Ireland also provides funding to the OECD Tax and Development Programme. 2021 was a particularly important year for this programme as countries around the world negotiated the Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, an agreement with 15 actions to tackle tax avoidance and ensure a more transparent tax environment. The Tax and Development Programme supported developing countries to participate effectively in the processes around this framework. The Programme also supports initiatives, such as Tax Inspectors Without Borders, which work directly with partner governments to strengthen effective tax administration.

ENABLING CIVIL SOCIETY

When democracy is under pressure, the same is true of civil society space. Recognising the fundamental roles that civil society plays in support of inclusive and sustainable development, Ireland has worked hard to stop the erosion of civic space, and we have directly supported civil society in many partner countries. In 2021, Ireland was proud to support the OECD Development Assistance Committee's Recommendation on Enabling Civil Society in Development and Humanitarian Assistance. This Recommendation is a legal instrument that sets out ways in which OECD DAC member states will work collaboratively to respect, protect and promote civic space; will engage with civil society; and will support effectiveness, transparency and accountability among civil society organisations.



Aisha Mohammed (19) with her baby Hassan Ally, a First time young mothers from Kasulu Kigoma. Maternal health services have a potentially critical role in the improvement of reproductive health

© UNFPA Tanzania / Warren Bright

Mission Highlights

Climate Action

TANZANIA:

In Tanzania, the Irish mission's work on the blue economy and climate action was advanced in 2021 through a number of key partnerships:

- » A new programme with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) was implemented in collaboration with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) and Ocean Hub Africa. This programme contributes to improving coastal-community livelihoods in the Tanga-Pemba seascape, creating synergy with Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the region and enhancing conservation of the coastal and marine ecosystem and biodiversity.
- » Support for the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) Secretariat contributes to increased transparency; participation in fisheries governance; multi-stakeholder collaboration and promotion of sustainable fisheries, covering four SIDS: Comoros, Cape Verde, Mauritius, and São Tomé and Príncipe.
- » Continued support to the World Food Programme's (WFP's) work on Climate Smart Agriculture in Dodoma is yielding strong results. The layering of food-systems components (sustainable livelihoods, nutrition, climate action, gender equality) within the programme, which focuses on sorghum as a drought-resistant crop, has been further strengthened, enabling farmers to diversify their production and income sources, and improve their household nutrition levels. Women in the programme are now reporting that sorghum sales have enabled them to renovate or build houses, to pay children's school fees and to participate more actively in economic activities.

The mission has actively engaged with diverse national stakeholders working in climate, environment and blue-economy-related initiatives throughout the year.

The mission kept abreast of, and contributed to, the preparation of the Tanzania National Climate Change Response Strategy and the National Determined Contribution (NDC). In partnership with the Foundation for Civil Society, the Embassy supported a civil society consultation in advance of COP26 to raise awareness and formulate key messages from civil society for international negotiations, and for Tanzania's delegation in particular.

SOUTH EAST ASIA:

With 70% of its population living in coastal or low-lying areas, Vietnam faces many threats from climate change. In large measure because of its exposure to hazards and high exposure to flooding, including, riverine, flash, and coastal flooding, Vietnam is ranked 91 out of 191 countries by the INFORM Risk Index. (This means that it is ranked joint 1st with Bangladesh.)

In 2021, the Irish Embassy provided a grant of €600,000 to UNICEF's East Asia and Pacific Regional Office to support climate-change-adaptation and disaster-risk-reduction efforts in coordination with local authorities in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. The project was designed to protect vulnerable and marginalised children and their families from the impacts of climate change and disasters in the Mekong sub-region by:

- » Enhancing child-specific and gender-sensitive data, and evidence on climate and disaster risks.
- » Accelerating climate adaptation- and disaster-risk-reduction knowledge, technologies and capacity development in water, sanitation and hygiene systems.
- » Strengthening the technical and operational capacities of government officials to respond.
- » Empowering and promoting the participation of children and adolescents in climate and disaster-risk-reduction actions.
- » Advancing the exchange of knowledge, experiences and practices for action on climate and disaster resilience across the countries of the region.

MALAWI

Climate Action was at the centre of the mission's work in Malawi in 2021. Through our partner Save the Children, 3,200 tree seedlings were planted. Furthermore, in order to increase access to drought-tolerant seeds by smallholder farmers, our partner International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics ICRISAT produced and sold 4,642 metric tonnes of quality improved seed. This is in addition to the achievements of another of our partners, International Potato Centre (CIP), which linked 59 seed multipliers (groups and individuals) to various seed markets either for further multiplication or for production of cassava orange-fleshed sweet potato roots and table potato.

On sustainable energy, the Irish Embassy, through our partner INVEGROW, invested in a briquette making machine that tested various formulations for eco log production. The logs will be suitable for use in energy-saving cook stoves and are being made from sustainably sourced biomass material, such as industrial hemp, bamboo, or groundnut shells. The logs were successfully produced, and a number of institutions are piloting them, particularly institutions providing school meals. The Embassy has continued to support distribution of improved cook stoves and solar lights. In the reporting period, a total of 14,250 stoves and 3,260 solar lamps were distributed to ultra-poor households by partners.

UGANDA

In 2021, Ireland initiated a new partnership by means of a World Bank Trust Fund which focused on investing in forests and protected areas for climate-smart development. Ireland contributed €2 million over two years (2021—2022). The goal of the partnership, supported by Ireland and Sweden, is to improve the sustainable management of protected areas and to increase benefits to communities in response to COVID-19 impacts. Forests play an

important role in the resilience of local communities and in mitigating the impacts of climate change. Through more sustainable use of forest resources combined with an expansion of tree cover, the project aims to help address environmental degradation and to improve energy access.

Among the project's specific objectives and outcomes are improved management of eight central forest reserves, chosen specifically due to existing pressures from refugee and host communities (a total area over 22,800 hectares); job-focused interventions for 320 beneficiaries; restoration of 600 hectares of forests; and establishment of eight Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) groups, managing over 16,700 hectares of forests.

Activities supported include scaling up of CFM arrangements while also promoting participatory and gender-focused forest management; restoration of forests within selected central forest reserves; and support to management of forest reserves, including continued community engagement and awareness activities. Another key objective is capacity-strengthening of the National Forest Authority to improve its monitoring and supervision function.

The initiative promotes governance through:

- » Supporting the establishment and operation of community forest-management groups.
- » Supporting livelihoods in poor rural communities in refugee-hosting areas.
- » Taking specific actions that promote the participation of women in the management of natural resources, and specifically targeting women for livelihoods activities.
- » Contributing to climate-change action through improved management and restoration of forest resources.



A family working together to water the seedlings in the fight against desertification in the Lake Chad Basin. In the past 50 years, the Lake Chad basin shrank from 25,000 square kilometers to 2,000 square kilometers
© UNDP Chad / Jean Damascene Hakuzimana



COVID-19 Vaccination Center in Tanzania
© DFA

Reducing Humanitarian Need

TANZANIA:

In Tanzania, 235,000 refugees were supported with emergency food assistance through the mission's partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP). The food distribution ratio remains at 68% of the basic requirement across the refugee camps, which covers 42 days. However, supplementary food for acutely malnourished children, for pregnant and lactating women and for children under two was maintained at 100%.

Voluntary repatriation and camp consolidation are ongoing. By the end of October 2021, 726 individuals had voluntarily repatriated to Burundi. This brings the cumulative figure to 29,317 returnees who have repatriated voluntarily in 2021, and a total of 138,745 Burundian returnees have repatriated since 2017. Simultaneously, more than 10,000 refugees have been relocated to Nduta Camp following consolidation of Mtendeli refugee camp. Healthcare services, including reproductive healthcare, maternal care and nutrition services, and COVID-19 vaccination and prevention measures, are continuing at the three refugee camps in Kigoma region of Tanzania, which support 246,745 Congolese and Burundians refugees.

SOUTH EAST ASIA:

In October 2020, the central provinces of Vietnam were hit by a series of extreme typhoons and tropical depressions. Torrential rains, storm surges and strong winds caused severe flooding; and landslides killed 346 people, displaced 1.5 million people and caused massive damage to farmland, houses, infrastructure and schools.

Ireland responded quickly to the flood crisis in Vietnam, providing funding to existing partners that enabled them to address the immediate needs of affected communities in the aftermath of the floods. Ireland then worked with partners to develop a recovery programme that included repairing schools and houses and livelihoods recovery.

An example of this response was the grant of €400,000 to Plan Vietnam to implement a recovery and resilience-building project in 15 affected communes in two mountainous districts of in Quang Tri province: Huong Hoa and Dakrong. The project supported the livelihood recovery of the worst-affected families while also enabling schools to be repaired so that children from ethnic minority areas could return to the classroom. In total, 57,418 people benefited from the project. This figure includes 17,617 children (8,788 girls and 8,829 boys).

MALAWI

To mitigate the financial impacts for the poorest, the Irish Embassy supported special COVID-19 cash transfers through the regular Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP). More than 23,000 households were reached with Ireland's support. Through funding to UNICEF, Ireland also assisted in setting up a COVID-19 cash support system in urban areas that reached 130,000 households.

Ireland's investment has developed a functional shock-sensitive social protection system in Malawi, and this was used to respond to the lean season, reaching nearly 8,000 households. The 2021/22 lean-season response saw Ireland join with the UN and EU member states present in Malawi to respond in the eight most affected districts with an estimated USD 8.7 million, of which Ireland has contributed €1.5 million. Ireland has led on developing the e-payment system that is being rolled out nationally.

To enhance the impact of cash transfers and to contribute towards graduation from the Social Cash Transfer Programme, the Malawian government has been supported, by means of collaborations and strategic partnerships, to establish linkages between SCTP beneficiaries and resilience programmes.

PALESTINE

The UN estimated that almost 2.5 million people in Palestine would require some form of humanitarian assistance in 2021. To help address these needs, Ireland provided support to the UN and other organisations.

Ireland provided €1.5 million in emergency humanitarian support in response to the needs caused by the hostilities in May 2021. This funding included support to UNICEF for the provision of essential supplies and services to thousands of children in acute need, particularly in Gaza. Ireland's support helped UNICEF, working through family centres, to provide more than 15,000 vulnerable children with psychosocial support activities.

In 2021, Ireland also contributed €400,000 to the UN OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt) Humanitarian Fund, which was used to respond to humanitarian emergencies, including those in Gaza.

Ireland is a longstanding and committed supporter of the vital work undertaken by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). In 2021, Ireland provided €9 million to UNRWA, which equalled our highest ever contribution to the agency. Throughout the year, our support helped UNRWA to deliver core services, especially in education and health, to over 5.7 million registered Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and Gaza.

This funding also supported UNRWA's emergency response to the May 2021 hostilities, a response that included the provision of food, water, shelter, and hygiene supplies.

KENYA

The Horn of Africa region is facing catastrophic levels of food insecurity, driven by severe drought, protracted conflict, and political instability. The region is grappling with the effects of multiple shocks, including a desert locust upsurge, devastating seasonal flooding and the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Irish Embassy actively monitored and

engaged with partners on the humanitarian context across all four countries of accreditation in the Horn of Africa region: Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Eritrea.

In Kenya, the evolving drought emergency has left one in ten people facing crisis levels of food insecurity. In 2021, Ireland provided €320,000 in direct humanitarian funding to Kenya. The European Civil and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) humanitarian funds, to which Ireland contributes, provided over USD 18 million and USD 5 million, respectively.

As the most severely drought-affected country in the Horn of Africa, Somalia is undergoing one of the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in the world. In 2021, Ireland's direct contribution to humanitarian projects in Somalia was over €5.6 million, with the Embassy actively representing Ireland on the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Advisory Board. Ireland is the fourth-largest contributor to this pooled fund under the auspices of OCHA.

Sudan continues to face several overlapping challenges, including internal displacement triggered by conflict and by climatic and socio-cultural conditions. These challenges are leading to high levels of food insecurity. Following the military coup of 25 October, the situation remains extremely fragile. Going into 2022, it is estimated that approximately one in three people requires humanitarian assistance. Ireland has been a strong supporter of Sudan's democratic transition and in 2021 provided over €3.6 million in humanitarian funding.

Eritrea continues to be one of the lowest-ranked countries in the United Nations' Human Development Index (HDI), ranked in 180th place out of 189 countries, though it is difficult to assess the true scale of current humanitarian need. In 2021, Ireland provided €1 million in humanitarian funding to Eritrea via UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children.

Gender Equality

ZAMBIA:

Ireland works with the UN and other partners to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and to provide support to survivors. Our work supports a programme to tackle gender-based violence through, among other initiatives, a fast-track courts system. The aim of the programme is not only to speed up the process of bringing GBV-related cases to trial, but also to ensure that special measures to protect survivors from further trauma have been put in place. In addition, the programme has other elements, including a focus on the prevention of gender-based violence. By engaging with traditional leaders and by hosting community dialogues, particularly with men and boys, the programme aims to discourage GBV and to challenge social and cultural norms that can perpetuate this form of violence.

Ireland supports the World Bank Girls' Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) Project. This initiative has three pillars: (1) addressing women's livelihoods, (2) keeping girls in school through bursary support and social cash transfer, and (3) strengthening institutional support for gender equality and GBV mitigation.

Irish Aid Zambia also supports local NGOs that implement gender initiatives. For example, the Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) and Zambia Open Community Schools (ZOCS) provide funding to secondary schools to cover the fees of vulnerable girls and also to pay for other school essentials, including uniforms, sanitary protection, books, stationery and transport. Girls also receive training in life skills, on gender and sexual reproductive health (SRH) and in soft skills, including entrepreneurship.

SIERRA LEONE

The Embassy's gender strategy delivers transformational programmes that empower women and girls to realise their rights and reach their full potential. The focus of the programme is on reduction of teenage pregnancy and of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Sierra Leone. The gender programme pursues these aims by:

- » Working to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, and improving access to services for SGBV survivors.
- » Empowering girls by providing (through girls' clubs/safe spaces and peer educators) accurate and appropriate information about sexual and reproductive health, life skills and gender-based violence, while challenging narratives about gender and power.
- » Working with community leaders, men and boys, women and girls to change social-cultural norms and practices that perpetuate gender inequality.
- » Empowering women to influence decision-making in the home, in the community, and nationally.
- » Providing livelihood opportunities for adolescent girls and/or their families who are living in poverty to access assets (including income, skills training) without the need to resort to negative coping mechanisms, e.g. transactional sex.
- » Promoting the development and enforcement of laws and policies that protect the rights of women and girls at national and community level.

