



IRISH AID ANNUAL REPORT 2011
Accountable to People, Accounting for Aid

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

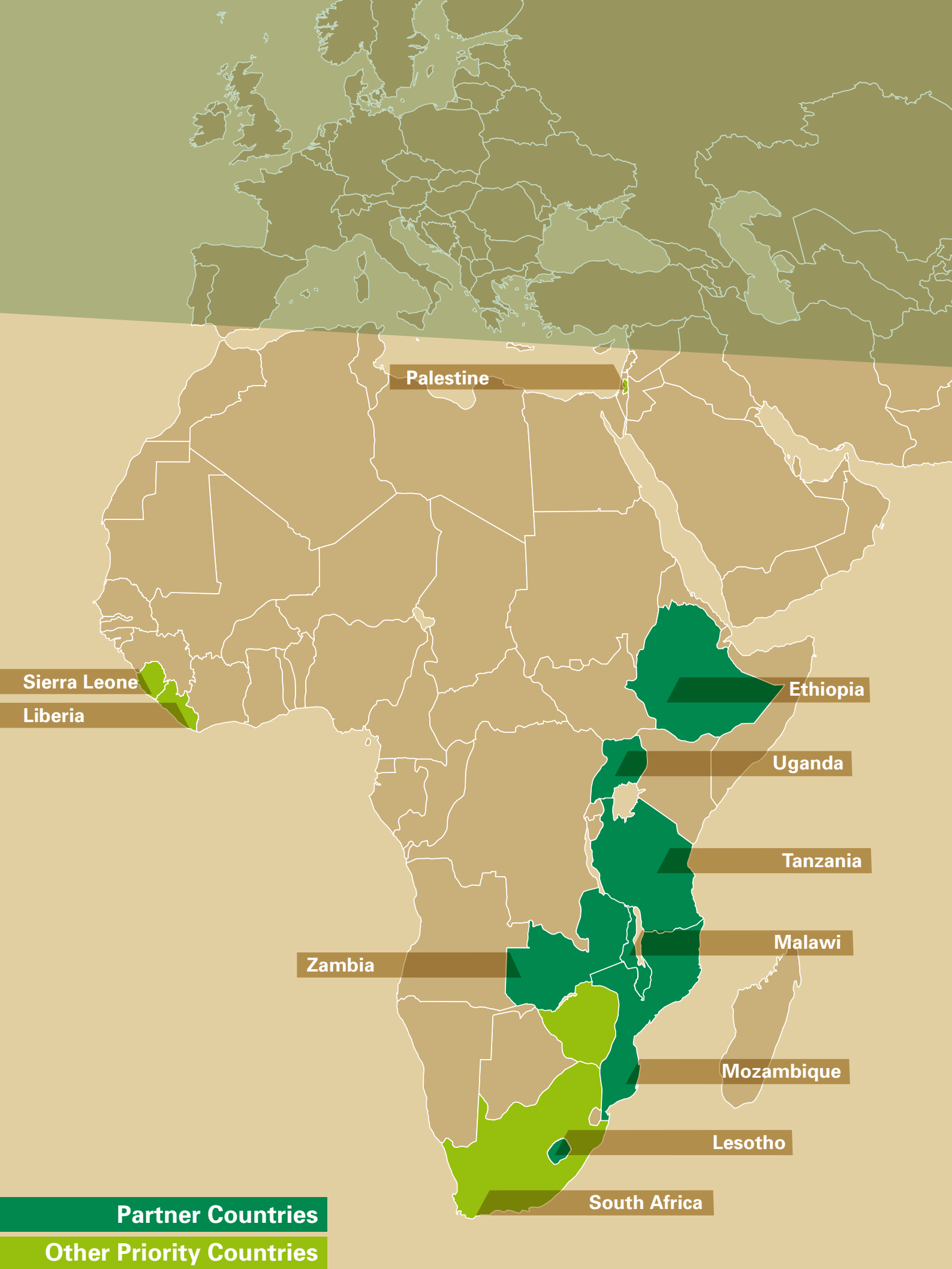
Ireland's
commitment
to a world
without poverty
and hunger



This page: Fisherman on Lake Bangweulu, Zambia, 2009. Photo: Panos
Front cover: Fruit market, Mozambique, 2004. Photo: Irish Aid

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Partner Countries

Other Priority Countries

Irish Aid is Ireland's official programme of assistance to developing countries. It is managed by the Development Cooperation Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The Irish Aid programme was established in 1974. The main focus is the fight against poverty and hunger in some of the world's least developed countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The programme provides assistance to over 80 countries worldwide, including nine partner countries where Ireland is engaged in long-term strategic assistance.

For more information see: www.irishaid.gov.ie



Despite the challenges, progress is being made in Africa. Many countries previously mired in poverty and despair are experiencing economic growth.

Foreword



Eamonn Gilmore TD



Joe Costello TD

Ireland's commitment to the fight against world hunger is motivated by our understanding of the needs of the poorest communities in the world, and by our historical experience of hunger, inequality, exclusion and poverty. Addressing these issues is the core work of Irish Aid, Ireland's official overseas development programme, which is managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

These are difficult times for the Irish people, and the Government's absolute priority is the restoration of growth and jobs in Ireland. However, we have given a clear commitment that we will not do so at the expense of the poorest families and communities in the world. We will continue to work with the developing world, helping to build better, sustainable lives for the poorest people. We do this because it is right, because it is in keeping with the values and the experiences of the Irish people, and because it is in our interests in an increasingly interconnected world. Speaking in College Green in Dublin in May 2011, President Barack Obama recognised Ireland's international leadership role, in partnership with the US and a range of African countries, to galvanise world action to combat global hunger and undernutrition. This work is central to Ireland's foreign policy.

We recognise clearly the principle that, in order to fight the root causes of poverty, governments must be accountable to their own citizens. Accountability is an essential element of governance, and this means the accountability of both recipient and donor governments to their citizens. Among our developing country partners, countries which are showing improvements in terms of accountability are also showing improvements in terms of the health of their citizens, educational attainment and poverty reduction.

We measure the effectiveness of our Irish Aid programme according to the extent to which we see real improvements in areas such as food security, health, and education in the countries in which we work. Ireland is consistently ranked among the best donor countries in terms of the effectiveness of our aid. Ensuring that aid money is spent effectively is an ongoing priority; we continue to work to ensure that

the money we spend in fighting poverty and inequality is used as effectively as possible.

Africa is a changing continent, and many of the countries in which we work are seeing some encouraging progress in terms of economic growth, falling poverty levels, decreased numbers of child deaths and millions more children at school. In 2011, we launched the Department's new Africa Strategy which recognises the importance of sustainable economic growth in reducing poverty. We have identified the promotion of trade and inclusive growth as an integral part of our effort to reduce hunger, poverty and exclusion in Africa. Support for the promotion of greater accountability by governments to their citizens is central to the implementation of this policy.

The theme of the 2011 Annual Report is accountability. Throughout the report you will find examples of how Irish Aid has been supporting the work of our partners to promote accountability and to make the most effective use of resources. This principle applies as much to Irish Aid as it does to our partners. The Irish public has the right to know how its money is being used, and to be reassured that it is reaching the poor.

In 2011, we launched a Review of the White Paper on Irish Aid. The Review is itself an accountability mechanism which will help to ensure that the Irish Aid programme reflects the views and concerns of the Irish public and our partners. The outcome of the Review will guide our work in the years ahead and focus our efforts to deal with the most pressing development challenges. It will underscore our commitment to overseas development which is, and will remain, a central pillar of Ireland's foreign policy.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eamonn Gilmore".

Eamonn Gilmore,

Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joe Costello".

Joe Costello,

Minister of State for Trade and Overseas Development



Accountable to People, Accounting for Aid

The fight to end extreme poverty and hunger in the world remains one of the most pressing global challenges. But it is important to bear in mind that, working together in partnership, developed and developing countries have achieved some remarkable development results over the last 10 years. Between 2005 and 2010, the total number of poor people around the world fell by nearly half a billion. Millions of child deaths have been avoided thanks to greater access to vaccines and mosquito nets. 40 million more children are going to school today than at the turn of the millennium.

Yet, evidence clearly shows that progress has been uneven within countries and between countries. Sub-Saharan Africa, which is the focus of Ireland's aid programme, continues to bear a great burden of global poverty. On current trends, it will be home to approximately half of the world's poor by 2030. The 2015 deadline to achieve the Millennium Development Goals is fast approaching and, despite some progress, many serious challenges remain. For example, undernutrition remains one of the world's most serious, but least addressed, health problems. Ireland is playing a leading role in drawing international attention to this problem, and to the fact that the world has the resources and the knowledge available to address it.

When world leaders gathered to review the Millennium Development Goals in September 2010, they agreed to strengthen their resolve in the fight against poverty and hunger. They committed to working towards greater transparency and accountability, in developed and developing countries, as an important way of accelerating progress.

This is because good governance and accountability are critical to ensuring that we get the results we seek, whether in education, health, hunger or any of the other Millennium Development Goals. For instance, in developing countries where rule of law and anti-corruption legislation is stronger, maternal mortality

rates tend to be lower. Stronger accountability is also important in enabling people to realise their human rights, and to address the discrimination, exclusion, and powerlessness that lie at the root of poverty.

Ireland places accountability at the heart of its aid programme. Irish Aid, in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, is accountable to the Irish people for the investments being made in poverty reduction, and for the results that are being achieved. In these difficult economic times, it is more important than ever that we achieve maximum value for money and impact from our aid funding, and that we can demonstrate our results clearly to the public. We are equally accountable to the partners we work with, and to the people who benefit from our efforts.

The OECD Peer Review of the Irish Aid programme in 2009 praised Irish Aid's "*rigorous process of internal checks and controls*" We are accountable to the Oireachtas, to the Public Accounts Committee and to the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade. We are also accountable to the independent Audit Committee of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. An internal Audit and Evaluation Unit undertakes regular audits and evaluations of the aid programme, as outlined on page 57 of this Report.

At a broader level, Irish Aid is held accountable by the OECD and others who challenge us on an ongoing basis. Irish Aid strives to improve the quality and impact of our aid by implementing international agreements which aim to deliver better results. These include the new global Partnerships for Effective Development Cooperation agreed in Busan, Republic of Korea, in November 2011.

Irish Aid takes its domestic and international accountability obligations seriously. As a result, Ireland's aid programme, the Irish people's aid programme, has been consistently ranked as world class.



Minister of State Joe Costello visits schoolchildren in Makeni, Sierra Leone, 2012. Photo by Bex Singleton

This clear focus on accountability applies across the entire programme and it forms the basis of our partnership with others. Irish Aid works with government ministries and agencies in the developing world to help them to plan and implement policies which provide quality public services in a transparent and accountable manner. We support the critical oversight role of parliaments to hold governments to account for the achievement of clear development results. We strengthen independent audit institutions in order to highlight the efficiency and effectiveness of government expenditure wherever we work.

Ensuring support for independent, strong and responsible non-government organisations (NGOs) is also an important part of Irish Aid's work. We support these NGOs to carry out research which enables effective advocacy and budget monitoring. This is aimed at ensuring that resources reach those for whom they are intended. Equally, we challenge our NGO partners to be transparent and accountable for their work and the results they achieve.

We also work to ensure that men and women have equal opportunities to engage in decision-making processes at community, local and national level. Gender equality is a key dimension of democratic accountability.

Our support for a diverse and multi-faceted media environment in the countries we work is also important in providing access to information and debate, and in ensuring that governments can be held to account for their actions.

All of this is to ensure that there is effective accountability on the part of the governments and partners with whom we work, to their citizens and to the people that they represent. This is where accountability really matters, at the local level.

As we look to the future, we will continue to ensure greater transparency and accountability for the aid programme both here in Ireland and amongst the people we work with overseas. In this context, the Review of the White Paper on Irish Aid, launched by the Government in 2011 and conducted during 2012, represents an important accountability exercise in itself. Through this review, our aim will be to ensure that Ireland's future aid priorities remain clear, focused, and well informed. In this way, Irish Aid will continue to make a difference and achieve real and lasting results where they are most important, in the lives of some of the poorest communities in the world.

Irish Aid has helped Mr Magawa establish his own plot of trees, Kilosa, Tanzania, 2004. Photo by Pieternella Pieterse



Progress on the Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that 189 United Nations member states, including Ireland, have committed to achieving by the year 2015. The statistics used here are based on the UN MDG Report 2011 and also on the more recent UN MDG Report 2012. Some additional statistics have also been taken from UNAIDS 2010 Global Report.



1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

In 1990, more than 2 billion people globally were living on less than \$1.25 a day. By 2008, the number had fallen to under 1.4 billion. On current trends, it is anticipated that the goal of halving the number of people globally living in extreme poverty will be reached ahead of the 2015 MDG target. While progress is being made in terms of reducing poverty, this is not translating into a significant reduction in hunger levels. The goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger is off track and greater international action will be required if it is to be achieved.



2. Achieve universal primary education

Internationally, the number of children out of school fell from 106 million to 67 million between 1999 and 2009. Tanzania and Zambia are both very near achieving the goal of universal primary education. Southern Asia and Northern Africa saw the biggest improvement, with increases of around 20% in the numbers of children enrolled in primary school, while sub-Saharan Africa showed an improvement of 7%.



3. Promote gender equality and empower women

In developing regions, the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary and secondary school was 96 girls for every 100 boys in 2009. This is a significant improvement since 1999, when the ratio was 91 girls for every 100 boys. In 2010, gains for women were registered in half of all parliamentary elections, with the most notable progress being seen in Northern Africa.



4. Reduce child mortality

The number of deaths in children under five worldwide declined from 12.4 million in 1990 to 7.6 million in 2010, which meant over 13,000 fewer children dying each day. Ten countries, including four in sub-Saharan Africa, saw a drop of more than 50% in child deaths between 1990 and 2009. Six countries also saw a reduction of more than 100 deaths per 1,000 live births. Of the six, five were in sub-Saharan Africa.



5. Improve maternal health

Globally, progress in improving maternal health has been slow, with only 23 countries on track to meet the target of achieving a 75% reduction in maternal mortality. However, 90 countries showed declines of 40% or more in the number of women dying in childbirth between 1990 and 2008, while 57 others reported at least some progress. Between 1990 and 2009, the proportion of women receiving prenatal care increased substantially in all developing regions, from 64% to 81% in the number of pregnant women attending at least once during pregnancy. Lesotho has seen the proportion of women who deliver in health facilities increase from 52% in 2004 to almost 59% in 2009.



6. Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

AIDS-related deaths fell to 1.8 million in 2010, down from a peak of 2.2 million in 2005. The number of HIV infected women receiving treatment rose from 45% in 2008, to 53% in 2009. The biggest reduction in deaths from malaria was in Africa where 11 countries have reduced malaria cases and deaths by over 50%. Thanks to an effective international strategy for diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, up to 6 million lives have been saved worldwide since 1995.



7. Ensure environmental sustainability

The target of halving the proportion of people in the world without access to safe drinking water has been reached. 89% of the world's people now have access to safe drinking water. However, despite some improvement, 2.5 billion people in developing regions still lack access to basic sanitation facilities. It is unlikely, at this rate of progress, that the target for improved sanitation will be met by 2015.



8. Develop a global partnership for development

In 2011, global spending on aid amounted to \$133.5 billion, representing 0.31% of developed countries' combined national income. This was a 2.7% drop compared with 2010, when official development assistance reached a peak. Ireland has exceeded all but one of the twelve international targets for the effectiveness of aid and has been ranked in first place in the EU and among the best in the world in terms of the quality and effectiveness of our aid. The developing world share of the world's internet users rose from 44% in 2006 to 63% in 2011, providing citizens with increased information, and opportunities for education, business and communications.



Girl collects water in forest, Uganda, 2008. Photo by Panos



Where We Work

Irish Aid's Partner Countries

Ethiopia	14
Lesotho	16
Malawi	18
Mozambique	20
Tanzania	22
Timor Leste	24
Uganda	26
Vietnam	28
Zambia	30

Ethiopia



Population **84.7 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day **39%**

Ranking on 2011 UN Human Development Index **174 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since **1994**

Improving services through improved accountability

In 2011, Ethiopia continued to make very significant progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The economy grew at 7.5% and real progress was made in the level of public services available. Many Ethiopians had better access to schools, health centres, and other basic services such as water and electricity.

Ireland supported the provision of a greater range of essential social services in Ethiopia through our engagement with multi-donor *Protection of Basic Services* (PBS) programme. This programme supports the improvement of health, education, water, rural roads and agriculture services throughout the country. Irish Aid also provided support to the health sector to improve maternal and child health services, both nationally and in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), one of the largest and most ethnically diverse areas. Health indicators in Ethiopia showed remarkable progress, with under-five mortality rates decreasing by 28% between 2005 and 2010.

Recognising that the quality of public services is strengthened by increased accountability and transparency to citizens, Irish Aid also funded the Social Accountability component of the PBS programme in 2011. This brought together the users of public services with the providers to discuss the quality of services and proposals for improvements. The process had a particular focus on gender issues, social inclusion and the most marginalised groups. The programme is also planning to develop systems which will allow citizens to have their grievances addressed in relation to access and quality of services.

Under this PBS programme, 57 NGOs were trained to use Citizen Report Cards, Community Score Cards and Public Budget Tracking. Independent

evaluation has confirmed that results at local level include improvements in access to water, maternal health facilities, additional classrooms, (see case study) tuition for children in need, and separate toilet facilities for girls in schools.

