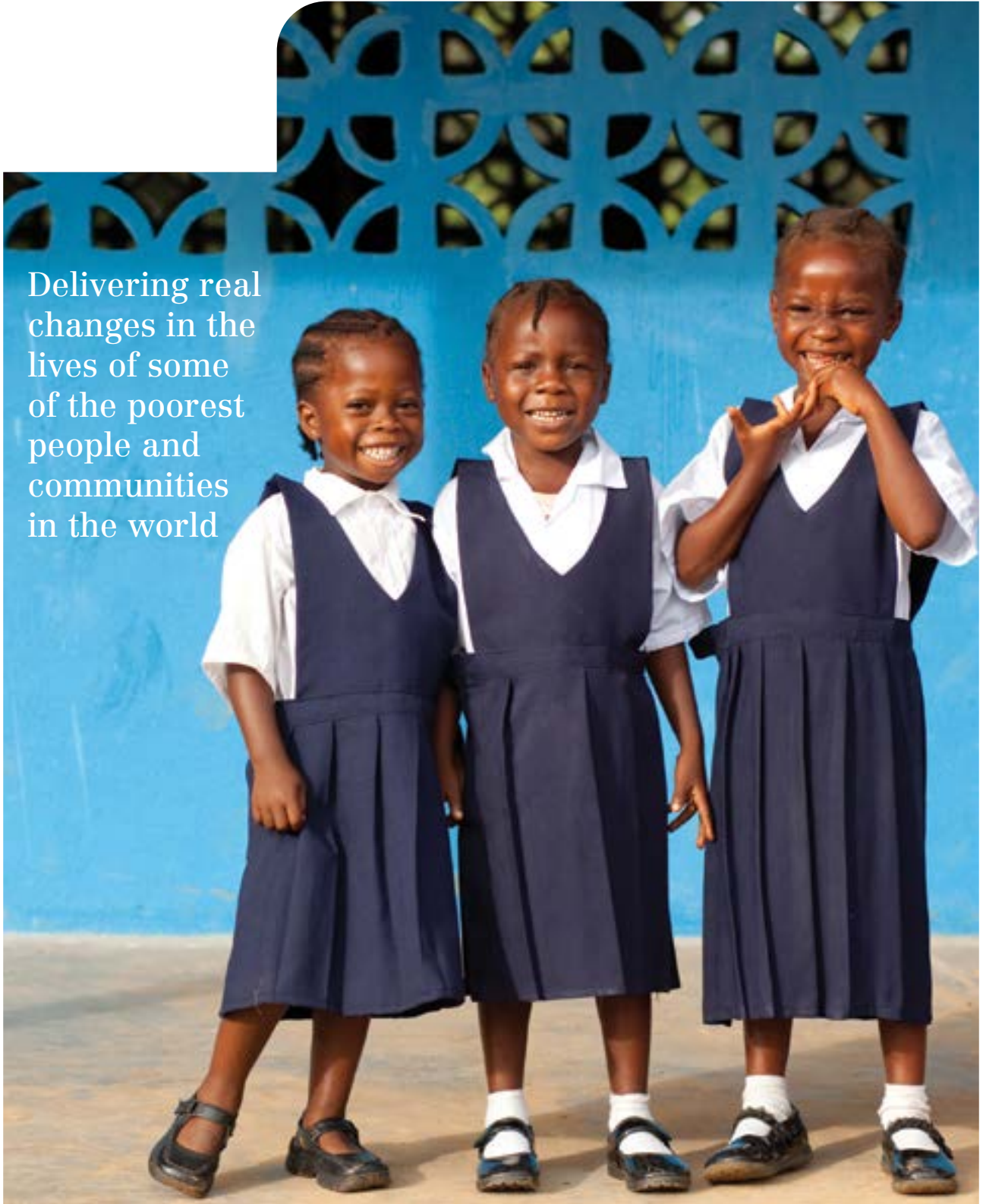


Delivering real
changes in the
lives of some
of the poorest
people and
communities
in the world



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This page: School Children in Machanga District, Mozambique. Photo: Hu O'Reilly/Trocaire

Front cover: Three young female students outside of Harrisville School in Grand Bassa, Liberia. Photo: Concern Worldwide

Opposite page: Right to left: Victoria Kabera selling tomatoes at Kirambi market, South Rwanda. Photo: Trocaire

A young boy surveys the ruins of Tacloban, Philippines. Photo: Julien Behal/Maxwells/Goal Ireland

A health worker administers a vaccine, Tanauan, Leyte Province, Philippines. Photo: UNICEF Philippines/Giacomo Pirozzi

Minister of State for Trade and Development Joe Costello TD at Africa Day Celebrations, Farmleigh House, Dublin. Photo: Maxwells

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Foreword

Throughout 2013, Ireland continued to support the most vulnerable people and communities, responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria and the devastation of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. We maintained strong leadership in the fight to end hunger in our world and we took a lead in the EU and at the UN in the ongoing negotiations for development after 2015.



Eamon Gilmore TD



Joe Costello TD

The Irish people can be proud of their aid programme, which is managed by Irish Aid in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. It is recognised as one of the most effective in the world. It is at the heart of our foreign policy. We have continued to demonstrate strong leadership in the fight to end hunger in our world. We have worked hard to ensure that the international community remains focused on tackling global hunger and undernutrition under the Millennium Development Goals, and beyond 2015. By building on the achievements of the last fifteen years we believe that it is now realistic to look to a new global development framework which can end extreme poverty and hunger in a single generation.

Galvanising international action to tackle hunger, undernutrition and the growing impact of climate change on the world's poorest people was a central priority for our Presidency of the European Union in the first half of 2013. We co-hosted a ground-breaking international conference in Dublin in April – *Hunger, Nutrition, Climate Justice* – which brought together political leaders, experts and more than 100 farmers and representatives of communities living on the front line of climate change. Under the Presidency, we also achieved broad agreement on a strong, unified EU position, adopted by the General Affairs Council, for the negotiations on the new global framework for development after 2015. We were then asked to co-facilitate the major UN Special Event in New York in September to review progress on the MDGs and to set the scene for the post 2015 negotiations.

In 2013, we launched the Government's new Policy for International Development, *One World, One Future*, which commits to three guiding principles for our international aid programme: reduced hunger and stronger resilience; sustainable development and inclusive economic growth; and better governance, human rights and accountability.

We have set out new priorities to take account of the changes in the world economy and in international development over the past decade. We are committed to providing greater support for trade and employment, which will support the most disadvantaged communities. And we

are increasing our support to states emerging from conflict or disaster, including our new key partner country, Sierra Leone. We have worked to help vulnerable communities to build their capacity to withstand the effects of natural disasters, and we have continued to respond quickly and effectively to minimise the terrible toll of disasters and humanitarian crises. In 2013, the Government contributed €3.6 million to the relief effort for communities affected by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines; we provided €11.4 million in humanitarian assistance for the people of Syria; and we continued to focus on often-forgotten humanitarian emergencies in the Central African Republic, the Sahel and South Sudan.

Our new policy recognises that volunteering has always been an important part of the Irish people's contribution to development. In October, we launched our initiative to enhance support for volunteering by Irish people, especially in Africa.

This Annual Report provides an overview of Irish Aid's work in 2013. It provides a detailed account of how our aid budget was spent, in our nine Key Partner Countries and in other countries facing the challenge of poverty, hunger and humanitarian disaster.

The Report sets out examples of results achieved: better healthcare for mothers and children, improved nutrition for children going to school and greater economic opportunities for poor communities. We hope they demonstrate how the generosity of the Irish people, even as they face great economic difficulties at home, is helping to build a better, fairer world.

Eamon Gilmore
Tánaiste and
Minister for Foreign
Affairs and Trade

Joe Costello
Minister of State for
Trade and Development



Young boy fetches water after Typhoon Haiyan, Tacloban, Philippines. Photo: UNICEF Philippines/Giacomo Pirozzi

The Year in Review



Ms. Etrida Luhana and Mr Dyborn Chibonga address the Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice, Dublin Castle. Photo: Mac Innes



Former US Vice President Al Gore addresses the HNCJ Conference. Photo: Mac Innes

Ireland's Presidency of the EU achieved significant progress in three key areas

IRELAND'S EU PRESIDENCY

During our EU Presidency in the first half of 2013, Ireland played a leading role and achieved significant progress in three key areas which we had prioritised in the EU's development and humanitarian agenda:

- Ensuring that the EU actively engages in development of the "post 2015" agenda
- Highlighting the linkages between the thematic issues of hunger, nutrition and climate change; and
- Forging stronger links between emergency humanitarian relief and long term development aid

Throughout the Presidency, Ireland worked consistently to promote better linkages between relief, recovery and development, and an increased focus on building the resilience of the most vulnerable individuals, families, communities and nations.

In Dublin in February 2013, the EU Commissioners for Development, Humanitarian assistance and the Environment together with the 27 EU Member States and Croatia met and agreed a single structure to progress the MDGs post 2015.

Thus the Rio+20 environment agenda and the MDG post 2015 development agenda were combined into a single integrated framework to deliver the post 2015 goals. This was taken forward to the UN Special Event on the Millennium Development Goals in New York in September, where Ireland succeeded in negotiating broad agreement among UN member states to maximise progress towards the MDGs, and on the negotiation of a new global development framework for post 2015.

A second substantive achievement was the adoption by the Foreign Affairs Council of a strong new EU policy to address the challenge of food and nutrition. The Council

Conclusions on Food and Nutrition Security agreed by Development Ministers under Ireland's Presidency provided the EU with an ambitious, focused and accountable policy for tackling hunger and under-nutrition that is complementary to Ireland's own work in this area.

The Irish Presidency negotiated an agreement, which resulted in the adoption of a new EU approach to building the resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the poorest developing countries, ensuring closer collaboration between the EU's humanitarian and development arms.

Considerable progress was also made in the EU-Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations with African Caribbean Pacific countries. An important Agreement was reached on extending the timeframe for negotiations to 1st October 2014 which has allowed for a renewed focus on the conclusion and implementation of EPAs. Minister for Trade and Development, Joe Costello TD, co-chaired the EU-ACP Council of Ministers in Brussels in June, 2013 as well as EU Political Dialogues with the Southern African Development Community and the Economic Community of West African States. In these meetings, he underlined again the commitment of the EU to identify specific development-friendly solutions to outstanding issues in the negotiations.

Companies that are more transparent and socially responsible will be better able to contribute to sustainable economic growth and creating employment. This is why Ireland worked intensively to secure agreement with the European Parliament on a landmark EU agreement on greater tax transparency in the extractive industries sector. This obliges European public and private oil, gas, mining and logging companies, to publish what they pay the governments of 'resource-rich' nations around the world for their natural resources, and allowing citizens of those countries to hold their own governments to account for payments received.



Right to Left: President Michael D Higgins and Mary Robinson at the Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice, Dublin Castle. Photo: Mac Innes
 Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Eamonn Gilmore TD, and Former US Vice President Al Gore at the Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice, Dublin Castle. Photo: Mac Innes
 Small holder farmers at the Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Climate Justice, Dublin Castle. Photo: Mac Innes

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:
 HUNGER NUTRITION CLIMATE JUSTICE**

While the world has made major progress in fighting poverty since 2000, over 800 million people still live with hunger. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of death of some 7,000 children under five every day. Climate change is already having a direct impact on the poorest communities in the poorest countries, who have done least to cause it.

Under Ireland’s Presidency, the Tánaiste hosted a major conference in Dublin Castle in April on the interlinked themes of hunger, nutrition and climate justice. The event was organised in partnership with the Mary Robinson Foundation-Climate Justice, the World Food Programme, and the Consortium on International Agricultural Research.

The Conference brought together policy makers and grassroots representatives of communities in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Representatives of farmers, pastoralists, and local civil society constituted one third of the participants at the conference. The aim was to listen and to learn from local views, practices and coping mechanisms,

in order to contribute to the process of negotiating the post 2015 global development framework.

A number of key lessons were learned at the conference including:

- local people must be listened to, and their solutions must feed into policy debate and development
- the need to invest more effectively in knowledge, education and science
- the need to empower poor households and especially women, who make up 80% of the smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, to engage in decision-making

Ireland is committed to using these lessons, particularly through its engagement in the post 2015 development process.

➤ <https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/hunger-nutrition-climate-change-conference/conference-overview/>

<http://youtu.be/PpqXVjUAM9A>



Yolanda Nyathi at the launch of Africa Day, Dublin. Photo: Maxwells

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The Irish people have consistently demonstrated their generosity in responding to humanitarian emergencies and crises around the world. Irish Aid supports rapid and effective responses to humanitarian crises to save lives and alleviate suffering, as well as assisting affected communities to rebuild. In responding to emergencies, we work in partnership with governments and local organisations in the countries affected, as well as with Irish and international NGOs.

During 2013, many countries continued to face significant humanitarian challenges. The continuing conflict in Syria, which has caused untold suffering for millions, entered its third year. At the end of the year whole communities were devastated by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, which will require the ongoing support of Irish Aid for years to come. And we provided humanitarian assistance for the often ‘forgotten emergencies’ in South Sudan and the Central African Republic which continue to need our attention and support.

In 2013, Ireland provided over €94 million in emergency and recovery funding in response to these and other humanitarian crises. Some examples of our work in helping to save lives and alleviate suffering and distress include:

- Following the typhoon in the Philippines at the end of 2013, Ireland immediately sent 166 tonnes of emergency supplies, and five technical experts, as well as providing €4 million to partners to support the relief effort
- By the end of 2013, Ireland had provided more than €14 million in response to the humanitarian needs of the Syrian people, both within the country and in neighbouring countries affected by the conflict and the refugee crisis
- Life-saving emergency assistance was provided to civilians affected by the ongoing conflict in the Central Africa Republic. €2 million was used to provide food, water, shelter and healthcare for the worst-affected communities



Jordan/Syrian refugees in Zaatri camp, Syria. Photo: UNHCR/A. Rummery



A distribution of Irish Aid emergency supplies, Leyte Province, Philippines. Photo: Irish Aid.



Staff and visitors at the Irish Aid Volunteering Fair, Dublin. Photo: Irish Aid



IRISH AID VOLUNTEERING INITIATIVE

The Irish Aid Volunteering Initiative was launched by the Minister of State for Trade and Development Joe Costello in October 2013 in line with the commitment given in *One World, One Future*. Through the Initiative, Irish Aid aims to strengthen support for volunteering – from the information stage to the volunteer’s return, and to promote participation in high quality volunteer programmes that contribute to clear, sustainable development goals.

The Volunteering Initiative has a number of strands, including improved information through new online tools on volunteering; funding for volunteering programmes; and continued support to international volunteering initiatives, such as the UN Volunteers programme. The most successful annual Irish Aid Volunteering Fair in its history was held in October with over 350 attendees. It showcased volunteering opportunities in a variety of developing countries, with a specific focus on the contribution that recently retired people can make to the development agenda. In 2013, Minister Costello also met with members of the African Diaspora in Ireland to discuss opportunities for international volunteering in their sector.

WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA

2013 marked the first full year of our new Irish Aid website, launched in December 2012. The new website attracted 105,000 visitors in 2013, an increase of 50% on the previous year. We made significant efforts to source, create and share news stories, case studies, results and publications on development issues and the Irish Aid programme. The new website also enabled us to publish organisational data online for the first time, thus meeting our obligations under the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

As a result of efforts during 2013 to keep Irish Aid’s social media presence fresh and engaging, our Twitter following grew by 175%, while the number of our Facebook followers more than tripled. These channels were also valuable in promoting other public information and communication activities, such as outreach events.

 <https://www.irishaid.ie/about-us/policy-for-international-development/>

 www.irishaid.ie

<http://youtu.be/IL9gQhHZRno>

Progress on the Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the eight international development goals adopted by world leaders from 189 countries at the UN in 2000. They set out clear targets, to be achieved by 2015, across all dimensions of global poverty. Progress on the MDGs is tracked annually by the UN. The following statistics are taken from the 2014 UN MDG Report.

MDG 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

- › The proportion of undernourished people in developing regions decreased from 23.2% in 1992 to 14.9% in 2012. Given reinvigorated efforts, the target of halving the percentage of people suffering from hunger by 2015 appears to be within reach.
- › Still, one in eight people in the world today remain hungry and chronically undernourished.
- › The proportion of people living in extreme poverty has been halved at the global level five years ahead of schedule. In developing regions, the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day fell from 47% in 1990 to 22% in 2010.
- › But, there are still 1.2 billion people living in extreme poverty.



MDG 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

- › Between 2000 and 2011, the number of children out of school declined by almost half—from 102 million to 57 million.
- › However, the world is unlikely to meet the target of universal primary education by 2015.
- › The poorest children are at least three times more likely to be out of school than children from the richest households, and girls are more likely to be out of school than boys.



MDG 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

- › Steady progress has been made towards ensuring girls have equal access to education. However, considerable barriers remain in certain regions.
- › Globally, more wage-earning jobs in the non-agricultural sector were held by women in 2011, compared with 1990.
- › However, in every developing region, women tend to hold less secure jobs than men, with fewer social benefits.
- › Just six parliaments in the world today have no women members.
- › But, in 2013 the average share of women in parliament was only 20.4%.



MDG 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

- › Worldwide, the mortality rate for children under five dropped by 41% between 1990 and 2011.
- › But, more progress is needed to meet the 2015 target of a two-thirds reduction in deaths.
- › Between 2000 and 2011, first-dose measles vaccination increased from 72 to 84% worldwide and from 53 to 74% in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.
- › But, over 20 million infants did not receive even a first-dose of measles vaccine in 2011.
- › Children born into the poorest households are almost twice as likely to die before age five as their wealthiest counterparts.



MDG 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

- › Globally, the maternal mortality ratio declined by 47% since 1990.
- › But, meeting the MDG target of 75% reduction in maternal deaths will require accelerated action by the international community.
- › In 2011, only 53% of women in rural areas received skilled assistance at delivery, compared with 84% in urban areas. In sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, the gaps were even larger.



MDG 6: COMBAT HIV AND AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

- › Remarkable gains have been made in the fight against malaria and tuberculosis. Between 2000 and 2010, mortality rates from malaria fell by more than 25% globally, and death rates from tuberculosis are likely to be halved by 2015, compared with 1990 levels.
- › The MDG target of universal access to antiretroviral therapy for all who need it by 2010 was missed, but is reachable by 2015 if current trends continue.
- › While new HIV infections are declining, an estimated 34 million people were living with HIV at the end of 2011.



MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- › Over the last 21 years, more than 2.1 billion people gained access to improved drinking water, meeting the MDG target five years ahead, despite significant population growth.
- › But, more than 2.5 billion people still lack improved sanitation.
- › Between 2000 and 2010, over 200 million slum dwellers benefited from improved water, sanitation, housing or living space, thereby exceeding the 100 million MDG target.
- › But, carbon dioxide emissions today are more than 46% higher than their 1990 level, and forests and marine fish stocks continue to be depleted at alarming rates.



MDG 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

- › By 2011, the debt service to export revenue ratio of developing countries stood at 3.1 %, down from nearly 12% in 2000, and their duty-free market access reached 80% of their exports.
- › In 2013, net official development assistance (ODA) was just 0.30% of donors' combined gross national income. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee Survey predicts a shift in aid away from the poorest countries towards middle-income countries, with more aid being offered in the form of soft loans, rather than grants.
- › In 2013, bilateral net ODA to least developed countries fell by 4% in real terms.
- › Increasingly, aid is addressing gender issues.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/eradicating-poverty/millennium-development-goals/>

One World, One Future

Ireland's Policy for International Development



Central to our decision-making and the way that we manage our resources will be our performance and the performance of our partners in achieving results.

Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Eamonn Gilmore TD, Nora Owen and Minister of State for Trade and Development Joe Costello TD One World One Future Policy launch, Dublin. Photo: Maxwells

In May 2013, the Government's new international development policy *One World, One Future* was launched by Tánaiste Eamon Gilmore and Minister for Trade and Development, Joe Costello. This policy, which was the product of extensive public consultation, identifies our key goals and will inform and direct our activities over the coming years.

Aid and self-reliance: It is clear that aid alone will not solve the problems of poverty and hunger. Lasting solutions must be underpinned by developing countries' own leadership, their ability to raise revenue and boost foreign direct investment, to integrate into world markets, and to address inequality. We need to recognise what aid can do, but to also think and act beyond aid.

In this, our contribution is not just financial. We have a strong voice on the international stage, which we will use. And we have in Ireland a clear capacity, in our people and in our institutions, which we will harness.

A Whole-of-Government approach to international development:

It is not just our aid programme that impacts on international development, but also our policies and actions more widely. So while the 2006 White Paper on Irish Aid primarily guided our aid programme, this new policy will guide all of Ireland's development efforts across Government departments.

Effective aid: We will play to the strengths that we have built up over many years, including our strong poverty focus, the delivery of a quality aid programme and our solid record of partnership.



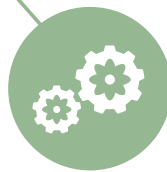
GOALS 3



**BETTER GOVERNANCE,
HUMAN RIGHTS AND
ACCOUNTABILITY**



**REDUCED HUNGER,
STRONGER RESILIENCE**



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT, INCLUSIVE
ECONOMIC GROWTH**



<https://www.irishaid.ie/about-us/policy-for-international-development/>

Thematic Areas

Ireland is playing its part in addressing global poverty and hunger and achieving the millennium Development Goals in these priority areas.

ENVIRONMENT

Extreme weather events continued to cause great harm globally in 2013. But poor people in developing countries suffer most from such events, because the natural environment on which they depend is more fragile.

Ireland's aid programme helps poor communities in developing countries to better cope with the impacts of climate change. In 2013, Ireland helped to provide poor people and communities in our partner countries with efficient, environmentally friendly energy systems, and assisted with the development of climate-resilient conservation agriculture. We worked to help developing countries strengthen their voices in international fora, and supported adaptation and mitigation measures. Irish Aid helped to provide basic incomes to poor people through social protection programmes, some of which also contributed to environmental protection. We funded leading international environmental researchers to carry out research and advocacy work in developing countries. In 2013, Ireland honoured its international commitments on the provision of climate finance to developing countries, and helped communities impacted by climate change to develop new sources of income-generating employment.



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

<http://youtu.be/ENOYds3UjIE>

EDUCATION

During 2013, Irish Aid's commitment to education as a basic right and as an important defence against poverty and hunger was underscored in our new policy for international development, *One World, One Future*, which commits Ireland to sustaining efforts to ensure access to good quality education for all girls and boys.

At global level, our work with the Global Partnership for Education helped to release new international funding for education in over 25 of the world's poorest countries, many affected by conflict – 40% of the world's out of school children live in regions affected by conflict.

Our engagement with government and non government education partners in our Key Partner Countries continued to make an impact in 2013. In Mozambique, a new national assessment of education quality was put into use with Irish Aid support. This will greatly contribute to improving the quality of teaching and learning in Mozambican schools. In Zambia, Irish Aid continued to work with our civil society partners to promote and support secondary school education for girls.

In 2013, Irish Aid again supported the research and publication of the annual UNESCO Global Monitoring Report on education. You can access the report here.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/education/>

GENDER

Advancing gender equality and women's empowerment is central to Ireland's Policy for International Development *One World, One Future*. Our development programme focuses on improving access for women and girls to basic services such as health, education, food and nutrition. In our Key Partner Countries across sub-Saharan Africa, we work closely with partner governments, UN agencies and civil society organisations to meet the specific needs of women and girls, and to support their empowerment.

In 2013, in Lesotho, Zambia and Uganda, we provided bursaries for girls attending secondary school. In Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Mozambique we worked with governments to provide better health services for women and girls. In Mozambique we have built 'Waiting Houses' beside hospitals and clinics, where pregnant rural women can stay in the final weeks of their pregnancy and access health services during their labour.

Realisation of human rights for women and girls is fundamental to achieving gender equality and it is also the prerequisite for global poverty eradication.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/gender-equality/>



Rachel Raymond, Field Agronomist, Sugarcane Research Centre, Kibaha, Tanzania. Photo: Irish Aid

GOVERNANCE

'Better Governance, Human Rights and Accountability' is one of the three goals of Ireland's new policy on international development. The strong commitment in the aid programme to promoting and protecting human rights was given further impetus by Ireland's election to the UN Human Rights Council. In 2013, Irish Aid continued to support the important work of human rights commissions in a number of countries, including through a capacity building programme implemented by the Irish Human Rights Commission, in Sierra Leone and Malawi.

We strengthened the capacity of important accountability institutions, including parliaments and Auditors General in a number of countries, as well as supporting initiatives with Transparency International and other civil society organisations to promote greater transparency and accountability by governments.

Ireland's support to the work of the OECD and the African Tax Administration Forum continued to build revenue raising capacity in Africa. This is important because taxation helps to promote good governance, as taxpayers demand and expect more efficient use of resources and better quality public services – and it reduces dependence on aid.

 <https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/governance/>

GLOBAL HEALTH

Every day in developing countries, more than 4,000 people die of AIDS, almost 4,000 die of tuberculosis, and nearly 2,000 people die of malaria. Annually, 250,000 mothers die from childbirth and pregnancy complications, and six million children under five die – most of these in developing countries.

In 2013, Ireland's support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria helped to save about two million lives. Our support to research in 2013 for new drugs and vaccines saw the development of new life-saving drugs and vaccines for malaria, TB and AIDS, made available for the poorest, most afflicted populations in the world. As a member of the UN Human Rights Council, Ireland is working with the World

Health Organisation on a human rights approach to preventing disease in children, as well as working with the UN to protect women against AIDS.

As a result of our work to ensure a fairer distribution of doctors and nurses globally, Ireland received an award in 2013 from the World Health Organisation.

 <https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/health/>

HUNGER

In 2013, Irish Aid and its partners, in Ireland and abroad, worked on many fronts against hunger and undernutrition, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Irish Aid helped poor smallholder farmers, especially women, to produce more nutritious food. We funded research to develop better seeds, and to improve planting techniques, as well as working to ensure that these improvements reach farmers in the field. We partnered with Teagasc to share Ireland's agricultural expertise with our Partner Countries.

To tackle stunting due to undernutrition in early childhood, we supported nutrition programmes for mothers and infants for the vital 1,000 days from pregnancy to age two, as well as improved nutrition for young children, and promotion of breastfeeding. We contributed to support for the fortification of staple foods with essential micronutrients in a number of our Partner Countries.

Internationally, Ireland championed action against global hunger and undernutrition in 2013. The Taoiseach attended the G8 'Nutrition for Growth' event in June, which secured ambitious commitments from world leaders, including a pledge from Ireland to double commitments to fight undernutrition. And Ireland's EU Presidency in 2013 finalised a new EU policy to enhance maternal and infant nutrition in EU aid.

 <https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/hunger/>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pK_QwZH-Womo&feature=share&list=UUC6kTEldlcUKwz-MZ6lqVAOg&index=2

Population: **86.5 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **39%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **173 out of 187 countries**
 Partner Country since: **1994**



Ethiopia

Improving the health of poor rural women and children



Almost **7 million** food insecure households were provided with food and cash support in 2013.



The number of people below the poverty line has fallen from **45.5%** in 1996 to **27.6%** in 2012.



Under-five mortality rates declined by **44%** between 2005 and 2013.



Aberash Gudeta in front of a sanitation facility which her cooperative manages, Yeka Sub City, Addis Ababa. Photo: Michael Shiferaw



Tigist washing her hands at the water taps, Netsanet Berhan Primary School, Addis Ababa. Photo: Makda Getachew

An increasingly important part of Irish Aid's programme in Ethiopia is improving the health of poor rural women and children

In 2013, Irish Aid's support helped to ensure that approximately seven million of the poorest and most vulnerable people in Ethiopia avoided hunger. This was achieved through cash and food transfers delivered by the largest multi-donor social protection programme in sub-Saharan Africa.

An increasingly important part of Irish Aid's programme in Ethiopia is improving the health of poor rural women and children. Ireland contributes to a health fund which in 2013 financed the purchase of ambulances, medical equipment and medicines, built health centres and trained health workers. This has led to Ethiopia achieving the greatest decline in under five mortality, reaching the MDG target ahead of schedule. In addition, Irish Aid supported a programme which

helped 3,818 families to grow nutritious sweet potato, as well as ensuring 5,400 children benefited from sweet potato in their school meals.

Irish Aid continued to lead a multi-donor programme providing funding to civil society organisations in Ethiopia. 130 organisations were supported in 2013 to deliver projects to improve health, education, nutrition, agriculture and social inclusion.

Case Study

Dinkenesh at work

Dinkenesh Mekonnen is 32, and had struggled to support a family of six. She is among 75 people trained by the Good Shepherd's Family Health Care Service in Ethiopia to make nutritious bread and to manage a business.



Dinkenesh Mekonnen at work, Teferi Mekonnen Polytechnic College, Ethiopia. Photo: Michael Shiferaw

Dinkenesh then joined a cooperative of 11 women and two men, whose members had been trained by the Good Shepherd. Their cooperative won a contract to provide restaurant services to a polytechnic school in Addis Ababa, which brings in a profit of 620 birr a day (approximately €23) which benefits all the members. *"This has doubled my income"* says Dinkenesh, who is now earning approximately €15 a month and hopes to earn more. *"I can now afford school uniforms and stationery for my children"*.

Dinkenesh also enjoys greater respect in her community, and a much increased sense of self-esteem.