The gender programme works on issues relating to women, peace and security (WPS) by supporting projects with Mano River Union (MRU) and the Mano River Union Women Peace Network (MARWOPNET). The programme also works with government to implement the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

The Irish mission continues to play a leadership role as co-chair, with UN Women, of the Gender Donor Partners Coordination Group, a critical platform for promoting gender equality in Sierra Leone.

PALESTINE

Promoting and achieving gender equality is a clear policy priority of Ireland's programme of assistance in Palestine.

Women and girls in Palestine face increasing and disproportionate impacts from the worsening humanitarian and security situation, which is resulting in an increase of civilian casualties and protection risks, deprivation of freedom of movement and forced displacement. Data shows that gender-based violence (GBV) is one of the main risks exacerbated by COVID-19 restrictions and by recent conflict.

In 2021, Ireland supported human rights organisations whose activities focused on women and girls through the Human Rights and Democratisation scheme. These included the Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), which seeks to enhance the role of women in public life, and the Palestine Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), which provides legal assistance to the victims of human rights violations, particularly marginalised women in family-law and gender-based cases.

Ireland also supported non-profit educational theatre group al-Harah Theatre, whose video performances address such issues as gender-based violence and the discrimination that people with disabilities suffer in the workplace. These videos were designed to be thought provoking and to highlight the work of remarkable women with disabilities in the arts.

KENYA

The promotion of gender equality shapes much of the Irish Embassy's work, from trade to development, and is a cornerstone of the Ireland–Kenya Agri-Food Strategy 2017–2021 (IKAFS). As part of the Embassy's commitment to promoting science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) education, the Embassy actively engaged Young Scientists Kenya (YSK) to “leave no learner behind” and in particular to strengthen girls' access to education and engagement in STEM.

During a visit to Kenya in July 2021, Minister Coveney officially launched three development programmes supported by the Embassy, across which gender equality is a key priority. One such initiative, the €100,000 Women in Trade project with TradeMark East Africa (TMEA), aims to enhance the role of female entrepreneurs in the agriculture sector by targeting approximately 3,400 female traders and 60 female and youth-owned small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). By the end of 2021, with the support of the Embassy, over 10,000 female entrepreneurs had accessed the Women in Trade platforms. The Embassy also supported the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) to deliver mentoring sessions to largely female-led SMEs. These sessions focused on sustaining jobs, increasing revenues, and protecting businesses.

The Embassy supported the work of the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA), a coalition of women's rights activists working to advance the rights of, and to address violence against, women and girls in the Horn of Africa. Focusing on women peace activists in Somalia and Sudan, this project aims to strengthen advocacy networks and women's political engagement.



Minister Simon Coveney, T.D. meets with several Young Scientists Kenya winners, and discussed the increasing importance of access to STEM

© DFA



Women cleaning riverbank in Rio Provaz river basin in São Tomé and Príncipe

© UNDP Chad / Jean Damascene Hakuzimana

Strengthening Governance

ETHIOPIA:

In the Somali region, the mission worked with Conciliation Resources and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to support a joint inter-party dialogue which includes the four main political parties. This programme's Women's Dialogue Space initiative has given hope that more women will join the political process. The Somali region non-state actors' collaboration led to the establishment of the Council for Peace and Unity, the purpose of which is to prevent, mitigate and resolve disputes.

The 2021 Ethiopian general election produced a resounding victory for Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali's Prosperity Party. Although the actual days of the vote (21 June and 30 September) passed peacefully, the pre-election period witnessed widespread reports of voter intimidation and manipulation. The Embassy's peacebuilding partners were very active in working to reduce the risk of post-election violence. The mission's support to the UNDP-managed programme Supporting Elections for Ethiopia's Democracy Strengthening (SEEDS) has resulted in some progress in the National Election Board of Ethiopia's capacity to organise elections.

The Civil Society Support Program (CSSP) has been proactive in continuing to adapt to the dynamic civil society context, and engaged with civil society organisations (CSOs) in conflict-affected regions. CSSP strategic engagement with the ACSO continued to foster interaction and collaboration between government and CSOs. By using the radio call-in programme Citizens on the Line (COTL) as a means of communicating meaningfully with citizens, the CSSP reduced the need for face-to-face gatherings. In 2022, the mission will review its support to civil society space.

LIBERIA

Irish Aid contributes to the Liberia Elections Support Project. In 2021, the project worked with the National Elections Commission to lay the foundation for the establishment of a robust system that will respond effectively to electoral violence, including violence against women. NEC have also strengthened their disability policy and commenced work on the establishment of Civic and Voter Education (CVE) cells across the country.

MOZAMBIQUE

- » In partnership with the Institute for Multiparty Democracy (IMD), Ireland supported capacity-building activities that would help members of provincial assemblies, provincial government Bodies and civil society organisations to better understand and monitor local governance. IMD carried out several training workshops across the country to ensure that local government bodies adhere to the new decentralisation legislation. Additionally, Ireland also actively supports the Provincial Executive Councils to provide health care, education, water services and sustainable food systems in Niassa and Inhambane provinces.

The Institute for Social and Economic Studies (ISEC) continued with Ireland's support, to contribute to better design solutions for Mozambique's development challenges through improved decision-making based on data and evidence from the Institutes research.

PALESTINE

Strengthening governance, including the provision of support for civil society, is a key part of Ireland's programme of assistance in Palestine. Ireland provides support to Palestinian and Israeli civil society organisations working for justice and human rights.

Through the Human Rights and Democratisation Scheme, Ireland provided core budgetary assistance to empower civil society organisations to monitor and document human rights abuses, to work with victims towards redress, to support the establishment of fair, independent and responsive accountability mechanisms, and to engage with duty bearers in dialogue about policy and reform.

In 2021, Ireland also launched a project-based funding scheme to support organisations working in key priority areas, including gender equality and inclusive engagement in democratic processes.

Ireland contributed to strengthened governance in Palestine by continuing to support the capacity building of Palestinian institutions. In 2021, Ireland provided €3 million to the Palestinian Ministry of Education to strengthen the quality and accessibility of the education system in order to improve capacity and provide Palestinian children with equitable access to quality education.

Through the Ireland–Palestine Scholarship Programme, Ireland provides full scholarships to talented Palestinian students to pursue masters-level studies in Ireland. In 2021, 24 students arrived in Ireland to begin their studies under this programme. The Representative Office of Ireland in Ramallah also hosted a special graduation event for alumni of the programme in Gaza who were unable to celebrate their graduations in Ireland due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

SIERRA LEONE

The mission in Freetown, Sierra Leone, works with civil society organizations to promote women-led approaches to improving social cohesion, local-level accountability and women's participation in politics, governance and decision-making processes. Ireland works with UN partners to enhance the capacity of national human rights institutions, to protect and promote human rights, and to strengthen government responses to international human rights obligations.

These endeavours are fundamental to ongoing efforts to reverse Sierra Leone's current trajectory towards fragility. Because democratic elections have become essential for state legitimacy and for peacebuilding in post-conflict countries, Ireland supports the conduct of credible, timely, and inclusive elections in Sierra Leone. In order to promote a deeper and more substantive relationship between government and civil society, Ireland builds civil society capacities to improve service delivery and hold decision-makers to account. Strengthening the technical, financial and administrative capacity of national civil society organizations in Sierra Leone is therefore central to our governance work.

KENYA

In the lead up to the 2022 election, Kenya continues to experience political tensions between its main political leaders, which has increased concerns about the potential difficulty of maintaining a peaceful electoral process. Historically, Kenya has experienced significant election-related violence, disproportionately impacting women, youth and children. The Embassy is working closely with other member states and donors to prepare for Kenya's elections and will participate in a planned EU electoral observation mission in 2022.

Kenya has the lowest female political participation in East Africa. The August 2022 elections are expected to fall short of applying the constitutional two-thirds gender rule, and there are fears that violence will serve as a disincentive for female participation. In 2021, with the goal of amplifying women's voices and preventing violence against women in elections, the Embassy entered into a partnership with UN Women and OHCHR, and collaborated with local human rights defenders, Kenyan civil society actors, and independent constitutional bodies and governance entities. The partnership targeted regions of the country which are most vulnerable to election violence.



UNICEF staff distribute PPE equipment
© UNICEF

Responding to COVID-19

ETHIOPIA:

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to take its toll across Ethiopia. The Ethiopian health system was hugely challenged by the COVID-19 pandemic and by emergencies due to conflicts and war. In this extremely difficult environment, Ireland has continued to contribute to improved utilisation of health services, including through a €5.23 million grant to UNICEF and UNFPA to ensure continuity of health services in conflict-affected regions. Ireland's contribution supports the delivery of life-saving services for people who have been affected and displaced by the conflict.

A grant of €750,000 to the WHO has enabled integration of the COVID-19 response at the multi-sectoral level and at service-delivery points. The project trained frontline healthcare workers to support home-based isolation and care, facilitating school reopenings and providing mental-health support for frontline responders. To foster empowerment and ownership at community level, risk communication and community engagement were strengthened. In 2022, the focus will shift to vaccine acceptance, because only 9% of Ethiopia's population have received their first COVID-19 vaccine.

LIBERIA

In response to COVID-19, the Embassy provided funding to the World Health Organization (WHO) to carry out enhanced surveillance on the virus in 32 targeted hotspot communities in Bong, Nimba and Montserrado counties. Out of 3,188 samples tested, only two were positive, corroborating contemporaneous evidence that COVID-19 transmission in Liberia was mainly through travelers rather than communities.

The enhanced surveillance programme's main aims were understanding the trajectory of the disease in communities reporting COVID-19 cases despite the national low positivity rate and supporting the government in breaking chains of transmission from a cluster of cases in the three counties. The process facilitated community engagement and mobilisation in these hotspots; provided 195 persons with orientation or refresher training on case detection, investigation, contact tracing, and sample collection; provided prevention and control supplies, including sample collection kits; and deployed approximately 4,000 COVID-19 antigen rapid-diagnostic-test kits.

MOZAMBIQUE

Ireland played a leading role in supporting partners and the government of Mozambique to maintain awareness of the major trends and priorities for COVID-19 response and recovery. Ireland offered this leadership through its role as co-chair of the International Community Crisis Task Force (ICCT) and through its position as chair of the COVID-19 Operational Coordination Group.

Support to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office helped to resolve some critical issues relating to the COVID-19 response in Mozambique. One such issue was addressed by introducing new legislation to facilitate visas for humanitarian workers and to smooth the import process for humanitarian aid. Another critical issue was addressed by establishing effective military/humanitarian coordination in the conflict in Cabo Delgado province.

Ireland supported the EU by providing €30 million to the Ministry of Health to support the COVID-19 response in Mozambique.

With the UK and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Ireland initiated and led the development of a resource-tracking tool. This became a key tool for government and partners, allowing for accurate prediction of future flows of financial support per sector and ministry. Ireland also initiated and provided support to develop a vaccine-tracker tool, which the Ministry of Health has adopted to support COVID-19 vaccination planning.

Through donor joint funding to the Ministry of Education, Ireland contributed €5 million for the continued provision of education during the pandemic. This funding will be used to strengthen the ministry's electronic platform in order to facilitate distance learning for students and teachers. Ireland also provided materials to assist primary students and their families with learning activities, and supported the ministry to disseminate information on the prevention of COVID-19. This information was disseminated using a wide range of media, including radio, social media, posters and sound trucks.

In the education sector, the COVID-19 response plan included activities to ensure safety in schools. Among the measures adopted were the provision of hygiene/health kits and the rehabilitation and construction of toilets and water points in schools. With respect to learning, funds supported the provision of textbooks and trained teachers in schools; when schools were closed, funds were used to make remote learning available through the Osuwela Educa TV project.

UGANDA

Throughout 2021, responding to the COVID-19 pandemic was a key priority for Ireland in Uganda. A total of €4.2 million was mobilised to support the COVID-19 response in the health and education sectors, €2.4 million to the health sector, channeled through WHO, and €1.8 million to the education sector, delivered through UNICEF.

Support to WHO specifically targeted COVID-19 preparedness in the Karamoja sub-region alongside support for the national mass vaccination campaign. Irish funding helped to build capacity of vaccination teams, intensify social mobilisation, distribute and administer vaccines, and manage data and supervision. In September 2021, Ireland further supported the government of Uganda by donating 335,000 Astra Zeneca vaccines from Ireland, which were immediately administered in country.

In Uganda, COVID-19 led to the world's longest school closure. As chair of the education development partners in 2021, Ireland led the way by providing €1.8 million to support the national education sector's COVID-19 response-and-recovery plan. This funding enabled community-led learning while schools were closed while also supporting preparations to ensure a safe school-reopening process. Priority activities included training of school managers and teachers on both the implementation of COVID-19 standard operating procedures in schools and the provision of mental-health and psychosocial support to learners who were out of school for a prolonged period. Ireland also supported the implementation of a school-based COVID-19 surveillance system to register COVID-19 alerts in schools and ensure effective case management.



Girls with the back to school packages

© UNFPA/DFA

Mission Narratives



POPULATION:
117.8 MILLION

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD 960*

POSITION IN UN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
173

LIFE EXPECTANCY:
66.9 YEARS

Top Left
Increased self-confidence and self- protection skills training for adolescent girls
© DFA

Top Right
Training on Leadership and Advocacy in Somali Province
© DFA



Overview

Ethiopia faced multiple complex crises in 2021, including escalating conflict, COVID-19 and a third year of drought in the south and south-east. In the second half of the year, the conflict in the north spread beyond Tigray into Amhara and Afar regions, halting basic services, disrupting livelihoods and contributing to a record number of internally displaced people across the country. By mid-year, an unprecedented 22 million Ethiopians were in need of humanitarian support.

In response to these unprecedented humanitarian needs, Ireland reorientated its support, in total providing almost €25m towards humanitarian action across the country. Our UN and INGO partners provided lifesaving assistance, including nutrition support, emergency healthcare and SGBV-response services to displaced people and those affected by conflict and drought. Our largest partner, the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund, programmed a total of USD 62m, alleviating the most severe needs through the best-placed implementing actors. New partnerships were also developed with ICRC and IRC to reach those in need, while ongoing support was also provided through Concern and GOAL.

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022



Kadira Hassen Deek tells of her own experience of FGM and Child marriage.

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CASE STUDY:

TACKLING FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AND CHILDHOOD MARRIAGE

“I was circumcised, and hospitalized for 7 months secondary to bleeding and infection. I married at the age of 14, and gave birth to 8 children facing severe difficulties during consecutive deliveries.”

Kadira Hassen Deek

Twenty-nine-year-old Kadira Hassen Deek is mother to three girls and five boys. She is a resident of a village in the Somali region of Ethiopia. She lives in a community where there is a high incidence of FGM and child marriage. Kadira had circumcised her eldest daughter, who is 14 years old. The two younger girls, elementary school students, are 11 and 10 years old, respectively, and Kadira has decided against having them circumcised.

