



Irish Aid

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

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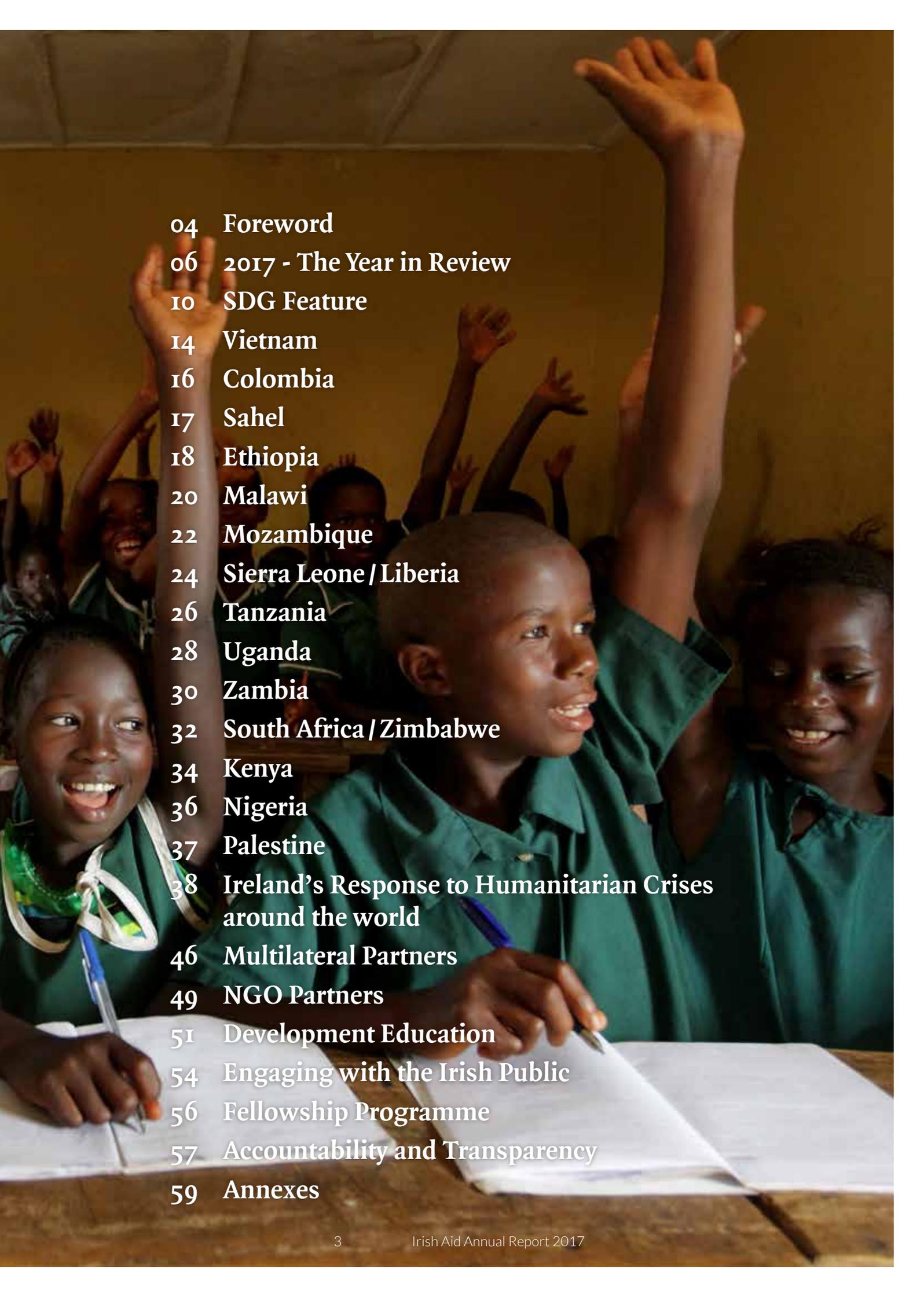


ANNUAL REPORT 2017



Cover: Srey Yen, working with Irish Government funded HALO Trust in Cambodia.
Photo: Nic Dunlop

Rugiatu at school.
Photo: Mark Stedman/Trócaire.



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Foreword

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



Irish people can be proud of the development and humanitarian work undertaken by Irish Aid, recognised as one of the best such programmes in the world.

The quality and effectiveness of Ireland's official development cooperation, together with the work of Irish NGOs in alleviating poverty and in responding to humanitarian crises, amplifies Ireland's voice at the United Nations and in other international bodies. This good reputation will assist Ireland in our tough race to win a UN Security Council seat for 2021 and 2022.

I believe that Ireland is providing global leadership on key global issues: we combine political advocacy with research which informs our actions.

On Budget Day 2017, I announced that Ireland would produce a new international development policy. This new policy, which has been developed and consulted on during 2018, will allow us to refresh our approach in a rapidly evolving global context. The need to respond to this changing world also informed the development of Global Ireland, the Government's plan to double Ireland's impact abroad by 2025.

Conflict, the impact of climate change, and intensifying poverty and inequality all challenge the basis for peace and development in countries, including those which are effectively in our neighbourhood.

I believe that robust political partnership between Europe and Africa is essential if we are to meet the shared challenges and opportunities of this century. I want to see a strategic positioning of Ireland's international development policy so that we can build on our reputation for quality, to continue to fight poverty and inequality, and to enable Ireland to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Supporting developing countries to reach the SDGs must be at the core of our international development policy. It is essential we take an integrated approach, given the connection between Ireland's challenges and those of the wider world.

The SDG's concept of 'Leave no-one behind', and in particular to reach the 'furthest behind first' provides a framework for our development cooperation into the future. The SDGs remind us that the furthest behind are not always to be found in places where Ireland has traditionally worked, and this is something which we are exploring in our new international development policy.

Developing a new policy requires, and provides us with, the space to think about what we do and how we do it – to refresh our approach, innovate and change. Our starting point is to build on what we are good at. In this annual report, examples of our quality work on agriculture, nutrition, education and strengthening health systems is demonstrated.

Furthermore, it shows the breadth of Ireland's work, and the impact that it is having across more than 130 countries. In 2017, Ireland's total overseas development assistance amounted to over €743 million. €181 million of this total was provided in humanitarian assistance.

This report shows why I am proud of our aid programme and its achievements in 2017, and why I believe it is important that we keep building from here.

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.

In 2017, Ireland's development cooperation and humanitarian action continued to work to alleviate suffering and facilitate transformative change. The year saw sustained demands to respond to conflicts, new and ongoing, and the needs of displaced people.

Ireland's leadership in negotiating the SDGs in 2015, and at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 have set a high standard for our future action. Our challenge now is to follow through with our contribution to international efforts to reach these goals and support developing countries in their efforts.

In this report we set out how we have followed up on our commitments at the World Humanitarian Summit. We are also investing in strategic improvements to the humanitarian system, through our chairing of the donor group of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and our participation on the board of the World Food Programme. This year we also deployed 31 rapid responders to bolster the humanitarian response on the ground in 16 countries.

The development of a new international development policy provides us with the opportunity to build on the strengths of Ireland's development programme. In 2017 I had the opportunity to see first-hand the impact of our work on the ground. As a former Minister at the Department of Education and Skills, I am acutely conscious of the importance of quality learning, especially for girls, and the importance of technology. It was therefore a particular honour to launch Africa Code week in Tanzania, a unique initiative built on Irish experience.

My Oireachtas colleagues from the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Defence travelled to Malawi and Mozambique in 2017 as part of their review of the Irish Aid programme. There, they witnessed the impact that investment in the agricultural sector can have on nutrition, food security and incomes. The impact of social cash transfers on the lives of the poor, especially women, and on those living in refugee camps was another element highlighted in their visits

and their review. Their report endorsed the quality and effectiveness of Irish Aid.

Strengthening public support and engagement with the development cooperation programme is central to delivering the ambition of the SDGs and our new international development policy. Development education is critical to strengthen public understanding of the interconnectedness of global and national poverty and inequality. The activism and engagement of our partners in Non Governmental Organisations plays a vital role in this regard.

This annual report is a flagship for our accountability, transparency and engagement. It demonstrates the scope of our programme, how we are reaching the poorest and adapting to the challenges and opportunities of a rapidly changing world.

As Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development I look forward to our national conversation around the new policy for international development and on shaping the further direction and ambition of Ireland's aid programme.

Ciarán Cannon T.D.

Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development

The Year in Review

2017 saw Ireland continue to play a leadership role in development. Implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) began in earnest and we built on our tradition of generosity in response to increasing humanitarian need worldwide. Over the course of the year, Ireland's development assistance helped 130 countries around the globe, with a continued focus on key partners in Africa and on least-developed, fragile and conflict affected countries.

In the past 25 years the number of people living in extreme poverty has more than halved and Ireland's aid programme has played a significant role in delivering assistance where it is most needed.

During 2017 Ireland continued to play a leadership role in international development. Implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) began in earnest and we built on our tradition of generosity in response to increasing humanitarian need worldwide. Over the course of the year, Ireland's development assistance helped over 130 countries around the globe, with a continued focus on key partners in Africa and on least-developed, fragile and conflict affected countries.

The efficacy of Ireland's aid programme was recognised recently in research by the Overseas Development Institute's which found that Ireland is the most efficient donor among those countries which target extreme poverty.

Addressing the 72nd United Nations General Assembly in New York in September, Minister Coveney made the case for international cooperation and multilateralism. He highlighted the opportunity which the Sustainable Development Goals provide to take common actions to address the root causes of poverty, inequality, and instability. The Minister underlined that "having played an important role in facilitating agreement on the SDGs in 2015, Ireland is committed to their implementation domestically and through our foreign policy."

That national implementation of the SDGs is led by Denis Naughton T.D. Minister for Communication, Climate Action and Environment through a process which brings together other Government Departments including the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. As well as leading in the implementation of the Goals this process also prepared for Ireland's first Voluntary National Report on implementation in 2018.

Minister Coveney highlighted at the UN the challenges faced by countries in Africa which were not of their making, such as climate change, conflict and food security. Helping others address these challenges was at the heart of Ireland's international development work during the year.



During his visit to Kenya the Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Simon Coveney T.D., and Cabinet Secretary Dr. Amina Mohamed, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kenya, officially opened the Irish Embassy in Nairobi. Photo: Irish Aid

Minister Coveney had a chance to see the impact of this work during his visit to the Horn of Africa in November. He met with the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Hailemariam Desalegn and also visited a number of Irish funded projects in Addis Ababa. In his engagements in Ethiopia, Minister Coveney discussed their longstanding partnership with Ireland and explored how Ireland could best support efforts to bring peace to the region, including South Sudan and Somalia. He acknowledged the generosity of the Ethiopian authorities in responding to regional refugee flows and announced increased Irish support for refugee relief.



The Embassy of Ireland Vietnam hosted a visit from Rory O'Neill, aka Pantí Bliss, in 2017 on the theme of equality. Pantí attended 'Viet Pride 2017' which is the biggest festival of the LGBTI community in the country.
Photo: Nguyễn Tiến Đạt

While in Addis Ababa, Minister Coveney met with senior representatives from the African Union and from the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development to review peace and security developments on the continent and explore how Ireland's engagement with, and support for, political and development processes could most effectively support national and regional led peacebuilding strategies.

Minister Coveney also travelled to Kenya where he formally opened the new Irish Embassy in Nairobi and met with President Kenyatta and Foreign Minister Mohammed. Discussions focussed on the intensification of relations with an emphasis on agriculture, which was critical to both Ireland's and Kenya's development story. They also recalled the excellent cooperation between Ireland and Kenya in leading the SDG negotiations. Minister Coveney also had a number of meetings on the stabilisation of Somalia, including a conversation with the Somali Foreign Minister, Yusef Garaad Omar.

Ireland's continued focus on food security during 2017 was demonstrated by an increased allocation of resources to reducing hunger. Ireland remains on track to meet its target to double the spending on nutrition by 2020.

The African Agriculture Development Programme, which provides support to Irish agri-businesses partnering with African counterparts, was re-launched in July 2017 by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Michael Creed, and Minister of State Ciarán Cannon. This joint programme between the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade with the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine saw five companies actively exploring investment partnership opportunities in Uganda and Kenya during 2017. Minister Cannon said that "agriculture must be at the centre of global development and, indeed, it is at the centre of Ireland's development goals." Kenyan President Kenyatta explored with Minister Coveney at their Nairobi meeting

the potential for Irish agri-food technology to invigorate the Kenyan potato industry and this is being taken forward in the AADP framework.

In a similar vein, Minister Cannon in October announced over €6 million in additional Irish funding for sustainable use of the oceans.

Another key component of Ireland's development policy is investment in education. During a visit to Tanzania in October, Minister Cannon launched Africa Code Week. This event, with substantial Irish input, reached over 1.3 million young people across 35 countries in Africa. Speaking at the launch, Minister Cannon highlighted the importance of technology as an enabler of development and economic growth. Minister Cannon visited Irish supported education and health projects, as well meeting participants in the Productive Safety Net programme, a social protection programme which assists some of the most vulnerable people in Tanzania.

Ireland is in the vanguard of the global move to providing social safety nets for all by 2030, including through a leadership role in the bilateral country programme partnerships and in 2017, the first Irish Aid social protection policy was published.

While in Tanzania, Minister Cannon visited the Nduta refugee camp, which houses over 125,000 people close to the border with Burundi. He observed the work of Ireland's partner organisations, including the World Food Programme and UNHCR, amongst others, in delivering services to those housed in the camp, including education. He also heard of the generosity of the host communities in accepting refugees.

In the face of unprecedented levels of humanitarian crises, with more than 134 million people in need of assistance and protection during 2017, Ireland continued its tradition of generous response. The conflict in Syria continued to take its toll on its people, with Ireland supporting those affected within Syria and refugees sheltering in neighbouring countries. Ireland joined in the international effort to avert a possible four famines in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen, while also responding to the crisis arising from the violent forced expulsion of the Rohingya people from Myanmar. Conflict in Yemen gave rise to particular challenges in developing humanitarian response as a cholera epidemic developed in the face of a blockade. Ireland continued its principled, independent, and multilateral approach to humanitarian response, working with the UN system, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and with NGOs.

This year Ireland marked the tenth anniversary of Ireland's Emergency Response Fund Scheme, established to promote early action and prevent the loss of life in sudden onset crises. Over this period, our partners have been enabled to carry out more than 150 humanitarian responses in over 40 countries. This, together with the Irish Aid Rapid Response Corps and with Ireland's participation in the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), enabled a speedy Irish response to emergencies in 2017.

Ireland continued to work in a spirit of partnership throughout 2017. Key to this was continued work with NGOs, whether Irish, international or local. In 2017, Ireland

continued to have the highest level of support for civil society organisation of any OECD DAC member, at 45% of overall overseas development assistance.

In 2017, following a highly competitive process, Ireland engaged in five year strategic partnerships with thirteen Irish-based NGOs. These partnerships are long-term, adaptive investments in sustainable change ensuring effective programming which will make a real difference in people's lives in the most difficult of circumstances. Ireland's multi-annual funding arrangements for certain NGO partners is unique and allows these partners to plan their responses to crisis situations into the medium term.

Key to Ireland's international development are human rights and dignity. As part of the St Patrick's Day festivities, Rory O'Neill – also known as Panti Bliss – visited Mozambique and South Africa to promote awareness of HIV and of human rights, including the challenges faced by LGBTI communities in those countries. He visited Vietnam later in the year on a similar mission. Addressing HIV remains a key component of Ireland's development assistance, with over €30 million allocated in 2017.

Ireland's contribution to health and development was recognised at the Fourth Global Forum on Human Resources for Health, a major international conference held in Dublin in November. Over 1,000 delegates focused on approaches to address challenges facing the global health workforce, including training, retention and rights. The Forum was jointly convened by the World Health Organisation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Health, the Health Service Executive, Trinity College Dublin, and the Global Health Workforce Network.

In September, the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Defence, began a process of review of Irish Aid, including a visit by Committee members to Malawi and Mozambique in November.

2017 was also a busy year for Ireland in the engagement with and through European Union development policy and programmes. The EU and its Member States remained the world's leading provider of aid (€75.7 billion in 2017), and over a quarter of Ireland's Official Development Assistance (ODA) goes through EU channels. The process of developing a fresh and mutually beneficial partnership between the EU and African, Pacific and Caribbean (ACP) countries began in 2017 with Ireland's central involvement. A highlight was Ireland's contribution to a successful 5th AU-EU Summit in November, which highlighted the shared challenges of peace and security, migration and youth unemployment, and sought create opportunities for inclusive growth and unlocking the fullest potential of young African women and men.



Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development, Ciarán Cannon T.D., speaking at the Fourth Global Forum on Human Resources for Health, held in Dublin in November 2017.
Photo: WHO

The Sustainable Development Goals

“Two years ago, world leaders adopted the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with seventeen Sustainable Development Goals at its heart. The Agenda is our shared plan to transform the world in fifteen years and, crucially, to build lives of dignity for all.”

António Guterres
Secretary-General, United Nations, 2017

The 2030 Agenda, encompassing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, comprises the most ambitious effort yet to galvanise global support for sustainable development. Ireland played a key role in facilitating the negotiations, and the adoption of these global goals by all 193 member States of the United Nations in 2015, building on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that preceded them.

The SDGs, however, are different. This landmark global agreement applies to all countries, developed and developing alike, and provides a framework for sustainable development globally for the first time ever. Ireland is proud to have played a significant role in the development and subsequent adoption of the SDGs, and now we want to continue to show leadership as the SDGs are implemented, both at home and abroad. For information on the SDGs visit <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

Inclusion, empowerment and non-discrimination are at the core of the 2030 Agenda, reflected in its pledge to “leave no one behind” and to “reach the furthest behind first”. The SDGs belong to everyone, and their success will depend on the active engagement of all actors. Achieving the SDGs requires innovation in policy-making and implementation, and top-level commitment.

Implementation of the SDGs

The Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment has overall responsibility for promoting the SDGs in Ireland and overseeing their coherent implementation across Government. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has a leading role in supporting the international aspects of the SDGs, including through the work of Irish Aid in supporting Least Developed Countries in their implementation efforts.

The recently launched SDG National Implementation Plan 2018-2020 provides a framework for how Ireland as a whole will implement the Goals, including how policies and initiatives will be promoted and supported across Government to contribute towards meeting the SDGs. It identifies opportunities for enhancing policy coherence, as well as for raising public awareness and engagement by all in the SDGs.

“The Sustainable Development Goals have the power and potential to transform our world, addressing the root causes of poverty, inequality, and instability. However, their potential can only be realised through a strong and confident multilateral system which empowers Member States to reach ambitious but necessary targets that we set for ourselves. Having played an important role in facilitating agreement on the SDGs in 2015, Ireland is committed to their implementation, domestically and through our foreign policy.”

Minister for Foreign Affairs & Trade Simon Coveney T.D.,
address to the United Nations General Assembly. New York, 23 September 2017

UNDP all female team poses for a group portrait at the Global Goals World Cup, 2017, held in Brooklyn Exp Centre, New York.

Photo: © UNDP / Freya Morales





President Michael D. Higgins, speaking at 2016 Irish Summit on the Sustainable Development Goals, hosted by Dóchas.
Photo: Peter Houlihan/Dóchas

Progress in achieving the SDG targets is reviewed annually at the High Level Political Forum of the UN, where Voluntary National Reports submitted by countries are presented and reviewed. In 2017 43 countries presented Voluntary National Reports, providing important, evidence-based information on the status and trend of national implementation of the SDGs.

It was clear in the High Level Political Platform in 2017 that countries have stepped up efforts to integrate the SDGs into national development plans and strategies, and are starting to put in place robust institutional frameworks

for guiding and monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. A common challenge has been the collection and use of reliable, timely, and accessible data. In Ireland, an innovative online public platform has been launched which brings together publicly available data relating to the SDGs and allows for this data to be explored and downloaded by the public for research and educational purposes (see <http://irelandsdg.geohive.ie>). Ireland presented its Voluntary National Report at the High Level Political Forum in July 2018.

Policy Coherence

One of the innovations of the SDGs is that they demonstrate the inter-connections between what might have previously have been seen as separate sectors of work, or as separate domestic and international agendas. The SDGs remind us that issues such as human trafficking and climate change must be looked at in a holistic manner across government, which also takes into account their national and international dimensions.

“Institutional silos are not suitable for the achievement of universal goals in a global context. The SDGs are a tapestry of goals and targets which have to be pursued together, making progress in one area dependent on progress in others, and requiring integrated and authentic policy responses. This reflects, not just the global and interrelated nature of the great challenges of our times, but also the reality of people’s lives – the fact that political, social, economic and environmental dimensions are interrelated in our everyday experiences.”