This Good Shepherd's training programme was funded through the Civil Society Support Programme in Ethiopia, where Irish Aid is the lead donor.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/our-partner-countries/ethiopia/>

Population: **2.2 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **43.4%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **158 out of 187 countries**
 Partner Country since: **1975**



Lesotho

Building the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change



11 new schools have been constructed, benefiting **14,400** children. **980** teachers were supported by Irish Aid under the comprehensive Teacher Incentive Scheme.



91,808 adults and children are now on anti-retroviral therapy; **68%** of TB patients who are HIV positive are on treatment, **230** more nurses have been recruited and placed in **46** remote rural health centres.



More than **6,000** households affected by food insecurity are benefiting from homestead gardens.



Kuebunyane Health Centre, Lesotho.
Photo: Irish Aid



Nurses at the rural Health Centre, Lesotho.
Photo: Irish Aid

During 2013, we contributed to the improvement of the health of mothers, children and newborn babies

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, and the Clinton Health Access Initiative, Irish Aid supports a programme to strengthen the provision, expansion and maintenance of quality HIV and AIDS services in remote areas of Lesotho. During 2013, we contributed to the improvement of the health of mothers, children and newborn babies, through an increase in the number of health centres conducting deliveries, providing nurses and midwives with the appropriate skills, and increasing the use of routine vaccines.

A second element of the programme aims to improve the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change and engage in sustainable agricultural practices. Households were supported throughout 2013 to better manage their resources such as land and water, and to ensure their food supplies. In addition, communities were supported to set up savings and lending groups.

Case Study

Nurses recruited for Kuebunyane Health Centre

Lesotho suffers from the third-highest rate of HIV infection in the world – almost one-quarter of the adult population is estimated to be HIV-positive.



Recruited nurses at one of the remote clinics, Lesotho. Photo: Irish Aid

The health centres in the remote rural areas of Lesotho have faced staff shortages and poor infrastructure. The Government of Lesotho has placed 257 nurses in 46 hard-to-reach Health Centres, and also constructed and refurbished nine clinics with support from Irish Aid.

Kuebunyane Health Centre is situated in a remote mountainous area where the local community was badly in need of essential health care services, for HIV and AIDS, TB and primary health care.

This situation has now changed after the construction of the health centre. The community is now benefiting from a greater range of quality health services, and the number of staff in the clinic has increased from three to five. The Government of Lesotho is taking over all the costs of running these health centres, including staff salaries, from April 2014.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/our-partner-countries/lesotho/>

Population: **15.9 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **73.9%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **170 out of 187 countries**
 Partner Country since: **2007**



Malawi

Supporting poor rural families to access more nutritious diets



Maize production increased from **2.9 million** metric tonnes in 2009, to **3.6 million** metric tonnes in 2013.



92,500 vulnerable people, **63%** of whom are children, are benefiting from cash transfer payments in seven districts across Malawi.

58%

There was a **58%** reduction in malaria cases within the target areas of the Irish Aid supported Local Development Support programme.



Onesta Chimbalanga from the Mg'anja group, Kachindamoto, shows off her new cookstove, Kalata village, Ntcheu. Photo: Florence Nkhalamba – Field Facilitator for Concern Universal



Chrissy Mose, Margaret Chiguduli, Janet Office and Lucia Samson, sweet potato growers, Chikwawa, Malawi. Photo: Irish Aid

Supporting the nutrition of poor rural families

In 2013, the key focus of the Irish Aid programme in Malawi was to support poor rural families to access more nutritious diets, produce more and better crops, and adapt to the effects of climate change. Key partners include the Malawi Government, NGOs such as the National Association of Smallholder Farmers, Concern Universal, and research institutions such as the International Potato Centre.

Building good governance and strengthening accountability is also a core part of the Irish Aid programme. This was particularly important in 2013 due to the discovery of significant fraud within some elements of the Malawian public service. Although no Irish funding was misappropriated, we engaged with other donors to ensure a robust response from Government to prevent future such incidences.

In 2013 Ireland supported the development of a National Social Protection Policy, which will see the rollout of social protection payments to extremely poor families across Malawi, with Irish Aid support.

Case Study

Clean Cook Stoves Improving Lives

Mr and Mrs Mbalame from Kalata village, in Ntcheu district, have been able to significantly increase their income through the Irish Aid supported cook stove project.



Damsom and Chrissy Mbalame with their cookstoves in Ntcheu, Balaka district, Southern Malawi. Photo: Concern Universal

When the project commenced, Mr Mbalame set up a group of producers with 19 other local people. Through the production of stoves and the profits made from selling the 500 stoves he produced, Mr Mbalame was able to increase the family income by €300. This has allowed him and his wife to purchase a plot of land in Ntcheu where they plan to construct a building from which they can operate a business. They have also been able to purchase two female goats, as well as some basic household items.

Being involved in stove production has had a significant positive impact upon the lives of Mr and Mrs Mbalame, and their five children.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/our-partner-countries/malawi/>

Population: **24.5 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **59.6%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **185 out of 187 countries**
 Partner Country since: **1996**



Mozambique

Expanding access to TB, malaria, and HIV and AIDS services



In rural Niassa region, farmers' crop yield of orange fleshed sweet potato increased in 2013. This is expected to improve the diet and intake of vitamin A for at least **20,000** families by 2016.



The first ever **nine graduates** in Optometry in Mozambique qualified in 2013, in an educational collaboration project involving the Dublin Institute of Technology and the Embassy of Ireland.



In 2013, there was an increase of **5%** in girls' school enrolment rates to **75%**.



Crutches made at FAMOD workshop, Niassa province, Mozambique.
 Photo: Luisa Duarte

In 2013, Ireland supported the implementation of the CARE Prosan project which assists poor rural populations

Despite experiencing rapid economic growth in recent years, Mozambique remains one of the poorest countries in the world, still recovering from the effects of the destructive civil war.

In 2013, Ireland worked in partnership with the Government and NGOs at national and local level, focusing on issues of livelihoods, food security and nutrition; improved access and quality of health and education services; strengthened government transparency and accountability, and improving citizen participation in the democratic process.

In 2013, Ireland supported the implementation of the CARE Prosan project in Inhambane region, which assists poor rural populations, who are some of the most marginalised and vulnerable in the country. The Ministry of Health, with the support of partners including Ireland, agreed an ambitious five year plan to expand access to TB, malaria, and HIV and AIDS services. Ireland also supported measures that built the capability of citizens to demand improved public services from the State.

Case Study

Promoting business opportunities for young people

Helping others with disabilities makes Asaro Alifo truly happy.



Asaro in the workshop where he produces tricycles and crutches, Niassa province, Mozambique.
Photo: Acácio Agapito, FAMOD

Helping others with disabilities makes Asaro Alifo truly happy. Asaro lost both legs as a child due to disease, and so spent his youth secluded and reserved. Moving about didn't come easy, nor did dealing with discrimination.

Through the "Living without Limits" project, Concern Universal and FAMOD (forum of people living with disabilities) engage with people to improve their self-esteem and encourage their full participation in their communities.

Asaro is one of the beneficiaries. He went to a vocational school and now uses his skills to help others. Asaro works in the FAMOD's makeshift workshop to make life changing tricycles and crutches. He is proud of his work, makes a living to support his family and feels more valued in the community.

In 2013 Concern Universal received €110,000 from Irish Aid to continue implementation of the project in Niassa province, northern Mozambique.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/our-partner-countries/mozambique/>

Population: **47.7 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **67.9%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **152 out of 187 countries**
 Partner Country since: **1975**



Tanzania

Working with the government to ensure a fair distribution of health service resources

11,825

During 2013, almost 4,000 farmers (of whom 1,261 were women) sold their improved cocoa crop for a better price; this brings to 11,825 the numbers of cocoa farmers benefiting from improved prices since 2011.



In 2013, for the first time, at least 24 district councils are undertaking nutrition activities to reduce levels of under nutrition amongst children under five. This change is brought about by support and technical advice provided by Irish Aid and its partners.



Through the support of Irish Aid, all hospitals and 18 health centres in Shinyanga region have established systems to record all incidence of violence against women presenting at those facilities.



Ana Macha with cassava flour produced at a farmer co-operative processing facility, Yombo Village, Tanzania. Photo: Irish Aid

Accelerating action on nutrition and improved nutritional status for Tanzanians

The availability and quality of health services varies hugely across Tanzania, with remote rural areas being particularly underserved. In 2013, Ireland worked with the Ministry of Health to ensure that donor funding for health services was more equitably allocated to districts, based on people's health needs, poverty rates, land area and population.

Progress was also made in increasing incomes of smallholder farmers. With support from Irish Aid, a dairy milk hub was launched to create better market conditions for dairy farmers. Through working and selling collectively, farmers can demand higher prices. The project has so far reached a total of 1,200 livestock keepers.

Ireland also supported the Government of Tanzania to complete an implementation plan for the National Nutrition Strategy, and to launch a National Presidential Call to Action on Nutrition, both of which were key steps in accelerating action on nutrition and improved nutritional status for Tanzanians.

Case Study

Bringing essential health services to rural women

Pregnant women in Tanzania's Babati District find it difficult to travel to health centres due to distance, poor roads and lack of public transport or money for transport.



Dareda Hospital, Babati District, Tanzania.
Photo: Irish Aid

Sister Mary, the Matron of Babati district hospital, recognised their difficulties and set up mobile ante-natal clinics to ensure that women in rural, hard-to-reach areas in Babati have access to essential health services.

Sister Mary now runs six mobile clinics each month, and is proud that she is reaching so many women in the community with ante-natal services. Women can also be tested for HIV, are provided with important health and nutrition information, and are encouraged to give birth at a health facility.

The mobile ante-natal clinics are possible because the Health Basket Fund, which Irish Aid supports, ensures that fuel is available to transport healthcare workers, and that essential medicine and testing services are provided to the clinics for pregnant women.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/our-partner-countries/tanzania/>

Population: **1.2 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **37.4%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **134 out of 187 countries**
 Partner Country since: **2002**

Timor Leste

Supporting growth through micro and small businesses



By 2013, there was strengthened capacity of local communities and Government at district and sub-district level, including infrastructure planning, management of construction projects and budgeting.



The establishment and growth of micro and small entrepreneurs in cattle and horticulture was supported through the provision of training and services to businesses.



Public financial management was improved in the Ministry of Finance through the establishment of stronger systems and procedures for budgeting, auditing, and procurement.



Seedlings ready to transplant to vegetable fields, Timor Leste. Photo: Annabella Skof, ILO

Irish Aid was one of the first donors to establish a presence in Timor Leste following the establishment of the UN transition government in the country in 2000

Irish Aid was one of the first donors to establish a presence in Timor Leste following the establishment of the UN transition government in the country in 2000.

Timor Leste is now a country in charge of its own development using its own resources, and is now self-reliant. The Irish Mission in Timor Leste was officially closed in October 2012. Irish Aid maintained a temporary office, staffed locally until 31 March 2013, to manage the wind up of the programme. The Irish Ambassador, who is based in Singapore, visits regularly.

Irish Aid continues to support a small number of initiatives such as the Local Government Support Programme, and the Business Opportunities and Support Services programme. Irish Aid is currently planning an evaluation of Ireland's engagement with Timor Leste over the past twelve years, to assess achievements and identify lessons learned that might be applied to our engagement in fragile states.

Case Study

Improving farming practices in Timor Leste

Two years ago the farmers in Maubisse faced dire prospects when trying to sell their vegetables.



Vegetable farmers growing seedlings, Timor Leste.
Photo: ILO

Despite generations of experience, farmers in Maubisse were held back by limited market access, a lack of agricultural supplies, and old-fashioned farming methods. Things began to change in May 2012 when a local horticulture company, Josephina Farm, began a partnership with the farmers. The company brought new vegetable seeds and farming techniques to the farmers, and showed them how to grow organic vegetables and make organic compost. When the harvest season came they helped the farmers with harvesting, paid them on-site, and transported the vegetables to sell in supermarkets in the capital city, Dili.

Before the partnership with Josephina Farm, the farmers made US\$100 a year, but now they make the same amount in one week! The project, run by the International Labour Organisation and supported by Irish Aid, helped a local community to improve their farming practices, develop their market access, create quality employment for local people and support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/othercountries/timor-leste/>

Population: **35.6 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **51.5%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **161 out of 187 countries**
 Partner Country since: **1994**



Uganda

Supporting organisations to strengthen human rights, good governance and accountability



The numbers of children completing primary school in Uganda increased from **54%** in 2010, to **67%** in 2013, with equal numbers of boys and girls.



By the end of June 2013, **566,046** people were receiving antiretroviral treatment across Uganda.



In the Busoga Region, where the Irish Aid Gender-based Violence (GBV) programme is being implemented, there has been an **18%** increase in the number of GBV cases being reported to the authorities.



Community members digging a valley dam, Kotido District, Karamoja. Photo: Irish Aid

Maintaining a strong emphasis on supporting the poorest and most vulnerable people

In 2013, following the suspension of Ireland's funding through Government systems in Uganda, in the wake of a substantial fraud at the Office of the Prime Minister, the Embassy implemented an interim programme through trusted non-government partners. This has maintained the strong emphasis on supporting the poorest and most vulnerable people, in particular in the Karamoja region.

Key areas of progress in 2013 included the commencement of a school construction and rehabilitation programme, and continued implementation of programmes of support for HIV treatment, and to combat violence against women. With support from Irish Aid, social assistance grants were provided to 91,000 people including elderly, disabled, female and child-heads of households. €2.7 million was provided to

the Democratic Governance Fund, which supported over 75 organisations across Uganda working to strengthen human rights, good governance and accountability. Ireland continues to support the country's Auditor General, who played a key role in protecting the interests of Ireland's programme and the people of Uganda.

In Karamoja, Irish Aid supported the Oxfam Livelihoods Programme, which provided small loans to women farmers, built grain stores, and trained community animal health workers. Irish partner, Traidlinks, supported small and medium enterprises to build trading links in the East Africa Region, including Uganda.

Case Study

Investing in the future

Veronica Obotha is 74, and lives in Owinyopiello village, Nebbi District. She is a widow and has six surviving children. She lives with two of her grandchildren, whose parents have passed away.



Veronica Obotha and one of her grand children, Owinyopiello village, Nebbi District, Uganda. Photo: Expanding Social Protection Programme Uganda

With her monthly payment of 24,000 shillings (approximately €7) received from the Irish Aid supported Social Assistance Grants, Veronica has bought a goat and 20 bundles of grass for rethatching her house. She has also used it to buy food and pay school fees for her grandchildren, as well as cultivating maize and cassava.

She is in a savings group with other women in the village, each contributing €3 per month. These savings have helped her to set up a business, selling pancakes by the roadside every Friday and Sunday.