With Irish Aid support, the Population Media Centre-Ethiopia in partnership with Save the Children International began broadcasting structured radio talk shows in April 2021. The talk shows aim to reduce negative gender norms, focusing on FGM and child marriage.

Kadira is a member of the radio listeners' group established in her community. They started listening to the weekly thirty-minute radio talk show *Himilo* (“Prospects”), which focuses on the issues of FGM and child marriage. Kadira said that the radio talk shows have increased her knowledge about the harmfulness of the practices. Before listening to the programmes, Kadira feared that if she deviated from societal norms and practices, her community might cast her out,

along with her daughters and her family at large. In addition, she was afraid that her daughters might never get a husband if they were not circumcised and married at a young age.

Kadira explains how the *Himilo* radio talk shows have helped her to think differently about FGM and child marriage:

After I got the information and education from the radio talk shows, I tried to think about the impact of FGM and child marriage starting from my own life, and then I thought about my friends, who are still suffering from complications of FGM and marrying at child age, and those girls and women we lost in our community.

Now, thanks to PMC-E, my awareness and knowledge on the harmfulness and dangers from FGM and child marriage is significantly enhanced. I will not allow my daughters to suffer the same burden I went through, and have decided not to circumcise the remaining two girls, and not to marry my older daughter before she is 20 years old. I pledge to support her education until she finishes university; the same with her little two sisters.

Kadira is currently an active participant in a radio listeners' group in her community, and she is educating others about the harmfulness of FGM and child marriage by conveying the lessons she has learned from the radio talk shows to others in her neighbourhood.



Kenya:



POPULATION:

54.9 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD 1,840*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

143



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

66.9 YEARS

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022

Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the work of the Irish Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya in 2021. This was in addition to economic instability and the humanitarian, security and political crises that were also present across all four countries of accreditation: Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Eritrea. Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 restrictions, the Embassy team pressed ahead with a diverse and busy portfolio of development programming, consular services, and political and trade endeavours, including the visit of Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Defence, Simon Coveney T.D., in July.

While COVID-19 restrictions dominated Kenyan life for over 18 months, in October 2021 the nationwide dawn-to-dusk lockdown — which had been in force since March 2020 — was lifted, allowing for a gradual return to business as usual. Throughout this period, the Nairobi Embassy continued to support programmes across Kenyan society, promoting election-integrity support in the lead up to the 2022 election as well as gender equality. The Embassy also participated in the EU–Kenya Green Diplomacy Conference.

During this 2021 visit, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Defence, Simon Coveney T.D., marked deepening Kenya-Ireland ties by engaging with key business, development and community partners.

© DFA



Ambassador Quinlan helping to plant trees with the Oloolua Forest community

© Brian Inganga

CASE STUDY:

HOW ONLINE TRAINING HELPED KENYAN FARMER AND TRADER “MAMA SOY”

Alice Achieng Obare, also known as “Mama Soy”, is a farmer and trader living in Migori County, a large producer of sweet potatoes, bananas, soybeans and cassava.

Alice is the founder of the Upesi women's group in Migori, which is a top supplier of value-added products derived from soybeans, sweet potatoes and cassava in Migori town. Upesi women have 32 products in their catalogue, including cakes, bread, chips and various snacks. They also make soya milk and soya milk powder, which are becoming increasingly popular due to the rising demand for alternatives to dairy milk.

Sauti East Africa is a Kenya-based, woman-led social enterprise that combines development research and technology solutions to address the digital information gap facing women in trade. Mama Soy is a user of Sauti's TOT (Training of Teachers) online platform. With the help of the training she has received through the digital platform, Mama Soy can now compare the different price points of produce in various markets to help her and her group negotiate for better prices when sourcing goods for their business. Upesi women traders are also looking to expand into new markets outside Migori town, including markets in the neighbouring counties and beyond. Sauti has launched a marketplace feature that will list vetted sellers from different counties, and Mama Soy has been shortlisted as a seller. This will provide visibility for her products through free marketing of the Upesi foods on the Sauti platform, which has over 50,000 active users.

CASE STUDY:

THE POTATO VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING (PCB) PROJECT

The Potato Value Chain Capacity Building (PCB) Project, a public-private partnership funded by Irish Aid, promotes the adoption of certified potato seed, consistent use of good agricultural practices (GAPs), and improvements both in farm management skills and in market access. Through PCB, farmers, traders and other key stakeholders, particularly women, receive training on potato-value-chain topics, including high-yield Irish potato varieties, soil-fertility management, crop regulation, land preparation, climate-smart agriculture and digital technology basics.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, Kenyan potato farmers like Ibrahim Kiratu Ndu'ngu lost support networks, as agricultural extension officers stopped making farm visits, providing training and organising farmer exchanges. In response, PCB developed a digital learning platform to provide remote-training opportunities. This SMS-based learning platform allowed farmers like Ibrahim to continue to receive valuable information, in both English and Swahili. Through this adapted COVID-19 Farmer Field Business School (FFBS) model, the project reached 1,330 small scale-farmers in Nyandarua, 66% of whom were women.

By switching over to virtual training, Kenyan potato value-chain-stakeholders can learn and apply sustainable agricultural methods even if they are faced with future lockdowns or other physical barriers. Since the service is available on any mobile phone, information on GAPs is now at the farmers' fingertips. Ibrahim sums up the platform's significant advantages as follows:

What I really like about this platform is that it is very friendly to farmers, and you can use it anywhere or anytime. It keeps my mind sharp. When I encounter a challenge on my farm, I quickly type my questions and receive prompt answers. . . . I use it as my very own Google!

Ibrahim Kiratu Ndu'ngu utilising the Potato Capacity Building (PCB) Project SMS-based learning platform

© IFDC





Liberia:



POPULATION:

5.1 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD 620*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

175



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

64.4 YEARS

“Gbowee Peace Foundation Africa has impacted our lives and communities through the WPHF sponsored project by providing training and awareness on gender-based violence (GBV),” says Ma Lorpu (left). “Since receiving our training, we have been instrumental in solving common domestic problems, which are forwarded to our ‘peace brigade.’

© Gbowee Peace Foundation

Overview

The opening of the Irish Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia, in 2018 coincided with the launch of A Better World. In the years since, Ireland has made great strides in growing its development cooperation programme throughout Liberia. In 2021, in terms of gender equality, Ireland worked to build evidence for community-based approaches to prevent sexual and gender-based violence. These community-based approaches will then inform national policy. Additionally, we supported a transformative behavior-change programme, and an education programme aimed at raising the awareness of GBV amongst women and girls.. In Liberia, Ireland was proud to be able to support UNICEF with the project Working to Improve Nutrition at Scale (WiNS), which reached 114,874 adolescent girls aged between 10 and 19 in seven of the 15 counties with services relating to iron folate acid supplementation, nutrition education, and hygiene-promotion messaging. The Irish Embassy in Monrovia also worked to increase the participation of women in inclusive democratic processes at both local and national level. In relation to this objective, our support for international relief organisation ZOA and the peacebuilding office have led to 17 women and three people with disabilities being appointed as town chiefs, as clan chiefs and to other key local positions that were previously held only by men.

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022



Yatta Kollie, a 36 years old mother breastfeeding her son. She is practicing knowledge gained from the listening to the 45 min radio talk show on WASH and Nutrition. The radio program focuses on Health and Nutrition, Food, Security and Livelihoods, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene issues.

© Pauline M. Ponyene/ZOA International



Ms. Reta Johnson, age 27, producing Gari at her home from VSLA provided by Irish Aid funded project implemented by ZOA and the Peacebuilding Office

© Augustine Myers/WaterAid

CASE STUDY:

LWC RADIO PROGRAMME HOSTS TRAINING FOR NEW MOTHERS

Irish aid supports the Liberia Wash Consortium (LWC), which is led by Action Against Hunger for the programme Multi-sectoral Response Aiming to Improve Nutritional Status of Children Under 5 Years of Age in Two Counties of Liberia. The 45-minute WASH and Nutrition Hour radio show is broadcast weekly on the Liberia Broadcasting System (LBS), 99.9 FM. The radio show is part of the advocacy and communications component of the Multi-sectoral Response programme, supported through WaterAid, an LWC implementing partner.

By making effective use of radio, the LWC connects with a wide range of listeners, mainly people who would otherwise lack basic information on issues that affect their everyday lives. According to John Kumeh, the presenter of *WASH and Nutrition Hour*, the radio show focuses on issues relating to health and nutrition, food, security and livelihoods, water, and sanitation and hygiene.

WASH and Nutrition Hour's coverage of breastfeeding attracted thirty-six-year-old Yatta Kollie, who had rarely ever listened to radio and lacked knowledge of the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding for her four-month-old baby boy. Her attitude towards breastfeeding changed when she started listening to the radio show.

Since Yatta began to act on the advice she got from the *WASH and Nutrition Hour*, a lot more has changed in her life and that of her baby. Yatta explains how things have changed:

“My baby and I are bonding; he is more active, and our visits to the hospital are limited, thanks to the *WASH and Nutrition Radio* programme.”



Malawi:



POPULATION:

19.6 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD 630*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

174



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

64.6 YEARS

Viola Samisoni, a cookstoves producer,
demonstrates her stoves in Dedza, Malawi

© DFA

Overview

While climate action has been pivotal to the work of the Irish Embassy in Lilongwe in 2021, programmes have also focused on the other key areas, including promoting gender equality, reducing humanitarian need and strengthening governance. The Embassy is committed to stronger gender-transformation work in the future. Towards this end, a grant-based partnership with UNFPA was established to reach vulnerable teenage girls (and their male counterparts) using a “safe space” model that will now include use of technology. To ensure that Malawi’s population has access at all times to sufficient quantities of affordable and safe food products in the food systems chain, the embassy has been coordinating nutrition work. As a convener of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) donor agencies, the Embassy and the Malawi government jointly launched the SUN 3.0 strategy at a high-level meeting. Multi-sectoral groups have made commitments to ensure funding of nutrition programmes in the country. The Irish Embassy also remained committed to consular work and, as in 2020, organised a successful virtual St Patrick’s Day reception. The event included a collaboration by musicians in Ireland with counterparts in Malawi, and attracted over 750 attendees.

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022

CASE STUDY:

HOW THE SOCIAL CASH TRANSFERS PROGRAMME IMPROVED THE LIVES OF AN IMPOVERISHED SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY

From 2014 to 2020, widowed single parent Elina Mtewa was a beneficiary of the Social Cash Transfers Programme (SCTPs) under Irish Aid support. Elina has two children aged 19 and 17. Before joining the SCTPs, Elina and her children failed to sustain their livelihood. Life was difficult. Their household was food-insecure, and they were unable to provide school necessities and lived in a dilapidated house.

Elina was targeted by the SCTP in 2014, and things started to improve for her household. Elina sums up this much-needed change in the following words:

I saw it as a miracle, receiving cash transfers on a monthly basis. I had found a pillar to lean on in the absence of my late husband. I was encouraged by the programme's officials to join village savings and loans associations (VSLAs). This helped me to increase the money I was receiving through savings and I was able to access loans from the group.

Along with the little that Elina was able to save, the monthly transfers helped her to start a small-scale business (selling vegetables and fruits). Elina was also able to buy school uniforms and other school necessities for her children, along with the iron sheets needed to build a house.

Elina now lives in a burnt-brick house roofed with iron sheets and floored with cement. This house took her 3 years to complete. She keeps 8 goats and 12 chickens. Elina was able to pay her children's school fees. Her first child sat for the Malawi School Certificate of Education (MSCE) examinations in 2019 and passed. The second child sat for MSCE examinations in 2021 and at the time of writing was waiting for the results. Elina helped her son to open a barber shop, using the money she got from SCTP as an exit package. With this money, Elina was able to give her son MWK 25,000 as capital (approximately EUR 25). Having completed the programme, Elina is very confident as she looks to the future. She runs a successful small-scale business and lives in a new, good-quality house.



Solidarity of Refugee Women for the Social Welfare (SOFERES), a local women's civil society organization in Malawi, is working to end school-related sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

© SOFERES



Embassy of Ireland, Malawi - Key Activities 2021

© DFA



Mozambique:



POPULATION:

32.1 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD 480*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

181



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

61.3 YEARS

Overview

With the establishment of the new Climate Unit in Irish Aid, partner countries have been making enormous strides towards mitigating some of the worst effects of climate breakdown. Given its geographical location, Mozambique is particularly prone to major climate events, such as tropical cyclones, droughts and floods. Such events have significantly affected the lives of people and damaged the already insufficient public infrastructure. With Ireland's support, government institutions, provincial authorities and other partners have improved their capacity to integrate climate action into their plans and projects. Ireland supported the provincial governments of Niassa and Inhambane to reduce climate disaster risks, and to provide clean water and food for vulnerable communities. By using solar power to pump water from deep wells, communities gain all-year-round access to clean water. Improved access to nutritious food is assured by adapting agriculture to the impacts of climate change. The adaptation process involves training farmers to plant drought-resistant crops in areas where the rains have become more erratic, and to use climate-smart planting methods in areas prone to flooding.

Ireland also strongly promotes the empowerment of women in Mozambique. The following actions are examples of the multiple ways Ireland pursues this objective:

- » Ireland provides support for Mozambique's Ministry of Children, Women and Social Action to redesign the strategy for the Malauna Women's Empowerment Centre. The project aims to provide training, capacity building and counselling for unemployed women with low education levels and in vulnerable situations.
- » In Niassa, Ireland supported the Yao project, which has enabled women to be financially independent by producing crocheted toy animals. These toys are sold to tourists and in outlets in Maputo.
- » In Gaza province, Ireland supported further education of girls by providing them with bicycles that would enable them to reach their secondary schools in safety.

Top Left

Rafael Homo inspecting pest and disease in his sweet potato field

© Riquito Muassabo

Top Right

Matina Ali standing in the Yopipila project Training Centre wearing a helmet and uniform

© Mamudo Bartolomeu

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022



CASE STUDY:

PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY BUILDING SOLUTIONS AND INCOME GENERATION AMONG YOUTH IN CABO DELGADO, NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

Managed by a consortium of three local organisations, CEPCI, Azul and ISP, the Yopipila project is an initiative that seeks to create a hub to promote entrepreneurship and green technologies among youth in the province of Cabo Delgado in northern Mozambique. The project aims to train young people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), in life and vocational skills and to help them to start income-generating activities based on green technologies that improve environmental sustainability. The project has a particular focus on vulnerable women. In 2021, Ireland contributed €7,000 to the project to support training of youth and engagement of IDPs and local vulnerable women (and two men).