President of Ireland Michael D. Higgins (pictured above), speaking at 2016 Irish Summit on the Sustainable Development Goals, hosted by Dóchas



Minister for Foreign Affairs & Trade Simon Coveney T.D., address to the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 23 September 2017.
Photo: UN Photo/Cia Pak

Stepping out of institutional siloes is important for domestic SDG implementation. National coordination around the SDGs is therefore critical and has been developed further throughout 2017. An Inter-Departmental Senior Officials Group, chaired by the Department of the Taoiseach, and an Inter-Departmental Working Group, chaired by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment, were established in 2017 to lead Government coordination on the SDGs.

Policy coherence is important too for Ireland's international development policy: 30% of Ireland's Official

Development Assistance (ODA) budget is administered by government departments other than the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The 2018 review of Ireland's international development policy will further strengthen the alignment of this policy to support the implementation of the SDGs. Policy coherence and a whole of government approach will be key themes in this review.

Working on SDG implementation globally

Ireland continued to play an important role in supporting the achievement of the SDGs globally in 2017, including through the Irish Aid programme. Throughout this Annual Report, examples of results achieved in that regard can be seen – as we strive for reduced hunger and stronger resilience; inclusive and sustainable economic growth; and better governance, human rights and accountability. By supporting long-term development and providing humanitarian assistance in over 80 countries, Ireland is helping to build better futures for some of the world's poorest people and communities by reducing vulnerability, increasing opportunity, and making the SDGs a reality.



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



Vietnam and South East Asia



POPULATION:
93.4 million



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



UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
115 OUT OF
188 COUNTRIES



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
75.9 years



RESULTS FOR 2017



60 community infrastructure projects improving essential services in remote ethnic minority areas of Vietnam.



Improved diets for **326,000** rural households in Myanmar.



82 Irish & Vietnamese education exchange visits; **34** Vietnamese scholarship students to Ireland.

Main Picture:

Irish Aid supports better access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene in Quang Tri Province, Vietnam, through Plan International.
Photo: Plan International Vietnam

Case Study Picture:

Srey Yen, working with HALO Trust in Cambodia.
Photo: Nic Dunlop

Vietnam and South East Asia

Supporting civil society to promote change

2017 marked the first year of Ireland's new four-year Strategy for Vietnam and the Mekong Sub-Region 2017-2020 (Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR). The delivery of the strategy is supported by a budget of €10 million per annum for development cooperation partnerships.

In 2017, the Embassy rolled out a new approach to supporting holistic ethnic minority development in Vietnam, called the *Ethnic Minorities Partnership for Resilience and Opportunity* (EMPRO), which aims to address the very significant issues ethnic minority communities have to contend with on a daily basis including in accessing essential services, quality nutrition, gender equality, climate and environmental sustainability, a community voice and participation in decision-making. The Embassy supported 60 community infrastructure projects in 2017 in remote ethnic areas of Vietnam.

Support to civil society remains a core element of the new Strategy, recognising that civil society is not just a channel for delivering services to the poor and hard to reach but that it can also make a strategic contribution to development processes, promoting human rights, strengthening accountability of government and providing innovative ideas to inform government policies and programmes. The focus in 2017 was on support for local organisations to address the needs of their own communities, in line with Ireland's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During 2017, the Embassy awarded a total of 29 scholarships to students to undertake Master's level studies in Ireland, primarily in areas where the Government of Vietnam has identified that there are critical gaps in capacity.

The Embassy of Ireland in Hanoi also manages a regional programme in Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR to address issues of fragility, vulnerability and humanitarian need. In 2017, programmes in these countries addressed hunger and under-nutrition, livelihood support for vulnerable groups, humanitarian demining and mine-risk reduction.



CASE STUDY

HALO Trust in Cambodia

In 2012 18-year-old Srey Yen became a de-miner with HALO Trust, an international humanitarian organisation working on clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance, supported by Ireland's aid programme through the Embassy in Hanoi, Vietnam. Srey Yen's village, Ou Pok, is less than three kilometres from the K-5 barrier minefield in Cambodia, one of the largest minefields in the world, which is estimated to contain up to 2 million mines.

As a field officer with HALO, Srey Yen oversees nine de-miners. Like many of her team members, she is from a poor farming family; before joining HALO she dropped out of school to support her parents by selling fish in neighbouring Thailand. When she joined HALO her father was not pleased until she returned to their village with her team and he saw the value of the work..

A total 1,570 mines were found in the area around Srey Yen's village. 'I only knew the extent of the problem when we began clearing them,' says Srey Yen. 'I became scared when I realised just how close they were.' The concrete results of the work of Srey Yen's team is not hard to find. One of her neighbours, Sreng Oun, had a third of his land polluted by these hidden killers. Since the mines have been cleared, life has improved and people are no longer fearful. 'Before we had about five accidents in the village. After HALO cleared the area, I haven't heard of a single one,' Srey Yen says.

Irish aid's work with HALO Trust in Cambodia is part of Ireland's global commitment to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need, to reduce harm to civilians during conflict and to eliminate the use of indiscriminate weapons of war.

In Cambodia, more than 50% of minefields have now been cleared and accident rates have plummeted – a huge success for Ireland's collaboration with HALO and a life-changing development for families like Srey Yen's.

Ireland's aid programme has supported HALO's work in Cambodia since 1997. Today, as direct result of that support, 53,000 families can now farm free from the fear of serious injury or death.

Colombia



President Higgins at the Palacio de Narino (Presidential Palace) in the city of Bogota Colombia where he met with Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos in February 2017. President Santos has since been awarded the 2018 Tipperary Peace Prize for his efforts in bringing peace to Colombia ending over 50 years of fighting.
Photo: © Maxwell's Photography 2017



President Higgins with the then Minister for Social Protection, Leo Varadkar, at FARC camp thirty six in the Anori Municipality in Colombia as they tours the facility with Col. Delfin Valente, during his official visit to the country in February, 2017.
Photo: © Maxwell's Photography 2017

Ireland is a strong supporter of the peace process in Colombia, which in 2016 culminated in the signature of a historic peace accord between the government of Colombia and the FARC rebel group, ending over 50 years of conflict in the country.

Ireland's work to share our own experience from the peace process in Northern Ireland has been valued by all sides in Colombia. In 2017 there was support for specific lesson sharing on a diverse range of issues, including the role of women in peacebuilding, prisoner reintegration, the role of the private sector, and police reform. Ireland also provided technical assistance from our own experience of managing international peace and reconciliation funds.

Ireland also supported a number of key organisations and initiatives to foster peace including the EU Trust Fund for the Colombian Peace Process. Ireland provided funding to the UN Trust Fund in Colombia for its important work in supporting the implementation of the peace accords, and to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia to deliver on its role of monitoring the human rights aspects of the peace accords.



The Sahel



Youths play football at an informal settlement for people displaced by Boko Haram on the outskirts of Diffa, Niger, Wednesday 11 January 2017. Photo: UNICEF/Tremeau

Ireland believes ensuring security, stability and development in the countries of the Sahel is of great importance to both Europe and Africa and that both must respond to the challenges involved in combating terrorism, human trafficking and climate change together. Engagement in the region has included the secondment of civilian experts, the deployment of the Irish Defence Forces, and the provision of humanitarian and development funding.

Three civilian Missions have been launched by the EU in this region. EUCAP Sahel Niger was established in 2012 to support the country's fight against terrorism and organised crime. It also provides advice and training to support the Nigerien security institutions. EUCAP Sahel Mali was established in January 2015 to support the Malian internal security forces in ensuring constitutional and democratic order, and to help put in place the conditions for lasting peace and maintaining State authority throughout the territory. A Stabilisation Action (EUSTAMS Mali) mission was launched in 2017 to advise the authorities in central Mali on governance issues and support the planning and implementation of activities aimed at restoring civilian administration and basic services.

Ireland has deployed one civilian expert to each of these Missions (Head of the International Coordination Unit in Niger, Political Adviser to EUCAP Sahel Mali and Governance Expert in EUSTAMS Mali).

Twenty members of Ireland's Defence Forces are also deployed to the EU Training Mission in Mali. EUTM trains, educates and advises the Malian Armed Forces to restore their capacity, enable them to maintain a safe and secure environment within their national borders and to reduce the threat posed by terrorist groups. Ireland has deployed troops to the Mission since its establishment in 2013.

Ireland provided over €3.6million in humanitarian funding and development funding through its civil society funding schemes to projects and programmes in the countries of the Sahel in 2017. Substantial humanitarian support is also provided to the Sahel region via the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), to which Ireland is a committed contributor.

Ethiopia



POPULATION:
99.4 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,523



UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
174 OUT OF
188 COUNTRIES



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
64.6 years

RESULTS FOR 2017



Ireland's aid programme together with UN Women funded survivor-focused care for 100 abused people (71 women and 29 children) through a Prevention and Response to Violence against Women and Girls programme. The support included: access to justice; free legal aid; court support; medical support and income generation. 85 survivors were also reintegrated with their families or with communities and 21 survivors were given help to self-support themselves. In addition, 38 children were assisted in day care centres.



Livelihood options for over 5,000 unemployed youth have been created through an ecosystem based adaptation which has also enabled farmers to adopt resilient farming systems.



In two districts of the Southern region of Ethiopia, the Nutrition and Social Protection pilot with UNICEF provided cash transfers to 2,000 Permanent Direct Support clients who are elderly and vulnerable.

Main Picture:
South Sudanese refugees getting ready to continue journey to Metu Way Station after stop over. Day one of three-day convoy of South Sudanese refugees from Pagak Reception Center, Gambella Region to Gure-Shembola in Assosa Region, Ethiopia.
Photo: Rikka Tupaz / IOM

Case Study Picture:
Mahuba Debisso with her daughter and the community Health Extension Worker (Baderya Tadele). Photo: Dula Abebe, UNICEF

Ethiopia

Social safety nets making a difference



Ethiopia faced multiple challenges in 2017, marked by its third consecutive year of drought, political unrest and inter-ethnic conflict which resulted in massive internal displacement. In an effort to bring peace, a State of Emergency was declared in October 2016 and lasted 10 months. In addition, in 2017 Ethiopia was host to 900,000 refugees, largely from South Sudan.

Ireland's Embassy in Ethiopia supported the Productive Safety Net Programme which provided food/cash to reduce the food gap of 7.99 million (51% female) rural poor people. The beneficiaries' labour contribution resulted in the rehabilitation of 460,856 hectares of land, construction of 18,717km roads; construction of 16,730 water projects and 4,044 social infrastructure. The support to livelihood interventions improved access to quality seed for small holder farmers and as a result of Irish advocacy work a National Seed Policy was drafted, which will be approved by the Council of Ministers.

Ireland's contribution to the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund supported 102 multi-sector projects with the highest investments in water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH), nutrition, health and agriculture sectors respectively. In addition 3.2 million clients of the Productive Safety Net public works in drought affected areas were given extra cash transfers in the second half of 2017.

Working with UNICEF, Ireland supported a nutrition and social protection pilot project designed a case management system and management information system. The results from the pilot will feed into the design of the national social protection system. To expand the coverage of access to health service in remote parts of Tigray Region, Ireland's aid programme also supported the construction of 39 health posts [explain] jointly with the communities and the government.

CASE STUDY

Mahuba Debisso's story who is client of the nutrition sensitive Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in SNNPR.

Mahuba Debisso is a 28 year old woman from Tuka village in the SNNP region of Ethiopia. Mahuba did not receive education beyond fourth class and lives in a household of four, together with her husband, his second wife and their children. Mahuba's household joined the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) two years ago due to food insecurity and receives ETB 550 (US\$20) per month for basic needs.

Mahuba transitioned from the public work scheme of the PSNP, which requires the able bodied to undertake works such as reservoir construction, to the Direct Support (DS) client scheme, when she was pregnant. Direct Provision does not require the recipient to work. Mahuba recalls "Once I realised I was pregnant, I went to the health extension worker (HEW) and informed her. The HEW confirmed the pregnancy and requested that the Development Agent for public works exempt me from physical work until my child is one year old."

Mahuba understands the co-responsibilities she was given as a DS client. Co-responsibilities are non-binding conditions attached to the receipt of a cash transfer. These include Mahuba having to regularly visit the health facility, attend pre- and ante-natal care visits; participate in behaviour change sessions on child nutrition, hygiene and cooking demonstrations, and ensuring that her infant is vaccinated and follows a growth monitoring schedule.

Additional nutrition-sensitive interventions were provided to Mahuba. She received five chickens as livelihood support and she is able to provide eggs to her children.

Malawi



POPULATION:
17.2 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,073



UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
170 OUT OF
188 COUNTRIES



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
63.9 years



RESULTS FOR 2017



National Registration and
Identification System rolled
out to 9 million citizens.



Over 8,300 households
benefit from the direct
support of Ireland's aid
programme through
cash transfers.



Increase in number of farmers
adopting more diverse,
drought tolerant crops.

Main Picture:
Sainabu Selaju, 24, has been receiving emergency
cash transfers from Concern since Sept 2016. This
has helped provide food and helped her buy
fertiliser for her crops.
Photo: Peter Taylor/Concern

Case Study Picture:
Mwawi Ng'ombe, from Lilongwe District, at the
National Registration and Identification System
(NRIS) Consolidation Center.
Photo: UNDP

Malawi

Registering citizens to improve their lives

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, accounting for one third of GDP, and 64% of employment. In 2017, most families were recovering from economic, social and environmental shocks, following consecutive years of drought, pest infestation, and poor harvest leading to serious food insecurity. A successful humanitarian response for almost 40% of the population (6.7 million people) ended in April with the first good maize harvest in many years.

Shifting programme focus from an annual emergency response to more long term resilience building is a strategic priority for Ireland's aid programme. In this regard in 2017, the agriculture programmes in Malawi reported impressive increases in the number of farmers adopting conservation agriculture and planting more diverse, drought tolerant and nutritious crops. Adoption of sustainable approaches is particularly important in the Malawian context where most income still comes from small acreage farms. A recent survey revealed that almost half of the farm households are now dependant on less than one acre for their livelihoods.

Throughout 2017, Ireland had extensive engagement with the Government of Malawi in developing the National Resilience Strategy and ensuring increased policy and programme commitments to the very poorest households. For many rural families, without a predictable a regular income, extreme poverty is the reality. A social protection programmes, which provides regular cash transfers for the poorest 10% of households, was expanded in 2017 to all districts. Contributing to this national programme, Irish Aid provided direct support for monthly electronic cash payments to over 8,300 households in 2017.

Promoting greater public accountability, with Irish support, the National Registration and Identification System, was successfully rolled out to 9 million citizens in 2017. This is expected to lead to efficiencies in most public services in future.



CASE STUDY

Stand up and be counted: Malawi's National Registration and Identification System Project

The demand to register as a citizen and be assigned a legal identity outpaced all expectations in 2017 when Malawi commenced the mass registration of 9 of its 18 million citizens in May.

Reflecting on the value of the registration card, teams described registration centres as 'magnets' drawing community members for miles - and days - on end. Trained teams of registration officers were scheduled to spend three weeks per centre offering biometric registration from 7am to 4pm daily. Teams, such as that assigned to Kachere in Dedza District were so impressed by the lengths community members went to apply for the cards, they volunteered to extend not just their working day but in some cases the duration of their stay to meet demand.

Queuing for cards began as early as 4am some days, with people coming until 8pm at night.

Maintaining an accurate register of citizens will support Malawi's efforts to guarantee the fundamental right to identity, entitlement, and enjoyment of full citizenship.. Registered citizens will have better chances of accessing basic health, education and social protection services - including relief food or cash during crisis events.

Being registered is a key step in the journey out of poverty - amongst other things it will enable people to open bank accounts, avail of credit, register to vote, or find employment.

The NRIS initiative contributes to SDG 16 the promotion of peaceful, inclusive societies; access to justice for all; and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Mozambique



POPULATION:
27.9 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,098



UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
181 OUT OF
188 COUNTRIES



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
55.5 years



I
REAND

RESULTS FOR 2017



The enrolment rate of 6 year old girls increased from 71% in 2012 to 84.2% in 2017.



Percentage of women in Niassa province who give birth attended by trained health staff increased from 75% in 2010 to 85% in 2016.



Number of households covered by the Social Protection Direct Programme increased from 310,305 in 2012 to 372,249 in 2016.

Case Study Picture:
Saulina Antonio Sumbane, who participates in a Food for Assets project in Magude, Maputo Province, Mozambique.
Photo: Guido Dingermans/WFP

Next Page:
Gorongosa district, Piro village. Four friends share a laugh during an ICRC distribution of essential household items, seeds and farming tools.
Photo: Mark Kamau/ICRC

Mozambique

Resilient in the face of multiple challenges



While Mozambique is fragile, and has been weakened by recent crises, the country is not a failed state. In the latest Fragile States Index, it ranked in 40th place (of 178 countries), ahead of Sierra Leone and Nigeria, and alongside Bangladesh. Mozambique ranked 23rd (of 54 countries) in the 2017 Mo Ibrahim index of African Governance – mid-table despite many economic, political and environmental challenges.

Falling commodity prices, currency depreciation, the revelation of undisclosed debt of US\$2bn in 2016 and the El Niño drought have all contributed to a reduction in economic growth in Mozambique in 2017. In the medium-term, Government will continue to face great difficulties in balancing its budget with associated pressures on financing public services.

On the political front, 2017 began with much muted optimism, as a Christmas ceasefire between Renamo and Government forces, was extended twice over the course of the year and is currently ongoing, with an indefinite truce deal in place.

The drought situation, further aggravated by the onset of El Niño, continued to have a severe impact on parts of the country into 2017. Inhambane, a province that Ireland directly supports, was hit by a tropical cyclone (DINEO) in February 2017 which affected around 112,513 families, destroyed over 2,000 school classrooms affecting more than 160,000 students and damaged 70 health structures.

Following these crises, Ireland played a central role in providing financial resources (€475,000) to mitigate the situation in Inhambane, whilst also working closely with the Government advising on approaches to adopt, as well as mobilising other development agents at national level in support of the Province.

As the year drew to a close the Embassy was finalising the component parts of a new Mission strategy which should be approved during 2018 at which point the implementation phase will begin.

CASE STUDY

In Mozambique's Dry Lands, Building Resilience Village by Village

Saulina Sumbane is a 24 year old woman who lives in Maholele village, Chichachanduco in Maputo province, a land hit hard in 2016 by the worst drought conditions in 35 years, exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon. Two lost harvests left people with little to feed their families. "The drought killed our livestock and decimated our crops. We could not even find water to drink" says Saulina.

For Saulina and her community, hope came in the form of the Food for Assets programme, a partnership between Ireland's aid programme, the World Food Programme, NGOs and local communities, led by the Mozambican government and integrated into the 2016/17 national response to the drought.

The programme provided food to people able to work but who were 'food-insecure' in exchange for employment in the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure that contributes to improved food security. The community also received seeds of more drought-resistant sweet potatoes and cassava for nursing in the community plot. Once the seeds matured, they were shared with community members for use in their own fields. A portion was kept at the community plot for further replanting, improving chances for better harvests in the future. About 700,000 people in drought hit areas were integrated in the Food for Assets programme to which Ireland's aid programme provided €1,500,000 for the period 2016-17. For the Maholele community, the programme gave them not only a fighting chance to overcome the drought and feed their families, but better prospects for the future as well.

Sierra Leone and Liberia



RESULTS FOR 2017



In Sierra Leone 8,410 out-of-school pregnant teenage girls supported by an Irish Aid-funded 'Access to Education' project returned to mainstream school.



As part of strengthening government health systems for essential nutrition action 595 Peripheral Health Units (PHUs) are now implementing a programme of six monthly contact visits for mothers in Sierra Leone.



In Liberia, over 1,000 women and children who had experienced sexual violence received medical treatment, psycho-social care and access to legal services.

Main Picture:
Women from the Tawopaneh Women's Group attending to their vegetable garden.
Photo: Jennifer Nolan/Concern Worldwide

Case Study Picture:
Two week after receiving conditional cash transfer from Action Against Hunger, Ibrahim and his group has secured a big plot of land and they have started laying out the beds.
Photo: Jammie Victory Sankoh, ACF Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone and Liberia

Supporting democracy, rule of law and empowering women

Throughout 2017, Ireland was strongly engaged in supporting government preparations for 2018 national elections in Sierra Leone. These elections, the first managed independently by the Government of Sierra Leone post-civil war, represent a key milestone for democracy and stability.

Ireland continued to champion gender equality and the empowerment of women and to support improvements in the nutritional status of women and children in Sierra Leone. Our advocacy for the rights of pregnant teenage girls to complete their education was complemented by healthcare and psychosocial support for pregnant students in targeted learning centres across the country. We also invested in national strategies for the reduction of teen pregnancy, and we ensured that quality, free health care remained available to SGBV survivors.