In the future, Veronica plans to construct a latrine and a bathroom in her home, and to increase her goat herd.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/our-partner-countries/uganda/>

Population: **89.7 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **40.1%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **127 out of 187 countries**
 Partner Country since: **2007**

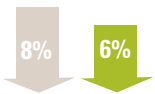


Vietnam

Supporting people with disabilities to gain productive employment



The poverty rate of **62** poorest districts in Vietnam reduced from over **58%** in 2010, to under **39%** in 2013.



Between 2007 and 2013, the rate of stunting in children under five nationally was reduced by **8%**, and the rate of underweight children under five was reduced by almost **6%**.



1,751 items of unexploded ordnance were removed, benefiting more than **24,000** people in Central Vietnam.



Ethnic Hmong woman collecting maize in Si Ma Cai District, Lao Cai Province, Vietnam. Photo: Oxfam



Training mothers in supplementary feeding for children, Thanh Hoa Province, Vietnam. Photo: Irish Aid

28 scholarships were awarded to Vietnamese graduates to pursue postgraduate studies in Ireland in 2013

Irish Aid in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar

Despite impressive economic progress, there are still areas of serious poverty across Vietnam, as well as in Laos and Cambodia, where Ireland also supports a number of projects. The new Irish Aid development programme in Myanmar, managed by the Embassy, will complement the existing humanitarian programme, implemented through Irish NGOs.

Irish Aid's programme in Vietnam has a strong focus on ethnic minority communities living in poor, rural, mountainous areas. In 2013, Irish Aid funded 170 small-scale rural construction schemes in these areas. A number of new nutrition programmes were initiated during the year with ethnic minority groups, who continue to suffer unacceptably high levels of malnutrition.

In 2013, Irish Aid's Civil Society programme continued to fund organisations working with people with disabilities. As a result, 200 people with disabilities now have secure employment.

As part of Irish Aid's education exchange programme to share lessons on economic, financial and technical issues relevant to both Vietnam and Ireland, 28 scholarships were awarded to Vietnamese graduates to pursue postgraduate studies in Ireland in 2013.

Irish Aid funds the Mines Advisory Group and Halo Trust for their work on mine clearance and mine risk education in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. In 2013, funding of €500,000 was agreed for a new bilateral development assistance programme in Myanmar/Burma focusing on mine awareness, as well as livelihoods and the development of responsible business practices.

Case Study

Integrating people with disabilities into the work place

Pham Quang Khoat, born in 1989, is the eldest son of a poor family in the Province of Ha Nam. At 16 months, a long bout of fever left him with a paralyzed right leg.



Mr Pham Quang Khoat with hand-made products on display at his business premises, Hanoi, Vietnam.
Photo: Pham Tung Lam

He has received assistance from a project implemented by the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, with support from Irish Aid. He and nine other people with disabilities participated in an internship, developing and applying computer technology.

The internship equipped him with the necessary experience, and provided him with the motivation and confidence to get a stable job in a graphic design company. Khoat said *“People with disabilities can still work – they want to make a contribution to society”*. Although inclusion of people with disabilities is still a challenge in Vietnam, projects like these are making a big difference by helping people such as Khoat to successfully integrate into the workplace.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/our-partner-countries/vietnam/>

Population: **13.9 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **68.5%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **163 out of 187 countries**
 Partner Country since: **1980**



Zambia

Improving both access to, and the quality of, education



97% of primary school aged children now attend school, with almost equal numbers of girls and boys.



Social Cash Transfers have reached **59,550** people, **83%** of whom are female. A Government programme evaluation report in April 2013 demonstrated evidence of a reduction in poverty, improved food security, health and nutrition amongst those children benefiting from payments.



An independent Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Assessment (2009-2011) concluded that progress has continued in some key areas of Government finance, including payroll management and the budget process.



Pupils at Mancilla Community School, Lusaka, Zambia.
 Photo: Irish Aid

In 2013, Ireland continued to work with partners to improve access to, and the quality of, education

2013 was the first year of the implementation of Irish Aid Zambia's new Country Strategy paper, 2013 – 2017. Working with Government, NGOs and research institutions, the new programme continued to support education, social protection and good governance, along with a new focus on livelihoods, food and nutrition security.

In 2013, Ireland continued to work with partners to improve access to, and the quality of, education. Support was provided for the roll out of social protection payments in 19 districts. Following intensive lobbying from donors, including Ireland, the Zambian Government has now committed itself to a significant scaling up of social cash payments across the country.

A new programme began in the underdeveloped Northern Province, where Ireland has had a presence for 30 years. This programme, which will be implemented in partnership with Irish NGO Self-Help Africa, supports families to grow and consume more nutritious food, and sell more food to local and national markets, as well as generating other sources of income.

Case Study

Access to education for vulnerable children



Edify Siankali with fellow volunteer teachers, Mancilla Community School, Lusaka, Zambia. Photo: Irish Aid

Community schools, a viable option for education in Zambia Teacher. Edify Siankali has two jobs: by day he teaches at Mancilla Open Community School in a disadvantaged area on the outskirts of Lusaka.

He gets paid little or nothing for this work, as Mancilla with its 690 vulnerable pupils is run by donations from the community.

To make ends meet, Mr Siankali sells second-hand clothes in the evenings: *“It’s not easy to work without getting paid, but I could see the children in the community suffering because they were not getting an education. I need to make a difference, hence my sacrifice.”* he said.

In Zambia, Irish Aid gives the Zambia Open Community Schools, an umbrella body for community schools, an annual grant to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children can access quality education. This money is used to buy teaching materials, train teachers and advocate for greater government support.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/our-partner-countries/zambia/>

Population: **6.1 million**
 Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **53.4%**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **177 out of 187 countries**



Sierra Leone



Over **27,000** children received treatment for severe acute malnutrition in 2013, and the percentage of Health Units providing treatment for severe acute malnutrition to children under five, rose from **21%** to **37%**.



The Sierra Leone Police force was provided with technical and material support for the investigation of gender-based violence offences, and **35** police prosecutors, who provide legal representation for abuse victims, were trained.



Sidikie Gbla – student at St. Joseph School for the Blind and Hearing Impaired, Makeni, Sierra Leone. Photo: Irish Aid

In 2013,
 the Irish
 Government
 announced
 Sierra Leone
 as a new Key
 Partner Country

Ireland has been working on the ground in Sierra Leone since 2005, and has played a lead role on issues of gender equality and nutrition.

In 2013, the Irish Government announced Sierra Leone as a new Key Partner Country in line with the intention signalled in *One World, One Future*, “to focus more on situations of fragility, where needs are greatest.” Ireland’s direct engagement in Sierra Leone demonstrates our commitment to support the successful transition of countries emerging from conflict or humanitarian crises. A new country strategy will be developed in 2014 to guide Ireland’s partnership with Sierra Leone in the future.

Programmes supported in 2013 focused on food security, nutrition, gender, and governance. Our partners included UN agencies and a number of international NGOs. Ireland is currently the lead donor on gender, and plays the role of donor convenor for the SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) initiative in Sierra Leone.

Case Study

Enhancing the quality of life in Bonthe

Wabinaloh Agricultural Business Centre (ABC) is a large-scale rice mill established in Bonthe as part of an agriculture and food security programme of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, supported by Irish Aid.



Ya Bomposseh Kanu, Chief of local smallholders farmers group. Port Loko, Sierra Leone.
Photo: Irish Aid

It provides access to crop cultivation, harvesting and processing equipment for the members of 10 farmer-based organisations in the local area, four of which are youth groups. The main staple crops produced are cassava, rice, groundnuts and corn. Members proudly display their Business Plan which was developed during a business training course, and articulate their plan to acquire 500 acres of land for the ABC.

When asked about the levels of satisfaction with their ABC activities, members say the Centre provides them and the community with an opportunity to improve their lives through labour saving equipment and increased incomes.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/our-partner-countries/sierra-leone/>

Population: **4.2 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **83.8%**

UN HDI ranking 2013: **177 out of 187 countries**



Liberia



Irish Aid funding to the Health Sector Pool Fund in Liberia supported an increase in the number of deliveries attended by skilled personnel from **44%** to **50%**. The percentage of children under one being fully immunized increased from **80%** to **90%** during 2013.



Over one million people benefited from clean water through the construction of over **3,000** wells, urban water points and bio-sand filters by March 2013.



Bettina Bornor – Nurse in Chocolate City Health Clinic, Liberia.
Photo: Irish Aid

A key focus of our programme is to strengthen the country's health systems and basic primary health care services

In 2013, Ireland continued to assist the people of Liberia to rebuild their country after a prolonged period of conflict. Ireland's development programme with Liberia supports long-term reconstruction and development. Our partners include the Liberian Government, UN agencies and NGOs. Programmes supported in 2013 contributed to improved health, water and sanitation, reducing gender-based violence, and security sector reform.

A key focus of our programme is to strengthen the country's health systems and basic primary health care services. The largest proportion of our funding in 2013 was channelled through the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's Health

Sector Pool Fund. Funding went to NGOs for the delivery of basic health services, and to improve sustainable access to water, sanitation and hygiene services. To reinforce security and stability, Irish Aid also supported professional training of the Liberian National Police force. Irish Aid is currently developing a new Country Strategy for Liberia.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/othercountries/liberia/>

Population: **4.29 million**
 UN HDI ranking 2013: **110 out of 187 countries**

Palestine



The gross enrolment rate in basic education in Palestinian Authority run schools, reached **95.9%** in 2013.



In 2013 almost **89%** of boys and **95%** of girls were remaining in school to the end of the primary education cycle.



Children returning home from school, Palestine.
 Photo: Dieter Telemans/Panos

Improving the
 quality of life
 for the most
 vulnerable
 Palestinians

Ireland's support to the Palestinian people seeks to contribute to a sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the most vulnerable Palestinians, in tandem with strong political support for an end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a two-state solution. The programme has a particular focus on education, an area which is crucial to Palestine's long-term economic viability.

€10.7 million was provided in 2013, which included support for the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, the Palestinian Authority's Education Development Strategic Plan, and civil society organisations, in both Palestine and Israel, advocating for human rights.

Minister of State for Trade and Development, Joe Costello, visited Palestine in 2013 to see Ireland's development programme, and met with senior Palestinian Government representatives, civil society and humanitarian organisations. This visit provided an opportunity to see at first-hand the humanitarian situation, in particular the worsening situation in Gaza. During a visit to an UNRWA distribution centre in Gaza the Minister saw how Ireland's programme is helping to provide urgently needed food assistance to vulnerable Palestinian families.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/othercountries/palestine/>

Population: **50.7 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **13.8%**

UN HDI ranking 2013: **121 out of 187 countries**



South Africa

30%

By the end of 2013, South Africa had made great strides in the fight against HIV and AIDS, **2.2 million** people were accessing HIV treatment, and the number of new HIV infections had dropped by **30%** between 2004 and 2013.



A comprehensive study on gender-based violence was completed, which will provide Government, NGOs and development partners with robust data on the effect and cost of violence against women, in Limpopo Province.



SAfAIDS-led Training of Trainers, Limpopo Province, South Africa. Photo: Jacky Mukwevho

Reducing gender-based violence and supporting those suffering from HIV, AIDS and TB

Ireland's programme in South Africa aims to reduce gender-based violence, and provide improved and integrated support at community level for those suffering from HIV, AIDS and TB. It also aims to improve capacity to enhance South Africa's socio-economic growth and development.

One element of the programme is implemented in Limpopo Province. During 2013, working through NGO partners, the programme helped to provide services and a supportive environment for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and HIV and AIDS. Awareness raising programmes have been implemented for men and boys on these issues.

The programme aims to strengthen human resource capacity across a range of sectors in order to facilitate socio-economic growth in line with the Africa Strategy of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Through the Kader Asmal Fellowship Programme, support was provided for up to 10 students to undertake post-graduate studies in business management, public administration and food science in 2013. In 2013, Ireland continued to support the Department of Trade and Industry in the establishment of Special Economic Zones in South Africa.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/othercountries/south-africa/>



James B Charles, Field Agronomist, Sugarcane Research Institute. Kibaha, Tanzania. Photo: Irish Aid

Population: **13.1 million**
UN HDI ranking 2013: **172 out of 187 countries**



Zimbabwe



Irish Aid's NGO partners in Zimbabwe implemented comprehensive HIV and AIDS programmes reaching over **10,000** people.



Through the Irish Aid-supported Integrated Support Programme, **29,788** women were screened for cervical cancer in Zimbabwe in 2013.



Mothers and children waiting at a health clinic, Zimbabwe. Photo: Giacomo Pirozzi/Panos

All health facilities now provide routine immunisation services

During 2013, Ireland supported the Health Transition Fund (HTF), which ensures that every district hospital in Zimbabwe has a minimum of two doctors and a midwife. Previously, the majority of district hospitals had no doctor on staff, and a shortage of nurses. All health facilities now provide routine immunisation services, and vaccine coverage has reached more than 90%. Through the HTF we supported procurement and distribution of essential medicines, and equipment for maternal, newborn, and child health. In December 2013, 89% of facilities had 80% of essential medicines.

Assistance to the Integrated Support Programme has resulted in increased take up of family planning, and cervical cancer screening. Irish Aid also supported three community based NGOs in implementing a comprehensive HIV and AIDS programme, which includes palliative care, counselling, nutrition, advice, livelihood support, and HIV prevention. As a result of this and similar programmes, there has also been a reduction in infections among people living with HIV, and fewer medical complications.

Case Study

Restoring hope for the future: Shamiso Nyamutamba's story



Shamiso and her mentor Memory, Mbire District, Zimbabwe. Photo: ZAPSO

After the death of her parents, 14 year old Shamiso lived with her grandparents, doing menial jobs for her upkeep.

Her grandparents decided to marry her off to a man, old enough to be her father, under the traditional practice 'kuzvarira,' where girls from poor families are married into well-to-do families.

Shamiso then sought help from the Sista2Sista club – a network that seeks to promote and protect the rights of young girls, run by United Nations Fund for Population Activities. She confided in a network mentor who intervened to prevent the sham marriage taking place. Shamiso is now back at school, and dreams of becoming a policewoman or pilot.

"Before the Sista2Sista I had no one to tell about my plight and never considered anything positive about my life. I did not think about school, as my future was set, but now I am so relieved," remarked Shamiso.

Networks such as Sista2Sista provide vital support for the poorest and most vulnerable girls in communities.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/othercountries/zimbabwe/>

Accountability and Effectiveness

Irish Aid, an integral part of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, is accountable to Irish citizens and the people benefiting from our support, and we seek to be transparent in all that we do.



Children participating in the 'Sissy Aminata' life skills programme, Kroobay, Sierra Leone. Photo: Irish Aid

The programmes we support are subject to regular internal and external monitoring, and are evaluated and audited by independent experts, and by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's Evaluation and Audit Unit. In 2013, we completed a review of internal control and risk management systems in all our Key Partner Countries. As well as being accountable to the Oireachtas, Irish Aid spending is also subject to scrutiny from the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Audit Committee.