The experience of Matina Anli clearly demonstrates the capacity of the Yopipila project to change people's lives for the better. Attacks by insurgents had forced 29-year-old Matina to flee from her home in Mocimboa da Praia and move to Pemba. In 2021, Matina was one of 10 young people who participated in the Yopipila project during its first year.

Before she received training from the Yopipila project, Matina was a young person who didn't work or study. Being part of the project gave her the confidence to participate fully in

society. The life skills that Matina learned during her training enabled her to make friends, apply for a job and plan a normal life for herself. Matina became aware of the need to adapt to climate change and was trained in bioconstruction using recyclable materials, such as clay, bamboo, car tyres, plastic, and glass bottles.

Today, Matina is able to share her knowledge with friends and family, and to work in institutions like the Pemba City Council building programme. Together with two colleagues who participated in the training with her, Matina provides services to private organisations, earning on average €340–€480, depending on the job. Matina's income is able to support her family's basic needs. Summing up the positive contribution that the Yopipila project has made to her life, Matina says, "I feel very happy that I'm not ignored because I'm a woman. On the contrary, I have earned people's respect and I'm now an example for other women in my community".

Participants of the Yopipila bioconstruction training on a bio-constructed building that uses wood and bottles

© Mamudo Bartolomeu



Palestine:



POPULATION:

5.27 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

\$6,583*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

106



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

73.5 YEARS

Minister Coveney meeting with IPSP
students on his visit to Ramallah,
November 2021

© UNICEF – SoP/ Ahed Izhiman/ 2021

Overview

Ireland has directly supported the Palestinian people over more than two decades. We have a longstanding commitment to the development of a viable, sovereign Palestinian state, and our diplomatic efforts are focussed on this goal. Funding levels have grown steadily in recent years and has continued to provide both emergency assistance to the most vulnerable while also supporting the Palestinian Authority in public service delivery. Ireland's Programmes in Palestine cover a broad range of target areas:

- » Ireland's support to UNICEF supported the provision of emergency psychosocial, medical and sanitation services to 15,000 children suffering trauma as a result of the hostilities.
- » Ireland's support to UNRWA helped 1.7 million Palestine refugees to access health services through nearly 5.8 million medical consultations that contributed to significant health gains, particularly in the areas of maternal and child health and the control of non-communicable diseases.
- » Through its support to COMET-ME, an Israeli-Palestinian NGO, Ireland funded seven household solar-powered electricity systems. In 2021, 75 individuals in vulnerable communities in Area C benefited from this action. This project contributes both to climate-change-mitigation efforts in a vulnerable, semi-arid region and provides a variety of benefits to households, with women as the primary beneficiaries.

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022



Palestinian children living in occupied East Jerusalem participate in UNICEF organised football match

© UNICEF – SoP/ Ahed Izhiman/ 2023



Palestinian children participate in UNICEF programme aimed at safeguarding children's rights in East Jerusalem

© UNICEF – SoP/ Ahed Izhiman/ 2023

CASE STUDY:

RESPONDING TO HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN GAZA

2021 saw the most serious escalation of hostilities between Palestinian armed factions and Israeli forces since 2014. The conflict caused significant damage and loss of life, increased aid dependency and exacerbated poverty.

Responding quickly to the needs arising from the conflict, Ireland provided €1.5 million in emergency support for people in Gaza. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was given €1 million to provide emergency food, water and sanitation supplies and health and psychosocial services for 50 people sheltering in UNRWA schools. UNICEF received €500,000 to provide child protection, medical and sanitation services to thousands of children in acute need. This included emergency psycho-social services to 15,000 children suffering trauma as a result of the hostilities.

During the escalation, Ireland used its seat on the UN Security Council to repeatedly call for a cessation of hostilities, for protection of civilians and for humanitarian access to Gaza.

CASE STUDY:

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN EAST JERUSALEM

Palestinian children living in occupied East Jerusalem are growing up in extremely difficult conditions as a result of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Worsening socio-economic hardships, poverty, a high incidence of dropping out of school (especially at secondary-school level), youth and adult unemployment, ongoing tensions between Palestinians and Israeli security forces, settler violence, and threats to demolish homes as well as actual demolitions all create a downward cycle which erodes the resilience and coping mechanisms of families and fuels ongoing despondency and violence. UNICEF is working with local organisations in East Jerusalem on strengthening child-protection mechanisms and safeguards while providing safe spaces for children to play, extracurricular activities and early-childhood-development programmes.

The UNICEF project also assists children who have come into contact with Israeli security forces, providing legal support and representation for children both prior to interrogation and when they have been remanded.

In addition to the provision of services to children at risk, the project works on putting an evidence-based advocacy system in place to support data collection and monitoring of violations against children in East Jerusalem. This includes taking testimonies from children about their experiences as well as developing and implementing an advocacy strategy to address the ill-treatment of children in detention and child-protection concerns in East Jerusalem.



Sierra Leone:



POPULATION:

8.1MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD 510*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

182



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

55 YEARS

Women's Empowerment Center in
Freetown, Sierra Leone

© Phil Behan/DFA

Overview

As a programme devoted to one of the sectors most affected by climate change, the nutrition and food security programme ensures that climate action is being mainstreamed in all food security-funded programmes across the country. Championing nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart approaches to tackling malnutrition and dire food insecurity, particularly among women, adolescent girls and children under five years old, is at the heart of programming as outlined in the Embassy's five-year strategy. In line with this, the nutrition and food security partners have been implementing several projects addressing the challenges posed by the rapidly changing climate. One of these projects, LANN+, is implemented by Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and Concern Worldwide. "LANN+" is short for "Linking Agriculture, Nutrition and Natural Resources Management". This project introduces the concept of agro-forestry to targeted communities and focuses on sustainable land and water use as a measure to build resilience amid the emerging threat of climate change.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2021 Ireland's governance work in Sierra Leone has demonstrated marked progress in terms of both programming and policy. Ireland has supported the government's preparedness for the general election that is scheduled for 2023. This involves assessing the degree to which the main electoral management bodies are prepared to conduct the 2023 elections within the context of COVID-19, and providing support to the National Civil Registration Authority (NCRA) for the establishment of a comprehensive civil register that will aid the development of the voter register for the 2023 elections.

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022

CASE STUDY:

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY GROUP IN KAMBIA DISTRICT, SIERRA LEONE

The Magbema Chiefdom Women's Group was established with the support of Action Aid in 2004. The group became dysfunctional in the absence of a sustainability plan to be implemented when Action Aid support was no longer to be provided. In 2018, the peacebuilding organisation Search for Common Ground and its partners, the 50/50 Group and the Budget Advocacy Network (BAN), received funding from Irish Aid to promote the role of women in social cohesion and accountability within the 2018 post-election environment. To this end, Women's Community Solidarity Groups (WCSGs) were established in all project operation areas. Coming from a wide variety of backgrounds, the women in these WCSGs are part of an initiative that uses a gendered approach to deepen social cohesion and promote local-level accountability.

In 2021, following the impact of the Irish Aid-funded project activities (capacity building training, logistical support, etc.) the WCSG in Magbema chiefdom, Kambia district transformed their group and registered it as a Community Based Organization and named it the Women's Rights Advocacy Group (WRAG). This organisation has been mobilising women and supporting the implementation of the project in the Chiefdom and Kambia District. While on a monitoring visit, a joint team of personnel from Irish Aid and Search for Common Ground, were told by WRAG's coordinator about the successes of her organisation and the importance of Irish Aid's support and encouragement:

On behalf of the entire management of WRAG in Lower Magbema in Kambia District, I am pleased to inform you that through the support of Irish Aid, WRAG is a registered CBO and has secured a new spacious office space. As a CBO (community-based organisation), we have been able to reach out to more women in neighbouring communities. We are proud to also inform you that, WRAG has secured funding from the European Union through Kambia District Rehabilitation and Development Organization (KADDRO) to mobilize women, strengthen vulnerable women farmers to access land, and improve their livelihoods in two chiefdoms in Kambia district. This is not only deepening cohesion among women, but enhancing their skills to mitigate conflict and advance women's participation in local level governance.

Ms. Charm ended by thanking Irish Aid for their support and encouraged other development partners to replicate similar approaches in other areas of the country. WRAG is now one of the leading CBOs in Kambia District and promotes women's role in the development processes.



Student in St Joseph's Compound, a school that educates and teaches hearing impaired children in Makeni Town, Sierra Leone

© Phil Behan/DFA



South Africa:



POPULATION:

60 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD 6,440*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

114



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

64.3YEARS



Zimbabwe:



POPULATION:

15 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD \$1,400*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

150



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

61.7YEARS



A GBV survivor at a safe shelter with her son where they are being supported to move away from abuse

© DFA

Top Left

St Patrick's Day Celebrations in Pretoria

© DFA

Top Right

Joyce Chisango raises a point during a health talk at a mobile clinic at Masiyiwa Nite Club set-up by ROOTS Africa in Mashonaland Central province, Zimbabwe.

© UNAIDS/C.Mattonhodze

Overview

Having reached the end of its mission strategy for 2017–2021, the Irish Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa, placed a considerable focus on developing a new mission strategy. The new strategy will see an increased focus on supporting climate action, including by increasing the Embassy's financing in this area and increasing our focus on climate diplomacy. Additionally, the Embassy commenced a partnership with the Zimbabwe Institute to facilitate dialogue across the three main political parties with representation in parliament, and to support increased involvement of women and youth in politics. Through its partnership in the pooled funded Health Development Fund (HDF) and through a grant to CHAI Zimbabwe, the Irish Embassy in Pretoria continued in 2021 to support the response to COVID-19.

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022

CASE STUDY:

HOW A WOMEN'S ADVOCACY ORGANISATION HELPED A SOUTH AFRICAN MOTHER TO EMPOWER HERSELF AND BECOME A TEACHER

Florence Maoko is a 36-year-old mother of three who lives in the Mandeya area of Mutasa district. Florence is married into a traditional family that does not value the empowerment of women. In spite of this, Florence managed to enrol at a local teachers' college, and her husband paid all her tuition fees.

Florence graduated in 2018, but the family influenced her husband not to allow her to seek employment although she was qualified to do so. Florence powerfully recalls the despair she felt at the time and her anxieties about the future:

I felt like my world had crumbled. I had thought that the diploma would help me and my family to escape the poverty that was always our guest, year in, year out. I tried to engage my husband, reasoning with him on our situation, but all was in vain. It was going to be a choice between going to work and walking out of my marriage.

A solution came through an intervention by Safe Space, a female-run nonprofit that endeavours to create safe spaces for women and members of the LGBTI+ community in public spaces, in their homes and in their minds. Through this intervention, Florence learned of how some negative cultural norms are hindering women's development and preventing realisation of their rights. Florence reengaged with her husband, requesting the local Safe Space team to take them through couple counselling. After the counselling sessions, Florence's husband agreed that she should start looking for a job and register as a teacher. Florence will begin her first teaching role in January 2022.

Florence is convinced that none of this could have happened without the help she received from Safe Space: "If it were not for this intervention, I don't think my husband would have given me his blessings to go and look for a job".

CASE STUDY:

HOW EDUCATIONAL FILMS AND OTHER MEDIA CAN SPREAD AWARENESS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Twenty-one-year-old law student Nadia Mutisi was invited by the African Women's Leader Network Youth Caucus/UN Women Zimbabwe to attend the screening of a film about gender-based violence. Seeing the film gave Nadia important insights into the situation of Zimbabwean women. She found the film's coverage of female genital mutilation particularly striking. Nadia observed that FGM "is often thought of as something that happens in other parts of the world, but not in Zimbabwe".

From the film, Nadia learned about the discrimination that women face because of cultural and societal expectations. What she learned made her feel, as a young woman, that she was not alone, and that her feelings about FGM and violence against women were shared by many women across Zimbabwe. Seeing the film also inspired Nadia to reflect on the potential of cinema and other art forms to spread awareness of GBV and other important issues facing women today: "As someone who aspires to be a global leader and change-maker, I was able to appreciate the role of the arts in changing general social consciousness".

Nadia also places great emphasis on the need for awareness to lead to transformative action:

If we are to eradicate gender-based violence and create an equal world, then as young women we must also take actions to address GBV by sharing this information with other young women in our communities. We can use social media, to increase understanding of GBV issues and build a youth movement to address and jointly advocate on ending violence against women and girls in all spheres, so that we can equally and meaningfully participate in governance, peace and security issues.



Far Left
TASAF PSSN Livelihoods Beneficiary
© DFA

Left
A community health worker in Tanzania
© DFA

Right
World Food Program Climate Smart Agriculture Project supported by Irish Aid
© DFA

Tanzania:



POPULATION:
61.4MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD 1,140*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
163



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
65.8

Overview

Ireland has maintained official diplomatic relations with Tanzania since the appointment of an Honorary Consul there in 1968. These ties have grown progressively stronger with the commencement of an official development assistance programme in Tanzania in 1975, the establishment of a Development Cooperation Office in 1979 and, finally, the opening of an Irish Embassy in Tanzania in 2006. During that time, our relationship with Tanzania has gone from strength to strength, and we now work on a broad range of programmes, managing an annual budget of €22 million.

Through the mission's support to the UNFPA Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights programme in Kigoma (*Ujana Wangu Nguvu Yangu*), adolescents and young people, including first-time young mothers (FTYMs), were empowered to exercise their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Cumulatively, over 27,000 adolescents and young people were reached with SRHR services across the project districts in Kigoma. Additionally, 24 peer educators were trained, and 45 community leaders received training that made them educated them on adolescent SRHR needs and better prepared to support FTYMs.

Through the mission's partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), 235,000 refugees in Tanzania were supported with emergency food assistance. The food-distribution ratio remains at 68% of the basic requirement across the refugee camps. However, the provision of supplementary food for acutely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and children under two was maintained at 100%.

Support for human rights and access to justice continued through the mission's partnership with UNDP's programme Legal Empowerment and Access to Justice in Zanzibar (LEAP). This programme works with the Director of Public Prosecutions to raise and address cases of gender-based violence. The support for LEAP complements Zanzibar's legal-sector-reform programme, which has been rejuvenated by the reform-minded Zanzibari leadership elected in 2020.

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022



CASE STUDY:

THE CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME IN TANZANIA'S DODOMA REGION

The Embassy-funded Climate Smart Agriculture Programme (CSAP) is implemented through the World Food Programme (WFP) and Farm Africa in six districts of Tanzania's Dodoma region. The CSAP takes a food systems approach to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, climate action, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and livelihoods-enhancement amongst sorghum farmers in Mpwapwa, Kongwa, Bahi, Kondoa, Chamwino and Chemba districts. The CSAP was launched in 2018 and to date has reached over 21,000 farmers (43% of whom are women).