Ireland supported national priorities to treat and prevent malnutrition and to improve nutritional practices in Sierra Leone by encouraging better dietary diversity and tackling micro-nutrient deficiencies.

Ireland's Embassy in Freetown also managed Ireland's development cooperation programme in Liberia during 2017, when Presidential elections saw a peaceful transition of power from one democratically-elected President to another for the first time in decades.

Ireland continued its long-standing partnership in the health sector, and, through a consortium of NGOs, Ireland supported efforts to improve water, sanitation and hygiene across Liberia, including in some very remote rural communities. This work not only brought safe drinking water to communities, it developed capacity within the communities to ensure that people in the area are empowered to maintain the infrastructure for years to come.



CASE STUDY

Vegetable cultivation for improved diets

There is a general belief in Sierra Leone that fathers are the “bread winners” of the households, which emphasizes the recognition of the role men play in ensuring the nutritional status of the family.

In this light, Action Against Hunger has started working with 198 fathers belonging to 20 Father Support Groups (FSGs) in Western Sierra Leone. The groups were supported to establish income generating activities to improve their households' dietary diversity. Ibrahim Kabbia, residing in Newton, Western Area Rural, is a member of the “Sorbeh” FSG. His group received financial support to enable them to engage in vegetable production and marketing for their income generation.

“We decided to do vegetable production because I used to do vegetable gardening before. However, previously I did not have a plot of land on my own to farm, so I used to help other landowners on their farms during planting and at harvest. Whatever I used to get as a reward, I would sell and use the money to feed my family”, says Ibrahim.

With support from the project, the Father Support Group was able to secure a plot of land where they plan to engage in a larger scale vegetable production. Even though Ibrahim and his group has just started with laying out of the beds, he believes this will help his family a lot. “This in itself is a big turnaround for me and my family. I have learnt how to lay the beds and when to plant vegetables. I believe that at the end of the planting season I am going to get various vegetables that I can sell or bring home. I am not dependant on someone else's land”, says Ibrahim.

Tanzania



POPULATION:
53.4 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$2,467



UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
151 OUT OF
188 COUNTRIES



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
65.5 years



RESULTS FOR 2017



Ireland's aid programme reached almost 50,000 farmers across the country, giving them access to improved seeds and better contracts for the sale of their produce.



Financial support was given to over 70 District hospitals, 490 Health Centres and 4,554 medical dispensaries across the country.



Support given to independent media to produce 298 media programmes and articles on health, education and women's economic empowerment.

Case Study Picture:
Mr. Attu Lamaz (Mentor), and Mariam Sanga (Farmer) in Kisyosyo Village, Kyela district.
Photo: Heidi Graves

Next Page:
Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development, Ciarán Cannon T.D., poses with children in Tanzania during his state visit.
Photo: Irish Aid

Tanzania

Putting SDGs into action!

January 2017 marked the beginning of Ireland's new 5-year Mission Strategy for Tanzania. In line with SDGs 2 and 3, health and nutrition continued to be integral parts of Ireland's aid programme.

Irish aid contributed to the provision of financial support to over 70 District hospitals, 490 Health Centres and 4,554 medical dispensaries across the country. This support contributed to an increase in women delivering their babies in health facilities, from 65% in 2016 to 70% in 2017. In addition, Ireland's aid programme supported improved management of high-risk pregnancies in 22 health facilities resulting in 84,625 successful deliveries.

Through support provided to UNICEF, nutrition coverage was extended to 75% of the villages across three regions. Consistent with SDG 8, Ireland also scaled-up its support for poor farmers, especially women, to increase their incomes. Through our partners, Irish programme support reached almost 50,000 farmers across the country, giving them access to improved seeds and better contracts for the sale of their produce. Ireland's aid programme also supported poor farmers to be trained on better monitoring of the implementation of government agriculture policies, budgets and regulations across six districts.

In addition, Ireland supported the rollout of an innovative pilot programme across two regions which supported adolescent girls from the poorest household to build their basic life skills and ensure a safe and productive transition to adulthood.

Continuing Ireland's commitment to achieving progress on SDG 16, 2017 saw continued support for strengthening women's rights and supporting democratic institutions to be more inclusive and effective. In particular, support was provided to independent media to produce 298 media programmes and articles on health, education and women's economic empowerment. 2017 also saw Ireland support the roll out of innovative community-driven approaches to preventing gender based violence.



CASE STUDY

From Idea to Fruition

When Mariam heard that TechnoServe would be providing opportunities for women to participate and benefit from cocoa value chain, she was interested although her friends thought it would be a waste of time. However, Mariam thought differently from the other young women in her community, "I remember thinking this could be an opportunity for me to learn and to make a profit," she said.

The Business Idea Competition was an opportunity exclusively for women to utilise the skills they had gained in the training to pitch a business idea related to the cocoa value chain to a panel of judges. Prior to the competition, these women received coaching from TechnoServe's business counsellors, who are locally based trainers, to prepare their business plans. Mariam was selected as a winner from her Farmer Business Group. As the winner, she earned €390 as start-up capital.

With the competition winnings, Mariam purchased necessary inputs to start her seedling nursery business. She started with 400 seedlings but now has 900 seedlings growing in her backyard. She plans to sell each seedling for TZS 250 each €0.08 –and has already begun promoting her business at community events, such as at church or youth meetings.

Using €39, Mariam also began buying unprocessed cocoa from neighbouring farms and then transporting it and selling it in bulk to her farmer business group at a higher price. The group then processes the seeds that come out of the cocoa pod.

Mariam shared, "I now have the confidence to do business. That is why I started to aggregate cocoa. People around these areas were not expecting a young lady like myself to be doing business, but I am showing them it is possible".

Uganda



POPULATION:
39 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,670



UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
163 OUT OF
188 COUNTRIES



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
59.2 years

RESULTS FOR 2017



In our flagship bursary programme in 2017, a total of 897 students from the Karamoja region received full scholarships to access post primary education; 648 at secondary level, 100 at tertiary level for certificates or diplomas and 149 at University graduate level.



With Ireland's support in 2017 to the Social Protection Programme in Uganda 27,423 older people over the age of 60 in the seven districts of the Karamoja region were in receipt of regular senior citizen grant payments.



Together with other donors, Irish aid supported 1,037,898 South Sudanese refugees in the West Nile region, to have access to health services and have food security.



Main Picture:
South Sudanese refugee Tabu Ruth brings water to her father, Malis Justin, 30, outside the family's new home in Bidi Bidi camp.
Photo: Trócaire/ Tommy Trenchard

Case Study Picture:
Kamuyati Namuligi from Nakatu Main, Old Market Street, Iganga District.
Photo: Irish Aid

Uganda

Recognising the key contribution of education to attain the SDGs in Karamoja, Uganda



In line with the Sustainable Development Goal 4 promoting Quality Education, Ireland's aid programme continued to strengthen access to quality and equitable education for children in Karamoja. The quality education programme is implemented by UNICEF and its partners including 3 NGOs, the district Local Government education offices and Ministry of Education and Sports. The programme focuses on Karamoja in the north east of Uganda, the poorest and most marginalised region of the country.

The seven districts of Karamoja have a total population of around one million and the education support provided by Ireland's aid programme has benefited 283 primary and 28 secondary schools in the areas of improving education quality, addressing gender inequality in education and combatting violence against children in schools..

Our local partner, Straight Talk Foundation Uganda continued to implement our flagship Bursary programme, providing full scholarship support to 897 students: 648 at secondary level, 100 at tertiary level for certificates or diplomas and 149 at University graduate level.

The Karamoja Skills Development programme supported by Ireland's aid programme which began in 2017 has been providing support to two vocational training institutes. This new programme will see young people equipped with skills that match the needs of the local economy such as animal husbandry, construction and other trades.

The Karamoja education programme is making Goal 4 on quality education a reality, while also contributing to Goal 1 to end poverty and the Goal 5 target of gender equality.

CASE STUDY

Khadi courts support women to access justice

Empowering women and girls has long been a focus of Ireland's aid programme. In 2017, through Ireland's support, the Inter Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU) strengthened respect of women's rights in the local Islamic court system, the Khadi court.

The IRCU providing training on women's rights to 45 Imams who act as adjudicators of the Khadi courts, covering topics of domestic violence, inheritance and child maintenance. These Imams in turn shared this knowledge with almost three hundred Islamic religious leaders leading Khadi courts at the grassroots level.

When Kamuyati Namuligi was widowed in Iganga district in eastern Uganda, she was denied her share of her late husband's property by his family. Inheritance laws exist in Uganda but the law is not always implemented, particularly for women. Kamuyati could have been left landless without the support of a local Khadi court that recognised women's rights to inherit property.

Kamuyati approached the district Khadi to tell her story. The Khadi listened, convened the court to hear the issue and summoned the husband's family for shared discussions. The result was an agreement to grant a share of the property to each party – a good example of how we can contribute to SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.



Zambia



POPULATION:
16.2 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$3,464



UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
139 OUT OF
188 COUNTRIES



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
60.8 years



RESULTS FOR 2017



Through Camfed Ireland's aid programme supported the provision of 800 bursaries for girls in rural Zambia to attend secondary school.



Zambian Open Community Schools supported by the Embassy, which sponsored 218 orphaned and vulnerable boys and girls to stay in school.



Bi-monthly cash transfers were made to 551,000 households enrolled across 105 districts by the end of 2017, an increase from 271,000 households in 75 districts in 2016.

Main Picture:
Mbala Municipal Market, constructed by the Municipal Council with support from Embassy of Ireland through the Local Development Programme in Northern Province.
Photo: Irish Aid

Case Study Picture:
Mwiya (second left, front row) during her bricklaying.
Photo: Camfed

Zambia

Giving Zambian girls a better future

Social protection plays a central role in addressing poverty and vulnerability in Zambia. Notable progress has been made with regards to scaling up social protection programmes on a National Level, with the 2017 social protection budget allocation increased from ZMW 1.3 billion (€107m) in 2016 to ZMW 2.7 billion (€223m) in 2017.

Ireland also increased its contribution to the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme from €1m to €3m in 2017. The SCT programme was scaled up across the country with an intensive registration and verification system to target new beneficiaries.

Ireland's aid programme also supports civil society partners that work in the education sector. The Campaign for Female Education (Camfed) provides bursaries for 800 girls in rural Zambia to attend secondary schools, covering school fees, uniforms, supplies and boarding facilities where schools are far away in rural areas. With a grant from the Embassy, the Zambia Open Community Schools (ZOCS) sponsored 218 poor, orphaned and vulnerable girls and boys with supports for uniforms, textbooks, school supplies and food to help their families to keep them in school.

2017 saw the launch of the Zambian Government's 7th National Development Plan and Ireland's new country strategy (2018 – 2022), due for publication in late-2018, will be aligned with the NDP. The new strategy will include a focus on increased availability of locally produced foods and will be implemented by linking smallholder farmers and food processors. There will also be some focus on influencing the regulatory framework for the nutritious food sector and these interventions may provide an opportunity for engaging the private sector, which may also open up avenues for Irish investors.



CASE STUDY

Mwiya, Tertiary Student, Shangombo District

Prioritizing the enrolment and retention of girls in school is a critical step in promoting equal opportunities in Zambia. Zambian Educational Statistics report female dropout rates of 1.9% in Grades 1-7 compared to 1.3% for males in the same cohort. Several studies have highlighted the benefits associated with increased access to education for girls including, lower fertility rates, later age of first marriage and increased opportunities for meaningful employment.

Through Irish aid support to Camfed, Mwiya who comes from Shangombo, one of the poorest and very remote districts in Zambia, received bursary support to finish secondary school, get some technical training and start a business.

My name is Mwiya and I was born in 1992. My father died in 2002 when I was in Grade 3. My mother also died in 2008 after an illness. I was left to live with my grandmother and life was difficult. When I was in Grade 8 in Shangombo District, I was selected for sponsorship on the Camfed programme.

I was selected to go to Grade 10 in Shangombo District. Camfed supported with school fees, groceries as well as transport money to go home during school holidays. In 2010, I completed secondary education and I joined the Camfed Association (CAMA), where I was taught business skills.

Through CAMA I enrolled in a bricklaying course at Thorn Park Construction Centre which is in the capital, Lusaka, and was awarded a certificate in bricklaying. On my return to Shangomobo I was awarded a contract to build two classroom blocks at the local Primary School from which I earned K4,500 (€375) Since then other opportunities have come my way, and I am very excited as I will soon be signing a K1 million (€83,000) contract!

South Africa and Zimbabwe



RESULTS FOR 2017



In South Africa, 14 students completed their post graduate studies in Ireland under the Embassy's Kader Asmal Fellowship Programme.



In Zimbabwe, 22,500 cases relating to human rights abuses were addressed by civil society organisations with support from Ireland.



In Zimbabwe, 21,687 children were treated for malnutrition, through the Health Development Fund which is supported by Ireland's aid programme.

Main Picture:

Water crisis in South Africa has been the borne mostly on the shoulders of women. Women often having to walk great distances through dangerous areas to get enough water to look after their families.

Photo: Gallo Images/Getty Images

Case Study Picture:

Sarah Kachingwe, the 57 year old who successfully challenged the Zimbabwe Election Commission (ZEC) to allow 'aliens' to register to vote.

Photo: Kumbirai Mafunda (ZLHR)

South Africa and Zimbabwe



Protecting Women

Ireland's development cooperation programme in South Africa focuses on addressing gender based violence and improving opportunities for unemployed youth.

The Cape Town water crisis received global attention during 2017. For our embassy in Pretoria, it was another example of how a crisis such as this highlights inequality and can exacerbate gender based violence in poorer communities.

Girls and women are traditionally in South Africa (as elsewhere in Africa) assigned the duty of fetching water. The water crisis in the Western Cape meant that in poorer settlements and townships women had to walk farther to fetch water and had to make more frequent trips to water points – exposing them to an increased threat of muggings and attack. Sonke Gender Justice, an important partner for Ireland in addressing Gender Based Violence in South Africa, worked to lobby and raise awareness on how the water crisis in Cape Town affected women and girls in poorer communities.

Zimbabwe experienced historical political change during 2017 when in November, President Mugabe's 37 year reign came to an end. The swearing in of Emmerson Mnangagwa as the new President marked a potential turning point for Zimbabwe.

During the year, Ireland's programme to support health care, address gender based violence and improve accountability yielded strong results. Ireland works with other donors to support civil society organisations working to address human rights abuses in Zimbabwe. During the year community based organisations and their paralegal teams heard 22,500 cases from individuals and communities who experienced human rights violations.

Through Ireland's programme of support to improve maternal and child health, 21,687 children received treatment for malnutrition. In order to address ongoing high rates of maternal death, 303,111 women were identified as having a high risk pregnancy and were referred for review by qualified health care professionals.

CASE STUDY

First Time Voters, of a different sort

Sarah Kachingwe and Ignatius Veremu, although Zimbabwean citizens by birth, have always felt that the government treated them with contempt. As some of the Zimbabweans tracing their roots to neighbouring countries and classified as 'alien', for years, they have been denied the right to vote. **For the first time, they were able to vote**, thanks to the Irish aid funded Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) intervention. ZLHR is in a consortium led by Trócaire and supported by Transparency Accountability and Citizen Engagement (TRACE), a programme funded by Ireland's aid programme and four other donor partners. The High Court ruling which came after over a decade of lobbying, protests and litigation was a huge relief for Sarah, Ignatius and many others in the same predicament. 'I failed to vote in 2008. In 2013, I was turned away at the polling station,' said Ignatius. 'It was painful because I have known no other home except Zimbabwe. This is my home, yet when it came to voting I was considered an outsider.'

Sarah (57) was born in Zimbabwe, to a Zimbabwean mother, while her father was originally from Malawi. When she was turned away from registering as a voter, ZLHR took up her case and approached the High Court on her behalf. They successfully argued that ZEC's actions were illegal and Sarah's rights as a Zimbabwean had been infringed upon. The Judge made a ruling in favour of Sarah. This is one among countless cases that Irish Government supported programmes deal with. It is hoped that the recent change of government leadership will usher in a new era of greater respect for human rights, among other aspirations.

Kenya



POPULATION:
50 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$1,440



UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
146 OUT OF
188 COUNTRIES



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
67.3 years



RESULTS FOR 2017



**Formal Opening of the
Embassy by the Tánaiste**



**Launch of Young Scientists
Kenya Initiative**



**Business Agreements –
6 Business and Government
MoU'S signed; Agri-Business:
2,400 farmers trained and
15 low cost potato storage
facilities constructed**

Main Picture:

Principal from Maikona Primary School speaking to his class and distributing back to school kits including books, soap, solar lamps, uniform, shoes, school supplies and sanitary towels from Concern Worldwide, Maikona Primary School, Maikona, Kenya. Photo: Jennifer K Nolan/Concern Worldwide

Case Study Picture:

Dancers from St. Francis of Assisi Secondary School, Korogocho, Nairobi at the launch of Young Scientist Kenya, July, 2017. Photo: DFAT

Kenya



Supporting Development Goals

2017 was a turbulent year in Kenyan politics with elections, including a Presidential election, which took place in August. The result of the Presidential election was declared null and void by the Supreme Court of Kenya which necessitated a further Presidential election taking place in October. This had the effect of increasing tensions with inter-ethnic violence breaking out in parts of the country.

The Embassy hosted a visit of the Tánaiste in November when he had the opportunity of meeting with President Uhuru Kenyatta and discussing areas in which Ireland and Kenya could work together, in particular in the areas of Agri-Food and the blue economy.

The Tánaiste also officially opened the Embassy on November 8th in conjunction with Cabinet Secretary, Dr. Amina Mohamed, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kenya.

The Embassy's Agri-Food Strategy 2017-2021 was also launched during the Tánaiste's visit. The Strategy proposed to continue and strengthen support for the Kenyan agri-food sector and to expand opportunities for Irish agri-food and agri-business companies. It will support the implementation of the three key goals of the One World, One Future policy, namely: reduced hunger, sustainable development and better governance. In this regard, it is wholly consistent with Ireland's overall policy for international development and our international trading strategy. In addition, it will serve as a model which can be replicated in key partner countries elsewhere in Africa.

Young Scientists Kenya (YSK) was launched in July 2017. The initiative is modelled on the Irish BT Young Scientist and Technologist Exhibition (BT-YTSE). YSK aims to encourage and inspire young students in Kenya to pursue science, technology, engineering and maths and to improve the quality of the teaching of science in secondary schools.

CASE STUDY

Young Scientist Kenya

The Embassy of Ireland in Nairobi, in co-operation with the Ministry of Education in Kenya, launched the Young Scientist Kenya initiative in July 2017. The initiative is modelled on the Irish BT Young Scientist and Technologist Exhibitions (BT - YTSE) founded in the 1960s by Dr. Tony Scott and the late Fr. Tom Burke.

Young Scientists Kenya, or YSK for short, aims to encourage and inspire young students in Kenya to pursue science, technology, engineering and maths and to improve the quality of teaching of science in secondary schools..

YSK aims to be the premier science competition in Kenya which builds on lessons learned from the highly successful BTYSTE, and retains strong formal links with the Irish initiative. It will contribute to improved quality of education in science at secondary level and a more innovative and skilled workforce which will support achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Fully supported by the Kenyan Government, YSK is implemented through a unique public private partnership with funding from Irish Aid and private sector sponsorship.

YSK was launched in Nairobi in July 2017 during a ceremony attended by the cabinet Secretary for Education and Young Scientists co-founder Professor Tony Scott. Outreach to participating schools in an initial 10 counties began shortly afterwards, with plans to expand nationwide in subsequent years. Students and teachers are being supported to connect with experts and mentors from academia and industry and will showcase their projects at the inaugural Young Scientists Kenya National Exhibition in July 2018; which the President of Kenya is expected to attend.



Nigeria



POPULATION:
182.2 million



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
\$5,443



UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
152 OUT OF
188 COUNTRIES



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
53.1 years

Borno State, Maiduguri. An ICRC staff and a volunteer of the Nigerian Red Cross Society talks to widows who came to receive cash assistance from the ICRC. Photo: Umar Sadiq/ICRC

Nigeria’s large population that is estimated in excess of 180 million and the sheer size of its \$ 405.1 billion economy has earned it the sobriquet “the Giant of Africa.” The country has a relatively high GNI per capita of \$ 5,740; however, it ranks a dismal 152 out of 188 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index.

Ireland remains deeply committed to helping improve the lives of the most vulnerable in the North East – a region that has been ravaged by the Boko Haram insurgency. It is estimated that around 20,000 people have been killed since the inception of the crisis in 2009 in Nigeria’s restive North-East. Another 1.3 million people remain internally displaced with over 400,000 refugees scattered across the Lake Chad region. In 2018, around 10 million people are projected to be in dire need of humanitarian assistance.