In December, members of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) visited Ethiopia to examine Irish Aid expenditure. The delegation consisted of John Mc Guinness TD, Chairman, John Deasy TD and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

In 2013, Irish Aid supported the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) to build the capacity of national audit institutions, and the International Aid

Transparency Initiative to develop standards for reporting information on aid flows. INTOSAI is the international umbrella organisation for the external government audit community.

The Irish Aid programme has a strong focus on achieving real and sustainable development results, and building strong leadership and management capacity of our partners to make aid more effective. The OECD Development Assistance Committee began a peer review of Ireland's Overseas Development Programme in 2013, the results of which will be published in 2014. This peer review mechanism is considered by all international donors to be the major benchmark by which effectiveness and quality of programmes are measured.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/how-our-aid-works/evaluation-and-audit/>

NGO Partners

Irish Aid's partnership with non-governmental organisations

In 2013, a wide range of civil society organisations, including Irish non-governmental organisations (NGOs), continued to be key partners for Irish Aid. Such organisations represent a vital component of a healthy democracy. They contribute to improvements in governance and human rights, and they also play an important role in delivering essential services where states are unable to do so and in the delivery of aid in emergency situations.



Young Africa Campus, Beira, Mozambique.
Photo: Serve



Nelson Taremba (26) outside his barbers shop which he setup with Micro Credit funds, Beira, Mozambique. Photo: Serve

Our support to NGO partners continued to be centred on a results approach

In 2013 Irish Aid supported its Irish and international NGO partners to implement long-term development programmes in health, education, governance, disability, livelihoods, agriculture, social protection and human rights. Our NGO partners also play a crucial role in responding to humanitarian crises.

Our support to NGO partners continued to be centred on a results approach, whereby work is monitored against outcomes contributing to long-term, sustainable development. This enables our partners to demonstrate more clearly how they are delivering positive and lasting change for poor and marginalised people. Our partnership with Dóchas – the umbrella organisation for international development organisations in Ireland – builds capacity within the sector, specifically in terms of managing for development results.

ACCESS TO MICRO CREDITS IS PROMOTING SMALL BUSINESS GROWTH IN MOZAMBIQUE

Young Africa (YA) Mozambique's Skills Training Centre is responding to the youth unemployment crisis in Sofala Province. With over 1,000 graduates annually, the campus has become the central hub for skills and business training in the local community. With support from Irish Aid, the Irish NGO SERVE and YA are providing micro credit loans to graduates.

In 2012 and 2013, 34 young people received micro credits. More than half of all the loans have been repaid. Nelson Taremba (26) received a loan of €200 to open a barbers shop in Beira city. He is working hard to grow his business. Since opening, his monthly income has doubled to a healthy €200. The most significant change for Nelson is that this money now gives him and his wife choices in how to improve their lives. He has helped his wife to complete a course at YA which will further strengthen their family's ability to generate income.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/who-we-work-with/civil-society/>

Multilateral Organisations

Multilateral ODA amounts to 32% of Ireland's official development assistance, and is provided through international organisations such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the World Bank.

These organisations play a central role in reducing poverty, alleviating humanitarian suffering, and supporting human rights in the many developing countries where Irish Aid does not have a direct presence.

The United Nations

Ireland's development funding to the UN in 2013 was allocated principally to our key multilateral partners, including the UN Development Programme, UNICEF, the UN High Commission for Refugees, the UN Population Fund, and the World Health Organisation. The funding provided to United Nations partner organizations enables them to deliver on their commitments and provide immediate responses to communities affected by humanitarian disasters in countries such as Syria, South Sudan and the Central African Republic.

European Union

The European Union (EU), 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. Ireland held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first six months of 2013.

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 African countries which have been devastated by poverty as a result of conflict and need support to enable sustainable recovery and private sector-led economic growth, if they are not to slide back into the grip of violence.



 <https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/who-we-work-with/international-organisations/>

Higher Education Partnerships and Research



Minister of State for Trade and Development Joe Costello TD with IDEAS fellows. Limerick. Photo: Maxwells

FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME

The Fellowship Training Programme aims to build the capacity of partner organisations in our Key Partner Countries.

In 2013, the Fellowship Programme enabled 54 students from our nine Key Partner Countries to undertake postgraduate studies in both Ireland and Africa. Current fellows in Ireland are studying at UCD, TCD, DCU, Kimmage Development Studies Centre, NUI Maynooth, NUI Galway, UCC, DIT and WIT. An additional 27 scholarships to UCD were awarded to Vietnamese graduates to undertake studies in banking, finance, business administration and other technical areas. Two scholarships were awarded to South African postgraduate students under the Kader Asmal Programme, and one under the Courtney Fellowship for Burundi.

RESEARCH

Irish Aid recognises the value of research and innovation to better understand approaches that work most effectively to reduce poverty and make a difference in the lives of poor people. Building on evidence, as well as learning from experience, is central to Irish Aid's development approach.

2013 was the second year of a three-year Programme Partnership between Irish Aid and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) U.K. on Hunger Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, which saw the publication of the IDS Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index report and donor index – a valuable resource for international donors. This report informed the global Nutrition for Growth summit in London, the second Lancet Nutrition Series in June 2013, and the African Union's nutrition framework review. The Report was presented in Ireland to the Government's Hunger Task Force, and at the Trinity Development Research Week in November 2013.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/education/fellowship/>



Yeshalge Dmeke lays out teff grains in the sun to dry, Ethiopia. Photo: Frederic Courbet/Panos

Irish Aid also supported a research programme monitoring the impacts of, and responses to, volatile food prices experienced by poor communities. This has made a key contribution to evidence generation and uptake, and a report published in May 2013 summarised findings from research in ten countries including Ethiopia, Zambia and Vietnam.

Irish Aid seeks to ensure that new knowledge and evidence gained through research and innovation informs its own development policies and planning, and is integrated into its engagement with other development partners.

THE PROGRAMME OF STRATEGIC COOPERATION

The Irish Aid Programme of Strategic Cooperation promotes linkages between higher education and research institutions in countries supported by Irish Aid and similar initiatives in Ireland, with the objectives of institutional collaboration for knowledge generation and mutual learning.

In 2013, Irish Aid continued its support for ten projects in seven of our key partner countries: Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Lesotho, Ethiopia, and Mozambique. In Zambia, a Digital Media diploma programme was established to produce graduates with skills needed for an emerging digital media industry. Six students from Ethiopia and Tanzania began doctoral level research to assess how agriculture policies in these countries address nutritional goals, especially for women and children in rural households. Research was conducted on the impact on health of water provision and the development of community water improvement programmes in rural Uganda, while Mozambique's first optometrists graduated as part of a multiannual programme of work with Ministries and local communities.

Further detail on the projects is available from the Higher Education Authority at the following link:

➔ <https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/hunger/research-on-hunger-and-nutrition/>

➔ <http://www.heai.ie/en/funding/research-funding/programme-of-strategic-cooperation-between-irish-aid-and-higher-education-and-research-institutes>

Case Study

Fellowships



Saba Gebremedhin Hagos, Ethiopia. Photo: Irish Aid

"I am director of the Network of Ethiopian Women's Organisation – an umbrella organisation with members implementing programmes on economic, political and social rights. We focus on gender-based violence, and network with local civil society, government and regional organisations. We also monitor the Government's compliance with its international commitments.

I am pleased that I chose the MA in Gender, Globalisation and Rights. As a lawyer this course has helped me to see issues in terms of women's and human rights. The course has given me new perspectives on how we should advocate for women, and address issues.

My organisation needs deeper analysis and a more global perspective, and we can learn useful lessons and benefit from the experience of other countries. This course has provided me with valuable learning which I will take back to my work in Ethiopia."



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/our-priority-areas/education/fellowship/>

Engaging with the Irish Public



Students visiting the Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre, Dublin. Photo: Maxwells

Seeking to raise awareness of Global Development issues

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

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

In 2013, funding of approximately €3 million was provided to support development education through multiannual strategic partnerships and an annual grants scheme. An additional €1.1 million was provided to NGOs for development education and public engagement activities in Ireland, as part of their long-term development programmes.

Some of the key areas of progress during the year included:

- › the completion of an audit of development education resources available on the website 'developmenteducation.ie' by the 80:20 Consortium
- › official launch of the WorldWise Global Schools programme in October 2013, by the Minister of State for Trade and Development, Joe Costello; and
- › funding of €1.2 million was provided to 28 organisations under the 2013 annual development education grants scheme

Irish Aid implements a results-based approach in all its development education partnerships, thus ensuring that public funds are used to best effect to promote understanding and awareness of the challenges of international development.

PRESS

The media plays a key role in informing public understanding of global development issues. The Irish Aid Press office supports the work of the media in disseminating information on development issues and on the work of Irish Aid.

Our support to the Simon Cumbers Media Fund is designed to facilitate media coverage which presents a balanced and realistic picture of the challenges facing communities in the developing world, and of the progress that is being achieved. In 2013, the Fund supported 31 journalists to provide reports from developing countries for national and local broadcast, print and online media in Ireland. Irish Aid also supported a Simon Cumbers Media Fund student media award in partnership with the Irish Times and Storyful.

As in previous years, Irish Aid co-funded the 'What in the World' TV series, which was broadcast on RTE in December 2013, and featured programmes on Cameroon, Mexico, Uganda and Israel.

Case Study

WorldWise Global Schools

WorldWise funded activities, have enriched development education learning among students, teachers and the school community.



Launch of WorldWise Global Schools programme, Dublin. Photo: Jean Curran

Irish Aid WorldWise Global Schools is a comprehensive programme encompassing all of our support for post-primary schools based development education.

Coláiste Bríde in Clondalkin – a school of 950 students – was awarded a WorldWise Global Schools grant in 2013 to embed development education into the wider school curriculum, and maintain links with their partner school in Delhi.

The activities that were funded have enriched the development education learning among the students, teachers and wider school community.

WorldWise Global Schools has helped Coláiste Bríde to integrate development education into Civic Social and Political Education, Religious Education, Transition Year, Geography, Home Economics and Science curricula. The school undertook several development-focused awareness days in the school throughout the year while also taking part in the Concern Debates. Coláiste Bríde also had a teacher visit their partner school in Delhi.

This is only one example of the many innovative development education projects funded by Irish Aid's WorldWise Global Schools programme taking place in post primary schools throughout the country.



<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/how-our-aid-works/raising-development-awareness/>

IRISH AID OUTREACH

237
events

6,357

people attended 237 events in the Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre ranging from seminars, briefings and workshops on topics such as volunteering, aid, gender, trade, human rights and the environment, to film and book launches such as the 'What in the World' RTÉ/KMF Productions film series and Dr Sahr Yambasu's book 'Between Africa and the West'.

Africa Day in Dublin attracted the largest crowd ever, with almost **34,000** visiting the Farmleigh event over the course of the day.

34,000

5,282

primary, second and third-level students and their teachers/lecturers took part in workshops on Ireland's role in fighting hunger in Africa.



14,500

people visited the Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre – the highest number ever.

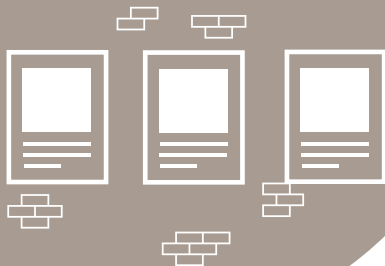


10,000

people visited the Irish Aid information stands at BT Young Scientist, Africa Day, and the National Ploughing Championships.



The Centre hosted **17 temporary exhibitions** including on Haiti, women in developing countries, HIV and AIDS, Irish Aid's work in Zambia over the past 30 years.





Nora Owen with children from St. Patrick's NS, Glencullen, winners of the Our World Irish Aid Awards, Dublin. Photo: Maxwells

OUR WORLD IRISH AID AWARDS

The Our World Irish Aid Awards is an exciting and educational annual awards programme which has become established in hundreds of primary schools all over Ireland over the past eight years. Irish Aid founded the Awards to help pupils learn how Irish Aid is working to achieve the MDGs to fight world poverty, and create a better future for children and their families in developing countries.

In 2013, hundreds of primary schools over Ireland registered to take part in the Awards with the theme of 'Education for all the World's Children'. Regional finals took place in May in Limerick, Cork, Sligo and Dublin, and the national final Awards event was held in Croke Park in June, where 12 finalists schools received trophies, and St. Patrick's National School, Glencullen, Co. Dublin was declared the overall winner.

In 2013, the Our World Irish Aid Awards received a Gold Star Award in the Government and Cause Related Category from the Association of Promotion and Marketing Consultants (AMPC) in Ireland, The AMPC annual awards recognise and showcase effectiveness and creative excellence in promotional marketing.



Jim Gavin with students at the regional finals of the Our World Irish Aid Awards, Dublin. Photo: Maxwells

 <http://ourworldirishaidawards.ie/>

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). Each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, which 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 becomes an integral part of that agency's financial assets.

For 2013 Ireland's total contribution to ODA was €637.10 million which represented 0.46% of GNP.

€496.7 million was managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and a further €140.39million was accounted for through other Government Departments – predominantly 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 focused on poverty reduction and hunger eradication – concentrating 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 country governments, non-governmental and missionary organisations, the United Nations and other multilateral and international organizations.