Adopting a food systems approach that creates viable livelihoods, supports human health and nutrition, and protects natural resources is a growing priority for Ireland. The CSAP sought to respond to specific challenges for sorghum-farmers in Dodoma by improving access to quality seeds and finance, by promoting afforestation and land restoration, by stimulating income-generating activities for women and youth, and by mobilising farmers

to form marketing groups. This has led to an increase in the availability in markets of diversified nutritious food, including orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, fruit, vegetables and poultry.

In 2021, Hilda Madeje from Azania village cultivated three acres of improved sorghum and harvested 27 bags. Through the sale of sorghum to a regional trader, she was able to pay her child's school fees, open a small shop at her homestead, start a vegetable garden and begin keeping poultry. At the beginning of the season, Hilda received improved seeds on credit from one of the buyers in the programme under a contract farming scheme, and will cultivate a total of six acres in the 2022 season.

A formal evaluation of the CSAP will be conducted in 2022 to systematically document the evidence, lessons and impact of the programme. Data from the evaluation will inform the CSAP's future design, implementation and scale-up.



Uganda:



POPULATION:

47.1MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD 840*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

159



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

63.7 YEARS

Minister Colm Brophy visits a vaccine centre in Kampala, Uganda, to see COVID-19 vaccines donated by Ireland being administered

© DFA

Overview

Ireland's delivery of 335,000 AstraZeneca vaccines to Uganda in September 2021 was the first donation by Ireland to an African partner country and confirmed Ireland's commitment to address global inequity of access to COVID-19 vaccines, while also showing solidarity with Uganda in its fight against COVID-19.

In 2021, Ireland continued to work in partnership with the UK to support the Ugandan government's Expanding Social Protection (ESP) Programme. A core element of the ESP Programme is the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE), through which a monthly senior citizens' grant is delivered to older persons. Since 2016, Ireland has provided €18 million to this critical cash grants programme.

Whilst observing and adapting to COVID-19 protection protocols, the programme was able to provide grants to over 368,537 recipients (151,722 male and 216,815 female) in 146 districts in Uganda, including over 24,000 in the poor sub-region of Karamoja.

The Irish Embassy also renewed its partnership with the Human Rights Centre Uganda to support the centre's important work to improve civic space. Irish Aid also provided funding to the human rights NGO DefendDefenders to enable it to continue interventions geared towards improving the security and protection of human rights defenders (including women human rights defenders and those working on LGBTI+ issues), with a special focus on north and north-east Uganda.

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022

CASE STUDY:

HOW TRAINING ON THE PREVENTION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IMPROVES THE LIVES OF REFUGEE FAMILIES

South Sudanese refugee Daniel Elias Lokosa, 31, is one of some 250 men who in 2021 joined a training course in Uganda's Bidibidi settlement on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. With the help of funding from Ireland, this SGBV prevention project is implemented by UNHCR in the refugee settlements as part of a broader programme to address unequal power relations and support gender equality in Uganda. In refugee settlements, changes in gender roles that result from living in displacement and from the inability of men to provide for their families are major drivers of domestic violence.

Daniel admits that his household was a violent one, and that he was responsible for this. He said that he used to beat his wife, forbid her from attending any activities in the women's centres and limit her interaction with other women. He adds that he "used to make all the decisions on behalf of [his] family". When Daniel joined a male action group receiving livelihood support through a Village Savings and Loans Association, he had to attend training sessions on gender equality and the promotion of a violence-free environment. Daniel says that these sessions brought about a major improvement in his approach to family life: "I learnt the importance of consulting my family on decisions affecting the household and I am now committed to maintaining a peaceful family."

The training course from which Daniel and his family benefited relies on the Economic and Social Empowerment (EASE) model to engage both men and women and to facilitate joint actions and decision-making affecting the income of the household. Men are engaged as allies, which helps to challenge and transform gender norms, and practices and structures that create and perpetuate gender inequality. Daniel has not only changed his own approach to gender; he is also helping to bring about a positive change in his community: "I use the knowledge I learnt during the EASE sessions to help other families to understand the importance of shared responsibilities and joint decision-making."



Graduates of the vocational skills programme in Kaabong; the project is supported by Ireland through ENABEL

© DFA



A participant in a workshop organized by Amani Initiative under WPHF's COVID-19 Emergency Response Window in Uganda. WPHF's flexible, institutional funding allowed them to strengthen their IT infrastructure to sustain their critical work to prevent child marriage and contribute to peace in their communities

© 2021 Amani Initiative

Cambodia



POPULATION:
16.9 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD 1,550*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
144



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
70 YEARS

Lao PDR



POPULATION:
7.3 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD 2,520*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
137



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
68.2 YEARS

Myanmar



POPULATION:
54.8 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD 1,140*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
147



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
67.3 YEARS

Vietnam



POPULATION:
98.1 MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD 3,560*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
117



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
75.4 YEARS

Ms Ho Thi Bun, Da Chat village, Truong Son commune, Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh province, Central Vietnam
© DFA

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022



Ms Ho Thi Ly, Trung Son village, Truong Son commune, Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh province, Central Vietnam

© DFA

Overview

As is also the case for some of our development programmes, Ireland's Embassy in Hanoi, Vietnam, is regional in scope as opposed to being focused on a single country. In 2021, despite the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the increasing effects of climate change, the Irish Embassy in Hanoi continued to effectively provide extensive support on a broad range of programmes across the region of South East Asia.

Among Ireland's key targets is the promotion in Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar of economic growth that is more inclusive and sustainable, and of institutions that are more accountable and transparent. This was achieved through multi-sectoral support for the Ireland Fellows Programme, and the Vietnam-Ireland Bilateral Education Exchange programme. Additionally, Teagasc, University College Cork, the Vietnamese Department of Agricultural Economy and the Vietnam National University of Agriculture collaborated on various projects targeting these key areas.

Moreover, Ireland provided funding that aimed to enable Vietnamese ethnic minority communities to drive their own development, supported by more enabling and evidence-based policy. Ireland also contributed to reducing environmental, economic, health and safety risks to vulnerable communities throughout the four countries in the region.

CLIMATE ACTION IN VIETNAM

In October 2020, the central provinces of Vietnam were hit by a series of extreme typhoons and tropical depressions. Torrential rains, storm surges and strong winds caused severe flooding and landslides, killing 346 people, displacing 1.5 million people and causing massive damage to farmland, houses, infrastructure and schools.

Although typhoons are a common occurrence in the region during the monsoon season, the levels of flooding and the subsequent landslides were the worst to have hit the country in two decades. There is a growing scientific consensus that global warming is making these extreme weather events more likely and more intense. And as our planet heats up, these areas of central Vietnam (such as Quang Tri Province, where Ireland has a focus) will continue to be in the eye of the future storm. With 70% of the population living in coastal areas and low-lying deltas, Vietnam is highly exposed to flooding and is also among the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Ireland responded quickly to the flood crisis in Vietnam, delivering funding to existing partners that enabled them to address the immediate needs of affected communities by providing emergency packages in the aftermath of the floods. Ireland then worked with partners to develop a recovery programme that included repairing schools, repairing houses and supporting the recovery of livelihoods. For example, Ireland's funding of supplies and equipment to 16 schools ensured that many children could return to the classroom.

Ireland continues to work with the UN and other development partners to ensure robust contingency and preparedness planning for upcoming cyclone seasons. Work on climate adaptation and disaster-risk reduction will be crucial in the years ahead, especially since Vietnam is ranked in the top five most at-risk countries worldwide.

The first element of this dual approach, which combines climate-adaptation measures with disaster-risk reduction, is the provision of support for post-flood recovery efforts that first target those left furthest behind. The second element is the provision of support that will enable the relevant authorities to more effectively pursue their climate-change- and disaster-risk objectives. This dual approach proved to be effective and impactful in 2021.



Left

Some of the 61 wash stations completed, helping to prevent the spread of Covid and benefiting over 30,000 children

© Build It International

Below Left

Dorothy Munengo prepares the vegetables to be dried and later supplied to Silva Food Solutions

© DFA

Below

Harriet Mweenda is a Build It Graduate who completed the Brick & Blocklaying training at our Centre for Excellence

© Build It International



Zambia:



POPULATION:

18.9MILLION



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD 1,040*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

146



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

64.1 YEARS

Overview

Ireland supports the UNDP project Democracy Strengthening in Zambia, which focused on the preparations for the 2021 general elections, and on post-election reforms. The project is managed by UNDP through a Basket Fund with the support of other likeminded donors: EU, France, Germany, Sweden, UK-FCDO and USAID.

Despite the unprecedented challenge of running an election in a COVID-19 context, the project implemented a flagship programming-for-peace component, which had the WHO's Early Warning and Emergency Response System (EWERS) as a resource for monitoring and responding to threats and actual outbreaks of violence.

Musika is an Irish Aid partner that provides technical assistance and catalytic financial support to agri-businesses to create mutually beneficial relationships between the smallholder farmers and the agri-companies. The aim here is to strengthen the supply base for nutritious foods processing and marketing, and to increase retention for consumption. The production methods promoted by Musika emphasise climate-smart approaches.

Through the Climate Unit's partnership with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network (within the International Institute for Sustainable Development), the Irish Embassy in Zambia facilitated linkages between the NAP and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment in order to enhance the development and implementation of the NAP.

*Figures correct as of 13/07/2022

CASE STUDY:

PROMOTING LAND RIGHTS FOR WOMEN WHILE ALSO PROTECTING FORESTS

In the two districts of Zambezi and Chavuma, Ireland supported a project on land rights for women that also discouraged deforestation by promoting as alternative sources of livelihoods the harvesting of nutritious non-timber forest products such as honey and mushrooms. This project was implemented by a community-based organisation called Save Environment and People Agency (SEPA) Zambia.

One beekeeping group in the Nyakulenga area of Zambezi has now become a registered cooperative society. This beekeeping group was formed in March 2020 with support from SEPA and has a total membership of 30, comprising 25 women and 5 men.

SEPA trained the community in modern beekeeping technologies by bringing women together with staff from the Zambian Forestry Department. The group was also provided with modern beekeeping equipment, such as top-bar hives and beekeepers' protective clothing and equipment. Basic skills training in savings for investment was also provided.

The group has opened a bank account with National Savings and Credit Bank (Nat Save) for business savings. At the close of the project, the cooperative had already saved ZMW 1,350 (€75) and is currently planning to venture into village poultry production. One group member, Mrs. Samukonga Matha, sums up what these changes have meant for her and her colleagues: "We can see a light at the end of the tunnel, as we have transformed from a group to a registered cooperative with an informed entrepreneurship skills focus".

CASE STUDY:

MAKING A LIVING BY USING CLIMATE-SMART TECHNIQUES TO GROW INDIGENOUS VEGETABLES

Farmers, particularly women, in the Mabele and Moono communities in Mumbwa district, central Zambia, have begun to reap the benefits of supplying dried indigenous vegetables to Silva Food Solutions (SFS). These farmers are taking advantage of the ready market that the company has created through its partnership with Musika, an Irish Aid-funded organisation. The farmers are specifically trained to use climate-smart approaches and the most effective techniques for preparing and preserving indigenous vegetables.

Forty-year-old Munengo, who is the mother of seven children, is a supplier of *kanunka* (black jack leaves), *chibwabwa* (pumpkin leaves) and *nyangu* (cowpea leaves). Munengo was paid ZMW 1,007 (USD 58), which is the highest income that she has ever earned at any one time by selling indigenous vegetables.

With support from Musika, SFS is testing an in-community, nutritious-food-distribution model that aims to increase consumption of processed nutritious food blends by the local people. The programme is designed to cater for the participation of more women, as they are the primary producers and suppliers of vegetables to the company.

Annexes

Annex One Ireland's Official Development Assistance	101
Annex Two Irish ODA as a % of GNP: 2000 - 2021	102
Annex Three Irish ODA Volumes 2000-2021	103
Annex Four Net ODA as a % of GNI: DAC Donors 2021 at April 2022	104
Annex Five Total Irish ODA by Channel of Delivery	105
Annex Six Bilateral ODA by Sector 2021	106
Annex Seven Total Irish ODA by Aid Modality - 2021	107
Annex Eight Top 30 Recipient Countries of Ireland's Bilateral ODA 2021	108
Annex Nine Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2021	109
Annex Ten Funding to Multilateral Organisations (Detailed in €000s)	110
Annex Eleven Humanitarian Assistance by Channel of Delivery	116
Annex Twelve Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €20K or more, in 2021 in €000s	117

Figures are correct at time of publication. Additional financial annexes are available on the Irish Aid website www.irishaid.ie

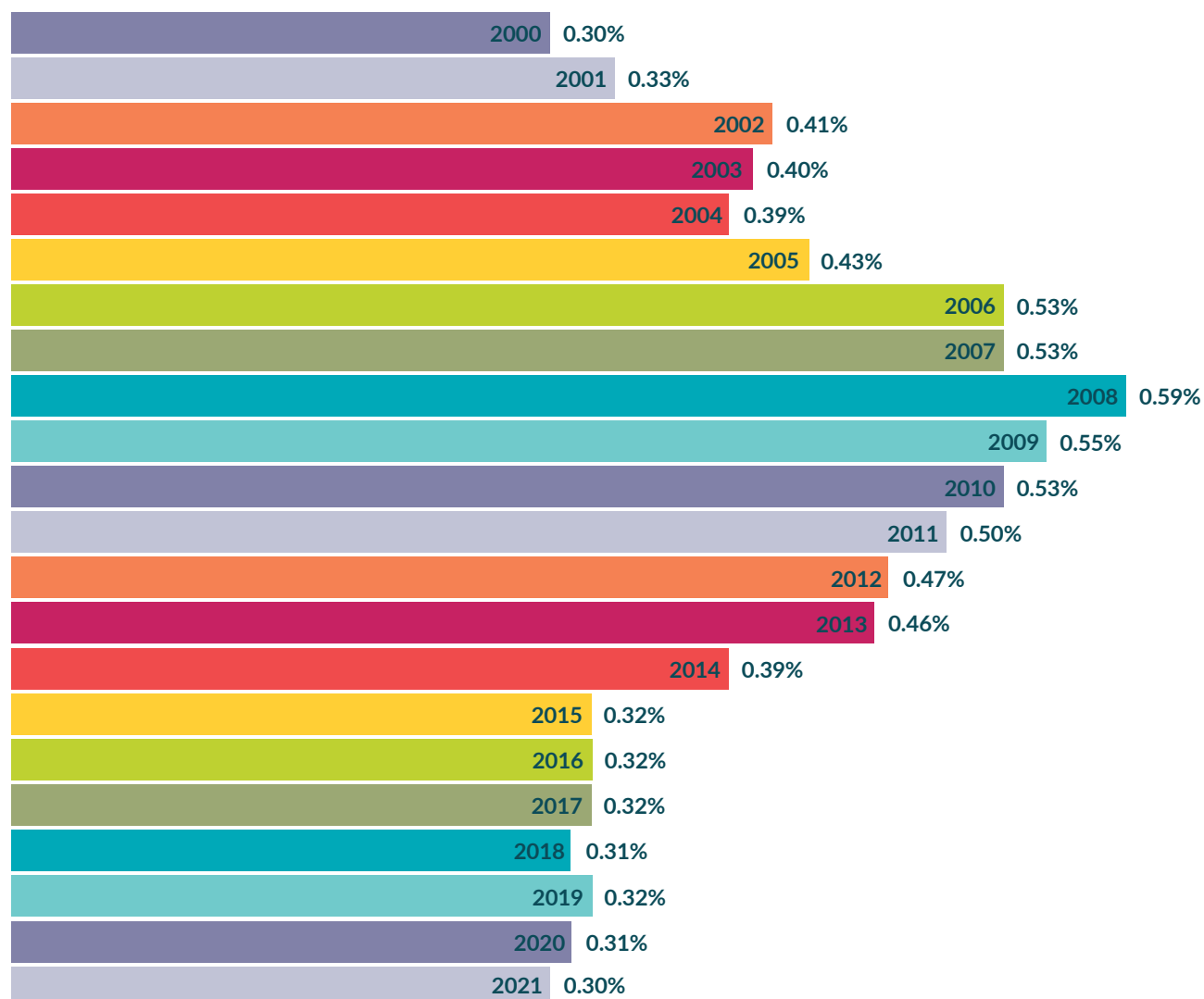
Ireland's Official Development Assistance

