

Irish Aid
Annual Report

2014

 **Irish Aid**
An Roinn Gnóthai Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Ireland's
commitment
to a world
without poverty
and hunger

Irish Aid 1974-2014

Four decades of reporting

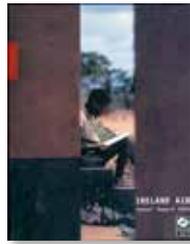
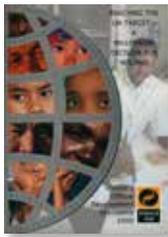
| 1980's



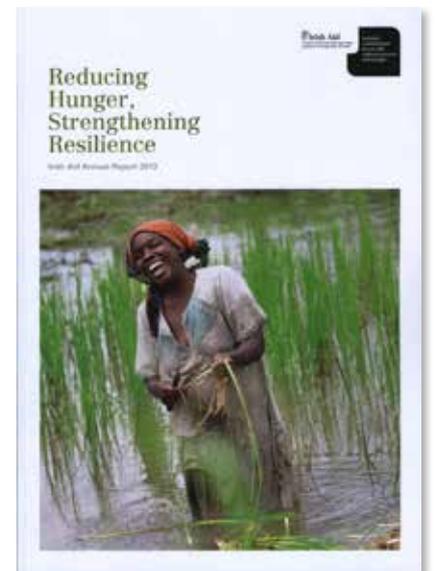
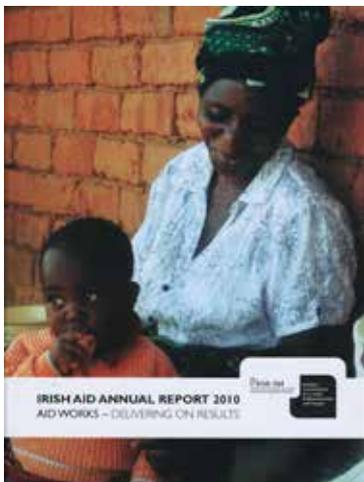
| 1990's



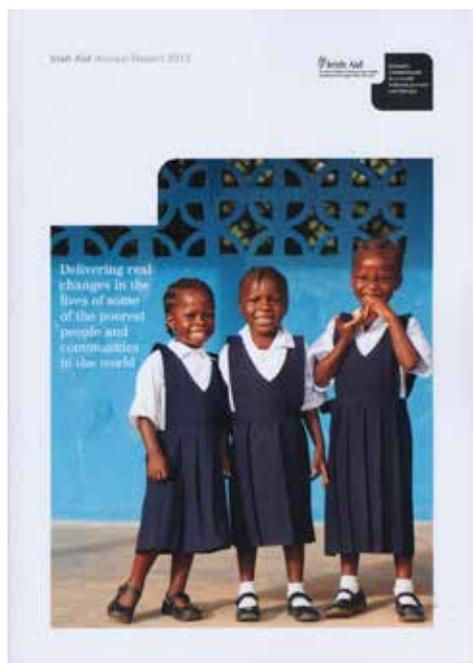
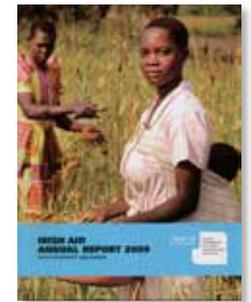
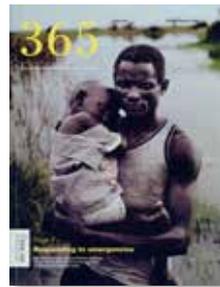
| 2000's



| 2010's



Front Cover: Country scene, Dedza district, Malawi.
Photo: Irish Aid



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Foreword

2014 was a challenging year for global development. But against a background of increasing levels of humanitarian crisis across the world, there were also signs of hope in the fight to end extreme poverty and hunger in our world. Ireland has been playing its part vigorously, through our aid programme and our foreign policy engagement.



Charlie Flanagan TD



Seán Sherlock TD

In 2014, the Government provided almost €600m for Official Development Assistance (ODA), reflecting the steadfast commitment of the Irish people even in the face of years of economic difficulty at home. 2014 also marked the publication of two significant documents which provide us with the basis to measure and build the impact of our aid.

We took the new policy for international development, *One World One Future* and translated it into a concrete Framework for Action which was published in September. The Framework is now being used to guide policy and programming decisions on Ireland's aid programme up to 2017. Our new policy for development has informed the review of Ireland's foreign policy published this year: *The Global Island*. That review makes clear that the promotion of our values is fundamental to our foreign policy.

We engaged actively with the OECD Development Assistance Committee's Peer Review of Ireland's aid programme and welcomed the report, which was published in December. The Review gave a very positive assessment of the programme, particularly the extent to

which our development assistance is targeted at the poorest countries, and reaches the most vulnerable. It commended Ireland for directing its policies towards the needs and priorities of its partner countries, and for having a clear overall vision for development cooperation. The Review also provided us with valuable recommendations and we are already addressing these in order to further improve the effectiveness of our aid programme.

We were all proud of the major visit to Africa by President Higgins in November. He visited three key partner countries and highlighted the importance of Ireland's relations with Africa and its people. He saw Irish Aid projects and programmes in Ethiopia, Malawi and South Africa and emphasised Ireland's continuing commitment to our partners in a changing and vibrant continent. Our partnership with each country is based on needs but also on opportunities for furthering our foreign policy objectives. This is a two way partnership, increasingly about shared priorities, values and cooperation.

The reality of change, however, is that progress can often be set back by unexpected crises or events. In

2014, West Africa was hit by the worst Ebola outbreak in history with 26,000 cases and over 11,000 deaths. In the wake of this disaster, Irish people can be proud of the role we played towards helping to bring the outbreak under control and providing treatment and care for the thousands affected. Our presence on the ground in Sierra Leone, where our mission was upgraded to a full Embassy, meant that we were able to respond quickly. Our support helped to equip ambulances, assist in tracing the sources of new infections, and provide nutritious food to quarantined families and communities, while also continuing our programme of long term assistance.

The world also faced an unprecedented number of humanitarian crises. Complex emergencies in Syria, South Sudan, and Central African Republic left thousands in need of urgent food and shelter. The world now has 59 million people who are refugees or displaced from their homes. We responded quickly and effectively by transporting hundreds of tonnes of prepositioned supplies to stranded families and communities. We also prioritised funding for countries and regions with crises and urgent



Namro Gul with Meer (2) take refuge inside a cave in Haripur, Pakistan. Photo: Kim Haughton / Trocaire

needs but that have, because of new emergencies, fallen below the radar. We are committed to ensuring that we are ready to respond to these crises while at the same time maintaining our focus on the achievement of long term development results.

Negotiations also began in earnest to agree a new framework for global development to succeed the Millennium Development Goals. Ireland was centrally involved in the UN Open Working Group which negotiated new draft Sustainable Development Goals and we were honoured by the appointment of Ireland and Kenya to co-facilitate the final round of negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda at the United Nations, in advance of the major global summit to be held at the end of September 2015 in New York.

The Irish Aid Annual Report is one of our most important publications. It is our annual opportunity to inform the Irish public of the highlights and challenges of the aid programme. This year's report sets out the main priorities of the Framework for Action, looks at the results achieved across our aid programme, in our Key Partner Countries and through our multilateral and NGO partners. It presents case

studies which demonstrate the impact, at the level of the individual, of our programme on the ground. The annexes to the Report provide details of all organisations in receipt of Irish Aid funding during the year. We encourage you to study the information there to see how your money is being spent.

The Irish people can be very proud of the Irish Aid programme. It focuses strongly on poverty, hunger and under nutrition, and on the countries and communities most in need in sub-Saharan Africa. We are committed to keeping our people fully informed of our programmes, their positive impact on people and communities, and their place at the heart of Ireland's foreign policy.

Charlie Flanagan TD
Minister for
Foreign Affairs & Trade

Seán Sherlock TD
Minister of State for Development, Trade
Promotion and North-South Co-operation

The year in review

In a challenging year for development, Ireland received a very favourable Peer Review by the OECD, President Higgins made a major series of visits to three African countries and the world was impelled to address an unprecedented level of humanitarian emergency, including the biggest outbreak of Ebola in history.

DAC Peer Review

During 2014, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, conducted a Peer Review of Ireland's aid programme. OECD DAC Peer Reviews are carried out once every 4-5 years. The review is an important benchmark that provides guidance and lesson learning for all donors. It aims to make development programmes and policies more effective in addressing poverty.

The review commended Ireland for its contribution to tackling hunger and poverty, and for having a clear overall vision for development cooperation, which is integral to its foreign policy. It added that Ireland "delivers effectively on its commitment to international development and to promoting global public goods, such as peace, human rights and food security." It also praised Ireland's approach of targeting the poorest and most vulnerable in all its policies and programmes.

At the launch of the Report on the DAC Peer Review in December the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Charlie Flanagan TD, noted that:

"This OECD DAC Report shows that Ireland continues to be a world leader in effectively tackling hunger and poverty and assisting the world's poorest communities to survive and thrive. All Irish citizens can be immensely proud of this work and the difference it makes to the lives of millions of people in the world."

This review upheld the conclusions of earlier reviews in singling out Ireland's commitment to an effective aid

programme that addresses poverty and hunger.

The review also noted Ireland's success in meeting its target of spending 20% of its budget on fighting hunger, and on also meeting its spending targets on gender equality and the environment.

The leadership role that Ireland plays at a global level in advocating for greater progress on ending world poverty and hunger and on responding effectively to humanitarian emergencies and building resilience amongst disaster prone communities was also singled out. *"Ireland has embraced a strong commitment to build resilience and has successfully embedded that commitment across its programmes and processes; other donors could learn from this. There is also a holistic effort to support recovery across programme design and funding mechanisms."*



At the launch of the DAC Peer Review of Ireland's Aid programme in Government Buildings, Dublin were: Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Charlie Flanagan TD (centre) with Minister for Development, Trade Promotion and North South Co-Operation Seán Sherlock TD (left) and OECD DAC chair Eric Solheim (right). Photo: Julien Behal / Maxwells



Minister for Development, Trade Promotion and North South Co-Operation Seán Sherlock TD with Virginia Williams, a midwife at Murray Town Community Health Centre in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The centre is supported by UNICEF with funding from Ireland. Photo: Irish Aid

Response to the Ebola outbreak

2014 saw West Africa hit by the worst Ebola outbreak in history. Ireland played a leading role in the international response to the Ebola crisis, through providing significant financial support and through the work of our Embassy in Sierra Leone, which became Ireland's newest Key Partner Country in 2014.

With over 26,000 cases and over 11,000 deaths, Ebola had a devastating impact on countries and communities in the region.

In 2014, Ireland provided over €18 million to the most affected countries. This included €11.8 million channelled through the ongoing development programmes in Sierra Leone and Liberia, both of which have a strong focus on strengthening national health systems. €5.6 million was also provided specifically for Ebola treatment facilities and for work on contact-tracing, community mobilisation and child nutrition.

Irish Aid also provided funding and worked in collaboration with a range of NGOs working on the Ebola response in West Africa including Trócaire, Concern Worldwide, Plan Ireland and Mísean Cara.

A small team from the Irish Defence Forces was deployed to Sierra Leone in November 2014 to reinforce the Embassy's capacity as the international relief effort gained momentum and in August Ireland also deployed public health specialists from the Department of Health to Liberia. In October 2014, Minister of State Seán Sherlock TD, visited Sierra Leone, the first European Minister to do so since the start of the outbreak. He met with the President

of Sierra Leone, Ernest Bai Koroma, a number of Government Ministers, Embassy staff, and NGOs. His visit was seen, by the Government in Sierra Leone, as a clear indication of Ireland's support and solidarity in dealing with the outbreak.

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President Michael D. Higgins speaks at The University of Johannesburg, Soweto Campus, where he delivered the Keynote address, 'Challenges and Opportunities in Africa'.
Photo: Chris Bellew / Fennell Photography

President Higgins visits Key Partner Countries in Africa

President Michael D. Higgins made a historic three-nation visit to Africa in November 2014. The visit, incorporating Ethiopia, Malawi and South Africa, took place from 1st to 21st November.

The visit highlighted the importance of Ireland's relationship with Africa and the immense contribution of the Irish people to African development. It was an opportunity for the President to discuss shared priorities and concerns, notably the ongoing negotiations at the UN on the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as climate change, human rights and the Ebola crisis.

During his visit, the President delivered a key note speech at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, spoke on human rights at two of South Africa's most prestigious universities, visited many Irish Aid projects in the three countries and also visited refugee communities displaced by conflict in the region.

The President noted during his visit that:

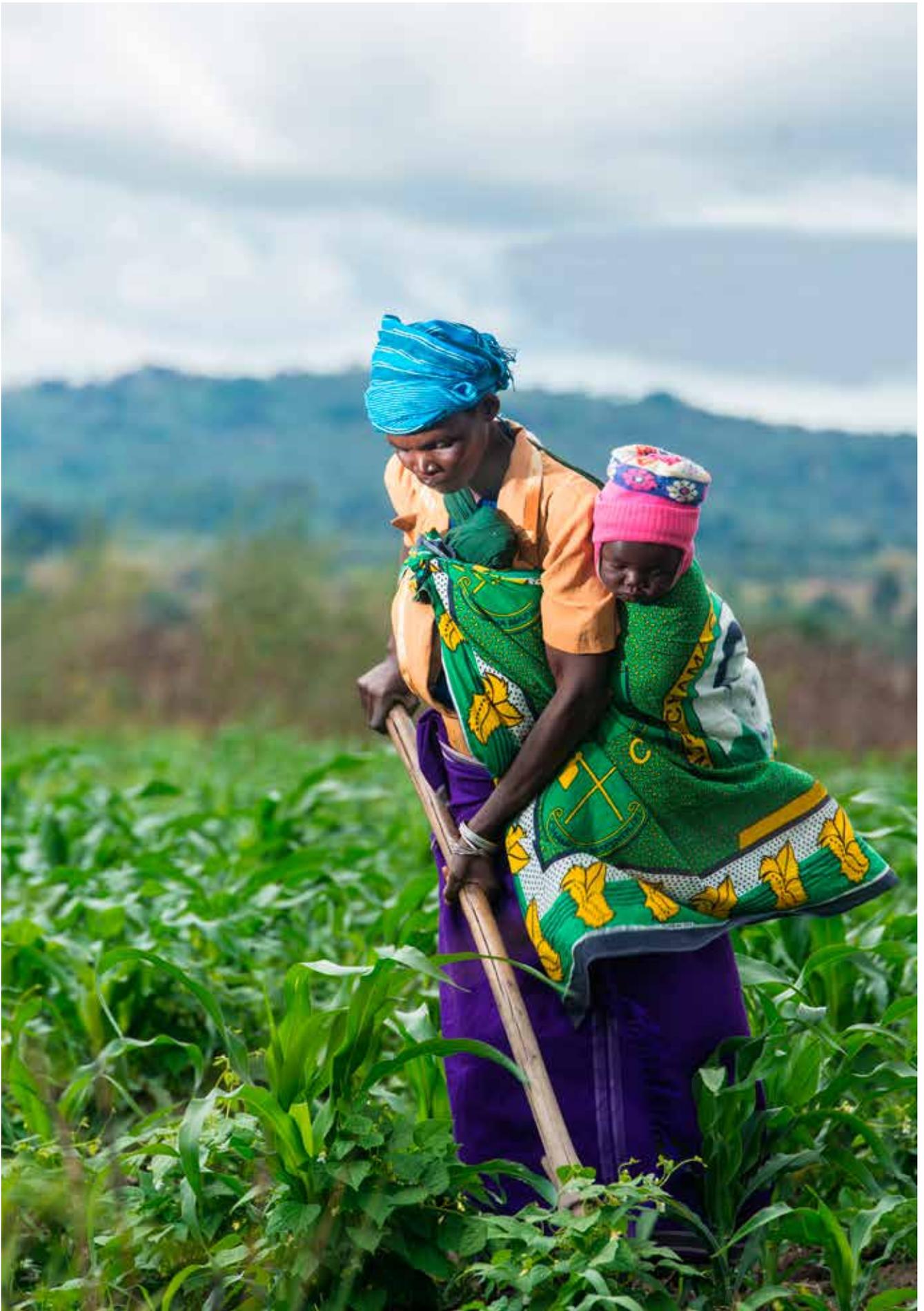
“We now face a turning point in the relationship between Ireland and Africa; a relationship which in this century will be increasingly about partnership, cooperation, and a fair and just trade. Based on our history, Ireland has a strong reputation in Africa and as Africa advances we are in a strong position to work together in friendship”.



President Michael D. Higgins and his wife Sabina visiting a patient and her baby at the Hamlin Fistula Hospital, a hospital which cares for women with obstetric fistulas, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Photo: Chris Bellew / Fennell Photography



President Michael D. Higgins and his wife Sabina viewing a water well during a visit to Saopampeni village, Salima District, Malawi.
Photo: Chris Bellew / Fennell Photography



Lebenia Mkayula and baby Atupele at the farmer field school, Ibumila village, Iringa region, Tanzania. Photo: Aliakber Hakimjee / Indigo MTPC Ltd

269 TONNES



of Ireland's prepositioned stockpiles of blankets, tents, jerry cans, mosquito nets and other emergency relief items transported to affected populations in South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Iraq, Bosnia & Herzegovina, and Serbia.