In the area of governance, Irish Aid led a new multi-donor support programme for NGOs. Ireland was one of three donors working with Government and non-government groups dealing with issues of concern, including those arising from the application of Ethiopia's legislation on civil organisations, i.e. NGOs, community groups etc

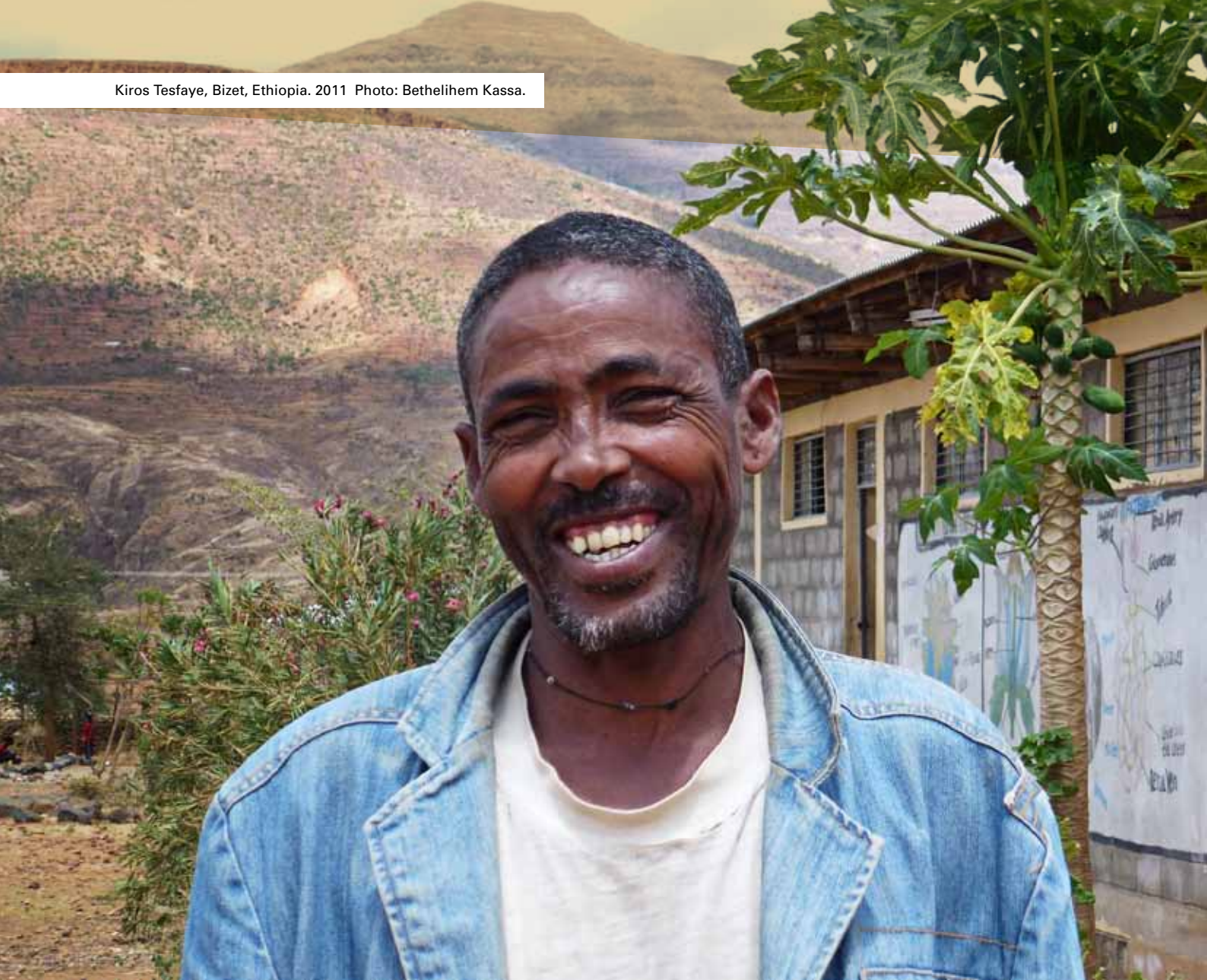
In 2011, one of Ireland's priority areas in Ethiopia was food, nutrition and livelihood security. The *Productive Safety Net Programme* (PSNP), one of the key programmes supported by Ireland, provided some of the most vulnerable people in Ethiopia with predictable cash or food support in return for vital work on projects such as land rehabilitation. The PSNP helped to protect the lives of over seven million people when Ethiopia and other countries in the Horn of Africa suffered from the effects of prolonged drought. An evaluation of the PSNP programme published in 2011 found that between 2006 and 2010 the period of food insecurity fell by a third for the households benefiting.

National level results supported by Irish Aid

The proportion of the population who live below the poverty line has decreased by 14% since 1999

Under-five mortality has nearly halved since 2000

The proportion of underweight children decreased from 39% to 29% between 2005 and 2010



Case Study - Helping citizens to understand their entitlements

Kiros Tesfaye, a farmer living near the town of Bizet in Ethiopia's rocky highlands, has been helping to improve the quality of education in his son's local primary school. After examining the school's facilities together, parents, teachers and local government representatives agreed on priorities and an action plan to address problems. As a result of this meeting, the community has provided the funds and labour for a new classroom, the local education authority has provided additional textbooks, and water is now piped to the school by local government.

Kiros has been involved in a 'Social Accountability' project supported by Irish Aid. This brings together townspeople with local government and education authorities. Local non-governmental organisations

help citizens to understand their entitlements to public services, contribute ideas, voice concerns, and advocate for improved services. Kiros summed up the difference this has made:

“ the process helped us to come together and respond to the problems. This is not the Government's school, it is our school.”



Lesotho

Population **2.2 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day **43.45%**

Ranking on 2011 UN Human Development Index **160 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since **1975**

Helping to strengthen governance and public financial management

Lesotho's economy continued to improve in 2011, despite the global economic crisis. Demand for diamonds grew, with production increasing by almost a third. Revenues from the Southern African Customs Union increased by 36% due to growth in the South African economy. This, along with low government spending, helped to balance the budget.

Lesotho completed its *African Peer Review Report* in 2011, which reviewed democracy and political, economic, corporate and socio-economic progress. The report noted that, in terms of political governance, there has been progress in seeking a wider inclusiveness of different political parties.

Despite these positive developments, Lesotho has the second highest level of inequality in income distribution in the world, with extreme poverty particularly marked in rural and mountainous regions. It also has the third highest HIV prevalence rate in the world, with approximately 23% of 15-49 year olds carrying the virus. Lesotho is also subject to chronic food insecurity and is highly reliant on emigrants' remittances.

Irish Aid in Lesotho

The primary aim Ireland's current programme is to improve services which directly benefit the poor. The focus is on basic education, primary health care, HIV and AIDS treatment, rural access to water and sanitation, and food security. The programme is also helping to strengthen governance and public financial management.

In 2011, Irish Aid provided €500,000 for emergency agricultural support to 18,000 vulnerable farming people and the delivery of food assistance to 4,500 people in remote mountain areas. Ireland signed an inter-ministerial agreement in 2011 to assist with the establishment of 257 nursing posts before the end of

2012. The Lesotho Government will fully incorporate the funding of these posts into their pay roll in 2013.

Governance is also an important element of the programme in Lesotho. €2.05 million was provided in 2011 for initiatives to enhance government accountability to citizens. Continued support was provided to a programme which is helping to build the capacity of Parliament, the Independent Electoral Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman and the proposed new Human Rights Commission. Support was provided for a capacity building programme to improve performance in procurement and accounting for government employees. Irish Aid also supported a campaign against gender-based violence in mountainous areas where women's rights are not fully recognised.

In 2011, Parliament passed several important pieces of legislation including:

- the Child and Welfare Protection Act
- the Land Act, which promotes women's ownership of land
- the National Assembly Act 2011, which will contribute to the running of free and fair elections
- the 6th amendment to the constitution which resulted in the Human Rights Bill

National level results supported by Irish Aid

Refurbishment of 100 classrooms led to an increase of 70% in enrolment in pre-school classes. At primary level, 64 classrooms were constructed in 16 schools, which is expected to contribute to improved teacher/pupil ratios

Almost 67% of pupils reached the final grade of primary school in 2011, compared with 61% in 2010

The percentage of pregnant women with HIV receiving treatment to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission increased from 71% in 2009 to 81% in 2011



Case Study - Role of the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee in ensuring efficiency and effectiveness of development resources

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a parliamentary committee that considers financial statements and audit reports issued by the Auditor General for all government ministries and departments in Lesotho. The PAC also investigates any mismanagement of public funds and makes recommendations to a general sitting of Parliament.

Following training organised by Irish Aid, in 2011 the PAC took a more proactive approach to investigating the findings of various Audit and Ombudsman reports. These included recommendations for prosecution following the examination of a report on the misuse of funds relating to an agricultural loan scheme. The PAC also looked closely at the awarding of tenders for road and government buildings construction.

There was good citizen response to the work of PAC in 2011, as evidenced by a high number of radio phone-in programmes and letters in local newspapers. The Chairman of the Committee, Vincent Malebo, addressed press conferences where he emphasized the role of the PAC in ensuring that public resources are used for developmental purposes and to promote accountability.



Malawi

Population **15.4 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day **73.9%**

Ranking on 2011 UN Human Development Index **171 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since **2007**

Helping households fight poverty through income support

Malawi is a young democracy with a fast growing population. Its economy is overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture and the majority of the population relies on subsistence farming, meaning they grow just enough food to support their families but not enough to trade or expand. The effects of climate change and the global recession have had a significant impact on productivity and economic growth. Drought and erratic rains, in addition to a rapid increase in food prices and severe shortages of fuel and fertilizer, have resulted in increased hardship for Malawian citizens, and one-third of Malawi's people are undernourished.

Irish Aid in Malawi

Irish Aid is helping to ensure that households are better nourished and less vulnerable to poverty through its support for improved local government and delivery of services. In 2011, Irish Aid helped to develop public financial management and governance structures at national and district level in order to provide agricultural resources and social protection for 700,000 Malawian farmers and poor families.

In 2011, Irish Aid continued to support the Malawian Government in implementing the *Farm Input Subsidy Programme*, introduced in response to famine and severe food shortages in 2005. This is helping 1.4 million poor smallholder farmers to access affordable fertilisers, quality maize and vegetable seeds. In 2011, a national surplus of maize, the country's staple, and a 17% increase in legume production (groundnuts, beans, and peas) resulted in a dramatic increase in the availability of food nationally. However, localised droughts in 2011 caused food shortages in some districts. In response, Irish Aid supported the World Food Programme in providing food to over 200,000 households in affected areas.

The *National Social Cash Transfer Programme* provides a cash allowance to support the poorest 10% of the population to buy food. Ireland has helped the Government to deliver the programme to almost 28,000 poor households, totalling around 140,000 people. While providing regular cash payments of around €12 per month to each household, the programme has contributed to increased school attendance and a reduction in child labour, as it requires children to attend school.

In 2011, through Concern Universal, Irish Aid helped local government to plan and provide effective services to improve food security, nutrition, health, income, access to water and services for 135,000 people in two districts. Irish Aid also supported non-governmental organisations in Malawi to promote efficiency, accountability, and capable governance through its support for a programme that empowers citizens to reduce social exclusion and to hold Government and other service providers to account.

National level results supported by Irish Aid

Vegetable production increased by 17% nationally in 2011 as a result of the provision of seeds and fertiliser to 1.4 million smallholder farmers

The vitamin A deficiency rate among children under 5 decreased from 44% in 2008 to 22% in 2011, partly due to support for farmers to produce orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, rich in vitamin A

In Salima District, the resources available to provide basic services have increased by 32% since 2010, as a result of a capacity building programme for district councils in financial management and accountability



(Right to Left) Monica 17 with baby; Nduza 11; Zione 8; Mavuto 6 and Milliward 3. Salima District, Malawi. 2011 Photo: UNICEF

Case Study - Good governance helps to fight poverty and hunger

Lise Lebiya, a widowed grandmother, was left to care for seven grandchildren and one great grandchild following the death of her daughter. The children, who were malnourished and frequently ill, were not attending school regularly, as they had to work in exchange for food. With help from the *Social Cash Transfer Programme*, Lise now receives €12 per month which she uses to buy food and livestock and to keep four of her grandchildren in school. She also received maize and legume seeds and a bag of fertilizer from the *Farm Input Subsidy Programme*. Lise and her family now produce sufficient nutritious food, while her grandchildren continue in school.

Lise's story is repeated across Malawi where local government works to bring basic welfare services to the most vulnerable citizens. Irish Aid is helping local government structures to address the needs of households most vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity.



Mozambique

Population **23.9 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day **60%**

Ranking on 2011 UN Human Development Index **184 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since **1996**

Helping the Government to improve accountability

Mozambique has experienced political stability since the devastating civil war ended in the mid 1990s. Since then it has established itself as one of the fastest growing economies in the region, with an annual growth rate of over 7% in 2011, helped by good harvests, large scale capital projects and strong performance in the services sector. Nonetheless, over half the population is living below the poverty line.

In May 2011, the Mozambican Government approved the new *Poverty Reduction Strategy 2011-2014*. The main goal is a reduction in people living on less than 50 cent a day (US\$) from 55% to 42% by 2014. It also identifies agricultural production and productivity; employment creation; and human and social development as the three main pillars for development.

Irish Aid in Mozambique

Mozambique carries out an annual review whereby Government, donors and civil society jointly assess what progress has been made in addressing poverty reduction. The review looks at achievements across the sectors (health, education, governance, agriculture etc) against key indicators of progress, and targets jointly agreed between Government and partners. Results from the review showed that, for the first time, the target of poverty reduction was met.

The review also assesses how each donor country has delivered on its commitments in terms of the effectiveness of its aid, based on internationally agreed standards. In 2011, the Government identified Ireland as the best donor in terms of meeting these obligations. A database, funded by Ireland and the Netherlands, to track donor and United Nations projects in Mozambique became operational in 2011, and is now used by the Government for planning.

A new national 'Social Security Strategy' was approved which, for the first time, includes specific provisions for social protection for vulnerable children and

child-headed households. Irish Aid is now working on developing a comprehensive system for its implementation with the Government, UNICEF and a number of other donors.

Ireland concluded its role as chair of an education partners group in April 2011. In its role as chair, Ireland:

- led donors in preparing for the successful *Education for All Fast Track Initiative*, resulting in a grant to Mozambique of €90 million for the education sector for the period 2011-2013
- coordinated donor submissions for the new *Strategic Plan of Education*
- initiated work on a new Memorandum of Understanding for the joint donor education fund

Mozambique Organicos is a local agribusiness company supported by Irish Aid whose exports quadrupled in 2011. The numbers employed have risen from 4 in 2009 to 118 permanent workers currently, of whom 25% are women.

Irish Aid supported Care International to assist 317 smallholder farmers to generate additional income for their families by getting higher prices for their produce through selling in groups. Along with linking service providers, producers and buyers, this programme provided farmers with training, capacity building and marketing opportunities, and supported gender and HIV issues.

Agricultural extension services met targets for 2011 by providing advice to over 430,000 farmers nationally. This is an increase of over 50,000 since 2009, and involved nearly 50% women's participation. However, irrigation proved to be more challenging, with only slightly over half the target reached.

In 2011, a new Irish Aid *Mozambique Country Strategy Paper* was approved for 2012 to 2016. This will focus on health, education and governance, with a strong emphasis on vulnerability.



Paul Malin, head of the European Union delegation in Mozambique, Mozambican Deputy Foreign Minister, Henrique Banze, and Irish Ambassador, Ruairí de Burca. Maputo, 2011. Photo: Embassy of Ireland, Maputo

National level results supported by Irish Aid

The total number of people on antiretroviral treatment increased from just over 170,000 in 2009 to over 250,000 in 2011, most of whom were women

The percentage of women attended by a trained birth attendant increased from 55% in 2009 to almost 63% in 2011

The school enrolment rate of girls aged 6 increased from 58.1% in 2005 to 68.6% in 2011

Auditing of the state budget increased from 33% in 2008 to 40% in 2011

Case Study - A model of good accountability

Since 2005, the development of a new database, *Overseas Development Aid to Mozambique* (ODAMoz), has enabled the Government of Mozambique to capture financial information, as well as coordinate and harmonise activities within the donor community. For the past three years, Ireland has supported the improvement of ODA Moz, which now provides a key tool for accountability in Mozambique. It allows society as a whole, and the media in particular, to verify aid funds made available to the Government, cross check with the Government's reports, follow commitment trends by donor agencies, etc. The Mozambican Ministry of Finance has also begun to use the database to verify aid data reported by governmental organisations at central, provincial and local levels. In fact, ODA Moz has been identified as a model of good practice and is being developed in other countries.



Tanzania

Population **46.2 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day **67.9%**

Ranking on 2011 UN Human Development Index **152 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since **1975**

Supporting agriculture, nutrition, health and increased accountability

Tanzania, a peaceful and stable country in East Africa, has achieved an average economic growth rate of 7% over the last decade, during which time Tanzania also made huge progress in delivering public services, notably health and education.

Nevertheless, a third of Tanzanians remain below the basic needs poverty line, and high fuel and food prices and drought resulted in a regional food shortage in 2011. Agriculture, the primary source of income for 75% of the population, grew at only 4% in 2011. Despite progress in health and education, Tanzanians face significant issues in terms of the quality of services, as reflected in poor infant and maternal health and nutrition.

Lack of access to basic information hinders the more vulnerable communities in Tanzania from demanding their rights and gaining access to a fairer share of resources and improved livelihoods.

Irish Aid in Tanzania

During 2011, a new *Country Strategy Paper* for Ireland's aid programme was agreed. It focuses on agriculture, nutrition and health, in line with national priorities. Governance and accountability issues feature strongly in this programme which seeks to:

- empower smallholder farmers and ensure their participation in decision-making processes that affect their livelihoods
- strengthen institutional mechanisms, both state and non state, for improved food and nutrition security at a national and local level
- build on the gains in the health sector with improved, more equitable and accountable local services
- support pastoralist communities to defend their right to sustainable livelihoods

In 2011, Irish Aid strengthened its partnership with non-governmental organisations in Tanzania and began funding a national network representing over 70,000 farmers, and a non-governmental network on nutrition. A new partnership was forged with an innovative umbrella organisation which helps a range of different organisations and companies, including mobile phone companies, faith-based organisations, media and teacher unions, to demand improved local services. Ireland also extended its partnership with Women in Law and Development in Africa, which works for improvements in the health and legal systems in response to violence against women.

Domestic accountability has been a key element of Irish Aid's support to Tanzania over the past five years. The results of these efforts have become increasingly evident as Parliament, political opposition, the Comptroller and Auditor General, media and non-governmental organisations have become progressively more vibrant and outspoken. Ongoing advocacy by Irish Aid and others for more effective and transparent national budget processes resulted in the Government publishing a Citizen's Guide to the Budget in Swahili and online publication of the detailed budget in 2011.

Ireland also continued to support the Tanzania Media Fund, a grant-making and mentoring organisation working to strengthen the media in order to better inform the public, contribute to national debate and increase accountability. Under the *2011-2015 UN Development Assistance Plan*, Ireland supported the launch of a new programme to improve Parliamentary budget scrutiny, law-making, research and analysis.



Philipina Limario. Mount Meru Hospital, Tanzania 2006 Photo: Pieterella Pieterse

National level results supported by Irish Aid

Over the past decade, despite global and regional economic turbulence, Tanzania's economy has recorded on average 7% growth per annum

Between 1999 and 2010 the rates of infant mortality and the mortality of children under five fell by nearly a half

The number of smallholder farmers benefiting from support increased from 33% to 60% between 2006 and 2010, while land under irrigation has increased by 51% since 2006

Case Study - Access to quality health services for people in greatest need

These premature twins, born to Philipina Limario, would probably not have survived had they been born outside a medical facility. Although public healthcare is officially free of charge for women during pregnancy and childbirth, the reality for many Tanzanian women is starkly different. Mothers can face steep charges which prevent them from delivering in health centres. Philipina and her twins have benefited from recent improvements to the national health system, supported by Irish Aid, which help to ensure that basic quality healthcare is prioritised for people in greatest need. Irish Aid also provides funding to a local organisation, *Sikika*, which works to ensure that all Tanzanians can access quality health services. It also uses media, public debate and mobile phone technology to encourage citizens to air their complaints and seek redress.