Ireland's Official Development Assistance	€ Millions 2021	€ Millions 2020
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	568.72	545.10
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	407.42	322.43
Total ODA	976.14	867.53
GNP	322,688.00	282,633.00
ODA as a % of GNP	0.30%	0.31%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27 as a % of Total ODA	58%	63%
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA	42%	37%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	442.26	417.20
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	74.46	40.88
Total Bilateral ODA	516.73	458.08
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs And Trade - Vote 27	126.45	127.90
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	332.96	281.55
Total Multilateral ODA	459.41	409.45
Total ODA	976.14	867.53
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	53%	53%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	47%	47%

*These annexes use the OECD definitions for Bilateral and Multilateral Aid

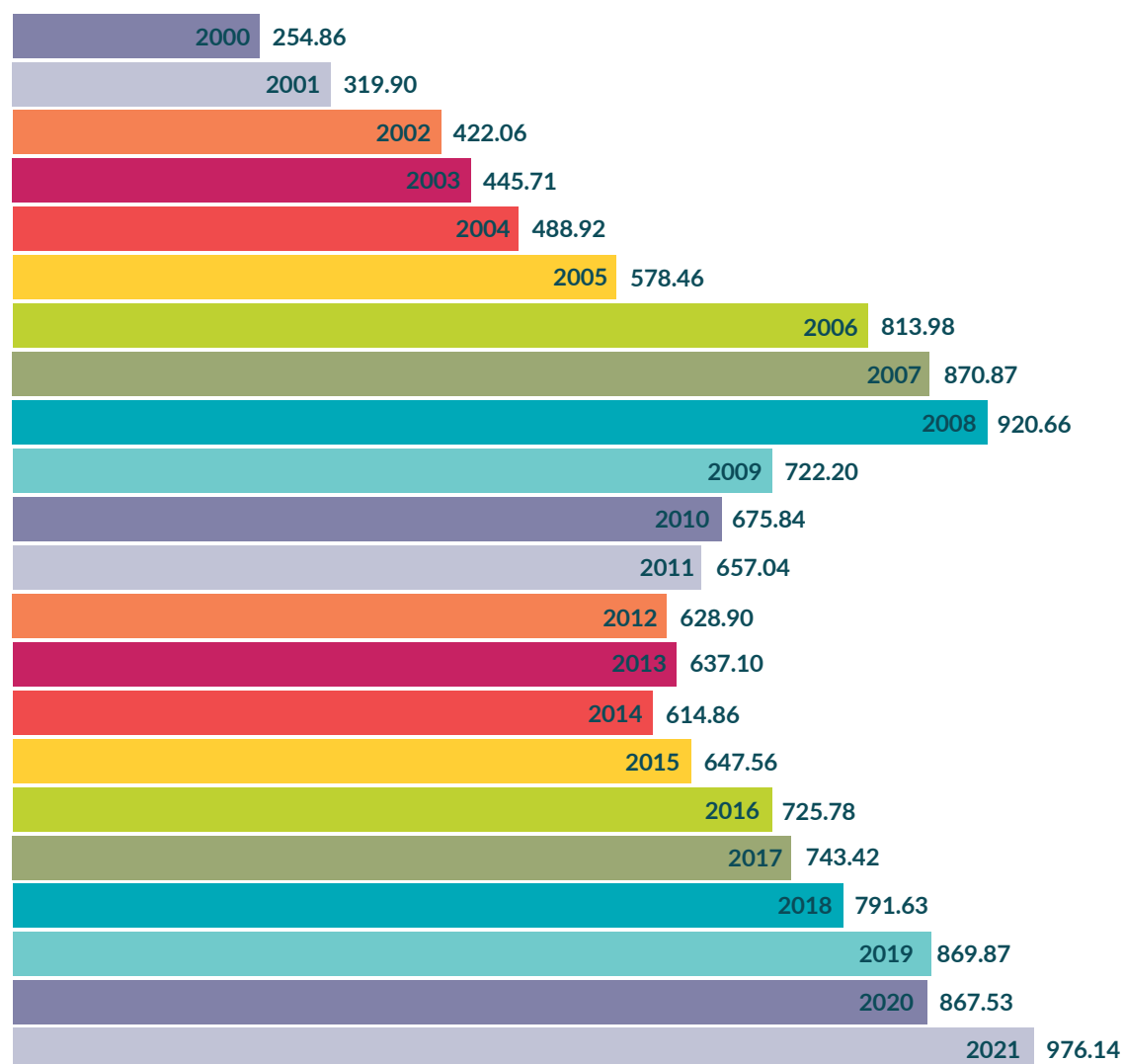
Irish ODA as a % of GNP: 2000 - 2021

ODA as a % of GNP



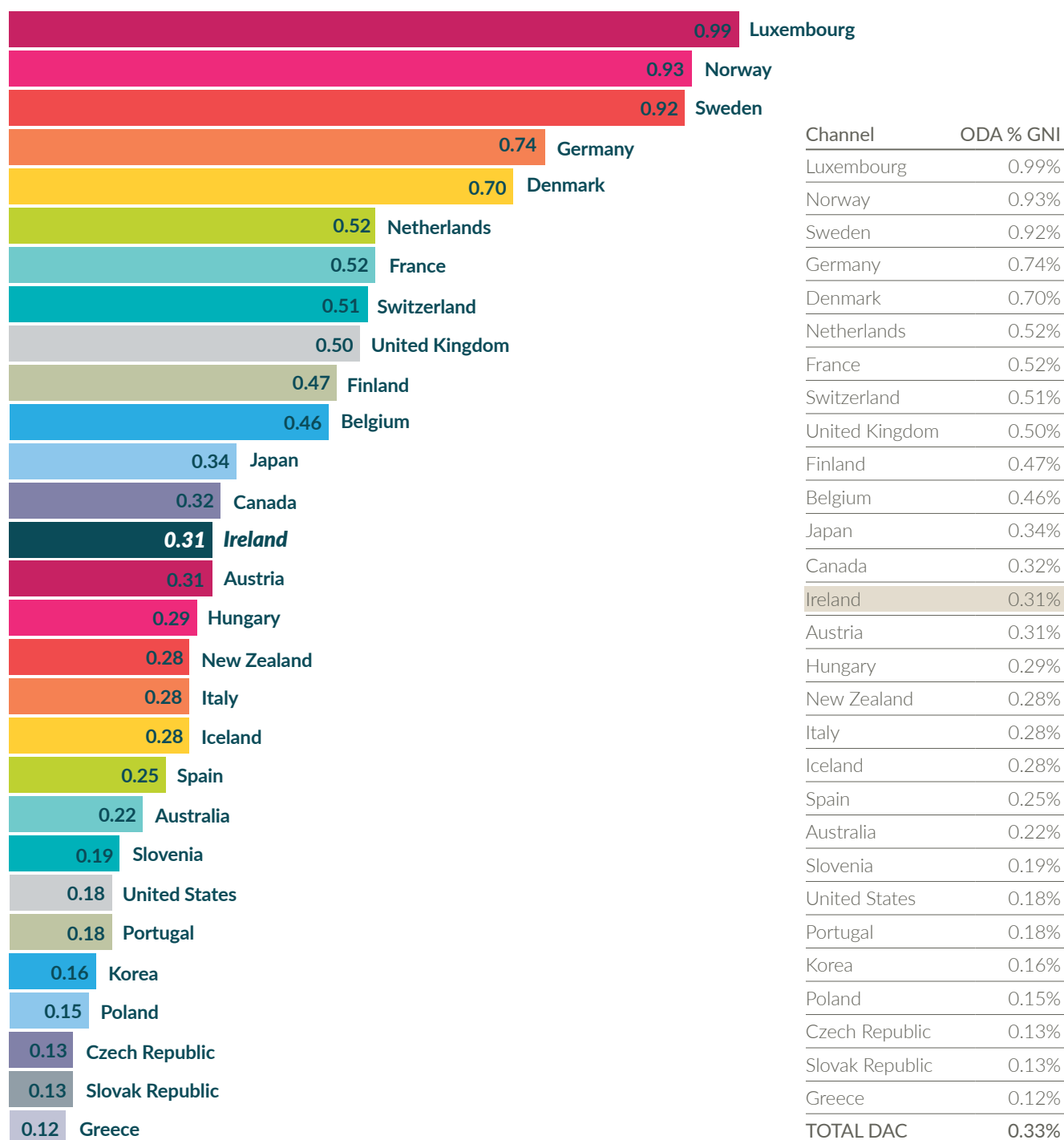
Irish ODA Volumes 2000-2021

ODA €M



Net ODA as a % of GNI: DAC Donors 2021 at April 2022

ODA as a % of GNI

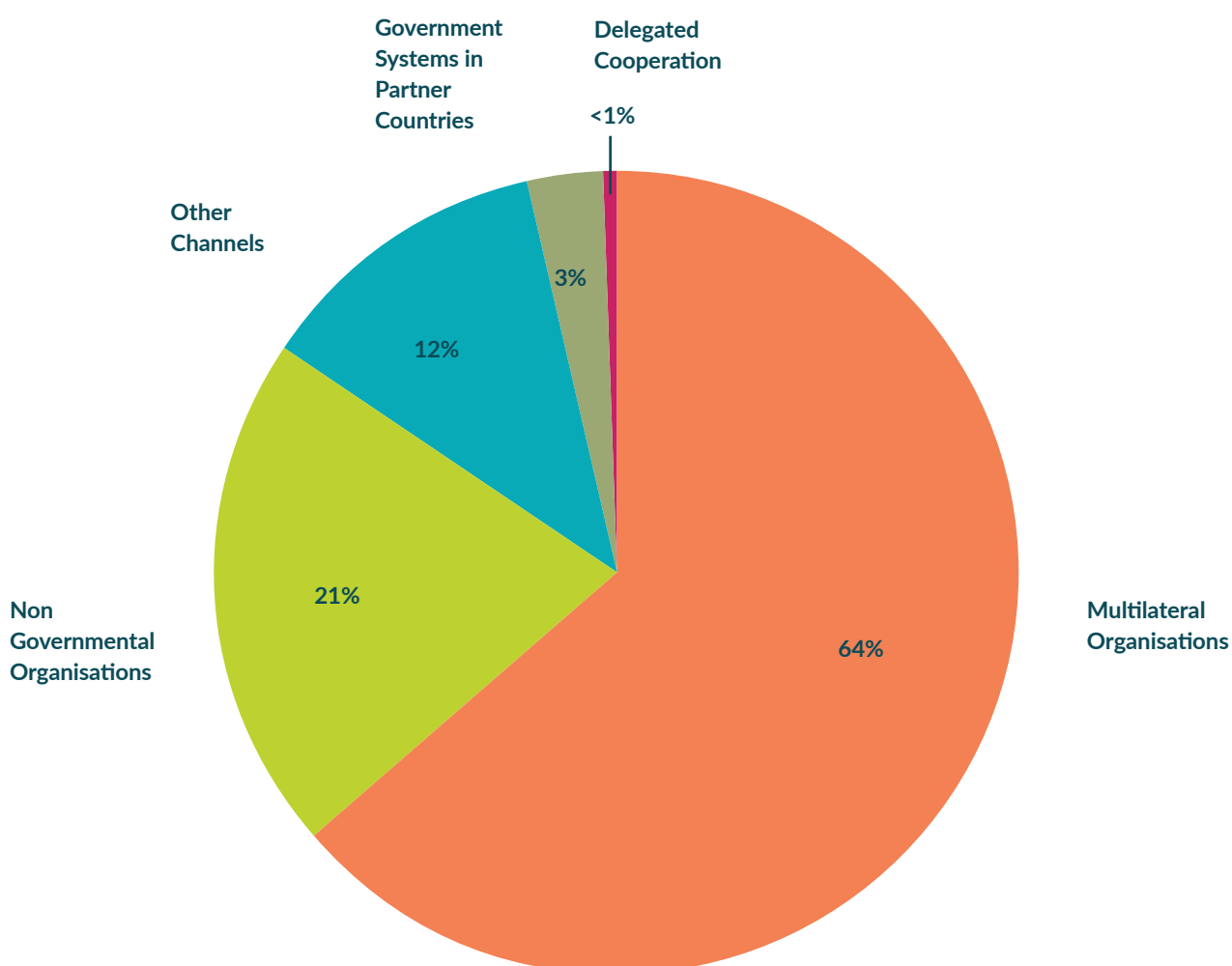


* To enable comparison with other donors figures used here are the OECD DAC estimate at April 2022. Ireland's actual GNI for 2021 increased causing a drop in the ODA percentage to 0.30%.

GNI (Gross National Income), DAC (Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD).

