



Rialtas na hÉireann
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GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
ANNUAL REPORT 2018



Cover: Young girl at St Joseph's Compound, a school for hearing impaired children in Makeni Town, Sierra Leone.

Photo: DFAT/Phil Behan

Students in a Kenyan high school explain their project ideas.

Photo: Brian Ingaga



04	Forewords
08	2018 - The Year in Review
13	Education Feature
18	Vietnam and South East Asia
20	Ethiopia
22	Malawi
24	Mozambique
26	Sierra Leone
28	Liberia
30	Tanzania
32	Uganda
34	Zambia
36	South Africa and Zimbabwe
38	Kenya
40	Nigeria
41	Palestine
42	Ireland's Response to Humanitarian Crises Around the World
46	Working with others: The EU, UN, and International Financial Institutions
52	Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Partners
54	Development Education
60	Engaging with the Irish Public
62	Fellowship Programme
63	Accountability and Transparency
65	Annexes

Forewords

Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Simon Coveney, T.D.



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), endorsed by the international community in 2015, have the potential to transform our world. They set out a clear set of actions, which when delivered will improve the lives and prospects of hundreds of millions, bringing them out of poverty, while also helping safeguard the future of our land and oceans.

Ireland is deeply committed to the SDGs, and this annual report sets out the many ways in which Irish official development assistance (ODA) is contributing to their achievement.

It is now clear that climate change is the single greatest risk facing humanity. Left unchecked, it will undermine and reverse the decades of progress we have made on tackling poverty. Not only is the scientific evidence of climate change compelling, but its impact is already being felt, most particularly by the most vulnerable. Ireland is playing its part in the international response, and the government has introduced a new National Action Plan on Climate Change.

Developing countries are likely to be the most impacted by climate change, and through our country programmes, Ireland is helping communities prepare for or mitigate the impact of climate change. Ireland is also investing in innovative mechanisms to help countries cope with sudden climatic shocks. Ireland supports the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, which helps countries in the Caribbean or Central America respond immediately to hurricanes and earthquakes. This year, Ireland established a Trust Fund with the Asian Development Bank, aimed at building resilience to climate change in Small Island Developing States.

In part driven by the impact of climate change, there has been a spike in conflict around the world, driving record levels of humanitarian need. Conflicts are becoming more complex

and more protracted, as the tragedies in Syria, Somalia and Yemen starkly illustrate. Ireland has responded with increased financial support, but also increased engagement with the UN and other donors on how we both meet the urgent needs of the present and address the underlying causes.

Climate change and conflict are also the drivers of another great ill of our times, displacement. Record numbers of people are displaced both within their own borders, and as refugees. Ireland supports the work of UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration, and we engage extensively with our EU counterparts on developing more sustainable solutions for the displaced. In addition, Ireland deployed a naval vessel to help save the lives of those at risk of drowning in the Mediterranean. There are of course multiple factors which drive this displacement, and through Ireland's official overseas development assistance and growing trade links Ireland is helping to open up opportunities for people to reach their full potential in their home environment.

The adoption by the UN of the Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees in 2018 were significant milestones – a demonstration of solidarity with migrants, refugees, and the countries which welcome them. The vast majority of refugees are in developing countries. In 2018, the Irish Embassies in Ethiopia and Uganda, two of the most generous host countries, engaged closely with partners on the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, an innovative approach to integrating refugees, addressing both their needs, and the needs of host communities.

These huge challenges of climate change, conflict and displacement demand global responses, and Ireland is firmly committed to playing its role. In 2018 the government

published *Global Ireland*, a strategy to double Ireland's international impact by 2025. Our official development assistance is a major part of this impact and influence, and the government has committed to increase development spending to 0.7% of Gross National Income by 2030.

2018 also saw the launch of public consultations on our new development policy. In public consultations in Cork and Dublin, I heard about the complexity of the challenges, but also the commitment to tackling them. These consultations culminated in the launch of Ireland's new development policy, *A Better World*, this year. *A Better World* sets out our goal of reaching the furthest behind first, with four priority areas of climate action, gender, governance and reducing humanitarian need.

One of the key elements in delivering these all of these priorities will be education, the unifying theme of this annual report.

It was a Freeman of Dublin, Nelson Mandela, who said "Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world."

Of course, Irish people have been changing the world for generations.

History recalls how Irish monks and scholars travelled Europe in the dark ages, bringing the light of literacy with them. That favour was repaid with the 17th century establishment of around 34 Irish colleges in Spain, France, Belgium, Italy and Portugal.

Among those trained in those colleges were Irish missionaries, who continued and built on the tradition of the Irish as travelling educators. That tradition in turn has

informed the work of Irish development agencies and Ireland's official development assistance programme – education has been at the heart of what we are doing to change the world, to make it a better place.

Leaders from other countries regularly tell me how important was their experience of an Irish educator growing up, opening what that great Irish writer Bryan MacMahon memorably called their "windows of wonder."

We know too from our own development story here at home how important education has been to driving our change. That is why during 2018 Ireland pledged to double its contribution to the Global Partnership for Education and to invest at least €250 million in improving education in developing countries over the next five years. An emerging priority for Ireland during 2018 has been responding to the educational needs of children in crisis situations, such as those in refugee camps.

This *Annual Report* highlights some of the contributions which Ireland made during 2018 to improving access to, and the quality of, education for some of the most vulnerable and marginalised people in the world. If we can fully unlock the potential of these communities, we will truly have delivered Mandela's vision of a changed world.



Simon Coveney, T.D.

Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade

Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development, Ciarán Cannon, T.D.



It would be understandable to look back at the state of the world in 2018 and feel a sense of pessimism.

Record numbers of people were in need of humanitarian assistance driven largely by conflicts, some of which, like Syria or South Sudan, have become deeply protracted. An increasing number of communities around the world are beginning to suffer the impact of climate change, which risks undermining livelihoods and reversing the gains of development. We also witnessed growing risks to multilateral cooperation, and challenges to the international order, with some countries putting their own narrow national interests ahead of the collective good.

Rather than being overwhelmed by the scale of these challenges however, it is ever more vital for the international community to come together to address them, and collectively realise the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Ireland continues to play an active role in the international response to these challenges. Ireland's development and humanitarian programmes continue to be recognised internationally as being of high quality. A report by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), a respected development research body, concluded that Ireland was the most effective donor in reaching those in extreme poverty.

Wherever I have travelled, I have been struck by the enormous commitment, expertise and skill of Irish people working abroad. Whether NGO workers, doctors, teachers or businesspeople, Irish people are making a positive impact to communities abroad, sharing their knowledge, skills, and helping those in greatest need. Collectively, they are helping to share Ireland's experience, and our transition from a country which has experienced famine, emigration and conflict, to a modern vibrant economy which now welcomes people born elsewhere.

I'm particularly pleased that the focus of this year's annual report is education. Education has been one of the crucial building blocks in Ireland's evolution as a country. We have understood the vital role of education in unlocking the potential of individuals and societies, and through our development and humanitarian programmes have brought this experience to other countries. Too many children, particularly those trapped in humanitarian crises, are denied a quality education, and it is something we must build in more effectively to crisis responses. I am personally committed to this priority and in April 2018, I became a Political Champion for Education in Emergencies. This year, I also become a Champion for Gen U, an initiative led by UNICEF which aims to ensure that every young person aged between 10 and 24 will be in school, training or age-appropriate decent employment by 2030.

We remain fully committed to the multilateral system, and worked closely with the UN on development and humanitarian issues. In June 2018, Ireland took on the role of Chair of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) Donor Support Group, and worked closely with OCHA and other major donors throughout the year to discuss the UN's response to humanitarian crises around the world. This commitment to a strong multilateral system is one of the reasons that Ireland is running for a seat on the Security Council in 2021-22.

In 2018, I was closely engaged in consultations on Ireland's new Development Policy, *A Better World*. I was struck by the passion and commitment of all those who contributed ideas or suggestions, or who attended one of our public outreach sessions. I was also struck by the high level of consensus that our overarching goal – to reach the furthest behind first - is the right overall objective. As Minister for International Development and the Diaspora, I look forward to our continued work in striving towards that goal.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cannon', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Ciarán Cannon, T.D.

Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development

The Year in Review

2018 saw rapid geopolitical change and uncertainty continue to impact the operation of the rules-based international order. Against this backdrop the Government renewed its commitment to international peace, security and development with the June 2018 publication of *Global Ireland: Ireland's Global Footprint to 2025*. This is an ambitious statement of the Government's intention to refresh and expand the scope and impact of Ireland's worldwide engagements, including international development, by 2025. Early demonstrations of this ambition included the opening of an Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia, and the strengthening of the Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to reinforce Ireland's engagement with the African Union.

This ambition was further reinforced in the October budget, which increased the ODA allocation for 2019 to €816 million, the sixth successive annual increase with volumes now one third larger than 2014.

In *Global Ireland*, the Government committed to deliver a new international development policy; to strengthen Ireland's contribution to reducing global poverty; to reinforce and increase Ireland's influence within the EU as well as with multilateral and bilateral partners, particularly the United Nations; and to maintain meaningful engagement with the Irish public on Ireland's development policy. *Global Ireland* confirmed Ireland's ambition to play a leadership role in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in transforming our world.

Under the maxim *Leave No-one Behind*, a six-month public consultation on the proposed new policy was completed in November. Feedback encouraged a reinforced whole-of-Government approach to international development, building on Ireland's long history of international development and humanitarian action, responding to the changing global context including climate change.

That public consultation reflected the importance of education in perceptions of Ireland's contributions to development and, also, how education helped drive Ireland's own development just as it drives change in the developing world. The consultation heard from and of the work of generations of missionaries around the world as educators; of the contribution of Irish development workers and organisations in providing education in emergencies; and recognition of the work of the Irish Aid programme supporting education systems and inspiring innovation.

The role of education in Ireland's international development programme is highlighted in this 2018 *Annual Report*, which shines a light on how Ireland is delivering on SDG 4, namely to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning. Education continues as a key theme in Ireland's international development policy, with the education and empowerment of women and girls particularly important. In September, the Tánaiste pledged that Ireland would invest at least €250 million in education over the next five years as part of Ireland's contribution to international development.



Recognising the important work of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) in strengthening education and learning for children in developing countries, in February, Minister Cannon announced that Ireland's support for the GPE would more than double over the period 2018-2020. In 2018, Ireland contributed €10.5 million to the GPE and, in December, Ireland hosted the GPE Executive Board meeting in Dublin.

Effective multilateralism is at the heart of Ireland's approach to the resolution of global challenges and is a requirement if Ireland's vision of a better world, where those furthest behind are assisted first, is to be realised. That is why Ireland campaigned during 2018 for election to a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council for the term 2021-2022.

Demonstrating Ireland's commitment to effective multilateral action, in June Ireland became chair of the OCHA donor support group, working with OCHA and other major donors on improving responses to global humanitarian crises, including how to respond more effectively to the education needs of those affected.

The UN Under-Secretary-General for Emergency Relief, Mark Lowcock, who coordinates the UN system's humanitarian response visited Ireland in March, meeting with the Tánaiste and with Minister Cannon. While in Ireland, USG Lowcock also gave a Casement Lecture in Iveagh House on the theme of innovative financing for humanitarian action.

In September, UN Deputy Secretary General Amina Mohammed visited Ireland. As well as meeting the Tánaiste, the DSG met Irish youth activists and visited Deansrath Community College, a DEIS school in Clondakin.



Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Simon Coveney, T.D., and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho, Lesego Makgothi at Iveagh House. Photo: DFAT/ Phil Behan

Recognising UN agencies need for technical as well as financial support to humanitarian response, membership of the Rapid Response Register was refreshed during the year, with 18 specialists deployed in 10 countries. In addition, the contribution of Ireland's international development programme to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals was a key part of Ireland's first Voluntary National Report on SDGs, presented to the UN by Minister Naughten in July.

During 2018, Ireland continued to build on a longstanding reputation for generosity in responding to humanitarian need. Yet again, huge demands were placed on the international system with over 130 million people in need of life-saving support around the world. Funding was targeted towards those in greatest need, with Ireland's cumulative support to the Syria crisis response since 2012 reaching over €100 million. Ireland continues to support NGO partners in their responses to humanitarian crises, and to develop projects to enhance resilience and improve livelihoods, including access to education in emergencies, in vulnerable communities in 28 countries.

Underpinning effective multilateralism are bilateral relationships and understandings. Ireland continued to invest in building relationships with key development partners. The Tánaiste visited Palestine in January and June. Minister Cannon visited Zambia, signing a Memorandum of Understanding, in June, and Vietnam in November. Minister Moran visited Kenya in March and Minister Breen was also in Kenya, in November.

In July, President Higgins, with Trevor Manuel, opened an exhibition in Kilmainham Jail marking the centenary of Nelson Mandela's birth and 25 years of diplomatic relations with South Africa. The Taoiseach joined President Ramaphosa at the United Nations in New York in September at the Nelson Mandela Peace Summit, speaking on peacebuilding, with an emphasis on Ireland's contribution.

The Tánaiste, together with the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, jointly announced a further call for applications for the *Africa Agri-Food Development (AADP)* programme: a joint initiative between the two Departments, it provides support to Irish companies working with African partners with a view to unlocking the potential of agriculture to unlock development opportunities.



The Women in Business panel at the Africa-Ireland Economic Forum 2018.
Photo: DFAT/Phil Behan

As part of Ireland's long term commitment to working toward sustainably reducing world hunger, the 6th Africa-Ireland Economic Forum was held in Dublin in October. Building on the success of previous Forums, it highlighted the contribution of women entrepreneurs in Africa and brought together agri-business people and leaders from Ireland and Africa. The Forum was organised by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade together with the African Embassies in Ireland.

Ireland remains a leader within the OECD in promoting and funding civil society for development, with maintaining civil society space a priority. In November, Ireland became donor chair of the international task team working on development effectiveness and the enabling environment for civil society organisations, a space where donors, partner countries and civil society organisations meet on an equal basis for dialogue.

The EU, together with its Member States, remains the largest global development donor. In 2018, Ireland contributed over €190 million to EU development cooperation instruments. In September, a new *Africa – Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs* was launched, which will see the EU work with African countries to boost investment in jobs, in education and in skills in Africa.



Banda, Chad. Photo: DFAT/Diarmuid Peavoy

During 2018, the Irish Aid Centre in Dublin celebrated ten years of school workshops and its educational outreach programme, with more than 100,000 people taking part in the Centre's educational outreach events. The Centre continues to promote global development and the work of Ireland's development cooperation programme to primary, post-primary and third level students. Over 8,000 students attended Irish Aid school workshops in 2018 alone, continuing to ensure that Ireland's 15-24 age group are the best-informed in Ireland on international development and Ireland's development cooperation programme.

Looking to 2019, Ireland will continue to be an active player in promoting enhanced international development cooperation, with the publication of *A Better World*, Ireland's new policy for international development promised in *Global Ireland* to be launched early in the New Year enabling Ireland to continue delivering a better, more sustainable and more equal world.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



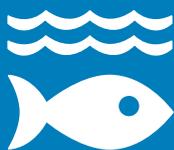
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Education Feature



All children have a right to education. Education provides a pathway to sustainable development by maximising human potential, opening opportunities, increasing social cohesion and transforming societies.

Education allows people to take greater control of their lives, become more productive, and escape the vicious cycle of poverty. The Sustainable Development Agenda commits all states to providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels for all. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 sets targets for early childhood and pre-primary education, primary and secondary education, and affordable tertiary education. In relation to tertiary education, there is a strong emphasis on technical and vocational training as well as education in sustainable development.

There is significant progress globally with increasing access to and participation in education. However, major challenges remain as increased enrolment is struggling to keep pace with population growth. Schools lack resources and poor quality education results in children leaving school without basic numeracy and literacy skills. Globally, one fifth of all children aged 6 to 17 are still out of school, with girls of every age more likely than boys to be out of school. Conflicts and other humanitarian crises disrupt education for millions of children and direct attacks on students, facilities, and teaching personnel also threaten education in fragile situations. Sub-Saharan Africa faces some of the biggest challenges in terms of out-of-school children, shortages of trained teachers and lack of basic resources like electricity, drinking water, sanitation and handwashing facilities.

Ireland has a long and proud tradition of contributing to global education through missionaries, volunteer teachers and Irish NGOs. Education has consistently been a central pillar in Ireland's development cooperation. Through work at country level, support for global education efforts through our partnerships with Mísean Cara and other non-governmental



Firestone Community Primary school in Freetown, Sierra Leone. Photo: DFAT/ Phil Behan

organisations, Ireland is contributing significantly to increasing the numbers of children completing basic education. In particular we have prioritised supporting more girls to complete primary school and to transition to secondary education and beyond.

Underlining Ireland's commitment to global education the Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Simon Coveney, T.D., pledged in 2018 to invest at least €250 million of overseas development assistance in education over the next five years, with a strong focus on girls' education.

“We believe that education is a fundamental right and that the education of girls, in particular, has far-reaching effects, empowering girls and women and transforming societies.”

Global Ireland - Ireland's global footprint to 2025

Ireland supports the strengthening of education systems in developing countries so that states can provide free and inclusive quality primary education and increasingly free or affordable secondary education for all children and particularly girls. In Mozambique, Ireland's support for the national education system through a joint donor pool fund has contributed to a substantial increase in enrolment in primary and



Falmata Sheriff, 10 (middle), a beneficiary of the Irish-funded Education in Emergencies project in Borno State, Nigeria. Falmata encouraged her friends to come back to school. Photo: PLAN International, Ireland

secondary education. It has also helped to improve teacher pupil ratios, increase access to learning materials, and reduce the average walking time to school. In Palestine, Ireland works with other donors through a joint financing arrangement to support the Palestinian Authority in providing better quality education services to Palestinian children and to reduce dropout rates. In Sierra Leone, Irish support has raised awareness among communities of entitlements under the government's new initiative of Free, Quality Education. It has also provided teaching and learning materials for 60,000 children and 1,500 teachers in Sierra Leone's Northern Region. Through the Global Partnership for Education, Ireland contributes to strengthened education systems in 65 countries.

Global Partnership for Education

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) brings together a global community concerned with strengthening education and learning for children in developing countries. Partners include developing country and donor governments, multilateral organisations, non-governmental organisations, teacher organisations, foundations and the private sector. The Global Partnership for Education works to ensure that all children receive a quality education, prioritising the poorest and most vulnerable. This includes girls, children with disabilities, and those living in countries affected by fragility and conflict.

Overall 60% of GPE grants go to countries affected by conflict or fragility. Since 2002 the Global Partnership for Education has worked with 65 countries to dramatically increase the number of children who are in school and learning. By promoting coordination among education stakeholders in-country, and by supporting national governments to develop and carry out evidence based education sector plans, it has significantly increased primary and lower-secondary enrolment and completion rates in partner countries. This has contributed to an increase of 72 million children in primary school in GPE partner countries. Global Partnership for Education grants fund teacher training, books and education materials, school construction, and data collection. The GPE also supports out-of-school children through alternative education programmes, non-formal learning centres and community schools. It pays specific attention to marginalised children. Girls' education is a priority and the proportion of partner countries with as many girls as boys completing primary education has increased from 47% in 2002 to 64% in 2015.

In 2018 Ireland strengthened its engagement with the Global Partnership for Education, hosting the Executive Board meeting in December. At the GPE Financing Conference in February, Minister of State Ciarán Cannon, T.D., pledged to increase Ireland's support for GPE to €25 million over 2018-2020, more than doubling previous contributions and in 2018 alone, Ireland contributed €10.5 million to the Global Partnership for Education Fund.