Timor Leste

Population **1.2 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day **37.4%**

Ranking on 2011 UN Human Development Index **147 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since **2002**

Building peace and reducing Poverty

Timor Leste, Southeast Asia's youngest nation, is a multi-party democracy with one of the fastest growing economies in the region. Significant increases in Government expenditure, supported by increasing revenues from petroleum, have stimulated economic activity throughout the country. As a result, the country is starting to make progress in improving people's livelihoods and alleviating poverty, although to a lesser extent in rural areas. Despite this progress, Timor Leste remains one of the poorest countries in Asia, with weak infrastructure, inadequate healthcare, education structures and services. However, school enrolments and literacy levels are increasing and maternal, infant and under five mortality rates are decreasing.

In 2011, the Government launched the *Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030*, which focuses on social, infrastructural and economic development. In the coming years, Timor Leste, while fortunate to have discovered significant oil and gas reserves, will require strong systems, fiscal discipline and good communication by the Government, to manage people's expectations and to translate this new and increasing wealth into sustainable development.

Irish Aid in Timor Leste

The overarching goal of Irish Aid's Timor Leste *Country Strategy Paper 2010-2013* is 'Building Peace and Reducing Poverty', with a particular focus on service delivery, conflict reduction, democracy, accountability, and state-building. Strengthening government systems and capacity to lead the country from fragility to equitable and sustainable development is central to this.

Irish Aid, with the UN Capital Investment Agency and the United Nations Development Programme, has been a consistent supporter of the Government's

Local Development Programme for decentralisation. This has assisted the Government in establishing public expenditure and public financial management systems at regional level. It has also strengthened local communities' capacity to become involved in Government planning and budgeting at the local level, and to help to decide which projects their Government should support.

Irish Aid has also supported non-governmental organisations working with Government and local communities to enhance local communities' participation in planning, and strengthen their ability to hold the Government to account. Irish Aid has helped to build the capacity of the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality in promoting gender equality throughout all Government ministries, including through the production of information and training materials and the roll-out of training. In August 2011, the Timor Leste Government passed a new resolution which provided for the establishment of Gender Working Groups at both national and district levels.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is one of the most prevalent crimes in Timor Leste. In 2011, Irish Aid worked with non-governmental organisations and Government departments to expand a referral network for victims of GBV to 8 out of 13 districts. The referral network provides counselling, legal advice, education, and a place of shelter for victims of GBV. The network offices also undertake advocacy to promote understanding of the issue and to inform communities of the services available.

In 2011, Irish Aid continued to work with the International Labour Organisation and Government departments to support private sector development, employment creation, the expansion of market access for micro and small enterprises, and rural road repair.



Maria Carceres Pinto Soares Dili, Timor Leste. 2011 Photo: Josefina Alves de Oliveira

National level results supported by Irish Aid

A referral network for victims of gender-based violence (GBV) now operates in 8 out of 13 districts providing legal advice, counselling, education and shelter for women and children affected

There has been a significant increase in Government funding for local development and service delivery, up from US €3.5m in 2010 to US €22m in 2011

District Economic Forums have been established in three districts, enabling dialogue between public, private and non-governmental actors on economic and private sector development at the local level

Case Study - Promoting the participation of women in policy and decision making

The purpose of the Gender Equality Cabinet in the Ministry of Economy and Development is to promote the participation of women in policy and decision making at national and district level in Timor Leste. With Irish Aid support, the International Labour Organisation has supported the Ministry to prioritise and promote gender equality, and develop and implement legislation for gender cabinets and working groups.

The Gender Equality Cabinet is the first of its kind in Timor Leste and the first to be provided for in legislation. Director, Maria Carceres Pinto Soares, has stated that the ILO programme has supported successful equality measures in the Ministry, resulting in more equal budgeting and support for gender equality activities. There is now an increasing awareness among both men and women of what gender equality is, and why it is important for the economic growth and sustainable development of Timor Leste.

Uganda



Population **34.5 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day **28.7%**

Ranking on 2011 UN Human Development Index **161 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since **1994**

Improving the lives of the most vulnerable and deepening democracy

Uganda remained relatively stable politically and achieved modest economic growth during 2011, with improvements in education and under-five mortality rates. While the number of people living on less than \$ 1.25 a day is falling, there are a significant number of people still living in poverty, who are very vulnerable. In 2011, there was some civil unrest, as well as corruption scandals, in a year dominated by elections and a fragile economic situation. There was clear public frustration with inflation, including food and fuel price increases of 50%.

President Yoweri Museveni was re-elected with 68% of the vote in elections considered to be relatively free and peaceful. Nevertheless, the opposition continue to contest the outcome. In its short lifespan, the new Parliament has demonstrated a capacity to hold Government to account for controversial policies and decisions.

Irish Aid in Uganda

Irish Aid's programme in Uganda is currently halfway through its *Country Strategy Plan 2010-2014*. The programme aims to reduce chronic poverty and vulnerability in Uganda, with a focus on governance, education, HIV and AIDS, gender, and private sector development. In 2011, Irish Aid maintained its commitment to improving the lives of the most vulnerable in Karamoja, the most disadvantaged region in Uganda, where 75% of the people live in poverty. In 2011, the Irish Embassy produced an *'Economic Strategy'* designed to respond to the changing economic environment in Uganda.

In 2011, Ireland and other international donors supported a new joint donor fund which focuses on democratisation; rights, justice and peace, voice and accountability. A 2011 joint development partner assessment of the Justice Law and Order Sector,

which Irish Aid supports, concluded that there had been a general improvement in human rights observance, access to justice, security of persons and property, and adherence to the rule of law and due process. Through the *Deepening Democracy Programme*, Irish Aid supported the Uganda Women's Network to conduct pre-election training for female political aspirants. This resulted in 1,500 out of 2,200 Ugandan female candidates being elected.

Irish support to NGOs resulted in almost 465,000 people receiving assistance for legal aid, and 10% of Uganda's population, more than 3.3 million people, benefited from legal aid services.

A draft *National Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Policy and Action Plan* was developed in 2011 with Irish Aid support. Additionally, a total of 192 GBV community action groups were established in 8 districts of the region with the highest levels of GBV in Uganda. This greatly increased community awareness of GBV laws and resulted in a significant increase in reporting to the police.

In the social services sector, Irish Aid supported the *'Expanding Social Protection Programme'* which was launched in September 2011. Through the programme, regular modest cash payments were made to 3,500 of the most vulnerable and marginalised households.

Irish Aid maintained its commitment to ensuring education for the most vulnerable, and provided support for secondary education for over 1,000 students in the Acholi and Karamoja regions, and 14 university scholarships for Karamoja students.

Ireland contributed to the development of two new projects to combat HIV and AIDS in the Karamoja region, supporting Local Government and non-governmental organisations to respond effectively to HIV and AIDS at local level.



Community meeting with District Chain Linked Committee Entebbe District, Central Region, Uganda, 2011
Photo: Fearghal MacCárthaigh

In Northern Karamoja, Irish Aid supported an innovative livelihoods programme that is contributing to the economic empowerment of communities through the harvesting of 'gum arabica'. The project also established links between the communities and Irish businesses, with plans agreed to increase production in the coming years in a way which will provide predictable and fair returns for the local communities.

National level results supported by Irish Aid

The proportion of children completing primary school rose from 54% in 2010 to 64% in 2011

Under-five mortality rates have decreased significantly, from 137 per 1000 live births in 2006 to 99 per 1000 in 2010

Efficiency has improved in the courts sector, with 25% more cases dealt with in 2010-2011 than in 2009-2010

Case Study - "The people now feel there is justice"

Communities in the Ugandan district of Entebbe faced several challenges in accessing justice, due to issues of corruption, case backlogs and mistrust of the justice institutions.

"Each institution was working alone and there was no coordination, leading to an inefficient and congested system that the people did not understand" said Sarah Bananuka, Entebbe's political representative.

Irish Aid's support in Uganda led to the Government's reform programme setting up District Chain Linked Committees (DCC) at district level across the country. These aim to monitor and coordinate the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order among communities and justice institutions. As a result, Sarah Bananuka notes: *"DCC has reduced corruption and improved the methods of work, leading to quick, effective management of crimes locally and improved security."* The DCC system has improved the information flow, transparency, accountability and access of the justice system for local communities.

Vietnam

Population **88.8 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day **13.1%**

Ranking on 2011 UN Human Development Index **128 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since **2007**

Improving Government services and giving a voice to the poor

Vietnam made significant development progress in 2011. The political situation remained stable and the Government introduced measures to curb the high rate of inflation. Although reduced, economic growth remained relatively high at 5 to 6%. In spite of this, and impressive overall poverty reduction which has moved over 34 million people out of poverty in the past fifteen years, Vietnam continued to grapple with the problem of more than 12 million of its people living in chronic poverty.

Irish Aid developed a new five year programme in Vietnam in 2011, aligned with the Vietnamese Government's Socio Economic Development Plan. The programme was designed to respond to Vietnam's specific development needs, targeting ethnic poverty, strengthening social organisations with a particular focus on working with people with disabilities, and helping Vietnam to build its capacity for policy development.

Poverty remains especially prevalent amongst ethnic minorities living in rural, mountainous areas, and these populations benefited from over 60% of Irish Aid funding in 2011. Ireland supported a large Government programme to build infrastructure and livelihoods in remote areas of Vietnam. It supported non-governmental organisations to monitor and improve the delivery of Government services and to give a voice to the poor. A number of projects sought to empower people with disability, most of whom live in poverty, to allow them training, employment and credit services.

Irish Aid funded an ongoing exchange programme to share lessons on economic forecasting, banking supervision, skills development and other reforms in the context of economic transition. In 2011, twelve scholarships in UCD were awarded

to skilled Vietnamese graduates to pursue post-graduate studies in banking, finance and business administration.

Good governance, particularly accountability to citizens, underpinned Irish Aid's programme in 2011. Participation of communities in planning processes, both for projects directly funded by Irish Aid and for programmes financed by Government, are a core objective of our work. Public access to information and transparency in decision making were promoted through all initiatives, as well as awareness raising around rights and entitlements of citizens. A number of Irish Aid's programmes supported oversight by communities of Government interventions.

Ireland contributed to the work of the UN country team in Vietnam which works to strengthen legal and judicial reform, performance of elected bodies in oversight of public expenditure, performance of public sector institutions, public sector reform and the role of non-governmental organisations. Ireland was also one of four donors to the *Towards Transparency initiative* to assess levels of corruption in Vietnam.

National level results supported by Irish Aid

Life expectancy has risen from 70 years in 2005 to 75 years in 2011

Maternal mortality declined by two-thirds between 1990 and 2009

Since 2010, all new laws are posted in draft on the internet and include a formal consultation process with non-governmental organisations



Truong Thi Truyen. Dak Nong district of Vietnam, 2011. Photo: Le Hong Van

Case Study - Women's voice at local level

Truong Thi Truyen was elected in 2011 to the People's Council of Duc Manh Commune in Dak Nong district of Vietnam. The local elections posed barriers for women candidates as, according to Mrs Truyen *"There still exists wide perception that women should not work in political activities, even amongst women ... so when I run the election campaign, I had to try very hard to persuade both men and women to vote for me."*

Mrs. Truyen had to go through a strict nomination process and present her plan to the people to persuade them that she was a good candidate. After attending Irish Aid funded training for women candidates, organised by a local NGO called the Center for Development and Integration, she said:

"Now, I am more confident in reading reports from local authorities and in raising questions on the reports. Taking on a supervision role is very challenging, but I know I need to do it well because people and other women have entrusted me to do that."

Zambia

Population **13.5 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day **64.3%**

Ranking on 2011 UN Human Development Index **164 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since **1980**



Promoting social and economic rights and freedom of expression

Persistent high levels of poverty and inequality remain the biggest development challenge in Zambia. Despite being upgraded by the World Bank to low middle-income country status in July 2011, Zambia remains one of the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Some 60% of the people are poor, of which 42% are unable to meet their basic needs. While the proportion of Zambians living in poverty has declined somewhat, in urban areas inequality is a big challenge. The richest 20% of Zambians are reported to earn over half of all income, while the poorest 20% share just 3.3%.

Overall, Zambia's human development remains poor, compared with many regional and international averages. Zambia's economy is largely dependent on copper exports; however, the Government recognises the need to diversify the economy and is increasing its focus on developing the agriculture and tourism sectors.

Irish Aid in Zambia

In 2011, Irish Aid provided direct funding to Government and non-governmental partners and was involved in developing a new Irish Aid Country Strategy for Zambia. As lead international donor in the *Parliamentary Reform Programme*, Irish Aid contributed to

- the development and improvement of constituency offices throughout the country, which enable citizens to participate in development processes and encourage them to bring their development needs to their local representatives
- greater engagement of citizens with Parliament and improved communication of the Parliamentary Committees' work to the population

Community radio stations are the primary means of accessing information for the majority of Zambians, especially in rural areas. Through the Zambian Chapter of the Media Institute of Southern Africa, Irish Aid provided support to increase the quality and coverage of radio stations. Continued support was given to non-governmental organisations working to promote social and economic rights, including in relation to gender-based violence and social protection for the most vulnerable, and in empowering citizens to engage with Government policy. Irish Aid also continued to provide financial and technical support to community-based local development in the Northern Province.

Based on its experience in supporting local councils in the Northern Province, Irish Aid contributed to the decentralisation process at national level. During the 2011 elections, Irish Aid supported the Civil Society Election Coalition, a consortium of eight non-governmental organisations, whose aim was to work in a coordinated manner to monitor and assess the election process.

Support to the education sector continued to be a key focus of Irish Aid's work in 2011. With the Netherlands, Irish Aid coordinated the work of 11 donors in the education sector, with a focus on increasing access to quality education.

Irish Aid also worked to reach the most vulnerable people by:

- working with the National AIDS Council to respond to HIV and AIDS, ensuring increased resources reached local level
- working with the Gender in Development Division of Government to increase the capacity of key ministries to respond to the specific needs of women
- supporting the *Social Cash Transfer Programme*; to make regular cash payments to vulnerable households



Robert Sibanda. Monze, Zambia, 2011. Photo: Daniel Banda

National level results supported by Irish Aid

Primary school enrolment increased from 68% in 2003 to 95% by 2010

The proportion of the national budget allocated to education increased from 14% in 2006 to 18% in 2011. The Education Act, which was passed in 2011, paves the way for Government support for community schools

The Gender Based Violence Act was enacted in 2011. The Act provides for the establishment of a State run Gender Based Violence Fund to assist victims

Case Study - Community radio is giving citizens a voice

"We were able to question our local Council on how the Constituency Development Funds were disbursed and there is transparency now after we raised a lot of issues through Sky FM radio station. We also receive a lot of information on issues like agriculture, health and elections. This is all because we have a radio station in our community that has been providing this forum and information," said Robert Sibanda, Vice Chairperson of the Monze District Chiefs Affairs Council. Sky FM Forum is an open discussion programme where listeners bring out issues that affect them and either need discussion on radio or follow up with district, provincial or national authorities.

Irish Aid supports the Zambian Chapter of the Media Institute of Southern Africa to advocate for and promote media freedom and to create an environment in which citizens, including those in the remotest parts of the country, have access to information and freedom of expression.



Where We Work

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Palestine



Addressing humanitarian needs and human rights

The Middle East region witnessed historic changes during 2011. This led to changes of government in a number of countries because of popular, but not always peaceful, resistance. There were some developments on the political front in the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT), such as the reconciliation agreement between the two main political factions, Fatah and Hamas, and a Palestinian application for full membership at the United Nations. The failure of any real progress on the peace process meant that the ongoing humanitarian situation in the OPT did not fundamentally improve in 2011. Palestinian civilians continued to endure the harsh realities of an expanding occupation in the West Bank and the unresolved Gaza blockade, with food insecurity a key concern.

Ireland has funded programmes of assistance to the Palestinian people for more than two decades, reflecting a longstanding commitment to justice for the Palestinian people and to the peaceful development of a viable, sovereign Palestinian state. This funding, which amounted to €9.61 million in 2011, addresses immediate humanitarian needs, as well as development and human rights priorities.

The key elements of Irish Aid's programme of assistance include support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Palestinian Authority and NGOs in advocating for human rights.

Ireland is currently rolling out a funding pledge of €12 million to UNRWA's General Fund over the period 2010-2012. Funding of €4 million was provided in 2011 to support the Agency's work in providing a range of services for the refugee population of some 5 million people. €1 million of this was programmed for UNRWA's work with Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

A further €500,000 in humanitarian assistance was provided in response to UNRWA's 2011 emergency funding appeal in Gaza. Support of €50,000 was also provided for UNRWA's 2011 summer games in Gaza. The games, which provided children with a rare break from their hardships and traumas, saw over 200,000 children, including around 11,000 children with special needs, take part in a two week programme of educational and recreational activities.

Ireland's funding to Palestine has always had a strong focus on improving access to quality education. Ireland, along with a number of other donors, has been central to the development of a Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) to support the Palestinian Authority's *Education Development Strategic Plan*. €1.5 million was provided for the JFA in 2011. A further €1.5 million was provided to the Palestinian Authority to support the delivery of public service salaries, and for allowances to the most vulnerable Palestinian families.

In addition, Ireland has provided targeted support over recent years to a number of key Palestinian and Israeli NGOs for their work in monitoring the status of human rights in the OPT. Total funding of €520,000 was provided to these organisations in 2011. A further €1 million was also provided to NGOs involved in a range of humanitarian, development and peace building programmes.

Long-term, sustainable development in Palestine is, of course, dependent on a successful outcome to the ongoing political negotiations. Ireland will continue to support the search for a lasting and peaceful political solution and in the meantime offer the humanitarian support which is essential in addressing the ongoing basic needs of the Palestinian people.



Sierra Leone and Liberia

Consolidating peace and security and overcoming the legacy of conflict

Sierra Leone and Liberia both marked key milestones on their path to democratic development in 2011. Sierra Leone celebrated 50 years of independence, and Liberia held its second democratic presidential and legislative elections since the end of the civil war. Both countries are working towards building state systems and growing their respective economies by creating sustainable livelihoods for their people. Still ranked among the poorest countries in the world, they continue to face significant economic and development challenges.