32

HIGHLY-SKILLED MEMBERS

of Ireland's Rapid Response Corps deployed to work as surge capacity with UN Stand-by Partners in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Sudan, Central African Republic, Somalia, Senegal, Kenya, Myanmar, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

15,000



Syrian refugees and host community members in Lebanon benefitted from a protection programme run by Concern which works with communities to build resilience and prevent violence, ensuring safe and secure living conditions for women and children in the region.



SPOTLIGHT ON WHAT IRELAND'S HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT CONTRIBUTED TO DURING 2014


240,800

The UN's Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which received €500,000 in Irish Aid funding, carried humanitarian workers on 240,800 flights to and from remote areas in over 20 countries.

1.6 TONNES

of food was provided by World Food Programme (WFP) to 228,000 people in the Central African Republic and operations were scaled up to meet the needs of 1.2 million people by August 2014. Irish Aid provided €500,000 directly to WFP's work in the Central African Republic in 2014.

10,268


In Niger, through the Irish Red Cross, 10,268 beneficiaries from 15 communities received support to establish sustainable cereal banks, community veterinary services, small livestock, water, sanitation and training.



In Iraq, Irish Aid helped to meet the urgent needs of up to 30,000 Yazidis, stranded on Sinjar Mountain and to a further 12,000 Christians displaced to Erbil. Supplies provided with Irish Aid funds included emergency family kits of basic shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and thousands of litres of bottled water.



Visit of a delegation from the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade to the Philippines in 2014. Photo: Irish Aid

Humanitarian assistance

2014 was marked by unprecedented levels of humanitarian need across the world. Complex emergencies in Syria, South Sudan, Central African Republic, and Gaza, in addition to the Ebola crisis in West Africa, received global attention. Ireland responded to these emergencies in a timely, coordinated and effective manner while continuing to allocate resources to protracted and 'forgotten crises' in countries such as Somalia, Chad, and Ethiopia. Funding was also provided for humanitarian assistance in Iraq, Lebanon and Yemen. In 2014, Irish Aid channelled support through a wide range of long-standing, trusted partner organisations (UN, Red Cross and NGOs) in delivering essential services to affected populations in all these countries.

A delegation from the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade visited the Philippines to assess Irish Aid-funded rebuilding work in the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan which occurred at the end of 2013. The sites visited included shelters constructed with Irish Aid support which had withstood the forces of Typhoon Hagupit one year later. The Committee Chair and members were very positive about the impact they saw on the ground and considered Ireland's response to have been timely, effective and appropriate.



Emergency aid supplies: Minister for Development, Trade Promotion and North South Co-Operation Seán Sherlock TD with Gon Myers of the UN World Food Programme, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Photo: Irish Aid

One World One Future: Framework for Action

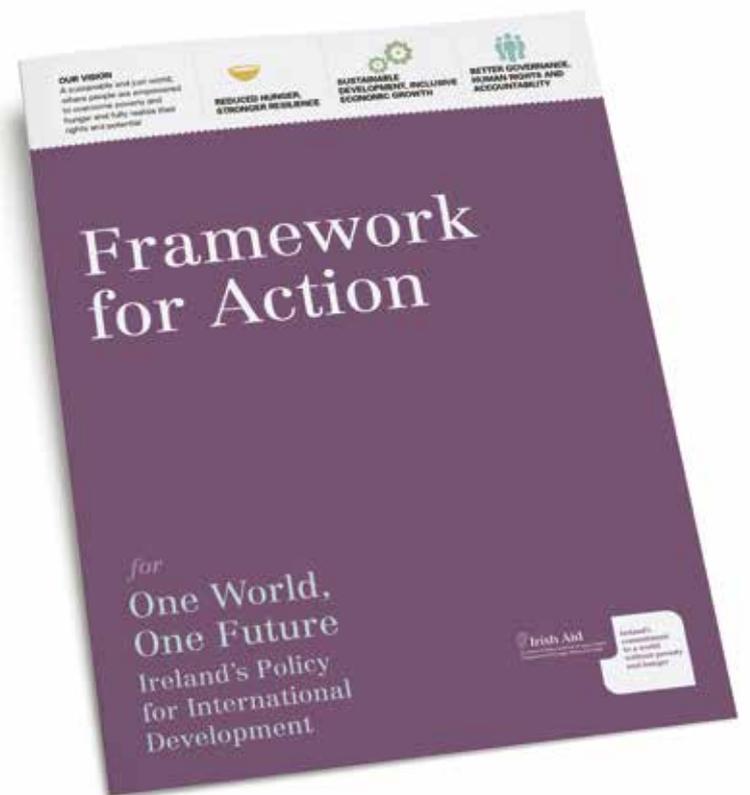
From Policy to Implementation

Ireland's Policy on International Development, One World One Future, agreed in 2013 by Government, reaffirms our national commitment to development cooperation, and places the fight against global poverty as a central pillar of Ireland's foreign policy.

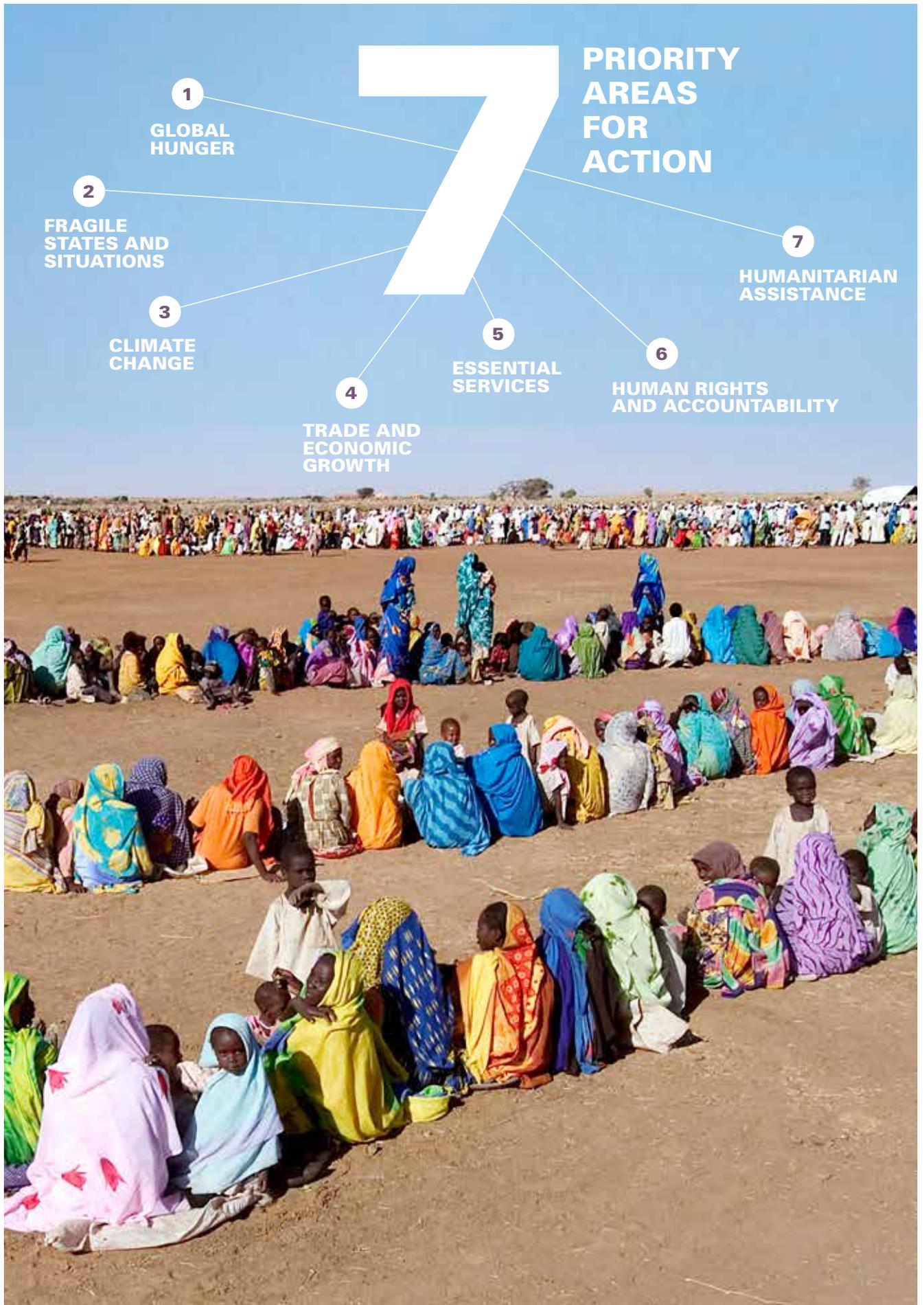
However, in order to translate policy into practice, it was recognised from the outset that an implementation framework would be needed to provide direction on how to achieve the various goals and priorities included in the policy.

The One World One Future Framework for Action was accordingly developed and published in 2014. It focuses even more intently on the results that we and our partners want to achieve for the period 2014 to 2017. This framework is now the basis for all of our policy and programming decisions and importantly, it is also enabling us to strengthen the effectiveness, accountability and impact of the programme.

The Framework for Action focuses on the three goals of reduced hunger and stronger resilience; better governance, human rights and accountability, and sustainable development and inclusive economic growth. It provides a standardised approach to the implementation of our seven priority areas. Linked to these are ten High Level Outcomes, each of which is strongly related to the reduction of poverty and vulnerability.



The Framework for Action will provide the basis for measuring performance and demonstrating accountability of the Irish Aid programme.



Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) waiting for food and other aid in Darfur, Sudan.
Photo: Panos.

Framework for Action - Seven Priority Areas

1. Global Hunger

In 2014, Irish Aid met the Government's target of directing 20% of its budget towards actions in the fight against hunger. Support focused on boosting the agricultural productivity of poor smallholder farmers, with a particular focus on women farmers.

A wide range of nutrition interventions and programmes were assisted with a particular focus on preventing stunting in early childhood. An important strategy for Ireland is to target the '1,000 day window of opportunity'; this is the



Smallholder farmer James Zingano with his pigs in Mantega village, Dedza district, Malawi. Photo: Irish Aid

1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's 2nd birthday. This period offers a unique opportunity to safeguard against malnutrition in later years. Ireland continues to work to improve infant and child feeding practices and promotes exclusive breastfeeding for infants up to six months of age.

In humanitarian and crisis situations, Ireland provided emergency food assistance and supported the treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

Ireland is a founding member of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and engaged globally and at country level with SUN during the year. SUN brings together developing countries and donor agencies, the UN and other international organisations, civil society and the private sector to address under-nutrition during pregnancy and in early childhood.

Ireland's priorities on hunger and under-nutrition were reflected in international policy-making conferences in 2014. For example, at the United Nations General Assembly in September Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Charlie Flanagan TD spoke at a high level side event on "Zero Hunger", organised in cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP). The Minister, in his speech, noted the importance of partnerships and political support for the Scaling Up Nutrition movement.

The Minister of Health, Mr Leo Varadkar, TD, led Ireland's delegation to the Second International Conference on Nutrition in Rome in November and spoke on: Ireland's work to stabilise childhood obesity; ongoing efforts in Ireland to sustainably produce safe and nutritious food; and Ireland's leadership and investment in nutrition throughout the aid programme.

www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/hunger/



Enzo Ezelaki, 6 months, is screened at the Kiponzelo Health Centre, Iringa Region, Tanzania. Photo: Aliakber Hakimjee / Indigo MTPC Ltd

2. Fragile States and Situations

Countries that experience instability and fragility and that lack the structures necessary to provide basic services to citizens and to safeguard the human rights of their population are home to a growing proportion of the world's poor. Conflict, violence, poverty, political instability and natural disasters, the causes of fragility, are among the most urgent challenges facing the developing world. They are also threats to global and regional stability.

Ireland's efforts remain focussed on those countries where needs are greatest and human rights are most at risk. In 2014, Irish Aid worked in many extremely difficult environments through its humanitarian programmes and within its Key Partner Countries. In particular, in fulfilment of a commitment in the Framework for Action to clearly define an approach, a new Fragile States Policy Brief was finalised. The Irish Aid programme will continue to strengthen its ability to work in fragile states, to contribute to building legitimate, effective and resilient states and institutions. In line with this commitment, Ireland deepened its engagement in Sierra Leone in 2014 by making it one of its Key Partner Countries.

Irish Aid continues to engage with organisations such as the OECD, UN and EU on the interrelated areas of peace, security and development. An example of this is seen by active membership of the OECD International Network for Conflict and Fragility.

www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/responding-to-emergencies/our-approach-to-crises/suppoerting-fragile-states/

3. Climate Change

Collaboration continues on climate change issues across the Government to support least developed countries to adapt to climate change and, as part of the EU, to achieve a fair and binding global climate agreement which it is hoped will be concluded at the UN Conference of Parties to be held in Paris in December 2015.

Best practice from the aid programme informed Ireland's engagement with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the UN Secretary General's Summit on Climate Change. Ireland's support enabled participation by women and men from Least Developed Countries in the global climate change negotiations. Ireland also supported former President Mary Robinson in her role as UN Special Envoy on Climate Change. The Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture was also supported. This alliance will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by addressing both food security and climate challenges.

Irish Aid continues to provide funding support to governments and particularly to communities in Irish Aid Key Partner Countries to become more prepared for the adverse effects of climate change. Priorities for assistance include: agricultural climate adaptation, natural resource management, agro forestry, social protection and water management.

www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/environment-and-climate-change/

4. Trade and Economic Growth

Irish Aid works to advance forms of sustainable economic growth that benefit poor people. This includes ensuring that businesses and farms have markets, households have adequate incomes, and individuals and families have a decent living.

Growth in agriculture is a key catalyst for inclusive economic growth. In Ireland's Key Partner Countries most poor people live in rural or peri-urban areas and depend on agricultural related production as the principal source of their economic activity. In 2014, Ireland's engagement focussed on helping smallholders to develop their crops and livestock and help them gain access to the markets on which they depend.

Partnership with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) continued in 2014, with Ireland, represented by Irish Aid, in collaboration with Teagasc, becoming a member of the organisation's Fund Council.

Social protection, an effective means of bolstering household incomes and local economies, is now an important component of the Irish Aid programme. Many of our Key Partner Countries have social protection programmes which Irish Aid helped establish and continues to support.

In 2014, Ireland provided funding to the International Labour Organisation's regional project "Building National Floors of Social Protection in Eastern and Southern Africa". This initiative draws on international and regional expertise to assist the development of basic social protection programmes in Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique.

Ireland continued to provide support for 'aid for trade' programmes under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) which assists developing countries improve their market access and enhance their national trade negotiation capacity.

Ireland also continued its partnership with the Irish Fair Trade Network in 2014 for its fair and ethical trade programme in East Africa. The programme seeks to improve the productivity and quality of smallholder coffee producers in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

 www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/trade-and-economic-growth/

5. Essential Services

In the Framework for Action, Irish Aid promotes a more joined up and coherent approach to the provision of essential services in its aid programme. Essential services such as Education, Health and combating HIV and AIDS, Water and Sanitation and Social Protection have been priorities of the Irish Aid programme for some time. In this new approach, the linkages across these thematic areas are recognised. Improving human resource systems, building stronger systems of accountability between service providers and citizens, and strengthening data systems are equally important in health, education, or social protection systems. So too is a recognition that access to essential services is a human right and that the quality of services provided is as important as access to the services.

In 2014, Ireland continued to support global funds in Education, Health and in the fight against HIV and AIDS. Latest reports indicate that countries in receipt of support from the Global Partnership for Education, for example, experience higher enrolment rates in primary, and that 8 out of 10 primary school children in those countries proceed to secondary. Irish Aid continued support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in 2014. An additional 1.3 million people began treatment for HIV during the year, representing a 20% increase and bringing the total to 7.3 million people receiving medication. Ireland has long supported Gavi, a global vaccine alliance. In 2014, Gavi succeeded in procuring pneumococcal vaccines for poor countries at a price 90% lower than the public price in the United States.

Ireland's increased focus on improving systems, including for a well-trained workforce, was reflected in continued collaboration with the Royal College of Surgeons Ireland (RCSI). The RCSI is providing training to increase the quality of essential surgical care in Africa.

An increased focus on improving the quality of essential services in policy and programming is reflected through an integrated approach to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. For example, increased access to water and sanitation was advanced during the year through support for national development plans, advocacy activities, and humanitarian and climate change adaptation programmes.

 www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/

6. Human Rights and Accountability

Ireland's work on governance focuses on strengthening democracy, the rule of law and accountability. Support was provided in 2014 to strengthen national parliaments, the justice sectors and oversight institutions at country level.