Total Official Development Assistance:

€637.10 million



68%

delivered as Bilateral ODA

32%

as Multilateral ODA

Ireland contributed

0.46%

of GNP to ODA

Over 80 countries

benefited from
Irish Bilateral ODA

Over

80%

of allocated Bilateral ODA was directed to Least Developed Countries while

85%

went to Sub Saharan Africa

Almost

60%

of Ireland's Bilateral ODA was directed to the key sectors of Agriculture, Health, Education, Governance and Social Infrastructure support

Almost half of Bilateral ODA was delivered to Ireland's nine key partner countries

26%

of Ireland's ODA was delivered through non-governmental organisations

Approximately

6%

of Bilateral ODA was spent on programme management, audit and evaluation



Okala and Tabu Ame with their improved cassava plants, Kibaha, Tanzania. Photo: Irish Aid

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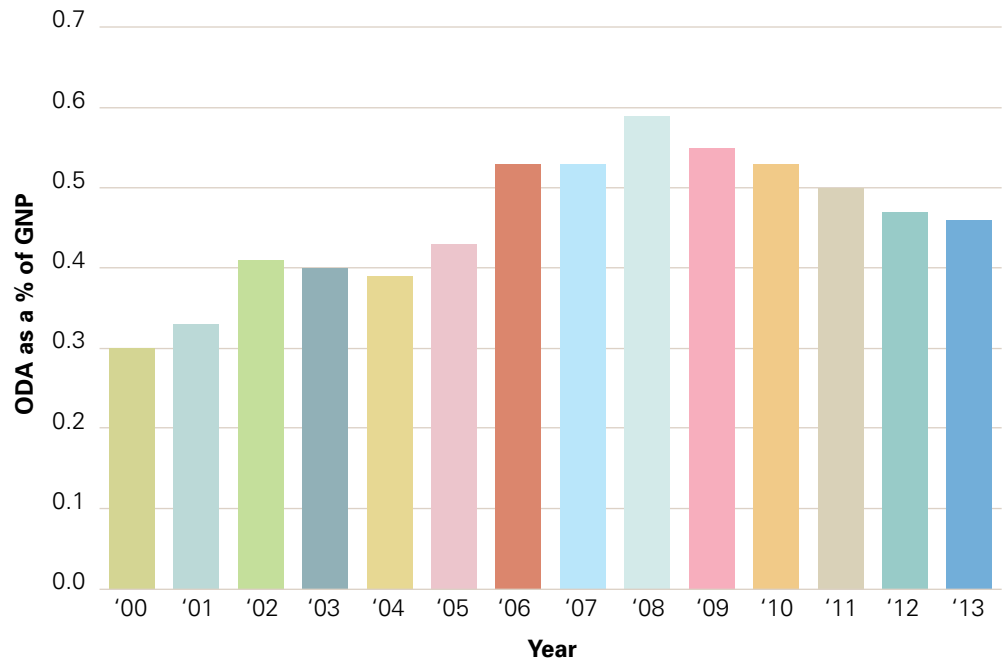
Bobson Kamara. Student at St. Joseph's School for the Blind and Hearing impaired, Makeni, Sierra Leone. Photo: Irish Aid

Ireland's Official Development Assistance

	2013 € Millions	2012 € Millions
Total ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Vote 27	496.70	507.38
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	140.39	121.53
Total ODA	637.10	628.90
GNP	137,917	132,649
ODA as a % of GNP	0.46%	0.47%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Vote 27 as a % of Total ODA	78%	81%
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA	22%	19%
Bilateral/Multilateral Analysis		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Vote 27	426.16	432.88
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	6.60	6.03
Total Bilateral ODA	432.75	438.91
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs And Trade – Vote 27	70.55	74.50
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	133.80	115.49
Total Multilateral ODA	204.34	189.99
Total ODA	637.10	628.90
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	68%	70%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	32%	30%

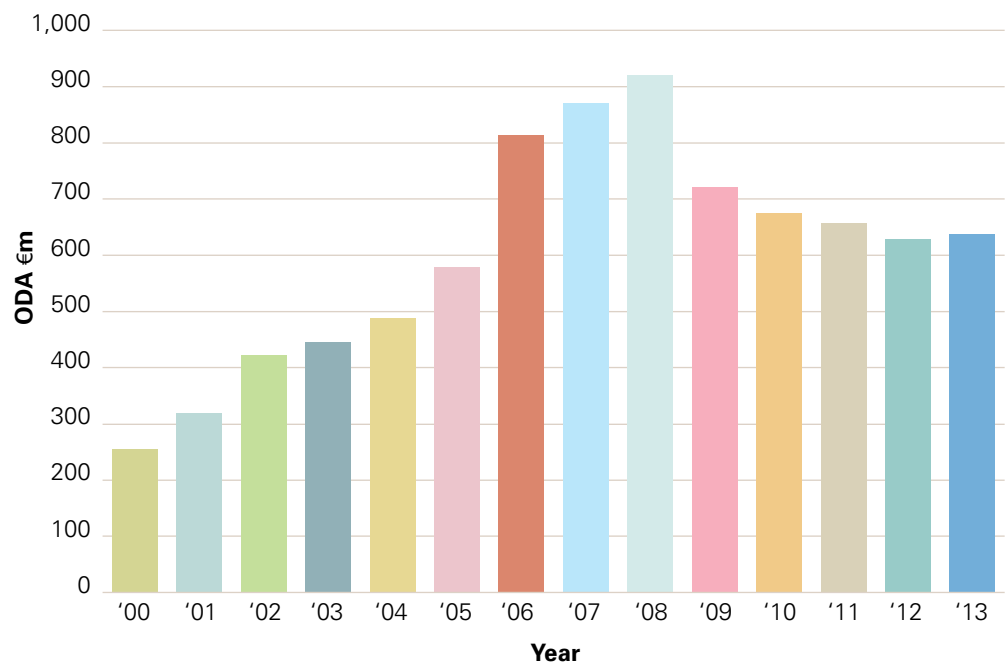
ODA as a % of GNP: 2000 – 2013

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

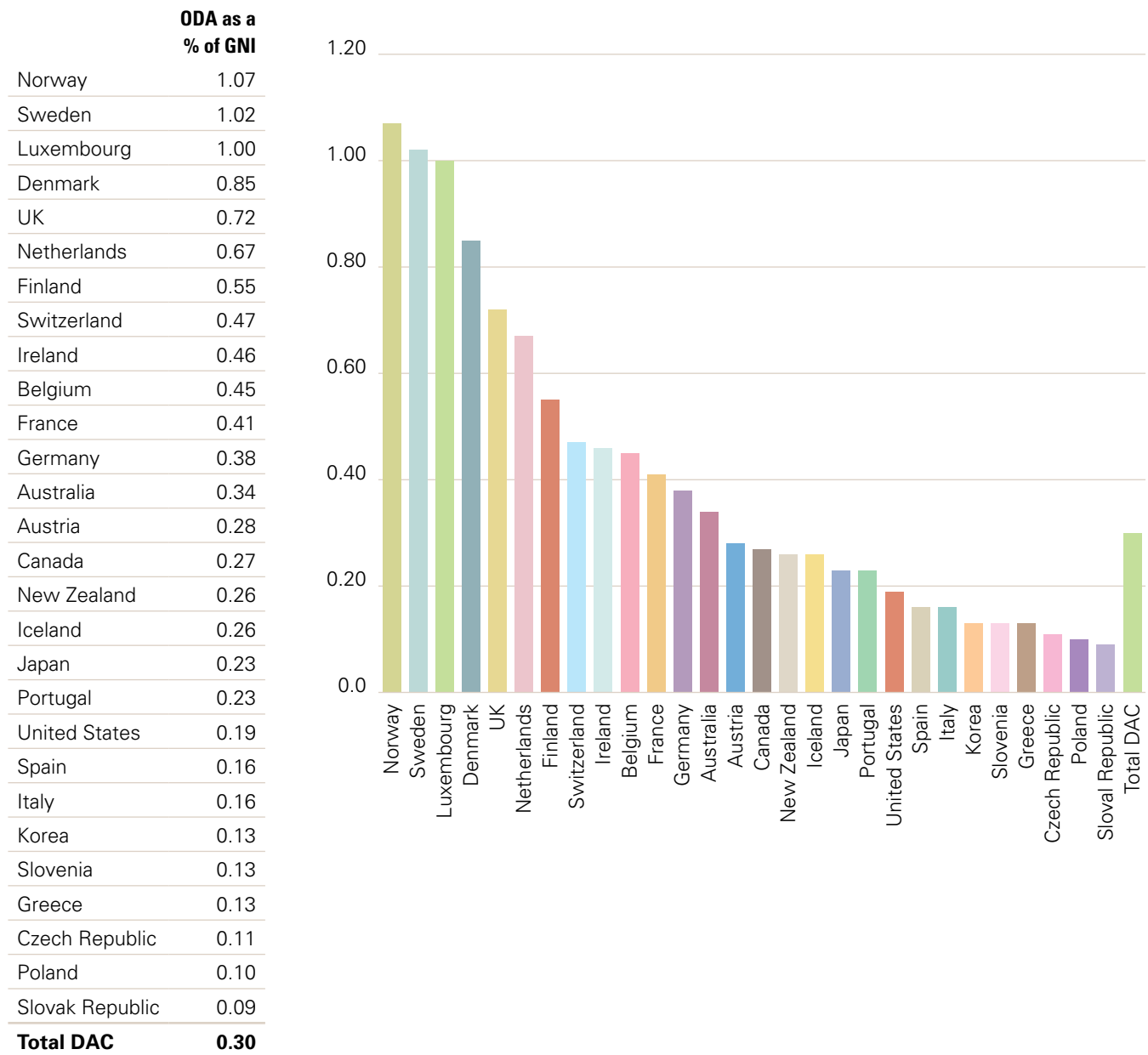


ODA Volumes: 2000 – 2013

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



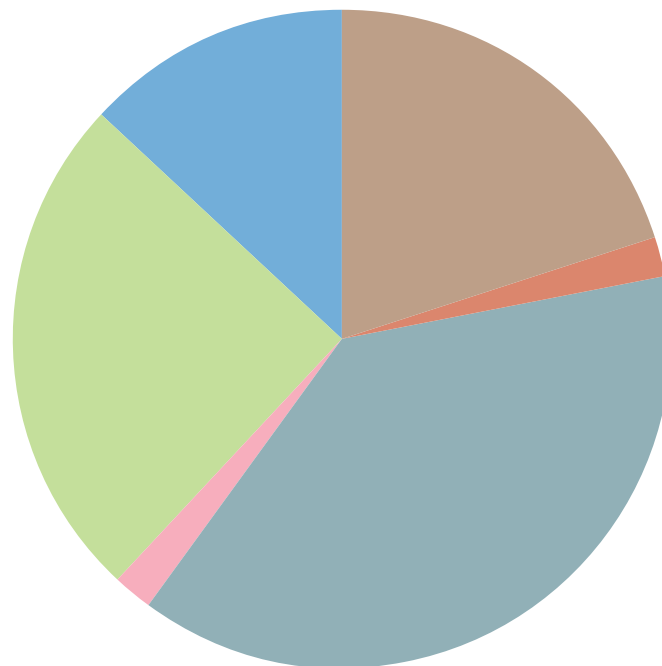
Net ODA as a % of GNI – DAC Donors 2013



Bilateral ODA

	2013 €000s	2012 €000s
Bilateral ODA: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Irish Aid		
Programme Management and Administration	25,871	26,919
Partner Countries		
Ethiopia	27,187	25,583
Lesotho	1,129	7,365
Mozambique	37,536	37,000
Tanzania	28,283	29,690
Malawi	13,252	12,357
Uganda	16,358	15,655
Zambia	14,210	14,524
Timor Leste	12	3,401
Vietnam	12,602	12,014
Other Countries		
Zimbabwe	3,078	3,149
South Africa	2,966	3,241
Sierra Leone	3,932	5,905
Liberia	5,697	4,000
Other Countries	4,200	6,200
Civil Society Funding Schemes	87,218	90,359
Volunteer Programmes	1,134	425
Global Education Initiatives	5,150	4,150
Global Health Initiatives	11,089	6,969
Global HIV and AIDS Initiatives	16,888	15,330
Global Hunger Initiatives	10,075	8,461
Global Environment Initiatives	2,975	2,620
Other Cross Cutting Programmes	1,864	1,651
Strategic Cooperation with Third Level Institutions	2,400	1,999
Development Education	2,992	3,207
Fellowships/Courses etc	1,469	951
Public Information	1,215	1,052
Other Programmes	5,417	5,432
Rapid Response Initiative	3,810	9,334
Recovery Assistance	12,182	18,637
Stability Fund	3,987	4,298
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance	59,979	51,000
Total Bilateral ODA: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Irish Aid	426,157	432,878
Bilateral ODA from other Government Departments		
Various Departments – eligible bilateral contributions	1,826	231
Revenue Commissioners – Tax Deductibility Scheme	4,770	5,800
Total Bilateral ODA from Other Government Departments	6,596	6,031
Total Bilateral ODA	432,753	438,910

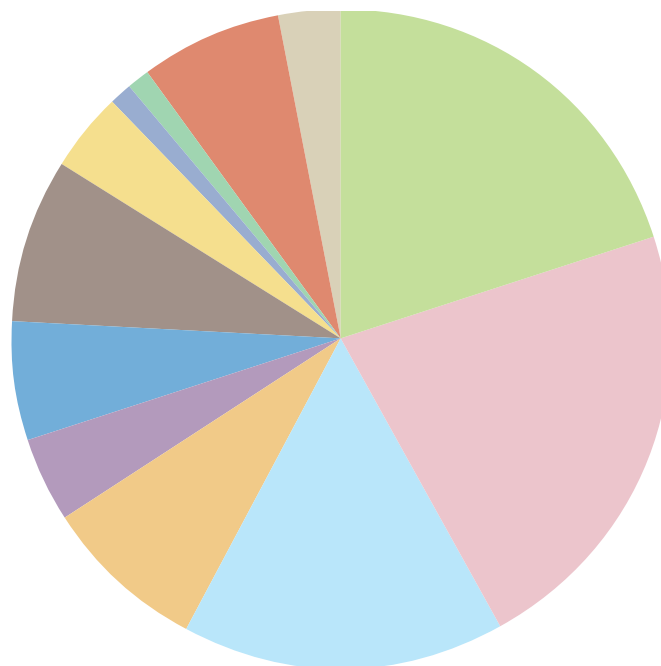
Bilateral ODA by Channel of Delivery



2013

Agency Channel	2013		2012	
	€000s	%	€000s	%
Government Systems in Partner Countries	88,297	20%	99,666	23%
Delegated Cooperation	9,605	2%	7,753	2%
NGOs and Civil Society	165,479	38%	159,463	36%
Public Private Partnerships	8,001	2%	5,225	1%
Multilateral Organisations	107,138	25%	117,601	27%
Other	54,233	13%	49,202	11%
Total	432,753	100%	438,910	100%

Bilateral ODA by Sector



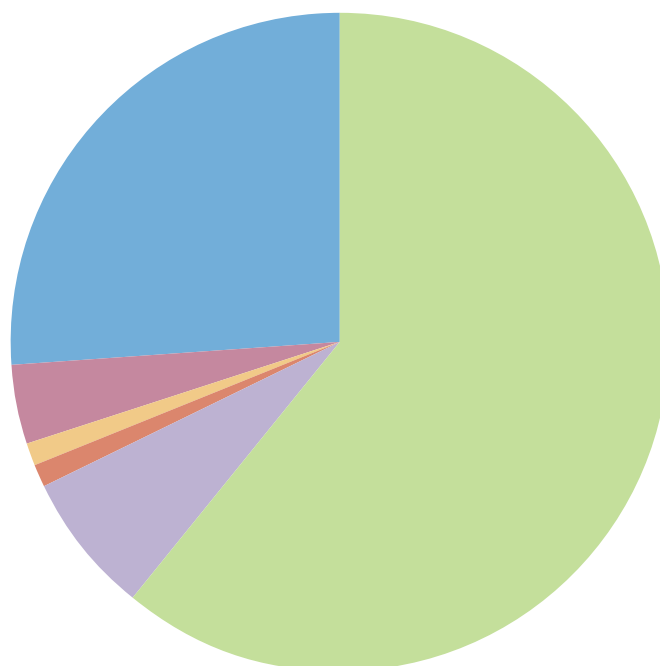
2013

Sector	2013		2012	
	€000s	as a % of Total Bilateral	€000s	as a % of Total Bilateral
Emergency Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	84,974	20%	91,795	21%
Health, HIV and AIDS	96,043	22%	93,504	21%
Governance and Civil Society	67,159	16%	60,154	14%
Education	35,853	8%	33,869	8%
Multi Sector	16,025	4%	19,350	4%
Programme Management and Administration	25,871	6%	26,919	6%
Agriculture	36,436	8%	33,598	8%
General Budget Support	17,000	4%	18,021	4%
Water and Sanitation	4,491	1%	4,896	1%
Development Awareness	5,058	1%	5,505	1%
Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	30,633	7%	34,447	8%
Other Sectors	13,212	3%	16,853	4%
Total	432,753	100%	438,910	100%