Ireland has provided over €17 million in humanitarian assistance to the Lake Chad crisis since 2015. This includes over € 5.7 million provided in 2017.

Ireland continues to offer both material and financial support to various NGO partners and international development agencies operating in the region, particularly in hard-to-reach areas by ensuring that life-saving assistance reaches people in desperate need. Ireland’s Ambassador to Nigeria has tirelessly worked to maintain attention on the situation in the Northeast by encouraging various stakeholders such as the Nigerian Minister of Agriculture and the Director General of FAO to visit the region and ensure that the humanitarian needs are met. Through effective coordination and planning with our partners, we are beginning to see voluntary returns by those who once fled their homes though more action is necessary at political level to tackle the root causes of the crisis.

In 2017, the Embassy also enhanced its humanitarian response capacity by recruiting a Humanitarian Development Officer to oversee and monitor Ireland’s humanitarian support to the region.

In addition to all this, the Embassy supported local NGOs with almost €70,000 through the In-Country Micro Projects Scheme (ICMPS). This allowed us to scale up sustainable development projects in rural communities in other parts of the country as well. The projects targeted the following areas (renewable energy, health, education and agriculture) of strategic importance to the Embassy.

Palestine



Minister for Foreign Affairs & Trade, Simon Coveney T.D., met with UN Humanitarian Coordinator in the occupied Palestinian Territory, Robert Piper, and staff of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) during a briefing and tour of East Jerusalem.
Photo Malachy Harty

2017 saw no change in the major drivers of humanitarian vulnerability in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). Persistent and recurring human rights violations marked the fiftieth year of the occupation of Palestinian territory. The continuing deterioration of the situation on the ground in the absence of a peace process led to increased pressures on Palestinians, particularly in Gaza, where living conditions worsened significantly during the year.

Ireland's programme of support to the Palestinian people is intended to contribute to a sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the most vulnerable Palestinians. Education is a key focus of our work which is crucial to Palestine's long-term economic viability. In 2017, Ireland provided €2.35 million to the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education to support their work in providing better quality education services to more Palestinian children. A further €280,000 was provided to the Palestinian Authority to support vulnerable Palestinian families living in extreme poverty through the provision of social allowances.

Ireland provided €4 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East to assist them in delivering core services, especially in education and health to a population of some 5 million registered Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and Gaza. In response to the acute humanitarian needs in Gaza, exacerbated by a severe water and energy crisis, Ireland also provided an additional €500,000 to UNRWA in 2017 to support the Agency's emergency programme in Gaza.

The humanitarian situation in the West Bank remains difficult. Demolition of houses and restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to essential services have all impacted negatively on vulnerable Palestinian communities. Underlining our commitment to reducing the vulnerability of Palestinian communities living in Area C of the West Bank, Ireland joined the West Bank Protection Consortium in 2017. The Consortium has played a leading role in supporting threatened communities and co-ordinating the provision of essential services, including material assistance and legal aid.

Support was also provided to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs as well as to Palestinian and Israeli civil society organisations working for justice and human rights as well as to NGOs involved in peacebuilding programmes.

Ireland's total funding to the Palestinian people in 2017 amounted to over €11 million.

RESULTS FOR 2017



66% communities targeted by Irish-funded West Bank Protection Consortium experienced reduced vulnerability in 2017.



Between 2010 and beginning of 2017, Ireland co-financed renovation and extension of 322 schools in Palestine.



Ireland supported the provision of emergency food assistance in 2017 for 993,000 Palestine refugees in Gaza.

Ireland's Response to Humanitarian Crises around the world

Saving and protecting lives, alleviating suffering and maintaining human dignity before, during and after crises.

The scale of humanitarian need in the world today is at unprecedented levels and continues to grow. Over 128 million people across the world need humanitarian support and protection. The 2017 UN global humanitarian appeal was the largest in its history at USD 2.2 billion.

Conflict continued to be one of the main drivers of need in 2017; its humanitarian consequences are immense and long-lasting. In addition to death, injury and forced migration, vital infrastructure such as health facilities and schools are damaged, destroying livelihoods and prolonging recovery.

Civilians are increasingly becoming deliberate targets of war, in violation of international humanitarian law. The security of aid workers is often threatened and humanitarian access denied, hindering the delivery of essential assistance. There is greater displacement around the world today than at any time since World War II, with over 65 million people forced from their homes by violence and conflict. Most displaced people are being given refuge in host countries that are already experiencing high levels of vulnerability and poverty, draining their already limited resources.

Natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes, as well as climate-related drought and flooding, created new crises or exacerbated existing ones.

Ireland's Humanitarian Assistance

Ireland's humanitarian programme leads our responses to global humanitarian crises. A strong commitment to international humanitarian law and the provision of flexible, timely funding based on the principles of independence, neutrality, impartiality and humanitarianism underpins our approach. Our implementing partner agencies working on the ground include the United Nations, the International

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and Non-Governmental Organisations. Local actors are the first responders in many crises and are also key partners. Ireland committed to channelling at least 25% of funding to local actors by 2020 at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016.

In 2017, we provided over €180 million in humanitarian assistance in response to high profile appeals, forgotten crises and sudden onset disasters. We provided €25 assistance to the humanitarian crisis caused by the Syrian conflict, assisting people both within Syria, and Syrian refugees in the region. We responded to the UN's call to action to avert famine threatening more than 20 million people in four countries – South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria and Yemen. We contributed to the humanitarian response in both Bangladesh and Myanmar for Rohingya Muslims forced out of Myanmar's Rakhine State. Ireland responded expeditiously to natural disasters such as the severe mudslides triggered by heavy rain in Sierra Leone. And we continued to provide support to neglected and forgotten crises in some of the world's most fragile states such as Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Eritrea.

Humanitarian pic 1: Myanmar, Rakhine State, Buthidaung Township. A woman and child receive a boat fare, so that they can return home after the cessation of violence. August 2017. Photo: Hla Yamin Eain/ICRC.



Myanmar, Rakhine State, Buthidaung Township.

A woman and child receive a boat fare, so that they can return home after the cessation of violence. August 2017.

Photo: Hla Yamín Eain/ICRC.

Strengthened Partnerships, in the context of our WHS commitments

During 2017, Ireland strengthened its partnerships with both the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), putting in place multi-annual core funding agreements in line with our 2016 WHS commitments to increase the flexibility and predictability of our humanitarian financing and to ensure Ireland achieves its commitments in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an important humanitarian partner for Ireland. The ICRC has an exemplary track record of providing humanitarian protection and assistance to victims of war and armed violence. It provides impartial assistance to prisoners, the wounded and the sick, and to civilians affected by conflict. Its staff operate in some of the most challenging and dangerous places in the world in their efforts to provide help to those who most need it. The ICRC also undertakes crucial work to strengthen compliance with International Humanitarian Law, and seeks to ensure protection for humanitarian workers in armed-conflicts.

Ireland provided over €13 million to the ICRC in 2017, bringing our total funding since 2006 to over €100 million. ICRC Director General Yves Daccord travelled to Ireland, in November 2017, for the first joint meeting

under the new multi-annual agreement, and ICRC President Peter Maurer met with Minister of State Cannon at the UN General Assembly in New York in September 2017.

Ireland also engages strategically with the ICRC through our membership of the Donor Support Group. As part of this grouping, Ireland participated in a joint donor mission to Lebanon in 2017, visiting ICRC's programmes on the ground.

Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)/OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG)

At this time of unprecedented humanitarian need, the UN Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is an important partner for Ireland. In humanitarian crises, OCHA leads and coordinates the international response, bringing together humanitarian actors in order to facilitate rapid and coherent lifesaving humanitarian action to support crisis-affected people. OCHA amplifies the voices of those affected people, champions humanitarian principles and action, and promotes solutions to reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability.

As humanitarian need continues to grow, OCHA's role in mobilising much-needed funding for the global humanitarian system is critically important. OCHA manages the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which rapidly releases funding to kick start



Ganyiel, ICRC field hospital.
 This physiotherapist from the Netherlands has been working for the ICRC during six years. This is his second time working in South Sudan.
 Photo: Mari Mortvedt/ICRC

humanitarian action when disaster strikes and to support those caught up in ‘forgotten’ crises. OCHA also manages 18 Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) which enable humanitarian partners in countries affected by natural disasters and armed conflict to deliver life-saving assistance to people who need it most. Ireland is a strong supporter of both the CERF and the CBPFs.

Ireland is an active member of the OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG), which advises and supports OCHA’s humanitarian leadership role. As a member of the ODSG, Ireland participated in a visit to Myanmar in 2017, and witnessed first-hand the important role OCHA plays in response to humanitarian crises.

In 2018, Ireland will become the Chair of the ODSG – this is a key strategic role, which will enable Ireland to work in close partnership with OCHA and donors worldwide to improve the effectiveness of the global humanitarian response.

Humanitarian pic 2: Ganyiel, ICRC field hospital. This physiotherapist from the Netherlands has been working for the ICRC during six years. This is his second time working in South Sudan. Photo: Mari Mortvedt/ICRC

Our NGO Humanitarian Partnerships

Humanitarian Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are essential partners for the implementation of Ireland’s policy for international development policy. When crises hit, NGOs bring capacity, expertise and community networks that help translate our commitment to leaving no one behind from words into action.

In 2017, in line with our World Humanitarian Summit commitments, Ireland put multi-annual funding in place for humanitarian NGOs through the Humanitarian Programme Plan (HPP). This plan is designed to provide predictable funding for humanitarian interventions in situations of protracted and recurring crises. The aim of the HPP is to facilitate longer term planning, more strategic engagement with partners and stakeholders, and greater flexibility to react appropriately to changing conditions.

Through our funding to Irish NGO partners in 2017, Ireland provided humanitarian assistance to save lives, reduce suffering and maintain the dignity of over 1.5 million people affected by emergencies in 28 countries.

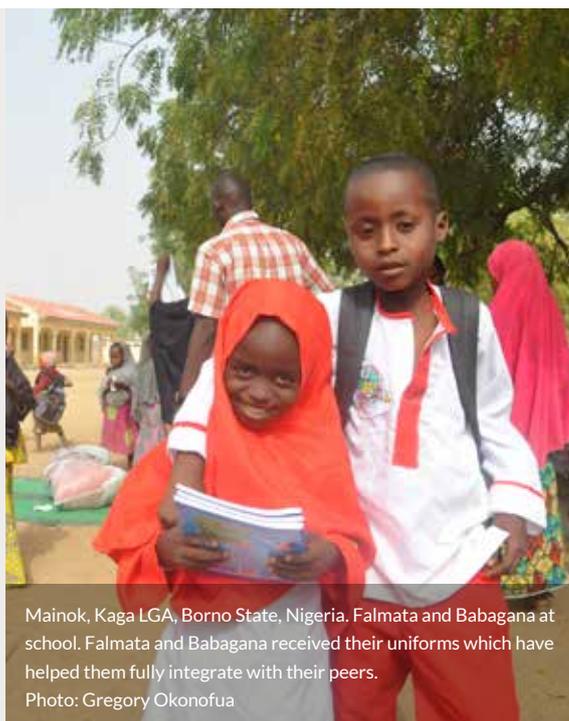
In addition, through the Start Fund, Ireland is helping NGOs to transform the way humanitarian assistance is provided by promoting faster, more localised interventions; the Start Fund has responded to 132 crises in 55 countries since 2016.

CASE STUDY

Plan International Ireland HPP

Falmata wants to be a nurse when she grows up. Ireland funds Plan International Ireland to educate and protect children in crises in five countries. In Borno State, Northeast Nigeria, it serves 3,000 children.

Falmata (9) and her brother Babagana (12) lost their mother during an insurgent attack in 2015, and their father lost his ability to make a living. He could no longer afford to send Babagana to school and Falmata was never given the opportunity to attend. The sister and brother were selected by community volunteers for enrolment in Plan's Accelerated Education Programme in Mianiok primary school. They were supported with learning materials and were both successfully reintegrated into formal education in September 2017. Falmata has made exceptional progress and her teachers consider her to be one of top students in her class. She writes very well and has never missed a class. Falmata is very happy to be in school and dreams of becoming a nurse. When asked "why", she says she wants to save lives.



Mainok, Kaga LGA, Borno State, Nigeria. Falmata and Babagana at school. Falmata and Babagana received their uniforms which have helped them fully integrate with their peers.
Photo: Gregory Okonofua

Rapid Response Initiative

In 2017, the Department deployed 7 airlifts carrying 356 tonnes of emergency relief supplies to our partner NGOs to help people affected by the refugee crises in South Sudan and Myanmar; by drought in Somalia; and by flooding and mudslides in Sierra Leone. Our relief supplies, which include tents, blankets, cooking sets, hygiene kits and jerry cans helped meet the immediate needs of over 50,000 beneficiaries in 2017.

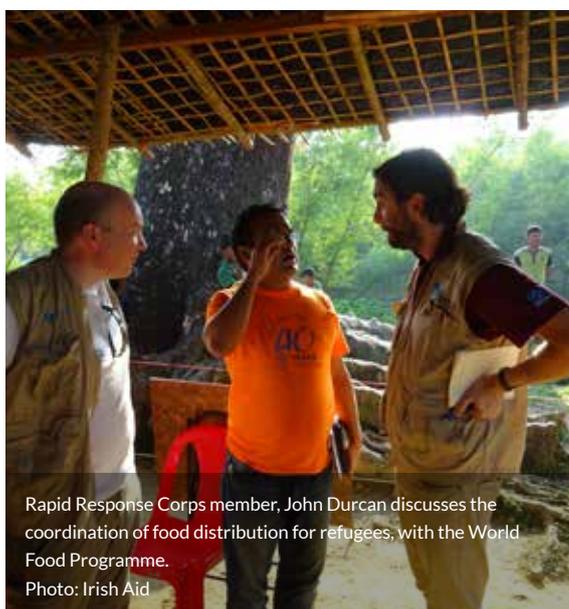
We also deployed 31 humanitarian experts as 'surge capacity' to UN partners' response operations in 14 countries. The Rapid Response Corps (RRC) currently comprises over 80 experts with specialised skills in logistics, engineering, water and sanitation, humanitarian coordination, protection and other areas.

Rapid Responder in Bangladesh

Ireland's aid programme is committed to supporting the estimated 700,000 Rohingya who have fled from Rakhine state in Myanmar, and who are now heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance, having crossed the border to find refuge in Bangladesh.

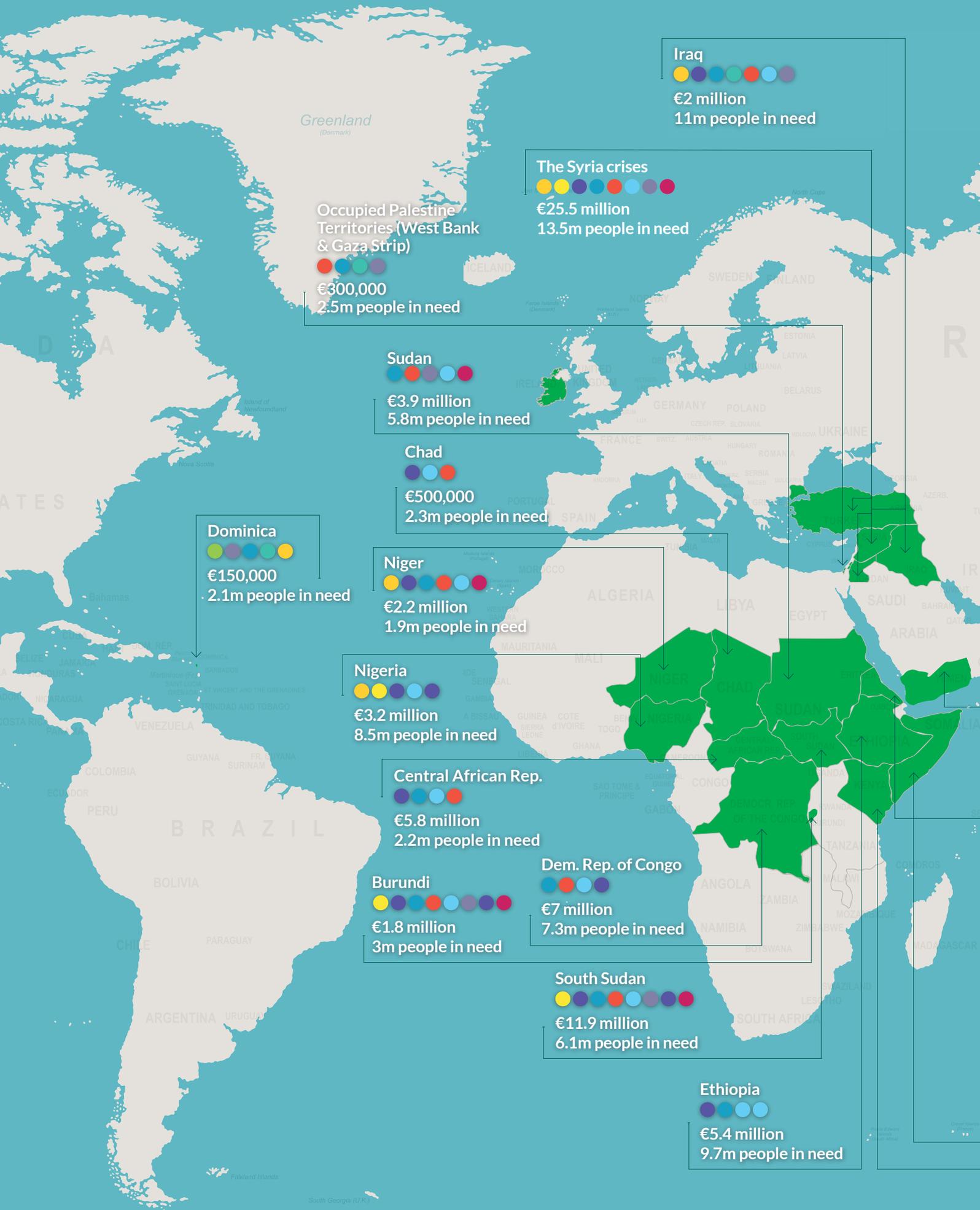
Through Ireland's Rapid Response Corps, we provide experts where there are short term skills gaps within the UN in order to strengthen its response to humanitarian emergencies at country level.

As an information management expert, John Durcan coordinated the distribution of food for the World Food Programme within the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, and also developed information tools and mapping critical to humanitarian organisations on the ground to ensure the efficient and coordinated delivery of humanitarian aid. The expertise and diligence of Rapid Responders, such as John Durcan, are crucial to Ireland's response to complex humanitarian crises around the world.



Rapid Response Corps member, John Durcan discusses the coordination of food distribution for refugees, with the World Food Programme.
Photo: Irish Aid

Humanitarian Assistance to Major Crises 2017





128 million people were in need of Humanitarian assistance in 2017 globally. €181 million provided by Ireland in 2017.

Funding includes costs associated with deployment of **31 rapid responders** and **356 tonnes of emergency relief stocks** to these and other crises throughout 2017 under Ireland's Rapid Response Initiative. Additional core funding of **€26.75m** was also provided to key humanitarian partners and to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund in 2017.

Priority Humanitarian Needs Funded by Irish Aid

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Demining | Health | Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | Education |
|  |  |  |  |
| Livelihoods | Gender based violence | Nutrition | Protection |
|  |  |  |  |
| Food Security | Non-food items | Shelter | Disaster Risk Reduction |

Ireland's response to major crises in 2017

Myanmar

Since August 2017, targeted violence has forced almost 700,000 Rohingya Muslims out of Myanmar's Rakhine State, creating a huge humanitarian crisis. Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh now hosts the largest refugee camp in the world, with 1.3 million refugees and host-community members, who urgently require assistance. The sprawling, overcrowded camps are ill-equipped to deal with the scale of the influx - lacking sufficient shelter, hygiene facilities, and health and education services.

In 2017, Ireland contributed €1.4m to support the humanitarian response in both Bangladesh and Myanmar. In Bangladesh, this included funding to Christian Aid and Plan International to deliver shelter and basic hygiene facilities to vulnerable households, as well as provision of €240,000 worth of Irish aid emergency stocks. Two humanitarian experts from Ireland's Rapid Response Corps, supported the scale-up of WFP and UNHCR programmes. In addition, as a donor to the UN-administered Central Emergency Response Fund, Ireland's estimated contribution through UN pooled funding amounted to €1m. Within Myanmar, Ireland provided €540,000 for life saving interventions to the ICRC; the sole humanitarian organisation that was permitted to work in the affected areas of northern Rakhine State.