Reaching the Furthest Behind

Reaching those furthest behind is a priority for Ireland and all of our education partnerships have a focus on justice and inclusion. In Uganda, Ireland has focused its education programme in Karamoja. This region has lagged behind other regions considerably in terms of education access and achievement, particularly for girls. The project, *Promoting Access to Quality and Equitable Education for Karamoja Children*, works with local government, schools and communities to overcome traditional and cultural resistance to formal education. The project also works to reduce violence in schools, to strengthen education management, and to improve quality. It has resulted in significant increases in enrolment at primary and secondary levels, improved retention rates, and increased transition from primary to secondary level. It has also achieved improved pass rates in state exams, exceeding national averages. The project empowers girls through *Girls Education Clubs* and this has led to a reduction in the incidence of violence against children in school.

In Zambia, Ireland's partner, Zambia Open Community Schools, provides and advocates for quality education services for orphans and vulnerable children, especially girls and children with disabilities or special education needs. It supports over 628 community schools. Through its efforts, community schools are receiving increasing support from central government including financial support and the allocation of trained teachers. Community management of schools has also been enhanced.

Children with disabilities are more likely to be out of school. As these children's access is limited by a lack of understanding of their needs, in addition to a shortage of appropriately trained teachers and learning supports, partners such as Sightsavers and Orbis provide the additional supports needed. Where education systems are very weak, Irish missionary orders continue to provide specific education services. In Sierra Leone, St. Joseph's School for the Hearing Impaired was established by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny. For 40 years, the school has helped children with hearing needs to complete primary and junior

secondary education and also to learn trades such as carpentry, sewing, weaving, catering and farming. Ireland has supported the work of the school through Mísean Cara and Embassy grants.

Girls' Education

An estimated 131 million girls between the age of 6 and 17 worldwide are out of school; 15 million girls of primary-school age – half of them in sub-Saharan Africa – will never enter a classroom. Girls face multiple barriers to education, including poverty, cultural norms and practices, distance to school, poor infrastructure, violence, insecurity and fragility. School infrastructure is often inadequate. Many schools lack separate toilet facilities for girls, soap, water, and safe places to manage menstruation. It is estimated that one in ten African girls miss school during menstruation.

Girls' education is a priority for Ireland's development cooperation. We are addressing gender inequalities alongside social and economic barriers to girls participating in education through gender responsive education planning. We support the creation of safe school environments and the reduction of gender-based violence, as well as the provision of direct support to girls from poor, marginalised, and vulnerable households.



Young boy at St Joseph's Compound, a school for hearing impaired children in Makeni township, Sierra Leone.
Photo: DFAT/ Phil Behan

In Uganda, with Civil Society Fund support, the Fields of Life project, I AM GIRL, addresses barriers to adolescent girls participating in education, such as menstrual hygiene management and the risk of gender-based violence. In West Africa, with Programme Grant support, Plan International Ireland works with communities, schools, and local and national governments to improve the quality of education. Plan International Ireland also supports inclusion and participation, particularly of girls and children with disabilities, in pre-primary and primary education. In Kenya, Ireland is supporting Aidlink and its partner, Girl Child Network, to address the negative social norms limiting girls' right to education in nomadic pastoralist communities.

In Zambia and Malawi, Ireland's partner, Camfed, helps vulnerable girls at risk of dropping out of school to complete secondary education. Camfed provides bursaries for school and examination fees, uniforms, shoes, sanitary supplies and boarding costs when necessary. In addition, Camfed works with partner schools and communities to make schools more girl-friendly, benefiting all students. Camfed also provides psychosocial support for girls through trained teacher mentors. CAMA, a pan-African association of girls who were supported by Camfed, provides peer-support, including technical and business training, health information, and social support, for its members and helps girls to transition from education into secure livelihoods and to avail of other opportunities, including accessing higher education.

In Afghanistan, where one of the main obstacles to girls' education was the lack of female teachers, Global Partnership for Education support has ensured that women teachers are recruited, trained, and deployed to community schools in rural areas. This has resulted in an increase in girls' enrolment in primary school from 44% to 84%. Likewise, in Mauritania, by building schools in remote areas where girls tended to drop out at secondary level, the female enrolment rate has nearly tripled.

Early pregnancy is a major factor in girls dropping out of education. In Sierra Leone, Ireland is supporting the government to reduce early and unintended pregnancies, and also promoting the continuation of girls' education during pregnancy or reintegration into

school after pregnancy. In Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in partnership with UNESCO, we are working to reduce early and unintended pregnancies and gender-based violence through good quality comprehensive sexuality education programmes integrated into education curricula, as well as safe, healthier and inclusive school environments.

Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises

Conflict and other emergencies disrupt education services. Children in such situations are often denied the right to education for extended periods, and girls are particularly disadvantaged. In countries facing war and violence more than 75 million children and young people are in need of educational support. There are significant gaps in meeting the education needs of refugees with only 50% of refugee children attending primary school, globally. Ireland's humanitarian partnerships support a range of education initiatives targeted at internally displaced and refugee children.

In Cameroon, Plan International Ireland provides improved access to quality education, including early childhood education, for children in Minawao refugee camp and the surrounding communities. It also provides alternative education opportunities for out-of-school adolescents and youth. World Vision Ireland provides early childhood education and psychosocial support for young children. It also works to improve access to quality primary and life skills education for children in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps and host communities in South Sudan and Sudan, as well as for children in fragile contexts in Somalia. Through Ireland's support to the *No Lost Generation* initiative, UNICEF has supported out-of-school adolescents and youth from Syrian refugee and host communities in Lebanon. It has provided vocational and competency based skills training along with education materials for over 15,000 refugee children in Lebanon and Turkey, and has strengthened child protection systems and psychosocial support.

In Bangladesh, the Global Partnership for Education is working with other agencies to develop and deliver a learning framework for Rohingya refugee children, most of whom have never been to school, helping 80,000 children to get an education. In the Central

African Republic, where the civil war has resulted in a drop in enrolment rates and an estimated 500,000 children out of school, Global Partnership for Education funding is supporting pre-primary and primary education. It provides classrooms, learning materials, meals, water, and sanitation and hygiene infrastructure. It also supplies additional teachers for displaced students as well as for children from surrounding communities.

In Mozambique, Ireland provided emergency funds to restore access to learning for children affected by Cyclone Dineo and funded the redevelopment of school infrastructure, providing more storm resilient roofing for classrooms.

Education and Technology

Technology can assist with providing quality education in challenging situations and Ireland is supporting a number of initiatives that are testing innovative approaches to improve learning outcomes. In Mozambique, Ireland supports Educa TV, a project

which seeks to improve student learning in the natural sciences and mathematics through the use of audio-visual teaching materials accessible on multiple platforms. In Zambia, with Civil Society Fund support, SUAS and Zambia Open Community Schools are enhancing the training of community school teachers, mostly volunteers, using new technologies developed by Mwabu, a Zambian educational technology company. Zambia has recently adopted a policy of mother-tongue instruction and the use of Mwabu's solar powered tablets with pre-loaded curriculum materials is helping to bridge the gap in education resources in native languages.

In 2018, Ireland provided €1 million through UNICEF to *Generation Unlimited*, an initiative that aims to ensure that every young person is in education, learning, training or employment by 2030. *Generation Unlimited* focuses on secondary education, in particular for the most disadvantaged, helping to develop skills for learning, to improve employability and access to decent work, as well as promoting individual empowerment, with the emphasis on supporting girls.



A school in Yemen. In 2018, Ireland contributed €5 million to UN-OCHA's Yemen Humanitarian Fund.
Photo: OCHA/Giles Clarke

Vietnam and South East Asia



POPULATION:
93.4 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$5,335



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
116



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
75.9 years

RESULTS FOR 2018



In Vietnam, 16,000 schoolchildren received mine-risk education in 35 schools



In Cambodia, Irish funding helped to clear 953,700 square metres of mined land to ensure it can be a safe and productive resource for over 47,000 people



Following severe flooding and displacement in Laos, Ireland's Embassy in Hanoi partnered with UNICEF to provide textbooks, teaching and learning materials, and school equipment to 200 kindergarten students, 1,500 primary students and 2,300 secondary students



Support to the government's scaling-up of a human milk bank in neonatal intensive care units improved access to breast milk for sick, low birth weight, and pre-term babies in Myanmar. Irish support on the expansion of exclusive breastfeeding in Myanmar has helped to more than double the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the past five years

Main Picture:

Moe Moe Win, Yangon, Myanmar. Photo: DFAT

Case Study Picture:

Students in Le Hong Phong Elementary School learning about environmental sustainability through videos, slide-shows and art exercises. Photo: DFAT

Vietnam and South East Asia



In 2018, Ireland delivered strategic support and funding of €10 million to help reduce poverty and inequality in Vietnam and the Mekong sub-region of Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar.

Ireland increased funding for innovation and education. The *Vietnam Ireland Bilateral Education Exchange* programme funded four new partnerships between Irish and Vietnamese third level institutions. A new partnership between Vietnam's Ministry of Planning and Investment and University College Cork was established. This supported research to improve efficiency in Vietnam's investment in agriculture. This enhanced cooperation between Vietnamese authorities and Irish Agencies such as the Central Bank of Ireland, Teagasc, and Irish Higher Education Institutions.

Ireland continued to prioritise the critical role of civil society in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam by addressing the challenges faced by people with disabilities, those experiencing poverty, and gender inequality. Under the *Ethnic Minorities Partnership for Resilience and Opportunity* programme, Ireland supported over 600 ethnic minority community development initiatives with a strong focus on gender equality. Irish support helped to improve access to services, food and nutrition security, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and building community ownership and sustainability.

Ireland delivered on our Mekong regional commitment to support vulnerable people and help address the legacy of conflict. Programmes in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Laos achieved significant results in improving nutrition. They focused on providing livelihoods for vulnerable groups, and humanitarian demining to reduce loss of life and injury, thereby enabling post-conflict reconstruction. In Laos, Ireland responded to the collapse of a hydroelectric dam in Attapeu province which resulted in displacement of more than 6,000 people by helping to renovate schools for children affected by the flooding.

CASE STUDY

STEM for primary schools: Science around us (Dang Khanh Linh)

The Irish Embassy, through the *Vietnam Ireland Bilateral Education Exchange* (VIBE), supports a partnership between Dublin City University and the University of Science, Ho Chi Minh City, to implement a project titled *Embedding community based learning in STEM education for socio-economic and active citizenship*. In July 2018, as part of the project, lecturers from DCU and the University of Science delivered a two week intensive training course. Trainees were education managers, lecturers, teachers, and students from various schools and universities from different provinces of Vietnam. During the training the participants had the opportunity to develop ideas for their community-based learning projects and a total of 19 model proposals were formulated by participants. In subsequent follow-up, the VIBE project provided technical coaching and small grants for the participants to put their ideas into practice.

A project using the STEM model to teach science at elementary school was carried out by Dang Khanh Linh, a fourth year student at the University of Science in collaboration with the teachers from Le Hong Phong Elementary School, located in Thu Dau Mot City (Binh Duong Province). The school's teachers were keen to change their teaching and learning methods. However, the school faced many difficulties due both to the insufficient funds for implementation and a lack of human resources for teaching STEM.

The project's main activities included: the *Man and Health* project in which students drew pictures or made models to summarize the lesson; the *Slime* experiment used to teach the lesson *Three forms of water*; and the *We love the Environment* project in which students proposed solutions to protect the environment. The project received positive feedback from more than 95% of teachers and 100% of students surveyed saying that they would like these activities to take place more often.

Ethiopia



POPULATION:
102.4 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,719



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
173



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
65.9 years



Main Picture:
Community Health Workers in Ethiopia.
Photo: The Global Fund / Petterik Wigge

Case Study Picture:
Irish Aid Education Centre, Food and Farming.
Photo: DFAT

Ethiopia



2 ZERO HUNGER



13 CLIMATE ACTION



The election of Ethiopia's new Prime Minister, Dr. Abiy Ahmed, came with enormous expectations of reform as well as a wave of optimism throughout the country, and internationally. Despite this popular optimism, the political and economic context in Ethiopia remains uncertain due to prolonged and recurrent drought, conflict induced displacement and increased social unrest.

Ireland chaired the Humanitarian Resilience Donor Working Group for six months, from July to December 2018. During the chairing, Ireland led the discussion, on behalf of donors, with the Government of Ethiopia's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Peace, to advocate for an effective response to the humanitarian crisis. This included protection, security, and the voluntary return of over 3 million displaced people. Ireland also chaired the *Productive Safety Net Programme* Donor Working Group from February to July 2018, leading dialogue with the government on behalf of development partners. During the chairing period, Ireland facilitated a lesson learning workshop led by the Minister for Agriculture and the National Disaster Risk Management Commissioner, to further support the implementation of the Government of Ethiopia's vision of a safety net for agricultural development.

Ireland's interventions in supporting climate smart agriculture and resilient livelihoods focused on low carbon development initiatives with the aim of increasing the resilience of poor rural households in the Tigray Region and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region. This support contributed to helping women and unemployed rural youth to diversify their income via ecosystem restoration and the protection of their asset base.

In addition, Ireland supported a Political Economy Analysis of Ethiopia's nutrition policy. The report explored the major challenges that Ethiopia faces in developing its nutrition policy and programming, and suggests opportunities to address constraints.

RESULTS FOR 2018



The *Productive Safety Net Programme* supported 6.8 million public work clients and 1.1 million direct support clients residing in food insecure rural districts. This provided food and/or cash transfer in return for their labour contribution in rehabilitating the degraded environment and building community assets



180,596 chronically food insecure households have improved their food, nutrition status, income and assets through adoption of climate smart, gender and nutrition sensitive agricultural practices



Ireland supported a public consultation on the drafting of new Civil Society legislation, which has been approved by Parliament. Ireland supported the Ethiopian Civil Society Coalition for Scaling up Nutrition which contributed to the finalisation and endorsement of the Ethiopian Food and Nutrition Policy by the Council of Ministers in November 2018

Malawi



POPULATION:
18.6 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,064



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
171



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
63.7 years

RESULTS FOR 2018



22,556 ultra-poor households (almost 90,000 people) benefited from timely and predictable monthly social cash transfer payments. Over 28,800 children benefited from an additional payment to assist with school costs at primary and secondary level



13 new varieties of improved legumes, cereals, roots, and tubers were released in 2018, including beans bio-fortified with iron & zinc, and vitamin A rich orange-fleshed sweet potato. Farmers were trained on the benefits of these improved varieties and adoption rates are increasing rapidly



In one district that received Irish funding, there was a 60% decrease in reported cases of anaemia in pregnant and lactating women, and an 82% drop in the number of babies born underweight



Ireland jointly funded ID cards, facilitating efficient and transparent voter registration for the 2019 elections. This has increased public confidence in the voter registration process and average registration time was significantly reduced

Main Picture:

Mary Robinson, Former President of Ireland in Dezda, Malawi. Photo: DFAT

Case Study Picture:

Matiness Gangata, potato farmer in Dezda, Malawi. Photo: DFAT

Malawi

Throughout 2018, Ireland contributed to improved lives and livelihoods in Malawi through a diverse but complementary range of programmes targeting vulnerable households. A learning approach, using knowledge and skills transfer through research, training support, and informal education remains central to the design of our programmes.

Our food and nutrition security work includes investment in the development and dissemination of nutrition education materials to non-specialist educators and community influencers. With the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners, we support programmes that are designed to transfer knowledge and skills to poor rural farmers so that they can benefit from new research, seeds, and agricultural practices. We support learning for small holder farmers around new, climate smart farming methods. These promote food and diet diversity, and help farmers to adapt to and lessen the impact of climate change. When introducing new crop varieties, which aim to improve yields and income, our partners deliver structured training programmes. These programmes educate farmers on optimal cultivation and post-harvest techniques, and raise consumer awareness around positive health and nutrition benefits. Informal approaches to education are an effective means to deliver important information in a timely manner and have been instrumental in ensuring that farmers can learn how to respond to environmental and other threats. The Fall Army Worm infestation which spread to Malawi in 2016 is now largely under control thanks to a strong education and information campaign.

Ireland also contributes to the formal education sector. In 2018, support was increased to Malawi's national social cash transfer programme, expanding to a second district. In total, 22,556 ultra-poor households (almost 90,000 people) benefited from monthly social cash payments using an innovative e-payment system. This payment is aimed at improving primary and secondary school enrolment rates in rural communities, particularly amongst girls. Vulnerable households with children of school-going age, receive an additional monthly bonus. In 2018, over 28,800 children benefited from this payment.



CASE STUDY

Improving household livelihoods through potato farming: A story of Matiness Gangata

With financial support from Ireland, the International Potato Centre (CIP) is helping smallholder rural farmers to boost their potato yields in Malawi. Matiness Gangata, from the District of Dedza in central Malawi, is one of the farmers who has directly benefited from CIP's work. Like many farmers, Matiness struggled with low yields from her potato crop due to lack of availability of clean, high quality potato seed. Matiness received clean, disease-free potato seed varieties for multiplication and was trained on sustainable potato seed production practices. Through the farmers' group, she also received training and support on post-harvest care, and marketing. She is now able to negotiate better prices.

"I like growing potatoes because it is one of the crops that brings more income than other crops," she says. "I have learnt a lot including different potato production practices and storage. Through the group I have also learned how to take care of my potatoes after harvest to reduce post-harvest losses."

Matiness's yield has increased significantly, earning her a substantial income of 1,200,000 MWK (€1,400). With this income, she constructed her own potato storage facility, opened a small shop, and can pay school fees for her children.

CIP has helped boost the yields of over 25,000 women in the last 2 years, making them more resilient. Matiness says that with the potato business opportunities she is no longer relying on others. She says, *"My dream is to continue with the farming business and I aim to earn MK 7,000,000 (€8,000), so that I can buy a minibus to generate more income and provide the people in my community with transport."*

The CIP project supports the development of improved inputs and know-how for potato and orange-fleshed sweet potato. CIP has reached 300,000 households since 2009 with improved knowledge and resources.

Mozambique



POPULATION:
28 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,093



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
180



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
55 years

RESULTS FOR 2018



Improved efficiency at Mavalane Central Hospital's emergency unit resulted in a 50% decrease in deaths during patients' first 24 hours on site



5,137 producers assisted with innovative agriculture techniques and practices in Niassa province



Access to education restored to 10,500 children affected by Cyclone Dineo through the restoration and reinforcement of over 40 classrooms in Inhambane province



128 rural health posts in Inhambane province provided with equipment to improve the identification and monitoring of children under the age of five affected by acute malnutrition



Ireland continued to support the Mozambique peace process with technical expertise and financial assistance to facilitate Demobilization, Demilitarization and Reintegration (DDR) of former fighters

Main Picture:

A beneficiary of PROSAN, funded by Ireland's Embassy in Mozambique, harvesting crops. PROSAN is a CARE International programme aimed at improving food and nutrition security, empowering women, and building resilience among marginalised households. Photo: DFAT

Case Study Picture:

Belentina Bernardo at the Girls Dormitory in Mitande. Photo: DFAT/ Edgar Ussene

Mozambique



Mozambique faces many economic, political, and environmental challenges which impede development and efforts to improve the wellbeing of its people. Ireland is providing technical expertise to support the conclusion of the ceasefire agreement between RENAMO and the Government, as well as the process for Demobilisation, Disarmament, and Reintegration.

The impact of undisclosed debt taken on by the state in 2016 is an ongoing burden. The economy is gradually recovering, but the Government continues to face difficulties in balancing the servicing of its debt burden with the provision of public services.

Ireland has supported the education sector in Mozambique. Significant progress has been made in adult literacy and in increasing access to primary education for children. However, Mozambique remains challenged in terms of realising quality education outcomes. Only 50% of those aged 15 or older are literate while less than 30% have completed primary school. Only 5% have completed secondary school.