In Mozambique and Tanzania for example, Ireland worked to strengthen the parliamentary oversight of development policies and processes. Ireland also supported Offices of Auditor Generals in a number of countries as well as with the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI). Civil society organisations such as Transparency International were also assisted to promote greater transparency and accountability.

Under the Framework for Action, the human rights focus of Irish Aid policy and programming will be stronger and will seek to address the needs of the most vulnerable and the root causes of poverty and inequality. In 2014, Ireland continued to actively engage on the development of human rights resolutions at the UN General Assembly and made strong national statements at the UN Human Rights Council.

Through partnership with the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission, support and assistance were provided to National Human Rights Institutions in Africa, particularly in Malawi and Sierra Leone, to fulfil their mandates.

Gender Equality continues to be at the centre of all planning, implementation and evaluation of the Irish Aid programme.

Addressing gender based violence continued to be a key element of Ireland's work on gender equality in 2014. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade continued to be an active member of the Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence (GBV). Support was also provided to NGOs and governments in Irish Aid Key Partner Countries to tackle impunity and to develop and roll out laws and policies against GBV.

Ireland continued to be a strong advocate for the Women Peace and Security agenda. Ireland's second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security which was developed through an extensive consultation process, places an increased focus on the empowerment and participation of women in conflict-resolution and peace-building processes.

 www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/governance/



Protesters march during the 16 days of activism against gender based violence campaign, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Photo: Irish Aid

“Ireland is a strong leader internationally on gender equality and women’s empowerment [and has] consistently played an important agenda-setting role”. (OECD 2014)

7. Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian assistance is the seventh priority area for action of the Framework. Ireland supports humanitarian action which focuses on saving lives, alleviating suffering and maintaining human dignity during and after emergencies.

Ireland’s humanitarian action is based on the principles of humanity (saving lives), impartiality (on the basis of need), independence (not favouring sides) and neutrality (autonomous from political, economic, military or other objectives).

Ireland’s humanitarian assistance is prioritised to countries and regions where needs are greatest, places particular emphasis on gender and protection, and on targeting forgotten and underfunded emergencies.

Ireland places particular emphasis on supporting organisations that demonstrate good humanitarian practice and that prioritise the protection of women and girls in emergencies.

Through active engagement with the EU and UN, Ireland continues to advocate for principled humanitarian action, more effective use of humanitarian aid, and respect for International Humanitarian Law. The UN Secretary General has initiated a global consultation on humanitarian action which will culminate in a World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 in Istanbul. Ireland has been actively engaged in a consultation process at national and international level to find effective solutions to deal with the complexity and increasing numbers of humanitarian crises. As part of this process, Ireland will hold an Irish Humanitarian Summit in Dublin in July 2015.

www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/responding-to-emergencies/

Making a difference at the country level

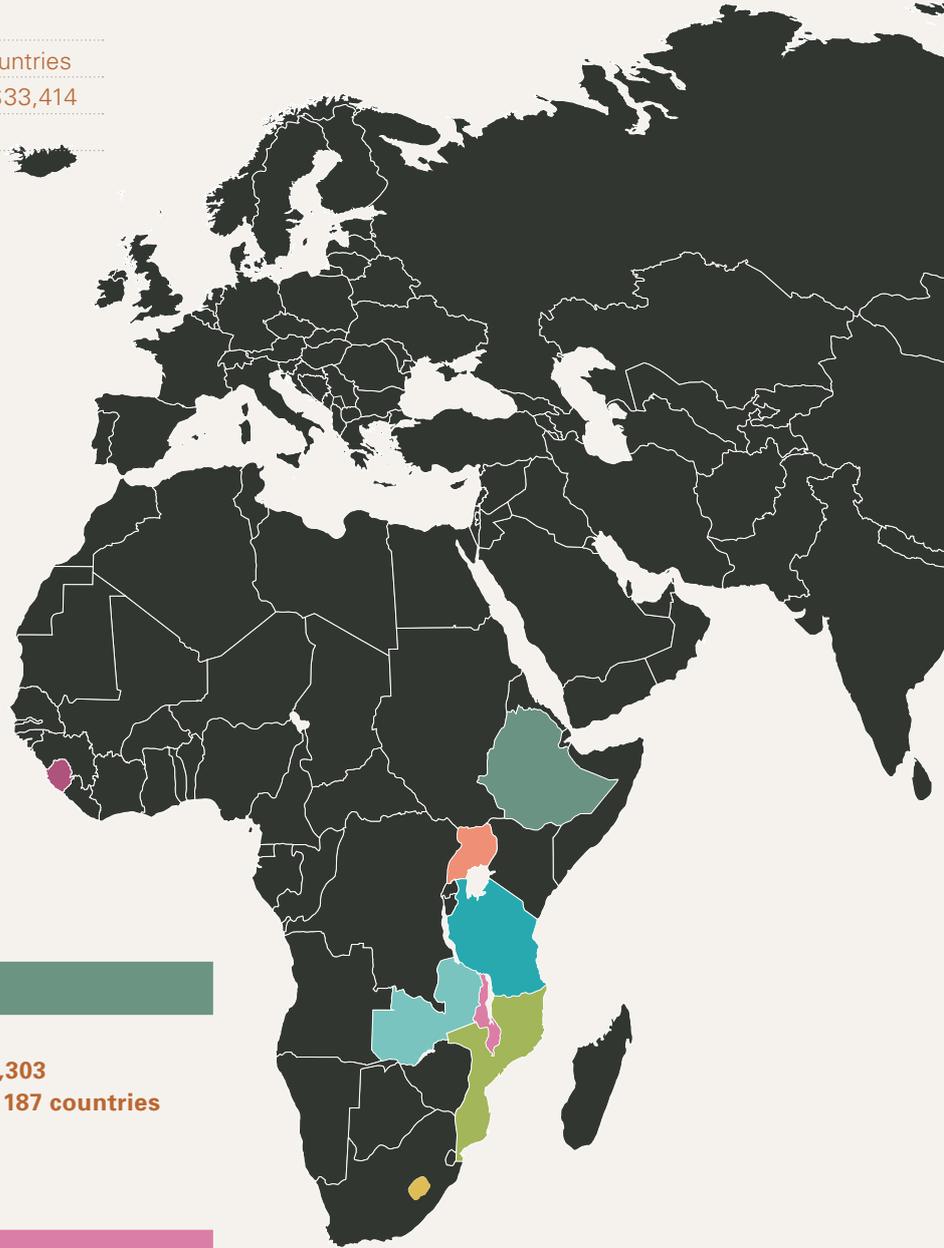
IRELAND

Population: 4.6 million

Human Development Index: 11th of 187 countries

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: \$33,414

Life Expectancy: 80.7 years



ETHIOPIA

Population: **94.1 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,303**

UN Human Development Index: **173 out of 187 countries**

Key Partner Country since: **1994**

MALAWI

Population: **16.4 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$715**

UN Human Development Index: **174 out of 187 countries**

Key Partner Country since: **2007**



MOZAMBIQUE

Population: **25.8 million**
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,011**
UN Human Development Index: **178 out of 187 countries**
Key Partner Country since: **1996**

SIERRA LEONE

Population: **6.1 million**
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,815**
UN Human Development Index: **183 out of 187 countries**
Key Partner Country since: **2014**

TANZANIA

Population: **49.3 million**
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,702**
UN Human Development Index: **159 out of 187 countries**
Key Partner Country since: **1975**

UGANDA

Population: **37.6 million**
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,335**
UN Human Development Index: **164 out of 187 countries**
Key Partner Country since: **1994**

VIETNAM

Population: **91.7 million**
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$4,892**
UN Human Development Index: **121 out of 187 countries**
Key Partner Country since: **2007**

ZAMBIA

Population: **14.5 million**
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$2,898**
UN Human Development Index: **141 out of 187 countries**
Key Partner Country since: **1980**

LESOTHO

Population: **2.1 million**
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$2,798**
UN Human Development Index: **162 out of 187 countries**
Key Partner Country since: **1975**

KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES

Ethiopia

Reducing poverty and building resilience amongst the most vulnerable rural communities.

Population: **94.1 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,303**

UN Human Development Index: **173 out of 187 countries**

Key Partner Country since: **1994**



7,300 households (1,800 female and 5,500 male) benefitted from Climate Smart agriculture innovations in the Tigray region.



76,400 farmers benefitted from improved access to quality seed varieties in two regions.



Maternal mortality has fallen by 70% from 1,400 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 420 in 2013 (survey launched in 2014).

An official visit by President Michael D. Higgins in 2014 marked the 20th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Ireland and Ethiopia. The President travelled to Gambella to visit a camp for refugees from South Sudan and to Tigray to visit a number of Irish Aid projects.

A new 5 year strategy for Ireland's support to Ethiopia was approved which focuses on social protection, climate change, and improved nutrition, especially for the under 5s. It also focuses on improving maternal health services for poor women.

Ireland's support contributed to a broad range of improvements in the lives and livelihoods of the

poorest in Ethiopia in 2014. These included: soil and water conservation improvements on 230,000 hectares of land; the distribution of 30,000 cook stoves in Tigray province; and the training of over 100 civil society organisations on expanding access to basic services for remote communities.

In 2014, Ireland supported a pilot of a mobile phone electronic transfer system for social protection recipients in remote rural areas. This innovation, brought to Ethiopia by an Irish company, will make life much easier for thousands of social protection recipients who do not have access to banking or post office options for receiving cash.

Ireland's support contributed to a broad range of improvements in the lives and livelihoods of the poorest in Ethiopia in 2014.



CASE STUDY



Smallholder farmer Ato Nunaka Yasin watering his crops on his farm in SNNPR province, Ethiopia. Photo: Farm Africa



Smallholder farmer Ato Nunaka Yasin's new plastic geo-membrane. Photo: Farm Africa

Innovative approaches to food security

“This is the first time that my family has food all year round. No more aid – now I can feed my family”.

Ato Nunaka Yasin (32) lives in SNNPR province in southern Ethiopia with his wife and four children. He is a small holder farmer - with less than a hectare of land and has always struggled to make a living. Due to erratic rain fall, Nunaka was rarely able to harvest enough food from his plot to feed his family. He worked as a farm labourer when he could get the work and received food aid and credit from neighbours.

Through an Irish Aid funded project – the Farm Africa Innovative Approaches to Food Security - Nunaka received training and access to finance through a savings and loan association. Following the training, he dug a water harvesting pond and installed a plastic geo-membrane, a treadle pump and drip irrigation technology for harvesting rain water.

He is now able to produce a variety of vegetables (such as tomatoes, cabbage, orange fleshed sweet potatoes, beetroot and sugar cane). He uses part of the harvest for family consumption, diversifying the family diet, while the surplus is sold. As a result of this project, Nunaka earned more than 7,000 Birr (over €300) last year. With this income, he purchased extra maize to sell when the price increases.

KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES

Malawi

Helping smallholders farmers and communities achieve food security and cope with climate change.

Population: **16.4 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$715**

UN Human Development Index: **174 out of 187 countries**

Key Partner Country since: **2007**



Positive review of Ireland's programme in Malawi by the OECD Peer Review.

Malawi, one of Ireland's newer Key Partner Countries, had its first visit by an Irish Head of State in 2014. President Higgins visited Irish Aid projects and held bilateral discussions with the President of Malawi Peter Mutharika.

Approximately 90% of Malawians depend on rain fed agriculture.

Bumper maize and tobacco harvests in 2014 therefore meant a good year for most in Malawi, but the international community and the Government of Malawi still had to supplement the harvest with additional food aid for 1.9million people.

Ireland's programme has a strong focus on nutrition and helping small farmers to better cope with climate change. In 2014, Ireland supported



Through Conservation Agriculture pilot projects 10,000 farmers planted 8 metric tonnes of fertilizer trees.

an important pilot where 10,000 farmers planted a type of fertiliser tree (*tephrosia bogelli*). The trees were under sown with maize (the nation's staple food). The Government of Malawi, Ireland and other donors promote that this practice be taken to scale to improve soils and maize crop yields.

As part of the Review of Ireland's aid programme undertaken by the OECD, a team of examiners visited Malawi during the year. The team commended Ireland's approach to using its aid in Malawi as a catalyst to attract private finance. An example is Ireland's partnership with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) through which seed companies are encouraged to source from smallholders.



In 2014 a total of 339,000 kgs and 33,200 kgs of groundnut and pigeon pea foundation seeds were produced with support from Ireland.

Ireland's programme has a strong focus on nutrition and helping small farmers to better cope with climate change.



CASE STUDY

Seeds of Hope in Mzimba District

“Before I joined the groundnut seed multiplication club, my only source of income was to work as a labourer in other farmers’ fields. Life was very tough for me then but the Madede seed club gave me a lot of hope.”

Mary left secondary school at the age of 15 due to her first pregnancy, and life has been hard, raising three children on her own with very little income.

Mary joined the Madede seed multiplication club in Mzimba district in 2012. With the help of this local club, her life changed for the better. The Irish Aid supported seed club aims to increase food security and household income for poor farmers in Malawi, by improving vegetable seed production and multiplication. In addition to helping smallholder farmers to produce more profitable, high yielding crops, it aims to diversify agricultural production and increase market access.

Upon joining the club, Mary received 20kg of groundnut seed for further seed multiplication. After the first harvest, she sold 222kgs of the basic seed, earning MK78,000 (approx. €159).

Last year Mary decided to increase her groundnut seed multiplication and was allocated 40kgs of seed. Luck was on her side and there was a reliable rainfall. She sold 690kgs of the groundnut seed generating an income of MK321,000 (approx. €655) - four times what she earned in the first year.

With this extra income she was able to build a new house. Thanks to the Irish Aid funded programme Mary is now an inspiration to other female farmers, as an enterprising farmer with enough food for her family.



Mary Kumwenda from the Madede seed multiplication club in Mzimba district, Malawi. Photo: Irish Aid

KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES

Mozambique

Coping with floods and improving access to essential services.

Population: **25.8 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,011**

UN Human Development Index: **178 out of 187 countries**

Key Partner Country since: **1996**



The enrolment rate of girls aged 6 increased from 68.8% in 2010 to 77.4% according to 2014 data.

The fact that Mozambique continues to rank so low in the Human Development Index despite having one of the region's fastest growing economies highlights the challenge of addressing deep rooted poverty. Ireland's programme of assistance to Mozambique is carefully designed to assist the poorest in gaining access to the services they need to facilitate their participation in the nation's growing economy.

In June 2014, Ireland received a state visit from President Armando Guebuza of Mozambique. The visit was warmly welcomed by Ireland and demonstrated maturing Ireland - Mozambique relations.

Mozambique's rural population is very vulnerable to natural disasters. Over the last couple of years, severe flooding caused loss of life and livestock, damage to infrastructure and businesses. Ireland's assistance contributed to strengthening the ability of the nation's disaster management



The number of households covered by basic social protection increased from 264,511 in 2010 to 433,343 in 2014.

agency to respond. New technology will strengthen early warning and response systems. In addition, training and equipping of Local Disaster Management Committees helped improve their ability to meet the urgent needs of communities in the wake of a flood.

Improving education access and quality is a strong focus of Ireland's programme in Mozambique – especially improving access for girls. Research shows that in countries where girls' attendance is lower than boys, increasing the number of female teachers has a positive effect. In 2014, Ireland supported the training and recruitment of female teachers and continues to work on a range of other measures to improve girls' attendance.

During the year, Ireland placed a strong emphasis on expanding social protection services for the poorest households. Significant progress was made in 2014 in expanding social protection coverage



The total number of people on antiretroviral treatment increased from 170,198 in 2009 to 558,308 in 2014.

to over 433,000 households. As a result of Ireland's continuing partnership with the Clinton Health Access Initiative and the ongoing commitment of the Government of Mozambique to expand HIV and AIDS services there are now over half a million people receiving antiretroviral treatment for the disease.



CASE STUDY



Community members around a community water pump, Mozambique. Photo: Irish Aid

Improving health and hygiene in local schools and communities in Niassa

Ireland supports Estamos, a small local civil society organization in northern Mozambique, which raises awareness on health and sanitation issues and promotes good hygiene practices in 14 communities and schools in Majune, Niassa province.

In Majune, only half the population has access to safe drinking water. Access to and proper use of drinking water and sanitation facilities is paramount in the fight against water borne diseases such as cholera.

In collaboration with government institutions, Estamos helped identify and repair vulnerable water sources and latrines in local communities. To avoid contamination by livestock, water sources were fenced off and proper drains were built.

To improve people's hygiene practices, Estamos arranged cultural activities and awareness raising in schools, health centres and government institutions.

Local students now benefit from a clean water supply at school. In addition, the community is making good use of the new latrines. Now locals do not have to travel long distances to access drinking water, hygiene has improved and diseases such as cholera have been reduced. Improved sanitary facilities at schools have also retained more girls in education. A win-win situation for everyone!

KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES

Sierra Leone

Facing the challenge of Ebola

Population: **6.1 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,815**

UN Human Development Index: **183 out of 187 countries**

Key Partner Country since: **2014**



The rate of stunting in Sierra Leone has decreased from 37.4% in 2008 to 28.8% in 2014.



The rate of immunisation of children aged 12 to 23 months rose from 40% in 2008 to 68% in 2014.



Ireland led the donor effort to provide quarantined households with nutritious and adequate food.

2014 was a challenging and difficult year for Ireland's newest Key Partner Country. Sierra Leone was the country with the highest number of cases of the deadly Ebola virus with the World Health Organisation reporting 9,446 cases by the end of 2014, including 2,758 deaths. The Government of Sierra Leone took decisive action by announcing in July a State of Emergency which ushered in a range of measures restricting citizen movement. These measures created severe secondary effects on Sierra Leone's economy, health and education systems, and on the ability of development organisations to implement their programmes, including Ireland.

Ireland's mission in Freetown was upgraded to a full Embassy during the year and the embassy team played a central role in the Ebola response. The Embassy led the donor effort to provide quarantined households with nutritious and adequate food and supported the management of a fleet

of emergency ambulances and other vehicles necessary for the response. A team of Irish Defence Forces personnel was deployed in November 2014 to reinforce the Embassy's capacity as the international relief effort gained momentum.

In October, Minister of State Seán Sherlock TD visited Sierra Leone to see firsthand, the response on the ground. This was the first visit by a European minister since the outbreak began.

Despite the Ebola outbreak, evidence emerged during 2014 that Sierra Leone is making progress. Two important surveys, supported with funding from Ireland, showed significant improvements in the nutritional status of infants and a marked increase in the coverage of maternal and child health services. Both are areas that the Irish Aid programme focuses strongly on since opening its office in Freetown in 2005.

Ireland's mission in Freetown was upgraded to a full Embassy during the year and the embassy team played a central role in the Ebola response.



CASE STUDY



Ebola vehicle contamination team, Portloko district, Sierra Leone. Photo: CAFOD



An Ebola response worker in an all body protective suit, Sierra Leone. Photo: Irish Aid

Transporting Ebola patients to Treatment Centres

At the height of the Ebola epidemic in October 2014, the management of fleet vehicles such as ambulances was identified as a weakness in the Ebola response. Irish Aid led a programme, co-funded by the UK and the USA, which involved the decontamination, maintenance and fuelling of a fleet of 100 ambulances deployed throughout the country to transfer patients to treatment facilities for life saving care.

Ireland provided €778,000 in funding, and the programme was led by the SMART consortium, comprising Non-Governmental Organisations such as World Vision and Catholic Relief Services.

Irish Aid provided ongoing support to bring donors, the SMART Consortium and the National Ebola Response Centre (NERC) together to iron out issues quickly as they arose, to ensure the programme ran quickly and efficiently.

Irish Aid also supported linkages between the implementing partners and the World Health Organisation to ensure that standard decontamination procedures were implemented correctly for the protection of frontline responders and patients.

The programme also benefited from the medical planning and logistics expertise of Irish Defence Forces personnel, who worked closely with Irish Aid and the NERC.

KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES

Tanzania

Improving nutrition, helping children with disabilities and ensuring oversight institutions function well.

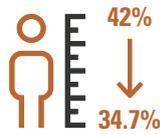
Population: **49.3 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,702**

UN Human Development Index: **159 out of 187 countries**

Key Partner Country since: **1975**

↓ **6%**



There has been a 6% decline in the poverty headcount in the five year period since 2007.

(Household Budget Survey 2011/12 (HBS) November 2014)

Since 2010, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) has reduced from 42% to 34.7% and acute malnutrition (wasting) from 4.9% to 3.8%. The underweight prevalence which reduced from 16.2% to 13.4% is close to reaching the Tanzania's MDG 1 target (12.5%)

In 2014, over 10,000 people with disabilities benefited from corrective surgery, with support from Ireland.

Tanzania, one of Ireland's longest standing Key Partner Countries, is one of the most stable and peaceful democracies in Africa. While poverty remains widespread, the findings of a recent survey show signs of improvement. The Household Budget survey, released during 2014, shows a decline of 18% since 2007 in the proportion of people living in poverty.

Improving child nutrition, in particular the reduction of stunting, is a priority of the Irish Aid programme in Tanzania. In 2014, Ireland supported the Government of Tanzania to conduct the first ever National Nutrition Survey. The findings showed that significant improvements in nutrition have been achieved, but also that stunting rates are still very high in some regions.

The lives of children and adults living with disabilities in Tanzania can be significantly improved with the right interventions. Ireland's partner, Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation (CCBRT), has been providing rehabilitative treatment and care to people with disabilities since 1994. In 2014, 724 children underwent reconstructive surgeries for club foot and cleft lip with support from Ireland.

Better accountability requires strong and effective oversight institutions. In 2014, Ireland supported the training of parliamentarians on national budget negotiation. The parliamentarians put their skills to use during the 2014/15 budgetary allocation process. The resulting budget included important amendments (noted for example by an increased allocation for essential drugs).

Ireland supported the Government of Tanzania to conduct the first ever National Nutrition Survey.



CASE STUDY



Emmanuel Uggi working at the Farmer Field School, Ibumila Village, Mgama Ward, Iringa Region, Tanzania. Photo: Aliakber Hakimjee / Indigo MTPC Ltd

Making Nutrition a Family Affair

It is harvest time and Emmanuel Uggi is gathering the green-leaf iron rich vegetables he has grown in Ibumila Village, Iringa District, Tanzania. Emmanuel joined his local Farmer Field School when his pregnant wife, Anna, was diagnosed with anaemia. Anaemia, which is caused by a lack of iron in the diet, is a common condition of pregnant women in Tanzania.

Farmer Field Schools are led by progressive farmers who teach their neighbours how to grow a variety of nutritious foods including green vegetables, rich in iron and other essential nutrients. This is part of a community effort to combat under-nutrition and ensure families have access to a varied diet.

In the schools, farmers learn how to cultivate seedlings, as well as to transplant and fertilise them. Emmanuel used the training to set up his own kitchen garden at home.

In partnership with UNICEF, Ireland supports 25,000 households in six districts in Tanzania, including Iringa District, to diversify their food production and improve nutrition practices.

KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES

Uganda

Reducing poverty in Northern Uganda and supporting nationwide improvements in accountability.

Population: **37.6 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,335**

UN Human Development Index: **164 out of 187 countries**

Key Partner Country since: **1994**



The national poverty status report, published in 2014 shows that the national poverty rate reduced from 24.5% to 19.7% between 2009 and 2013.



Primary school enrolment now stands at 95% with equal numbers of girls and boys in attendance.



11 judicial and prosecutor officers trained in Ireland on corruption investigation and anti corruption legislation.

Uganda, Ireland's Key Partner Country located in the African Great Lakes region, made steady progress in the fight against poverty during the year. The number of people living below the poverty line has declined, by one million since 2009 despite population growth. Poverty reduction rates are uneven across the country however with levels of poverty highest in the North and North East regions.

Ireland's ongoing development cooperation in Uganda continued in 2014 to focus on the poorest and most marginalised, in particular those in the remote north eastern province of Karamoja. Country-wide support to improving governance, social service delivery and expanding economic opportunity continued and was accomplished through support to trusted civil society and multilateral partners.

Uganda has made excellent progress in expanding enrolment in primary schools with the rate of enrolment

now standing at 95.3%. Gender parity - whereby equal numbers of boys and girls attend, has also been reached at primary level. Enrolment in secondary education however is still poor and stands at just 25.1%. Ireland is working with the provincial government in Karamoja to increase attendance at secondary school.

Ireland has a broad ranging programme to improve governance in Uganda. Support to the Democratic Governance Facility, for example, has ensured a greater awareness by communities in the oil region in Western Uganda of their rights and responsibilities. A review in 2014 of the programme of support to the justice and law sector which Ireland supports with other donors showed that the policy and legislative framework has greatly improved but that progress on the observance of human rights and accountability still lags behind. Ireland has been active on these issues. A significant increase in the case load of the Uganda Human

Rights commission during the year, while demonstrating the continued existence of human rights abuses, also shows growing trust and uptake in the use of oversight institutions.



CASE STUDY

Girls from Kangole School Karamoja dancing as part of the St Patrick's Day festivities at the Irish Embassy, Kampala, Uganda. Photo: Irish Aid



Supporting education in Karamoja

At the St. Patrick's Day celebrations at the Irish Embassy in Kampala, the secondary students from Kangole Girls School in Karamoja province in north eastern Uganda showcase Karamojong culture. For many, it is their first trip to the Ugandan capital of Kampala. As well as exhibiting their musical and dancing skills, the girls also pay tribute to the support they have received from the Irish people.

The efforts of the Irish people have transformed the lives of the students and teachers of Kangole Girls School. As part of Ireland's education programme in Karamoja, Kangole Girls School has benefitted from a fully equipped computer-room, science laboratories, a library, and four classrooms, and 170 students benefit from Ireland's Karamoja bursary programme. In addition, the teachers received training in science and mathematics.

KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES

Vietnam

Assisting marginalised communities access better services.

Population: **91.7 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$4,892**

UN Human Development Index: **121 out of 187 countries**

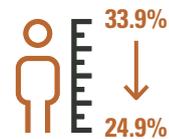
Key Partner Country since: **2007**



Poverty rate of the 64 poorest districts in Vietnam reduced from 58.33% of people living in poverty in 2010 to 33.2% in 2014.
(Government of Vietnam report)



Irish Aid funds contributed to the destruction of 2,681 unexploded ordnance releasing 291,366 m2 of land to communities for farming and business activities.



The stunting rate of children under 5 reduced from 33.9% in 2007 to 24.9% in 2014.
(The National Institute of Nutrition in Vietnam)

Vietnam, Irish Aid's only Key Partner Country in Asia, covers an area just four times the size of Ireland, with a population of over 90 million. Vietnam has made remarkable progress in tackling poverty. It is estimated that between 1992 and 2012 more than 28 million people have been lifted out of poverty. Since 2005, Ireland has been part of this success by not just providing funds, but also by sharing our experience, ideas and knowledge with our Vietnamese counterparts.

The focus of Ireland's engagement in Vietnam, continuing in 2014, is on strengthening basic service delivery and social protection and also on building opportunities for inclusive economic growth. In 2014, Ireland provided support for small scale infrastructure projects including 67 construction schemes for irrigation dams, small bridges and water reservoirs.

The Embassy of Ireland in Hanoi is accredited to Cambodia, Lao PDR and since 2013 is also accredited to Myanmar/Burma.

Cambodia, Lao and Myanmar are experiencing very different trajectories of development to one another and to Vietnam. Cambodia, while making slow progress with poverty reduction, is blighted by persistent income inequality evident by a very poor and marginalised rural population. Lao PDR's relatively small economy is also failing to adequately benefit rural communities and state services are extremely weak. Despite progress in recent years, Myanmar is one of the poorest countries in the world with very low development indicators. There is ongoing active conflict in a number of its regions and the country faces multiple humanitarian challenges.

Ireland has designed a number of well targeted projects in each of the four countries which focus on: demining/unexploded ordnance clearance; hunger and nutrition, targeted scholarships and working with civil society organisations.

In 2014, Irish Aid's projects helped clear 179 hectares of high priority mined land in Cambodia benefiting 61,420 people, contributed to the destruction of 54,899 unexploded ordnance in Lao PDR and assisted 160,000 poor households in Myanmar to diversify their food consumption thereby improving the nutritional content of their food.



CASE STUDY

Improving child nutrition in Thanh Hoa province

Bat Mot commune, in Thanh Hoa province in northern Vietnam, has one of the highest rates of child malnutrition in the country. Vi Thi Hong, a 23 year old ethnic Thai woman, like other women in Bat Mot, knew little about the importance of breast feeding.

She had followed the advice of elders who fed their babies chewing rice, traditional cakes, honey and herbal water. However, after joining the local infant feeding support group funded by Ireland, Hong breast fed her son exclusively for the first 6 months.

She soon realised that breastfeeding was best for a healthy baby, and other mothers in the community have since followed her lead.

Hong's son is now over 6 months old, but she still continues to participate in monthly group meetings to learn about techniques in preparing complementary meals.

Reports from the district health centre in 2014 have shown a marked improvement in the nutritional status of children in Bat Mot commune, as a direct result of this project.



Vi Thi Hong prepares a meal in Bat Mot commune, Thuong Xuan district, Thanh Hoa province, Vietnam. Photo: Irish Aid

KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES

Zambia

Improving education quality and rolling out social protection.

Population: **14.5 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$2,898**

UN Human Development Index: **141 out of 187 countries**

Key Partner Country since: **1980**



Zambia moves from the Low to the Medium Human Development category in the UNDP Human Development Report.

Zambia has been upgraded by the United Nations Development Programme to the 'medium human development' category. As a result of ongoing investment in education and health and poverty reduction measures, with the assistance of donors including Ireland, Zambia's Human Development Index has increased by 32.9% between 1980 and 2013.

While Zambia has had remarkable success in getting all girls and boys to attend primary school, the quality of education has lagged behind other countries in the region. To address this, Ireland and other donor partners supported the Government in the development of a new curriculum framework and this was rolled out during 2014. The new curriculum, in line with best practice, will see the introduction of the individual local languages as the medium of instruction.



New school curriculum – designed to improve quality – is rolled out.

A range of other improvements are due to be introduced, all geared to improve literacy and numeracy.

During 2014, Ireland supported the scaling up of social protection services for the poorest families and, by the end of the year over 144,000 households were in receipt of social cash transfers. Ireland worked closely with UNICEF, the Government of Zambia and civil society organisations to support data gathering in order to ensure that the poorest benefit and also to monitor the impact of the transfers on recipient families. As a result of this effort households headed by single parents and those with disabled family members were prioritised.



Number of female-headed households accessing social cash transfers rises from 41,319 in 2012 to 80,632 in 2014.

Ireland supported the scaling up of social protection services for the poorest families and by the end of the year over 144,000 households were in receipt of social cash transfers.



CASE STUDY



Organic farmer Ernest Mkala, a graduate of Kasisi Agricultural Training Centre, Lusaka, Zambia. Photo: Irish Aid

Fighting malnutrition with locally produced foods

Zambia has one of the highest levels of malnutrition in the world, with 40% of children malnourished contributing to high under five mortality rates.

In response, Ireland has partnered with Self Help Africa in the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme in the Northern Province, with the goal of educating local people in the production and preparation of more nutritious crops.

Selected community members were trained to educate others on infant and young child feeding, and households have been cultivating local crops such as soya beans, sweet potatoes and groundnuts. In order to preserve food for longer term use, community members have now learnt how to produce milk from soya beans and peanut butter from groundnuts.

These cooking demonstrations take place in houses and health clinics, aimed primarily at pregnant women and those with young children.

KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES

Lesotho

Making health finances work for better health.

Population: **2.1 million**

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$2,798**

UN Human Development Index: **162 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **1975**



In 2014 a retention strategy for nurses deployed to isolated mountain posts was finalised by the Government.



The proportion of people living below US\$1.00 per day has reduced from 66.6% in 2000 to 57.1% in 2014.



The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation has improved from 24% in 2000 to 55% in 2014.