Four Famines

In February 2017, following the declaration of famine in South Sudan, the UN Secretary General issued a call for action to the international community to avert famine threatening more than 20 million people in four countries – **South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria** and **Yemen**. While concerted action by the international community, including Ireland, averted the immediate threat, conflicts and resulting humanitarian need persist in all four countries. Ireland continues to emphasise the need for conflict resolution, in addition to humanitarian assistance.

Since late 2013, civil war in **South Sudan** has led to one of the most severe large-scale humanitarian crises in

the world, with massive displacement internally and to neighbouring countries. From February until July 2017, famine was declared in two counties in South Sudan. While no longer in a formal state of famine, the risk remains, and 6 million people remain in need of food assistance. Ireland has given consistent humanitarian assistance to South Sudan, and provided almost €12 million in 2017, focusing on meeting the immediate basic needs.

Somalia, considered one of the most fragile states in the world, has been gripped by recurring drought and racked by conflict for over twenty years. Over 2 million Somalis have been displaced. Poor rainfall wiped out crops and livestock, leading to widespread food insecurity and rising acute malnutrition rates. 6.2 million Somalis were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2017 (approximately half the population), many of whom were in inaccessible areas. Ireland provided over €6.7m in assistance in 2017.

Violence by Boko Haram continued to cause a severe humanitarian crisis in **north-eastern Nigeria**, and some 8.5m people required humanitarian assistance. Civilians continued to bear the brunt of the conflict with widespread forced displacement, severe protection concerns and a large scale food and nutrition crisis. Ireland provided humanitarian assistance of over €2.8 million to Nigeria in 2017 through our partner agencies on the ground, providing food, water, shelter, education and protection. We also provided €2.3 million towards the humanitarian response to the broader Lake Chad crisis (Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon and Niger).

As a result of years of poverty, under-development, weak rule of law and armed conflict, **Yemen** is the world's largest crisis in terms of people in need. 17 million people were in need of food assistance in 2017, with between 7 and 10 million at emergency food insecurity levels. Insecurity and restricted port access continue to hamper humanitarian assistance delivery. Our level of funding has significantly increased since 2015 in response to the escalating crisis, and in 2017 Ireland provided €5.3 million.

Forgotten crises

Ireland has received recognition for its consistent support to neglected and forgotten crises in some of the world's most fragile states. These crises receive little attention from media and the international community, and as a result the humanitarian response is often significantly underfunded.

Decades of armed conflict and insecurity in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** have created one of the world's most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises. 4.5 million Congolese are internally displaced, the highest number on the African continent, as a result of violence, food insecurity and widespread human rights violations and abuses. In October 2017 the UN activated a Level 3 Emergency calling for the entire humanitarian system to scale up its response. Ireland is a long-standing humanitarian donor in the DRC and scaled up its support in response to the increase in needs in 2017, providing €6.9 million in support to UN and NGO partners working in the country.

Protracted violence and instability in the **Central African Republic (CAR)** continue to worsen the humanitarian crisis, and 2.5 million people, almost half the population, required humanitarian assistance in 2017. Decreased humanitarian access remains the main difficulty in reaching those in need, especially in the northwest and southeast of the country. Ireland provided over €5.5m in 2017 in humanitarian response.

The protracted humanitarian crisis in **Sudan** continues to worsen amidst years of **armed conflict** and **violence**, which have resulted in large-scale displacement, food insecurity and malnutrition. 4.8 million people required humanitarian assistance in 2017, including 3 million people in Darfur. Ireland has reaffirmed its commitment to addressing these humanitarian needs with €3.9 million in funding given in 2017.

The situation in **Eritrea** continued to deteriorate in 2017. Access restrictions severely impacted efforts to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance. Ongoing drought and food insecurity have increased

the number of people affected by malnutrition, water shortages and disease, with children particularly vulnerable. Ireland contributed €1 million in funding to Eritrea in 2017.

Looking to 2018

Ireland continues to respond to global humanitarian crises in 2018. We will do so in line with our strong commitment to international humanitarian law and the provision of flexible, timely funding based on humanitarian principles. In particular, we look forward to taking on the Chairmanship of the OCHA Donor Support Group in 2018. Ireland's Chairmanship role will provide an important opportunity to support OCHA in its leadership of an effective and principled global humanitarian response.



Crew of the LÉ William Butler Yeats rescuing migrants in the Mediterranean, July, 2017. Search and Rescue Operations carried out by the Irish Naval Service rescued a total of 2,505 men, women and children in 2017. Photo: Courtesy of Irish Defence Forces

Multilateral Partners

United Nations

The UN is playing a central role in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals worldwide. Throughout 2017, Ireland continued to support efforts by the UN in keeping 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 (United Nations Development Programme), providing critical services such as education and health for children (UNICEF), responding to humanitarian disasters (the UN Refugee Agency) and ensuring reproductive health and rights (UNFPA).

Following Ireland's co-facilitation of the 2016 UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants, in 2017 Ireland continued to engage actively with efforts to develop Global Compacts for migration and refugees, which aim to bring countries together in addressing the challenges and opportunities of dramatically rising numbers of people moving in search of safety or opportunity. An important focus of Ireland's engagement with UN agencies throughout the year was the support for and engagement on the UN Secretary General's reform agenda, designed to make the UN development system more fit for purpose and effective. In this context, Ireland worked with other UN Member States on the governing boards of UN agencies to agree new Strategic Plans which have set out a pathway for the work of these agencies up to 2021.

During the year, Minister of State Ciarán Cannon, T.D., met with the heads of a number of Ireland's UN partner agencies, providing opportunities to ensure that funding is directed to best effect, and in line with the SDGs. 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.

UN Results in Action – UNICEF, with support from Ireland and others, in 2017

- Supported 15.7 million children through individual learning materials provided by UNICEF.
- Supplied more than 330,000 classrooms with educational materials.
- Reached 11.7 million children with educational support in humanitarian situations.
- Responded to 344 humanitarian situations in 108 countries.
- Helped vaccinate more than 24 million children against measles.
- Provided insecticide-treated bed-nets to more than 1 million families.
- Admitted 3.4 million children with severe acute malnutrition for treatment, with a recovery rate of 89%.

European Union

The EU, together with its Member States, is the largest aid donor in the world, providing 57% of global ODA in 2017. Ireland continued to contribute to EU development cooperation instruments both from the Irish aid programme budget (notably to the European Development Fund) and through Ireland's contribution to the EU's general budget.

Following a period of negotiations which began in 2016, a new European Consensus on Development, which will guide the EU's strategic approach to development cooperation over the coming years, was adopted in May 2017. Since the previous Consensus was agreed in 2005, the international context within which the EU delivers development assistance had evolved considerably, notably with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. The new Consensus notably urges greater coordination and coherence between the EU and its Member States. More broadly, a new *Global Strategy for the EU's Foreign and Security Policy* reaffirmed the core priorities and principles of the EU's external actions, and set out a roadmap for a more credible, responsible and responsive EU.



Noor Haba (11), arrives with a group of other Rohingya refugees from Rakhine State, Myanmar. She arrived on Shamlapur beach in Bangladesh after travelling 5 hours in open waters of the Bay of Bengal to flee conflict in her home state.
Photo: © UNICEF/ Brown

As the EU’s 2017 Annual Report on the implementation of its instruments for financing external actions shows, EU development assistance, contributed to by Ireland, delivered many results in 2016:

- 200 000 people received new skills and training to improve their economic and job prospects.
- More than 1 million gained access to sustainable energy.
- Over 12 million hectares of our rich natural heritage and biodiversity were better protected.
- 1 118 000 people received rural advisory services to add value to their produce and improve the links between farmers and markets.
- 84 000 teachers were trained, providing a foundation for future learning and skills.
- 165 000 000 insecticide-treated bed nets were distributed, to prevent the spread of malaria.
- 4 100 km of roads were constructed, rehabilitated or maintained to provide better access to transportation, particularly for the most disadvantaged groups.

The current Cotonou Partnership Agreement between the EU and 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries will expire in 2020. The agreement has been the largest, most comprehensive and longest-lasting geographical partnership in the world, helping to reduce poverty, increase stability and integrate the ACP countries into the global economy. Preparations began in 2017 for a replacement partnership agreement which will be negotiated in 2018 and 2019, and Ireland is playing an active role in this.

Aid for Trade

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 opening. Ireland was represented at the 6th Global Review of Aid for Trade at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in Geneva in July 2017. The theme ‘Promoting Trade, Inclusiveness and Connectivity for Sustainable Development’ led to special consideration of the digital divide, the SDGs and women’s economic empowerment. Ireland supported participation by Least Developed Countries at the 11th WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2017. Irish input was also reflected in the updated Joint *EU Strategy on Aid for Trade - Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Prosperity through Trade and Investment*, which was adopted in December 2017.



World bank/ IMF 2017 annual meetings plenary, Washington D.C.
Photo: World Bank / Grant Ellis

World Bank

The 18th Replenishment of the World Bank's fund for the poorest countries was agreed in December 2016, with Ireland maintaining its level of contribution at €90 million. The focus of the fund is closely aligned with Ireland's development priorities, including our focus on Africa and supporting least developed countries with funding, enabling scaling up of development interventions to tackle conflict, fragility and violence, forced displacement, climate change, and gender inequality; and promote governance and institution building, as well as jobs and economic transformation.

In 2017, Ireland continued to contribute to two World Bank Trust Funds: FIAS (The Facility For Investment Climate Advisory Services), a service which advises developing countries on how to improve their business environments to increase private sector activity and encourage inward and domestic investment; and CASA (Conflict-Affected States in Africa) initiative, which encourages the development of private enterprise in fragile states.

Results achieved through these funds included simplification of the tax collection/compliance and facilitating import/export processes using a web-

based customs data platform in Zambia; facilitating easier and speedier business start-ups in Zimbabwe by reforming registration and licensing processes; introducing reforms in Malawi to halve the costs of securing construction permits and to address availability of credit and reform the insolvency process; delivering agribusiness (livestock) advisory services and reforms in both Ethiopia and Tanzania; delivering a warehouse receipts programme in Malawi to streamline logistics management; and in Sierra Leone, the delivery of a computerised collateral registry which facilitates lending and the piloting of an online business registration platform.

Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) Partners

Ireland is recognised internationally for its support for the NGO sector, and consistently channels the largest proportion of bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) through NGOs of any OECD member. In 2017 Ireland's aid programme, through its civil society funding schemes, disbursed over €83 million toward development programmes and projects of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in over seventy countries across three continents. This excludes funding provided to CSOs working on particular thematic policies and 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 we "leave no one 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 Aid support to NGO partners contributes to the implementation of the SDG goals in general and hunger, food security, health, education, gender equality and reduced inequalities in particular.

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. 2017 was the first year of the implementation of Programme Grant II with almost €53 million disbursed to a total of 13 organisations. The grants range from €500,000 to €20 million.

A second funding stream, the Civil Society Fund, provides grants on an annual basis to support NGOs 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 are also supported, most of which focus on human rights. A total of €5.1 million was provided in 2017, with grants ranging in size up to a maximum of €200,000 per annum.

A third stream supports almost 90 missionary organisations in the developing world. In 2017, a three year strategic partnership with the Misesan Cara missionary movement was agreed. Ireland's aid programme provided €15.5 million to the organisation in 2017 which sub-grants to its extensive network of long established organisations working in the areas of health, education, nutrition and human rights.



One of the people who will receive cash provided for through a cash transfer project implemented by the Diocese of Lodwar and supported by Trócaire Kenya with funding from Irish Aid. The project targets 800 households in South Turkana and will seek to improve access to food by drought affected families.

Photo: Aidan O'Neill/Trócaire



Thanks to the intervention of Concern, Mama Kabula (16) has access to clean water in her village. Mama now spends less time fetching water and more time on homework. Manono territory, DRC.
Photo: Kieran McConville/ Concern Worldwide

Dóchas

The Irish Aid programme has a long standing partnership with Dóchas, the umbrella association of Irish Non-Governmental Organisations that work in overseas development and humanitarian assistance.

Dóchas has 43 full members and 16 associate members. Its mission is to be the national voice of the International Development sector in Ireland and to influence policies and behaviours. Operating as a network, Dóchas implements its activities through connecting organisations to build expertise and exchange of learning for greater impact; coordinating the sector to ensure support for international development; building alliances to progress the Sustainable Development Goals; and improving the effectiveness of the Dóchas network.

A key aspect of Dóchas' work is the promotion of good practice codes for Irish development NGOs setting professional standards of excellence for development and humanitarian work. Examples of these codes include the Dóchas Code of Conduct on Images and Messages and the Irish Development NGOs Code of Corporate Governance. Dóchas also collate and disseminate a weekly newsletter which is an important source of information for the sector. The other main platform of Dóchas' work is coordinating the input of members into influencing international development dialogue and policy.

In 2017, Dóchas was active in a number of key areas including the High Level Policy Forum on the SDGs; advocating for Development Education and interaction with the Charities Regulator. In early 2018, Dóchas also established a Safeguarding Task Group linked to child safeguarding.

Development Education

Development education is a core component of Ireland's aid programme. We believe that understanding the causes and consequences of global poverty, hunger and inequality is vital.

Broadening this understanding in Ireland is being achieved through our development education programme, guided by the Irish Aid Development Education Strategy 2017-2023. Sustainable Development Goal Target 4.7 challenges us to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development by 2030 and our development education programme advances the achievement of this target.

Ireland's aid programme works closely with a number of strategic partners to promote development education in primary, post-primary and third level settings. It also worked with 30 organisations funded through the 2017 annual grants scheme - mainly in the youth and adult and community education areas. Support was also provided for development education activities carried out by five NGOs in receipt of Programme Grant funding for long-term development programmes - Concern, Trócaire, Gorta-Self Help Africa, Plan International and Children in Crossfire.

Irish aid provided a total of €4.3 million to the development education programme in 2017, including just over €820,000 to our Programme Grant partners for their development education work.

IDEA

The Irish Development Education Association (IDEA) is the national network for development education in Ireland.

Throughout 2017, IDEA continued to support those involved in development education in Ireland to work together, to raise awareness of the importance of development education and to speak as a strong voice for global citizenship and sustainable development.

Suas

Our partner Suas delivers development education in the non-formal sphere of higher education institutions. Suas engaged more than 20,000 young people at their events in 2017. These included the 8x8 Festival, STAND Global Issues Courses, STAND.ie and the Ideas Collective.

Developmenteducation.ie

In 2017 developmenteducation.ie published *Learning to change the world: an audit of development education resources in Ireland 2013-2016*, which evaluates development education resource production in Ireland over the last four years. They also developed *The Energy Bandits* project with Presentation College Bray which brought an energy saving initiative to the 650 students and staff in the school community as well as to the annual Joint Managerial Body Education conference for school management in Croke Park.



Scoil Bhríde Cailíní at the Dublin Regional Final of the Our World Irish Aid Awards.
Photo: Mark Maxwell



Yasmin Sparkes, Loreto Letterkenny and Niamh McElhinney Moville Community School at the WWGS Annual Conference 2017
Photo: Stedman Photography Mark Maxwell

World Wise Global Schools (WWGS) is Ireland's development education programme for post-primary schools in Ireland.

The WWGS programme aims to integrate development education into all aspects of teaching and learning at post-primary level by providing grant funding, training, events, resources and personalised support. WWGS is implemented by a consortium comprising

Self Help Africa, Concern Worldwide and the City of Dublin Education and Training Board Curriculum Development Unit.

The total number of schools allocated grant funding was one hundred and fifty-six schools, along with ten school networks and twelve NGOs who work in post-primary schools.

Through WWGS, schools can apply for the Global Passport Award with forty-three new schools awarded the Global Passport in 2017, bringing the total schools in receipt of the award to one hundred and six. The awards were presented at the WWGS 2017 Annual Conference held in Croke Park where 300 students and their teachers, from over 60 schools across the country, engaged in interactive workshops, plenary discussions and debates on tackling climate change and ensuring a more sustainable world for all.



Diarmuid Curtin (left), teacher Donal Enright (center) and Jack O'Connor (right) with farmers Memory Pemba and Alick Bamusse in Kwitanda village, Balaka, Malawi.
Photo: Self Help Africa

Science for Development Award at BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition

The 2017 winners were Diarmuid Curtain and Jack O'Connor, sixth year students from Desmond College, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, who developed an ergonomic planter to minimise seed/plant wastage and to improve production by ensuring consistency and speed of planting while reducing back strain.

This was the twelfth year that Ireland's aid programme sponsored the Science for Development Award in conjunction with Self Help Africa. The award encourages teachers and students to develop ideas, using appropriate scientific technology, to address challenges and reduce poverty at community level in developing countries. The prize includes a €5,000 travel bursary for a fact-finding/field testing visit to a country in Africa.

Our World Irish Aid Awards

Ireland's aid programme promotes development education in primary schools through the *Our World Irish Aid Awards*. The theme for the 2017 awards was *'For People and Planet'*. The annual awards help primary pupils in schools all over Ireland to learn how Ireland is working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals to fight poverty and create a better future for children and their families in developing countries.

More than 1,300 primary schools throughout Ireland registered to take part. Pupils not only created projects about the SDGs and the work of our aid programme, but they also shared what they had learnt with the wider school and local community. Sixty schools were shortlisted to take part in the regional finals in May - in Limerick, Cork, Sligo and Dublin - where they received plaques for their schools, and 7 schools received special certificates for continuing excellence over a number of years. At the national finals in Dublin Castle in June, 12 finalist schools received trophies. Glór na Mara in Tramore, Co. Waterford, was presented with the overall winner's award, St. Mary's Convent

Primary in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, was awarded the Newcomer School of the Year award and Shane O'Neill from Christ the King NS, Caherdavin, Co. Limerick, received the Teacher of the Year award. There was extensive media coverage of the awards with over 140 on-line and print pieces and 200 mentions across media.



Balbriggan E.T.N.S. at the Dublin Regional Final Our World Irish Aid Awards. Photo: Mark Maxwell

Irish Aid Centre Workshops for Schools and Colleges

Over 7,100 primary, post-primary and third level students participated in workshops in 2017. Schools from all over Ireland came to the Irish Aid Centre in Clonmel Street, Dublin, to participate in interactive workshops on global development and the work of Ireland's aid programme. Our team of facilitators delivered workshops to over 1,500 student teachers in the colleges of education, and at a number of education events.



Crecora National School receiving their plaque at the Limerick Regional Final with Vanessa Sheridan and Okereemute Okeregha. Photo: Sean Curtain

Engaging with the Irish Public

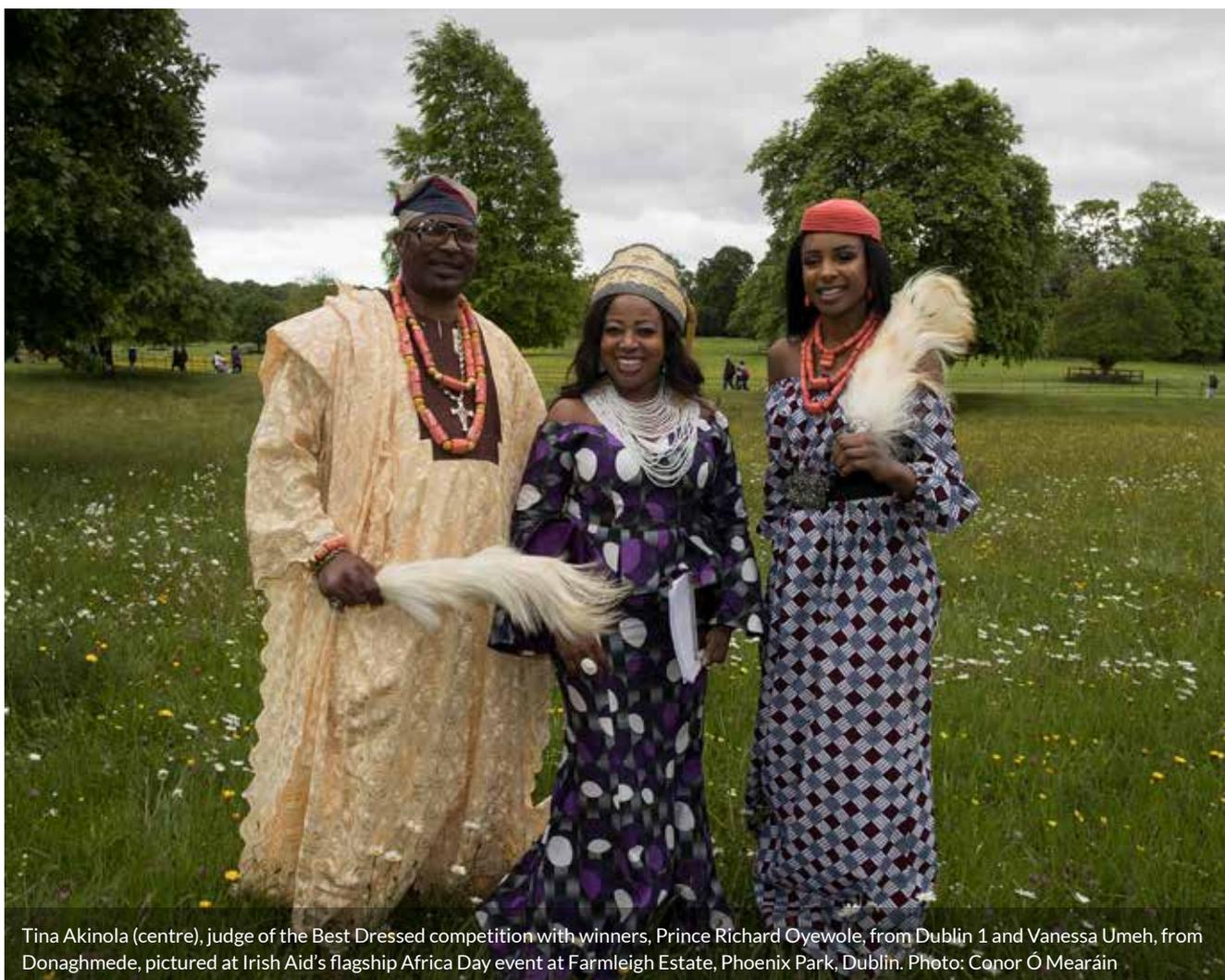
We communicate with Irish and international audiences about Ireland's aid programme's important work and about global development issues through a variety of platforms including our website [www.irishaid.ie] and social media channels and also via print and broadcast media and at public events.