While primary school is free and compulsory, it is impacted by barriers such as malnutrition, gender inequality, inadequate infrastructure, and the cost of uniforms and school materials. Primary school enrolment rates in Mozambique stand at 88% (net), but only about 40% of children make it to the final grade.

Ireland is supporting quality teacher training to ensure access to education in the country. Other priorities include incentivising education for girls, provision of learning materials, and construction of school buildings.

The Embassy in Maputo finalised and implemented a transition strategy for 2018-2019 which has guided its development cooperation support to Mozambique. In Inhambane and Niassa provinces, targeted support improved access to education, water and sanitation, health, and agricultural services, contributing to an improved quality of life for the most vulnerable.

CASE STUDY

From student to a motivating and empowering teacher

Belentina Bernardo is a dedicated teacher in the Mitande primary school. The 27 year old teacher, wife and mother of two children, was born in Nipepe, a remote district of Niassa, into a family of eight children. Her parents were poor and so moved to Mandimba in search of better living conditions, including access to schools.

School retention rates are a big problem in Niassa. This is, in part, due to the lack of high schools close to communities, but also due to the cultural influences that drive girls to early marriage. In 2010, Ireland provided support for construction of a dormitory for a girls' secondary school in Mitande. Now, girls from afar who would otherwise not have attended secondary school, have the opportunity of education. The dormitory is also a safer alternative to boarding in local homes which can bring risks to their personal safety.

Belentina was one of the fortunate students to get a place at the newly built dormitory where she stayed while finishing high school. After training as a teacher, she was placed at Mitande primary school. She became an inspiration to all her siblings. One has finished high school and is working as technician for the government while the other six are all in school thanks to the support she provides. She invested in education, and it has changed the present and future of the entire family.

In 2018, Belentina joined the Irish team that visited teenage students living in Mitande's dormitories. The building was renovated and there is now a new borehole which is powered by solar panels and delivers sufficient water for the school and the community.

She shared her life story with students, encouraging them not to give up school and avoid teenage pregnancies. Belentina dreams of attending university to become a biology teacher.

Sierra Leone



POPULATION:
7.1 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,240



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
184



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
51.3 years

RESULTS FOR 2018



Ireland's support for the Government of Sierra Leone's *Free, Quality Education Initiative* enabled communication with families in relation to their entitlements under the initiative, and the supply of teaching and learning materials to 60,000 children and 1,500 teachers in Koinadugu District in Sierra Leone's Northern Region



Ireland's continued support for the promotion of orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) as a source of Vitamin A contributed to a seven-fold increase in the number of sites cultivating the crop in Sierra Leone between December 2017 and December 2018



The continued operation of Sierra Leone's Rainbo Centres was guaranteed again in 2018 thanks to Ireland's support. Rainbo's one-stop centres for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are the only free medical and psychosocial services for SGBV survivors in Sierra Leone. Ireland continues to work with government to integrate these services into national systems



Ireland supported the local civil society organisation, SEND Sierra Leone, in promoting women's participation in the 2018 elections. 26 female councillors and 4 female MPs benefiting from SEND support were elected in the Eastern Region, and for the first time in history, a female independent candidate was elected as Member of Parliament in Kailahun District. The first ever female Member of Parliament was elected in Kono District

Main Picture:

A voter casting her ballot in Sierra Leone's 2018 national elections. Ireland supported the preparation and conduct of credible elections through a UNDP-managed partnership with the National Electoral Commission, which included a strong focus on the inclusion of women.
Photo: © Olivia Acland/ UNDP

Case Study Picture:

Emilia Lolloh Kpulun speaking at an event.
Location: Buedu, Kailahun.
Photo: SEND Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone



Ireland supported the conduct of presidential, parliamentary, and local elections in Sierra Leone through a combination of funding and high-level political engagement.

These elections were the first to be managed independently by the Government of Sierra Leone in the post-civil war period and were deemed to be credible by domestic and international observers. This resulted in the second peaceful, post-conflict transfer of power: a key democratic milestone.

The election and appointment of a new Government was quickly followed by the announcement of a *Free, Quality Education Initiative* aiming to ensure that all children can access free and quality education up to the end of the secondary cycle. Ireland commenced support for this initiative with funding through UNICEF for the Ministry of Education to provide public information about the initiative and to distribute teaching and learning materials.

Ireland continued to assist with advocacy for the rights of pregnant teenage girls to complete their education by supporting the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s work to provide access to education for out-of-school girls, including pregnant girls. With Irish support, UNFPA also worked with the Ministry of Education to develop a national curriculum for comprehensive sexuality education. The aim was to increase adolescents' access to information and services to help them make informed and healthy choices, thereby reducing early marriage, pregnancy and gender-based violence.

Ireland supported continued strengthening of Sierra Leone's national health systems to treat acute malnutrition while increasing our focus on funding initiatives that prevent malnutrition. This included supporting the integration of nutrition action into routine child health services, increasing the production and consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potato to improve children's Vitamin A intake, improving the food and nutrition security of vulnerable households, and taking a leading role in national nutrition coordination.

During 2018, a new strategy for Ireland's engagement in Sierra Leone was developed for the period 2019-2023.

CASE STUDY

Breaking barriers for women in politics and governance

Emilia Lolloh Kpulun succeeded in being elected as the first independent female MP in Kailahun District, despite the considerable odds that were stacked against her. Inspired by a desire to see change and development in the remote district of Kailahun, Emilia joined the Kailahun Women in Governance Network in 2016. This network, established by SEND, provided training on leadership, advocacy, and political strategy, and helped prepare Emilia to launch her campaign for the 2018 elections.

As an independent candidate, Emilia faced many challenges in her campaign particularly from male candidates. They used male 'secret societies' to try and undermine her campaign and intimidate her and her followers. She routinely received threats to her safety and her property was burned down. However, Emilia battled on. She received moral support and encouragement from SEND when her confidence and motivation dipped. *"I felt re-ignited and was able to continue with SEND SL support"*. She used radio, particularly the SEND sponsored, 'Women on the Move' programme to share her manifesto and her plans.

On 7 March 2018, Emilia succeeded in being elected. Her election as MP has changed the political narrative in Kailahun, a district which had never previously elected an independent MP. Emilia is now turning her attention to advocating for development investment in Kailahun, particularly for services and infrastructure that will benefit rural women and girls.



Liberia



POPULATION:
4.5 million



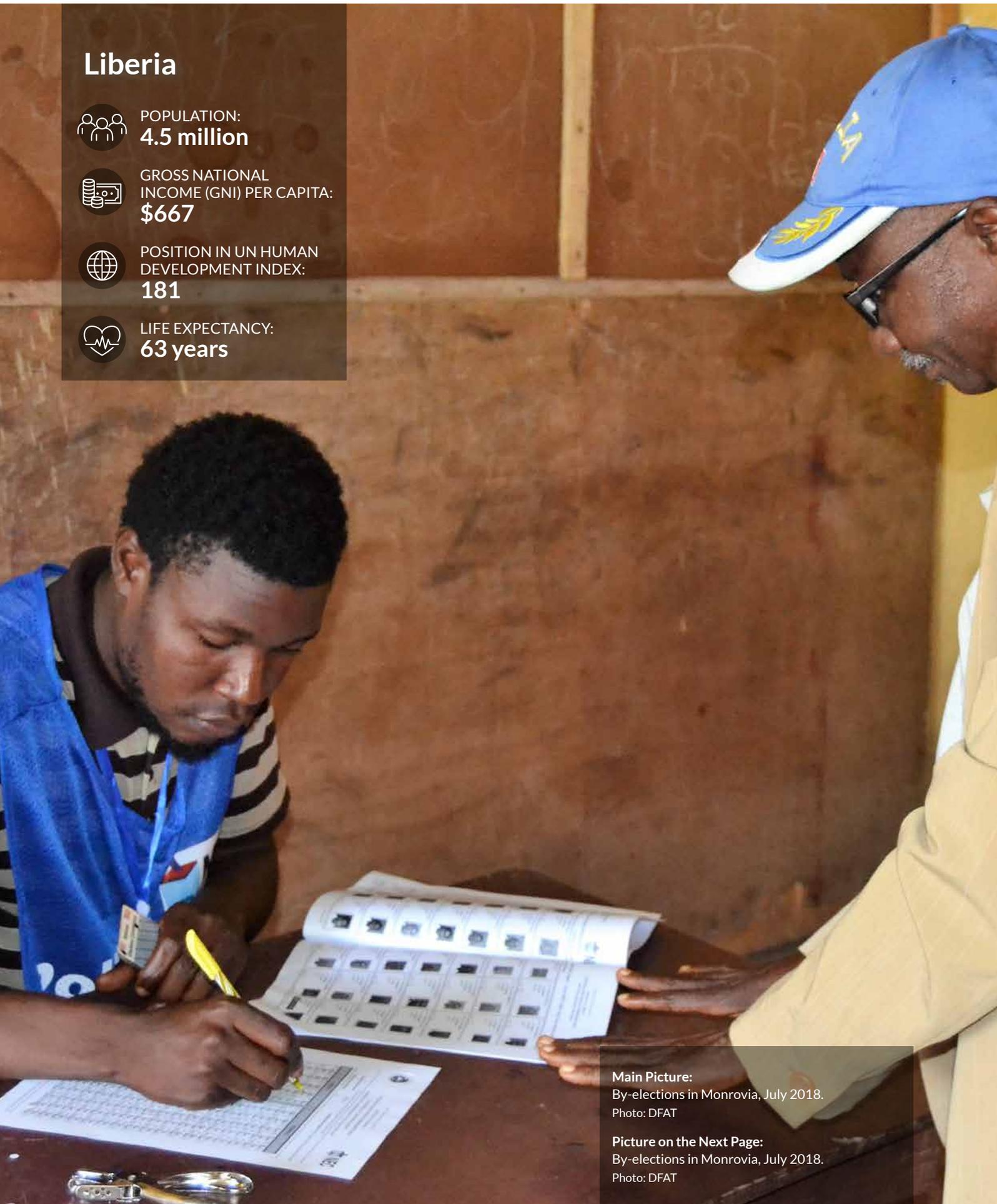
GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$667



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
181



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
63 years



Main Picture:
By-elections in Monrovia, July 2018.
Photo: DFAT

Picture on the Next Page:
By-elections in Monrovia, July 2018.
Photo: DFAT

Liberia

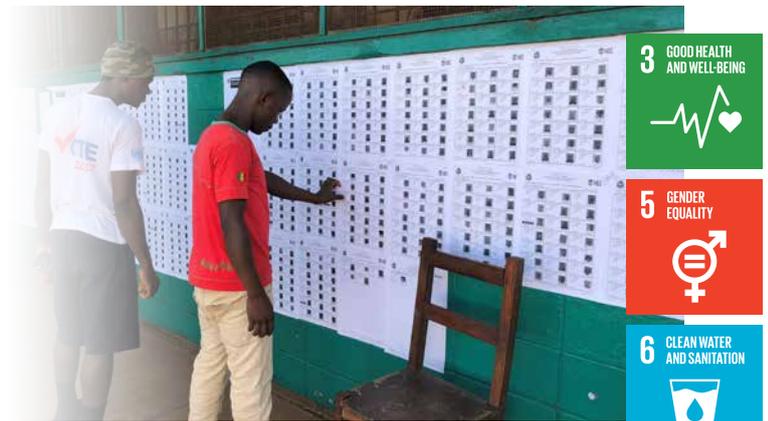
Liberia marked two key moments of progress in 2018. The first of these, in early 2018, was the country's first democratic and peaceful transition of power between two parties for several decades. Ireland had supported the conduct of the presidential and parliamentary elections that led to this important democratic achievement through in-country funding, political engagement, and through EU engagement.

Shortly after the inauguration of the new President, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) concluded after 15 years. The role that Ireland played in the Mission through its deployment of peacekeepers from 2003 to 2007 was recognised.

Following many years of close cooperation and partnership, the Government of Ireland opened an Embassy in Liberia in 2018 and set out its strategy for engagement with Liberia for the next five years.

Ireland continued to support improved health outcomes for Liberians through the Health Sector Pool Fund, which concluded operations in June 2018. In the ten years that the Pool Fund operated, it supported service delivery in hundreds of health facilities which served over a million people. While much of the funding directly supported the delivery of basic healthcare through purchase of essential medicines and provision for healthcare workers, the Pool Fund also built capacity in the health sector and the Ministry. Ireland will continue to support health outcomes in Liberia in new ways that are appropriate to the changed context.

Ireland also assisted in preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence in communities in Montserrado County, Liberia. Specifically, Ireland provided funding to One Stop Centres where survivors are able to freely access



many services in one location, including medical care, psychosocial support, and legal support. Ireland's work on improving access to justice for survivors complemented this, as did investments in gathering data on the prevalence of this type of violence.

Through the Liberia WASH Consortium, Ireland also supported access to clean water and improved sanitation in rural schools and communities.

RESULTS FOR 2018



In partnership with the International Rescue Committee, Ireland continued to support women and children survivors of sexual violence. In 2018, over 2,000 survivors accessed medical and psychosocial care, as well as legal supports through One Stop Centres. Ireland's support includes training for the professionals in these Centres and providing the survivors who access services with medicines and dignity kits



Through the Liberia WASH Consortium, Ireland funded access to clean water and improved sanitation for an estimated 18,500 Liberian citizens living in rural communities. Irish support also assisted in raising awareness of sanitation and hygiene in schools and communities



In 2018, Ireland provided its final contribution to the Health Sector Pool Fund which concluded in June



In partnership with UN agencies in Liberia, Ireland continued to support access to justice across Liberia as well as in the justice sector directly. The work supported was wide-ranging and included funding for community mediation, training and provision for the Women and Child Protection Service of the Liberia National Police, and the deployment of 60 additional judges

Tanzania



POPULATION:
55.6 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$2,655



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
154



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
65 years

RESULTS FOR 2018



200 activists were trained to support community initiatives in reducing gender-based violence



87,000 farmers gained access to improved sunflower seed and better contracts, an increase of 78% from 2017



Over 500 additional primary health facilities received funding for service delivery from the Health Basket Fund



There was an increase in women delivering their babies in health facilities from 70% in 2017 to 79% in 2018



2018 saw an increase in pregnant women attending four or more visits to antenatal clinics (ANC4) from 46% in 2017 to 64%

Main Picture:

Women preparing food at TradeMark East Africa event in Tanzania. Photo: DFAT

Case Study Picture:

Group participating in the EU Scholarship Fair. South Africa, May 2018. Photo: DFAT

Tanzania

In Tanzania, there are 10 million people aged between 15 and 24 with that number expected to rise to 17 million by 2035. Empowering this generation to access sustainable livelihoods is the single most important development challenge facing the country.

In 2018, Ireland repositioned itself to better respond to this challenge through a series of strategic partnerships. Recognising that young women are doubly disadvantaged through the many forms of discrimination they face, gender equality was placed at the centre of this approach.

In 2018, Ireland launched an innovative pilot programme to provide entrepreneurship and financial literacy training for 850 young men and women in Tanzania. In partnership with *Femina HIP*, Ireland sponsored the education of 1,830 girls and boys, aged 13-15, on sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender-based violence. This work was complemented through a partnership with UNICEF which provided 2,500 of the country's most vulnerable adolescents with a combination of social, health, and financial services to support them to transition safely into productive and healthy adulthood.

Ireland continued its prioritisation of maternal health through support for primary healthcare provision, leading to a 9% increase in women delivering their babies in health facilities and an 18% increase in pregnant women attending at least four visits to antenatal clinics. This support also included a strong training component, contributing to the recruitment of 7,680 qualified health workers.

In 2018, Ireland also increased its efforts to publicise its *Fellowship Training Programme* across an expanded range of stakeholders in Tanzania. This resulted in over 500 applications, the highest number ever recorded. The Embassy in Dar Es Salaam also participated in the EU Scholarship Fair as a means of promoting the programme to the wider public. Additionally, Ireland supported the initiation of Tanzania's inaugural *Youth Digital Summit* designed to accelerate skills and employment opportunities in the digital economy.



CASE STUDY

TradeMark East Africa (TMEA), Tanzania

In 2018, Ireland launched a new partnership with TradeMark East Africa (TMEA), focused on strengthening the environment for trade and business in Tanzania. This partnership with TMEA marks a new direction for Ireland as it moves to increase its focus on promoting inclusive economic growth. TMEA supports initiatives which seek to foster trade and investment and by extension, education and employment opportunities. As Ireland continues to explore options to work regionally, the partnership with TMEA in Tanzania will provide valuable lessons to inform a possible regional approach to supporting trade facilitation in East Africa.

Irish support to TMEA prioritises activating the *Tanzania Mercantile (Commodities) Exchange*, which is expected to transform the trading of agriculture produce in Tanzania and internationally. This support has included installing trading information systems and developing ICT infrastructure. Ireland is committed to supporting partner countries in building their domestic and international trade to ensure that they can make the most of the economic benefits of wider regional and global trade opportunities.

In line with Ireland's firm commitment to the empowerment of women, Ireland's support has also been used to enable TMEA to develop its *Women and Trade Programme* in collaboration with the Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce. This programme supports women traders in Tanzania by establishing industrial parks for women food processors, enabling them to access markets outside Tanzania.

Uganda



POPULATION:
42.9 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,658



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
162



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
60.2 years

RESULTS FOR 2018



153,000 elderly people across Uganda have received the senior citizens grant. Over 27,000 recipients were in Karamoja, which is the poorest part of the country and the focus of Ireland's engagement in Uganda. This grant in turn, increased access to health and education services



In 2018, over 837 young people (584 male and 253 female) were equipped with relevant skills to match the local labour market such as crop and animal husbandry, construction, motor mechanics, tailoring and hair dressing among other trades



During 2018, Irish support ensured that 94,221 adolescents and young people in Karamoja accessed sexual and reproductive health and HIV services. These include HIV counselling and testing, access to anti-retrovirals, treatment for sexually transmissible infections, family planning services, counselling, and provision of information



Ireland supported the UNHCR led verification of refugee numbers in Uganda which concluded that there are 1.1 million refugees in the country. A new biometric verification system is now in place, ensuring the ongoing reliability and credibility of refugee numbers



Following the outbreak of Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the emerging high risk of transmission across the border to Uganda, and drawing on our experience in West Africa in the previous outbreak, Ireland supported Uganda's prevention and preparedness activities by providing €1 million to WHO in 2018.



Through Democratic Governance Facility partners, over 5,700,000 people were reached by civic education and awareness campaigns

Main Picture:

Young girl completing her school work.
Photo: DFAT/ Phil Behan

Case Study Picture:

Hairdressing trainees at the Aridland Development Programme in Abim district. Photo: Enabel

Uganda

Sustainable Development Goal 4, ensuring quality education, is at the heart of Ireland's aid programme in Uganda, which focuses on equitable access to quality education in Karamoja, its poorest and most disadvantaged region. Alongside support to partners including UNICEF; the non-governmental organisation, Straight Talk Foundation; and the Belgian development agency, Enabel (formerly Belgian Technical Cooperation), Ireland is also an active voice in education policy dialogue at national and local levels.

Ireland's support through UNICEF and its partners, which include the Ministry of Education and Sports, local government and NGOs, benefits 283 primary and 28 secondary schools in Karamoja. Aiming to improve education standards, this programme targets better teacher effectiveness in the classroom and increased inspection, but also focuses on reducing gender inequality (SDG 5) and violence against children in schools. Complementing this initiative, Ireland also supports World Food Programme school-feeding to improve attendance at school in Karamoja, an area with a high level of food insecurity and malnutrition.