Irish Aid has had an active engagement in Sierra Leone and Liberia since the end of the conflicts in both countries. Ireland established development programmes in the countries in 2005, with offices and staff in Freetown and Monrovia. Working in close cooperation with the Sierra Leonean and Liberian Governments, the UN and other partners, Ireland is helping to support long term reconstruction and development in both countries.

In addition to support provided through the country programmes, Ireland also provided funding to a number of NGOs working in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Since the end of the civil wars, both countries have made tangible progress in consolidating peace and security and overcoming the legacy of conflict. Democratic state institutions remain weak and in need of ongoing support, but much has been achieved in a relatively short time, with the support of Ireland and other donors.

The Sierra Leonean Government has made efforts to tackle the root causes of poverty by putting in place tough anti-corruption legislation, as well as the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission, to which Ireland has provided funding.

Progress has also been made in reforming the justice and security sector in Liberia, with a particular focus on strengthening the rule of law and reforming the security sector. Ireland is supporting initiatives in this area through support to the Emergency Response and Police Support Units of the Liberia National Police, channelled through the UNDP.

Sierra Leone

Ireland put in place a new two year country strategy for Sierra Leone in 2011, which is primarily focused on nutrition and food security. The strategy supports the *Sierra Leonean Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy*. €4.5 million was provided in 2011 to support implementation of the strategy, in addition to funding to NGOs.

Working with key partners such as the *Food and Agriculture Organisation*, UNICEF and the World Food Programme, actions supported by Irish Aid in 2011 included support for smallholder farmers for crop intensification, production and diversification; school feeding which provided school children with at least one nutritious meal per day; community management of acute malnutrition, including the provision of supplementary foods for mothers and children under five; and the refurbishment of health infrastructure, specifically paediatric wards.

Ireland remains committed to developing its partnership with Sierra Leone, and will continue to work towards consolidating progress in these priority areas over the lifetime of the current country strategy.

Liberia

A key focus of Irish Aid's programme in Liberia is to strengthen the country's health system and basic primary health care services. Total funding provided through the country programme in 2011 amounted to €5.4 million, with the largest proportion channelled through the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Funding was also provided to a number of NGOs for the delivery of basic health services. To complement this support to the health sector, Ireland financed an NGO consortium which works to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene services.

Ireland supported the work of the International Rescue Committee in tackling high levels of gender-based violence, through an innovative programme of male involvement. Irish Aid also provided €1.4 million in 2011 to support the humanitarian needs of Ivorian refugees who entered Liberia following the disputed second round of presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire in late 2010.

It was decided to carry out an evaluation in 2012 of Irish Aid's programme in Liberia with a view to developing a new country strategy.



South Africa

Working to reduce gender-based violence

South Africa has made good progress in reducing poverty since democratisation in 1994, and last year the economy grew by an estimated 2%. Despite significant progress, inequality remains a huge challenge. Unemployment stands at 40%, job creation is hampered by poor levels of education, and nearly 40% of the population live below the national poverty line, particularly the black African population.

With better HIV treatment now being provided, life expectancy has improved from an average of just 52 years in 2005 to 57 years in 2011. However, over 5.5 million people are living with the HIV virus, and AIDS remains the cause of over 43% of all deaths in the country. South Africa also has one of the highest rates of gender-based violence (GBV) in the world, with women and young girls most affected.

Irish Aid support assists the Government of South Africa and NGOs to:

- improve the quality of education for children
- provide safe water and sanitation to rural communities
- provide care and support to women and children affected by HIV and AIDS
- prevent and respond to GBV

Irish Aid is helping South African efforts to address the legacy of unequal Apartheid-era education systems. In 2011, Irish Aid support helped to provide larger schools offering a broader range of facilities for students. Ireland also contributed to the establishment of school safety committees to help address high levels of violence which cause students to drop out. Irish Aid support for reading materials in mother tongue languages will help to improve the reading and writing skills of children aged 6 to 8.

Water and sanitation are key components of health and well-being. In 2011, Irish Aid contributed to the improvement of sanitation in rural areas in the Eastern Cape, and seven rural villages in Limpopo Province have been provided with water and sanitation.

HIV remains a key challenge in South Africa. Last year Irish Aid continued its support to district and local AIDS Councils to strengthen the response to HIV and AIDS in Limpopo Province. As a result, community-based care is being provided to people affected by HIV in poor rural areas of Limpopo. Over 2,000 orphans and vulnerable children were able to benefit from health and social services, over 5,000 patients received antiretroviral therapy, and a further 2,000 patients were treated for tuberculosis.

In 2011, a key objective of Irish Aid support was to prevent and respond to GBV. Legal advice was provided to over 140 women who suffered such violence, and information, counselling and health referral services were provided to over 1,000 sexual assault and domestic violence survivors. To promote behaviour changes in order to prevent violence, Irish Aid supported awareness campaigns and training for men. These campaigns engaged with over 2,000 traditional leaders, youth and faith-based organisation leaders and government officials. Irish Aid also supported improved coordination among police, social, health, and justice services in two districts of Limpopo Province; such collaboration is critical to reducing the high levels of GBV in those areas.

Some development results supported by Irish Aid in South Africa:

- 4% reduction in the number of new HIV infections between 2009 and 2010
- 26% more adults receiving antiretroviral medication, with over one million adults now receiving treatment
- 3 million more households provided with water services between 2007 and 2010 and an additional 1 million households now with sanitation

Zimbabwe



Improving maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition

In 2011, the political situation in Zimbabwe remained challenging in the absence of reforms to guarantee the holding of free and fair elections. Zimbabwe continued to experience significant humanitarian and development issues, with essential services such as health, education, water and sanitation hugely lacking. Despite some stabilisation in 2011, the economic situation remained extremely difficult.

The rate of HIV in Zimbabwe has stabilised, but remains one of the highest in the world. Irish Aid's HIV programme focuses on prevention, treatment, care and support. The goal of the programme is improved prevention of HIV and AIDS and the reduction of its impact on the country. Irish Aid supported a small number of NGOs and the Zimbabwean AIDS Network, a national network of over 200 NGOs responding to HIV and AIDS. Irish Aid also contributed to the final stage of the *Expanded Support Programme* which is managed by the United Nations Development Programme, working in cooperation with the Zimbabwean Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. The final impact assessment of the programme was very positive indicating that it had *"clearly contributed significantly to the response in sixteen districts; as well as at national level."*

2011 also saw the programme moving to support Zimbabwe's recovery through financial contribution for the new Health Transition Fund (HTF), designed to rebuild the health service which has been decimated during Zimbabwe's decline over the last ten years. The HTF is managed by UNICEF and is a five-year programme of multi-donor pooled funding aimed at helping the Ministry of Health and Children to strengthen the national health system. The HTF has a particular focus on improving maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition, and Irish Aid provided €2 million in 2011.

Key results supported by Irish Aid achieved in 2011 include:

- Comprehensive delivery of prevention, treatment and care services in sixteen districts of Zimbabwe for people affected by HIV and AIDS. Antiretroviral treatment provided for 72,000 people between 2007 and 2010, and 14,000 new patients initiated in 2011
- Provision of care and support to people affected by HIV and AIDS at community level. Over 10,000 people benefited from Irish Aid support in 2011
- Better capacity of Zimbabwean NGOs to deliver services and advocate for people affected by HIV and AIDS
- Support for Zimbabwe's recovery through the setting of priorities in the Health Transition Fund



Responding to Emergencies

Responding to Emergencies

Responding to humanitarian crises, alleviating suffering and rebuilding lives

During 2011, many countries faced significant humanitarian challenges. The continuing global financial and economic crisis, and volatile food prices, had a major impact on food security. At the same time, millions of people continued to live with the effects of natural disasters, and ongoing conflicts caused untold suffering for millions more.

In many instances, people already affected by crises faced additional threats to their livelihoods from the effects of climate change. An earthquake in Japan demonstrated that even high-income countries can fall victim to disaster. Elsewhere, the Arab Spring brought a wave of hope across North Africa and the Middle East, but also saw the breakdown of social services and serious humanitarian concerns in countries such as Libya and Syria.

Across the Horn of Africa, drought left 12 million people in desperate need of assistance, most notably in conflict-ridden Somalia, where aid agencies continued to struggle to reach those most in need. At the same time, contested elections in Côte d'Ivoire led to countrywide violence resulting in death and destruction, while the initially peaceful birth of a new country in South Sudan was followed by violence and displacement. Instances of cholera were identified across the developing world, from Central Africa to Haiti, the poorest country in the western hemisphere, already struggling to overcome the devastating 2010 earthquake. Meanwhile, massive flooding led to further suffering and loss in Pakistan, Colombia, Thailand, the Philippines and much of Central America. In the Sahel region of western Africa, at the end of 2011 there were signs of alarming levels of food shortages and a potential crisis ahead.

Ireland provided over €66 million in emergency and recovery funding in 2011, in response to these and other humanitarian crises, helping to save lives and alleviate suffering and distress.



Local people affected by the Somalia food crisis receiving supplies, Dullow, Somalia, 2011. Photo by COOPI

Irish Aid responded to many emergency situations, including the crisis in North Africa, where assistance from Ireland helped to feed, clothe and evacuate people displaced by the conflict in Libya. In response to the massive food crisis affecting Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia, support from Irish Aid helped to provide emergency food, water, shelter and sanitation to thousands of men, women and children, and to ensure the safety of women and girls living in overcrowded refugee camps on the Kenyan border with Somalia. Throughout the year, Irish Aid also provided funding in response to protracted humanitarian crises in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Niger, Yemen and Afghanistan.

Irish Aid continued to invest in resilience and recovery – the 'before' and 'after' of humanitarian crisis situations – in the Gambia, Guinea, South Sudan and in north-eastern Somalia. Funding from Irish Aid also helped to support specialist mine clearance activities in Iraq and Afghanistan, which in turn allowed humanitarian agencies to move freely, and local communities to plant crops and rebuild their lives.

Finally, the Rapid Response Initiative continued to play a crucial role during 2011 in Irish Aid's humanitarian operations. There were 47 deployments from Irish Aid's Rapid Response Corps, as well as major shipments of relief supplies from Ireland's pre-positioned humanitarian stocks. These were aimed at helping those in need in crises such as Somalia, Kenya, Syria, the Philippines and North Africa.

Getting there on time: Ireland's response to the Horn of Africa crisis

During 2011, the Horn of Africa experienced one of the most severe food crises to face the region in sixty years. Over thirteen million people in drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia were severely affected, with hundreds of thousands of people facing starvation. Brought on by drought, the initial crisis became a deadly emergency for those already suffering from poverty, or living in areas suffering from conflict.

In southern Somalia, ongoing conflict and the breakdown of the state had already drastically reduced the ability of the people to cope with crisis, as well as restricting access for humanitarian agencies. By summer 2011, the UN was obliged to declare a state of famine in six areas of the country, with approximately 4 million people affected. This devastating combination of drought and war also forced unprecedented numbers of people to flee across the border into Kenya and Ethiopia, placing further strain on the overstretched resources of the governments and host communities of these two countries.

Ireland moved swiftly to provide much needed emergency funding and assistance to our humanitarian partners working across the region. By the end of 2011, Irish Aid had allocated almost €12.5 million in emergency funding to agencies working in the Horn, making Ireland, in per capita terms, one of the most significant donors to the relief effort. Such support supplemented the funding which had already been made available to our partners as early as 2010, when the first forecasts of impending crisis surfaced.

Irish emergency relief funding also complemented Irish Aid's long-term development programming across the region, including our support to the Government of Ethiopia's *Productive Safety Nets Programme* which provides transfers of income to vulnerable people, and which proved critical to Ethiopia's resilience to drought last year. Because of preparedness and resilience measures taken by the Government, supported by Ireland and other donors, Ethiopia was not as hard hit by the crisis this time around.

Emergency funding from Irish Aid allowed humanitarian agencies to scale up their operations across the region; particular priority was given to organisations with an operational presence inside Somalia, including Concern, Trócaire, the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF. Thanks to the efforts of these agencies, and in spite of the constraints on access, thousands of vulnerable Somalis received much needed assistance, including shelter, protection and nutrition. Irish Aid also made funding available to the World Food Programme, Christian Aid, Oxfam, Goal, the International Rescue Committee and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for their work with both local populations and Somali refugees in Kenya and Ethiopia, which helped to bring urgently required food, water and medical care to those in need.

Irish Aid also carried out two major airlifts of emergency water and shelter materials to Concern and UNHCR for their activities in Somalia and Kenya. Concern distributed these to thousands of vulnerable families in Mogadishu and other areas of southern and central Somalia, while UNHCR received 1,000 family sized tents for up to 5,000 people in the Dadaab Refugee Camp in northern Kenya. Irish Aid also deployed 26 members of its Rapid Response Corps to humanitarian agencies in the region.

Almost one year on, the overall humanitarian situation across much of the region has now improved, thanks in large part to the massive aid operation which donors such as Ireland helped to support. However, the situation remains critical for many millions of people, especially in Somalia, where access for aid agencies remains highly restricted. Donors and aid agencies alike have also pointed to the need to learn lessons from the crisis in the Horn and to make even greater efforts to tackle the root causes of vulnerability and build the resilience of affected communities. Ireland will therefore continue to prioritise resilience, sustainable livelihoods and agricultural productivity in the Horn of Africa as part of our effort to promote long-term solutions and to help prevent such a crisis from occurring again.



Beneficiaries of food stamps. South Central Somalia, 2011. Photo: Jennifer O’Gorman, Concern

Case Study - Supporting vulnerable people in Somalia

Sadiyo Samei Adbullahi is a mother of four children who benefited from Trócaire’s programme in South Central Somalia. She explains:

“Before being supported by this programme, my family had big problems getting enough food. We had lost all our sources of food (livestock and crops) due to drought and life was unbearable for us. However, since my family has been included in the programme I now receive regular food for all the family and I can provide for my family. My cooking pots are on fire again!”

Irish Aid has assisted Trócaire’s programme in South Central Somalia to provide 30,000 vulnerable people with access to food, water and the means of making a living. Sadiyo and her family were provided with food, clean water, and basic household items. They were also offered support for crop replanting, livestock restocking and veterinary care. As a result, Sadiyo and her husband are now able to provide for their own needs and those of their four children.

Our Priorities

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Hunger

The fight against global hunger is a central pillar of Ireland's foreign policy and of our international development programme. Ireland is a global leader and advocate on the issue of hunger, and in particular on the urgent need to tackle maternal and baby undernutrition. Irish Aid is committed to allocating 20% of its resources to the fight against global hunger, and is engaged with international partners in a broad range of hunger-related initiatives at global and country level.

Ireland is playing a key role in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, a global movement which brings together development partners, non-governmental organisations and the private sector to fight maternal and child undernutrition. Since its launch in 2010, the SUN movement has increased international political commitment to combat undernutrition. It has succeeded in putting structures in place in countries with the highest rates of undernutrition, which ensure that nutrition is prioritised nationally. In 2011, this initiative made steady progress, with 27 developing countries committed to implementing the SUN Framework. In June 2011, the Tánaiste, Eamon Gilmore T.D. and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton took part in the launch of the SUN Movement in Tanzania. Ireland has also been a strong supporter of the SUN movement in Mozambique, Malawi, Uganda, Ethiopia, Zambia and Sierra Leone.

Irish Aid developed a new partnership with the International Land Coalition in 2011 which is focused on the important issue of women's land rights. The ability to access, and to have secure rights to, land, is essential for food and nutrition security. Women often face particular hurdles in this regard. This partnership will assist women's organisations at national and local levels to influence land tenure decision-making processes and to inform international negotiations on land access and rights.



Tánaiste with market traders, Dakawe, Tanzania, 2011. Photo: Jeffery Barbee

Ireland's strong support for agricultural research was maintained in 2011, with a particular focus on improving nutrition and adapting to climate change. Ireland strongly influenced the reform of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, a global organisation dedicated to improving agricultural productivity in developing countries. Ireland's advocacy ensured that smallholder farmers and rural communities participate in the development of the cutting edge research carried out by this network of research agencies, and that there are concrete plans to ensure that the research benefits poor smallholder farmers, particularly women.

Environment

In 2011, at a global level, governments continued to focus on the impact of climate change. The growing frequency and severity of extreme weather events added to the vulnerability of poor people.

In a number of our partner countries, particularly Malawi, Ethiopia, and Mozambique, there was a strengthened focus on climate change in our programmes in 2011, and particularly on achieving both climate, and food and nutrition security objectives. For the first time, a dedicated climate change budget of €1.75 million was allocated in order to combat the effects of climate change at global and partner country levels.

Ireland continued to support the Global Environment Facility's Least Developed Countries Fund. In 2011 Irish Aid provided €0.5 million to this Fund which has approved US\$217 million for projects and mobilized more than US\$919 million in co-financing since its inception in 2002. The Fund has enabled 48 of the world's most vulnerable countries to access resources for their national climate adaptation plans, and now supports the largest portfolio of climate adaptation projects and programmes in least developed countries. The top three areas of support are: food security and agriculture, coastal management and defences, and water resources.

In addition, Ireland has committed up to €100 million to developing countries for the three year period 2010 to 2012, to help them cope with climate change. This represents Ireland's contribution to a wider global Fast Start Financing commitment, by developed countries, which aims to provide US\$30 billion in finance to help to address the effects of climate change in developing countries. By the end of 2011, Ireland had contributed €76 million in Fast Start Financing.

In Mozambique, Ireland supported the ongoing work of the Government's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). The INGC prepares for and responds to natural disasters, such as droughts, floods and tropical cyclones, all of which make Mozambique

one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. In 2011, the INGC launched the second phase of its disaster preparedness work for early warning systems, coastal protection measures, water management, and food security.

Helping to build cities that work for people and the planet

There has been an unprecedented growth of cities, in developing countries in particular, and the majority of the global population now lives in urban areas. Irish Aid funds the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), a leading global environment and development research institute. IIED advises governments, businesses and development agencies on how to develop better governed, more sustainable cities, which offer residents secure shelter and access to services, reduce their vulnerability to environmental hazards and reduce the impact of cities on the environment.

Through their work with Shack/Slum Dwellers International and the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, IIED have helped to develop new models of decentralised urban governance to empower urban communities to hold their city authorities to account. In the words of Savita Sonawane, a member of one of IIED's partner groups in Pune, India:

"Through these urban poor funds and our savings we can now show our city what we are capable of We are now partners in changing and upgrading neighbourhoods, now the city invites us to work on upgrading of informal settlements and we in turn involve every woman and her household in this process of transforming the neighbourhood"

Gender Equality

During 2011, Irish Aid continued to pursue its policy goal: *“to support the achievement of gender equality as an essential component of sustainable human development”*. It did so working in partnership with governments, NGOs, and multilateral organisations, such as UN-Women.