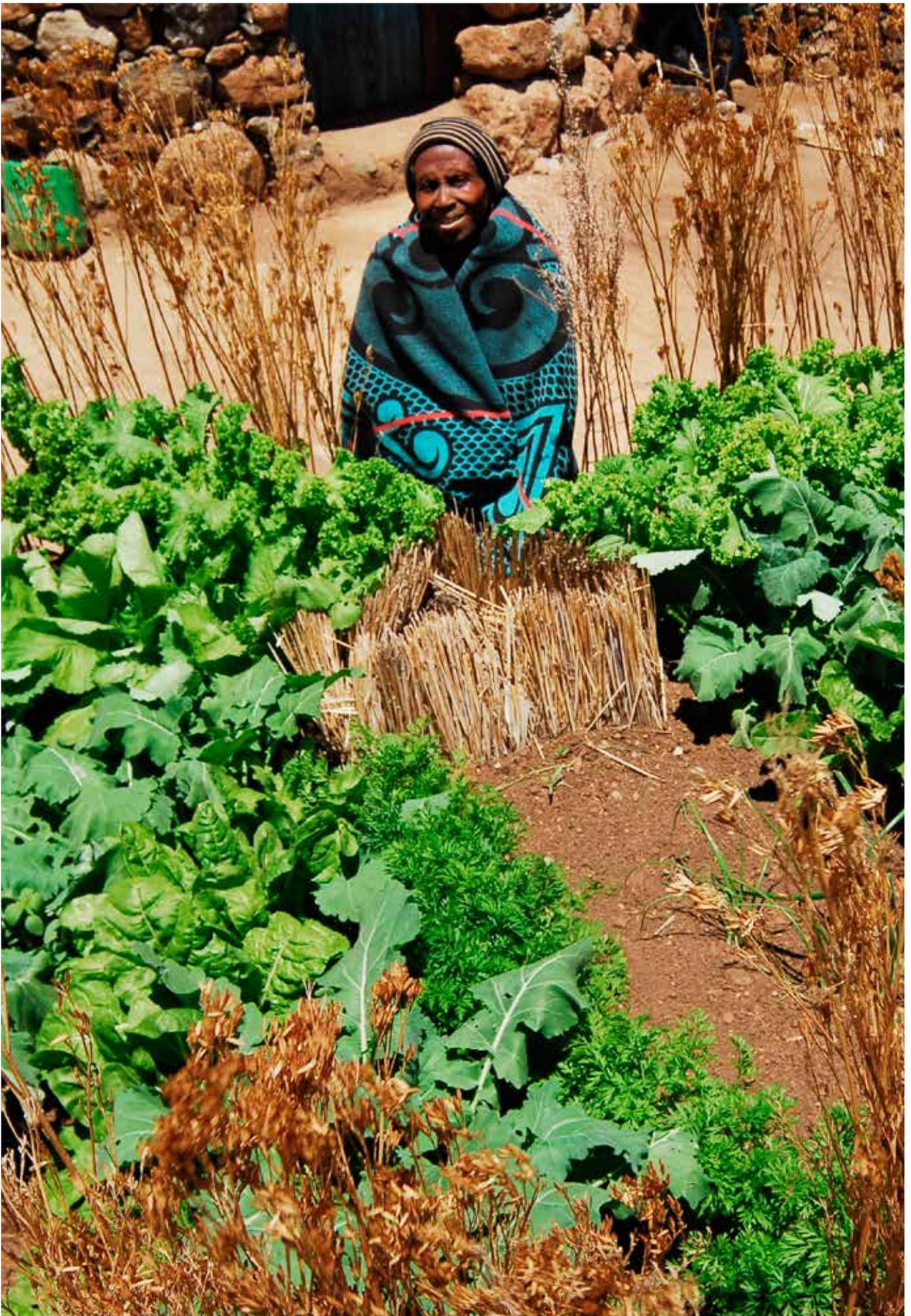
Lesotho, one of Ireland's oldest partner countries, faces many challenges that are similar to its neighbour South Africa. Marked income inequality and a high prevalence of HIV and AIDS are major challenges faced by this mountainous kingdom. In addition, Lesotho's maternal mortality ratio is one of the worst in the world. According to the United Nations estimates one in 32 women die during pregnancy or childbirth. Ireland has been working for many years in Lesotho and recognises the deep rooted constraints to progress in health in Lesotho, not least the mountainous terrain which increases the distance to a health centre for so many, the disease burden of one of the highest HIV and AIDS prevalence in the world, and inefficiencies in the system which result in poor management of available resources.

In 2014, following a review of our long standing programme in Lesotho, it was decided to close the Embassy in Maseru and to manage a more streamlined engagement from Ireland's Embassy in Pretoria which will focus on strengthening health care systems for the benefit of the most isolated communities.

In 2014, Ireland focussed on supporting the Government to map all resources available for addressing health care and in particular for HIV and AIDS detection, monitoring, treatment and care.

Ireland focussed on supporting the Government to map all resources available for addressing health care in particular for HIV detection, treatment and care.





Smallholder farmer with rock garden, Lesotho. Photo: Jeff Barbee

OTHER PARTNER COUNTRIES

Palestine

Improving education quality and providing humanitarian support.

Population: **4.3 million**

UN Human Development Index: **107 out of 187 countries**

Ireland's programme of assistance to the Palestinian people reflects our longstanding commitment to the peaceful development of a viable, sovereign Palestinian state.

2014 was dominated by the outbreak of serious hostilities in Gaza during July and August, the third major conflict to affect the population in six years. The conflict which lasted seven weeks compounded an already serious humanitarian situation and resulted in the loss of over 2,300 lives. Some 11,000 injuries were recorded and massive damage was caused to the fragile infrastructure, with over 100,000 homes damaged.

Responding promptly to the crisis, Ireland provided immediate support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for their Gaza Emergency Flash Appeal. This assistance provided urgently needed food, shelter and medical aid for thousands of families, many of whom had to flee their homes. At the International Gaza Reconstruction Conference in October 2014, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Charlie Flanagan TD, pledged a further €2.5 million to cover urgent humanitarian needs and to support the long term recovery of Gaza.

During 2014, work with the Palestinian Authority's Ministry of Education continued to focus on ensuring that all Palestinian children receive a high standard of education. Support for UNRWA in their role as the main provider of basic services to 5 million Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and Gaza also continued. So too did funding through Palestinian and Israeli civil society organisations for work on justice and human rights.

Ireland's programme of assistance to the Palestinian people reflects our longstanding commitment to the peaceful development of a viable, sovereign Palestinian state.





Schoolchildren and teacher at an UNRWA funded school, Gaza, Palestine.
Photo: Irish Aid

OTHER PARTNER COUNTRIES

South Africa

Addressing the interrelated issues of HIV and AIDS, TB and Gender Based Violence.

Population: **52.8 million**

UN Human Development Index: **118 out of 187 countries**

Ireland has been providing bilateral aid to South Africa since 1994 when a democratic government replaced the former apartheid system. While extreme poverty has declined in South Africa, significant disparities in levels of relative poverty across provinces remain. Gender based violence is a widespread problem and HIV and AIDS and TB remain major threats to development. South Africa has the highest population of people living with HIV; a staggering 5.7million people live with the disease.

Ireland's support in 2014 continued to focus on two pillars. The first supported civil society organisations in two northern provinces (Mpumalanga and Limpopo) to address the inter-related issues of HIV and AIDS, TB and Gender Based Violence. Activities during 2014 focussed on improving the availability and quality of data to improve targeting and monitoring of services and also bolstering outreach to encourage victims of violence to avail of services offered. Progress was evident during the year with an uptake of 83% of the 245 victims of rape attending counselling and other post trauma support.

The second pillar of Ireland's programme provided support to over 60 cooperatives and family run vegetable farms in Limpopo and KwaZulu Natal Provinces. The support aimed to increase production and gain market access. In 2014 for example, butternut squash yields for farmers in one project area increased from 8tons/ha to 15 tons/ha as a direct result of support from Ireland.

Ireland's programme provided support to third level training in health, trained farmers and cooperatives and secured markets for farm produce.



OTHER PARTNER COUNTRIES

Zimbabwe

Getting health care back on track.

Population: **14.1 million**UN Human Development Index: **156 out of 187 countries**

Following decades of economic hardship, the quality of essential services in Zimbabwe has declined considerably. Zimbabwe will not meet its health-related Millennium Development Goals; however a recent survey does show signs of improvement.

Support for the Health Transition Fund continued during the year. This fund, administered by UNICEF, manages donor support to maternal and child health services. Ireland's support has been instrumental in restoring vital health services by ensuring that there are enough doctors and midwives at district hospitals and rural clinics, providing equipment for emergency obstetric and neonatal care, subsidising running costs through a monthly grant to hospitals and clinics, and supplying medicines and vaccines to prevent diseases and deaths among children.

These interventions have not only saved lives but they have also halted the erosion of maternal and child health services that resulted from the country's prolonged social and economic crisis.

During 2014, Ireland continued its support for a number of NGOs working to support people living with HIV and AIDS. Projects focussing on nutrition and social protection, education and support for orphaned children were prioritised. In addition, a mobile outreach laboratory for testing the viral load of people infected with HIV was funded, allowing many to monitor and improve the treatment of their HIV infection.

Ireland's support has been instrumental in restoring vital health services by ensuring that there are enough doctors and midwives at district hospitals and rural clinics.



OTHER PARTNER COUNTRIES

Liberia

Strengthening health service delivery.

Population: **4.3 million**

UN Human Development Index: **175 out of 187 countries**

The Embassy in Sierra Leone also manages Ireland's programme of long term assistance to Liberia. As the scale of the Ebola crisis became apparent, Ireland reacted quickly and prioritised support for the response, focussing on the provision of treatment for people suffering from Ebola. It also continued its efforts to sustain national health service delivery.

The national health system in Liberia continues to be very weak. Ireland, with a number of other donors and NGOs work closely with the Ministry of Health and provide joint assistance based on annually-agreed priorities which are monitored closely. It is estimated that since the establishment of the donor support mechanism in 2008, the Liberian public health system provides free essential healthcare services to a quarter of the total population of Liberia. As the devastating Ebola crisis unfolded joint support to the health system was used to bolster the national response and help the sector cope with the burden of Ebola.

Irish Aid funding also helped the International Medical Corps to increase the number of beds available to treat patients at its Ebola Treatment Unit in Bong County and supported provision of two specially equipped ambulances capable of safely transporting Ebola patients. By the time the Ebola outbreak was officially declared over in Liberia on 9 May 2015, 78 survivors had been discharged from the Bong County facility.

To reinforce security and stability, Irish Aid also supported professional training of the Liberian National Police force.

Irish Aid funding helped the International Medical Corps to increase the number of beds available to treat patients at its Ebola Treatment Unit in Bong County.

Accountability & Transparency



A Transparency International Kenya officer explains the “Uwajibikaji pamoja” service, which enables the public to submit complaints or feedback concerning aid and service delivery. Photo: Kelley Lynch / Transparency International Kenya

Ireland’s overseas aid programme is subject to ongoing internal and external monitoring. Audits and evaluations are regularly undertaken by both independent experts and by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s Evaluation and Audit Unit.

Evaluations focus on assessing the appropriateness and effectiveness of the programme’s strategic choices and implementation partnerships. In addition to providing valuable lessons that are taken on board in future programme and project design, country programme evaluations are an important way of providing accountability to both the Irish public and to Ireland’s partner countries and other implementing partners.

Very importantly, country programme evaluations help inform future strategic decision-making and are ordinarily carried out towards the end of each strategy cycle which typically covers a period of 4-5 years of implementation. In 2014 evaluations of Irish Aid’s country programmes in Sierra Leone and East Timor were completed.

As well as being accountable to the Oireachtas, Irish Aid spending is also subject to scrutiny by the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Department’s independent Audit Committee.

Beneficiary countries, agencies and citizens need detailed information to hold one another accountable for donor funds. Similarly the Irish public have a right to know specific details on how Ireland’s development assistance is used. An important component of Ireland’s accountability therefore, is its commitment to aid transparency.

During 2014 Ireland published detailed budget and expenditure data for 2013 in an accessible raw data format – in line with best practice – on its website. As a result, Ireland increased its ranking on the annual Aid Transparency Index. Ireland’s policy on International Development, One World One Future, reaffirms the intention to continue this work and bring about greater improvement in 2015.

<http://ati.publishwhatyoufund.org/>

NGO Partners

25% 

In the Bafata region of Guinea-Bissau there has been a 25% increase in the number of girls completing primary education by the end of 2014, as a result of the Irish Aid programme partnership with Plan Ireland which works on improving marginalised girls' access to quality education.

Irish Aid supports NGO partners to implement long-term development programmes in priority areas such as: health, education, governance, nutrition, livelihoods, agriculture, social protection and human rights, as well as to provide humanitarian assistance in emergency situations.

Ireland is recognised internationally for its support to the NGO sector, and consistently channels a higher proportion of its official development assistance through NGOs than most other major donors. This is in recognition of the unique ability of civil society organisations to deliver assistance to those most in need. The OECD Development Assistance Committee's Peer Review in 2014 commended Ireland for investing significant resources to ensure its policies, tools and approach to partnering with civil society organisations support the delivery of quality aid.

In 2014, Irish Aid strengthened its civil society partnerships further with a continued focus on a results approach, which allocates funds on the basis of the

94% 

Concern Worldwide's programme in Burundi, operated in partnership with Irish Aid, has led to an increase in the proportion of children eating two or more meals per day from 34% to 94% of those targeted during 2014.

long-term, sustainable change that organisations are achieving for poor and vulnerable people. The DAC Peer Review noted that Irish Aid's partnership agreements are underpinned by a strong results focus including an analysis of the capacity of NGO partners to deliver results. This strengthens the quality of NGO development work, improves accountability to beneficiaries and to Irish taxpayers, and makes Irish Aid's funding criteria more transparent.

Our partnership with Dóchas – the umbrella organisation for international development organisations in Ireland – has helped increase capacity within the sector, including by improving the results-based approach.

During 2014 the Irish Aid programme's partnerships with Concern Worldwide and Plan Ireland for example, have improved the nutrition and wellbeing of children in Burundi and increased girls' access to quality of education in Guinea-Bissau.



12 year old Mukamba Nangana preparing the family meal in the village of Nambinji, Zambia. Photo: Concern Worldwide

CASE STUDY



Catherine Enow from Wabane with family members and her teacher at Mokundange school, Limbe II, South West Region, Cameroon. Photo: Sightsavers

Helping blind students in Cameroon to get an education

Catherine Enow, 15, is blind and lives in Wabane, Cameroon. Living in a remote community with limited awareness of education possibilities for blind children, she never had the opportunity to attend school.

The social worker for the area, with support from Irish NGO Sightsavers and Irish Aid, identified Catherine and two of her siblings, John and Gratitude, who are also blind. Their parents had sent John and Gratitude to school but not Catherine because she was being prepared for marriage.

After counselling, supported by Sightsavers, Catherine's family decided not to proceed with the marriage arrangements and sent all three children to school. They were enrolled at the Likoka Membea primary school in Buea, where teachers have been trained to support blind children in the classroom. For the first time, Catherine is receiving an education and she and her brothers are learning with their peers.

Catherine now has a brighter future as an integrated member of society. In Wabane, two other families have collaborated with Sightsavers to enrol their blind children in school.

Supporting Multilateral Partners



Multilateral Partnerships

Global hunger, poverty, inequality and climate change require global as well as local responses. Ireland recognises the importance of a strong voice in influential multilateral partnerships, such as those with the UN, the EU and the World Bank. In addition to Ireland's support through its Key Partner Countries and with its NGO partners, the engagement with multilateral organisations leverages greater change in partner countries, broadens our reach to countries where we do not have a presence on the ground and gives Ireland a strong voice in shaping the future of development cooperation and in helping countries move beyond aid.

European Union

The European Union (EU), with its Member States, is the world's largest provider of overseas development assistance and Ireland provides support through the EU's main funding mechanism: The European Development Fund (EDF). The EDF supports a wide range of programmes in developing countries, including Irish Aid's Key Partner Countries and its priorities are closely aligned with those of Ireland.

The United Nations

The provision of core support to the UN in 2014 was allocated principally to the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNWRA) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). The provision of core funding remains of strategic importance for Ireland in ensuring our engagement on the governance and policy making structures of these organisations.

The World Bank

Financial and technical assistance to promote trade and investment is especially important in African economies recovering from conflict and poverty. In 2014 Ireland continued to support the World Bank's private sector arm: the International Finance Corporation and its Conflict Affected States in Africa initiative. Ireland was also centrally involved in the World Bank's Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services which assists developing countries to create jobs and encourage new business activity.

The post-2015 development agenda

Efforts are well underway for agreement in September 2015 on the post-2015 development agenda, a new framework for international development to replace the Millennium Development Goals. At the heart of the new agenda will be a set of Sustainable Development Goals that will address development challenges through social, environmental and economic actions. The new agenda will be universal and apply in low, middle and high-income countries alike.

Following on Ireland's work from 2013, where Ireland facilitated agreement on EU Council Conclusions during our EU Presidency and co-facilitated the UN Special Event on the Millennium Development Goals, active engagement on these negotiations continued in 2014. Ireland was centrally involved, during the year, in the UN Open Working Group, the body that agreed a proposal for the post 2015 goals and targets. Ireland's priorities feature strongly in the new goals: ending hunger and poverty, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and promoting good governance and the rule of law.

Spotlight on Ireland's multilateral engagement in 2014

- Ireland's work with the EU in 2014 contributed to strong policies on issues including food and nutrition security, migration in development, the Post-2015 development agenda and assisted in coordinating the EU's position on global challenges, such as the fight against Ebola.
- In 2014 Ireland was elected as one of the four Vice Presidents of the 36 member Executive Board which oversees UNFPA and UNDP. Our priorities for UNFPA in 2014 included supporting the organisation to ensure that gender equality and maternal health feature prominently in the post 2015 debate.
- Ireland's active participation at the Executive Board meetings of UNICEF over the course of 2014 contributed to a clear mainstreaming of gender in UNICEF's new strategic plan, and a special focus on children living in fragile states. This plan became operational in 2014.
- Ireland led negotiations on behalf of the EU on the annual resolution on Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition during the second committee meeting of the UN General Assembly.
- Ireland advocated strongly and successfully for the inclusion of a dedicated goal on hunger, food security and nutrition through our engagement in the UN Open Working Group on the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Ireland successfully lobbied for the inclusion of references to ecosystems, biodiversity, and food security and nutrition at the Framework for Action and Political Declaration for the Sendai World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction negotiated in Geneva.

Spotlight on Ireland's engagement with the post 2015 process

- Ireland was centrally involved in the deliberations of the UN Open Working Group that agreed a proposal for goals and targets in July 2014. In this unique forum Ireland worked in a team with Denmark and Norway.
- Ireland set out its key priorities for the new agenda which include ending hunger and poverty, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, and promoting good governance and the rule of law.
- Ireland also emphasised the need to incorporate human rights in the new development framework, reduce global inequality and protect the role of civil society.
- In May 2014, Ireland supported regional African consultations with the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing to help build a coherent and informed African position on the financial requirements necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Ireland's international profile on the post-2015 process was further strengthened following the appointment in October by the President of the UN General Assembly of our Permanent Representative to the UN to co-facilitate with Kenya the final round of negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. In November and December the two co-facilitators consulted member states and facilitated agreement on the modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations leading to the Summit in September 2015 which will adopt the new Sustainable Development Goals. Ireland's appointment to this key role is a great honour that reflects the appreciation of our overseas aid programme and of our active and constructive contribution and leadership in the post-2015 negotiations to date.

Higher Education



Fellowship students from Vietnam with Irish Aid staff members and Minister for Development, Trade Promotion and North South Co-Operation Seán Sherlock TD in Irish Aid Offices, Riverstone House, Henry Street, Limerick. Photo: Liam Burke / Press 22

Fellowship Training Programme

The Fellowship Training Programme aims to build the capacity of partner organisations in our Key Partner Countries by offering their employees the opportunity to study in Ireland.

In 2014, the Fellowship Programme enabled 57 students from our nine Key Partner Countries to undertake postgraduate studies in both Ireland and Africa. Current fellows in Ireland are studying at UCD, TCD, DCU, Kimmage Development Studies Centre, NUI Maynooth, NUI Galway, UCC, UL, DIT and AIT. An additional 25 scholarships to UCD were awarded to Vietnamese graduates to undertake studies in banking, finance, business administration and other technical areas with a further three Vietnamese studying in Kimmage Development Studies Centre, NUI Galway and DIT. Ten scholarships were awarded to South African postgraduate students under the Kader Asmal Programme, and one under the Courtney Fellowship for Burundi.

Four fellowships were awarded to students from Laos to study in DIT under the Lanith scholarship programme. The Metta fellowship was awarded to a fellow from Myanmar for study in Kimmage Development Studies Centre.

Fellowship graduates typically return to work in their countries or regions of origin in priority areas of the Irish Aid programme: nutrition, health, education, climate change adaptation, and good governance.

Engaging with the Irish Public



(Above) Clinton Liberty (15), Tajudeen Adigun (10), Bobbi Sode (3), Taofeekhat Adigun (8) and Onai Tafuma (14) at the launch of Africa Day 2014 in Farmleigh House, Dublin. Photo: Marc O'Sullivan

(Left) Women from the Uganda Association of Ireland at Africa Day 2014 in Farmleigh House, Dublin. Photo: Conor Mearáin

Development Education

Development education seeks to promote and deepen the Irish public's understanding of issues relating to global poverty and development. Irish Aid's approach to development education is guided by our Development Education Strategy (2007-2015).

A results-based approach is used in all development education funding to ensure that public funds are used to best effect in promoting an understanding and awareness on the challenges of international development.

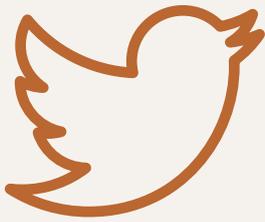
A comprehensive programme encompassing all support for development education in post-primary schools, known as World Wise Global Schools is a cornerstone of Ireland's approach to development education. During 2014 the first Annual Conference of World Wise Global Schools took place in Croke Park. The conference was a huge success with approximately 700 participants, involving students and teachers from 35 post primary schools around the country.

Also during the year guidelines for producing development education resources were published by the NGO consortium led by '80:20 Educating and Acting for a better world'. In addition support was provided to 30 organisations under the 2014 Annual Development Education Grants scheme.

Media

The media plays a key role in informing public understanding of global development issues and why it matters to people in Ireland. The new Communications Unit of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade supports the work of the media in providing information on development issues and on the work of Irish Aid. Our support to the Simon Cumbers Media Fund is designed to facilitate media coverage which presents a balanced and realistic picture of the challenges facing communities in the developing world, and of the progress that is being achieved.

In 2014, the Simon Cumbers Fund supported 34 journalists to provide reports from developing countries for national and local broadcast, print and online media in Ireland. Irish Aid also supported a Simon Cumbers Media Fund student media award in partnership with the Irish Times, Newstalk, and Storyful. As in previous years, Irish Aid co-funded the 'What in the World' TV series, which was broadcast on RTÉ in December 2014, and featured programmes on South Sudan and Togo.



**1,700 MORE FOLLOWERS,
1 MILLION IMPRESSIONS**

Irish Aid Twitter

The Irish Aid Twitter account provides a quick and easy way to share information on Irish Aid events, programmes and funding announcements. Our Twitter following increased in 2014 to 5,000 followers, with nearly 1,000,000 impressions from our tweets.

https://twitter.com/irish_aid



**1,650 MORE FOLLOWERS
623,000 IMPRESSIONS**

Irish Aid Facebook

The Irish Aid Facebook account has developed a loyal following, and allows easy sharing of photos, updates and links to news relevant to Irish Aid and development. In 2014, our numbers almost doubled to 3,000 fans.

<https://www.facebook.com/IrishAidCentre>

REACHING OUT TO THE IRISH PUBLIC – HOW WE DID IT –

**401,000
PAGE VIEWS
105,000 USERS**



Irish Aid website

The Irish Aid website continued to be an important source of information about the Irish Aid programme, with over 100,000 people accessing the site during 2014.

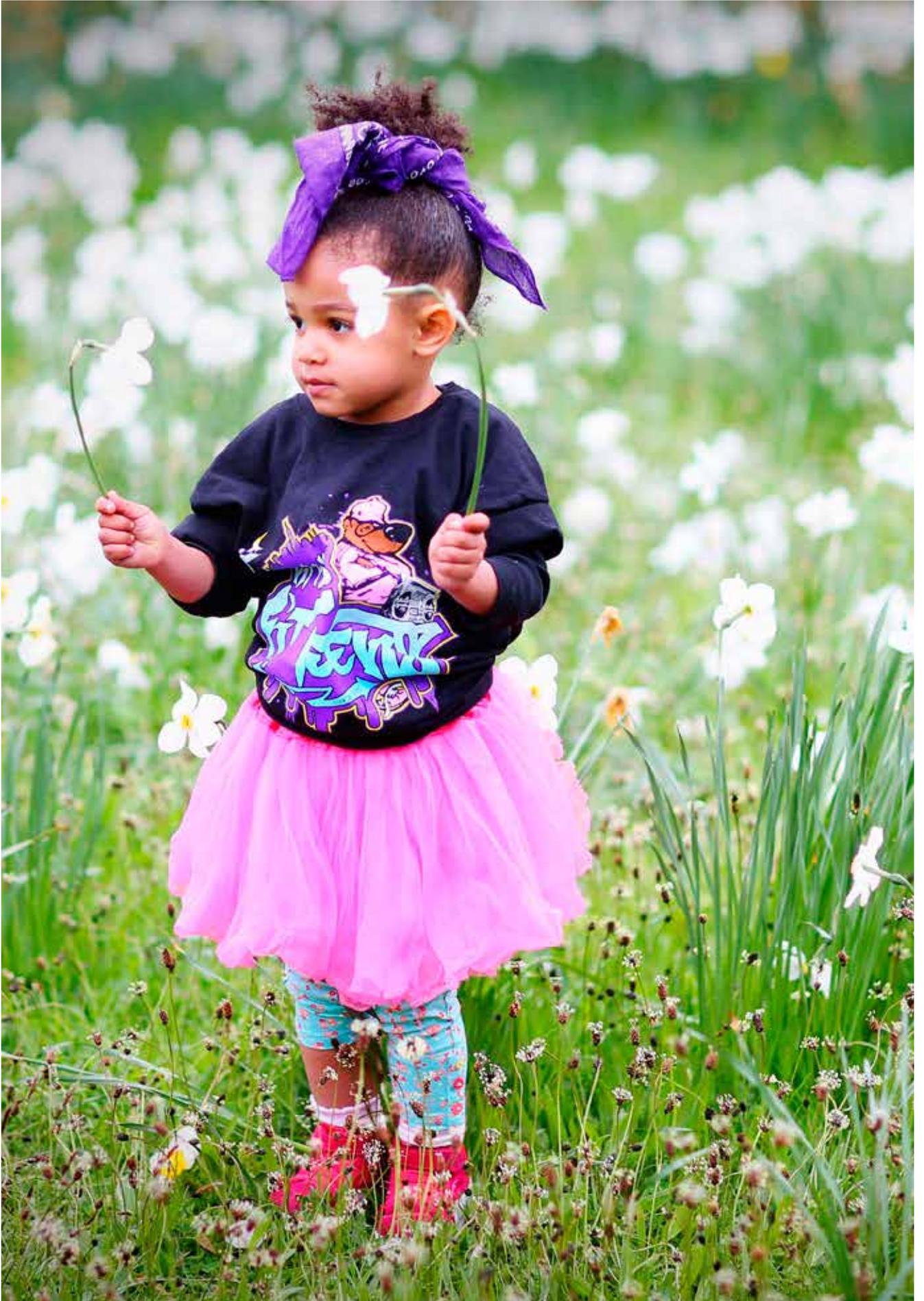
<https://www.irishaid.ie>

10,000 VISITORS TO IRISH AID STANDS

In 2014, over 10,000 visited our Irish Aid stands at the BT Young Scientist Exhibition, Africa Day, the National Ploughing Championships and the Overseas Volunteering Fair. Africa Day events were very successful, with the flagship event in Farmleigh attracting almost 30,000.

Attendance at Public events

Public events are an important feature of Irish Aid public outreach, providing an opportunity for Irish Aid staff to inform the public on the work of Irish Aid and answer any questions they may have.



Bobbi Sode (3) from Blanchardstown at the launch of Africa Day 2014 in Farmleigh House, Dublin. Photo: Marc O'Sullivan



Women collecting bananas, Uganda. Photo: Irish Aid

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Tending rice in the fields, Ho Chi Minh city, Vietnam. Photo: Irish Aid

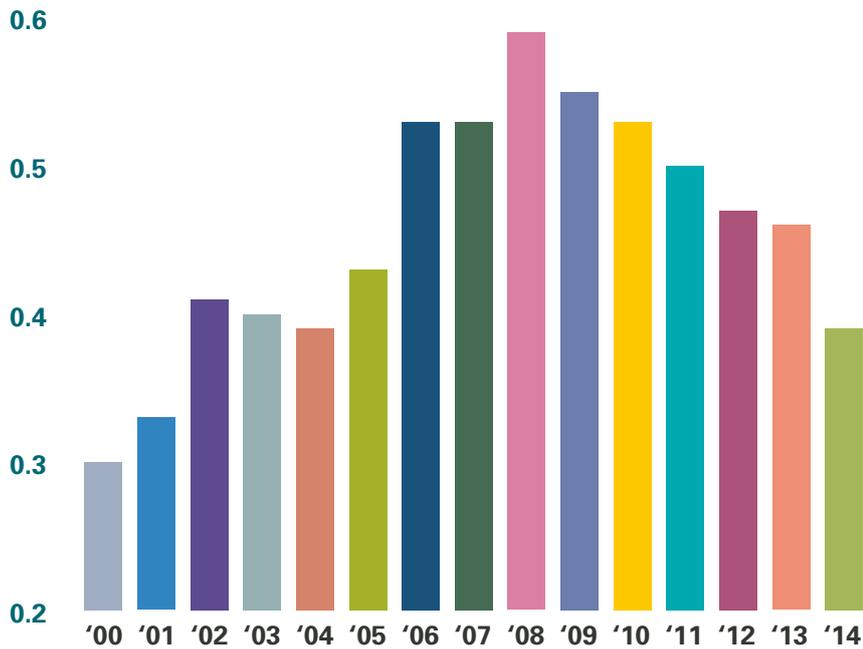
Annex One

Ireland's Official Development Assistance

	€ Millions 2014	€ Millions 2013
Total ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	476.29	496.70
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	138.57	140.39
Total ODA	614.86	637.10
GNP	158,438	137,917
ODA as a % of GNP	0.39%	0.46%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27 as a % of Total ODA	77%	78%
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA	23%	22%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	410.67	426.16
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	7.16	6.60
Total Bilateral ODA	417.83	432.75
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs And Trade - Vote 27	65.62	70.55
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	131.41	133.80
Total Multilateral ODA	197.03	204.34
Total ODA	614.86	637.10
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	68%	68%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	32%	32%

Annex Two

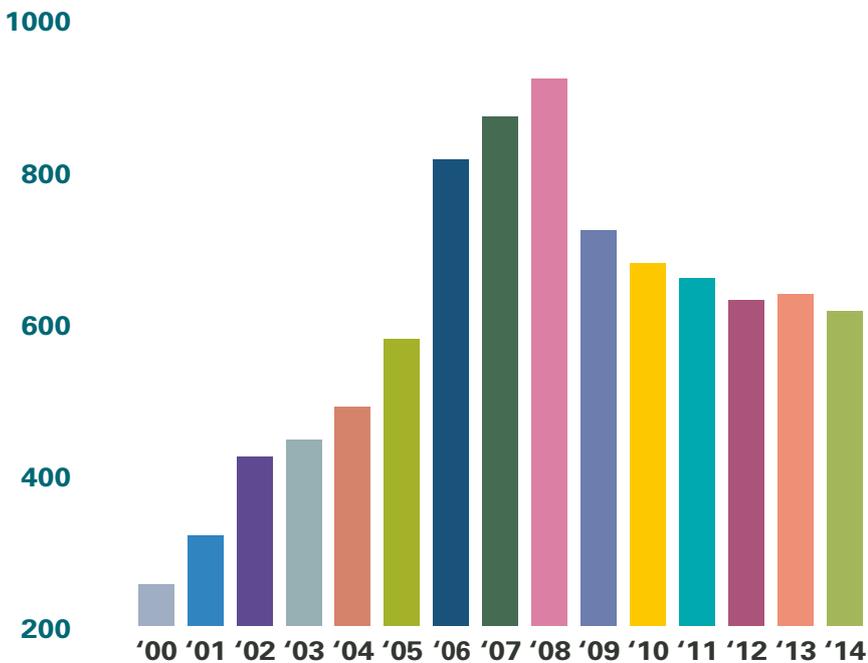
ODA as a % of GNP: 2000 - 2014



Year	ODA as a % of GNP
2000	0.30%
2001	0.33%
2002	0.41%
2003	0.40%
2004	0.39%
2005	0.43%
2006	0.53%
2007	0.53%
2008	0.59%
2009	0.55%
2010	0.53%
2011	0.50%
2012	0.47%
2013	0.46%
2014	0.39%

Annex Three

ODA Volumes 2000-2014

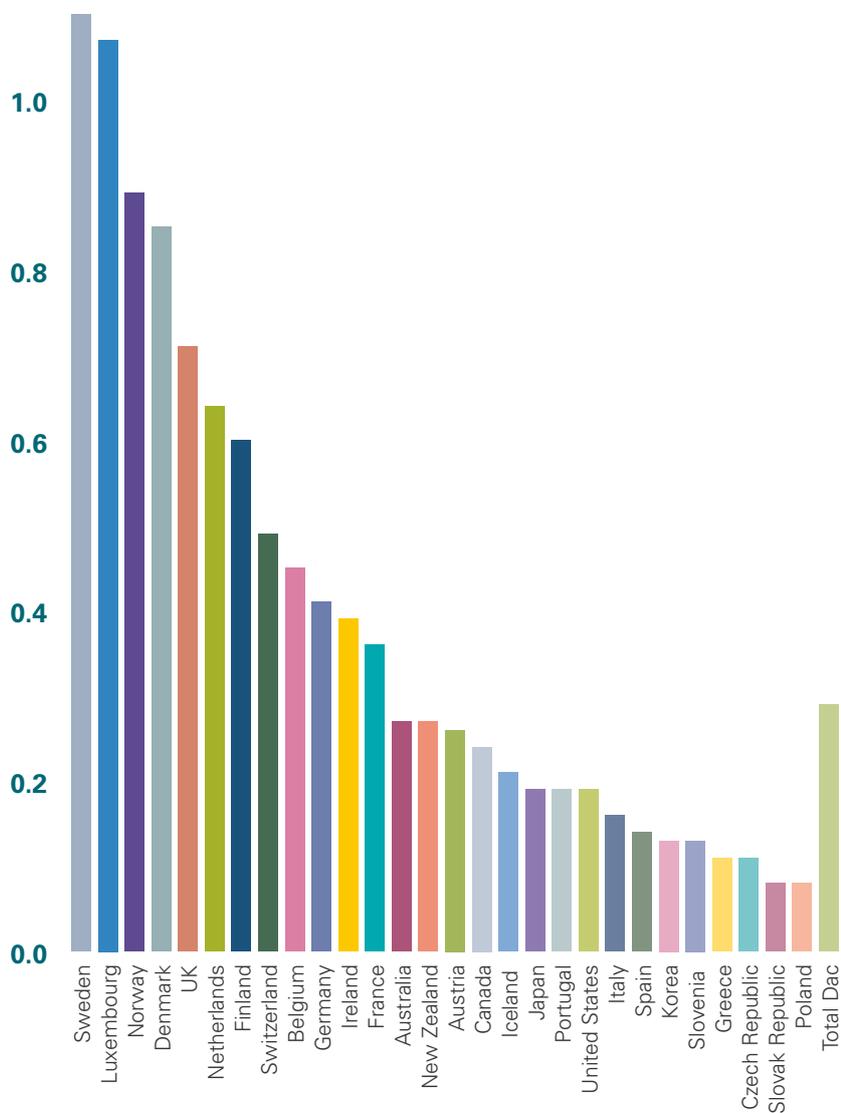


Year	ODA €m
2000	254.86
2001	319.90
2002	422.06
2003	445.71
2004	488.92
2005	578.46
2006	813.96
2007	870.87
2008	920.66
2009	722.20
2010	675.84
2011	657.04
2012	628.90
2013	637.10
2014	614.86

Annex Four

Net ODA as a Percentage of GNI - DAC Donors 2014

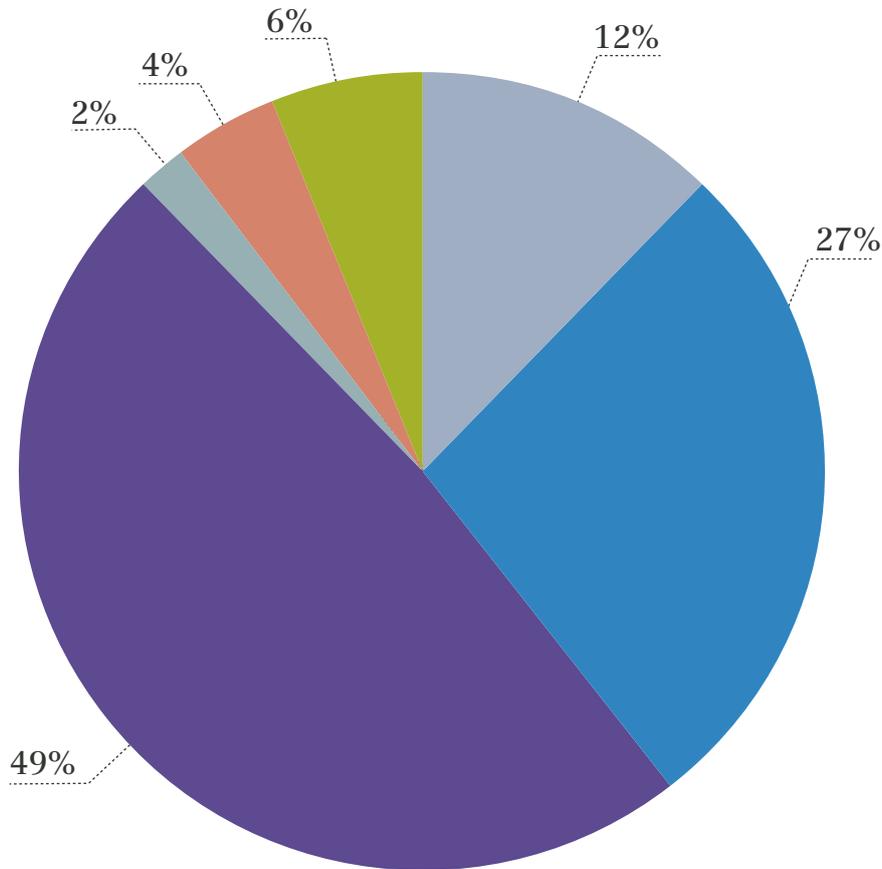
1.2



	ODA as a % of GNI - 2014
Sweden	1.10
Luxembourg	1.07
Norway	0.89
Denmark	0.85
UK	0.71
Netherlands	0.64
Finland	0.60
Switzerland	0.49
Belgium	0.45
Germany	0.41
Ireland	0.39
France	0.36
Australia	0.27
New Zealand	0.27
Austria	0.26
Canada	0.24
Iceland	0.21
Japan	0.19
Portugal	0.19
United States	0.19
Italy	0.16
Spain	0.14
Korea	0.13
Slovenia	0.13
Greece	0.11
Czech Republic	0.11
Slovak Republic	0.08
Poland	0.08
Total DAC	0.29

Annex Five

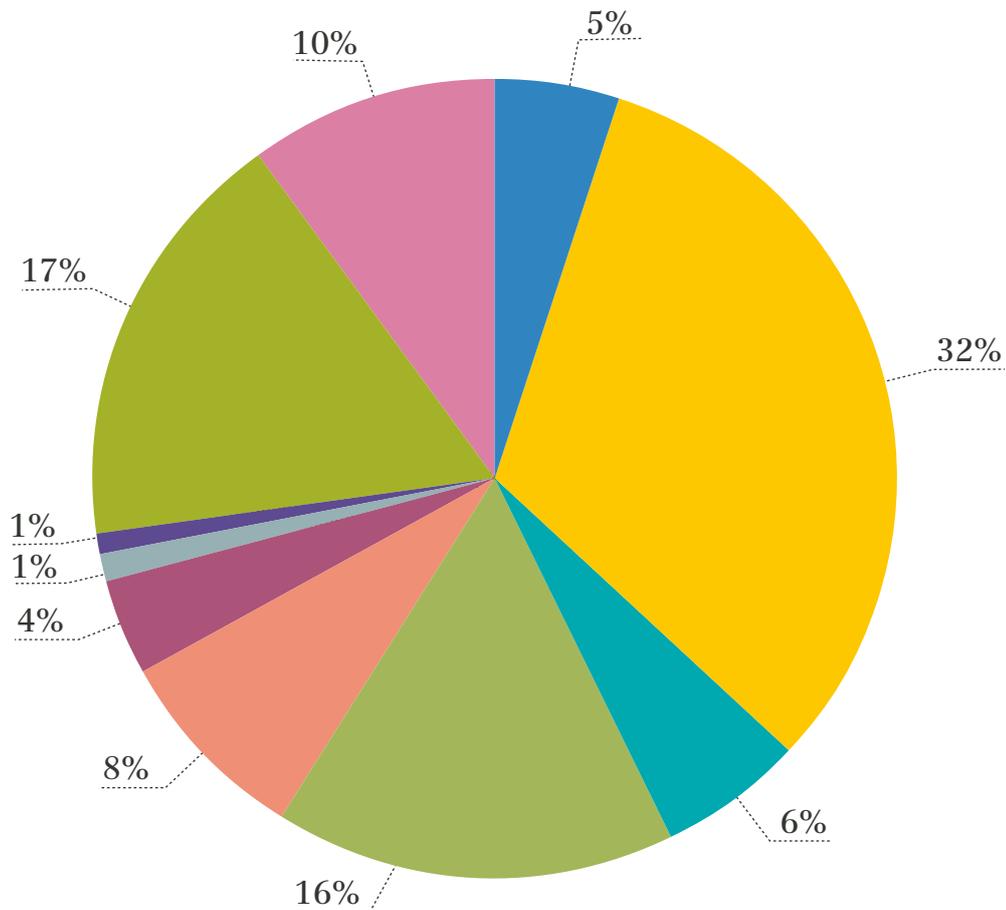
Total ODA by Channel of Delivery 2014



Channel	€ 000s	As a % of total ODA
Government Systems in Partner Countries	75,549	12%
Non Governmental Organisations	167,092	27%
Multilateral Organisations	298,630	49%
Delegated Cooperation	10,754	2%
Research Institutions & Management Agents	25,731	4%
Other Channels	37,102	6%
Total	614,858	100%

Annex Six

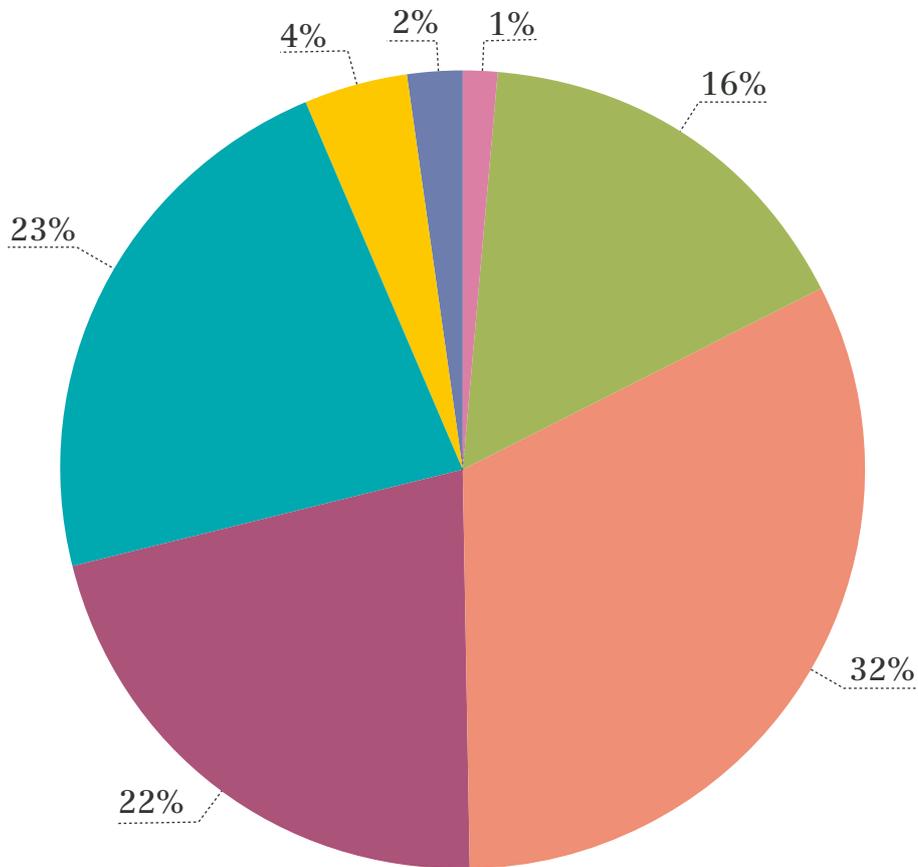
Total ODA by Sector 2014



Sector	€ 000s	As a %
Agriculture	32,900	5%
Core Support to Multilaterals	197,028	32%
Education	37,742	6%
Health, Hiv and Aids	95,361	16%
Multi Sector	51,358	8%
Programme Management and Administration	24,873	4%
Promotion of development awareness	5,519	1%
Water and Sanitation	4,374	1%
Humanitarian Assistance	101,608	17%
Human Rights and Accountability	64,095	10%
Total	614,858	100%

Annex Seven

Total ODA by Aid Modality 2014



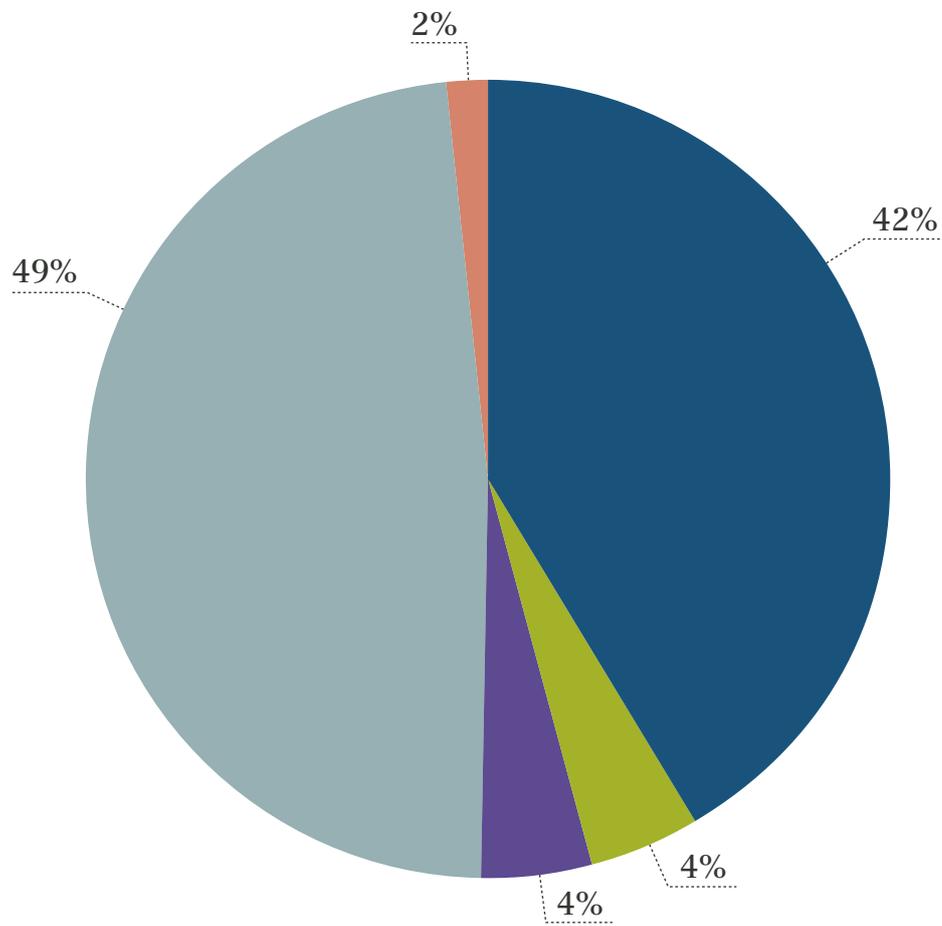
Modality	€ 000s	As a % of total ODA
General Budget Support	9,000	1%
Core Support to NGOs	100,234	16%
Core Support to Multilateral Organisations	197,028	32%
Basket and Pooled Funds	132,158	22%
Project type interventions	138,227	23%
Administration	24,879	4%
Other Aid Modalities	13,332	2%
Total	614,858	100%

Annex Eight**Top 30 Recipient Countries of Ireland's Bilateral ODA 2014**

Recipient Country	€ 000s
Mozambique	40,150
Ethiopia	36,198
Uganda	27,748
Tanzania	24,972
Malawi	19,431
Zambia	17,518
Vietnam	12,666
Sierra Leone	12,252
South Sudan	9,665
Occupied Palestinian Territories	8,680
Syria	7,836
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7,399
Zimbabwe	6,639
Kenya	6,501
Liberia	6,423
Sudan	5,944
Central African Republic	5,806
Somalia	5,743
South Africa	4,647
Lebanon	3,981
Philippines	3,433
India	2,682
Afghanistan	2,535
Rwanda	2,361
Niger	2,279
Haiti	2,191
Chad	1,600
Myanmar / Burma	1,344
Lesotho	1,321
Bangladesh	1,275

Annex Nine

Total ODA by region 2014



	Total in € 000s	as a % of Total
● Africa	255,907	42%
● Asia	27,214	4%
● Middle East and North Africa	27,464	4%
● Non Region Specific	295,175	49%
● South & Central America	9,098	2%
Total	614,858	100%

Annex Ten

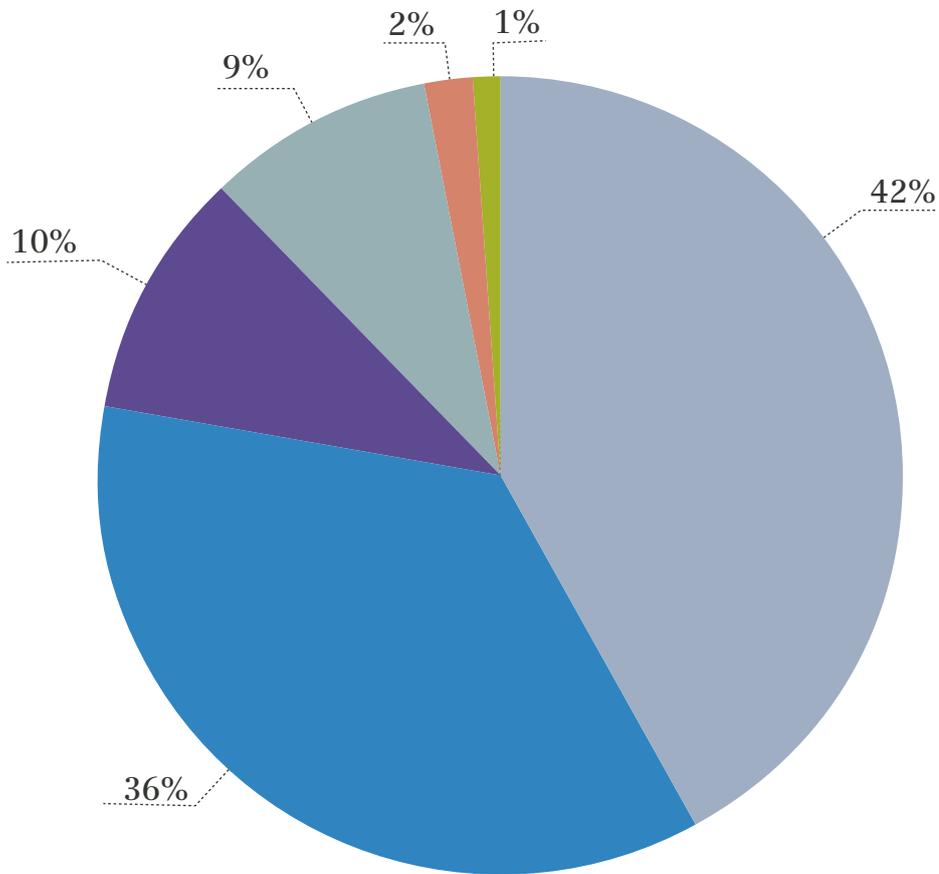
Key Partner Country Sector Breakdown 2014

Ireland's Official Development Assistance

Sector	Ethiopia €000s	Lesotho €000s	Malawi €000s	Mozambique €000s	Sierra Leone €000s	Tanzania €000s	Uganda €000s	Vietnam €000s	Zambia €000s	Total €000s
Agriculture	3,264		5,222	1,854		3,717		270	2,420	16,747
Education	4		4	6,647		103	5,240	1,380	6,267	19,644
Health, Hiv and Aids	8,458	500	1,053	14,033	6,448	13,769	6,500	337	2,263	53,362
Human Rights and Accountability	2,777	2	1,919	2,872		2,817	3,987	5,108	1,234	20,716
Humanitarian Assistance	11,364		400							11,764
Multi Sector	914	193	4,536	10,918	73	289	4,886	5,149	1,493	28,451
Water and Sanitation				475						475
Programme Management and Administration	1,370	548	895	1,543	322	1,241	1,455	1,157	881	9,413
Total	28,151	1,243	14,029	38,343	6,842	21,936	22,068	13,402	14,559	160,572

Annex Eleven

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2014



	€ 000s	As a %
United Nations	125,677	42%
EU Institutions	107,690	36%
Other International Organisations	30,494	10%
World Bank Group	26,469	9%
Regional Development Banks	6,683	2%
World Trade Organisation	1,617	1%
Total	298,630	100%

Annex Twelve

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2014 (detailed in €000s)

	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of Environment, Community and Local Government	Department of Finance	Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation budget	Other Departments	Total
EU Institutions							
EU Development Cooperation Budget					83,911		83,911
European Development Fund	23,123						23,123
European Investment Bank	656						656
Sub-Total EU Institutions	23,789	-	-	-	83,911	-	107,690
Other International Organisations							
Global Fund To Fight Aids/Malaria/TB World Bank	12,960						12,960
CGIAR Fund	4,200						4,200
Global Partnership for Education	3,000						3,000
OSCE	1,542						1,542
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund			1,469				1,469
International Potato Centre	1,210						1,210
OECD	1,130					80	1,210
Council Of Europe	1,090						1,090
International Livestock Research Institute	795						795
CABI	700						700
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol			624				624
The Gavi Alliance	600						600
World Fish Centre	500						500
International Security Sector Advisory Team	200						200
International Organisation for Migration	194						194
Other International Organisations	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
Sub-total Other International Organisations	28,321	-	2,093	-	-	80	30,494
Regional Development Banks							
Asian Development Bank				6,683			6,683
Sub-total Regional Development Banks				6,683			6,683

	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of Environment, Community and Local Government	Department of Finance	Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation budget	Other Departments	Total
United Nations Agencies and Funds							
United Nations Development Programme	31,600						31,600
United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF	19,992						19,992
World Food Programme	4,492	9,336					13,828
United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund	10,000						10,000
United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees	9,307						9,307
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	6,000						6,000
World Health Organisation	2,650					1,593	4,243
United Nations Population Fund	3,745						3,745
International Labour Organisation	2,500					823	3,323
United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	2,950						2,950
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	2,950						2,950
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	2,545						2,545
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	2,310						2,310
International Fund For Agricultural Development	2,000						2,000
United Nations - Unspecified	1,950						1,950
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation	730	1,077					1,807
World Food Programme - Food Aid Convention		1,524					1,524
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	1,440						1,440
United Nations Environment Programme	352		801				1,153
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	150					675	825

	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of Environment, Community and Local Government	Department of Finance	Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation budget	Other Departments	Total
United Nations Volunteers Programme	475						475
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	368						368
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction	300						300
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	250						250
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	250						250
United Nations Office For Disarmament Affairs	200						200
United Nations Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund	100						100
United Nations Economic Commission For Africa	100						100
Other United Nations Agencies	120	-	22	-	-	-	142
Sub-total United Nations Agencies and Funds	109,826	11,937	823	-	-	3,091	125,677
World Bank Group							
International Development Association	1,743			16,020			17,763
World Bank - Group	3,695			2,961			6,656
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,150						1,150
World Bank Climate Change Trust Funds	900						900
Sub-total World Bank Group	7,488			18,981			26,469
World Trade Organisation							
International Trade Centre	932						932
World Trade Organisation - Advisory Law Centre	350						350
World Trade Organisation	335						335
Sub Total - World Trade Organisation	1,617						1,617
Grand Total	171,031	11,937	2,915	25,665	83,911	3,171	298,630

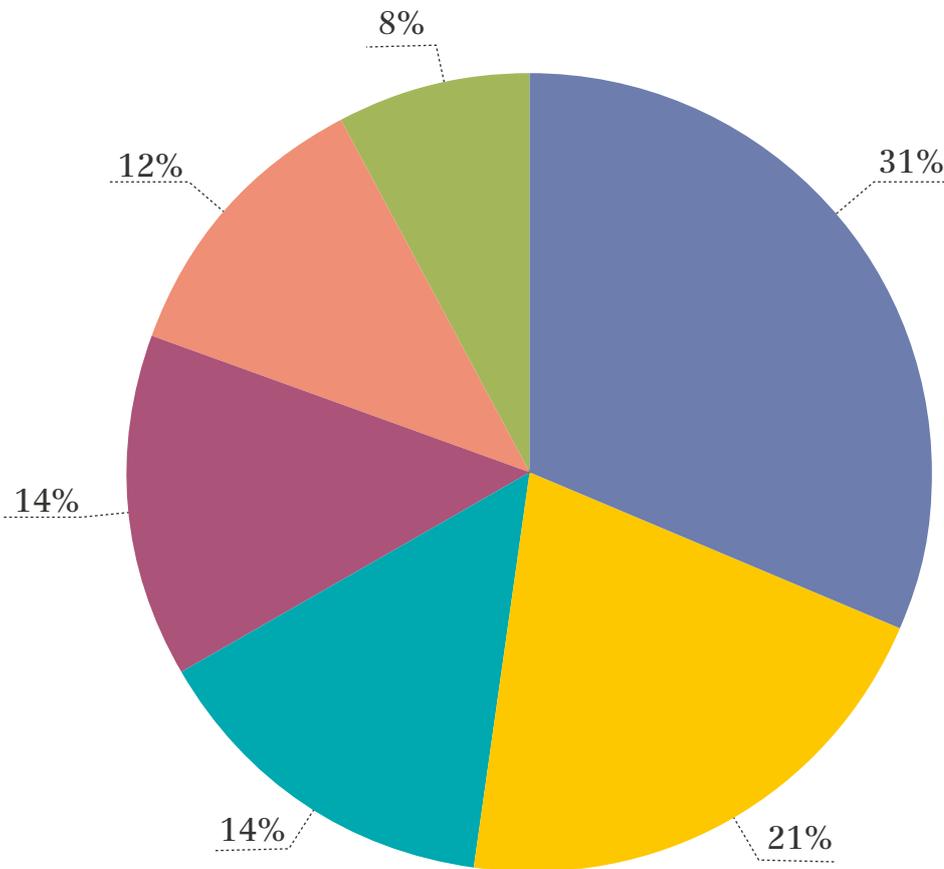
Annex Thirteen

Humanitarian Funding by Country 2014

Country	€ 000s
Syria	6,921
South Sudan	6,800
Central African Republic	5,791
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,376
Somalia	4,743
Sudan	4,417
Ethiopia	3,503
Philippines	3,048
Lebanon	2,698
Afghanistan	1,535
Niger	1,344
Occupied Palestinian Territories	1,166
Chad	1,000
Jordan	839
Iraq	669
Mali	666
Haiti	579
Egypt	510
Yemen	500
Myanmar / Burma	464
Zimbabwe	457
Other Countries	1,967
Middle East - Regional	2,500
Africa - Regional	2,060
Common and Pooled Funds	25,709
Total	85,262

Annex Fourteen

Humanitarian Funding by Channel of Delivery 2014



Channel	€ 000s
Non Governmental Organisations	26,988
Common Humanitarian Funds	17,750
United Nations Agencies	12,234
International Red Cross	11,750
Central Emergency Response Fund	10,000
Other	6,540
Total	85,262

Annex Fifteen

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of \geq €50K 2014 in €000s

Organisation name	Support through Key Partner Countries	Support through HQ Budget lines	Support from Other Government Departments	Total
Concern Worldwide	-	24,226	-	24,226
Trócaire	-	18,208	-	18,208
Goal	-	17,023	-	17,023
Misean Cara	-	16,000	-	16,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	-	9,250	130	9,380
Self Help Africa	1,855	3,303	-	5,158
World Vision Ireland	778	4,165	-	4,943
Christian Aid Ireland	-	4,778	-	4,778
Plan Ireland	221	4,096	-	4,317
Oxfam Ireland	-	3,855	-	3,855
Halo Trust	500	2,100	-	2,600
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent	-	2,500	-	2,500
Irish Council for International Students	945	973	-	1,918
Save the Children	1,782	-	-	1,782
Technoserve	1,710	-	-	1,710
Sight Savers Ireland	-	1,544	-	1,544
Concern Universal	1,503	-	-	1,503
Care International	1,300	-	-	1,300
Médecins Sans Frontières	-	1,297	-	1,297
International Medical Corps UK	1,164	-	-	1,164
International Rescue Committee	100	1,000	-	1,100
Sos Sahel Ethiopia	950	-	-	950
Action Aid	-	861	-	861
FAWE Uganda	843	-	-	843
Tilitonse	820	-	-	820
FHI Solutions	-	816	-	816
Clinton Health Access Initiative	750	-	-	750
Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation	702	-	-	702
VSO Ireland	-	682	-	682
Traidlinks	650	-	-	650
The Micronutrient Initiative	615	-	-	615
Helpage International	-	615	-	615
Childfund Ireland	-	607	-	607
Farm Radio International	-	600	-	600
Benjamin Mkapa Hiv/Aids Foundation (Bmaf)	600	-	-	600
Irish Fair Trade Network	-	600	-	600
Children in Crossfire	-	546	-	546
Aidlink	-	538	-	538
SNV Tanzania	500	-	-	500
Front Line	-	495	-	495

Organisation name	Support through Key Partner Countries	Support through HQ Budget lines	Support from Other Government Departments	Total
Comhlámh	-	487	-	487
Sonke Gender Justice Network	485	-	-	485
Helen Keller International	453	-	-	453
Save the Children	435	-	-	435
Tearfund Ireland	-	430	-	430
HIVOS	415	-	-	415
The Centre for Counselling Nutrition & Health Care	400	-	-	400
Sikika	400	-	-	400
Camfed International	280	100	-	380
Vita	-	350	-	350
Habitat for Humanity Ireland	-	344	-	344
Associacao Progresso	340	-	-	340
Uganda Women's Network	305	-	-	305
Transparency International	100	200	-	300
Mviwata	300	-	-	300
AMREF	300	-	-	300
The Alliance of Mayors and Municipal Leaders - Hiv	300	-	-	300
Aids Foundation Of South Africa	300	-	-	300
MAG - Vietnam	300	-	-	300
Serve in Solidarity Ireland	-	285	-	285
Dóchas	-	277	-	277
Centre For Domestic Violence	272	-	-	272
Evangelical Association of Malawi	270	-	-	270
National Smallholder Farmers - Malawi	262	-	-	262
Haki Elimu	250	-	-	250
Inst.Estu.Sociais E Economicos	250	-	-	250
St.Simon Peter Vocational Training Centre	250	-	-	250
Oxfam GB	237	-	-	237
Irish Development Education Association	-	230	-	230
Suas Educational Development	-	220	-	220
Gorta	-	200	14	214
Aids Consortium	206	-	-	206
Straight Talk Foundation	200	-	-	200
Kivulini Women's Rights Organisation	200	-	-	200
Misa Zambia	200	-	-	200
Farm Africa	200	-	-	200
The Minority Rights Group	-	200	-	200
Bothar	-	200	-	200
CHOICE	200	-	-	200
International Crisis Group	-	200	-	200
Platform for Social Protection	200	-	-	200

Annex Fifteen

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of \geq €50K 2014 in €000s
(continued)

Organisation name	Support through Key Partner Countries	Support through HQ Budget lines	Support from Other Government Departments	Total
The Carter Centre	-	200	-	200
We Effect (formerly Swedish Cooperation Centre)	200	-	-	200
Health Poverty Action	-	197	-	197
Raising Voices	-	190	-	190
Anti-Slavery International	-	185	-	185
A-Z Children's Charity	-	180	-	180
Ndeke Primary School	175	-	-	175
Apheda Vietnam	160	-	-	160
Irish Forum for Global Health	-	160	-	160
Gorongosa National Park	155	-	-	155
Water Aid	-	151	-	151
War on Want Northern Ireland	-	150	-	150
Ecpat International	-	150	-	150
Value Added in Africa	-	150	-	150
Friends Of Londiani	-	150	-	150
Aids Partnership with Africa	-	150	-	150
CDI Vietnam	140	-	-	140
International Service for Human Rights	-	125	-	125
ISEE Vietnam	125	-	-	125
Zambia Open Community Schools	125	-	-	125
CBOS Inhambane	124	-	-	124
International Relief Development in Mozambique	123	-	-	123
The Asia Foundation Vietnam	120	-	-	120
MSD Vietnam	120	-	-	120
Civicus	-	120	-	120
Camara Education	-	117	-	117
Viet Health Vietnam	117	-	-	117
Hope Foundation	-	110	-	110
Agricultural Non State Actors	100	-	-	100
Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	-	100	-	100
HAP International	-	100	-	100
Community Markets for Conservation	100	-	-	100
Irish Human Rights Commission	-	100	-	100
Glencree Centre for Reconciliation	-	100	-	100
Volunteers in Irish Veterinary Association	-	100	-	100
Christian Blind Mission Ireland	-	100	-	100
MRFCJ	-	100	-	100
Orbis Ireland	-	100	-	100
Aidspan	-	100	-	100
Restless Development	100	-	-	100
Crisis Management Initiative	-	100	-	100
SA Hiv/Aids Information Dissemination Service	100	-	-	100

Organisation name	Support through Key Partner Countries	Support through HQ Budget lines	Support from Other Government Departments	Total
Yesh Din Volunteers for Human Rights	-	90	-	90
Gisha-Legal Centre for Freedom	-	90	-	90
Saferworld	-	90	-	90
John Paul II Justice and Peace Centre	88	-	-	88
Bimkom Planners for Planning Rights	-	85	-	85
80:20 Educating & Acting for a Better World	-	81	-	81
Community Led Total Sanitation Foundation	-	80	-	80
Safaids	80	-	-	80
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights	-	80	-	80
CRD Vietnam	80	-	-	80
National Youth Council Of Ireland	-	80	-	80
Al Haq, Law in the Service of Man	-	80	-	80
Young Scientist & Technology Exhibition -Tanzania	77	-	-	77
Comet ME	-	75	-	75
Addameer Prison Support and Human Rights	-	75	-	75
Jerusalem Legal Aid & Human Rights Centre	-	75	-	75
Miftah	-	70	-	70
The Haven Community Foundation	-	70	-	70
Eco-Unesco	-	70	-	70
IBEC	-	67	-	67
Irish Congress of Trade Unions	-	65	-	65
Lourdes Youth & Community Services	-	65	-	65
Skillshare International Ireland	-	64	-	64
International Youth Foundation	60	-	-	60
Law Society of South Africa	60	-	-	60
Family Aids Caring Trust (Chiredzi)	60	-	-	60
Diocese of Mutare Community Care Programme	60	-	-	60
UPR Info	-	60	-	60
Friends in Ireland	-	60	-	60
Latin America Solidarity Centre	-	60	-	60
Foundation Nepal	-	50	-	50
Amnesty International - Irish Section	-	50	-	50
Dialogue Advisory Group (Dag)	-	50	-	50
An Taisce - Green Schools	-	50	-	50
CRS Vietnam	50	-	-	50
Pvtawelthungerhilfe/Gaa Vietnam	50	-	-	50
Institute Human Rights & Business Vietnam	50	-	-	50
Interpeace	-	50	-	50
Centre for Global Education Northern Ireland	-	50	-	50
Crisis Action Ltd	-	50	-	50
Global Alliance Improved Nutrition	-	50	-	50

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