In a region where only 10% complete secondary school, Ireland also prioritises access to secondary and third level education through a flagship bursary programme implemented by Straight Talk Foundation. Scholarships targeting the most vulnerable, have, to date, supported over 1,000 students (65% female & 35% male) to go beyond primary level and improve their employment opportunities. 144 successful graduates are now actively engaged in a bursary alumni association, which aims to encourage other beneficiaries to be active role models in society, advocating for the importance of education and staying in school.

A third component of our work in education focuses on vocational training. Ireland works in partnership with the Belgian development agency, Enabel, to support two vocational training institutes in Karamoja. This programme aims to equip young people with relevant skills that match local labour market needs, such as crop and animal husbandry, construction and mechanics, among other trades identified through annual labour scans. Studies involving graduates have confirmed a socio-economic rating of 60% satisfaction, reaffirming the value of the initiative.



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



CASE STUDY

Training for skills development and a livelihood

"This training has given me hope."

"I like hairdressing because it makes women look beautiful and I can earn money from it" says 25 year old Immaculate Akot. She is one of the 25 hairdressing trainees at the Aridland Development Programme in Abim district, a local government partner of the Belgian development agency, Enabel. Since 2016, Enabel has received funding from the Embassy of Ireland in Uganda to deliver skills-development and vocational training in Karamoja.

Life has not been easy on Immaculate, a young single mother, ever since the father of her twin boys died last year. "I had nothing to do at home and life was difficult. My parents advised me to do this training instead of crying every day. They take care of my boys while I am here in boarding school."

After the 6-month training, Immaculate wants to open her own hairdressing salon in Karenga, a sub county of Kaabong district where she lives. "In Karenga there is only one hairdresser, so I think there is a chance to start. This training has given me hope."

Thanks to support from Ireland, hairdressing trainings such as that accessed by Immaculate are organized by Enabel as part of the *Support to Skilling Uganda* programme. The aim is to equip young Karamojong with employable skills to increase their livelihood opportunities.

Programme Manager Christopher Komakich confirms that *"The Skills Development Fund is helping us grow by allowing us to increase our capacity for high-quality training. We also developed a strategy to reach out to the local population."*

After the training, students can request additional support to start their businesses. However, they need to prove the viability of their work plans and if successful, they are provided with start-up support and regular follow-ups.

Zambia



POPULATION:
16.6 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$3,557



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
144



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
61.9 years

RESULTS FOR 2018



Ireland proudly supports 792 girls from 4 provinces in Zambia to attend secondary schools through bursaries for fees, accommodation, food, transport, and uniforms



The Embassy supported 15 rural girls from vulnerable families to complete a Diploma in Building Studies at Thornpark College in Lusaka



The Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development, Ciarán Cannon, T.D., signed agreements between Zambia and Ireland to deepen political and economic cooperation between the two countries

Main Picture:

Irish musicians play for children at a local school in Lusaka. Photo: DFAT

Case Study Picture:

Dinah, Adijah and Lisa (L-R in picture) are an example of determined 12th graders supported by Irish funding in rural Zambia. Photo: DFAT

Zambia



Ireland's aid programme has been providing bursary support through civil society organisations to facilitate access to secondary education for girls and other vulnerable children in Zambia. The children mainly attend community schools. Through a partnership with a local civil society organisation, Zambia Open Community Schools, Ireland funds 200 orphaned and vulnerable boys and girls in Central, Southern, and Lusaka Provinces to attend school.

Despite their difficult home circumstances, the children are motivated to work hard at school. Ireland also supports 792 girls from disadvantaged family backgrounds in rural parts of Zambia to continue their education in Government or Community Secondary Schools. Dinah, Adijah and Lisa (L-R in picture) are an example of determined 12th graders supported by Irish funding, who have been afforded an opportunity to pursue their dreams through education. This support is part of Ireland's contribution to achieving SDG 4 on Quality Education and SDG 5 on Gender Equality.

CASE STUDY

Supporting students in rural Zambia

Dinah Tembo, prior to receiving Irish support, had no means to proceed with her secondary school education after passing her junior secondary exams three years ago. However, now she is about to complete her secondary school education and would like to subsequently pursue medicine.

Adijah Sichambwa is the first-born in a family of four, and was raised by a single mother who is also looking after ten other children. Irish support has reduced the burden on Adijah's mother who currently struggles to provide for the family through her work as a street vendor. Adijah aspires to undertake a career in medicine after finishing her secondary school studies.

Lisa Sakala is the second-born in a family of seven. Irish assistance has enabled her to concentrate on her studies and has given her a second chance at education. Now that she is back in school, she has hopes of completing her education and she would like to join the military and become a soldier.



Children listening to Irish music at a local school in Lusaka.

Photo: DFAT

South Africa and Zimbabwe



RESULTS FOR 2018



In Zimbabwe, 11,000 survivors of gender-based violence accessed services at Irish funded One Stop Centres



In South Africa, 1,388 students received life skills training to increase their chances of finding and retaining employment



In South Africa, 14 disadvantaged students with strong leadership potential were assisted to undertake post graduate study in Ireland



In Zimbabwe, an Irish-funded human rights programme facilitated the hearing of 11,000 new legal cases of human rights abuse

Main Picture:

Demanding national coordination to end gender-based violence Photo: Sonke.

Case Study Picture:

Deepening human rights in South Africa through community action on gender-based violence, Northern Gauteng, South Africa. Photo: Southern Africa Liaison Office

South Africa and Zimbabwe

The opening half of 2018 saw significant political developments in both South Africa and Zimbabwe, giving cause for optimism in both countries that necessary reforms would take place in the interests of addressing poverty and inequality. While that optimism remains for South Africa, the Zimbabwe political and economic context deteriorated significantly in the second half of the year.

With a strong focus on building skills for employment in South Africa, the Embassy's Kader Asmal Fellowship Programme awarded scholarships to 14 new students to study Master's Degree courses in Irish Universities. The Embassy also facilitated the setting up and launch of an alumni association and facilitated a connection between the new association and the network of Irish businesses in the region.

In response to evidence from the private sector that graduates of many of the countries technical colleges were not 'work ready', Ireland supported life skills training in five technical colleges. By the end of 2018, 1,388 students had received training to increase their confidence and to enhance work-place skills.

A central pillar of the Embassy's strategy is promoting gender equality and working with civil society and other development partners to prevent gender-based violence in South Africa, Zimbabwe and the sub-region. An important partnership with UN Women was enhanced during the year resulting in the finalisation of SADC's (the Southern African Development Community) gender strategy.

In Zimbabwe, continued progress was made in an Irish-funded programme to improve maternal and child health. Ireland's ongoing support to a multi-donor funded civil society programme continued to address human rights violations in Zimbabwe. In 2018 11,000 new legal cases on human rights abuse were processed.



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



CASE STUDY

Supporting survivors of gender-based violence

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



On 27 April 2017, in the poor township of Diepsloot, north of Johannesburg, Mantwa was brutally attacked and raped by her ex-boyfriend, Joshua (names have been changed). Mantwa opened a criminal case against Joshua and was referred to a partner of the Irish Embassy, Lawyers Against Abuse (LvA). LvA provided Mantwa with critical legal and psychosocial support, starting out on what would become a 22-month journey to justice.

Despite strong DNA evidence linking Joshua to the crime, the trial dragged on for over 16 months due to extensive delay tactics by Joshua, who was no stranger to the criminal justice system, having had four previous charges of rape against him. One of those four women committed suicide and another fled her home in Diepsloot.

With the ongoing support of Lawyers Against Abuse, Mantwa bravely persevered in spite of intimidation and threats. Support from LvA included counselling, following up with relevant state actors, and preparing Mantwa's case for court.

On 21 February 2019, Joshua was finally convicted and sentenced. Reflecting on the case, Mantwa expressed her appreciation. "I am so thankful to those who fought so hard for me". Ireland's Embassy in Pretoria continues to work with civil society organisations like Lawyers Against Abuse and UN agencies to prevent gender-based violence and support its survivors.

Kenya



POPULATION:
50 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$2,961



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
142



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
67.3 years



RESULTS FOR 2018



Trade relations between Ireland and Kenya were strengthened through the facilitation of two trade missions to Ireland and Double Taxation Agreement negotiations



Two Ministerial visits to Kenya from Ireland resulted in the conclusion of formal agreements to support inclusive economic growth, high profile engagement on the Blue Economy, and a number of cultural events



The Implementation of the Ireland Kenya Agri-food Strategy included capacity development of smallholder farmers resulting in a four-fold increase in crop yields

Main Picture:

Kenyan students participating in a national science and technology exhibition in Nairobi, July 2018. Photo: DFAT

Case Study Picture Top Right:

Students celebrate at the inaugural Young Scientist Kenya National Science and Technology Exhibition. Photo: DFAT

Case Study Picture Bottom Left:

Winners receiving awards at the inaugural Young Scientist Kenya National Science and Technology Exhibition. Photo: DFAT

Kenya



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



After a turbulent election year in 2017, Kenyans were anxious to return to normality. This was facilitated by the efforts of President Uhuru Kenyatta and leader of the opposition, Raila Odinga, in a *Building Bridges* initiative to diffuse political tensions in the country.

Inclusive economic growth and a strengthened business environment were key priorities in 2018 and work in this area included support to the Kenya

Investment Authority and the Kenya Private Sector Alliance. In 2018, the World Bank noted that Kenya rose by 19 positions to 61 from 80 in terms of ease of doing business.

The Business Ireland Kenya network organised a number of events on business and the Sustainable Development Goals to support companies in the demonstration of social impact.

Via public and private partnership, enhanced livelihoods for farmers were supported through launch of a capacity building project in the potato value chain. By the end of 2018, targeted farmers were benefiting from a four-fold increase in crop yields.



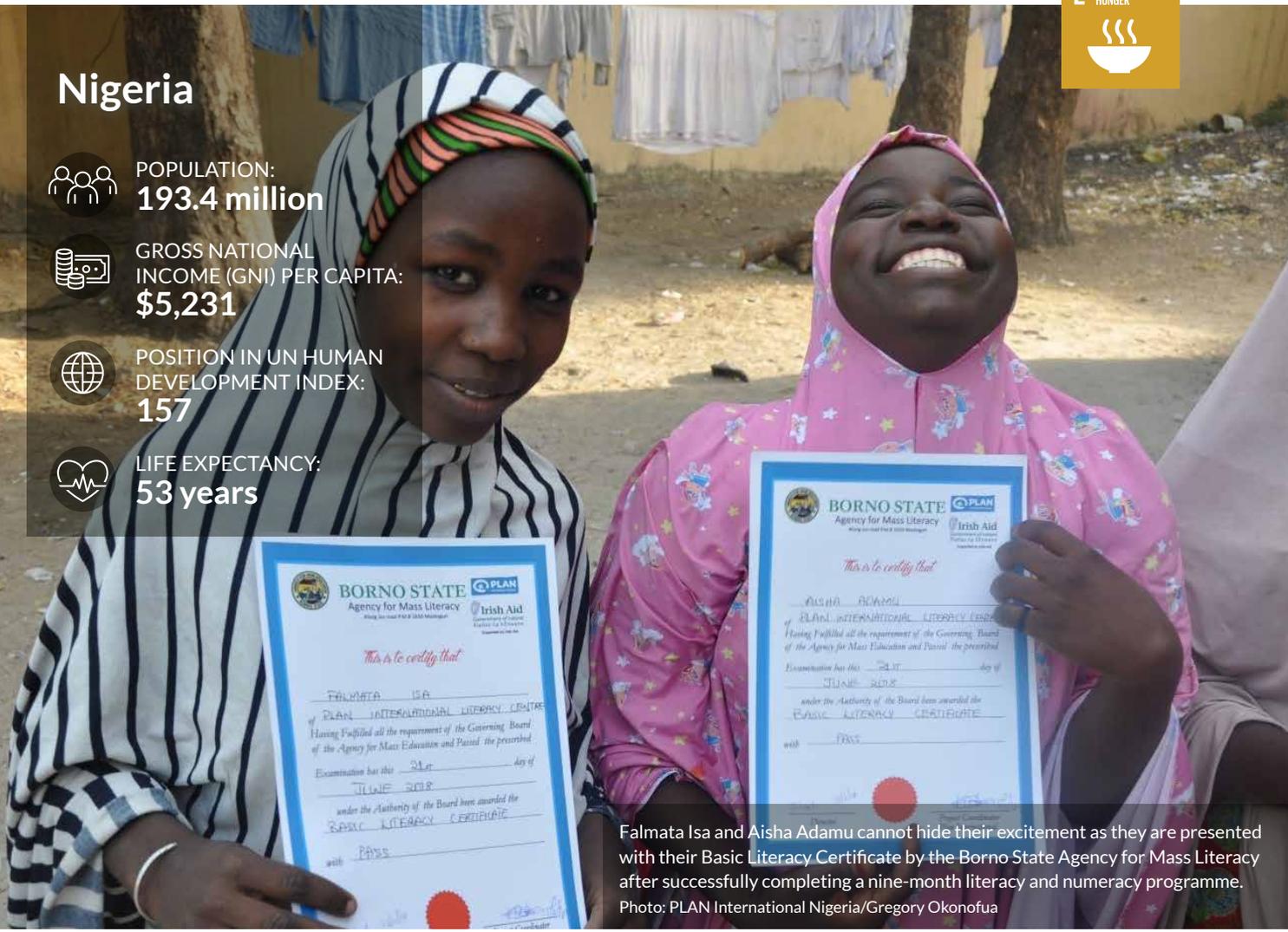
Nigeria

POPULATION:
193.4 million

GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$5,231

POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
157

LIFE EXPECTANCY:
53 years



Falmata Isa and Aisha Adamu cannot hide their excitement as they are presented with their Basic Literacy Certificate by the Borno State Agency for Mass Literacy after successfully completing a nine-month literacy and numeracy programme. Photo: PLAN International Nigeria/Gregory Okonofua

In 2018, Nigeria became the country with the most people living in extreme poverty in the world. Ireland has focused on assisting those most affected by the humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad region. The crisis, driven by the Boko Haram insurgency, remains one of the most severe in the world; in 2018 there were 7.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in the three most affected states in north-east Nigeria.

Internal displacement continues to cause suffering for many and poses a challenge for the humanitarian community. At the outset of 2018, 1.6 million people were internally displaced. This figure rose to 1.8 million by year end as more people arrived from previously inaccessible areas. It is estimated that 1.7 million people were affected by food insecurity by the end of 2018 and 1 million children aged 6 to 59 months were suffering from acute malnourishment.

Ireland is committed to providing lifesaving assistance to those most in need in north-east Nigeria. Since 2015, Ireland has provided over €17 million in humanitarian assistance to the Lake Chad crisis through partners such as the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund, the International Committee of the Red Cross and NGOs.

In 2018, the Embassy of Ireland in Nigeria piloted a Humanitarian Emergency Response Fund. This is a small grant scheme for intervention in emergency situations involving the most vulnerable groups and communities in society. This fund is a flexible instrument designed to provide high impact and measurable results through timely and effective interventions.

Palestine



Left: Children in Gaza sit in the trunk of an old car.

Photo: Ahmad Hasaballah

Right: Raees, a deaf boy, plays with a wheel and stick and is followed by his younger brother, Jabalia. Photo: Ahmad Hijazi



Ireland's support to the Palestinian people in 2018 amounted to €15.38 million, our highest level ever. Our programme seeks to contribute to a sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the most vulnerable Palestinians. This is in parallel with strong political support for a negotiated two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The provision of quality education for all Palestinians has been a priority for Ireland in conjunction with our partners the Palestinian Authority and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). In 2018, we continued to ensure equitable and safe access to education, to promote the development of quality education, and to strengthen planning and governance systems. With Irish support, 19,000 teachers participated in training and continuous education schemes. Six new schools were built, with construction commencing on a further 16.

UNRWA works to ensure that Palestine refugee children can access quality education through its network of over 700 schools in the Middle East, including in conflict environments like Gaza and Syria. UNRWA faced unprecedented funding and operational challenges in 2018. However, schools remained open, protecting the right to education for over half a million children. Ireland provided €9 million to UNRWA in

2018, an increase of 64% on their 2017 allocation enabling them to provide critical health, education, and relief services to 5.4 million registered Palestine refugees.

The provision of scholarships is also important to Ireland's work in Palestine. During his visit to the region in early 2018, the Tánaiste announced increased funding for scholarships as a first step in an expanded scholarship programme to be rolled out over the next five years.

In 2018, Ireland also supported the activities of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the West Bank Protection Consortium, Palestinian and Israeli civil society organisations working for justice and human rights, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in the occupied Palestinian territory, as well as NGOs involved in peacebuilding programmes.

RESULTS FOR 2018



The Occupied Palestinian Territory Humanitarian Fund addressed rehabilitation needs of Palestinians injured at Gaza border demonstrations with the help of Irish funding



Irish support contributed to the building of six new schools in 2018 with construction commencing on a further sixteen



Ireland's funding to UNRWA supported quality education for over half a million Palestine refugee children in the Middle East

Ireland's Response to Humanitarian Crises Around the World



Mother and child in Sudan.
Photo: Taras Pronin

Global

Global humanitarian needs remained acute in 2018, with over 130 million people in need of lifesaving assistance in humanitarian crises around the world. In 2018, Ireland played an active role in the multilateral response to emergency crises globally. In June, Ireland assumed the Chair of the Donor Support Group of OCHA – the UN agency charged with coordinating the international humanitarian response. This is a key position, which enabled Ireland to work with OCHA and other large donors to seek improvements in the way the international community responds to humanitarian crises. Ireland also made substantial contributions to multilateral efforts to tackle humanitarian need, including €12 million allocated to the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund, \$9.5 million allocated in core funding to the ICRC, and \$7.5 million core funding to UNHCR. Eighteen experts from Ireland's rapid response roster also deployed to assist four UN agencies in 10 countries, ranging from Bangladesh to Tunisia.

A crucial partner for Ireland in delivering humanitarian assistance is Irish NGOs. €17.8 million was provided to six NGO partners - Christian Aid Ireland, Concern, Oxfam Ireland, Plan International Ireland, Trócaire and World Vision Ireland. This money allowed the partners to provide humanitarian assistance, as well as projects

aimed at improving overall resilience and livelihoods to over 1.5 million people in 28 countries.

Middle East

Conflict in the Middle East continues to drive two of the largest global humanitarian crises, in Syria and Yemen. In 2018, Ireland provided €25 million in funding to Syria and the neighbouring countries, making it our largest single response to a humanitarian crisis. The humanitarian situation in Yemen deteriorated sharply in 2018, with over 22 million people now in need of assistance, and a looming risk of famine. Ireland increased contributions to the Yemen Humanitarian Fund to \$5 million.

Africa

Africa remains a major focus for our humanitarian funding, with conflict and displacement driving humanitarian need, particularly in Somalia, South Sudan, CAR, DRC and the Lake Chad basin. Ireland recognises that tackling the root causes of humanitarian need is vital, and among other interventions, provided funding for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to facilitate peace talks in South Sudan.



Yasmine, 18, Cameroon, apprentice of a vocational education and training centre, installed in her new workshop.
Photo: PLAN International, Ireland

Asia

New crises also emerged in 2018. Indonesia suffered a number of natural disasters, and Ireland contributed to the response through our partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The plight of the Rohingya refugees who have fled Myanmar also remains unresolved, and Ireland continued to support UNHCR's efforts in Bangladesh.