Ensuring equitable access to quality education and health services continues to be the foundation of our work on gender equality. During 2011, continued support was provided to the education sectors in Zambia, Mozambique, Lesotho and Uganda. These programmes have a strong gender equality dimension, including the development and implementation of vulnerable child protection policies and implementing measures to promote the retention of girls in school.

Working to make motherhood safer and to give women greater control over their fertility, Irish Aid supported maternal and reproductive health programmes in Ethiopia and Tanzania.

Gender inequality and the subordination of women is a key driver of the HIV and AIDS pandemic. 60% of people living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa are women, and women shoulder most of the burden of care. Support provided to organisations such as

the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria, which received €9.35 million in 2011, had a significant impact on the lives of women living with, or caring for, those with HIV.

An important element of Irish Aid’s gender equality programme is supporting government partners at national and local level in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Timor Leste, Uganda, South Africa and Zambia to develop and implement gender policies, programmes and legislation. In 2011, Irish Aid worked with Government and NGOs in Zambia to support the development and roll-out of new legislation on GBV.

Ensuring women’s meaningful participation in decision-making and politics is another important priority. Ireland’s National Action Plan to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, which was approved by Government in 2011, commits to supporting the political participation of women in post-conflict states. During 2011, €1 million was provided to support the 2012 electoral process in Sierra Leone, part of which will assist political parties to develop gender strategies and to carry out gender training and awareness-raising at constituency level.

Governance

Good governance is essential for development. It leads to better results for communities, and helps to ensure clear accountability, strong participation by people in their own development, and the protection and promotion of human rights.

In 2011, Irish Aid continued to support good governance in a variety of ways across all programmes through engagement with partner governments, NGOs and multilateral agencies, such as the United Nations. In addition, specific and targeted support was provided for work in the areas of accountability, taxation for development, and human rights.

Irish Aid's support for the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa continued to build on the role of parliaments, both in Ireland and in developing countries such as South Sudan, in promoting sustainable development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

Through Transparency International, Irish Aid continued to support a powerful worldwide coalition to end the devastating impact of corruption on men, women and

children. Transparency International now has around 90 national chapters, fighting corruption and promoting transparency in elections, in public administration, in procurement and in business.

A core challenge for many developing countries is to improve their use of domestic resources, and to raise more revenue in ways that are more efficient, fairer and promote good governance. To support this, Irish Aid funded a number of initiatives in 2011 such as the African Taxation Administrators' Forum. This aims to build the capacity of developing countries to improve their tax collection systems. Irish Aid also continued to support the fruitful collaboration between the Irish Revenue Commissioners and the Rwanda Revenue Authority. In this context, progress is being made, with sub-Saharan Africa having more than tripled its revenue collection since 2002.

In 2011, Irish Aid also supported the Irish Human Rights Commission in their work in developing the capacity of national human rights institutions in Africa.

Health

Ireland helped to establish the Global Fund against AIDS TB and malaria in 2001. At the time the international community agreed that increased funding and global partnership was urgently needed to fight these diseases, which were causing millions of deaths each year, mostly in developing countries. The Global Fund seeks to ensure that countries implement their own programmes, based on their priorities, and it provides financing on the condition that verifiable results are achieved. Since 2001, Ireland has contributed over €133 million to the Fund for the prevention and treatment of AIDS, TB and malaria in developing countries, and has also worked effectively at Board level.

In 2011, in its partner countries, Irish Aid continued to work in close collaboration with ministries of health, the Global Fund and other bilateral and multilateral organisations to maximise the effectiveness of this funding and strengthen local governance and oversight at national level. It is estimated that Global Fund programmes are currently saving over 4,000 lives every day.

In May 2011, Ireland became Chair of the influential Point Seven Constituency Group of the Global Fund Board, which includes Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. In this position Ireland led a concerted effort to help strengthen governance and oversight within the Global Fund itself and among recipient countries. This was part of an overall programme of reform which included a new funding model to make future aid even more effective, strengthen financial management systems at country level and include active risk management.

Further governance reforms were instituted with the aim of strengthening Board oversight and controls. Committees of the Board have been rationalised and streamlined, resulting in clearer lines of responsibility and more efficient decision making. All of these improvements were represented in a new strategy for the Global Fund 2012-2016. Ireland continues to lead the Board in ensuring the reforms are implemented.

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Non-Governmental Organisations

Irish Aid works closely with a wide range of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to tackle global poverty and hunger. The contribution of NGOs and of missionaries has long been central to Ireland's work with developing countries. Their reach into poor and marginalised communities, and their capacity to respond, especially in humanitarian situations, makes them important partners of the official aid programme. In 2011, Irish Aid provided €95 million to NGO partners to support their involvement in long-term development, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa.

The current funding programme supporting the main development NGOs came to an end in 2011. For the new funding cycle, Irish Aid is strengthening its support to NGOs through a results and performance-based approach. With the assistance of Dóchas, the umbrella body of Irish development NGOs, a new

funding application and appraisal system from 2012 onwards has been introduced. This new mechanism ensures that the criteria for applying for NGO funding are transparent, and that grant allocations are focussed on results.

Irish Aid also worked closely with Dóchas and Comhlámh, the association of returned development workers, to develop the capacity of Irish NGOs and to ensure best practice in the sector. Irish Aid's NGO partners work in a range of sectors including health, education, agriculture, gender equality, disability and human rights. The following Case Studies represent some examples of their work in 2011.



Rima Tharu, with her mother Nilam Tharu, Manpur Tapara, Nepal, 2011 Photo: Raja Ram Gupta

Case Study - Social and Health Education Project (SHEP), Nepal

Campaigning for electricity supply in south west Nepal

Nilam Tharu and her children live in Manpur Tapara village, in south west Nepal. Villagers felt ignored by the electricity authority as only permanent houses got electricity. With the help of Sahakarmi Samaj, a Nepalese community development organisation, a group was set up which successfully lobbied to have electricity brought to the village. It also highlighted the need to change government policy on the supply of electricity.

With financial support from Irish Aid, and in partnership with the Cork based NGO SHEP (Social Health Education Project), Sahakarmi Samaj's work has led to the establishment of over 150 community-based groups in Nepal. All of these groups are working to address the needs of their communities, bringing real and lasting benefits to over 4,400 disadvantaged people, such as Nilam and her children.



Case Study - Christian Aid, Sierra Leone

A passion for justice in Sierra Leone

In Sierra Leone, the mining industry brings precious revenue and jobs to the country, but poor oversight of mining operations can lead to devastating consequences for local communities by jeopardising their rights to their own resources, such as land and water.

Cecilia Mattia has dedicated herself to ensuring that people affected by decisions in the mining sector in Sierra Leone can claim a fair share of the benefits of this industry.

Cecilia is coordinator of the National Advocacy Coalition on Extractives (NACE), which brings together 16 national and international organisations to influence national mining policies. With the help of Irish Aid funding, Christian Aid Ireland has been supporting NACE since 2004, by providing mining experts to advise and by bringing representatives of the mining companies, parliamentarians and local leaders together to discuss the problems.

As a result of familiarisation visits and the coalition's lobbying, the Government agreed to review the contracts they had signed with companies, and in particular the clauses on compensation and social responsibility.

Recognising the expertise and vital contribution of the NACE in this process, the Government has formed a partnership with them to review the laws on compensation and resettlement. In this way, the coalition is helping to ensure that all Sierra Leoneans, not just the elite, will benefit from mining in Sierra Leone.



Case Study - Trócaire, Colombia

Supporting a struggle for land rights in Colombia

The Cocomopoca community group represents the Afro-Colombian population in the Pacific Coastal region of Colombia, and receives Irish Aid support through Trócaire and Caritas. The region is rich in minerals and potential hydro-electric resources, giving it significant strategic global importance. This community group, with an estimated 30,000 inhabitants, began seeking their collective territorial rights under Colombian Law in 1999. By 2009 only 17,000 people remained; the rest had been forcibly displaced by paramilitary and guerrilla groups with interests in the land, mining or in securing corridors for transporting coca.

In June 2011, a Caritas Colombia delegation including Mélida Esther Guevara, from Cocomopoca, visited the UK and Ireland to raise awareness of the situation among parliamentarians and MEPs. Mélida and her community have managed to get their land title formally awarded by the Colombian Government and Mélida is convinced that the trip was one of the key aspects that helped to build pressure and accelerate the land title.

Multilateral Organisations

More than one third of Ireland's official development assistance is channelled through international organisations such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the World Bank. These organisations play a central role in building international agreement on key development challenges. They also provide support to tackle poverty, support human rights and respond to emergency situations in almost all of the developing countries where Irish Aid does not have a direct programme.

Irish Aid coordinates development programmes closely with these international organisations in partner countries, and monitors their performance through engagement with their various oversight mechanisms, such as the UN Executive Boards, or through the European Commission and Council.

The United Nations

In 2011, Ireland's channelled in excess of €100 million through the UN system in official development assistance. This funding was allocated principally to our key partner agencies, such as the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN World Food Programme, and the World Health Organisation (WHO). Other recipients included the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the newly created UN Women, which works on all issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment. The provision of funding for their core operations is crucial to enable our UN partner agencies to deliver on their commitments and provide immediate responses to humanitarian disasters, such as the 2010 Haiti earthquake. The primary accountability of the UN Funds and Programmes is through their Executive

Boards, with Ireland serving on the joint board of UNDP and UNFPA in 2011.

European Union

The European Union together with its Member States is the world's largest provider of development aid, and supports a range of programmes in developing countries to build democratic systems of government and public institutions that are effective and accountable to citizens.

A key focus of the EU is to ensure that the funding provided for development is used effectively, and that the EU institutions are fully accountable, not only to the citizens of the EU, but also to the beneficiaries of our aid. Countries in receipt of development assistance must also ensure that the funding they receive is properly accounted for by putting in place robust and transparent public financial management systems.

In 2011, Ireland's total allocation to the European Union institutions for overseas development assistance was almost €110 million. €72 million was accounted for through Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation budget. Ireland's contribution to the European Development Fund amounted to €29 million. Ireland also contributed €8 million to the EU Global Climate Change Alliance.

The European Court of Auditors, the external auditor of the EU, checks that EU funds, including those spent on development activities, are correctly accounted for, and spent in compliance with the rules and legislation. The report findings are published on the Court of Auditor's website.

The European Commission also conducts regular monitoring and evaluation of all its aid programmes. These evaluations are subject to scrutiny by all EU Member States, including Ireland. In 2011, for example, Ireland contributed to the scrutiny of the European Development Fund programme for Mozambique which had a focus on strengthening the Public Financial Management systems and increasing transparency and accountability throughout the Government of Mozambique.

The World Bank

The World Bank Group supports developing countries in their fight against poverty by providing the financial and technical assistance needed to promote trade and investment. This is especially important in the many African countries which have been devastated by poverty as a result of conflict. These countries, as they emerge from conflict, need support to provide a level of sustainable recovery and private sector-led economic growth, if they are not to slide back into the grip of violence.

Irish Aid supports the International Finance Corporation, the private sector arm of the Bank and its *Conflict Affected States in Africa* initiative. In 2011, this initiative assisted seven African countries, including Sierra Leone and Liberia, to improve the business environment in their countries, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises, through implementing regulatory reform and removing administrative barriers to investment. Irish Aid also supports the World Bank Investment Climate Advisory Services facility in its work with African countries to improve the business environment for businesses and investors. In order to promote transparency and accountability, the World Bank now provides online access to much of its programme documentation.

Case Study

Ireland currently chairs the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), a group of 16 donor countries which work together to assess the effectiveness of the multilateral organisations that we fund. MOPAN assessments include surveys of hundreds of development professionals from government and non-governmental partners, who work closely with the relevant multilateral organisation.

The MOPAN assessments provide relevant and credible information on multilateral organisations to assist members in meeting domestic accountability requirements. The assessments also inform policy discussions between donors, multilateral organisations and their direct partners to ensure continuous improvement over time.

In 2011, MOPAN conducted the assessment across 12 countries and the following five multilateral organisations

- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
- Inter-American Development Bank
- The United Nations Environment Programme
- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees

In 2012, MOPAN will assess a further six organisations including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank. Previous assessments together with the management response from the relevant multilateral organisation can be found at www.mopanonline.org

Girl washes hands at water tap, Mozambique, 2007. Photo by Panos



Accountability and Effectiveness

Accountability and Effectiveness

The Evaluation and Audit Unit

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has a combined Internal Audit and Evaluation function, managed by an independent Unit reporting directly to the Secretary General. Given the size of the budget and the nature of the Aid programme, a particular focus of the Unit's work is on Irish Aid.

The role of Internal Audit is to independently examine and report on whether Departmental funds and resources have been used for the purposes for which they have been authorised, that they have been accounted for in accordance with Public Financial Procedures, and that they are managed effectively.

The role of Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of the design, implementation and results of projects, programmes and policies. In particular, evaluation aims to assess the effectiveness of an activity against its stated objectives. Evaluation also plays a critical role in lesson learning and in supporting the accountability of the Department.

Developments in Evaluation

Each year, the Evaluation and Audit Unit identifies and carries out work in areas which are of particular importance to Irish Aid. During 2011, it completed evaluations of Irish Aid's country programmes in Zambia and Mozambique. It also carried out an evaluation of the Irish Aid Multi-Annual Programme Scheme (MAPS). Between 2006 and 2011, this scheme provided a significant level of funding to several non-governmental organisations in Ireland, including Christian Aid, Concern Worldwide, GOAL, Self Help Africa and Trócaire. A summary of this evaluation is outlined in Box 1.

During the year, staff within the Unit provided a range of technical and advisory support on evaluation to Irish Aid sections and overseas missions. This included assistance with the development of evaluation plans for new country programme strategies. The Unit also worked

with the Emergency and Recovery section of Irish Aid and other international partners to establish an innovative Evaluation and Learning Support Office in Port au Prince, Haiti. This initiative will help to build evaluation capacity within Government, and in Haitian society.

In 2011, as part of a programme to build evaluation capacity across Irish Aid, the Unit developed a comprehensive operations manual for evaluation. This will be rolled out during 2012. The Unit also worked with other governments and international evaluation initiatives to ensure more rigorous assessment of the long term impacts of development programmes.

The Head of the Unit was elected in 2011 as vice chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee Evaluation Network. This is an important international forum for sharing experiences and promoting standards in development evaluation.

Developments in Audit

Ensuring that public funds are spent correctly for the purpose intended, and that they provide value for money, has always been a top priority for Irish Aid. The role of Audit is to independently contribute to this assurance through, for example:

- Assessments of public financial management systems in Irish Aid's partner countries
- Audits of internal controls in Irish Aid designed to ensure that funds are properly accounted for and used for the purposes intended
- Audits of organisations funded by Irish Aid, to assess whether funds have been properly accounted for and used for the purposes intended

Increasingly, Audit is focused on how our partner countries manage their public finances. Before funds are committed to a partner country, Irish Aid carries out an assessment of government financial systems in that country. Irish Aid works with national governments and other partners to support and strengthen systems

of public financial management, which are critical to enabling accountability for use of public funds. Support is also provided to national audit institutions and other bodies to promote accountability for funds, such as public accounts committees in parliaments, and NGOs.

Audit Committee of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

One of the mechanisms by which accountability in Irish Aid is enhanced is by the Department's independent Audit Committee, which provides appraisal and

oversight of the audit and evaluation systems. The Committee comprises five independent appointees, including at least two qualified accountants, and other members with professional experience in the area of development cooperation and the evaluation of aid programmes. The Committee reports to the Secretary General of the Department and meets with the Comptroller and Auditor General. It also publishes an annual report on its work.

BOX 1 - Evaluation of the Irish Aid Multi- Annual Programme Scheme II (MAPS II)

The MAPS programme is Irish Aid's largest funding programme to NGOs, administered by the Civil Society Section. MAPS II supported several non-governmental development organisations in Ireland including Christian Aid, Concern Worldwide, GOAL, Self Help Africa and Trócaire from 2006-2011. The Scheme sought to provide substantial predictable funding over a five-year period to allow each organisation to strengthen its capacities and systems, to develop a programmatic and partnership way of working, and to improve the delivery of real results to poor people.

The evaluation, managed by the Evaluation and Audit Unit and undertaken by an external evaluation consultancy, looked at how well each of the NGOs had performed against the objectives of the MAPS scheme, as well as the effectiveness of the relationship between the NGOs and Irish Aid. A comprehensive report for each of the organisations, as well as an overall report, was produced.

The key findings of the evaluation were:

- MAPS II funded programmes have made positive contributions to reducing poverty and vulnerability

- Most MAPS programming expenditure has been targeted at, and has delivered results for, beneficiaries at household and community level. However, there was less evidence of MAPS expenditure contributing to systemic change (e.g. improvements in local delivery systems and structures, in policy development, new legislation, or in national institutions)
- There was some evidence of MAPS partners placing greater emphasis on strategy and programming for more significant results
- MAPS contributed to an increase in all partners' organisational capability. There was some evidence that capacity among MAPS agencies' southern partners has been enhanced, and that they are becoming more sustainable
- The strategic relationship between the MAPS partners and Irish Aid is the aspect of the MAPS II agenda that has developed least. While there is evidence that Irish Aid and the MAPS partners collaborate effectively at the international level, in countries where Irish Aid and the MAPS partners have representation there are few linkages between their respective strategic plans

The evaluation made recommendations specific to each NGO as well as overall recommendations to Irish Aid.

Camps for internally displaced people, Chad, 2007 Photo by Maxwell.



Engaging the Irish Public

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Informing the Irish Public

Surveys carried out in recent years indicate that Irish people remain committed to overseas development and that Ireland has an obligation to continue to support overseas aid in spite of the difficult financial circumstances.

However, the current level of public support for aid cannot be taken for granted. Given the pressures on the public finances, all public expenditure is under close public scrutiny. There are increased demands for greater transparency and accountability to both taxpayers in Ireland as well as to citizens of recipient countries.

In general, there is a recognised need to build knowledge and understanding of development issues, and the Government's aid programme, among the Irish people. In particular, Irish Aid is working to deepen engagement and understanding of broader development issues, as well as the role of aid among the Irish public. This is important if we are to facilitate public debate about development priorities and accountability for this significant area of public spending.

The aim of Irish Aid's work on public information and communications is to increase public understanding and ownership of the programme through a variety of different communication channels, media and outreach events. In this context, the work of the Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre, support for Africa Day, significant schools outreach programmes and press and media work all increase public awareness of the Irish Aid programme.

Since it opened in January 2008, the Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre has drawn over 45,000 visitors and hosted over 1,000 conferences, launches, seminars (including over 400 volunteering-related events), 35 temporary exhibitions and facilitated over 560 school groups. While the Centre has attracted an average of 10,000 visitors per year, the 2011 figures showed an overall visitor increase of 33% compared with 2010. This includes an almost 30% increase in students visiting the Centre.