Total Irish ODA by Channel of Delivery

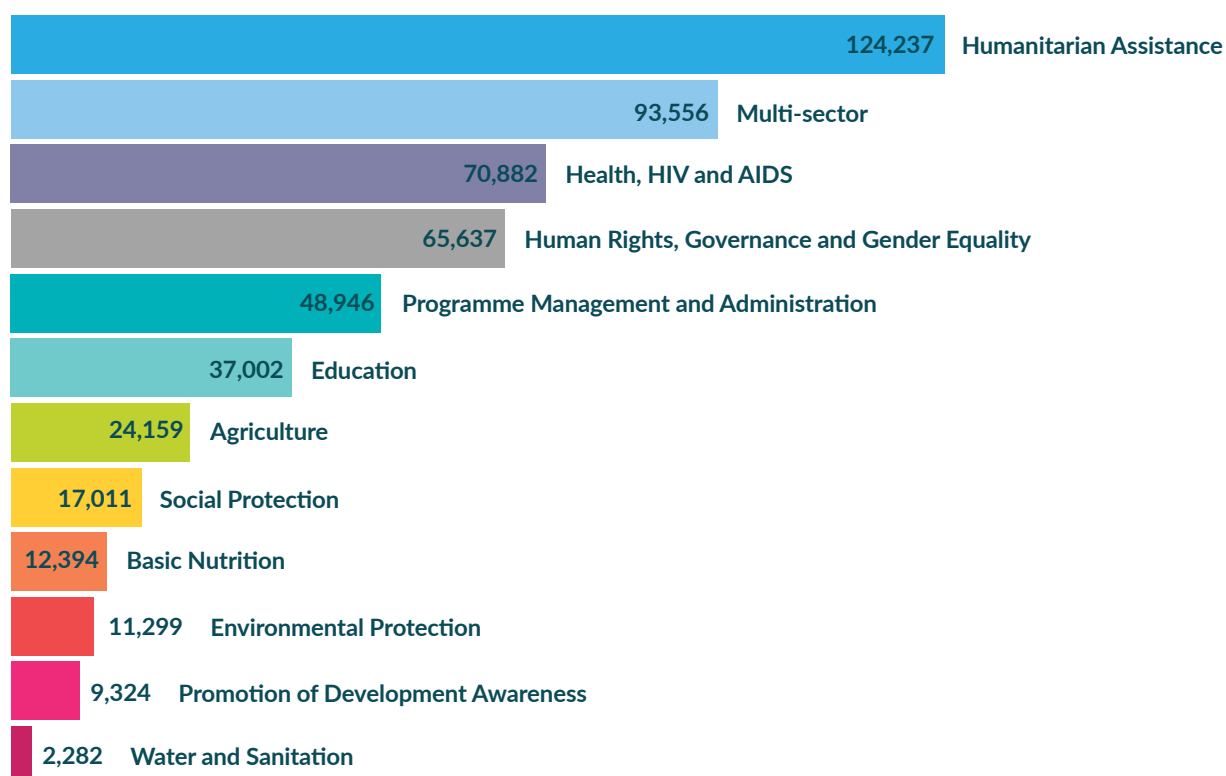
Channel	€000's	As a %
Multilateral Organisations	620,089	64%
Non Governmental Organisations	203,066	21%
Other Channels	119,887	12%
Government Systems in Partner Countries	28,770	3%
Delegated Cooperation	4,329	<1%
Grand Total	976,140	100%



Bilateral ODA by Sector 2021

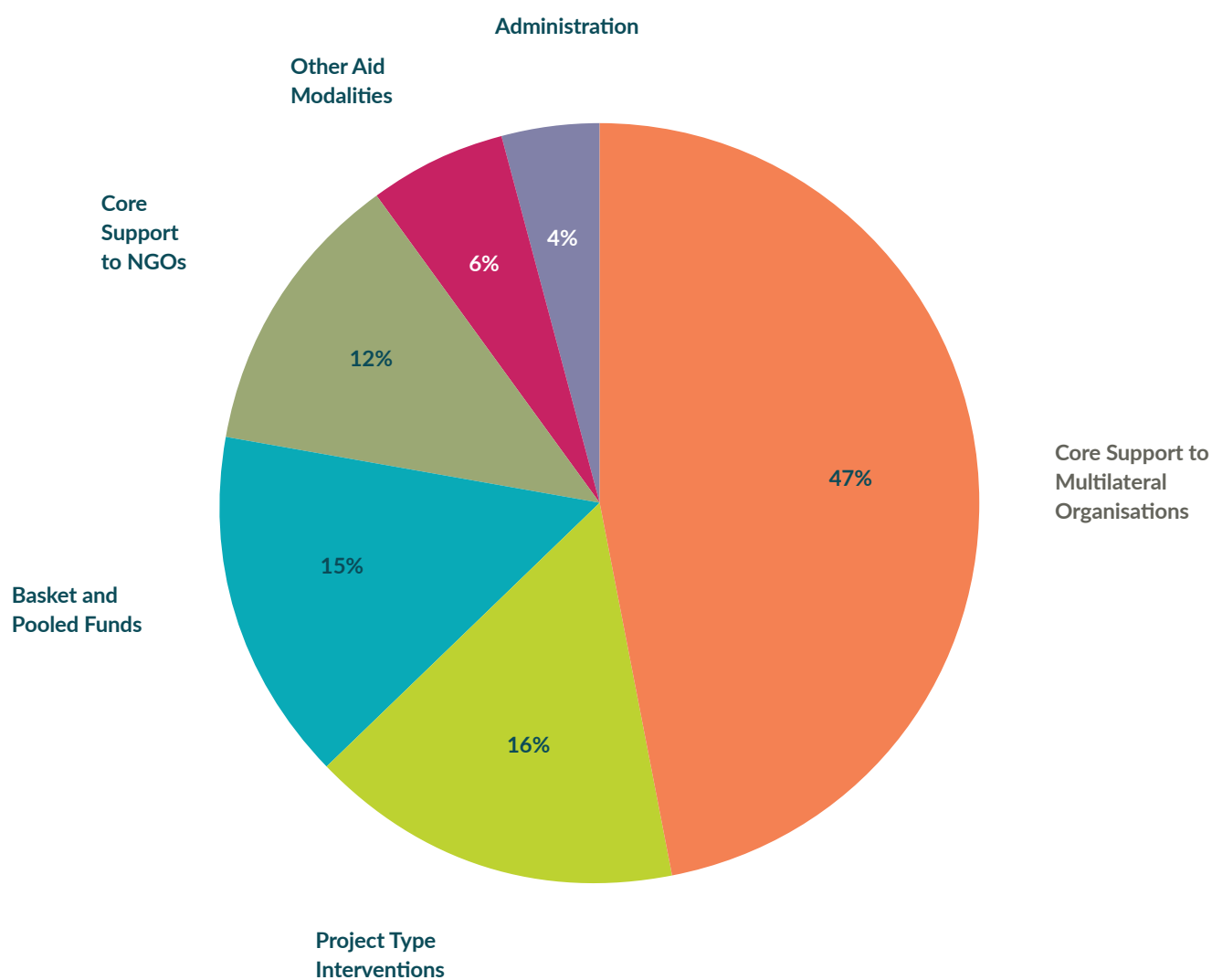
Sector	€000's	As a %
Humanitarian Assistance	124,237	24%
Multi-sector	93,556	18%
Health, HIV and AIDS	70,882	14%
Human Rights, Governance and Gender Equality	65,637	13%
Programme Management and Administration	48,946	9%
Education	37,002	7%
Agriculture	24,159	5%
Social Protection	17,011	3%
Basic Nutrition	12,394	2%
Environmental Protection	11,299	2%
Promotion of Development Awareness	9,324	2%
Water and Sanitation	2,282	0%
Grand Total	516,729	100%

Bilateral ODA by Sector €000's



Total Irish ODA by Aid Modality - 2021

Aid Modality	€000's	As a %
Core Support to Multilateral Organisations	459,412	47%
Project Type Interventions	159,787	16%
Basket and Pooled Funds	146,185	15%
Core Support to NGOs	112,697	12%
Other Aid Modalities	55,852	6%
Administration	42,207	4%
Grand Total	976,140	100%



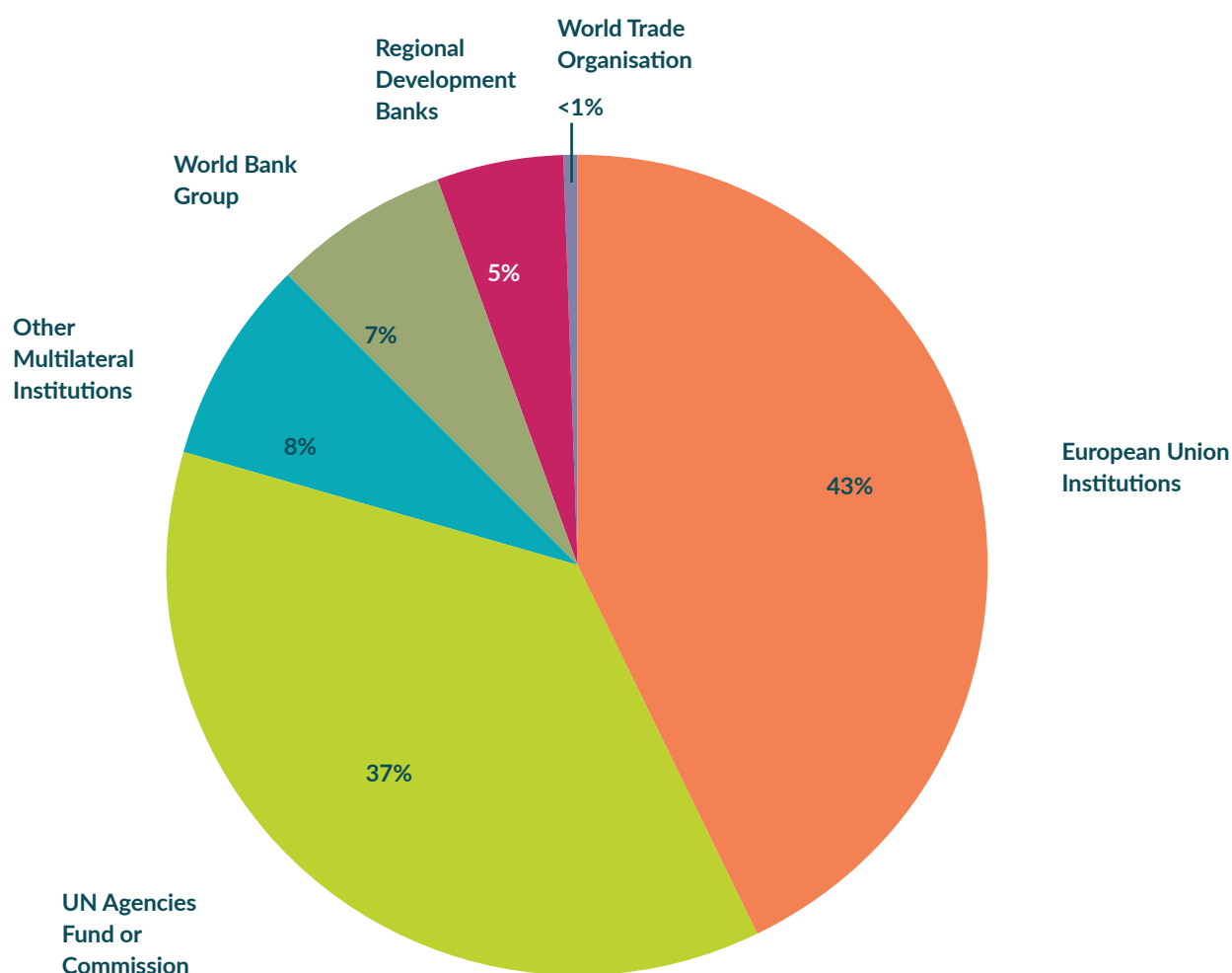
Top 30 Recipient Countries of Ireland's Bilateral ODA 2021

Recipient Country	€000's
Ethiopia	40,563
Mozambique	27,113
Tanzania	25,195
Uganda	24,412
Malawi	17,422
Sierra Leone	16,218
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10,793
South Sudan	9,752
Zimbabwe	9,113
Kenya	8,765
Syrian Arab Republic	8,064
Somalia	7,214
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,639
Afghanistan	6,434
Yemen	6,400
Liberia	5,879
Sudan	5,407
Central African Republic	5,267
Zambia	4,974
South Africa	4,812
Lebanon	3,906
Viet Nam	3,631
Niger	3,232
Jordan	2,982
Turkey	2,882
Nigeria	2,511
Myanmar	2,423
Colombia	2,406

** Please note that in the case of countries with major humanitarian crises, funding may be allocated to neighbouring countries or on a non-country specific basis.