Case Studies

CAMEROON

"I have seven siblings (four girls, three boys). Taking care of us has been a nightmare to my parents. Because of this, I dropped out of school, and wandered around my community with a heavy heart and shame. It really pained me watching my family suffer, and not being able to take care of my needs, talk less of contributing to the needs of my siblings and parents". This recollection comes from Yasmine, an 18-year old beneficiary of the Irish funded, Plan International vocational training centre in the Minawao Refugee Camp in the Far-North of Cameroon. Yasmine is Cameroonian from Zamai, a host community to Nigerian refugees in Minawao camp. The community has been greatly affected by the armed crises caused by Nigerian Islamic insurgents in the Lake Chad Basin.

The outbreak of the crises significantly worsened the already existing social and economic problems in

Yasmine's community. Land available for farm and animal grazing has become greatly reduced due to use by the refugees. This has affected farming and socio-economic activities of Yasmine's community, along with all the host communities in the crisis zone. The situation has also affected Yasmine's family. Just like other youths her age in the crisis zone, Yasmine was faced with hardship and lack of self-esteem. Yasmine's father remarked that *"Before we had enough space to carry out our farming and animal grazing activities, which helped us to take care of our children. But since 2014 when the refugees and internally displaced persons started entering into our community in large numbers, they started sharing our land spaces with us. This greatly affected our activities and life became very difficult. I could no longer take care of my children's need like before, hence Yasmine had to drop out of school, so that I could concentrate more on her younger siblings"*.

With the support of Plan International and the leaders of her community, Yasmine was lucky to be selected as part of a group of 100 youths (98 girls, 2 boys) to be part of the 2018 vocational training and socioeconomic insertion programme in the Minawao Centre. Yasmine then attended and successfully completed a six-month vocational training in tailoring. At the end of the training, Yasmine and her co-learners were divided into groups. To support them in launching their career, each group was offered a workspace, tailoring equipment and fabric. Yasmine and her colleagues quickly settled

in to their workshops and started to put their new tailoring and entrepreneurial skills into action. *“Thanks to the workshop and equipment given to us, we have been able to sew and sell many dresses, and also make many clients. This has enabled me to be able to make money, which has helped me to take care of myself and also support the needs of my siblings, especially their school needs. I am very happy for this support, and will be more grateful if we can also be bought an embroidery machine”.*

Yasmine's success was enabled through the project's efforts to improve access to quality education for refugee and host community children and adolescents/youth aged 0-24, affected by the conflict within Minawao camp and host communities in the Far North Region, Cameroon. The project supported young people in learning and starting up their own income generating activities in the Minawao refugee camp and in the three host communities of Gawar, Gadala, and Zamai.

JORDAN

Hadeel Al Abaid, a 14-year-old Jordanian, lives in Ruseyfa, north of Amman. She used to live with her family - her father, mother, two brothers, and two sisters - but difficulties affecting her parents resulted in their separation.

While Hadeel and her siblings were living with their father, Hadeel, the eldest, had no choice but to leave school when she was in fourth grade. Hadeel was disappointed to lose her education and her friends,

instead, starting a life of responsibility for house cleaning, cooking, and raising her siblings, all while being at risk of early marriage.

Five years later, Hadeel heard about the Social Support Centre (SSC) in Marka from one of her relatives. Hadeel enrolled in the non-formal education programme funded by Plan International Jordan, via Ireland's aid programme. The SSC also provides other activities such as life skills training, psychosocial support, and recreational activities.

When Hadeel first joined the Social Support Centre, her reading and writing skills were very weak. This changed as she engaged with methods of teaching that encouraged her, supported her, and increased her ambition. After taking seven SSC sessions over one year, Hadeel became much more aware of her own capabilities, which increased her self-esteem. Her ambition now is to continue and complete her education.

“I thank God for finding a place that compensates me for all the missing things in my life. Being here, helped me become more confident, grew my awareness and my self-worth. My parents are now reunited together, but we are still living the same life with their problems and disagreements. However this will not affect my attendance at the centre, because I now consider the centre my home”, said Hadeel.



Hadeel Al Abaid, a 14-year-old Jordanian, at school in Ruseyfa, north of Amman. Photo: PLAN International Ireland



Sahra Osman Diriye, a teacher in Mareeya Primary School, Puntland, Somalia.
Photo: World Vision Somalia

SOMALIA

Eyl district in Puntland, Somalia is a harsh environment for learning, with temperatures often reaching 48 degrees, but this does not deter 13-year old Fatuma Abdirashid Harsan.

"Education is good because I will get a good job and earn income; I am working really hard, putting all my effort into my lessons", she says. Fatuma is one of 233 students at Mareeya Primary School, a part of World Vision's Enhanced Education and Protection project, funded by Irish Aid.

The project constructed three classrooms, separate latrines for girls and boys, and a 5,000-litre water tank in the compound. Fatuma describes how many girls previously thought school wasn't for them. Thanks

to her encouragement, the efforts of the community, and the new more female-friendly facilities, Fatuma is delighted with the change that is taking place: *"I keep telling my friends, education is key to their future. I am happy that a number of them decided to join me in school"*.

In the two years since the project began, enrollment has increased by 70% and girls now make up just over half of the students. Attendance has been made easier for girls as they now have separate toilets and access to sanitary items meaning they can attend school without interruption. Teachers are also better able to support both girls and boys, having enhanced knowledge and skills, not only on the curriculum, but also on responding to emergency situations and addressing gender-based violence.

Working with others: The EU, UN, and International Financial Institutions

European Union

The EU, together with its Member States, remains the largest global development donor, collectively providing more than €76 billion in Official Development Assistance in 2017, with more than €13 billion coming from the EU institutions. In 2018, Ireland contributed over €208 million to EU development cooperation instruments, mainly through Ireland's contribution to the EU's general budget, in addition to a contribution of €42.2 million to the European Development Fund, €7.3 million to the EU Trust Fund for Africa and €5.9 million to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey.

In 2018, a new *Africa – Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs* was launched to substantially boost investment in Africa, strengthen trade, create jobs, and invest in education and skills. This builds on the commitments from the African Union – European Union Summit which took place in November 2017 in Abidjan, as well as the EU External Investment Plan.

2018 saw formal negotiations commence between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries on a new agreement to replace the Cotonou

Partnership Agreement, which expires in 2020. The Cotonou Partnership Agreement has been the largest, most comprehensive, and longest-lasting partnership between regional blocs in the world. Negotiations also commenced in 2018 for the EU's next budget from 2021, the Multiannual Financial Framework. Central in this is the proposal to have a Neighbourhood, Development, and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) which aims to strengthen the EU's external engagement on development. Ireland continues to play an active role in these processes.

EU Support for Education

The EU in 2018 supported education in approximately 100 countries through a number of funding instruments and through support for global education partnerships. A particular focus has been placed on the strengthening of education systems so as to improve educational outcomes over time. The EU works at country, regional and global levels in partnership and coordination with other organisations, including EU member states such as Ireland, bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society and the private sector.



Tánaiste, Simon Coveney, T.D., and EU Special Representative for the Horn of Africa, Alexander Rondos, in the Tánaiste's office in Leinster House.
Photo: DFAT/Phil Behan



Young girl at Firestone Primary School, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Photo: DFAT/ Phil Behan

In particular, the EU has been increasing its support to fragile countries, both by increasing the share of humanitarian assistance allocated to education to 10% by 2019, as well as by allocating a larger proportion of bilateral development assistance to fragile and crisis-affected countries. Instruments such as the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey continued to provide support for vital education and training, targeting vulnerable groups. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, adopted by the UN in December 2018, sets out how cooperation on migration can be advanced, including in education – through, for example, the provision of inclusive and quality education to migrant children and youth, as well as access to lifelong learning opportunities and vocational training.

The EU and its Member States, including Ireland, are the biggest contributor to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). The EU committed an overall funding of €475 million for the period 2014-2020 of which Ireland's contribution will amount to €7.7 million. The GPE supports more than 65 countries with the greatest education needs.

As illustrated within the 2018 Annual Report on the implementation of the EU's instruments for financing external actions, EU development assistance in the period mid-2016 to mid-2017 helped ensure that:

- 12,437,000 children were enrolled in primary education.
- 3,377,000 children were enrolled in secondary education.
- 166,000 people benefited from vocational and educational training or skills development programmes, improving employability.
- 72,000,000 more children were in primary school in partner countries in 2015 compared to 2002, through EU support to the GPE.
- Through the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, 410,000 children are attending school and their families have received support through the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education programme, and 136 schools are being built.



Young man making clothing at St Joseph's Compound, a school for hearing impaired children in Makeni Township, Sierra Leone
Photo: DFAT/ Phil Behan

Aid for Trade

In 2018, Ireland continued to support a range of partners who are helping developing countries, in particular the least developed, to build the trade capacity and infrastructure they need to benefit from trade. These included the Advisory Centre for World Trade Organisation (WTO) Law; the WTO French Irish Mission Internship Programme; the WTO Standards and Trade Facility; and the International Trade Centre. Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), visited Dublin in June 2018 to take part in UNCTAD's Port Management Programme, hosted by Dublin Port Company. The Programme has been supported by Ireland since 2007 and participants in 2018 came from Ghana, Nigeria, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Serbia.

World Trade Organisation French-Irish Mission Internship Programme

2018 saw 16 mid-career officials benefit from working for ten months at their Geneva-based permanent missions to the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The Internship Programme offers these officials the opportunity to increase their knowledge and understanding of the multilateral trading system, trade policy in general and the WTO negotiating process. The interns came from Angola, Botswana, Chad, Ecuador, Gabon, Georgia, Haiti, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

The internship is available primarily to participants from Least Developed Countries and small, vulnerable economies. The programme also provides much needed support for the relevant Missions where a dedicated resource on WTO matters greatly increases their capacity to engage at the WTO.

Ireland, working in close partnership with France, has supported this Programme since 2002 (€200,000 in 2018).



Tánaiste Simon Coveney, T.D., with UNFPA Representative to Tanzania, Jaqueline Mahon and Chair of the All Party Oireachtas Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health, Jan O'Sullivan, T.D., at the Irish launch of the State of the World Population Report. Photo: Irish Family Planning Association

United Nations

The UN is playing a central role in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals worldwide. Throughout 2018, Ireland continued to support efforts by the UN in sustaining peace, improving human well-being, and advancing human rights and the rule of law. Core funding was provided to UN agencies that have a strong track record in supporting democratic governance (UNDP), in providing critical services such as education and health for children (UNICEF), in gender equality and women's empowerment (UN Women), and in ensuring reproductive health and rights (UNFPA). Support to the UN was also provided throughout the year in partner countries of Ireland, in areas such as social protection, nutrition, education, and HIV/AIDS.

In line with the SDGs, during the year, the Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Simon Coveney, T.D., announced additional funding of €700,000 to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Speaking at the event, the Tánaiste reaffirmed Ireland's commitment to "a strong rights-based approach to development and gender equality".

Among Ireland's fundamental priorities is raising the public profile of the Young People's Agenda. Ireland has made a significant contribution to

UNICEF's *Generation Unlimited (GenU)*, an initiative focused on ensuring every young person is in education, training or employment by 2030. It aims to do this by identifying the best solutions to three major challenges: access to secondary education; acquisition of skills for learning, employability, and decent work; and empowerment, especially of girls. In 2019, Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development, Ciarán Cannon, T.D., will assume a role as a GenU Champion.

UN Key Results in Action – UNICEF, with support from Ireland and others, in 2018:

- Supported 12,500,000 children through individual learning materials provided by UNICEF.
- Supplied more than 248,396 classrooms with educational materials.
- Reached 8,800,000 children with educational support in humanitarian situations.
- In a humanitarian setting, supported 3,500,000 children to access psychosocial support.
- Between 2014-2017, 25,300,000 children involved in child labour were reached by one or more UNICEF supported interventions.



Children playing table football in a youth centre in Bouna, in the North West of Côte d'Ivoire.
Photo: UNICEF

World Bank

Ireland has contributed €90 million to the most recent replenishment of the World Bank's fund for the poorest countries, the International Development Association (IDA). The focus of the IDA is closely aligned with Ireland's development priorities, including our focus on education.

As the largest financier of education in the developing world, the World Bank Group, in 2018, provided about \$4.5 billion for education programmes, technical assistance, and other projects designed to improve learning and to provide everyone with educational opportunities. The World Bank's current portfolio of education projects totals \$17 billion in more than 80 countries and is designed to help countries achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, which calls for access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030.

ETHIOPIA

More than 92,000 teachers and 21 million students have benefitted from the World Bank Group-supported *General Education Quality Improvement Project*, which provides annual grants for school improvement programmes, teacher training and licensing, and the

development of new policies on curriculum. Through the project, the provision and quality of textbooks has increased.

ZAMBIA

The *Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihoods Project* works to keep girls in school by helping to open up access to secondary school for adolescent girls from poor households. The *Keep Girls in School* bursary offers direct support to 89,000 vulnerable girls and women in rural Zambia.

UGANDA

The *Supporting Children's Opportunities through Protection and Empowerment Project* empowers survivors of sexual violence through girls' clubs in the Kamwenge and Kabarole districts. The project offers life skills and business training, as well as access to health care and legal aid. More than 1,000 adolescents at risk of sexual violence have been reached through the girls' clubs and activities.

INCLUSION OF DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

An estimated one third of the 58 million children who remain out of primary school have a disability. The SDGs call for access to quality education for all children by 2030, which requires strong action on the inclusion of disadvantaged children, including those with disabilities. World Bank Group support on this front ranges from building accessible classrooms in Togo to improving large-scale mainstream inclusion through India's massive *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* programme.



Members of the Nkingo Girl's Club are trained in tailoring as a means of economic empowerment.
Photo: World Bank Group

In 2018, Ireland continued to contribute to two World Bank Trust Funds: the Facility For Investment Climate Advisory Services (FIAS), a service which advises developing countries on how to improve their business environments in order to increase private sector activity and encourage inward and domestic investment; and the Conflict-Affected States in Africa (CASA) initiative, which encourages the development of private enterprise in fragile states.

Asian Development Bank

Ireland has contributed €13.6 million to the most recent replenishment of the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) grant-only operation, the Asian Development Fund (ADF). The ADF supports poverty reduction and improvements in quality of life in the poorer countries of the Asia and Pacific region.

With over \$8.2 billion in loans and grants to the education sector over the past forty years, the ADB has a long track record in assisting its developing member countries to achieve the goal of quality education for all.

Vietnam and the ADB partnered with the Lower Secondary Education for the Most Disadvantaged Regions Project, designed to help the country's poorest children start school and stay there until graduation. Following an investment of \$50 million just over ten years ago, the net enrolment rate in lower secondary in 103 disadvantaged

districts increased to 81.6% in 2014, from 76.4% in 2006. There was a 7.9% increase in ethnic minority student enrolment and the female dropout rate decreased by 50%. The female ethnic minority dropout rate decreased by 44%.

African Development Bank

In 2018, Ireland passed legislation to allow Ireland to become a member of the African Development Bank, a process that is expected to be finalised in 2019. This will see Ireland become the 81st member of the Bank.

Throughout 2018, Bank officials have met with Irish representatives to facilitate negotiations. This included an Irish delegation meeting the Bank's President Akinwumi Adesina at the Bank's Annual Meetings in Busan, Republic of Korea, and Senior Vice-President Charles Boamah speaking at the Africa Ireland Economic Forum in Dublin.



Minister for Finance and Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform, Paschal Donohoe, T.D., meeting with the Chief Executive of the World Bank, Kristalina Georgieva, in December 2018.
Photo: Department of Finance

Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) Partners

Ireland is recognised internationally for its support for the NGO sector and, among OECD members, consistently channels one of the largest proportions of bilateral official development assistance (ODA) through NGOs. In 2018, Ireland's aid programme, through its civil society funding schemes, disbursed over €103.5 million to projects and programmes of civil society organisations (CSOs) in over seventy countries across three continents. This does not include funding provided to CSOs working on particular thematic policies, nor funding provided directly to local CSOs by our overseas Missions in Key Partner Countries or elsewhere.

Civil society organisations are selected for funding based on their capacity to contribute to the achievement of our policy goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including efforts to ensure that no one is left behind. Ireland recognises the key role of CSOs in supporting accountable well-functioning societies, as well as their unique ability to deliver assistance to those who need it most. They contribute to improvements in governance and human rights (SDG 16) and effective partnerships (SDG 17). They also support service delivery where government services are either absent or inadequate. To this end, Irish support to NGO partners contributes to the implementation of the SDGs relating to hunger, food security, health, education, gender equality, and reduced inequalities.

Our largest civil society funding scheme is the Programme Grant, a competitive scheme which provides multi-annual funding to Irish NGOs for ambitious programming aimed at long-term sustainable socio-economic change. 2018 was



8 year old Zeinabou reading braille at Serigne Aliou Cissé inclusive school, Senegal. Photo: Sightsavers

the second year of the implementation of the second round of the Programme Grant with almost €53 million disbursed to a total of 13 organisations. The grants range from €500,000 to €20.5 million.

A second funding stream, the Civil Society Fund, provides grants on an annual basis to support NGOs to carry out development projects of between one and three years' duration. It is primarily aimed at Irish development NGOs but a limited number of international NGOs focusing on human rights are also supported. A total of €5.4 million was provided in 2018, with grants ranging in size up to a maximum of €400,000 per annum.

A third stream supports almost 90 missionary organisations in the developing world. 2018 was the second year of a three year strategic partnership with Misesan Cara. Ireland provided €15.5 million to the organisation in 2018, which sub-grants to its extensive network of long established organisations working in the areas of health, education, nutrition, and human rights.

CASE STUDY

Headmistress of the Serigne Aliou Cissé inclusive school in Kaolack

Khady Mbaye is headmistress of the Serigne Aliou Cissé inclusive school in Kaolack and has been teaching for 40 years. For over half her career, Khady has advocated for children with disabilities' rights to an education. She noticed that often parents would not allow their children to go to school and that there was no institution to welcome them.

Through the *Inclusive Education Project*, supported by Irish funding, Khady and her teaching staff were trained on inclusive education techniques. The school also received equipment for braille typing, braille papers, and other teaching aids.

Khady said: *"Children with disabilities have the right to education. As I'm used to telling the parents, physical disability isn't a sickness. Disabled children can have a chance to succeed in the future and become important persons in the country."*

Senegal's Ministry of Education is receiving support from Ireland to strengthen its education system for the future.



Khady Mbaye Gueye, headmistress of Serigne Aliou Cissé inclusive school in Kaolack, Senegal.
Photo: Sightsavers

CASE STUDY

Children in Crossfire (CiC)

Children in Crossfire (CiC), established in 1996, is a civil society organisation based in Derry that has received Irish support since 2003.

Their work focuses on early childhood care and development for vulnerable children and supports early childhood development professionals, parents and communities to improve child care practices in the areas of nutrition, education, and protection. It also supports other civil society organisations to strengthen their capacity to provide services, and to advocate for implementation of policies and laws which further early childhood development at local and national level.

Through the Programme Grant, Children in Crossfire has been supported in the delivery of sustainable, positive change for poor and marginalised people, and the strengthening of social accountability. In 2018, Ireland supported their work on early childhood education in twenty-four wards in the Mwanza, Morogoro, and Dodoma regions of Tanzania.

"I have always dreamed of a perfect classroom" says pre-primary teacher Monica Kibena of Madizini Primary School in Morogoro. *"This programme allows me to experience my dream in a government school."*

Monica, of the Children in Crossfire's *Integrated School Readiness Programme* (an Irish sponsored initiative), immediately grasped the principles of play-based learning for young children at the training conducted by children in Crossfire in June 2018.

When she got back to her school she lobbied the school leadership for resources to transform her classroom and bring her dreams to reality.

"Together with parents, we started making locally sourced materials for the learning corners that develop children's pre-reading, pre-writing and arithmetic skills", she says, adding that if it was not for the lack of space in her classroom of 155 children, she would have added even more resources.