Communications by Ireland's diplomatic missions abroad (in particular those located in countries where Ireland aid programme is focussed) also play an important role in this regard.

Here are some of our communications highlights from 2017:

— Our press team worked with Irish and international broadcast, print and online media to keep them informed about Ireland's aid programme, including funding announcements, conferences and critical events.

Prime examples of large events that received extensive media coverage were Ireland's pledge to provide humanitarian funding to respond to the Syria crisis, Minister Coveney's visit to Kenya and Ethiopia and the Global Forum on Human Resources for Health held in Dublin.



Tina Akinola (centre), judge of the Best Dressed competition with winners, Prince Richard Oyewole, from Dublin 1 and Vanessa Umeh, from Donaghmede, pictured at Irish Aid's flagship Africa Day event at Farmleigh Estate, Phoenix Park, Dublin. Photo: Conor Ó Mearáin



Technicians working on moulded AFO'S [Ankle, Foot, Orthosis] at Corsu Rehabilitation Hospital
Photo: Lar Boland 2017

- The *Simon Cumbers Media Fund* [www.simoncumbersmediafund.ie] provided over €90,000 in support of 22 global development-related media projects in Ireland's focus countries by a range of Irish national, local, broadcast, online and print media outlets including *TheJournal.ie*, *The Irish Times*, *RTÉ Television*, *RTÉ Radio* and *Clare FM*. These projects resulted in reports and exhibitions that appeared in 12 media outlets and exhibition spaces and featured 21 developing countries.



The busy Irish Aid stand at the Ploughing 2017 Championships.
Photo: DFAT

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

- The Irish Aid website (www.irishaid.ie) attracted 83,437 users, who together generated 120,373 visits and 320,687 page views.
- Our Twitter account (@irish_aid) showed what our aid programme was doing 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 2017* events held in Ireland and news from our NGO partners and the United Nations.

Irish Aid tweets generated 2.4 million impressions in 2017, a 200% increase on 2016. Our total number of followers stood at 12,154, of whom 2419 were new followers.

- On Facebook (facebook.com/IrishAidCentre), our total number of page likes increased by 15% to 10,471. Our posts were viewed 847,188 times over the course of 2017, which is more than double last year's number of impressions.
- We participated in:
 - BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition* in January
 - Africa Day* in May
 - the *National Ploughing Championships* in September
 - the *Overseas Volunteering Fair* in October.

In total, 38,450 people interacted with information stands on Ireland's aid programme or participated in organised events in 2017.

Fellowship Programme

The *Fellowships Training Programme* (FTP) aims to develop capacity in key countries by offering scholarships to study post-graduate level courses in Irish and regional universities. Most offers are made to employees of our development cooperation partners. They chose to study in areas which are aligned with the development priorities of their country.

In September 2017, 38 students, from Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Myanmar, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe came to study at Irish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Cork, Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Maynooth and Waterford. A further 23 chose to study courses in their home countries or region. These students are pursuing a range of courses such as International Development, Climate Change, Agricultural Sciences, Peace studies and Human Rights Law.

In addition to awards made under the FTP, Ireland's aid programme also offers places to students from

Vietnam under the Irish Development Experience Sharing (IDEAS) programme. 29 Students have taken up places at Irish HEIs this year. Our Embassy in Hanoi manages the programme and sets target areas for capacity building. The current programme covers mainly Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics subjects.

In South Africa, our Embassy has developed a fellowship programme named after the late Kadar Asmal. This programme offers places to South African students in Business Management, Public Health and Climate and Agricultural Sciences. 17 students are currently studying in Ireland under this programme. There are a number of other awards under specific country based Fellowships: for a Kenyan business woman under the Mwangi Scholarship, a Nigerian Human Rights student under the Casement Fellowship, a Burundian studying peace studies under the Courtney Fellowship and for two Lao students in hospitality management under the LANITH scholarship.



Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development, Ciaran Cannon T.D., with Irish Aid Fellows in Iveagh House.
Photo: Phil Behan/DFAT

Accountability & Transparency

The Government is committed to ensuring that aid is spent efficiently and effectively to tackle global challenges. Aid transparency can help 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 towards fraud and has in place policies and procedures for the prevention, detection and dealing with instances of fraud or suspected fraud. The Department disburses significant funds by way of grants and contributions to many varying 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.

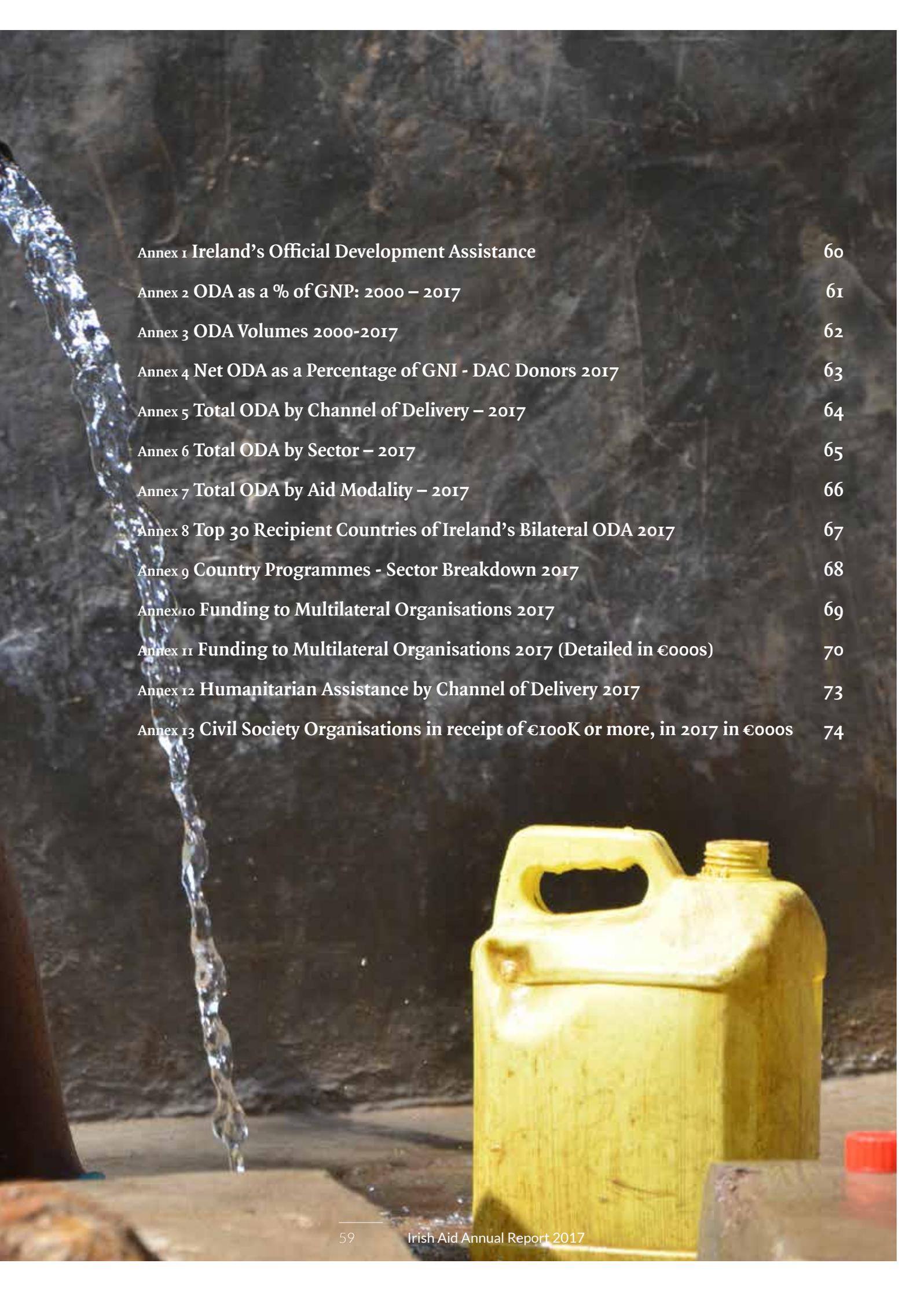
All programmes being considered for funding assistance are rigorously appraised by Departmental staff against clear criteria, including efficiency in the use of resources, and the capacity of the implementing organisations to deliver results and account for resources received. Programmes in receipt of funding are subject to regular internal and external monitoring and oversight to assess whether the intended results are being achieved and resources have been used appropriately. This oversight is undertaken by a combination of specialist programme staff, Embassy-based internal auditors, independent experts, and the Evaluation and Audit Unit of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. 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 same. The work of the Evaluation and Audit Unit is regularly reviewed by the independent Audit Committee of this Department. 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.

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.

Further information on this topic can be found on the Irish Aid website: <https://irishaid.ie/what-we-do/how-our-aid-works/evaluation-and-audit/>



Kabumba hill, along Kanyosha river. This water stand point, restored by the ICRC, provides drinking water to the population of Kabumba hill, Burundi.
Photo: Vanessa Sharp/ ICRC



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ANNEX ONE

Ireland's Official Development Assistance

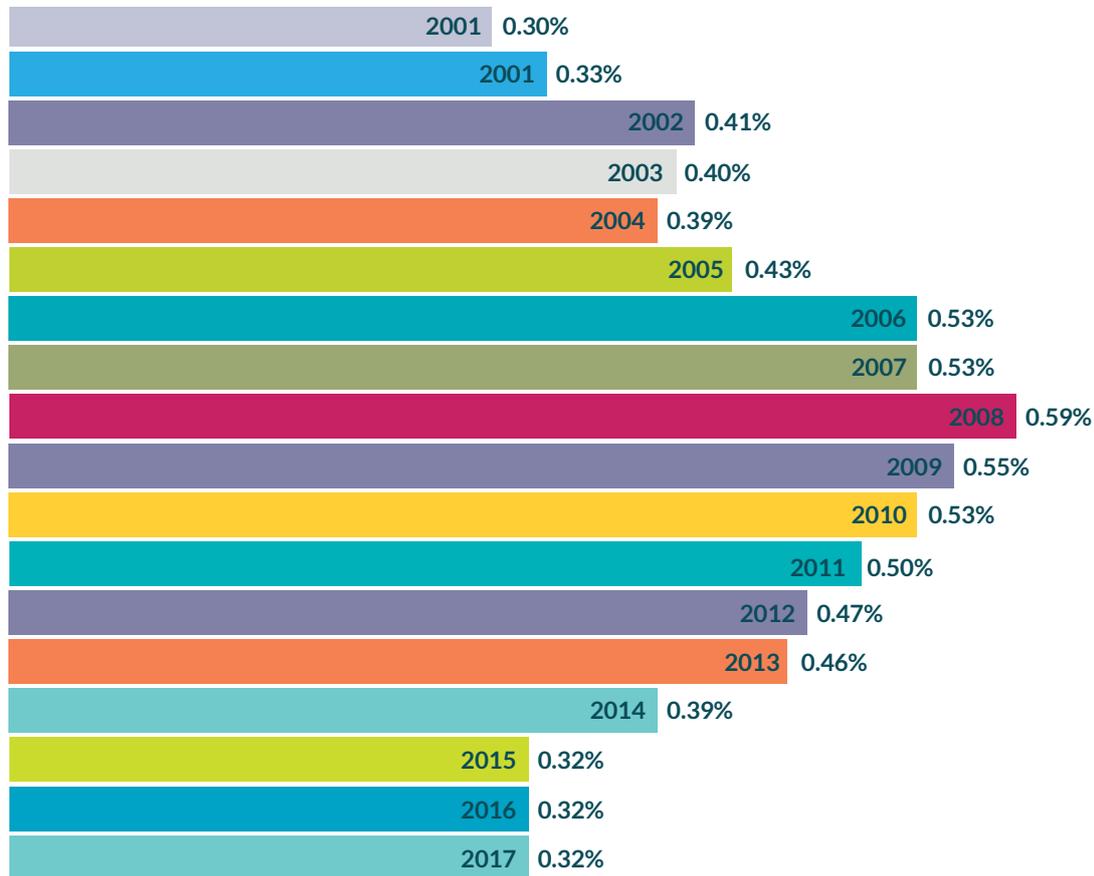
Ireland's Official Development Assistance

	€ Millions 2017	€ Millions 2016
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	490.75	482.35
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	252.67	243.42
Total ODA	743.42	725.78
GNP	233,149	226,749
ODA as a % of GNP	0.32%	0.32%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27 as a % of Total ODA	66%	66%
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA	32%	34%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	389.16	377.81
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	47.85	8.34
Total Bilateral ODA	437.02	386.14
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs And Trade - Vote 27	101.59	104.55
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	204.81	235.09
Total Multilateral ODA	306.40	339.64
Total ODA	743.42	725.78
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	59%	53%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	41%	47%

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

ODA as a % of GNP: 2000 - 2017

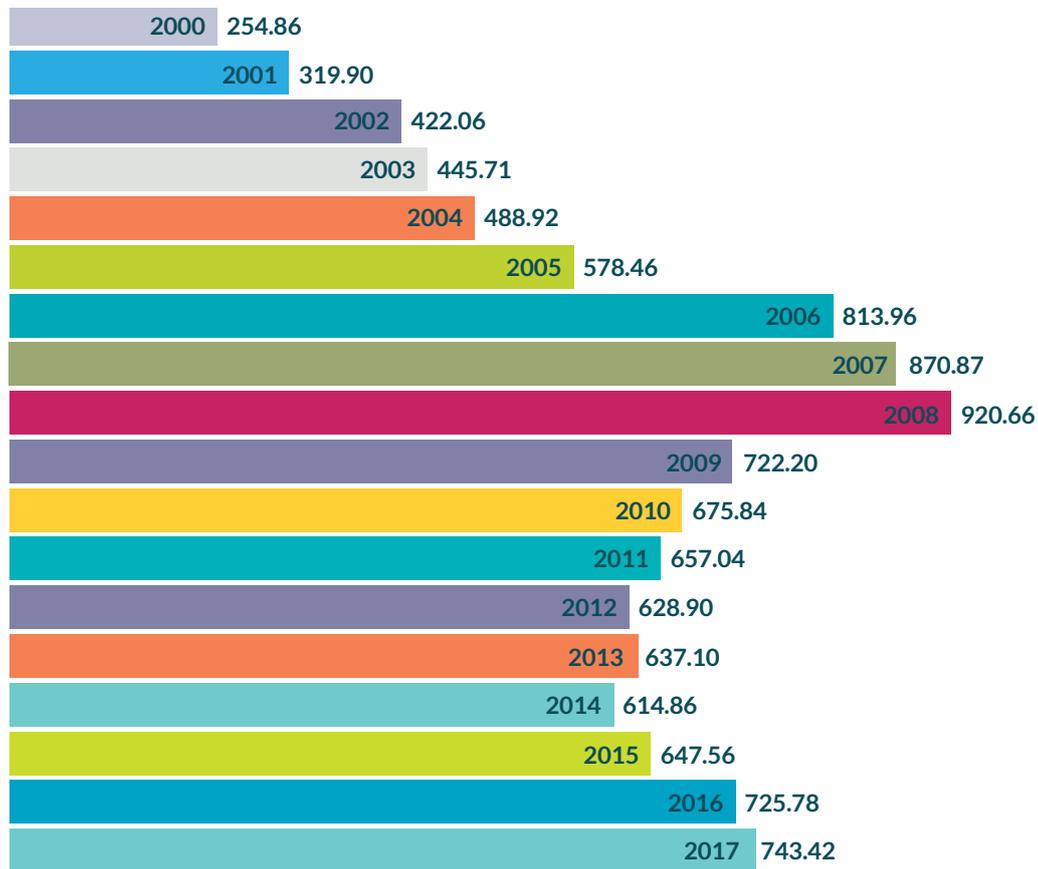
ODA as a % of GNP



ANNEX THREE

ODA Volumes 2000-2017

ODA €M

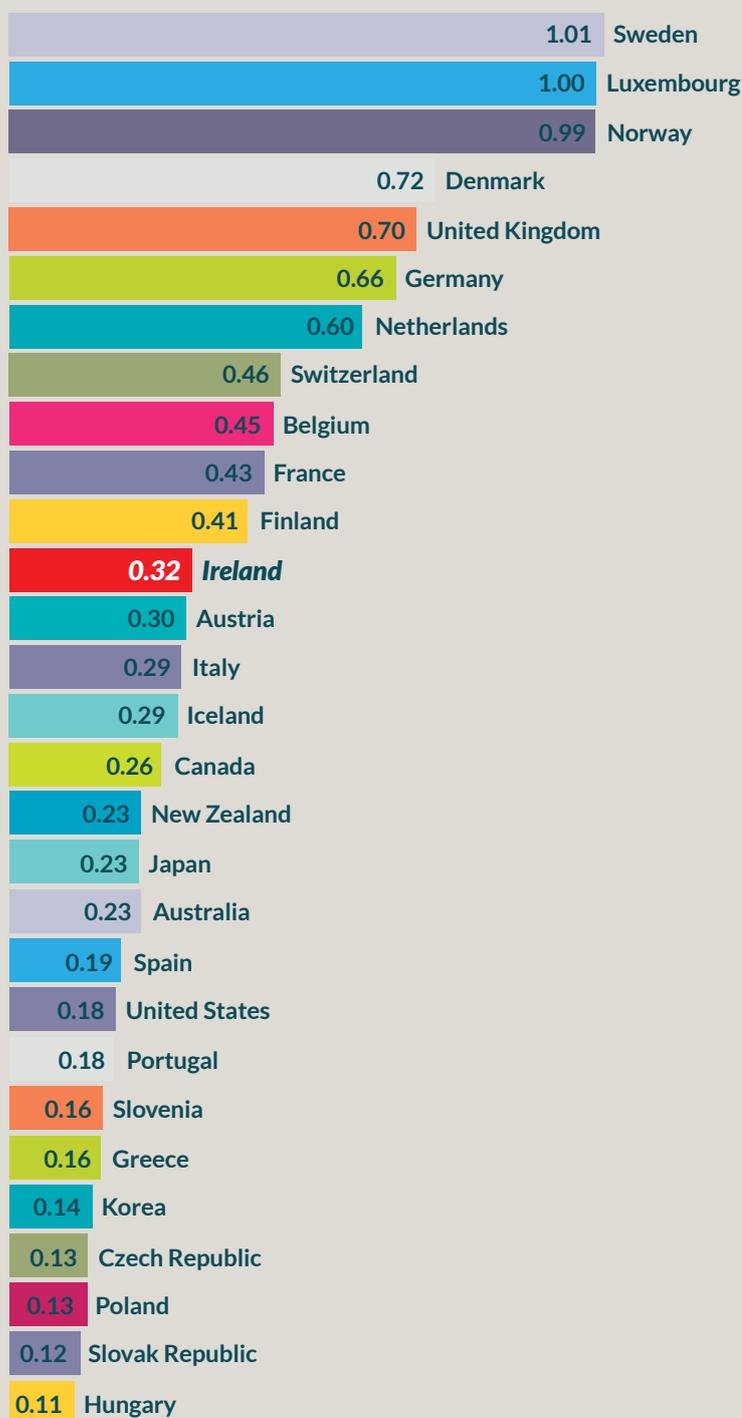


Year	ODA €m
2000	254.86
2001	319.90
2002	422.06
2003	445.71
2004	488.92
2005	578.46
2006	813.96
2007	870.87
2008	920.66
2009	722.20
2010	675.84
2011	657.04
2012	628.90
2013	637.10
2014	614.86
2015	647.56
2016	725.78
2017	743.42

ANNEX FOUR

ODA €M - 2017

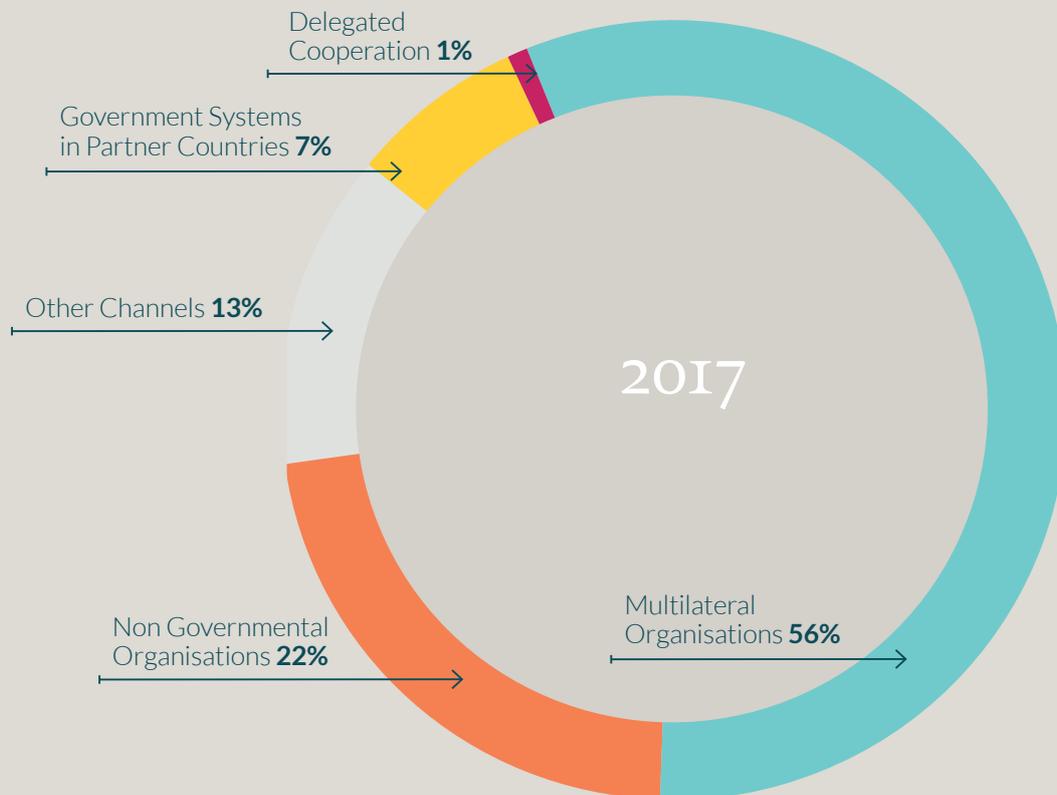
ODA €M



Year	ODA €m
Sweden	1.01
Luxembourg	1.00
Norway	0.99
Denmark	0.72
United Kingdom	0.70
Germany	0.66
Netherlands	0.60
Switzerland	0.46
Belgium	0.45
France	0.43
Finland	0.41
Ireland	0.32
Austria	0.30
Italy	0.29
Iceland	0.29
Canada	0.26
New Zealand	0.23
Japan	0.23
Australia	0.23
Spain	0.19
United States	0.18
Portugal	0.18
Slovenia	0.16
Greece	0.16
Korea	0.14
Czech Republic	0.13
Poland	0.13
Slovak Republic	0.12
Hungary	0.11
TOTAL DAC	0.31

ANNEX FIVE

Total ODA by Channel of Delivery - 2017

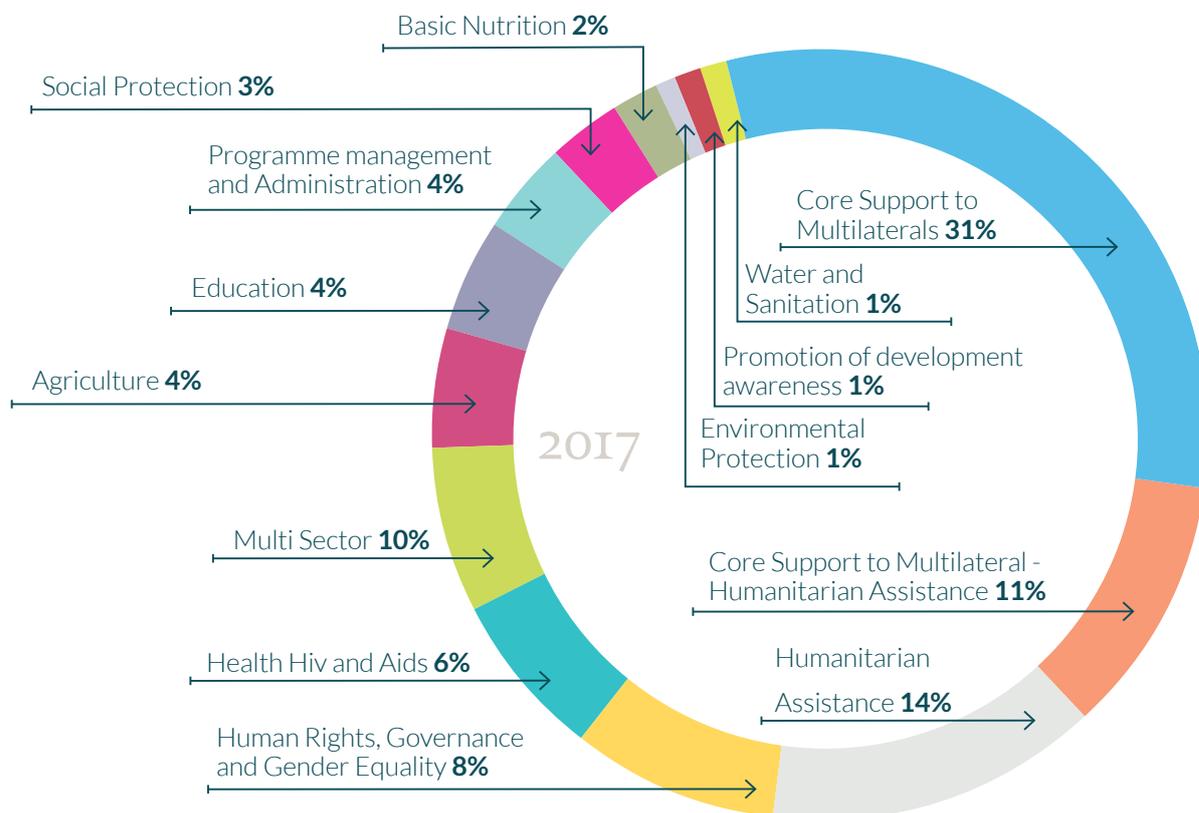


Channel

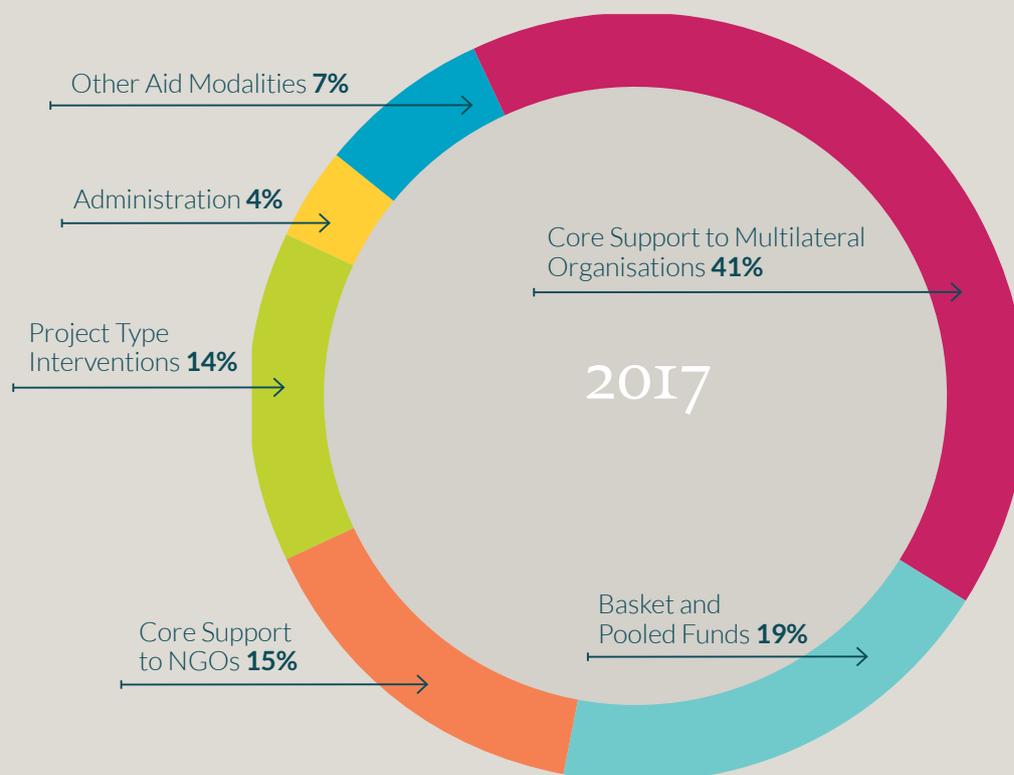
Channel	2017		2014-16 Avgs €000's	As a % of Total ODA
	€000's	As a % of Total ODA		
Multilateral Organisations	417,705	56%	358,791	54%
Non Governmental Organisations	167,001	22%	165,806	25%
Other Channels	94,697	13%	59,919	9%
Government Systems in Partner Countries	54,525	7%	69,623	11%
Delegated Cooperation	9,490	1%	8,628	1%
Grand Total	743,418	100%	662,766	100%

Total ODA by Sector - 2017

Sector	2017		2014-16 Avgs	
	€000's	As a % of Total ODA	€000's	As a % of Total ODA
Core Support to Multilaterals	227,488	31%	208,212	31%
Total Humanitarian Assistance	181,116	24%	152,828	23%
Core Support to Multilateral - Humanitarian Assistance	78,915	11%	66,848	10%
Humanitarian Assistance	102,201	14%	85,979	13%
Human Rights, Governance and Gender Equality	61,380	8%	57,726	9%
Health Hiv and Aids	48,150	6%	59,151	9%
Multi Sector	73,256	10%	53,540	8%
Agriculture	33,373	4%	29,594	4%
Education	33,038	4%	33,669	5%
Programme management and Administration	27,889	4%	26,657	4%
Social Protection	23,979	3%	14,606	2%
Basic Nutrition	16,184	2%	12,670	2%
Environmental Protection	6,239	1%	3,632	1%
Promotion of development awareness	5,718	1%	5,136	1%
Water and Sanitation	5,608	1%	5,346	1%
Grand Total	743,418	100%	662,766	100%



Total ODA By Aid Modality - 2017



Aid Modality

	2017		2014-16 Avgs	
	€000's	As a % of Total ODA	€000's	As a % of Total ODA
Core Support to Multilateral Organisations	306,402	41%	275,061	42%
Basket and Pooled Funds	142,090	19%	118,210	18%
Core Support to NGOs	112,877	15%	103,312	16%
Project Type Interventions	102,859	14%	114,012	17%
Administration	27,889	4%	26,379	4%
Other Aid Modalities	51,300	7%	25,792	4%
Grand Total	743,418	100%	662,766	100%

Top 30 Recipient Countries of Ireland's Bilateral ODA 2017

Recipient Country	€000's
Ethiopia	36,037
Mozambique	26,320
Uganda	24,886
Malawi	20,193
Tanzania	20,143
Turkey	12,507
Sierra Leone	12,238
Zambia	12,223
South Sudan	10,694
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,650
Viet Nam	8,583
Central African Republic	6,872
Kenya	6,738
Zimbabwe	6,698
Somalia	6,318
Sudan	5,752
Palestine	5,467
Yemen	5,250
Lebanon	4,113
South Africa	4,102
Liberia	3,926
Nigeria	3,684
Syria	3,106
Myanmar	2,545
Niger	2,537
Colombia	2,343
Rwanda	2,076
Iraq	2,067
Bangladesh	1,946
Jordan	1,786

*This annex gives a breakdown of aid by country to which it was allocated. In the case of countries with major humanitarian crises, it should be noted that 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. A more complete picture of funding to Crises can be seen in the Humanitarian Infographic.

ANNEX NINE

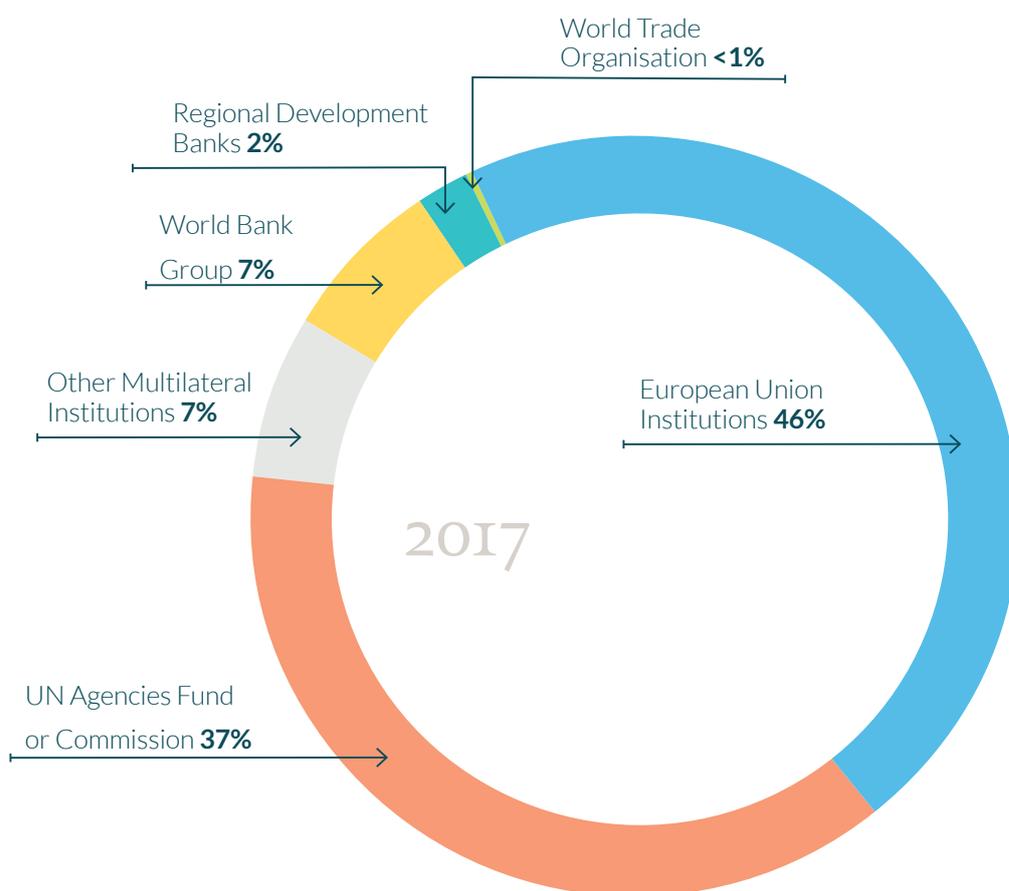
Country Programmes - Sector Breakdown 2017

Sector	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Uganda	Tanzania	Malawi	Vietnam	Zambia	Sierra Leone	South Africa	Palestine	TOTAL
						& Region		& Liberia	& Region		
	€000's	€000's	€000's	€000's	€000's	€000's	€000's	€000's	€000's	€000's	€000's
Agriculture	2,450	302	0	2,134	5,969	361	1,880	0	0	0	13,096
Basic nutrition	2,450	1,350	1,200	1,126	1,168	833	1,001	1,699	0	0	10,826
Education	5	7,058	4,567	55	29	1,774	713	1,015	850	2,350	18,417
Environmental Protection	4	782	4	0	305	0	1	0	0	0	1,096
Health/HIV	5,704	9,890	2,003	9,210	10	316	133	1,155	2,530	0	30,951
Human Rights/Gov	1,632	2,925	3,500	1,854	1,689	3,226	903	2,974	1,995	763	21,462
Humanitarian	4,476	500	2,676	1,500	1,245	0	0	100	50	1,555	12,102
Multisector/Other	890	1,774	639	266	1,127	3,465	656	617	396	20	9,849
Social Protection	10,670	0	3,053	935	2,025	0	3,862	0	10	0	20,555
Water and Sanitation	2	150	0	0	0	0	3	1,200	0	0	1,355
Programme Management and Administration	1,473	1,099	1,125	817	1,090	1,441	692	700	991	200	9,628
Grand Total	29,755	25,830	18,766	17,898	14,658	11,417	9,843	9,460	6,822	4,888	149,337

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2017

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2017

	€000's	As a % of
European Union Institutions	192,508	46%
UN Agencies Fund or Commission	156,332	37%
Other Multilateral Institutions	30,141	7%
World Bank Group	29,971	7%
Regional Development Banks	7,253	2%
World Trade Organisation	1,500	<1%
Grand Total	417,705	100%



ANNEX ELEVEN

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2017

Funding to Multilateral Organisations
2017 (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 Share of Budget				-	143,219		143,219
European Development Fund				35,659			35,659
European Commission Turkey Refugee Facility				10,516			10,516
European Investment Bank				1,365			1,365
EU Trust Fund for Africa				1,000			1,000
EU Trust Fund for Colombia				750			750
European Union Institutions Total	-	-	-	49,290	143,219		192,508
OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS							
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria				10,000			10,000
Global Partnership for Education				4,000			4,000
CGIAR Fund				3,000			3,000
Global Alliance for Vaccines & Immunization				3,000			3,000
Green Climate Fund		2,000		-			2,000
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development				1,790			1,790
Global Environment Facility		1,421		-			1,421
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe				1,215			1,215
Council of Europe				1,157			1,157
Global Environment Facility - LDC Fund				1,000			1,000
Montreal Protocol		633		-			633
International Organisation for Migration				325			325
Adaptation fund		300		-			300
International Criminal Court				125			125
IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change		100		-			100
Nato Partnership for Peace Trust Fund				50			50
Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat				25			25
Other Multilateral Institutions - Total	-	4,454	-	25,687	-	-	30,141
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS							
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank			3,853	-			3,853

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2017 (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
Asian Development Bank			3,400	-			3,400
Regional Development Banks - Total	-	-	7,253	-	-	-	7,253
UN AGENCIES FUND OR COMMISSION							
UN-led Country-based Pooled Funds				33,086			33,086
World Food Programme	14,000			6,888			20,888
United Nations Children's Fund				17,300			17,300
Central Emergency Response Fund				13,000			13,000
UN Office of the Comm for Refugees				12,678			12,678
United Nations Development Programme				11,585			11,585
UN Relief and Wks Agcy - Palestine Refugees				5,500			5,500
UN Population Fund				4,800			4,800
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS				4,400			4,400
UN Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs				4,350			4,350
Food and Agricultural Organisation	3,213			500			3,713
UN Women				3,035			3,035
International Labour Organisation				2,000		714	2,714
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights				2,538			2,538
United Nations - Department for Peace Keeping Operations				2,475			2,475
International Fund for Agricultural Dev				2,036			2,036
United Nations - General				1,736			1,736
United Nations Office for Project Services				1,600			1,600
UNESCO				835		608	1,443
World Health Organisation				325		1,096	1,421
United Nations Environment Programme		694		247		300	1,241
United Nations Peace Building Fund				1,000			1,000
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change		94		500			594
International Atomic Energy Agency		385		140			525
United Nations Volunteers				500			500
UN Int'l Strategy for Disaster Reduction				500			500
UN Industrial Development Organisation				471			471
UN Department of Political Affairs				450			450
United Nations Trust Fund for Colombia				400			400
UN Conference on Trade and Development				200			200
UN Institute for Disarmament Research				100			100
Convention to Combat Desertification				32			32
World Intellectual Property Organisation				-		13	13

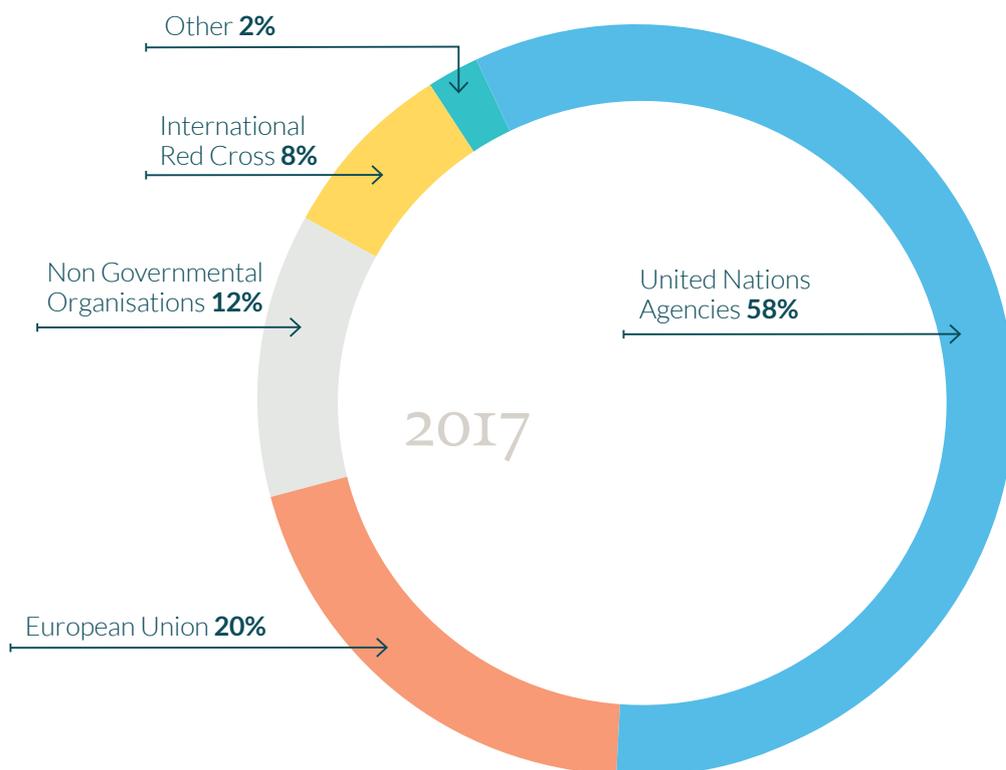
**Funding to Multilateral Organisations
2017 (Detailed in €000s)**

	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 Economic Commission for Europe		7		-			7
UN Agencies Funds - Total	17,213	1,180	-	135,207	-	2,732	156,332
WORLD BANK GROUP							
World Bank - International Development Association			24,570	1,770			26,340
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction & Development			2,731	-			2,731
International Finance Corporation				900			900
World Bank Group - Total	-	-	27,301	2,670	-	-	29,971
World Trade Organisations							
International Trade Centre				800			800
Advisory Centre on WTO Law				350			350
World Trade Organisation				350			350
World Trade Organisations - Total	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	1,500
GRAND TOTAL	17,213	5,634	34,554	214,354	143,219	2,732	417,705

Humanitarian Assistance by Channel of Delivery 2017

Channel

	€000's	As a % of
United Nations Agencies	105,260	58%
European Union	36,450	20%
Non Governmental Organisations	21,673	12%
International Red Cross	14,790	8%
Other	2,942	2%
Total	181,116	100%



ANNEX THIRTEEN

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €100K or more, in 2017 in €000s

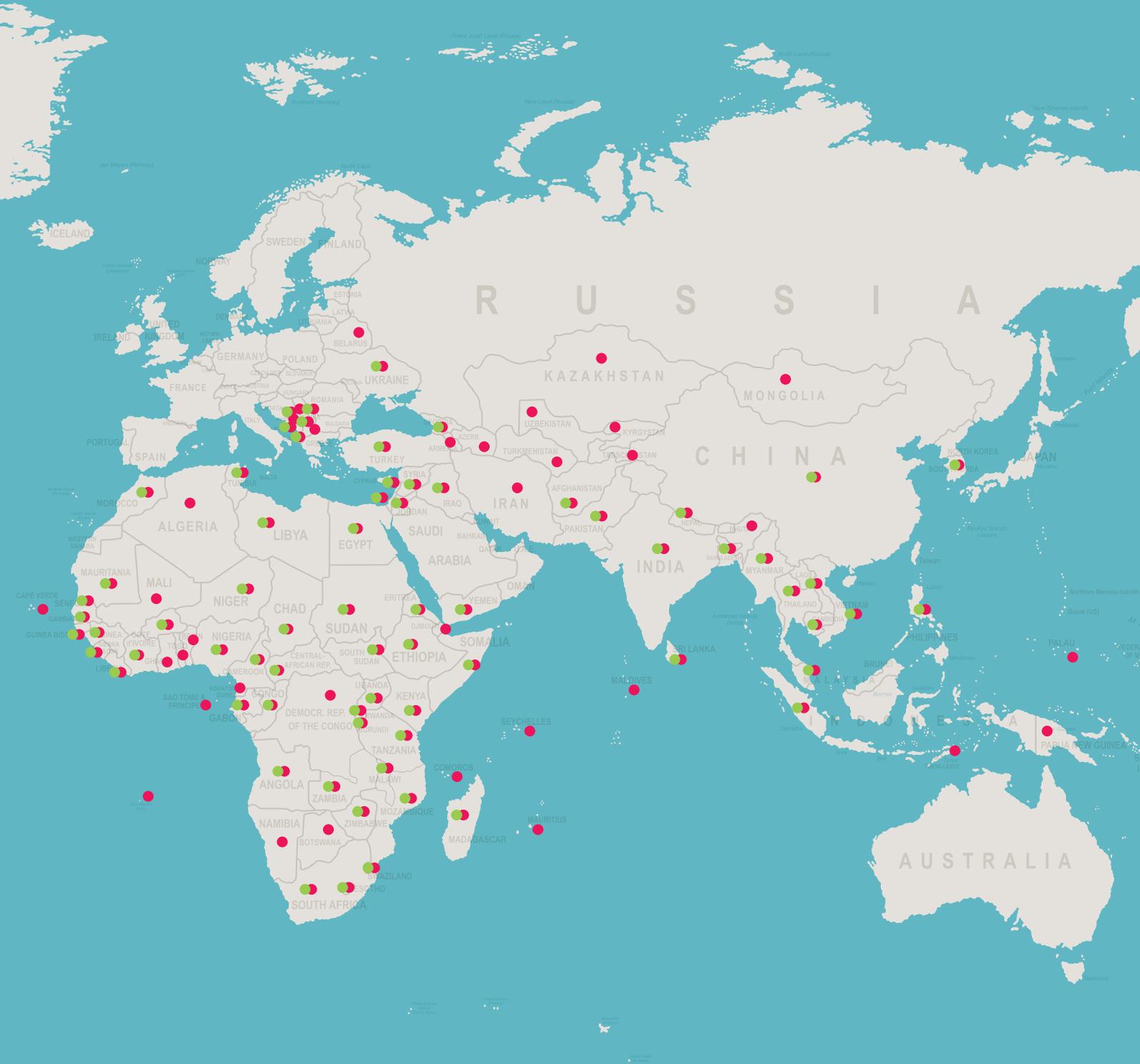
<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
A Partnership With Africa	HQ	150
Action Aid	HQ	750
Action Contre la Faim - Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	1,227
Adigrat Diocese Catholic Secretariat [ADCS]	Ethiopia	150
AEPD Vietnam	Viet Nam	100
Agricultural Non State Actors	Tanzania	200
Aidlink	HQ	431
Aidspan	HQ	100
Amref Health Africa	Tanzania	400
Apheda Vietnam	Viet Nam	150
Associação Instituto para Democracia Multipartidaria	Mozambique	150
Association Sphere	HQ	125
Barefeet Theatre	Zambia	110
Benjamin Mkapa Hiv/Aids Foundation (BMAF)	Tanzania	400
Bóthar	HQ	160
Brighter Communities Worldwide	HQ	140
Camara Education Ltd.	HQ	150
Camfed International	HQ	100
Camfed Zambia	Zambia	280
CARE Canada	Zambia	1,000
Care International	Mozambique	650
CARE International VN	Viet Nam	285
CDI Vietnam	Viet Nam	150
Centre For Humanitarian Dialogue	HQ	100
Centre pour le Contrôle Démocratique des Forces Armées (DCAF)	HQ	200
Childfund Ireland	HQ	475
Children In Crossfire	HQ	606
Christian Aid	HQ	5,152
Christian Blind Mission Ireland	HQ	120
CHS Alliance	HQ	125
Civicus	HQ	120
Clinton Health Access Initiative	Ethiopia, South Africa	500
Comhlámh	HQ	464
Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation	Tanzania	500
Concern Universal (United Purpose)	Malawi	1,191
Concern Worldwide	HQ	25,247
Crisis Management Initiative Ry	HQ	125
Democratic Progress Institute (DPI)	HQ	100
Dialogue Advisory Group (DAG)	HQ	100
Dóchas	HQ	250

<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
East and Horn of Africa HRD Project	Uganda	160
ECPAT International	HQ	120
ECDPM	HQ	200
Emergency Nutrition Network	HQ	350
Ethiopian Centre for Disability & Development Association	Ethiopia	500
Evangelical Association Of Malawi	Malawi	350
Femina Hip Ltd.	Tanzania	200
FHI Solutions LLC	Ethiopia, Viet Nam	1,050
Front Line- The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders	HQ	508
Fundação MASC	Mozambique	1,000
Fundação Mundukide	Mozambique	100
Global Witness Trust	HQ	115
Goal	HQ	11,118
Gorta - Self Help Africa	HQ, Zambia	5,752
Habitat For Humanity Ireland	HQ	130
Halo Trust	HQ, Cambodia	830
Health Poverty Action	HQ	100
Helen Keller International	Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Viet Nam	952
Helpage International	HQ	721
Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos	Mozambique	500
Institute for Security Studies	South Africa	200
International Alert	HQ	150
International Commission Of Jurists	HQ	110
International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP)	HQ	150
International Committee Of The Red Cross	HQ, Other departments	13,170
International Crisis Group	HQ	200
International Fed. Of Red Cross And Red Crescent	HQ	1,750
International Fertilizer Development Centre	Kenya	180
International Rescue Committee	HQ, Liberia, Sierra Leone	2,490
International Service For Human Rights	HQ	125
International Youth Foundation	South Africa	300
Irish Council For International Students	HQ, South Africa, Viet Nam	2,865
Irish Development Education Association	HQ	237
Irish Family Planning Association	HQ	120
Irish Forum for Global Health	HQ	170
Irish League of Credit Unions International Development Foundation Ltd.	HQ	160
Irish Red Cross Society	HQ, Other departments	1,040
Irish Rule of Law International	Malawi	220
ISEE Vietnam	Viet Nam	100
Kivulini Women's Rights Organisation	Tanzania	350
LIN Centre for Community Development Vietnam	Viet Nam	100

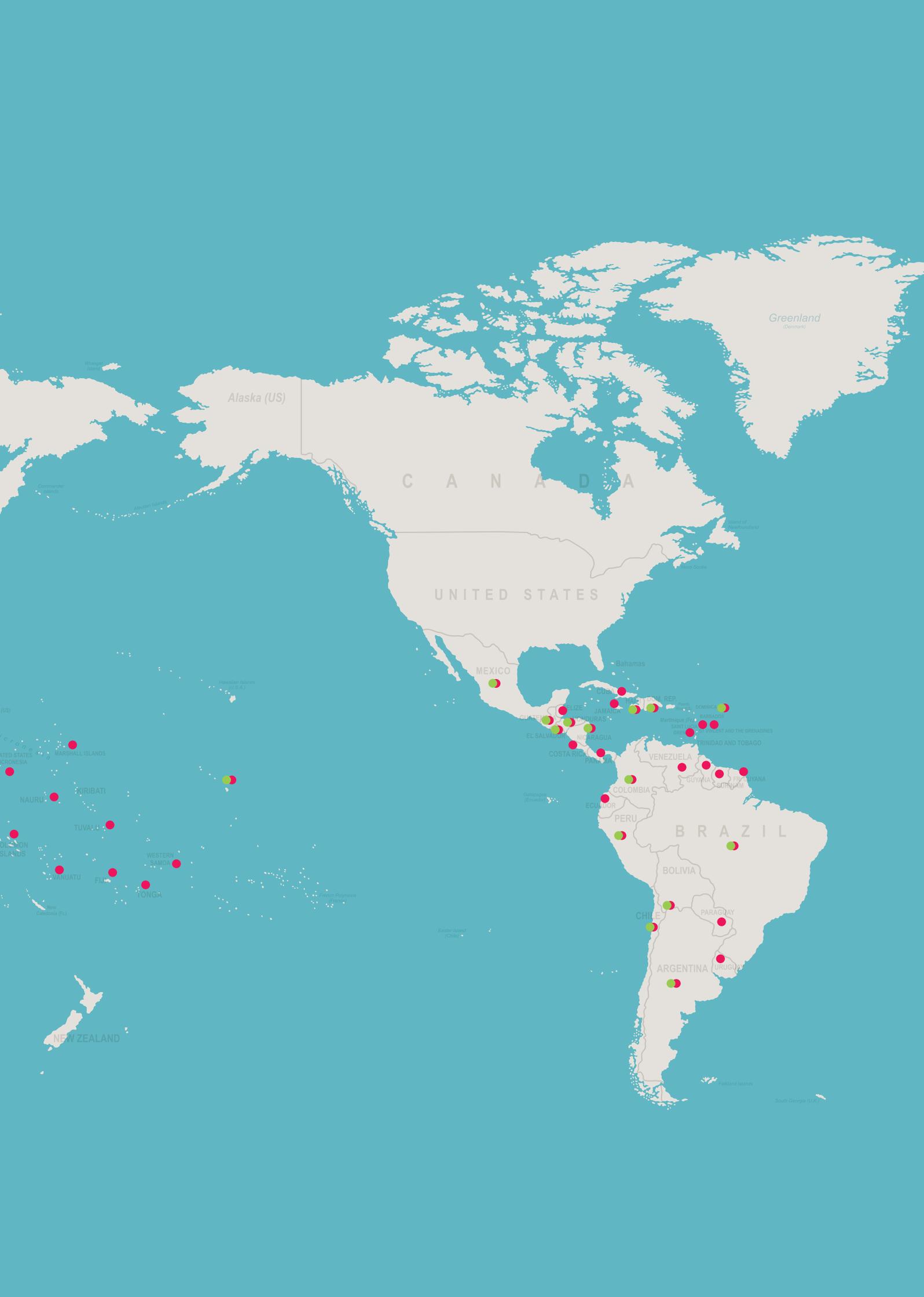
<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
Minority Rights Group International	HQ	187
MISA Zambia	Zambia	200
Misean Cara	HQ	15,505
National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda	Uganda	100
National Smallholder Farmers	Malawi	300
National Youth Council Of Ireland	HQ	107
Norwegian Refugee Council	Palestine	200
Nuture Africa	HQ	182
Oxfam GB	Liberia	1,200
Oxfam Ireland	HQ	3,790
Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA)	Tanzania	300
Plan International Vietnam	Myanmar, Viet Nam	345
Plan Ireland	HQ	3,116
Project RENEW Vietnam	Viet Nam	200
Raising Voices	HQ	250
Rede Came	Mozambique	100
Restless Development	Zambia	100
RIC Vietnam	Viet Nam	120
SA HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination Service	Zimbabwe	250
Saferworld	HQ	130
Save The Children	HQ, Ethiopia, Malawi, Sierra Leone	2,818
SEND Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	100
Serve In Solidarity Ireland	HQ	254
Sight Savers Ireland	HQ	1,738
Social Change Assistance Trust	South Africa	125
Sonke Gender Justice Network	South Africa	300
SOS Sahel Ethiopia	Ethiopia	1,300
Straight Talk Foundation	Uganda	874
Suas Educational Development	HQ	311
Tanzania Media Foundation	Tanzania	509
Tearfund Ireland	HQ	189
Technoserve	Tanzania	219
The Carter Centre Inc.	HQ	130
The Centre for Counselling Nutrition & Health Care	Tanzania	800
The Mary Robinson Foundation	HQ	150
Transparency International	HQ	260
Transparency International Vietnam	Viet Nam	100
Trócaire	HQ, Sierra Leone	20,198
Tumaini La Maisha	Tanzania	110
Uganda Women's Network	Uganda	400
Unidade de Processamento de Ideias (UPI)	Mozambique	100

<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
Value Added In Africa	HQ	130
Viet Health Vietnam	Viet Nam	176
Vita	HQ	503
VSO Ireland	HQ	482
War On Want Northern Ireland	HQ	150
Women Fund Tanzania	Tanzania	350
World Resources Institute	HQ	600
World Vision Ireland	HQ	4,216
Zambia Open Community Schools	Zambia	175

Ireland's Official Development Assistance



- Ireland Bilateral
- Multilateral



Alaska (US)

Greenland (Denmark)

C A N A D A

U N I T E D S T A T E S

MEXICO

Bahamas

Cuba

Haiti

DOMINICAN REP.

JAMAICA

PUERTO RICO

EL SALVADOR

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICA

PANAMA

VENEZUELA

COLOMBIA

ECUADOR

PERU

B R A Z I L

BOLIVIA

CHILE

ARGENTINA

URUGUAY

PARAGUAY

GUYANA

SURINAME

NEW ZEALAND

UNITED STATES (CRONIESIA)

MARSHALL ISLANDS

KIRIBATI

NAURU

TOKELAU

WESTERN SAMOA

TONGA

NEW ZEALAND (FI)

Ireland's Official Development Assistance

Country	Bilateral Assistance	Assistance Through Multilateral Core Support	Country	Bilateral Assistance	Assistance Through Multilateral Core Support
Afghanistan	●	●	Djibouti		●
Albania	●	●	Dominica	●	●
Algeria		●	Dominican Republic	●	●
Angola	●	●	Ecuador		●
Argentina	●	●	Egypt	●	●
Armenia		●	El Salvador	●	●
Azerbaijan		●	Equatorial Guinea		●
Bangladesh	●	●	Eritrea	●	●
Belarus		●	Ethiopia	●	●
Belize		●	Fiji		●
Benin	●	●	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		●
Bhutan		●	Gabon	●	●
Bolivia	●	●	Gambia	●	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	Georgia	●	●
Botswana		●	Ghana	●	●
Brazil	●	●	Grenada		●
Burkina Faso	●	●	Guatemala	●	●
Burundi	●	●	Guinea	●	●
Cabo Verde		●	Guinea-Bissau	●	●
Cambodia	●	●	Guyana		●
Cameroon	●	●	Haiti	●	●
Central African Republic	●	●	Honduras	●	●
Chad	●	●	India	●	●
Chile	●	●	Indonesia	●	●
China (People's Republic of)	●	●	Iran		●
Colombia	●	●	Iraq	●	●
Comoros		●	Jamaica		●
Congo	●	●	Jordan	●	●
Cook Islands		●	Kazakhstan		●
Costa Rica		●	Kenya	●	●
Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	Kiribati		●
Cuba		●	Kosovo	●	●
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	●	●	Kyrgyzstan		●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	●	●	Lao People's Democratic Republic	●	●

Country	Bilateral Assistance	Assistance Through Multilateral Core Support
Lebanon	●	●
Lesotho	●	●
Liberia	●	●
Libya	●	●
Madagascar	●	●
Malawi	●	●
Malaysia		●
Maldives		●
Mali	●	●
Marshall Islands		●
Mauritania	●	●
Mauritius		●
Mexico	●	●
Micronesia		●
Moldova		●
Mongolia		●
Montenegro	●	●
Morocco	●	●
Mozambique	●	●
Myanmar	●	●
Namibia		●
Nauru		●
Nepal	●	●
Nicaragua	●	●
Niger	●	●
Nigeria	●	●
Pakistan	●	●
Palau		●
Panama		●
Papua New Guinea		●
Paraguay		●
Peru	●	●
Philippines	●	●
Rwanda	●	●
Saint Helena		●
Saint Lucia		●
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		●

Country	Bilateral Assistance	Assistance Through Multilateral Core Support
Samoa		●
Sao Tome and Principe		●
Senegal	●	●
Serbia	●	●
Seychelles		●
Sierra Leone	●	●
Solomon Islands		●
Somalia	●	●
South Africa	●	●
South Sudan	●	●
Sri Lanka	●	●
Sudan	●	●
Suriname		●
Swaziland	●	●
Syrian Arab Republic	●	●
Tajikistan		●
Tanzania	●	●
Thailand	●	●
Timor-Leste		●
Togo		●
Tonga		●
Tunisia	●	●
Turkey	●	●
Turkmenistan		●
Tuvalu		●
Uganda	●	●
Ukraine	●	●
Uruguay		●
Uzbekistan		●
Vanuatu		●
Venezuela		●
Viet Nam	●	●
West Bank and Gaza Strip	●	●
Yemen	●	●
Zambia	●	●
Zimbabwe	●	●



Irish Aid

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

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