Bilateral ODA by Recipient Country

	Administration €000s	Country Programmable Aid €000s	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes €000s	Emergency and Recovery €000s	Other Programme Areas €000s	Total Bilateral ODA €000s
Mozambique	2,006	37,536	1,561	217	230	41,551
Ethiopia	1,386	27,187	4,450	1,144	137	34,304
Tanzania	1,558	28,283	2,014	-	876	32,731
Uganda	1,272	16,358	5,181	-	834	23,645
Malawi	882	13,252	5,551	-	530	20,216
Zambia	1,338	14,210	2,959	-	1,223	19,730
Vietnam	1,192	11,602	212	-	0	13,006
Sierra Leone	464	3,932	4,524	-	69	8,988
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	2,994	5,646	-	8,640
Syria	-	-	18	7,800	-	7,818
South Sudan	-	-	3,332	4,193	-	7,525
Liberia	-	-	1,608	-	5,674	7,282
Kenya	-	-	5,915	1,049	-	6,964
Somalia	-	-	1,000	5,523	-	6,523
Zimbabwe	-	-	3,234	165	3,071	6,470
Occupied Palestinian Territories	-	-	914	653	4,200	5,767
Sudan	-	-	1,609	3,560	-	5,169
South Africa	410	2,966	1,341	-	7	4,723
Afghanistan	-	-	1,135	2,522	-	3,657
Mali	-	-	259	3,152	-	3,411
Philippines	-	-	261	2,858	-	3,119
India	-	-	2,852	-	-	2,852
Rwanda	-	-	2,486	-	-	2,486
Niger	-	-	945	1,508	-	2,453
Haiti	-	-	1,578	551	-	2,129
Central African Republic	-	-	-	2,100	-	2,100
Lesotho	718	1,129	83	1	1	1,931
Myanmar (Burma)	-	-	864	559	-	1,422
Bangladesh	-	-	1,220	-	-	1,220
Nicaragua	-	-	1,199	-	-	1,199
Turkey	-	-	-	1,100	-	1,100
Honduras	-	-	1,046	-	-	1,046
Chad	-	-	574	465	-	1,039
Nigeria	38	-	950	12	-	1,001
Sub-Saharan Africa – Regional	-	-	521	2,620	8,461	11,602
South & Central America – Regional	-	-	1,324	-	-	1,324
Middle East – Regional	-	-	-	1,500	900	2,400
Other Countries	-	-	9,609	3,823	1,012	14,445
Not Country Specific	14,606	-	15,093	28,737	51,326	109,763
Totals	25,871	156,454	90,417	81,457	78,554	432,753

Bilateral ODA by Region



2013

Agency Channel	2013		2012	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
Africa	265,605	61%	271,903	62%
Asia	28,587	7%	35,195	8%
Central America	6,452	1%	6,740	2%
South America	2,275	1%	3,648	1%
Middle East and North Africa	19,088	4%	10,704	2%
Non Region Specific	110,746	26%	110,720	25%
Total	432,753	100%	438,910	100%

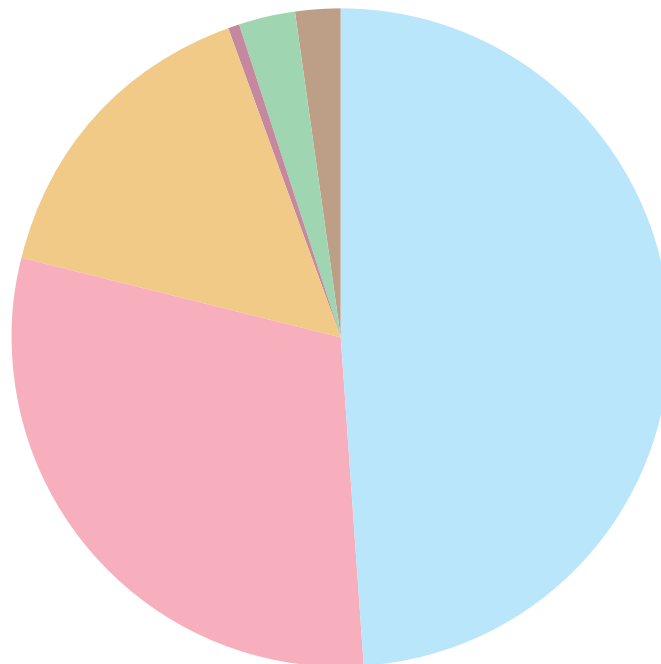
Summary of Key Partner Country Expenditure by Sector

Sector	Ethiopia €000s	Lesotho €000s	Mozambique €000s	Malawi €000s	Tanzania €000s	Uganda €000s	Zambia €000s	Vietnam €000s	Total €000s
Agriculture	-	-	2,368	5,100	6,877	-	1,853	308	16,505
Health, HIV and AIDS	7,753	708	14,040	1,459	8,926	6,501	1,809	158	41,354
Education	5	-	6,788	-	122	1,301	6,666	1,146	16,028
Governance	1,612	33	3,021	2,682	2,622	3,550	2,194	4,790	20,504
Water and Sanitation	-	-	7	-	10	-	10	-	27
General Budget Support	-	-	9,060	-	8,000	-	-	-	17,060
Multi Sector Support/ Rural Development	29	-	993	1,200	-	-	-	4,436	6,658
Social Infrastructure and Services	16,782	-	175	523	1,124	3,395	1,070	72	23,141
Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness	600	-	-	1,721	-	-	-	75	2,396
Private Sector and Economic Development	4	-	581	120	1	956	-	181	1,842
Support to Other Sectors	396	388	502	447	601	653	610	599	4,195
Total	27,181	1,129	37,536	13,252	28,283	16,355	14,210	11,764	149,710
Programme Management and Administration Costs	1,386	718	2,006	882	1,558	1,272	1,338	1,192	10,353
Total Partner Country Expenditure	28,567	1,847	39,542	14,134	29,841	17,627	15,548	12,956	160,063

Multilateral ODA

	Source of Multilateral ODA	Vote 27 €000s	Other ODA €000s	Total €000s
European Union Institution (EU)				
EU Budget (Development Cooperation)			73,987	73,987
European Development Fund	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	25,235		25,235
Sub-total European Union Institution (EU)		25,235	73,987	99,222
World Bank, United Nations and Other Multilateral Institutions				
Food and Agriculture Organisation	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		1,213	1,213
International Development Association (IDA)	Department of Finance		29,070	29,070
Asian Development Bank	Department of Finance		6,779	6,779
IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Department of Finance		3,107	3,107
Co-financing with World Bank Group	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,000		1,000
World Trade Organisation	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	805		805
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		1,537	1,537
United Nations General Budget	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		1,463	1,463
Global Environment Facility	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government		1,421	1,421
OECD	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	800		800
Other International Organisations	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,216		1,216
Sub-total World Bank, United Nations and & Other Multilateral Institutions		3,821	44,590	48,411
Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies				
World Food Programme – Voluntary Food Aid Convention	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		9,960	9,960
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	8,980		8,980
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	1,996	3,196
United Nations Population Fund	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	3,200		3,200
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
United Nations Fund for Women’s Development	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,500		1,500
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	541		541
United Nations Volunteers	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	460		460
Other Voluntary Contributions to UN Agencies and Funds	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	310		310
Sub-total – Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies		41,491	11,956	53,447
Miscellaneous Voted Expenditure – UN Contributions	Various Other Departments		3,264	3,264
Total Multilateral ODA		70,547	133,797	204,345

Multilateral ODA by Multilateral Agency



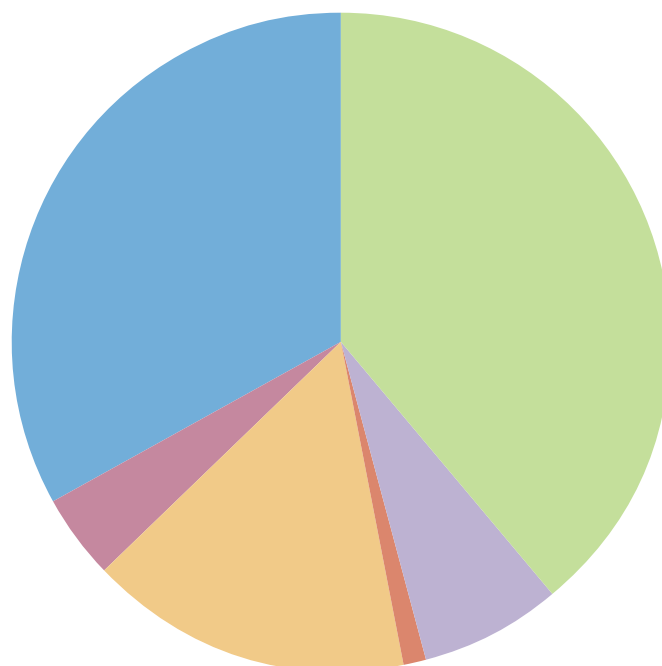
2013

Agency Channel	2013		2012	
	€000s	%	€000s	%
European Union Institutions	99,222	49%	99,619	52%
United Nations	60,924	30%	60,802	32%
World Bank Group	33,177	16%	24,400	13%
World Trade Organisation	805	0.4%	865	0.5%
Regional Development Banks	6,779	3%	700	0.4%
Other Multilateral Organisations	3,437	2%	3,606	2%
Total Multilateral	204,345	100%	189,992	100%

Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Recipient Country

	€000s	as a % of Total
Syria	7,800	10%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,646	7%
Somalia	5,523	7%
South Sudan	4,193	5%
Sudan	3,560	4%
Mali	3,152	4%
Afghanistan	2,522	3%
Philippines	2,358	3%
Central African Republic	2,100	3%
Niger	1,508	2%
Ethiopia	1,144	1%
Turkey	1,100	1%
Kenya	1,049	1%
Lebanon	953	1%
Occupied Palestinian Territories	653	1%
Myanmar (Burma)	559	1%
Haiti	551	1%
Mauritania	500	1%
Chad	465	1%
Jordan	447	1%
Sub Saharan Africa – Regional	1,620	2%
Middle East – Regional	1,500	2%
Other Regions and Countries	4,981	6%
Common Humanitarian and Pooled Funds	26,075	33%
Total	79,957	100%

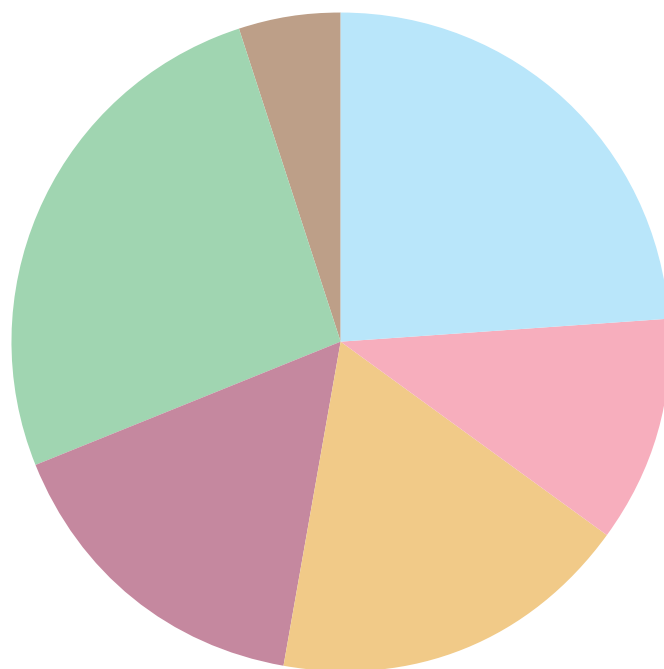
Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Region



2013

	2013		2012	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
● Africa	31,461	39%	36,746	44%
● Asia	5,753	7%	6,519	8%
● Central and South America	551	1%	1,210	1%
● Middle East and North Africa	12,863	16%	2,946	4%
● Other Regions	3,255	4%	881	1%
● Unearmarked Humanitarian and Pooled Funds	26,075	33%	34,967	42%
Total	79,957	100%	83,269	100%

Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Channel of Delivery



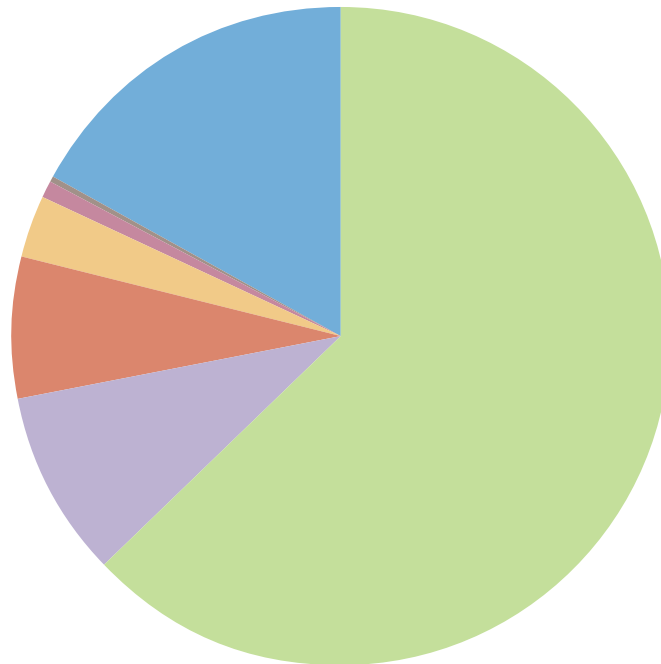
2013

	2013		2012	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
UN Agencies	19,449	24%	21,453	26%
Central Emergency Response Fund	9,000	11%	10,000	12%
Common Humanitarian Funds	14,300	18%	17,300	21%
International Red Cross	12,600	16%	12,075	15%
Non-Governmental Organisations	20,624	26%	18,514	22%
Other	3,984	5%	3,927	5%
Total	79,957	100%	83,269	100%