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2021

	€000's	As a %
European Union Institutions	264,966	43%
UN Agencies Fund or Commission	227,824	37%
Other Multilateral Institutions	46,704	8%
World Bank Group	44,819	7%
Regional Development Banks	34,037	5%
World Trade Organisation	1,750	<1%
Grand Total	620,100	100%



Funding to Multilateral Organisations

(Detailed in €000s)

	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of Finance
European Union Institutions		
European Civil Protection & Humanitarian Operation	-	-
European Commission	-	-
European Commission - Development Share of Budget	-	-
European Commission Turkey Refugee Facility	-	-
European Investment Bank	-	-
EU Trust Fund for Colombia	-	-
European Union Institutions Total	-	-
Other Multilateral Institutions		
Adaptation Fund	-	5,000
Africa Union Commission	-	-
Council of Europe	-	-
GAVI Alliance	-	-
General Secretary of OAS/Inter American Commission	-	-
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	-	1,430
Global Partnership for Education	-	-
ICC Trust fund for Victims	-	-
IGAD South Sudan Office	-	-
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	-	200
International Renewable Energy Agency	-	40
Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership	-	500
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Deve	-	-
Osce Organisation For Security And Co-Operation	-	-
The Global Fund to Fight Aids T.B. & Malaria	-	-
Other Multilateral Institutions Total	-	7,170
Regional Development Banks		
African Development Bank	-	-
African Development Fund	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	3,000
Asian Development Fund	-	-
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	-	-
Council of Europe Development Bank	-	-
Regional Development Bank	-	3,000

Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	Department of Foreign Affairs	Ireland's Share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Other Departments	Total
				-
-	386	-	-	386
-	33,400	-	-	33,400
-	-	224,941	-	224,941
-	2,690	-	-	2,690
-	2,799	-	-	2,799
-	750	-	-	750
-	40,025	224,941	-	264,966
-	-	-	-	5,000
-	300	-	-	300
-	130	-	-	130
-	11,500	-	-	11,500
-	50	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	1,430
-	10,000	-	-	10,000
-	300	-	-	300
-	300	-	-	300
-	-	-	-	200
-	-	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	500
-	1,834	-	-	1,834
-	120	-	-	120
-	15,000	-	-	15,000
-	39,534	-	-	46,704
10,850	-	-	-	10,850
8,128	-	-	-	8,128
-	4,200	-	-	7,200
3,978	-	-	-	3,978
3,878	-	-	-	3,878
3	-	-	-	3
26,837	4,200	-	-	34,037

ANNEX TEN (CONTINUED)

	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of Finance
UN Agencies Fund or Commission		
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	-	-
Convention to Combat Desertification	-	-
Food and Agricultural Organisation	2,641	-
Green Climate Fund	-	4,000
International Agency for Research on Cancer	-	-
International Atomic Energy Agency	-	458
International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	2,000
International Labour Organization	-	-
International Organisation for Migration	-	-
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	-	794
UN Resident Coordinator's office	-	-
UN Centre for Policy Research	-	-
UNAIDS	-	-
United Nations Children's Fund	-	-
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	-	-
United Nations Department of Peace Operations	-	-
United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	-	-
United Nations Department of Economic & Social Affairs	-	-
United Nations Development Programme	-	-
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	-	-
United Nations Environment Programme	-	405
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	-	74
United Nations General Trust Fund	-	-
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	-	-
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	-	-
United Nations Office for Project Services	-	-
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	-	-
United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	-	-
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	-	-
United Nations Office for Project Services(UNOPS)	-	-
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	-	-
United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	-	-

Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	Department of Foreign Affairs	Ireland's Share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Other Departments	Total
-	11,000	-	-	11,000
-	27	-	-	27
-	-	-	-	2,641
-	-	-	-	4,000
-	-	-	318	318
-	160	-	-	618
-	4,500	-	-	6,500
-	1,250	-	821	2,071
-	2,138	-	-	2,138
-	-	-	-	794
-	300	-	-	300
-	40	-	-	40
-	3,400	-	-	3,400
-	34,379	-	-	34,379
-	200	-	-	200
-	1,803	-	-	1,803
-	350	-	-	350
-	174	-	-	174
-	11,895	-	-	11,895
-	500	-	1,076	1,576
-	250	-	150	805
-	200	-	-	274
-	5,594	-	-	5,594
-	2,406	-	-	2,406
-	424	-	-	424
-	1,875	-	-	1,875
-	116	-	-	116
-	28,800	-	-	28,800
	200			200
	1,813			1,813
	116			116
	28,800			28,800

ANNEX TEN (CONTINUED)

	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of Finance
UN Agencies Fund or Commission (continued)		
United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	-	-
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	-	-
United Nations Population Fund	-	-
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	-
United Nations Volunteers	-	-
UN-Multi Partner Trust Fund Office	-	-
UNRWA	-	-
UN Women	-	-
World Food Programme	25,000	-
United Nations Total	27,641	7,731
World Bank Group		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-
International Development Association	-	-
International Finance Corporation	-	-
World Bank	-	-
World Bank Group Total	-	-
World Trade Organisation		
International Trade Centre	-	-
World Trade Organisation	-	-
World Trade Organisation Advisory Law Centre	-	-
World Trade Organisation Total	-	-

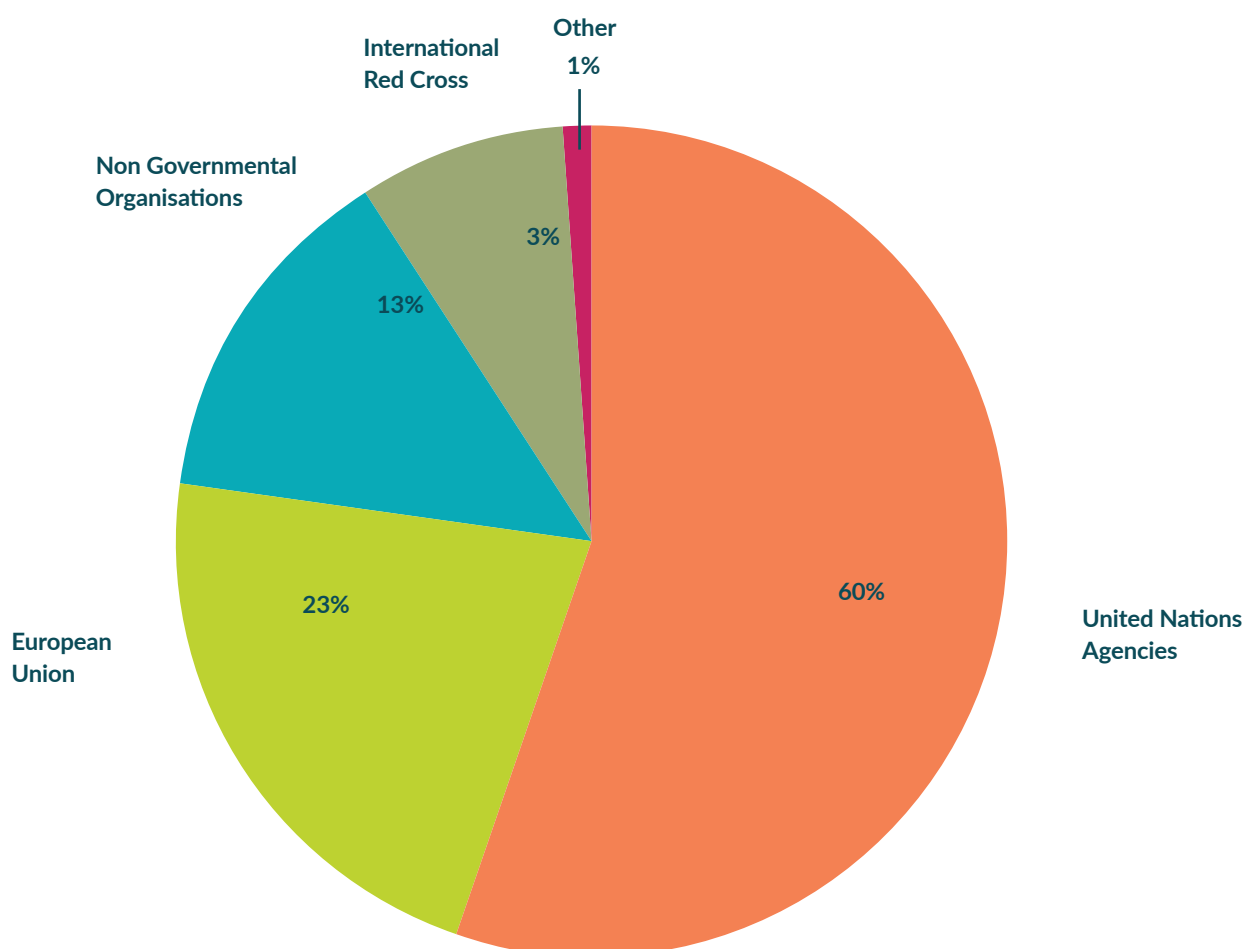
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	Department of Foreign Affairs	Ireland's Share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Other Departments	Total
-	19,000	-	-	19,000
-	2,000	-	-	2,000
-	6,490	-	-	6,490
-	135	-	-	135
-	1,231	-	-	1,231
-	17,100	-	-	17,100
-	9,000	-	-	9,000
-	4,738	-	-	4,738
-	11,580	-	-	36,580
-	188,854	-	3,597	227,823
4,362	700	-	-	5,062
24,660	1,270	-	-	25,930
3,629	38	-	-	3,667
-	10,150	-	-	10,150
32,651	12,158	-	-	44,809
-	-	-	-	-
-	1,000	-	-	1,000
-	400	-	-	400
-	350	-	-	350
-	1,750	-	-	1,750

Humanitarian Assistance by Channel of Delivery

Channel	€000's	As a %
United Nations Agencies	127,115	56%
European Union	49,497	22%
Non Governmental Organisations	31,618	14%
International Red Cross	18,455	8%
Other	1,472	1%
Total	228,157	100%

** Humanitarian funding to UN Agencies includes contributions of €40.9 million to country-based pooled funds. Approximately 70% of this funding is allocated to NGOs.

** Humanitarian assistance here includes multilateral partners imputed costs



ANNEX TWELVE

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €20K or more, in 2021 in €000s

Organisation Name	€000's
80:20 Educating/Acting for a Better World	110
A Partnership With Africa	250
Action Against Hunger	1,421
Action Aid Ireland	798
Addameer Prison Support And Human Rights	81
AFKAR	33
Afri	48
African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes	200
Aidlink	380
Aidspan	100
AKIDWA	25
Al Haq, Law in the Service of Man	81
Al-Harah	33
Amref Health Africa	750
An Taisce - Green Schools	120
Apheda Vietnam	65
Associação ALPS Resilience Mozambique	415
Associacao Inst. Para Democracia Multipartidaria	200
Associacao Osuwela	50
Association for Inclusive Peace	100
Ballyfermot College of Further Education	30
BBC Media Action	250
Benjamin William Mkapa Foundation	750
Bimkom Planners for Planning Rights	81
Brighter Communities Worldwide	320
Britain Nepal Medical Trust	25
Build It International	160
Camden Education Trust	63
Care International	600
Carter Centre	200
CDI Vietnam	120
CEMA Vietnam	150
Center for Civilians in Conflict	80
Centre for Global Education	61
Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	150
Chatham House	29
Children in Crossfire	645
Christian Aid Ireland	5,573

ANNEX TWELVE (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Christian Blind Mission Ireland	381
Civil Commission for the Independence of Judiciary	33
Clinton Health Access Initiative	1,600
Camden Trust	63
Comet Me	75
Comhlámh	413
Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation	700
Concern Universal	952
Concern Worldwide	28,509
Conciliation Resources	1,009
Crisis Action Ltd	75
Crisis Management Initiative	125
CSDS Vietnam	180
Democratic Governance Facility	1,000
Democratic Progress Institute	100
Development Perspectives	240
Dóchas	445
Doctors with Africa Cuamm	800
DSAI - Trinity College Dublin	65
Dublin City University	320
East and Horn of Africa HRD Project	163
ECO-UNESCO	110
Emergency Nutrition Network	450
Engineers Without Borders Ireland	45
European Centre for Development Policy Management	320
European Centre for Electoral Support	200
European Institute of Peace	150
Family Health International - FHI 360	700
Federation of Women Associations of Turkey	20
Fields of Life	250
Financial Justice Ireland	44
Focus 1000	164
Forum Against Harmful Practices	80
Forum of Federations	400
Forward Thinking	82
Friends of the Earth Ireland	44
Frontline AIDS	150
Frontline Defenders	540

ANNEX TWELVE (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Fundação Carlos Morgado	50
Fundação MASC Mozambique	500
Gaisce – The President's Award	35
Galway One World Centre	35
Geneva Call	150
Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance	200
Gisha-Legal Centre for Freedom of Movement	81
Global Action Plan CLG	30
Global Media Campaign to End FGM	56
GOAL	10,477
Halo Trust	2,530
Health Poverty Action	50
Heifer International	149
Helen Keller International	410
HelpAge International	767
HIVOS Foundation	550
HL Education for Peace Ltd	38
Hope Foundation	120
Human Rights Centre	120
Human Rights Defender Network	150
Ifrah Foundation	30
Ilgaworld	250
Inishowen Development Partnership	65
Innovative Young Scientists Kenya	100
Institute for Family Health	51
International Alert	150
International Committee of the Red Cross	5,876
International Crisis Group	400
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent	2,355
International Federation for Human Rights	220
International Fertiliser Development Centre	300
International Institute for Sustainable Development	1,073
International Rescue Committee	2,806
International Service for Human Rights	250
International Union for Conservation of Nature	400
International Youth Foundation	300
Interpeace	150
Irish Council for International Students	4,900

ANNEX TWELVE (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Irish Development Education Association	350
Irish Global Health Network and ESTHER Ireland	90
Irish League of Credit Unions International Development Foundation	320
Irish Rule of Law International	400
Isee Vietnam	35
Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre	81
Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre	81
Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection	100
Justice Rapid Response Association	50
Israel Palestine Creative Regional Initiatives	48
Legal And Human Rights Centre	500
Leprosy Mission Northern Ireland	70
Lourdes Youth & Community Services	60
Luwire Wildlife Conservancy	80
Martin Ennals Foundation	50
Mercy Corps	86
Miftah	81
Minority Rights Group	200
Misean Cara	15,500
Moroto Diocese DKA Project	50
National Association of Women Organisation in Uganda	100
National Center for Socio Economic Information Vietnam	21
National Smallholder Farmers Malawi	1,800
National Youth Council of Ireland	271
Negotiation Strategies Institute	57
Nepal Leprosy Trust	90
Nepal Medical Trust	25
Norwegian Refugee Council	300
Nurture Africa	300
Orbis Ireland	375
Oxfam Ireland	3,953
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights	81
Parque Nacional Da Gorongosa	1,000
Plan International Ireland	4,092
Pro Bono Organisation	20
Proudly Made in Africa	118
Purposeful	400
Rainbo Initiative	506

ANNEX TWELVE (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Raising Voices	250
RedR Australia	20
Renew Project Vietnam	250
Restless Development	130
RIC Vietnam	25
Saferworld	400
Save the Children Fund	4,475
Scouting Ireland	44
Search for Common Ground	695
Self Help Africa	4,489
SEND Sierra Leone	450
SERVE in Solidarity Ireland	280
Sightsavers Ireland	1,849
Sight Savers Ireland	1,804
Social & Health Education Project	90
Social Change Assistance Trust	150
Sonke Gender Justice Network	200
South African Technological Network	100
Stichting Access To Nutrition Foundation	196
Straight Talk Foundation	745
Suas Educational Development	396
Susamati	48
Tanzania Cattle Livestock Systems Development	350
Teagasc	400
Tearfund International Ireland	361
Tearfund Ireland	361
Terrestrial Jerusalem	40
The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes	200
The Britain Nepal Medical Trust	25
The Carter Centre Inc.	200
The Centre for Counselling Nutrition & Health Care	700
The Irish Girl Guides	40
The Minority Rights Group	200
The Power of Nutrition	500
TradeMark East Africa	1,450
Transparency International	350
Trócaire	22,693
Tumaini La Maisha	200

ANNEX TWELVE (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
UCD Volunteers Overseas	50
University College Cork	74
UPR Info	100
Uzikwasa	250
Vita	535
War on Want	160
Welthungerhilfe - Sierra Leone	600
Women International Peace Centre	200
Women's Environment and Development Organization	240
Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice	80
World Vision Ireland	4,156
Yesh Din Volunteers for Human Rights	81
Young Scientist Kenya	100
Youth Work Ireland Tipperary	24
Zambia Open Community Schools	300
Zimbabwe Institute	130
ZOA Liberia	172

Notes

Notes



Irish Aid

An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha
Department of Foreign Affairs