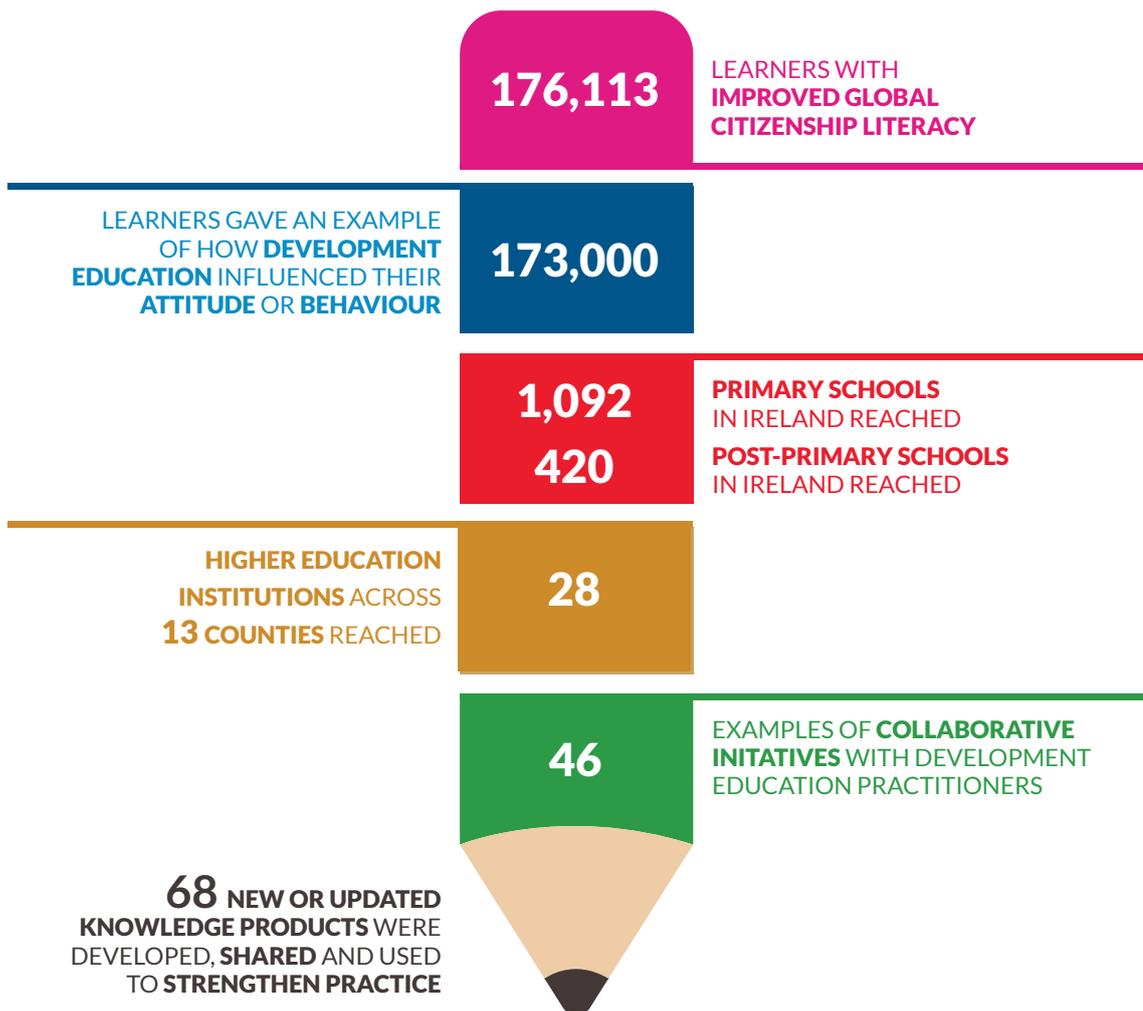
Monica Kibena with her Pre-Primary Class at Madizini Primary School in Morogoro.
Photo: Christopher Myombo, CiC

Development Education

Development education is action-focused engagement that empowers people to understand the root causes of poverty and global inequalities. Development education is often described as education for global citizenship. Ireland’s engagement with development education is guided by our *Development Education Strategy 2017-2023* and the Sustainable Development Goals.

A total of €4.77 million was provided to the development education programme in 2018. Funding was made available to six strategic partners who have multi-annual partnerships and five Programme Grant partners, the European Commission Development Education and Awareness Raising (DEAR) and annual grant projects and programmes.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION IN 2018:



HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2018 ILLUSTRATE THE IMPORTANT IMPACT
OF OUR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES:



Visit of UN Deputy Secretary-General
Amina Mohammed to Deansrath
Community College, a school engaged
with the WorldWise Global Schools
(WWGS) programme



Youth Sector Strategic Partnership
Programme launched



Irish Development Education Association
(IDEA) addressed the United Nations
High Level Political Forum for Sustainable
Development in New York



Reception held to mark ten years
of operation of the Irish Aid school
workshops. Over 8,000 students attended
the workshops in 2018



UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed meets pupils at a school in Deansrath, Clondalkin, Dublin. Photo: Phil Behan/DFAT

Visit of UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed

On 7 September 2018, UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed visited Deansrath Community College, Clondalkin. She was keen to visit a DEIS school and better understand how data is utilised in Ireland to identify needs and allow rapid response to changing conditions of disadvantage.

The students, who follow the *WorldWise Global Schools* programme, displayed their work on the SDGs. Deputy Secretary-General Mohammed answered questions from the students during an impromptu session and was greatly impressed by their passion

and determination to tackle the difficult issues affecting our world. She urged them to embrace the wonderful diversity in their school, to celebrate it as a strength and to make every step their best step to ensure success.

IDEA

The Irish Development Education Association (IDEA) is the national network for development education in Ireland. A key highlight of their work in 2018 was the opportunity for IDEA to represent their members on a global stage and address the United Nations High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development in New York in July.

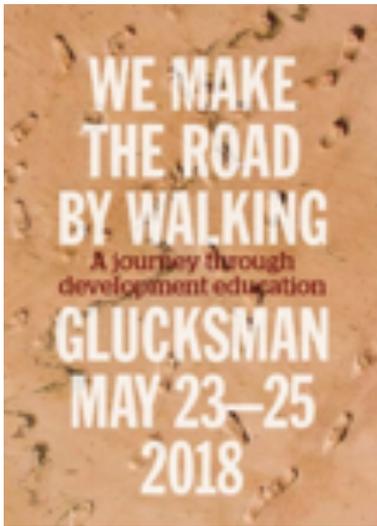
DICE

The Development and Intercultural Education (DICE) Project is a national education initiative which supports primary level student teachers to integrate global and intercultural perspectives into their classroom practice. The DICE Project involves four partner institutions: Maynooth University, Mary Immaculate College, Marino Institute of Education and Dublin City University. Throughout 2017-2018, teacher educators from these institutions have been working with student teachers to develop expertise in the promotion of global solidarity, human rights and sustainable development.



Exhibition in UCC by student teachers engaging with development education. Photo: Ubuntu network

Ubuntu Network



The Ubuntu Network supports the integration of development education into post-primary Initial Teacher Education in Ireland. Each year the Education Department in Maynooth University

hosts a Development Education Week as part of wider initiatives to integrate development education into the Professional Master of Education programme. In 2018 this took place during December and was comprised of workshops, plenary inputs and creative sessions led by a combination of university staff, educators from national and international NGOs as well as principals, teachers and students from second level schools. A significant feature of Development Education Week is the 'flipped classroom', where pupils from partner schools lead workshops with student teachers.

WorldWide Global Schools (WWGS) - Ireland's development education programme for post-primary schools in Ireland

The WWGS programme integrates global citizenship education into all aspects of teaching and learning at post-primary level by providing grant funding, training, events, resources and personalised support. In 2018 they supported the Davis College Model United Nations (DCMUN). This is an annual conference that simulates the United Nations General Assembly where students take on the role of country and NGO delegates. Over 500 students from Ireland and overseas participated in this conference and debated issues such as climate change, desertification, availability of clean water, access to education, women's rights, children's rights and international trade.



WWGS, General Assembly of DCMUN in Cork City Hall. Photo: Vincent Manning / DCMUN, Davis College

Science for Development Award

Congratulations to Timothy McGrath from Killorglin Community College, the 2018 winner of the DFAT/Self Help Africa Science for Development Award at the BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition.



Minister of State for European Affairs, Helen McEntee, T.D., with 'Science for Development' 2018 Winner, Timothy McGrath. Photo: DFAT

Our World Irish Aid Awards

Ireland's aid programme promotes awareness of development issues and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in primary schools through the *Our World Irish Aid Awards*. The theme for the 2018 awards was 'Transforming Our World'. At the national finals in Dublin Castle in June, fifth class pupils of St. Mary's Convent Primary School in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary were

presented with the overall winner's award for their project, *Children's Voices on Our Climate Choices*.

Newcomer School of the Year award was awarded to Scoil Choilm CNS in Clonsilla, Dublin 15. Teacher Cecilia Gavigan from Balbriggan Educate Together National School, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, received the Teacher of the Year award for her continued commitment to development education.



Pupils from St Marys Convent Primary, 2018 Winners of the Our World Irish Aid Awards. Photo: Oisín McHugh/True Media



Pupils at St. Feichin's National School, Abbey, Co. Galway launch the 2018 Our World Irish Aid Awards



Our World Irish Aid Awards, Mid West School for the Deaf with their project: Transform Our World with Sign Language. Photo: www.forphoto.ie

Ten years of Irish Aid Centre Workshops for Schools and Colleges

Since 2008, over 100,000 people have visited the Centre and taken part in educational events, including over 50,000 from the formal education sector. The workshops on global development and the work of Ireland's aid programme are aimed at primary, post-primary and third level students.

The Centre Facilitators have also showcased Irish Aid's work at over 150 outreach events over the past ten years, including the Irish Aid Volunteering Fair; the BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition; the European Union Contest for Young Scientists in Dublin; the RDS Primary Science Fairs in Dublin, Limerick and Belfast; the National Ploughing Championship; and Africa Day.



Minister Cannon celebrates ten years of Irish Aid Centre workshops with current and former staff of the Centre, Iveagh House. Photo: DFAT

EIL Intercultural Learning, Global Citizen Awards (GCA)



Global Citizen Awards 2018, Blackhall Place, Dublin.
Photo: Jorge Ruiz Villasante

There were 26 recipients of the Global Citizen Awards in 2018, a programme that encourages international volunteers to use their overseas experience to take action and raise awareness of global justice on their return to Ireland.

Suas

Our partner Suas delivers global citizenship education in the non-formal sphere of higher education institutions. More than 16,300 young people engaged with Suas activities in 2018, with activities delivered in seven third level institutions across Ireland. Key activities included: the 8x8 Festival, the Global Issues Courses, the Ideas Collective, the Volunteer Programme and the STAND on Campus Programme.



Ideas Collective training weekend in Dublin in June 2018. Photo: David Redmond/Suas

Engaging with the Irish Public

We communicate with Irish and international audiences about Ireland's important work at home and overseas, and about global development issues through our website and social media channels. We also maintain a presence at public events around Ireland, and work with print and broadcast media to share information about global development.

Communications by Ireland's diplomatic missions abroad (in particular those located in our eight partner countries) also play an important role in this regard, keeping the Irish public up to date on how we deliver on our development priorities around the world.

Here are some of our communications highlights from 2018:

- The press team worked with Irish and international broadcast, print and online media to keep them informed about our work, including funding announcements, conferences and critical events. Prime examples of large events that received media coverage included:
 - the launch of the Nelson Mandela Centenary Exhibition, *From Prisoner to President*, which marked the centenary of Nelson Mandela's birth as well as 25 years of diplomatic relations between Ireland and South Africa; and
 - the increase of €110 million in Ireland's ODA spending in Budget 2019.



Drumming Workshop at the National Ploughing Championships 2018. Photo: DFAT.



Minister of State Ciarán Cannon, T.D., with Cecelia Gavigan, a teacher at Balbriggan Educate Together National School, who was named Teacher of the Year at the 2018 Our World Irish Aid Awards.
 Photo: Phil Behan/DFAT

- The Simon Cumbers Media Fund provided over €100,000 in support of 30 global development-related media projects in Ireland’s partner countries by a range of Irish national, local, broadcast, online and print media outlets, including: *TheJournal.ie*, *The Irish Times*, *The Irish Independent*, RTE, *Newstalk* and *Virgin Media*. These projects resulted in reports and exhibitions that appeared in 11 media outlets and featured contributions from 22 developing countries.

The Fund’s Student Scheme offered students with an interest in journalism and development the opportunity to report from partner countries for *Newstalk Radio* and *TheJournal.ie*.

- Our website www.irishaid.ie attracted 104,009 users, who together generated 147,230 visits and 393,120 page views, an increase of over 20% on 2017.
- Our Twitter account (@irish_aid) showed our work in real-time throughout the year, including deployments of humanitarian assistance or other rapid response resources, our ongoing work on longer term development projects, sights and sounds from Africa Day 2018 events held in Ireland, and news from our NGO partners and the United Nations. Our tweets generated over 3 million impressions in 2018, a 25% increase

on 2017. Our total number of followers stood at 15,588, of whom 3,434 were new followers.

- On Facebook, the total number of page likes for the Irish Aid Centre increased by 18% to 12,313. Our posts were viewed 450,188 times over the course of 2018.
- We participated in:
 - the BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition in January
 - Africa Day in May
 - Electric Picnic in August
 - the National Ploughing Championships in September; and
 - the Overseas Volunteering Fair in October.

In total, 77,393 people interacted with our information stands or workshops, or participated in our events in 2018.

Fellowship Programme

Ireland's Fellowship Training Programme (FTP) aims to assist in reaching long-term development goals through the training and development of key individuals, generally drawn from the public service and NGO sectors. Scholarships to study post graduate level courses are offered in areas aligned to Ireland's development objectives in specific partner countries. In September 2018, 40 students from Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe came to study at Irish Higher Education Institutions across Ireland. These students are pursuing a range of courses such as international development, climate change, agricultural sciences, peace studies and human rights law. A further 11 chose to study courses in their home countries or regions.

In addition to awards made under the FTP, a further 44 fellowships were awarded under various strands to students from Kenya, Nigeria, Burundi, Vietnam, South Africa and Palestine.

CASE STUDY

Nyamisi Nora Jared Kwebwa, Tanzania

Before coming to study in Ireland, Nyamisi worked with an NGO (COUNSENUH) as an assistant nutrition programme officer in southern Tanzania.

Her role included providing advice and support to communities and village leaders in order to help reduce the effects of stunting among children under five and of anaemia in women of reproductive age. Her recent experience working in this role emphasised to her the major challenges that impact households, such as food insecurity and its links to climate change. As most households depend on rainfed farming for food and incomes, recent unreliable and erratic rainfall has led to reduced yields, causing food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty for many. *"This is what drew my attention to the Master's programme in Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security in NUI, Galway. I will always be grateful for the opportunity this Fellowship has given me to study in Ireland"*, says Nyamisi.

When she returns home, she plans to utilise the learning and expertise gained in Ireland to help build resilient agriculture production and food systems that can withstand the changing climate. With her additional skills she hopes to continue to work on projects that will improve the lives of Tanzania's growing population.



Irish Aid Fellows in Iveagh House. April 2018.
Photo: DFAT

Accountability and Transparency

The Government is committed to ensuring that aid is spent efficiently and effectively to tackle global challenges. Aid transparency can help to achieve this by providing governments and citizens with access to the information that they need to hold decision makers accountable for the effective use of development resources.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has a zero tolerance policy towards fraud and has established policies and procedures for the prevention, detection, and management of instances of fraud or suspected fraud. The Department disburses significant funds by way of grants and contributions to many organisations and bodies (including government partners, multilateral and international organisations, civil society, and voluntary bodies). These activities carry inherent risks, which the Department acknowledges, and seeks to manage and mitigate through a strong control environment. This includes close engagement with partner organisations to assess and appraise their systems of governance, management, and internal control on an ongoing basis.

All programmes being considered for funding assistance are rigorously appraised by Departmental staff against clear criteria, including demonstrated efficiency in the use of resources, and the capacity of the implementing organisations to deliver results and account for resources received. Programmes in receipt of funding are subject to regular internal and external monitoring and oversight to assess whether the intended results are being achieved and to confirm that resources have been used appropriately. This oversight is undertaken by a combination of specialist programme staff, Embassy-based internal auditors, and independent experts. The Head of Evaluation and Audit is the primary contact to whom instances of fraud or suspected fraud must be reported, and has overall responsibility to determine the appropriate course of action for investigating these. The work of the Evaluation and Audit Unit is supported by the Audit Committee of the Department, which provides an independent appraisal of the audit function. In addition, the Comptroller and Auditor General provides independent assurance that Official Development Assistance is being provided in accordance with the law, is managed to good effect, and is properly accounted for. Details of the value of suspected frauds, both in euro and as a percentage of ODA are available on the Evaluation and Audit section of the Department's website.

Ireland is also a member of the *International Aid Transparency Initiative* (IATI) and supports its globally recognised transparency standard as the best means of delivering greater international aid transparency. We will continue to work with other members of IATI to maintain and enhance the transparency of international development assistance, playing our part in the governance of the Initiative.