HQ Civil Society Development Funding by Recipient Country

	€000s
Kenya	5,915
Malawi	5,551
Uganda	5,181
Sierra Leone	4,524
Ethiopia	4,450
South Sudan	3,332
Zimbabwe	3,234
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,994
Zambia	2,959
India	2,852
Rwanda	2,486
Tanzania	2,014
Sudan	1,609
Liberia	1,608
Haiti	1,578
Mozambique	1,561
South Africa	1,341
Bangladesh	1,220
Nicaragua	1,199
Afghanistan	1,135
Honduras	1,046
Somalia	1,000
Nigeria	950
Niger	945
Occupied Palestinian Territories	914
Burundi	900
Myanmar (Burma)	864
Guatemala	741
Colombia	587
Peru	579
Chad	574
Angola	560
Pakistan	548
Bolivia	538
Burkina Faso	521
Cameroon	470
Brazil	401
Democratic Republic of Korea	400
Nepal	397
Guinea	355
Philippines	261
Mali	259
Sub Saharan Africa – regional	304
Central and South America – Regional	1,297
Other Countries and Regions	3,355
Not Country Specific	14,908
Total	90,417

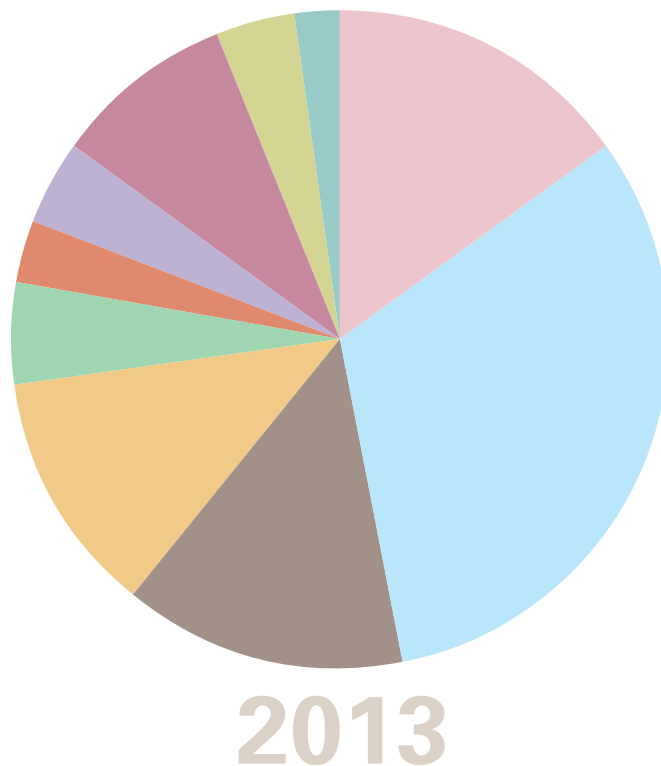
HQ Civil Society Development Funding by Region



2013

	2013		2012	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
● Africa	57,104	63%	61,961	66%
● Asia	8,529	9%	9,480	10%
● Central America	5,902	7%	5,607	6%
● South America	2,275	3%	3,471	4%
● Middle East and North Africa	1,125	1%	1,356	1%
● Other Regions	389	0.4%	202	0.2%
● Non Region Specific	15,093	17%	11,489	12%
Total	90,417	100%	93,566	100%

HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes by Sector



	2013		2012	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
Health, HIV and AIDS	13,477	15%	16,921	18%
Governance and Civil Society	29,030	32%	22,328	24%
Agriculture	13,065	14%	15,149	16%
Education	11,155	12%	11,956	13%
Development Awareness	4,111	5%	4,353	5%
Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	2,934	3%	3,137	3%
Water and Sanitation	3,259	4%	3,791	4%
Multi Sector and Rural Development	8,050	9%	8,986	10%
Emergency Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	3,754	4%	3,515	4%
Other Sectors	1,584	2%	3,430	4%
Total	90,417	100%	95,274	100%

Funding to NGO and Civil Society Organisations

Organisation Name	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes	Emergency And Recovery Funding	Other Including Funding in Key Partner Countries	Funding Through Other Government Departments	Total €000s
Concern Worldwide	19,994	3,164	-	-	23,159
Trócaire	15,724	2,311	-	-	18,035
Misean Cara	16,000	-	-	-	16,000
GOAL	12,454	3,056	-	-	15,510
International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	-	9,100	-	130	9,230
Self Help Africa	3,490	-	1,350	-	4,840
Christian Aid Ireland	3,056	1,411	-	-	4,467
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	-	3,500	-	-	3,500
Oxfam Ireland	1,957	1,183	-	-	3,140
Plan Ireland	1,126	2,008	-	-	3,135
World Vision Ireland	1,470	1,599	-	-	3,069
Oxfam – International	-	-	2,682	-	2,682
The Halo Trust	-	1,900	500	-	2,400
International Rescue Committee	400	700	1,029	-	2,129
Concern Universal	-	499	1,510	-	2,009
Irish Council for Overseas Students	-	-	1,783	-	1,783
Save the Children Fund	-	600	1,175	-	1,775
TechnoServe	-	-	1,620	-	1,620
Sightsavers International (Ireland)	1,573	-	-	-	1,573
Médecins Sans Frontières	-	1,230	-	-	1,230
Care International	-	-	1,215	-	1,215
FHI Solutions LLC	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
FAWE Uganda	-	-	884	-	884
ActionAid Ireland	877	-	-	-	877
TraidLinks	-	-	700	-	700
Voluntary Service Overseas Ireland	344	-	350	-	694
Action Contre La Faim	-	-	647	-	647
HelpAge International	626	-	-	-	626
Childfund Ireland	619	-	-	-	619
Comhlámh	583	-	-	-	583
Children in Crossfire	556	-	-	-	556
Aidlink	548	-	-	-	548
Frontline Defenders	504	-	-	-	504
Farm Radio International	-	-	500	-	500
Food and Agriculture Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)	-	-	500	-	500
International Relief Development in Mozambique	-	-	500	-	500
Benjamin Mkapa HIV/AIDS Foundation (BMAF) – Tanzania	-	-	500	-	500

Organisation Name	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes	Emergency And Recovery Funding	Other Including Funding in Key Partner Countries	Funding Through Other Government Departments	Total €000s
Ifakara Health Institute	-	-	500	-	500
World Fish Centre	-	-	500	-	500
Helen Keller Foundation	-	-	470	-	470
German Agro Action	-	-	469	-	469
SOS Sahel Ethiopia	-	-	450	-	450
Sonke Gender Justice Network	-	-	425	-	425
World Resources Institute	-	-	400	-	400
Hivos	-	-	400	-	400
Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation	-	-	400	-	400
International Livestock Research Institute	-	-	400	-	400
MVIWATA	-	-	400	-	400
SIKIKI	-	-	400	-	400
WILDAF-Gender Based Violence	-	-	400	-	400
Zambia Governance Foundation	-	-	400	-	400
Tearfund Ireland	393	-	-	-	393
VITA	350	-	-	-	350
Tanzania Media Fund	-	-	350	-	350
Clinton Health Access Initiative	-	-	343	-	343
MAG Vietnam	-	-	300	-	300
Farm Africa	-	-	300	-	300
AIDS Foundation of South Africa	-	-	300	-	300
The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO)	-	-	300	-	300
Transparency International	-	-	300	-	300
Serve in Solidarity Ireland	291	-	-	-	291
Camfed Zambia	-	-	280	-	280
Evangelical Association of Malawi	-	-	271	-	271
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	-	-	263	-	263
Centre for Domestic Violence	-	-	261	-	261
Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS	-	-	250	-	250
Dóchas	250	-	-	-	250
INTOSAI Development Initiative	-	-	250	-	250
Adigrat Diocese Catholic Secretariat [ADCS]	-	-	250	-	250
National Smallholder Farmers	-	-	250	-	250
Haki Elimu – Tanzania	-	-	250	-	250
International Alert	-	-	250	-	250
Glencree Centre for Reconciliation	-	233	-	-	233
Irish Development Education Association	230	-	-	-	230
Associação Progressão – Mozambique	-	-	228	-	228
Western Cape Network on Violence	-	-	225	-	225

Funding to NGO and Civil Society Organisations (continued)

Organisation Name	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes	Emergency And Recovery Funding	Other Including Funding in Key Partner Countries	Funding Through Other Government Departments	Total €000s
Suas Educational Development	224	-	-	-	224
Sanpad Education and Research Trust	-	-	210	-	210
Bóthar	200	-	-	-	200
The Carter Centre	200	-	-	-	200
CIVICUS	200	-	-	-	200
The International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	200	-	-	-	200
Global Witness Trust	200	-	-	-	200
International Crisis Group	-	200	-	-	200
Minority Rights Group	200	-	-	-	200
ORBIS Ireland	200	-	-	-	200
Partnership Africa Canada	-	200	-	-	200
War on Want – NI	200	-	-	-	200
We Effect (Formally the Swedish Cooperative Centre)	-	-	200	-	200
AIDS Consortium	-	-	200	-	200
CHOICE	-	-	200	-	200
Farm Input Promotions Africa	-	-	200	-	200
SNV – Tanzania	-	-	200	-	200
MISA Zambia	-	-	200	-	200
Platform For Social Protection	-	-	200	-	200
AIDS Partnership for Africa	195	-	-	-	195
Civil Society Agriculture Network	-	-	190	-	190
Health Poverty Action	181	-	-	-	181
The Centre for Counselling Nutrition & Health Care	-	-	180	-	180
Centre for Rural Development in Central Vietnam (CRD)	-	-	175	-	175
Sustainable Health development Centre (VietHealth)	-	-	170	-	170
Women’s World Banking	167	-	-	-	167
International Commission of Jurists	158	-	-	-	158
Friends of Londiani Ireland	156	-	-	-	156
Nurture Africa	151	-	-	-	151
ECPAT International	150	-	-	-	150
IBON International Foundation	150	-	-	-	150
Irish Family Planning Association	150	-	-	-	150
International Service for Human Rights	150	-	-	-	150
APHEDA	-	-	150	-	150
Denis Hurley Peace Initiative	-	-	150	-	150
WaterAid	145	-	-	-	145
Uganda Women’s Network	-	-	141	-	141

Organisation Name	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes	Emergency And Recovery Funding	Other Including Funding in Key Partner Countries	Funding Through Other Government Departments	Total €000s
Research Centre for Management and Sustainable Development (MSD)	-	-	131	-	131
Value Added Africa	130	-	-	-	130
Welthungerhilfe	-	-	130	-	130
SA HIV/AIDS Information Disseminat SE	-	-	130	-	130
The Social and Health Education Project	130	-	-	-	130
Vietnam Assistance for Handicapped	-	-	119	-	119
The Hope Foundation	110	-	-	-	110
REDE CAME Mozambique	-	-	110	-	110
Metta Development Foundation	-	-	109	-	109
Dioceses of Mutare Community Care Programme	-	-	105	-	105
PHELA Health and Development Communications	-	-	102	-	102
Aidspan	-	-	100	-	100
Crisis Management Initiative	-	100	-	-	100
Friends in Ireland	100	-	-	-	100
Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	-	100	-	-	100
International Alert	-	100	-	-	100
Institute for Integrated Transitions	-	100	-	-	100
The Support Africa Foundation	100	-	-	-	100
Volunteers in Irish Veterinary Assistance	100	-	-	-	100
Irish Human Rights Commission	-	-	100	-	100
Centre for Community Empowerment (CECEM)	-	-	100	-	100
Lin Centre For Community Development	-	-	100	-	100
CESAB-CENTRO DE ESTUDO SOCIAIS AQUINO DE BRAGANCA	-	-	100	-	100
Southern African Liaison Office – Zimbabwe	-	-	100	-	100
Restless Development	-	-	100	-	100
Young Scientist & Technology Exhibition Tanzania Ltd	-	-	97	-	97
Camara Education	95	-	-	-	95
Centre for Community Health and Development (CO-HED)	-	-	92	-	92
CSIP Vietnam	-	-	92	-	92
Flamboyant Special Needs School	-	-	91	-	91
Gisha – Legal Centre for Freedom of Movement	-	-	90	-	90
Yesh Din Volunteers for Human Rights	-	-	90	-	90
The Asia Foundation Vietnam	-	-	88	-	88
National Council For YMCAs in Ireland	86	-	-	-	86
BIMKOM Planners for Planning Rights	-	-	85	-	85
National Youth Council of Ireland	85	-	-	-	85
Action for the City – Vietnam	-	-	80	-	80

Funding to NGO and Civil Society Organisations (continued)

Organisation Name	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes	Emergency And Recovery Funding	Other Including Funding in Key Partner Countries	Funding Through Other Government Departments	Total €000s
Al-Haq	-	-	80	-	80
Galway One World Centre	80	-	-	-	80
Latin American Solidarity Centre	80	-	-	-	80
Foundation Nepal	80	-	-	-	80
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights	-	-	80	-	80
Centre for Research on Initiatives of Community Development	-	-	80	-	80
Zambia Open Community Schools	-	-	80	-	80
Lourdes Youth & Community Services	79	-	-	-	79
Addameer Prisoners' Support and Human Rights Association	-	-	75	-	75
Comet-Me	-	-	75	-	75
Jerusalem Legal Aid & Human Rights Centre	-	-	75	-	75
Disability and Resource Development	-	-	75	-	75
Handicap International	-	-	72	-	72
80:20 Educating & Acting for a Better World	70	-	-	-	70
Miftah	-	-	70	-	70
Law Society of South Africa	-	-	70	-	70
Haven Community Foundation	66	-	-	-	66
Household in Distress	-	-	65	-	65
Overseas Development Institute	-	-	60	-	60
Centre for Global Education	60	-	-	-	60
Action Lesotho	60	-	-	-	60
UPR Info	60	-	-	-	60
Irish League of Credit Unions Foundation	59	-	-	-	59
Interreligious Council of Uganda	-	-	58	-	58
Irish Friends of Albania	54	-	-	-	54
Acholi Education Initiative	-	-	53	-	53
Chilonga School of Midwifery	-	-	50	-	50
Amnesty International	50	-	-	-	50
Dialogue Advisory Group	-	50	-	-	50
Interpeace International	-	50	-	-	50
Inishowen Development Partnership	50	-	-	-	50
Institute for Human Rights & Business	-	-	50	-	50
Mater Hospital Trust	-	-	50	-	50
Family Aids Caring Trust (FACT) Chiredzi	-	-	50	-	50
Other Recipients (<€50,000)	1,461	30	739	-	2,229
Tax Deductibility Scheme	-	-	-	4,770	4,770
Funding from Other Government Departments	-	-	-	22	22
Total	90,239	33,424	36,893	4,922	165,479

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