In addition to the range of schools outreach programmes undertaken at the Centre, the seventh cycle of the "Our World Irish Aid Awards" commenced in September 2011. Some 450 schools registered to take part in the 2011/2012 Awards, with over 1,000 projects ultimately being submitted. There was very significant national and regional media profiling of the Awards throughout the year.

In terms of outreach, Irish Aid continued to support Africa Day events in 2011, as it has done since 2006. In 2011, grants were made available to community groups around the country and to Dublin and Limerick City Councils. A range of cultural and educational events relating to Africa were held in Dublin, Limerick, and Galway from 22-28 May. These included music, art, photography, talks, discussions and educational activities, with approximately 9,000 people attending the various events.

Irish Aid and the Media



Minister of State Joe Costello, Brona Cumbers, Emmet Malone
Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre, 2012. Photo: Marc O'Sullivan

The media plays a key role in informing public understanding of global development issues. Research consistently points to the media as the main source of information on overseas development for the general public. In this context, Irish Aid's support for the Simon Cumbers Media Fund is designed to facilitate media coverage which presents a balanced and realistic picture of the challenges facing communities in the developing world and of the progress that is being achieved.

In 2011, almost 50 print and broadcast projects across more than 20 media outlets were supported by the Fund. Journalists reported on topics including climate change, agriculture, gender, ethnic minorities, democracy and hunger.

2011 also marked the launch of a dedicated Simon Cumbers Media Fund competition for students. The competition is designed to raise awareness and understanding of development issues among third-level students.

Development Education

Development education seeks to promote and deepen understanding of issues relating to global poverty and development. Irish Aid's support to development education is guided by its *Development Education Strategy Plan 2007-2011*. Funding for development education is provided through:

- a competitive funding scheme
- multi-annual partnerships in the area of youth work and primary teacher education
- development education awards schemes

In 2011, Irish Aid expenditure for development education was approximately €3.24 million. A comprehensive review of Irish Aid's support to development education was completed in 2011. This review was undertaken in consultation with the Development Education Sector. The review included an assessment of Irish Aid's support to primary, post primary, higher education, youth, adult and community sectors. The report found that engagement with development education is growing in Ireland, and identified clear results across all sectors, while recommending that future support should be more strategic and coherent.

In response, Irish Aid is extending the current Development Education Strategy until 2015. Irish Aid has identified priority areas linked to the objectives of the Development Education Strategy. In line with Irish Aid's wider transparency and accountability agenda, a set of clear outcomes will be used to ensure that public funds deliver on the objectives of the Development Education Strategy.



Fia Long, Coláiste Choilm, Ballincollig, Co. Cork Young Scientist Competition, 2011.
Photo: Maxwell

Highlights in 2011 included:

- Over 450 primary schools in Ireland and Northern Ireland submitted entries for the "Our World Irish Aid Awards", which promotes awareness of the MDGs
- Award of development education grants totalling over €1 million to non-governmental organisations, educational institutions and other civil society organisations
- Every student teacher, approximately 1,350 graduates per year in the five national Colleges of Education, had the opportunity to study development education and intercultural education as part of their training through the DICE programme
- 70 second-level schools participated in the 'WorldWise' schools linking and immersion scheme, including five schools' networks

Higher Education Partnerships

Higher Education Partnerships

The Programme of Strategic Cooperation

The Irish Aid Programme of Strategic Cooperation, established in 2006, promotes collaborative partnerships for research and learning between higher education institutes in Ireland and in developing countries. The ultimate aim of the programme is to promote equitable policy making and to further develop the skills and knowledge needed to respond to development challenges and opportunities in our partner countries.

2011 saw the continuation of partnerships between a significant number of Higher Education Institutions in Ireland and similar institutions in the South, including in Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, and Mozambique, funded under Rounds 1 and 2 of the Programme. These include eight joint educational and research projects in the areas of health, education, water and sanitation, and the environment, three of which were completed in 2011. These partnerships have resulted in the identification of research gaps and trends, collaborative research and teaching, joint funding bids, the development of web based facilities and third level courses on Sustainable Water Management and Optometry.

A third round of funding was also launched in 2011. This followed a review of the programme which found that the outcomes from these projects have the potential to make a tangible difference to the lives of people in some of the poorest and most marginalised communities in the world. Round 3 will build on the achievements to date, and will have a stronger focus on capacity development in developing countries. Expenditure on the programme in 2011 amounted to €2.2 million.

Further detail on the projects is available on the HEA website at the following link:

<http://www.heai.ie/en/node/120>

Fellowship Training Programme

In 2011, Irish Aid's Fellowship Training Programme enabled 85 students from partner countries to undertake postgraduate studies. This included 44 students continuing from previous years as well as 41 new fellowship recipients, at a total cost of €1.5 million. Current fellows in Ireland are studying at University College Dublin, Dublin City University, Dublin Institute of Technology, Trinity College, Kimmage Development Studies Centre, the National University of Ireland Galway and University College Cork.

Kimmage Development Studies Centre

Kimmage Development Studies Centre provided courses in development for more than 100 students in 2011. The Centre received funding of just over €376,000 under a five year partnership agreement finalised in 2009 with Irish Aid.



Steven Nyirenda, Location: Galway, Ireland 2010 Photo: ICOS

Case Study - Empowering people to understand their rights

Steven Nyirenda did an MA in Public Advocacy and Activism in NUIG, under the Fellowship Training Programme. Steven, who works as Projects Officer in Mzuzu Diocese, Malawi, for the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace explains, "As a church organisation, we work for vulnerable groups of Malawians, regardless of their religious and political affiliations. We work on social justice and development issues directly affecting their lives. My task is to ensure that we take a human rights based approach to poverty alleviation in our projects.

Working with the people, we isolate together the most common problems and look at workable solutions, which we translate into projects. As a social justice worker, I am looking at social issues and their relationship with actual policies on the ground. It's all about empowering people to be able to stand up on their own, to speak on their own, and to understand their rights and the laws of the country.

I'm currently obtaining greater skills and capacity to perform my duties back home. By the end, I see myself having advanced capacity in public advocacy work, monitoring and reporting, and also environmental issues. I can link these up with their applicability among the people and Malawian policies. This course will help me in my work, particularly when I need to speak with the people, with government officials, and with policy-makers.

With international support, I hope that Malawi will succeed in achieving the global Millennium Development Goals and become a poverty-free country where every citizen can fully enjoy his or her rights, and elected leaders are obliged to be transparent and accountable"

Schoolboys enjoy a high-nutrition meal at school, Sierra Leone, 2012. Photo by Bex Singleton



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Ireland's Official Development Assistance – Definitions

Definition and Key Statistics

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines Official Development Assistance (ODA) as income flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions which are:

- provided by official agencies, (central and local governments), and
- where each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25%.

Bilateral ODA is undertaken by a donor country directly with a developing country. Bilateral ODA includes transactions with national or international non-governmental organisations engaged in international development cooperation, and other development-related transactions, including expenditure on the promotion of development awareness and administrative costs.

Multilateral ODA is made up of contributions to international agencies, institutions or organisations whose members are governments, and which conduct all or part of their activities in favour of development. Contributions are classified as multilateral ODA when the recipient organisation 'pools' the contribution so that it become an integral part of that agency's financial assets.

For 2011, Ireland's total contribution to ODA was €657.04 million which represented 0.52% of GNP.

€520.18 million was managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and a further €136.86 million was accounted for through other Government Departments, predominately the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Department of Finance, and Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget.

Ireland's ODA programme is sharply focused on poverty reduction and hunger eradication. It concentrates on a limited number of very poor, mainly African, countries. Programmes are delivered through a variety of aid modalities, mainly to the health, education, governance and democracy-building, community development, local government and agriculture sectors.

Funding is provided to a range of partners including partner countries governments, non-governmental and missionary organisations, the United Nations and other multilateral and international organisations.

Key Facts - 2011

- Total Official Development Assistance: €657.04 million
- Ireland contributed 0.52% of GNP to ODA
- 69% was delivered as Bilateral ODA, 31% as Multilateral ODA
- Over 80 countries benefited from Irish Bilateral ODA
- Over 80% of Bilateral ODA was directed to Least Developed Countries while 85% of Bilateral ODA went to sub-Saharan Africa
- In excess of one third of Ireland's Bilateral ODA was delivered through non-governmental organisations
- Approximately half of Bilateral ODA was delivered to Ireland's nine partner countries
- Almost two thirds of Ireland's Bilateral ODA was directed to the key sectors of agriculture, health, education, governance and social infrastructure support
- Approximately 6% of Bilateral ODA was spent on programme management, audit and evaluation.



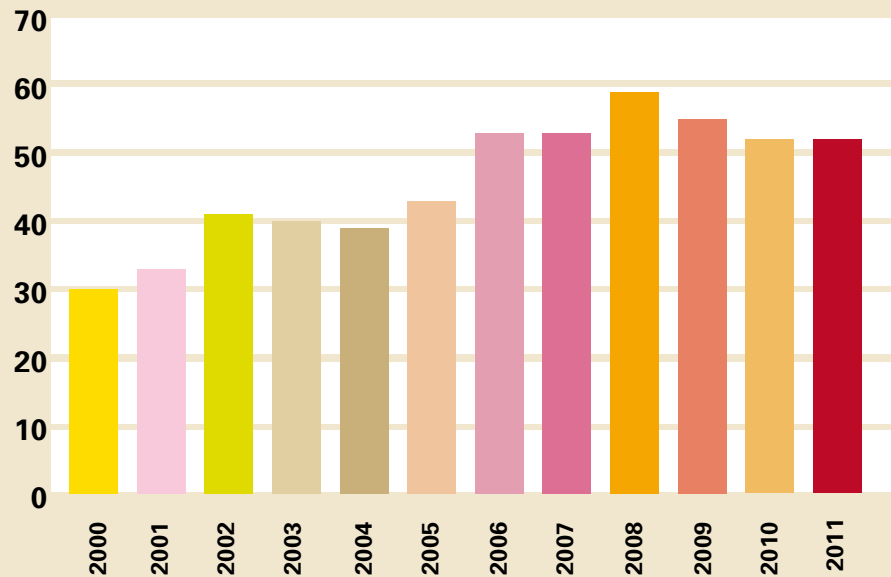
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Ireland's Official Development Assistance

	€Millions 2011	€Millions 2010
Total ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 29	520.18	521.55
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	136.86	154.29
Total ODA	657.04	675.84
GNP	127,016	130,202
ODA as a % of GNP	0.52%	0.52%
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 29 as a % of Total ODA	79%	77%
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA	21%	23%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 29	442.33	450.46
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	7.88	6.13
Total Bilateral ODA	450.21	456.59
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 29	77.85	71.09
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	128.97	148.16
Total Multilateral ODA	206.83	219.25
Total ODA	657.04	675.84
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	69%	68%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	31%	32%

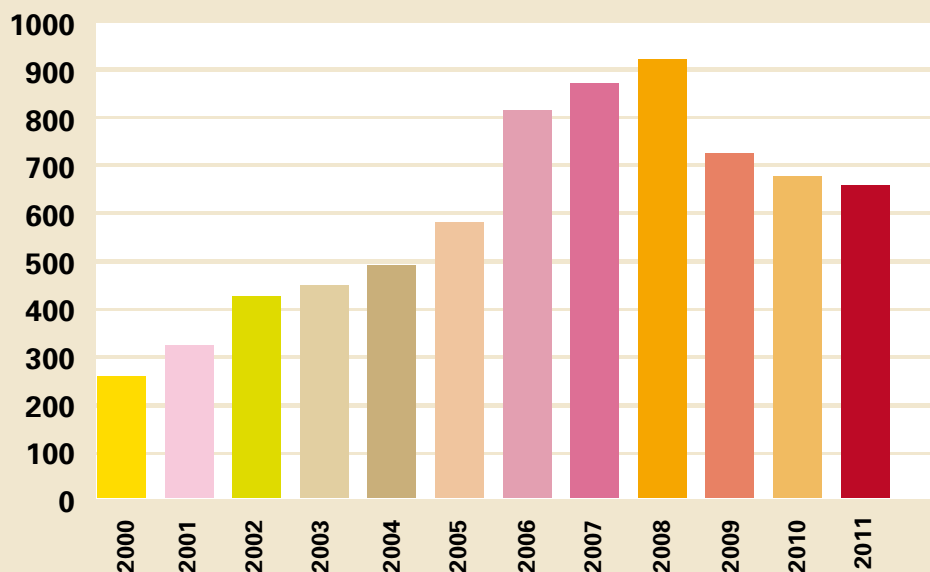
ODA as a % of GNP: 2000 - 2011

Year	ODA as a % of GNP
2000	0.30%
2001	0.33%
2002	0.41%
2003	0.40%
2004	0.39%
2005	0.43%
2006	0.53%
2007	0.53%
2008	0.59%
2009	0.55%
2010	0.52%
2011	0.52%

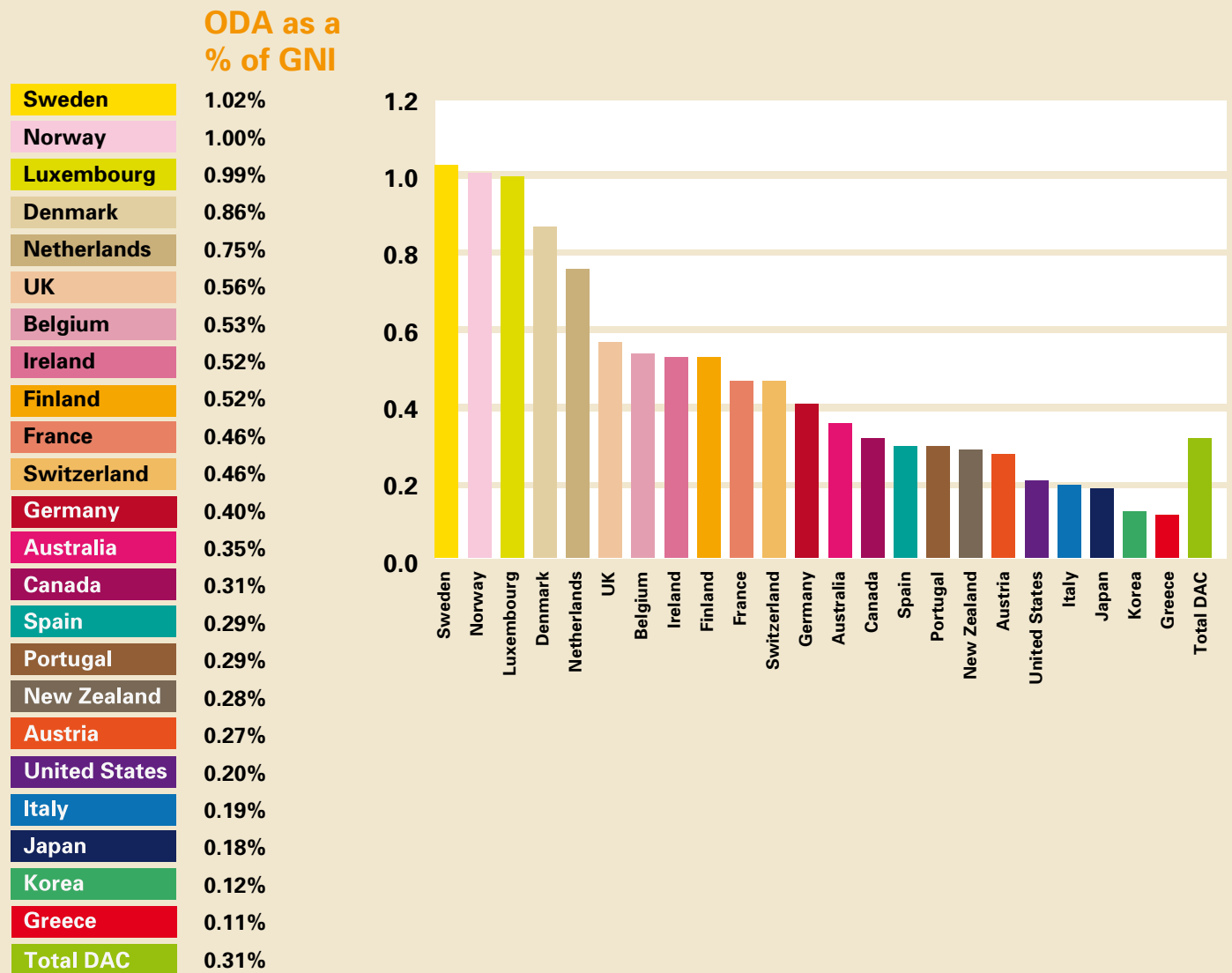


ODA Volumes: 2000 - 2011

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



Net ODA as a % of GNI - DAC Donors 2011

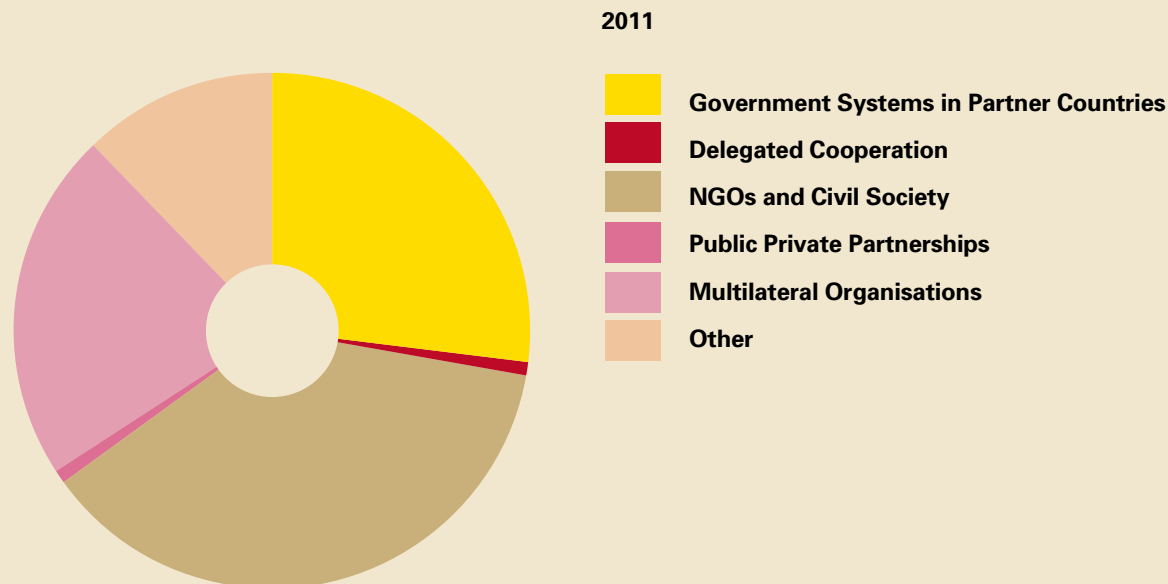


Analysis of Bilateral ODA

	2011 €000s	2010 €000s
Bilateral ODA : Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Irish Aid		
Programme Management and Administration	28,203	30,553
Partner Countries		
Ethiopia	25,929	25,716
Lesotho	10,380	10,979
Mozambique	37,478	37,097
Tanzania	30,680	31,160
Malawi	11,989	8,360
Uganda	33,105	33,091
Zambia	16,228	19,228
Timor Leste	2,682	3,351
Vietnam	11,953	12,702
Other Countries		
Zimbabwe	3,624	1,437
South Africa	3,643	3,296
Sierra Leone	5,453	4,999
Liberia	4,440	6,540
Other Countries	4,199	3,755
Civil Society Funding Schemes	92,038	99,539
Volunteer Programmes	637	328
Global Education Initiatives	4,151	4,200
Global Health Initiatives	8,999	6,934
Global HIV and AIDS Initiatives	12,277	13,781
Global Hunger Initiatives	9,008	9,586
Other Cross Cutting Programmes	5,485	2,990
Strategic Cooperation with Third Level Institutions	2,632	2,141
Development Education	3,236	4,640
Fellowships / Courses etc	1,164	1,792
Public Information	962	1,045
Other Programmes	521	2,037
Rapid Response Initiative	5,082	3,997
Recovery Assistance	10,144	7,682
Stability Fund	5,008	5,006
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance	50,997	52,501
Total Bilateral ODA : Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Irish Aid	442,327	450,463
Bilateral ODA from other Government Departments		
Various Departments - eligible bilateral contributions	483	527
Revenue Commissioners - Tax Deductibility Scheme	7,400	5,600
Total Bilateral ODA from Other Government Departments	7,883	6,127
Total Bilateral ODA	450,210	456,590

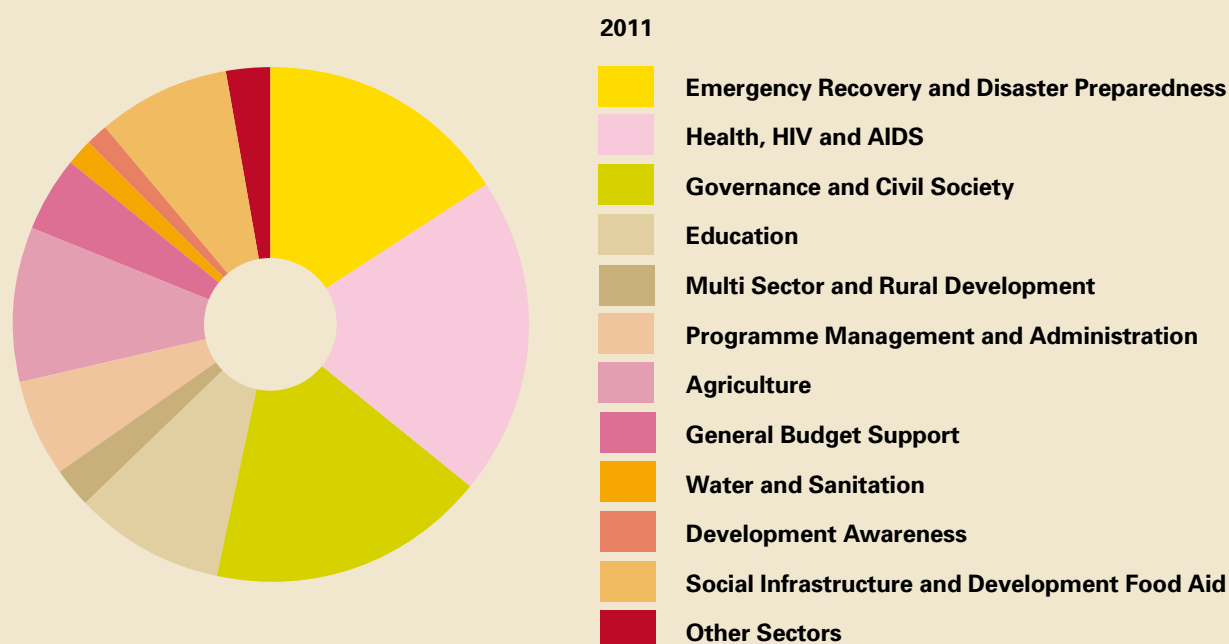
Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Channel of Delivery

Channel	2011		2010	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
Government Systems in Partner Countries	121,678	27%	134,544	29%
Delegated Cooperation	6,163	1%	-	0%
NGOs and Civil Society	167,824	37%	174,273	38%
Public Private Partnerships	4,000	1%	4,000	1%
Multilateral Organisations	97,179	22%	89,165	20%
Other	53,366	12%	54,608	12%
Total	450,210	100%	456,590	100%



Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Sector

Sector	2011		2010	
	€000s	as a % of total Bilateral	€000s	as a % of total Bilateral
Emergency Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	71,312	16%	70,366	15%
Health, HIV and AIDS	91,033	20%	95,368	21%
Governance and Civil Society	78,287	17%	74,590	16%
Education	42,664	9%	48,673	11%
Multi Sector and Rural Development	10,737	2%	21,567	5%
Programme Management and Administration	28,203	6%	30,551	7%
Agriculture	43,924	10%	40,806	9%
General Budget Support	21,010	5%	22,041	5%
Water and Sanitation	7,693	2%	5,750	1%
Development Awareness	6,069	1%	6,563	1%
Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	37,270	8%	24,076	5%
Other Sectors	12,007	3%	16,239	4%
Total	450,210	100%	456,590	100%



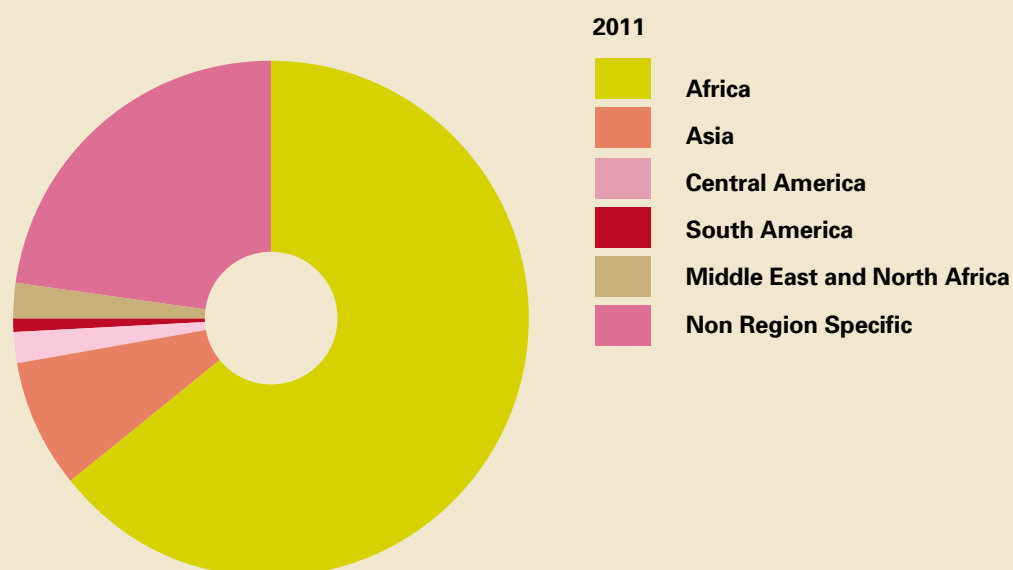
Annex 8

Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Recipient Country

	Administration €000s	Country Programmable Aid €000s	Support through Civil Society Funding Schemes €000s	Emergency and Recovery €000s	Other Programme Areas €000s	Total Bilateral ODA €000s
Uganda	1,400	33,105	8,016	94	66	42,682
Mozambique	1,722	37,478	2,118	-	839	42,157
Ethiopia	1,242	25,929	5,397	3,313	517	36,398
Tanzania	1,485	30,680	3,267	-	39	35,471
Zambia	1,627	16,228	2,726	-	2	20,583
Malawi	1,017	11,989	4,517	-	40	17,564
Vietnam	1,090	10,953	349	-	2	12,393
Lesotho	762	10,380	90	-	22	11,253
Sudan	-	-	4,642	4,987	-	9,629
Kenya	-	-	7,049	1,645	600	9,294
Sierra Leone	564	4,440	3,997	12	102	9,115
Somalia	-	-	994	8,112	-	9,106
Zimbabwe	1	-	2,941	1,020	3,624	7,586
Liberia	47	-	1,060	6,360	-	7,466
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	2,398	5,004	3	7,405
Afghanistan	-	-	1,466	5,075	-	6,541
South Africa	686	3,643	1,657	-	153	6,138
Occupied Palestinian Territories	-	-	802	4,595	-	5,397
Timor Leste	353	2,682	253	132	15	3,434
India	-	-	3,424	-	-	3,424
Haiti	-	-	1,256	2,029	-	3,285
Central African Republic	-	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
Cambodia	-	-	1,649	-	501	2,150
Chad	-	-	97	1,980	-	2,077
Niger	-	-	443	1,620	1	2,064
Pakistan	-	-	567	1,160	-	1,727
Bangladesh	-	-	1,664	-	-	1,664
Rwanda	-	-	1,586	-	59	1,645
Guatemala	-	-	1,419	50	-	1,469
Nigeria	63	-	1,306	-	2	1,371
Colombia	-	-	1,363	-	-	1,363
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	1,289	1	1,290
Honduras	-	-	1,207	-	-	1,207
Burundi	-	-	1,204	-	-	1,204
Nicaragua	-	-	1,178	-	1	1,179
Libya	-	-	-	1,119	-	1,119
El Salvador	-	-	832	250	-	1,082
Sub-Saharan Africa - Regional	-	-	1,368	-	2,034	3,403
South East Asia - Regional	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Central America - Regional	-	-	58	-	-	58
South America - Regional	-	-	476	100	-	576
Other Countries	-	-	7,317	4,912	576	12,805
Not Country Specific	16,145	0	9,885	22,524	52,382	100,935
Totals	28,203	187,507	92,038	80,883	61,580	450,210

Bilateral ODA Geographical Analysis

	2011		2010	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
Africa	292,003	65%	305,907	67%
Asia	35,652	8%	44,079	10%
Central America	8,488	2%	12,405	3%
South America	4,065	1%	4,188	1%
Middle East and North Africa	8,527	2%	6,379	1%
Non Region Specific	101,474	23%	83,632	18%
Total	450,210	100%	456,590	100%



Summary of Partner Country Expenditure by Sector

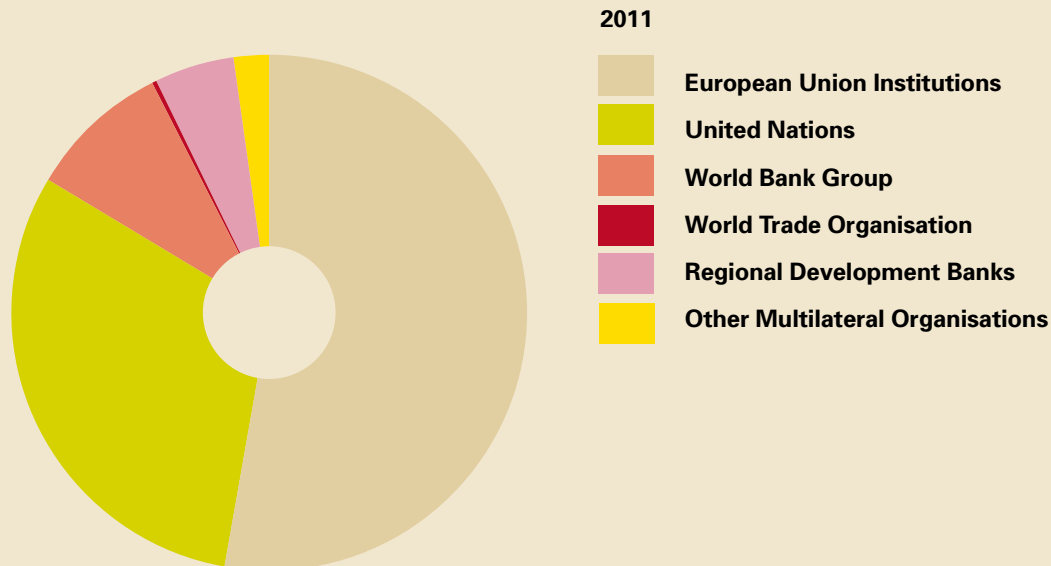
Sector	Ethiopia €000s	Lesotho €000s	Malawi €000s	Mozambique €000s	Tanzania €000s	Uganda €000s	Zambia €000s	Vietnam €000s	Timor Leste €000s	Total €000s
Agriculture	-	700	5,557	2,793	6,108	-	-	-	-	15,158
Health, HIV and AIDS	4,064	4,150	1,825	15,649	9,117	6,874	3,459	158	-	45,296
Education	-	1,700	-	3,962	-	7,532	6,743	581	-	20,517
Governance	602	1,950	1,468	2,336	4,126	10,458	3,754	1,828	1,058	27,581
Water and Sanitation	-	500	-	500	-	-	307	-	-	1,307
General Budget Support	-	-	-	11,009	10,002	-	-	-	-	21,010
Multi Sector Support / Rural Development	2,643	-	100	406	-	4,000	301	65	-	7,516
Social Infrastructure and Services	17,708	-	2,189	-	1,190	2,390	1,274	7,554	-	32,305
Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness	460	800	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,621
Private Sector and Economic Development	100	-	-	659	-	1,328	-	277	1,500	3,864
Support to Other Sectors	352	580	490	165	137	522	390	258	124	3,017
Total	25,929	10,380	11,989	37,478	30,680	33,105	16,228	10,721	2,682	179,192
Programme Management and Administration Costs	1,242	762	1,017	1,722	1,485	1,400	1,627	1,090	353	10,698
Total Partner Country Expenditure	27,171	11,142	13,007	39,201	32,165	34,505	17,854	11,811	3,035	189,890

Multilateral ODA

	Source of Multilateral ODA	Vote 29 €000s	Other ODA €000s	Total €000s
European Union Institution (EU)				
EU Budget (Development Cooperation)			72,036	72,036
European Development Fund	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	29,533		29,533
Global Climate Change Alliance	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government		8,000	8,000
Sub-total European Union Institution (EU)		29,533	80,036	109,569
World Bank, United Nations and Other Multilateral Institutions				
Food and Agriculture Organisation	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		1,264	1,264
International Development Association (IDA)	Department of Finance		18,000	18,000
Asian Development Bank	Department of Finance		10,120	10,120
Co-financing with World Bank Group	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	900		900
World Trade Organisation	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	805		805
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		1,103	1,103
United Nations General Budget	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		1,659	1,659
Global Environment Facility	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government		1,469	1,469
OECD	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	740		740
Other International Organisations	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	900		900
Sub-total World Bank, United Nations and & Other Multilateral Institutions		3,345	33,614	36,959
Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies				
World Food Programme - Voluntary Food Aid Convention	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		8,430	8,430
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	8,940		8,940
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	8,200		8,200
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	6,100		6,100
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,200		1,200
United Nations Population Fund	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	3,050		3,050
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	2,000		2,000
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS - UNAIDS	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	3,000		3,000
UNRWA (Support to Palestinian Refugees in the Near East)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	4,000		4,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	2,000		2,000
International Labour Organisation	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	3,000		3,000
UN Development / Environment Programmes	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	755		755
United Nations Fund for Women's Development	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,200		1,200
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	481		481
Other Voluntary Contributions to UN Agencies and Funds	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,049		1,049
Sub-total - Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies		44,976	8,430	53,406
Miscellaneous Voted Expenditure - UN Contributions	Various Other Departments		6,893	6,893
Total Multilateral ODA		77,854	128,973	206,826

Analysis of Multilateral ODA by Multilateral Agency

Agency Channel	2011		2010	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
European Union Institutions	109,569	53%	123,661	56%
United Nations	64,324	31%	62,572	29%
World Bank Group	18,900	9%	19,000	9%
World Trade Organisation	805	0.4%	825	0.4%
Regional Development Banks	10,120	5%	9,240	4%
Other Multilateral Organisations	3,109	2%	3,948	2%
Total Multilateral	206,826	100%	219,246	100%

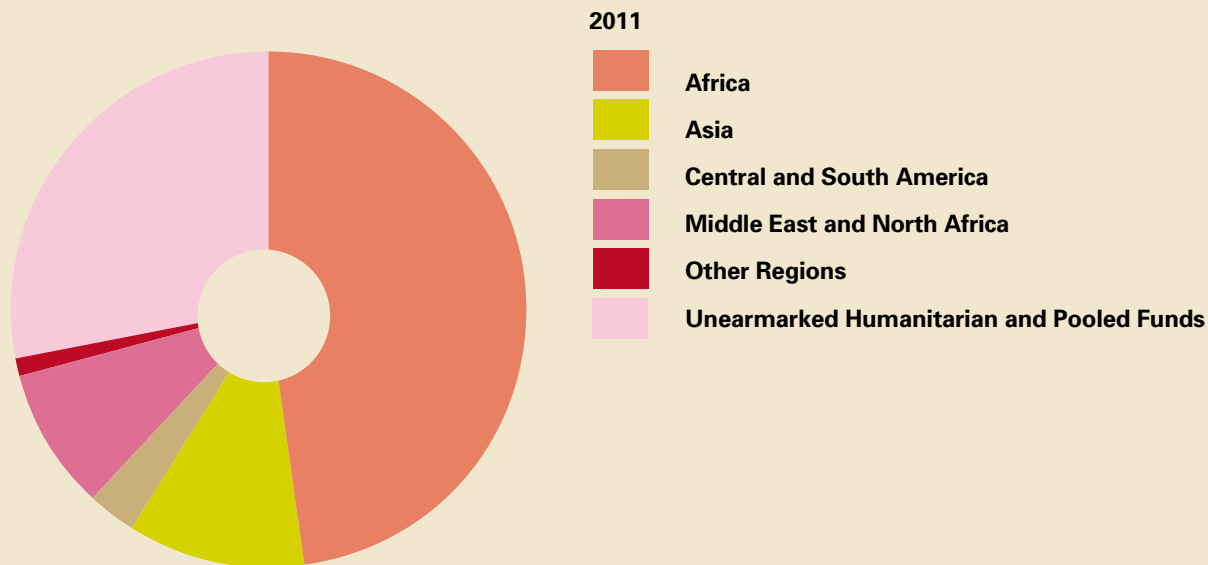


Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Recipient Country

	€000s	as a % of Total
Somalia	8,112	10%
Liberia	6,360	8%
Other Countries	5,151	6%
Afghanistan	5,075	6%
Democratic Republic of Congo	5,004	6%
Sudan	4,987	6%
Occupied Palestinian Territories	4,595	6%
Ethiopia	3,313	4%
Central African Republic	2,500	3%
Haiti	2,029	3%
Chad	1,980	2%
Kenya	1,645	2%
Niger	1,620	2%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,289	2%
Pakistan	1,160	1%
Libya	1,119	1%
Zimbabwe	1,020	1%
Asia Regional	1,000	1%
South and Central America	400	0.5%
Common Humanitarian and Pooled Funds	22,524	28%
Total	80,883	100%

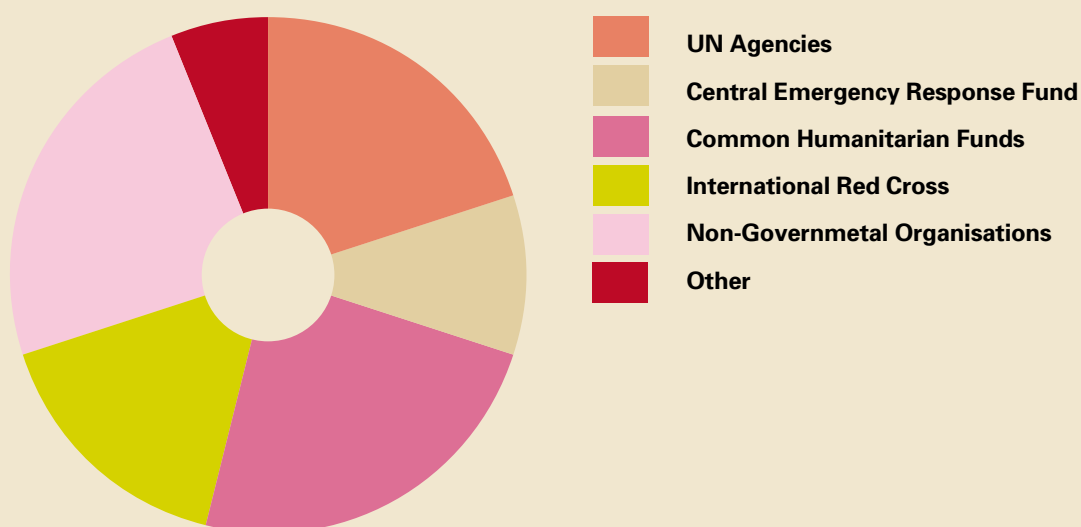
Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes Geographical Analysis

	€000s	as a % of Total
Africa	39,057	48%
Asia	8,710	11%
Central and South America	2,429	3%
Middle East and North Africa	7,450	9%
Other Regions	713	1%
Unearmarked Humanitarian and Pooled Funds	22,524	28%
Total	80,883	100%



Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Channel of Delivery

	€000s	as a % of Total
UN Agencies	16,513	20%
Central Emergency Response Fund	8,000	10%
Common Humanitarian Funds	19,150	24%
International Red Cross	13,275	16%
Non-Governmental Organisations	19,311	24%
Other	4,634	6%
Total	80,883	100%



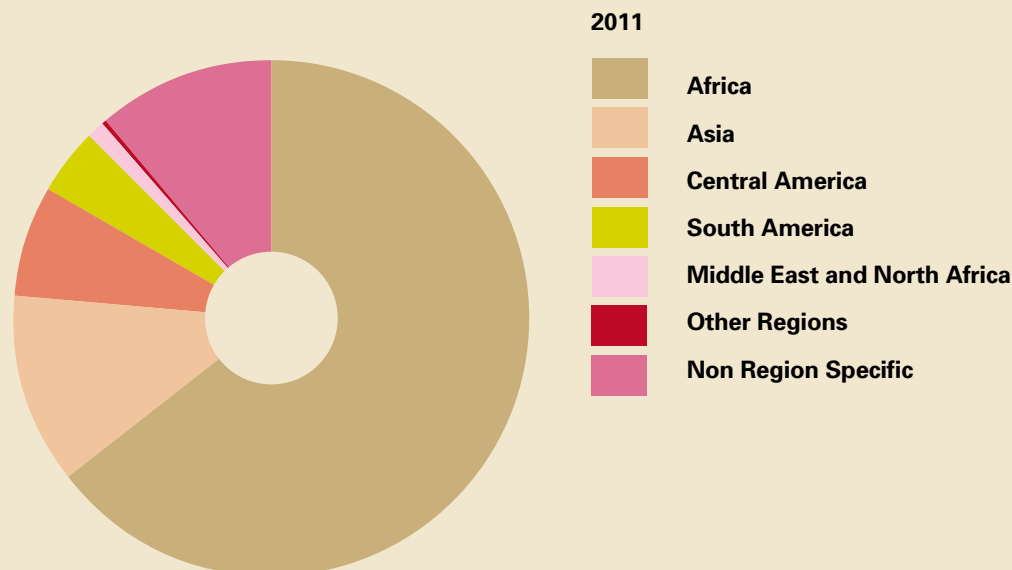
Annex 15

Civil Society Funding Schemes by Recipient Country

	€000s
Uganda	8,016
Kenya	7,049
Ethiopia	5,397
Sudan	4,642
Malawi	4,517
Sierra Leone	3,997
India	3,424
Tanzania	3,267
Zimbabwe	2,941
Zambia	2,726
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,398
Mozambique	2,118
Bangladesh	1,664
South Africa	1,657
Cambodia	1,649
Rwanda	1,586
Afghanistan	1,466
Guatemala	1,419
Colombia	1,363
Nigeria	1,306
Haiti	1,256
Honduras	1,207
Burundi	1,204
Somalia	1,204
Nicaragua	1,178
Liberia	1,060
Bolivia	899
El Salvador	832
Angola	818
Occupied Palestinian Territories	802
Brazil	613
Pakistan	567
Niger	443
Philippines	418
Ghana	343
Regional	1,936
Other Countries	4,769
Not Country Specific	9,885
Total	92,038

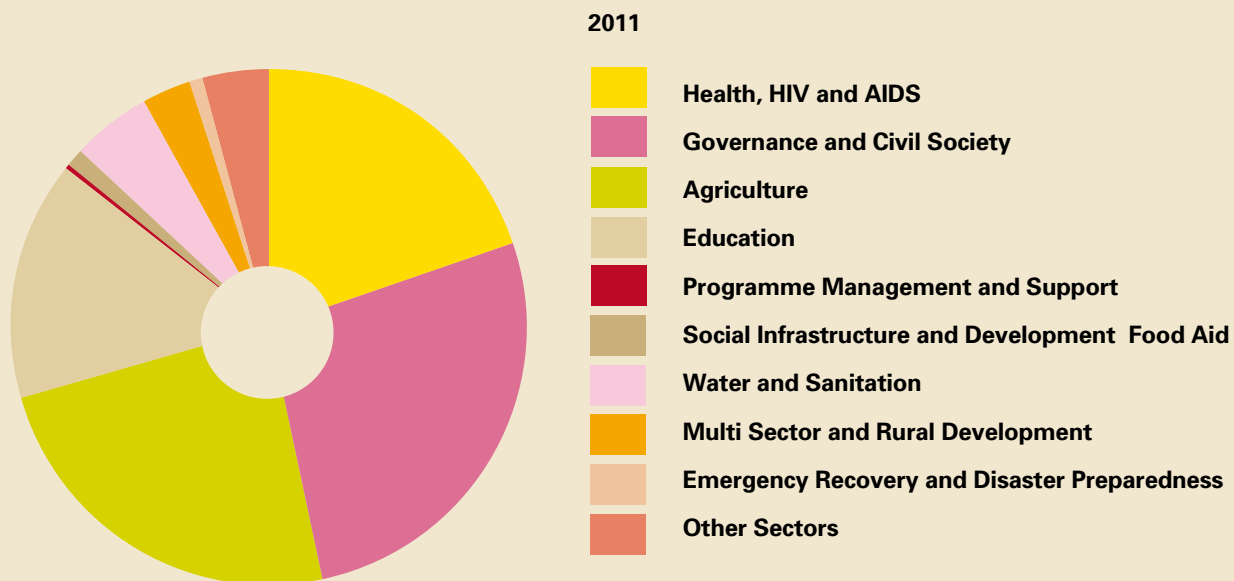
Civil Society Funding Schemes Geographical Analysis

	2011		2010	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
Africa	59,355	64%	67,268	68%
Asia	11,032	12%	12,391	12%
Central America	6,158	7%	6,244	6%
South America	3,965	4%	4,088	4%
Middle East and North Africa	1,325	1%	833	1%
Other Regions	318	0.3%	-	0%
Non Region Specific	9,885	11%	8,715	9%
Total	92,038	100%	99,539	100%



Analysis of Civil Society Funding Schemes by Sector

	2011		2010	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
Health, HIV and AIDS	18,013	20%	19,874	20%
Governance and Civil Society	24,556	27%	24,414	25%
Agriculture	21,87	24%	19,201	19%
Education	13,958	15%	13,789	14%
Programme Management and Support	319	0.3%	5,804	6%
Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	1,171	1%	4,926	5%
Water and Sanitation	4,752	5%	3,867	4%
Multi Sector and Rural Development	2,469	3%	2,311	2%
Emergency Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	968	1%	3,345	3%
Other Sectors	3,961	4%	2,008	2%
Total	92,038	100%	99,539	100%



Analysis of the Main Civil Society Funding Schemes Administered by Irish Aid HQ

Table 1 - Analysis of Civil Society Funding Schemes by Organisation

	€
Concern Worldwide	20,800,000
Trócaire	16,050,000
Misean Cara	16,000,000
Goal	14,229,600
Irish Fair Trade Network	3,774,000
Christian Aid Ireland	2,864,618
Self Help Africa	2,800,000
Oxfam Ireland	1,800,000
Action Aid	1,275,000
World Vision	1,125,000
D-Talk - Kimmage Manor	560,000
Children in Crossfire	501,520
AidLink	480,000
VSO Ireland	480,000
Comhlámh	403,395
Plan Ireland	400,000
The Leprosy Mission Ireland	303,030
Progressio	281,487
Chernobyl Childrens Project International	277,677
Dóchas	250,000
Mercy Corps Scotland	250,000
Front Line	225,000
Camfed International	200,000
Civicus South Africa	200,000
Concern Universal	200,000
FIDH	200,000
International Rescue Committee - UK	200,000
Irish Family Planning Association	200,000
Orbis Ireland	200,000
The Rose Project	200,000
The Support Africa Foundation	200,000
War on Want Northern Ireland	200,000
Global Witness Trust	199,800
Womens World Banking	197,000
AIDS Partnership with Africa	195,300
Christian Blind Mission Ireland	194,682
Tearfund Ireland	194,600
Church Mission Society Ireland	187,491
A-Z Children's Charity	168,800
The Presbyterian Church in Ireland	164,500
ECPAT International	150,000
Gorta	150,000
International Service for Human Rights	150,000
Playing for Life	148,000
Tearfund UK	136,500
The Haven Community Foundation	133,951
Skillshare International Ireland	117,436
Guidestar International Ireland	100,000
The Hope Foundation	100,000
Livability Ireland	100,000

Annex 18

Table 1 (continued)

	€
Suas Educational Development	100,000
Action Lesotho	90,000
Friends in Ireland	79,539
National Council of YMCAs in Ireland	78,338
Irish League of Credit Unions International Development Foundation	74,000
Réalta Global AIDS Foundation	73,189
Martin Ennals Foundation	40,000
Volunteers in Irish Veterinary Assistance	35,574
Special Olympics Ireland	33,750
ENT Surgery for Zambia Trust Fund	30,000
Foundation Nepal	30,000
Pamodzi - Promoting the Rule of Law	30,000
Alan Kerins Project	21,500
Habitat for Humanity Northern Ireland	20,000
Connect Ethiopia	15,500

Table 2- Analysis of Emergency & Recovery Funding to NGOs

	€
Concern Worldwide	3,776,600
Trócaire	2,469,676
Goal	2,100,000
Halo Trust	1,348,000
World Vision	1,208,719
Plan Ireland	1,098,000
MSF	900,000
Oxfam	800,000
Christian Aid	520,000
International Rescue Committee	400,000
Concern Universal	249,950
Haven	200,000
Mines Advisory Group	200,000

Table 3 - Analysis of Development Education Grants by Organisation

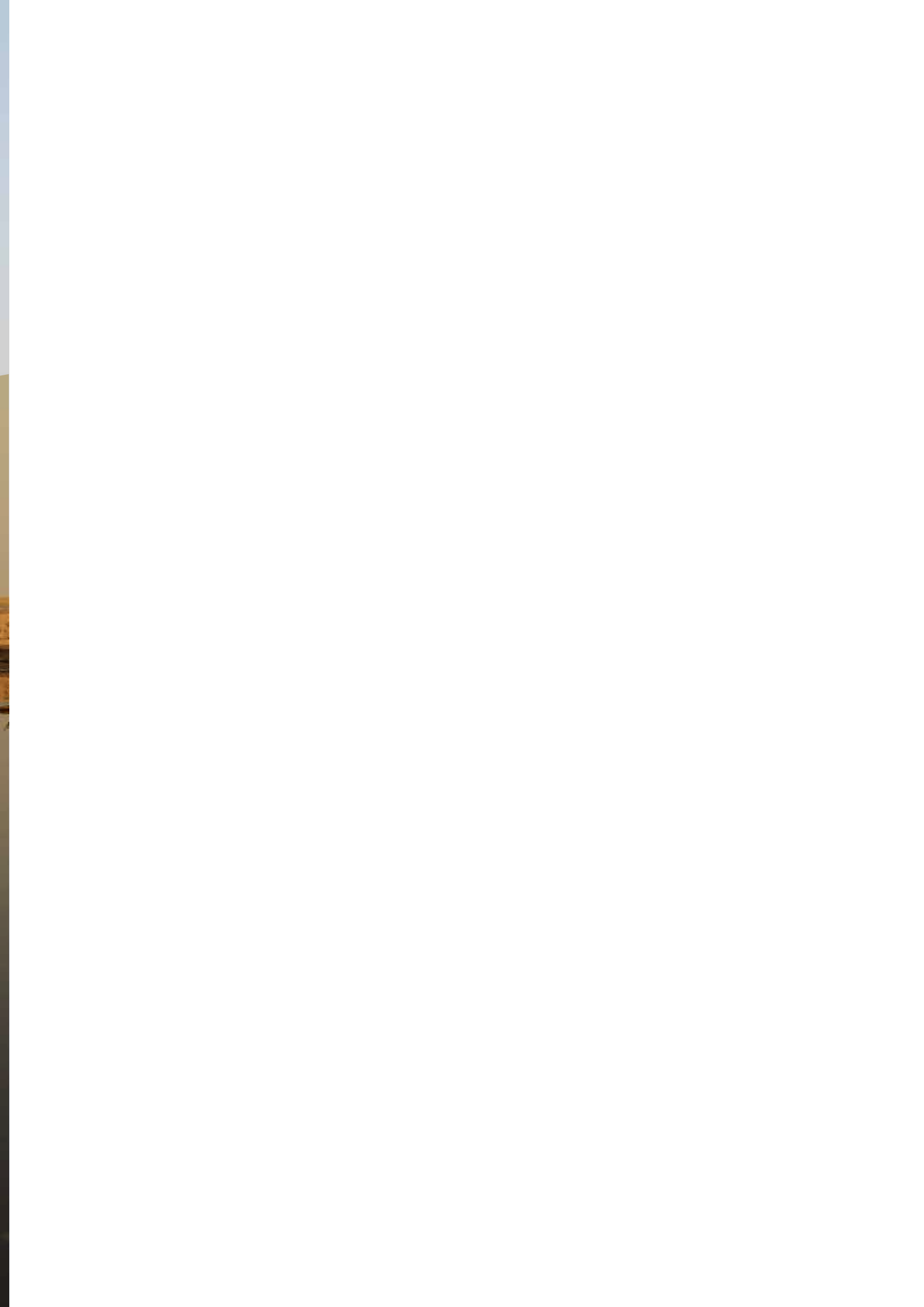
	€
The Church of Ireland College of Education*	355,000
National Youth Council of Ireland	225,000
Comhlámh	197,000
Ubuntu	150,000
Lourdes Youth & Community Services	120,000
Irish Development Education Association	118,900
Kerry Action Development Education (KADE)	115,000
Waterford One World Centre	95,000
Latin America Solidarity Centre	93,000
Banúlacht	90,000
Suas Educational Development	82,000
Centre for Global Education Northern Ireland	80,000
Afri	79,400
Galway One World Centre	79,369
ECO-UNESCO	73,000
Mayfield Community Arts Centre	66,705
ICTU	65,000
Schools Across Borders	65,000
80:20 Educating and Acting for a Better World	50,000
Léargas	50,000
Social Innovations Foundation	50,000
Amnesty International Irish Section	47,000
DCU Research Centre for International Studies	42,000
Link Community Development	40,000
Hibernia College	39,775
Debt & Development Coalition	38,450
Equality Studies Centre- UCD	36,000
National Council YMCA Ireland	35,000
Presentation Sisters Education Office	34,861
County Clare VEC	34,789
An Cosán	31,000
Ógra Chorcaí	31,000
Africa Centre	25,000
Loreto Education Trust	25,000
The Irish Girl Guides	24,000
Just Forests	23,400
EIL Intercultural Learning	22,800
Friends of the Earth Ireland	20,600
Cork Institute of Technology	18,292
St Patrick's College Drumcondra	16,000
Poetry Ireland Education	13,368

* for the DICE Programme

Annex 18

Table 3 (continued)

	€
City of Limerick VEC	13,197
Amawele	11,000
KMF Productions	10,400
Marino Institute of Education	10,000
Plan Ireland	9,768
Irish Family Planning Association	9,600
UCD Egalitarian World Initiative	8,923
UCC Department of Government	8,800
Age Action Ireland	8,000
Ballyfermot College for Further Education	8,000
UCD School of Education and Lifelong Learning	8,000
Value Added in Africa	8,000
Global Education Network Europe	6,400
Development Perspectives	5,000
Skillshare International Ireland	4,000
Voluntary Service International	4,000
Mind the Gap	4,000
Friar's Gate Theatre	3,600
Ballyfermot Travellers Action Project	3,000
Waterford Youth Arts	2,688
Irish Coalition for the Global Campaign for Education	2,436
St. Mary's Academy CBS Carlow	2,267
Louisburgh Community Project	2,000
Whowhatwherewhenwhy (W5)	2,000
County Wicklow VEC	2,000
UCC School of Applied Social Studies	1,656
Institute of Technology Sligo	1,331



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