Annex 1	
Ireland's Official Development Assistance	66
Annex 2	
Irish ODA as a % of GNP: 2000-2018	67
Annex 3	
Irish ODA Volumes 2000-2018	68
Annex 4	
Net ODA as a % of GNI: DAC Donors 2018	69
Annex 5	
Total Irish ODA by Channel of Delivery - 2018	70
Annex 6	
Total Irish ODA by Sector - 2018	71
Annex 7	
Total Irish ODA by Aid Modality - 2018	72
Annex 8	
Top 30 Recipient Countries of Ireland's Bilateral ODA 2018	73
Annex 9	
Country Programmes - Sector Breakdown 2018	74
Annex 10	
Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2018 (overview)	75
Annex 11	
Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2018 (detail)	76
Annex 12	
Humanitarian Assistance by Channel of Delivery 2018	79
Annex 13	
Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €100k or more in 2018	80

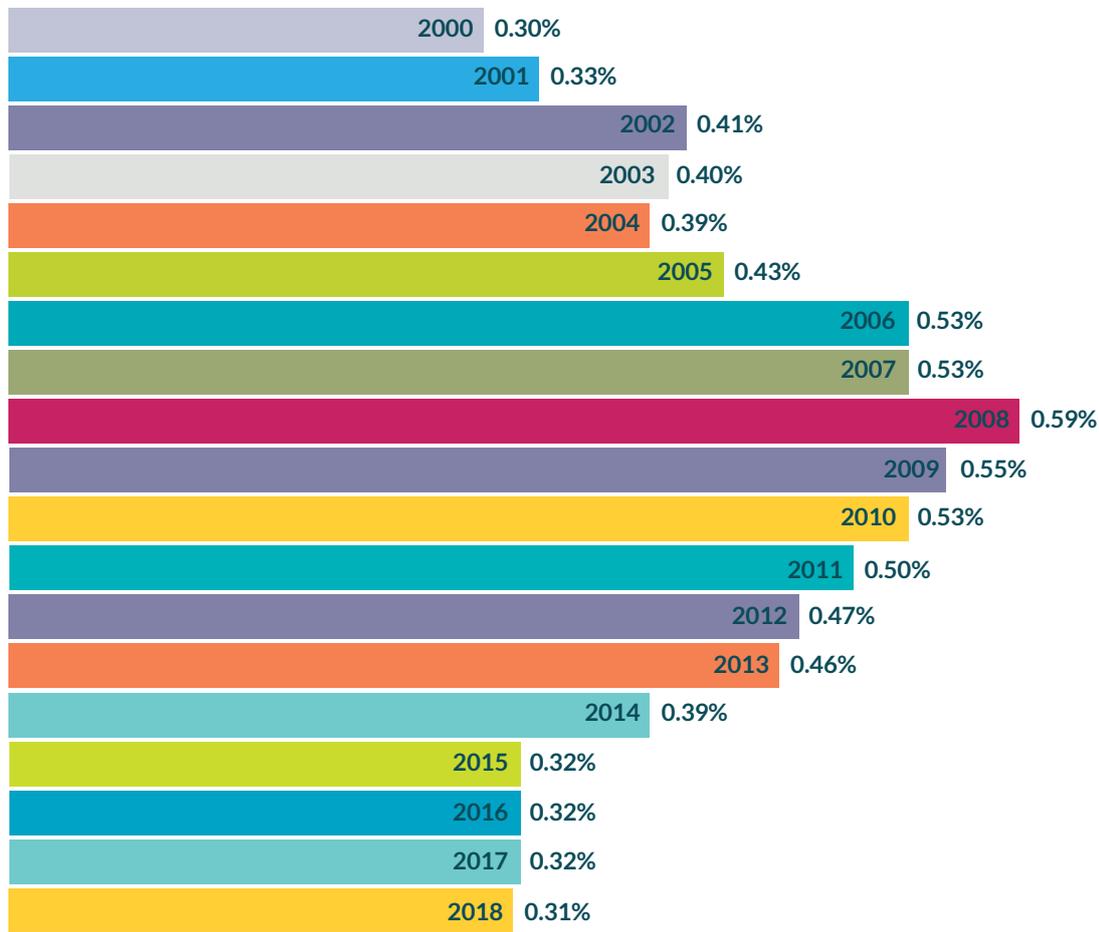
Ireland's Official Development Assistance

Ireland's Official Development Assistance	€ Millions 2018	€ Millions 2017
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	514.82	490.75
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	276.81	252.67
Total ODA	791.63	743.42
GNP	253,050	233,149
ODA as a % of GNP	0.31%	0.32%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27 as a % of Total ODA	65%	66%
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA	35%	34%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	391.32	389.16
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	58.11	47.85
Total Bilateral ODA	449.43	437.02
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs And Trade - Vote 27	123.50	101.59
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	218.70	204.81
Total Multilateral ODA	342.20	306.40
Total ODA	791.63	743.42
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	57%	59%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	43%	41%

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

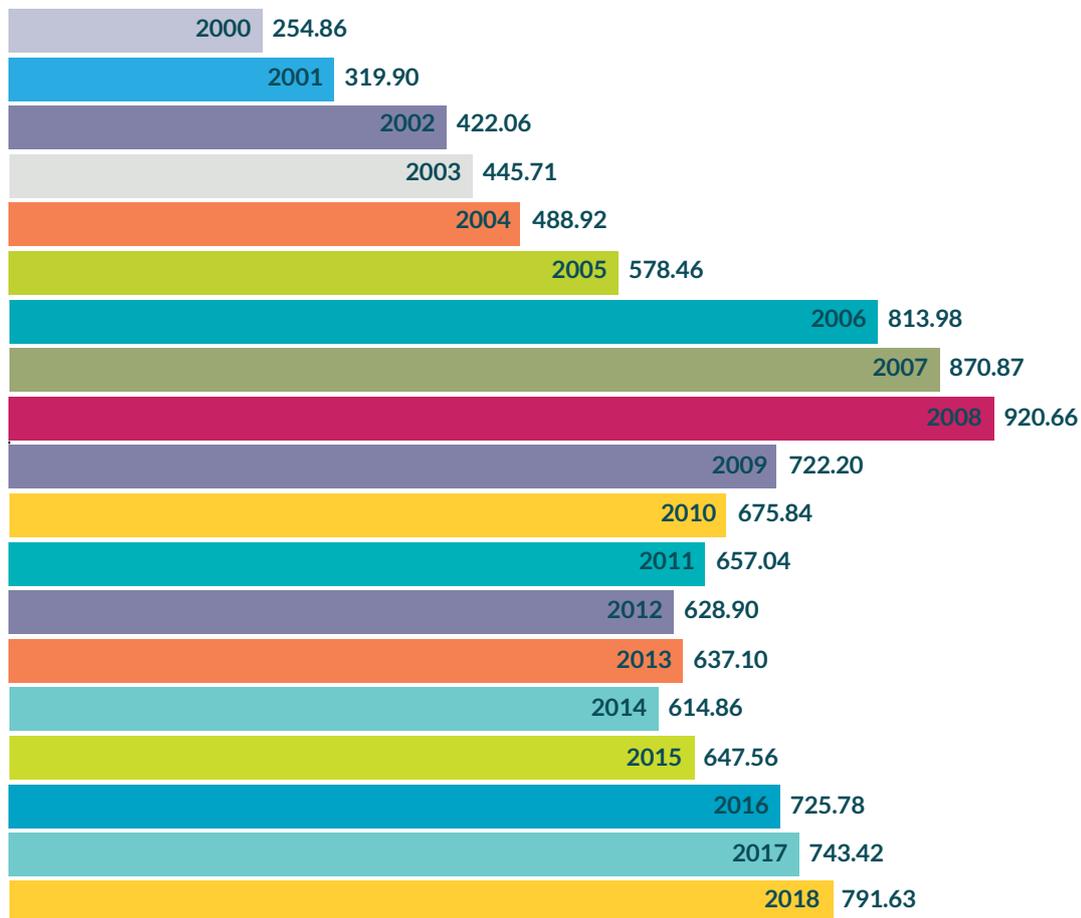
Irish ODA as a % of GNP: 2000 - 2018

ODA as a % of GNP



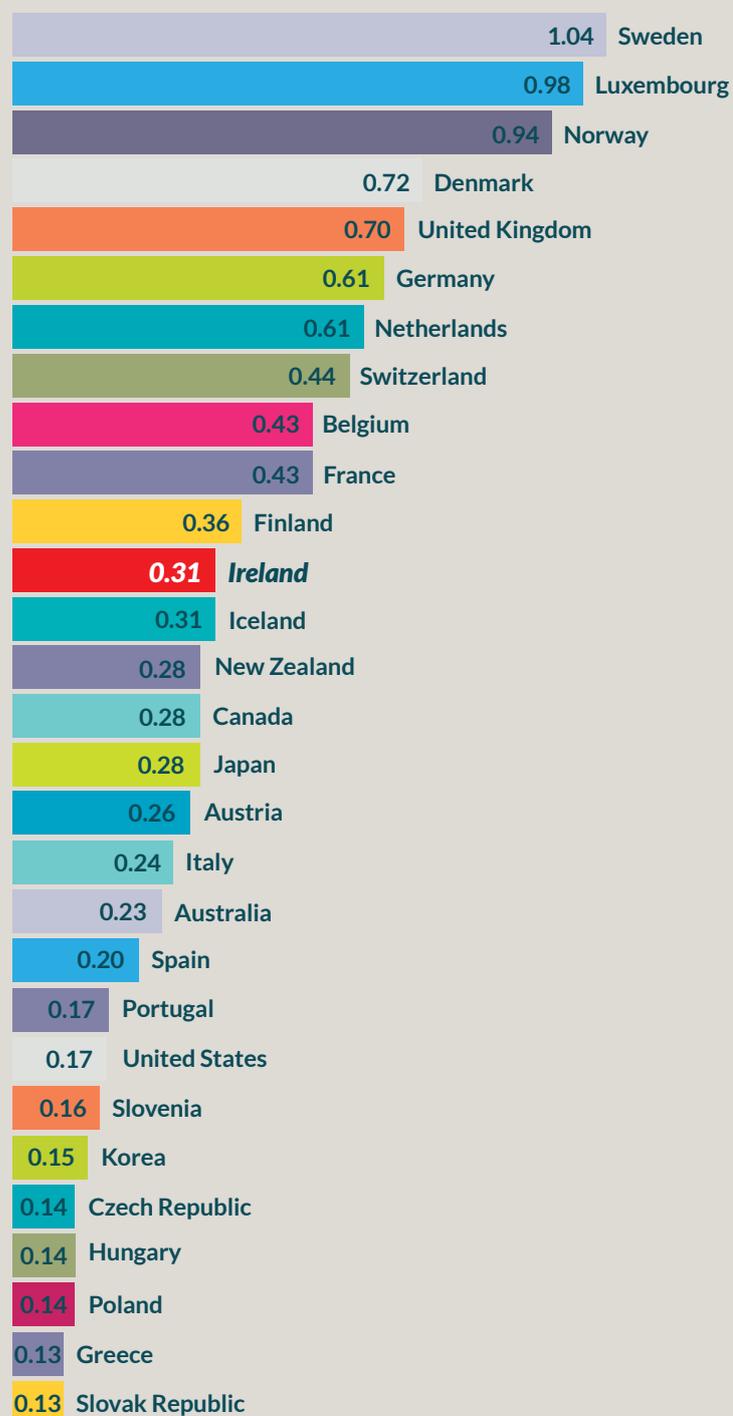
Irish ODA Volumes 2000-2018

ODA €M



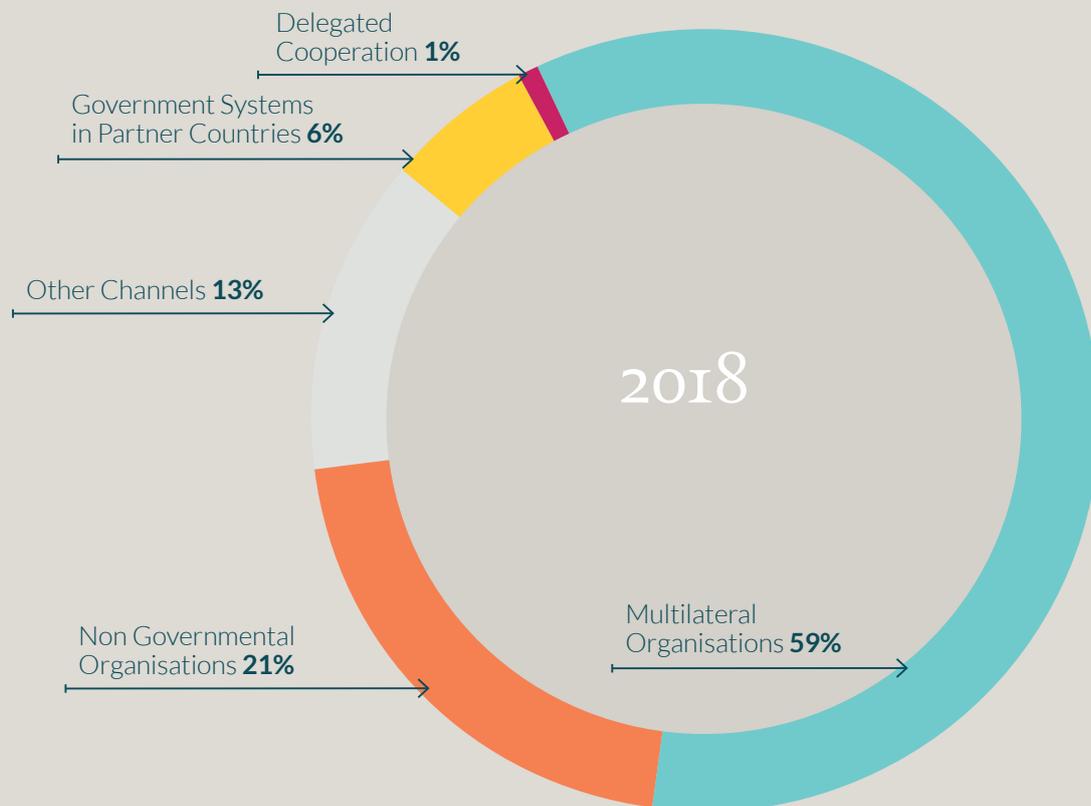
Net ODA as a % of GNI: DAC Donors 2018

ODA as a % of GNI



Country	ODA % GNI
Sweden	1.04
Luxembourg	0.98
Norway	0.94
Denmark	0.72
United Kingdom	0.70
Germany	0.61
Netherlands	0.61
Switzerland	0.44
Belgium	0.43
France	0.43
Finland	0.36
Ireland	0.31
Iceland	0.31
New Zealand	0.28
Canada	0.28
Japan	0.28
Austria	0.26
Italy	0.24
Australia	0.23
Spain	0.20
Portugal	0.17
United States	0.17
Slovenia	0.16
Korea	0.15
Czech Republic	0.14
Hungary	0.14
Poland	0.14
Greece	0.13
Slovak Republic	0.13
TOTAL DAC	0.31

Total Irish ODA by Channel of Delivery - 2018

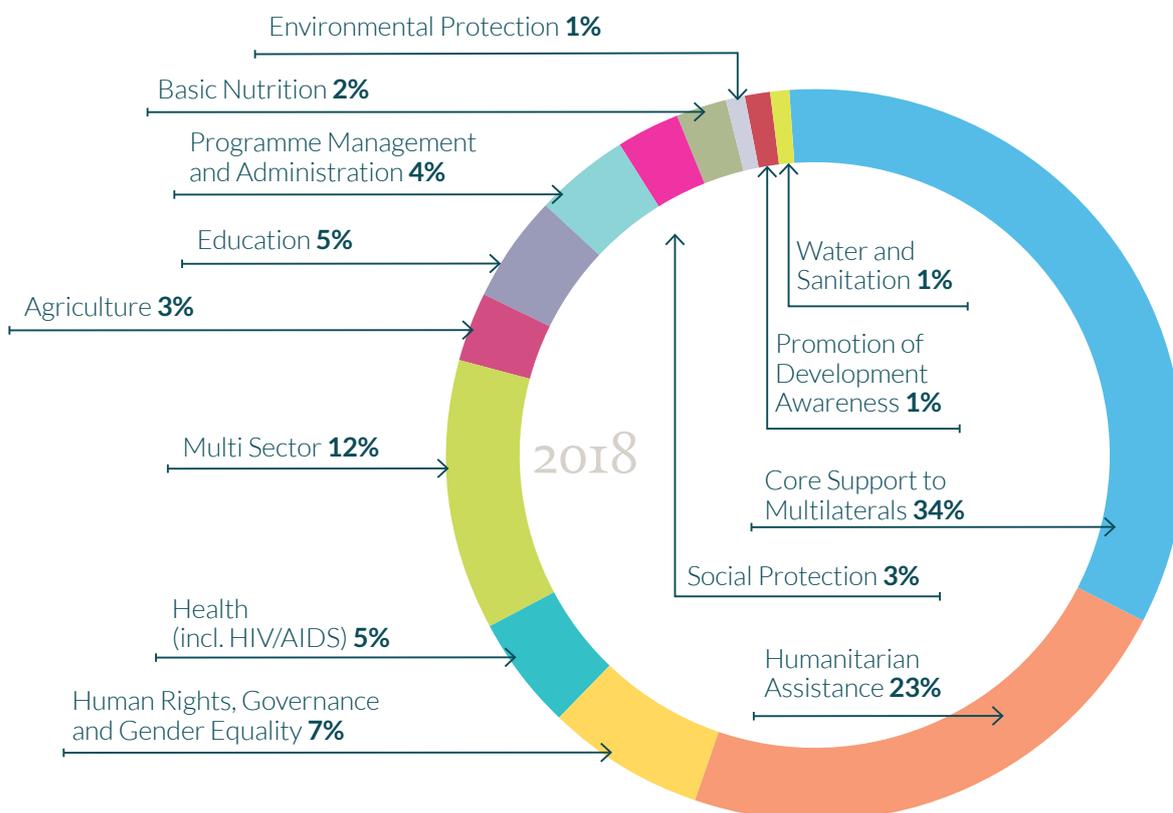


Channel

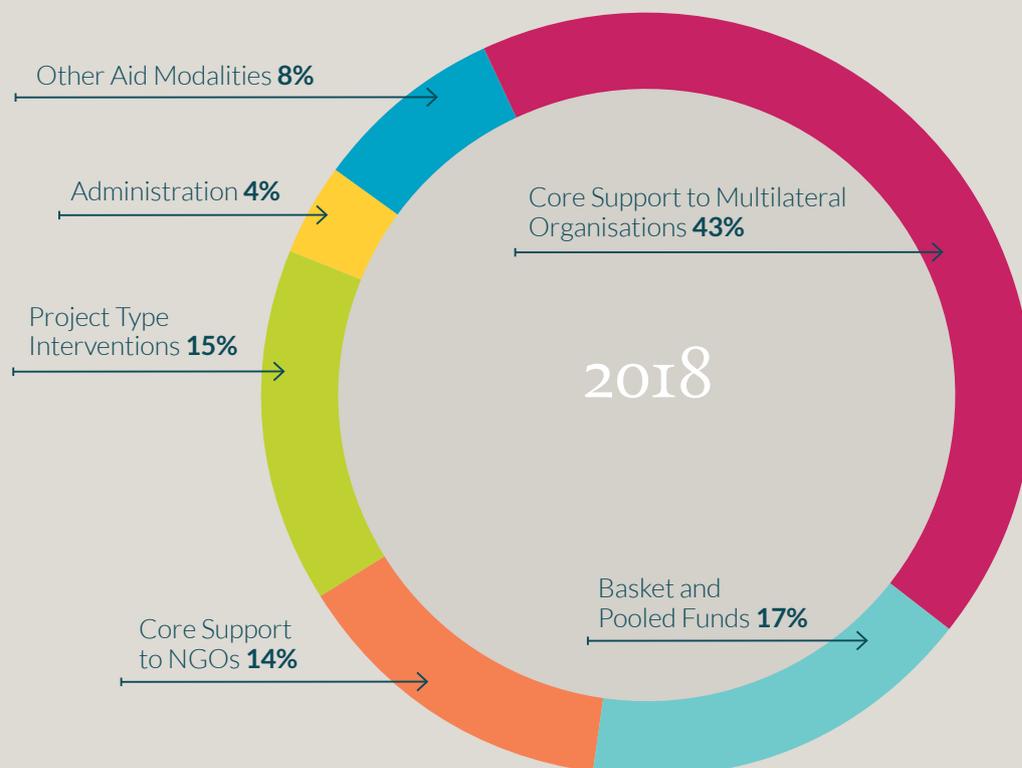
Channel	2018		2015-17 Averages	
	€000s	As a % of Total ODA	€000s	As a % of Total ODA
Multilateral Organisations	463,482	59%	398,941	57%
Non Governmental Organisations	169,236	21%	165,766	23%
Other Channels	100,897	13%	70,277	10%
Government Systems in Partner Countries	50,434	6%	62,254	9%
Delegated Cooperation	7,580	1%	8,348	1%
Grand Total	791,629	100%	705,586	100%

Total Irish ODA by Sector - 2018

Sector	2018		2015-17 Averages	
	€000s	As a % of Total ODA	€000s	As a % of Total ODA
Core Support to Multilaterals	267,697	34%	230,254	33%
Humanitarian Assistance	185,622	23%	167,224	24%
Human Rights, Governance and Gender Equality	58,402	7%	58,521	8%
Health (incl. HIV/AIDS)	41,730	5%	50,186	7%
Multi Sector	94,296	12%	58,457	8%
Agriculture	25,208	3%	29,757	4%
Education	36,664	5%	33,197	5%
Programme Management and Administration	28,665	4%	27,662	4%
Social Protection	20,643	3%	21,719	3%
Basic Nutrition	16,809	2%	13,061	2%
Environmental Protection	5,687	1%	4,640	1%
Promotion of Development Awareness	6,135	1%	5,210	1%
Water and Sanitation	4,069	1%	5,698	1%
Grand Total	791,629	100%	705,586	100%



Total Irish ODA by Aid Modality - 2018



Aid Modality

Aid Modality	2018		2015-17 Averages	
	€000s	As a % of Total ODA	€000s	As a % of Total ODA
Core Support to Multilateral Organisations	342,197	43%	302,749	43%
Basket and Pooled Funds	133,644	17%	129,028	18%
Core Support to NGOs	106,950	14%	107,194	15%
Project Type Interventions	117,400	15%	105,273	15%
Administration	28,665	4%	27,384	4%
Other Aid Modalities	62,773	8%	33,959	5%
Grand Total	791,629	100%	705,586	100%

Top 30 Recipient Countries of Ireland's Bilateral ODA 2018

Recipient Country	€000s
Ethiopia	37,299
Uganda	26,310
Tanzania	24,075
Malawi	20,976
Mozambique	20,584
Sierra Leone	12,181
South Sudan	11,421
Vietnam	9,088
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7,535
Zimbabwe	7,229
Syria	7,197
Kenya	6,542
Somalia	6,316
Central African Republic	6,091
Turkey	6,070
Zambia	5,886
Palestine	5,770
Sudan	5,575
Yemen	5,010
Liberia	4,713
Lebanon	4,632
South Africa	4,104
Jordan	3,045
Nigeria	3,041
Colombia	2,413
Niger	2,364
Bangladesh	2,253
Rwanda	2,153
Iraq	2,000
Afghanistan	1,972

*Please note that in the case of countries with major humanitarian crises, funding may be allocated to neighbouring countries or on a non-country specific basis. Figures for Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq include support to the response to the Syria crisis.

ANNEX NINE

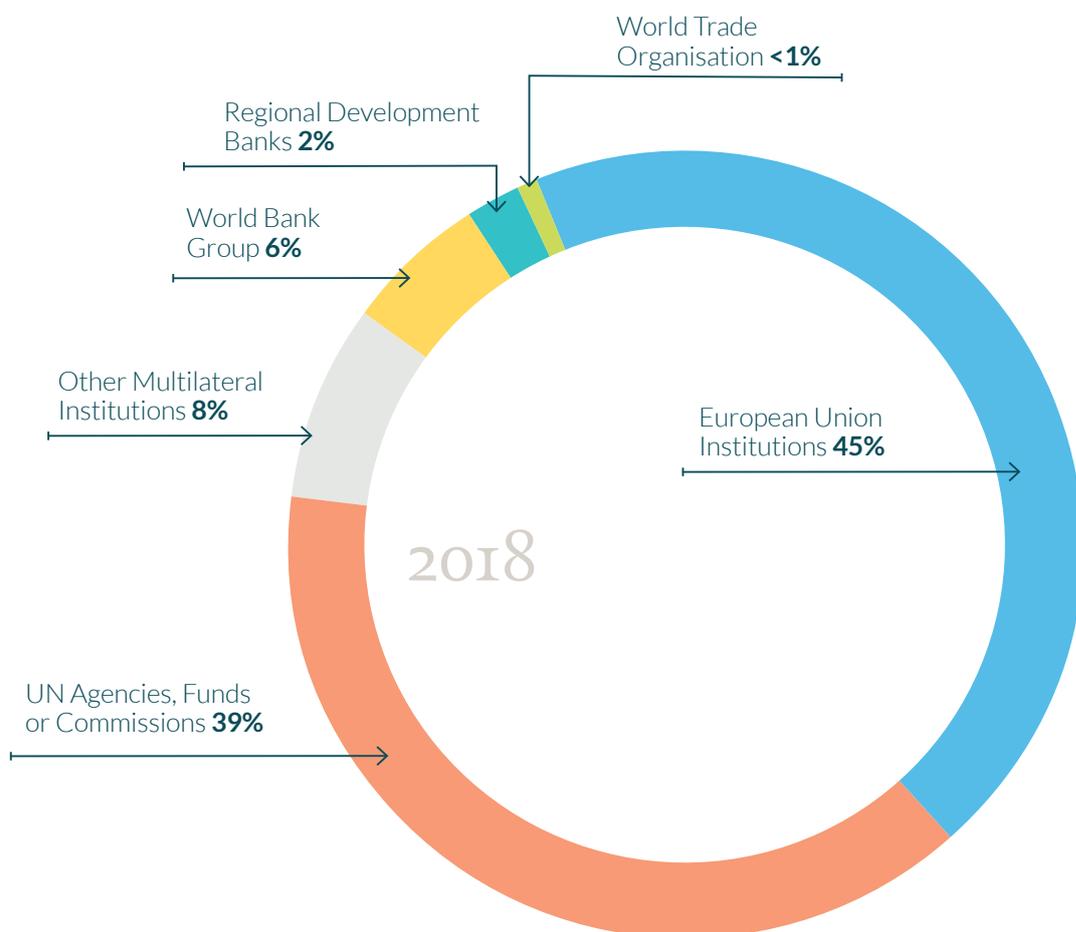
Country Programmes - Sector Breakdown 2018

Sector	Ethiopia €000s	Mozambique €000s	Uganda €000s	Tanzania €000s	Malawi €000s	Vietnam and Region €000s	Zambia €000s	Sierra Leone and Liberia €000s	South Africa and Region €000s	Palestine €000s	Kenya €000s	Nigeria €000s	Zimbabwe €000s	TOTAL €000s
Agriculture	2,997	-	2	2,268	5,300	69	1,053	480	-	-	239	-	-	12,408
Basic Nutrition	1,350	470	800	1,400	1,155	850	423	2,522	-	-	-	-	-	8,971
Education	17	6,300	3,456	139	26	1,539	722	355	662	2,603	191	-	5	16,015
Environmental Protection	300	500	-	-	264	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	1,080
Health (incl. HIV/AIDS)	1,855	9,250	4,800	9,856	42	294	20	1,323	-	-	-	-	2,100	29,540
Human Rights Governance	1,989	1,160	3,274	2,504	2,607	3,148	10	3,860	1,511	1,275	1	-	1,150	22,489
Humanitarian	9,400	200	3,000	1,950	1,376	-	-	190	-	1,050	-	45	250	17,461
Multisector/ Other	1,110	910	900	1,609	1,265	4,021	621	524	286	1	371	11	191	11,822
Social Protection	10,677	-	3,000	1,150	2,809	110	563	-	4	-	-	-	-	18,313
Water and Sanitation	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	10	-	180
Programme Management and Administration	1,089	1,521	1,048	844	584	-	521	501	1,013	-	-	0	-	7,122
Grand Total	30,783	20,311	20,290	21,720	15,429	10,032	3,935	9,932	3,477	4,929	803	66	3,695	145,401

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2018

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2018

	€000s	As a %
European Union Institutions	209,493	45%
UN Agencies, Funds or Commissions	179,409	39%
Other Multilateral Institutions	37,266	8%
World Bank Group	28,510	6%
Regional Development Banks	7,303	2%
World Trade Organisation	1,500	<1%
Grand Total	463,482	100%



Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2018

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2018 (Detailed in €000s)

	Dept. of Agriculture Food and the Marine	Dept. of Communications, Climate Action and Environment	Dept. of Finance	Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ireland's Share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Other Departments	TOTAL
EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS							
European Commission Development Budget					152,646		152,646
European Development Fund (European Commission)				40,601			40,601
EU Trust Fund for Africa				7,300			7,300
Turkey Refugee Facility				5,921			5,921
European Development Fund (European Investment Bank)				2,275			2,275
EU Trust Fund for Colombia				750			750
European Union Institutions - Total	-	-	-	56,847	152,646		209,493
OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS							
Global Partnership for Education				10,544			10,544
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria				10,000			10,000
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization				3,000			3,000
CGIAR Fund				3,000			3,000
Green Climate Fund		2,000					2,000
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development				1,790			1,790
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund		1,421					1,421
Council of Europe				1,340			1,340
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe				1,089			1,089
CCRIF SPC				1,000			1,000
Global Environment Facility - Least Developed Countries Fund				1,000			1,000
Intosai Development Initiative				250			250
IGAD South Sudan Office				200			200
International Criminal Court				175			175
International Organisation for Migration				159			159
Other Multilateral Institutions				158			158
Pacific SIDS Regional Environmental Program				115			115
Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat				25			25
Other Multilateral Institutions - Total		3,421	-	33,845	-	-	37,266
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS							
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank			3,903				3,903
Asian Development Fund			3,400				3,400
Regional Development Banks - Total			7,303				7,303

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2018 (Detailed in €000s)

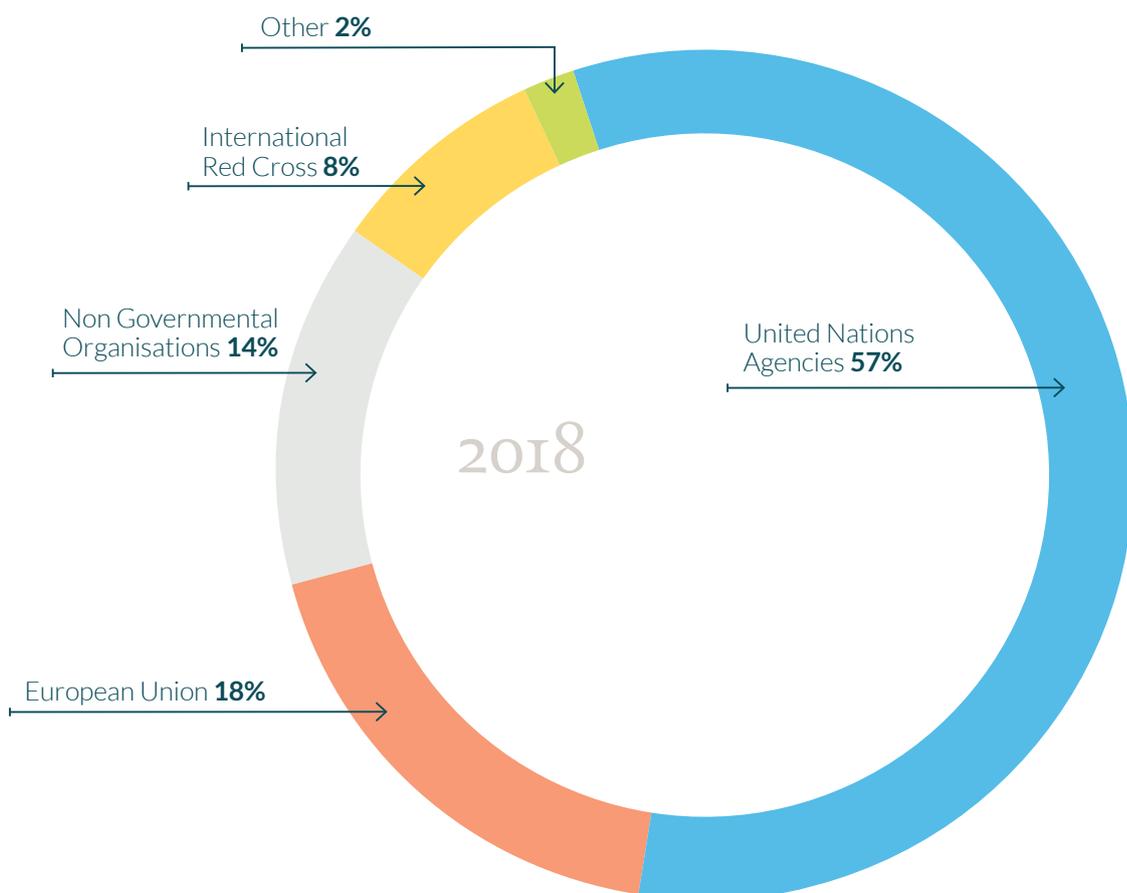
	Dept. of Agriculture Food and the Marine	Dept. of Communications, Climate Action and Environment	Dept. of Finance	Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ireland's Share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Other Departments	TOTAL
UN AGENCIES, FUNDS OR COMMISSIONS							
UN-led Country-based Pooled Funds				39,200			39,200
World Food Programme	19,000			7,200			26,200
United Nations Children's Fund				18,539			18,539
United Nations Development Programme				14,046			14,046
United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees				13,200			13,200
Central Emergency Response Fund				12,000			12,000
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East				9,000			9,000
United Nations Population Fund				5,880			5,880
United Nations-General		3		4,304			4,307
United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs				3,500			3,500
Food and Agricultural Organisation	3,361						3,361
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund				3,200			3,200
United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights				3,161			3,161
International Fund for Agricultural Development				3,000			3,000
World Health Organization				1,766		1,073	2,839
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS				2,600			2,600
UN Women				2,500			2,500
International Labour Organisation				1,600		681	2,281
United Nations Environment Programme		1,341		389		300	2,030
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations				1,977			1,977
Convention to Combat Desertification		1,200		75			1,275
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation				685		568	1,253
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change		583		543			1,126
United Nations Office for Project Services				896			896
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction				500			500
United Nations Volunteers				500			500
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation				372			372
United Nations Trust Fund for Colombia				250			250

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2018 (Detailed in €000s)

	Dept. of Agriculture Food and the Marine	Dept. of Communications, Climate Action and Environment	Dept. of Finance	Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ireland's Share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Other Departments	TOTAL
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development				200			200
World Meteorological Organisation		100					100
United Nations Institute For Disarmament Research				65			65
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime				40			40
World Intellectual Property Organisation						12	12
UN Agencies, Funds or Commissions - Total	22,361	3,227	-	151,188	-	2,634	179,410
WORLD BANK GROUP							
International Development Association			24,390	870			25,260
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development		300		2,050			2,350
International Finance Corporation				900			900
World Bank Group - Total	-	300	24,390	3,820	-	-	28,510
WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION							
World Trade Organisation - International Trade Centre				800			800
World Trade Organisation				350			350
World Trade Organisation - Advisory Centre on WTO Law				350			350
World Trade Organisation - Total	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	1,500
GRAND TOTAL	22,361	6,948	31,693	247,200	152,646	2,634	463,482

Humanitarian Assistance by Channel of Delivery 2018

Channel	€000s	As a %
United Nations Agencies	105,769	57%
European Union	34,221	18%
Non-Governmental Organisations	26,704	14%
International Movement of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	15,480	8%
Other	3,448	2%
Total	185,622	100%



ANNEX THIRTEEN

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €100K or more, in 2018 in €000s

<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
A Partnership with Africa - APA	HQ	235
Action Aid	HQ	750
Action Contre la Faim - Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	1,156
Adigrat Diocese Catholic Secretariat [ADCS]	Ethiopia	150
AEPD Vietnam	Vietnam	110
AFAP Vietnam	Vietnam	120
Afghan National Army Trust Fund	HQ	200
Agricultural Non State Actors	Tanzania	260
Aidlink	HQ	310
Aidspan	HQ	100
Amref Health Africa	Tanzania	500
APHEDA Vietnam	Vietnam	150
Associação Instituto para Democracia Multipartidaria	Mozambique	100
A-Z Children's Charity	Uganda	390
Benjamin Mkapa HIV/AIDS Foundation [BMAF]	Tanzania	500
Brighter Communities Worldwide	HQ	260
Camfed International	HQ	100
Camfed Zambia	Zambia	280
CDI Vietnam	Vietnam	138
Centre de Controle Democratique des Forces Armees	HQ	252
Childfund Ireland	HQ	250
Children In Crossfire	HQ	606
Christian Aid	HQ	5,152
Christian Blind Mission Ireland	HQ	320
Clinton Health Access Initiative	Ethiopia, Zimbabwe	1,950
Comhlámh	HQ	455
Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation	Tanzania	700
Concern Universal	Malawi	1,339
Concern Worldwide	HQ	25,247
Crisis Management Initiative	HQ	125
CSDS Vietnam	Vietnam	146
DanChurchAid	Malawi	450
Democratic Progress Institute	HQ	100
Dialogue Advisory Group [DAG]	HQ	125
DICE	HQ	300

<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dóchas	HQ	250
ECPAT International	HQ	120
Emergency Nutrition Network	HQ	350
European Centre for Development Policy Management [ECDPM]	HQ	200
FHI Solutions LLC	Ethiopia, Vietnam	1,250
Fields of Life	HQ	230
Front Line - The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders	HQ	508
Fundação MASC	Mozambique	600
Global Witness Trust	HQ	115
Goal	HQ	10,403
Halo Trust	HQ,Vietnam	2,500
Health Poverty Action	HQ	100
Helen Keller International	Sierra Leone, Vietnam	1,013
Helpage International	HQ	721
Hlanganisa Institute For Development	South Africa	150
Human Rights Centre	Uganda	130
Institute for Security Studies	South Africa	200
Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos	Mozambique	300
International Alert	HQ	150
International Commission of Jurists	HQ	150
International Committee of the Red Cross	HQ	13,630
International Crisis Group	HQ	300
International Federation for Human Rights [FIDH]	HQ	190
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	HQ	1,850
International Fertilizer Development Centre	Kenya	220
International Medical Corps UK	HQ	150
International Rescue Committee	HQ, Liberia, Sierra Leone	2,654
International Service for Human Rights	HQ	125
International Youth Foundation	South Africa, Tanzania	740
Irish Council for International Students	South Africa, HQ, Palestine, Vietnam	2,078
Irish Development Education Association	HQ	277
Irish Family Planning Association	HQ	120
Irish League of Credit Unions International Development Foundation	HQ	250
Irish Rule of Law International	Malawi, Tanzania	308
ISEE Vietnam	Vietnam	100

<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
Keninvest	Kenya	103
KEPSA	Kenya	100
Legal and Human Rights Centre	Tanzania	300
Meningitis Research Foundation	HQ	100
Minority Rights Group	HQ	170
Misean Cara	HQ	15,500
Musika	Zambia	550
National Smallholder Farmers	Malawi	500
National Youth Council of Ireland	HQ	227
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership - WRI	HQ	100
Norwegian Refugee Council	Palestine	200
Orbis Ireland	HQ	140
Oxfam Ireland	HQ	3,790
Parque Nacional Da Gorongosa	Mozambique	200
Plan International Vietnam	Vietnam	335
Plan Ireland	HQ	3,116
Presentation Sisters	Zambia	220
Raising Voices	HQ	250
Renew Project Vietnam	Vietnam	200
RIC Vietnam	Vietnam	120
SA HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination Service	Zimbabwe, South Africa	250
Saferworld	HQ	180
Save The Children	HQ, Malawi, South Africa	2,096
Search for Common Ground	Sierra Leone	706
Self Help Africa	Zambia, HQ	4,698
Serve In Solidarity Ireland	HQ	280
Sight Savers Ireland	HQ	1,738
Social Change Assistance Trust	South Africa	150
Sonke Gender Justice Network	South Africa	300

<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
SOS Sahel Ethiopia	Ethiopia	1,100
Southern African Liaison Office	South Africa	100
Straight Talk Foundation	Uganda	2,600
Suas Educational Development	HQ	429
Tanzania Media Foundation	Tanzania	150
Tearfund Ireland	HQ	295
The Carter Center Inc.	HQ	200
The Centre For Counselling Nutrition & Health Care	Tanzania	400
Transparency International	HQ	350
Transparency International Vietnam	Vietnam	120
Trócaire	HQ	20,188
Uganda Women's Network	Uganda	200
Value Added In Africa	HQ	145
Viet Health Vietnam	Vietnam	144
Vita	HQ	503
War On Want Northern Ireland	HQ	145
WASH Consortium	Liberia	160
Welthungerhilfe	Sierra Leone	480
Women Fund Tanzania	Tanzania	400
World Resources Institute	HQ	600
World Vision Ireland	HQ	4,217
Zambia Open Community Schools	Zambia	175



Irish Aid

An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade