

Irish Aid  
Annual Report 2005





Tá cóipeanna den Turaascáil Bhliantiúil seo ag fáil as Gaelfige o:  
Cúnamh Éireann, An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha, Cearnóg an Easpaig, Chnoc Réamoinn, Átha Cliath 2  
Tel + 353 1 408 2423



A landscape photograph showing a field of crops, likely corn, in the foreground. In the middle ground, there are several acacia trees. The background features a range of mountains under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The text 'Irish Aid Annual Report 2005' is overlaid on the upper part of the image.

Irish Aid  
Annual Report 2005



# Contents

Foreword 4

## **Bilateral programme 6**

Ethiopia 8  
Lesotho 10  
Mozambique 12  
Tanzania 14  
Timor Leste 16  
Uganda 18  
Vietnam 20  
Zambia 22

## **Other countries 24**

Balkans/Commonwealth of Independent States 26  
Zimbabwe 27  
Palestine 28  
Sierra Leone/Liberia 30  
South Africa 32

## **Emergency Relief and Recovery Assistance 36**

### **Partnership with Civil Society 38**

## **Multilateral development assistance 40**

United Nations 42  
UN Food and Agricultural Agencies 44  
World Bank 46  
European Union 48  
Co-financing with Multilateral Agencies 50

## **Priority Areas 54**

### **Evaluation and Audit 56**

### **Development Education 58**

### **The Advisory Board of Irish Aid 60**

### **Fellowships and Training 62**

## **Statistical annexes 64**







## Foreword

2005 was my first full year as Minister of State with responsibility for Ireland's overseas aid and was one of the most active and important in the history of the Irish Aid programme.

It was a year of immense and devastating global emergencies but it was also the year where the cause of development was afforded the highest political priority on the world stage.

The G8 meeting in Gleneagles, the UN's Millennium Review Summit and the WTO meeting in Hong Kong focused global attention on the need for high level political engagement in the fight against world poverty.

At home, the Taoiseach Bertie Ahern T.D. and I announced that Ireland would reach the UN target of spending 0.7% of our GNP on overseas aid by 2012. This historic and ambitious plan will mean that Irish Aid spending will be in the order of €1.5 billion by that date.

This unparalleled increase in our aid allocation demonstrates that the cause of development is firmly at the heart of Ireland's foreign policy.

In order to plan for this increased commitment, I invited submissions from organisations to shape a White Paper on the future direction of the aid programme. This was followed by a series of meetings throughout the year for the members of public to give their views on the aid programme and Ireland's relationship with the developing world.

These were well-attended and oftentimes lively discussions displaying the huge interest that exists among Irish people in the work of Irish Aid and their willingness to make an active contribution to the attainment of global equality.

To facilitate this interest, Irish Aid supported Comhlámh's publication of 'Working for a Better World', providing information on volunteering opportunities as a first step in harnessing the strong volunteer spirit in the country.

Ireland also initiated an EU mentoring programme for new member states embarking on their own development cooperation programmes. In 2005, we hosted Lithuania and Hungary and plan further visits by other countries in the coming years.

We also welcomed a new era of cooperation with the Health Research Board, complementing our decision in 2005 to ensure that spending on HIV/AIDS would be over €100 million per year.

Internationally, we faced the aftermath of the Asian Tsunami, the ongoing humanitarian situation in Darfur, chronic food shortages in Niger and the Pakistan earthquake. These emergencies required concerted, coherent and immediate response. I am pleased to report that we in Ireland more than lived up to our responsibilities in these areas.

Close to a quarter of a million people perished in the areas affected by the Asian tsunami of the previous Christmas and coastal areas of twelve countries were decimated. The Government and people of Ireland stepped up immediately to the challenge of recovery and reconstruction.

Chris Flood was appointed the Government's Special Envoy for the Tsunami disaster and he reported regularly on the needs of the region and the efficacy of our efforts. The Government's total response of €20 million was more than matched by the extraordinary generosity of the public to Irish NGOs, amounting to over



€100 million, making Ireland one of the top five contributors globally to this region.

In April, I travelled to Darfur to the tragedy that is daily unfolding in that area of Sudan. I met with Sudanese Ministers impressing upon them the necessity for a peaceful settlement and that humanitarian activities go unhindered.

Irish Aid pledged €17 million over the year to assist this area in most desperate need of international attention and support.

During the summer the humanitarian crisis in Niger came to international attention. Niger is ranked 177<sup>th</sup> out of the 177 countries on the UN's Human Development Index, making it the least developed country in the world where statistics are recorded. The Government allocated €3 million to deal with acute malnutrition in that country.

In response to the earthquake that struck Pakistan on 8<sup>th</sup> October, Irish Aid pledged €10 million in immediate funding. I visited the country in December meeting President Musharraf, viewing the destruction for myself and the excellent rehabilitation work undertaken by NGOs with Irish money.

Throughout these visits, I was heartened by the work of Irish and international NGOs in some of the harshest working environments in the world. Our aid programme recognises these invaluable efforts and funded these organisations to the tune of over €100 million in 2005. This close cooperation will be enhanced in future years.

The headline events demand response, nonetheless, the bulk of the Irish Aid programme was and continues to be in the slow work of building societies in our partner countries in Africa and Asia.

In these countries, we provide substantial and predictable funding to government-run programmes assisting them in their aim to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

This approach is yielding real results. In the ten short years of our bilateral programme with Mozambique, the percentage of people living in absolute poverty has decreased substantially.

Ethiopia's deforested northern Tigray region has been regenerated and agriculture in that region can now sustain livelihoods.

Uganda has 30% more trained health care workers. Lesotho and Tanzania are nearing a universal enrolment in their primary schools.

Over 100,000 Zambians have access to clean water and Timor Leste's fledgling state held village elections in 13 districts – all with Irish support.

2005 was a year of reaction, continuation and innovation. We reacted quickly and effectively to disasters as they occurred, continued and enhanced our internationally renowned long-term development work and began the process for Ireland's first ever White Paper on Irish aid.

I am proud to direct this programme and of the Irish people who finance and engage in this fine work. In all of this I have been greatly assisted by our hard working team of diplomats, Irish Aid officials and Development Specialists.

**Conor Lenihan T.D.**  
Minister of State for Irish Aid



Bilateral  
programme









# Ethiopia

Bilateral Aid to Ethiopia in 2005 **€28.1 million**  
 Population **77.43 million**  
 2005 HDI rank **170<sup>th</sup> (out of 177 countries)**

## Programme Summary

Most Ethiopians lead lives of unrelenting hardship. The majority of households live on small plots of relatively unproductive land and rely almost entirely on hand-cultivation of basic food grains to survive. More than 15% of children die before their fifth birthday and 47% of children are malnourished in some form or another. Maternal mortality, at 871 per 100,000, is about the highest in the world.

Nevertheless, in 2005, there has been encouraging progress in improving some basic aspects of life in Ethiopia. Since 1996, the literacy rate has increased by 50%, the rate of malnutrition has fallen by 20%, the share of the population with access to clean water has risen to 38% and according to the Welfare Monitoring Survey, there has been a steady decline in the reported incidence of illness.

2005 was a particularly difficult year for Ethiopians – mostly because of the political crisis surrounding the elections in May. The positive ‘opening up of political space’ in advance of May and peaceful conduct of the actual polls contrasted sharply with the civil disturbances and violence, which followed the announcement of the election results. The subsequent response of the Government, resulted in 193 deaths, the detention of thousands and the imprisonment of the leaders of the main opposition party. This provoked the condemnation of the international community and seriously disrupted the development cooperation agenda.

In advance of the elections, great progress had been made in improving the dialogue between Government and donors and in increasing the overall quantity and quality of development assistance. As a result of the political situation, however, most direct budget support was put on

hold. The plans for scaling up aid, which had been put in place at the start of the year, were also shelved for the time being.

At the start of 2005, following a year-long planning process, Irish Aid’s Country Strategy Paper for Ethiopia was approved. The new strategy aims to strengthen partnership with the Government of Ethiopia and non-state development partners with a primary focus on addressing issues around health and education, HIV/AIDS, governance and vulnerability/rural development.

## The Human Development Programme (The Social Sectors)

Irish Aid’s support to health, education and HIV/AIDS in 2005 amounted to €10.5 million. €4.3 million of which contributed to Federal level interventions, €4.3 million to the Southern Nations Region and €1.9 million to Civil Society Organisations.

A new Human Development Team Approach was adopted in 2005, which represented a departure from the traditional sectoral approaches that had been deployed previously. The rationale was that a number of key development challenges being tackled by Irish Aid are common to the three areas of health, education and HIV/AIDS and that many of the investment strategies rely on similar or related funding mechanisms. This new approach also ensures that cross-sectoral linkages are established.

At the federal level, Irish Aid provided funds and technical engagement aimed at strengthening the capacity of federal Ministries (Health and Education) to better co-ordinate their sector





“ Since 1996, the literacy rate has increased by 50% and the rate of malnutrition has fallen by 20% ”

plans. In the Southern Nations Region, Irish Aid provided earmarked support, jointly with the Dutch Government, to the Regional Governments’ programmes in education, health and HIV/AIDS. The overall aim of this regional support approach is to improve the delivery of quality basic social services to the people of the Region. The balance of Human Development Programme funds was allocated to strategic civil society partners working in the areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and basic education.

## Tigray Regional Support Programme

The year 2005 represented the second full year in the implementation of the Tigray Regional Support Programme. Irish Aid invested €7.03 million through this programme towards the implementation of the Region’s three year strategic plan.

## Vulnerability, Social Protection and Rural Economic Development

In 2005, Irish Aid developed a new exciting three-year strategy aimed at linking relief and development in Ethiopia. In this first year of implementation we allocated €6.77 million in support of a range of social protection/food security and rural economic development initiatives.

The main expenditure item in this programme strategy is the multi-donor funded **Productive Safety Nets Programme**. Implementation started in February 2005 and Irish Aid contributed €5.7 million during the course of the year. Under this programme, 5 million chronically food insecure

people received cash or food in exchange for labour. Throughout the year, the Irish Aid team in Ethiopia provided technical and policy inputs into the Safety Nets Programme through participation in the high-level monitoring missions and joint government-donor technical working groups set up to support this programme.

## Governance Programme – Bridging the Gap between People and Power

The three-year governance strategy encompasses both political and economic governance. In 2005, Irish Aid allocated a total of €2.4 million in support of the good governance agenda. Almost €1m of this amount was allocated to activities aimed at promoting improved democratic/political governance; the balance of €1.4m was disbursed in support of Government and civil society’s efforts at capacity building and promoting more transparent and accountable economic governance. Inputs by Irish Aid included technical as well as financial assistance.



# Lesotho

Bilateral Aid to Lesotho in 2005 **€9.68 million**  
 Population **1.8 million**  
 2005 HDI rank **149<sup>th</sup>**

## Programme Summary

Lesotho is the longest-standing beneficiary of Irish Aid's bilateral aid programme. This small Least Developed Country, located in Southern Africa, has a per capita Gross National Income of approximately US\$600.

Decades of development gains have been lost due to HIV/AIDS and efforts to reduce poverty and improve living standards have been severely undermined. The Lesotho Human Development Report for 2005 notes a continuous downward trend of the Human Development Index from 137<sup>th</sup> in 2003 to 149<sup>th</sup> in 2005.

Implementation of the first year of the 2005-2007 Lesotho Country Strategic Plan got underway in January 2005. The programme for this period has a strong emphasis on improved service delivery and good governance.

During the year, the Government made significant progress in a number of key areas including the scaling up of the response to HIV/AIDS, completing the roll out of free primary education and improving public financial management and planning. This work continues to translate into improved services for the poorest and most marginalised.

## Education

Irish Aid provided a total of €1.66 million in 2005 to the Ministry of Education for the continued implementation of its Education Sector Strategic Plan. Enrolment in primary schools remained stable during this, the final phase, of the introduction of Free Primary Education in Lesotho. Ensuring that the quality of education keeps abreast with the hugely increased intake of the last seven years remains a difficult challenge.

During the year, the Ministry reviewed and amended the national primary curriculum to include HIV/AIDS training and to become more gender sensitive. A total of 1,400 maths and science teaching kits were procured and a new book-rental scheme for the first two years of secondary schooling was introduced. This scheme has demonstrably improved access to textbooks nationwide. Training on the preparation of district plans for the new decentralised structures was provided in all ten districts.

## HIV/AIDS

Irish Aid continued to implement its two-pronged approach, in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Lesotho. The first is a mainstreaming approach i.e. taking HIV/AIDS into account in the planning, implementation and evaluation of all our interventions. This will have an initial focus on the education and health sectors. The second is a specific intervention which supports the National AIDS Commission to fulfil its mandate of co-ordinating the national response. Support is also given to civil society organisations working to address the key drivers of the pandemic in Lesotho: poor prevention, gender inequality and labour migration.

During the year, the National AIDS Commission was finally legally established. The new organisation immediately commenced a review of the national policy and strategic plan. The Commission also established a National Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group and recruited a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer for each of the ten districts. In 2005, a total of €686,000 was expended by Irish Aid in this area.

## Health

Improving access to good health care was a key component of Irish Aid's work in Lesotho during





“Decades of development gains have been lost due to HIV/AIDS”

2005. A total of €1.25 million was provided to both the Ministry of Health and the Christian Health Association of Lesotho (a key player in the health sector) for continued implementation of the Health Sector Strategic Plan. Irish Aid continued to lead partners in canvassing for improved co-ordination in the health sector.

As part of its response to HIV/AIDS, the Ministry rolled out Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) to a total of 18 treatment sites countrywide. The estimated number of people requiring ART in 2005 was 56,000. A total of 8,100 people were enrolled for treatment by the end of the year.

## Governance

Significant progress was made during 2005 in the improvement of public financial management systems in Lesotho with the support of a number of development partners including Irish Aid. A new objective-based budgeting system is being piloted in six key Line Ministries and work got underway to install a new financial management information system replacing an older obsolete version.

As Lesotho is a fledgling democracy, parliamentary reform is an important step towards its further consolidation. During the year, Irish Aid funds were used to review parliamentary procedures to establish five new portfolio committees. Furthermore, the Lesotho Government consolidated its democratic rule by holding local elections in 2005 and, over the next few years, power will be devolved to the new local structures in a phased manner. Irish Aid provided support for the preparations of the local elections and also to the Office of the Ombudsman for its continuing good work.

## Rural Access

During 2005, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (of which the Department of Rural Roads is a part) produced a new transport policy, paving the way for constructive reforms in the sector.

Irish Aid continued to provide support to the Department of Rural Roads in the final phase of the Rural Access Programme. At the end of 2005, an independent review of Irish Aid's support to the Department was conducted to capture lessons learnt.

During the year, the Department extended, by 2.5kms, a track of gravel roads in the remote and mountainous North East of the country. Two footbridges across deep mountain valleys were completed and seventeen more are under construction.

## Rural Water

The provision of water and sanitation facilities for remote villages in the highland areas of Lesotho is the core mandate of the Department of Rural Water Supply within the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Irish Aid is the only donor to this important sub-sector. A total of €2.35 million was disbursed during 2005 for continued implementation of the Department's five-year strategic plan. Outputs for the year included the maintenance of 626 hand pumps and over 15 villages were provided with new tapped water sources. Fifty-five more sources were designed and are now under construction. Finally, the Department's new maintenance strategy was implemented over the course of the year with the inspection of 1,786 existing water systems.



# Mozambique

Bilateral Aid to Mozambique in 2005 **€27.2 million**  
 Population **19.8 million**  
 2005 HDI rank **168<sup>th</sup>**

## Programme Summary

In 2005, support was provided to Mozambique in line with Irish Aid's Country Strategy Paper. This runs from 2004 to 2006 and was agreed with the Government of Mozambique. The strategy assists Mozambique in the implementation of its National Poverty Reduction Plan and is designed to support efforts to further reduce poverty through broad-based economic growth, equitable social development and improved democratic governance.

Ireland assists Mozambique in two ways. It supports a number of central Ministries in implementing national programmes for their sectors and it provides help to local administrations in the Provinces of Niassa and Inhambane. The focus of support at national level is on six sectors: education, health, HIV/AIDS, rural development, public sector reform/governance and programme aid.

## Education

Deficiencies in the education system in Mozambique include low teaching standards, inequitable access to education, poor quality schools, inadequate teaching equipment and a lack of capacity within the Ministry to plan and manage education provision. All of these issues are being addressed within the framework of the Ministry of Education's Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP). Ireland supports the plan and in 2005, funded a national schoolbooks distribution programme, curriculum development, teacher training, institutional capacity building and the mainstreaming of gender and HIV/AIDS in education. The Irish programme also supports the Provincial Education Departments in Niassa and Inhambane in the implementation of the ESSP.

## Health

Irish assistance in the area of health has focused on the strengthening of the sector as a whole. Support at central level to the Ministry of Health has been channelled through three pool funds to cover the costs of pharmaceutical purchases, to meet recurrent costs incurred in the provinces and to support the overall development of the health sector.

## HIV/AIDS

With an adult prevalence rate of 16%, Mozambique is among the ten countries worst affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Ireland has mainstreamed HIV/AIDS throughout the country programme. Direct support is channelled through the National AIDS Council. While continuing to strengthen the capacity of the Council, the Irish programme also provided support to a number of NGOs and others involved in education and prevention activities, as well as care and support for those individuals and their families who have been touched by the pandemic.

Following the signing in July 2003 of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Irish Government and the Clinton Foundation, total funding of €60 million is being allocated to Mozambique over five years (2003- 2007). The Foundation works to scale up HIV/AIDS care and treatment programmes in developing countries. This funding will help to strengthen the response of the health sector in Mozambique to the pandemic. Of this figure, €6.29 million was allocated in 2005. This support, in conjunction with the work of other donors, has enabled 20,000 HIV/AIDS sufferers in Mozambique to access urgently-needed treatment. The programme also provides funding for health services in Niassa and Inhambane.



“ Good governance is recognised in the National Poverty Reduction Plan as a prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development ”

## Rural Development

Ireland supports PROAGRI, the national agriculture sector reform programme, which is led by the Ministry of Agriculture. It aims to improve the quality of agricultural services in rural areas and increase productivity across the country. Irish support focuses on PROAGRI at national level, as well as the water and roads sectors at provincial level.

## Public Sector Reform

Ireland is a member of a group of donors supporting a programme of reform of the public sector to assist in the delivery of quality and equitable services. At national level, support has been provided by: assisting a Public Sector Capacity Development Programme; jointly funding a Technical Unit responsible for driving the public sector reform programme; and by contributing to a UNDP programme aimed at improving the public service at Provincial level.

## Governance & Civil Society

Good governance is recognised in the National Poverty Reduction Plan as an essential prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development. Ireland is working with a number of other donors to enhance the quality of governance and further strengthen human rights and democratic accountability in Mozambique. Specifically, funding is provided to the UNDP in support of parliamentary reform, prison reform and the development of independent local radio. Ireland also supports capacity building in the Attorney General’s Office and provides funds to the League of Human Rights, to Etica (a prominent corruption watchdog) and to STAE (the State organ charged with the organisation and management of elections).

## Provincial Level Support

Provincial support is viewed as central to the overall effectiveness of the country programme, as insights gained at provincial level lead to a more informed dialogue with Government on national strategies.

Inhambane and Niassa are amongst the poorest provinces in Mozambique. The Irish programme operates multi-sectoral programmes aimed at improving the capacity of the provincial authorities to deliver key social services to poor communities in health, education and rural development. In 2005, Irish support also included a special allocation of €1 million in reaction to a food crisis created by drought conditions in Inhambane Province. In both provinces, Ireland is the main development partner.

## Programme Aid

In 2004, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Government of Mozambique and donors. This Memorandum supports the national poverty reduction plan in Mozambique by combining a collective funding mechanism with a structured dialogue between the Government and donors. Ireland, together with seventeen other donor countries and agencies, provided support in line with this Memorandum in 2005. The impact of this support is monitored through a Performance Assessment Framework, which sets the conditions for the release of funds and measures progress towards the implementation of the national poverty reduction plan.



# Tanzania

Bilateral Aid to Tanzania in 2005 **€24.3 million**  
 Population **38.33 million**  
 2005 HDI **164<sup>th</sup>**

## Programme Summary

During 2005, the Irish Aid programme in Tanzania focused on education, health, HIV/AIDS, agriculture and governance, while continuing to provide poverty reduction budget support. Tanzania's poverty reduction strategy, known locally as *Mkukuta*, provided the framework for Irish Aid's support to Tanzania. Complementing *Mkukuta*, donors in Tanzania continued to work on a Joint Assistance Strategy - a mechanism which will ensure that aid provided by the international community to Tanzania is used more efficiently and effectively in the fight against poverty.

## Education

Irish Aid continued to support the Primary Education Development Programme. Irish Aid support has contributed to enabling the Tanzanian government to abolish primary school fees, which has led to increased enrolment, particularly among poorer children and orphans, including those affected by HIV/AIDS. A large classroom building and teacher training programme has accompanied this measure, which has resulted in a 95% primary school enrolment rate - an increase from 5.9 million to over 7.5 million children over the last three years. Irish Aid also supported Haki Elimu, a local organisation which advocates on governance and access to information issues, particularly within the education sector.

## Health and HIV/AIDS

In 2005, Irish Aid provided assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to run hospitals and clinics throughout the country and to improve the quality of the services they offer. Irish Aid's funds for this purpose were delivered

through a joint financing mechanism called the 'health basket', where funds are combined with six other donors to multiply the effectiveness of each other's aid.

Irish Aid also supported the Tanzanian Government in the coordination of a national response to HIV/AIDS. In addition, Irish Aid, working with civil society partners, supported youth HIV/AIDS prevention in rural areas.

## Agriculture and Natural Resources

Agriculture is the backbone of the Tanzanian economy. In 2005, Ireland invested in the sector through the design and formulation of a national Agriculture Sector Development Programme, which will be supported jointly by a number of donors. Support was also provided for a farmer-led research and extension project giving training and advice to Tanzanian farmers and to the Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme, which supports communities in managing their natural resources in a sustainable way.

## Governance

Through focusing on improved good governance and service delivery at district level, Irish Aid can most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty and to the achievement of Tanzania's development goals. Irish Aid continued to support local government reforms and the new local government grant system. In order to qualify for this grant, districts must demonstrate their ability to plan and implement development activities in an open and transparent manner. To date, the local government grant has been used predominantly to construct social infrastructure such as classrooms, health clinics, water points



and access roads. Irish Aid also funded the Foundation for Civil Society, a local organisation that provides funds to grassroots civil society organisations involved in advocacy and governance issues.

## Poverty Reduction Budget Support

Ireland, together with 13 other donors, provides Poverty Reduction Budget Support to the Government of Tanzania. This funding is used to finance national education, health, roads, water and other development programmes which have been identified and agreed in Tanzania's poverty reduction strategy. The use of Poverty Reduction Budget Support to fund this plan has enabled both Government and donors to support national development as a whole, rather than focusing narrowly on the use of aid funds for individual projects or specific sectors. Monitoring mechanisms are in place to ensure that monies are spent prudently. Irish Aid actively engages with these mechanisms and bases further support on satisfactory progress.

In 2005, a major review of Poverty Reduction Budget Support in Tanzania was undertaken. The review concluded that Poverty Reduction Budget Support is an efficient, effective and sustainable way to support national poverty reduction strategies and that the provision of un-earmarked funds through the national budget system has improved the capacity of Government systems and has particularly strengthened public financial management.

“ Irish Aid support contributed to the Tanzanian government's ability to abolish primary school fees. Which has led to increased enrolment, particularly among poorer children and orphans, including those affected by HIV/AIDS ”



# Timor-Leste

Bilateral Aid to Timor Leste in 2005 **€3.8 million**

Population **947,000**

2005 HDI rank **140th**

## Programme Summary

Timor-Leste benefited from dramatically increasing revenues in 2005 due to significantly increased offshore petroleum production and rising oil prices. However, it remains one of the poorest countries in Asia, with 40% of the population living below the poverty line. A combination of the world's highest fertility rate, high unemployment (especially among the urban youth), widespread food insecurity and low capacity within Government and the private sector serves to create immense challenges for this very new country.

Irish Aid has operated in Timor-Leste since 2000 and the present programme focuses on supporting the Government and people of Timor-Leste to achieve their National Development Plan goals. As a medium-sized donor with limited direct involvement in sectoral programmes, Irish Aid's strengths are its responsiveness and flexibility. While most of Ireland's programme is implemented through joint donor mechanisms managed by multilaterals, Irish Aid has been able to develop a comparative advantage in two areas – gender and local government – and bring synergies to these areas through a diverse and high level of engagement.

## Basic Services

Irish Aid supports the delivery of basic services in education, health, water and sanitation through the Consolidation Support Programme, a multi-donor programme of support for the Government of Timor-Leste's annual action plans. In health, targets for immunisation coverage have been exceeded while there have also been improvements in the number of women giving birth with the assistance of

a Trained Birth Attendant and in outpatient indicators. Health facility and district planning has also been improved.

In education, a Strategic Plan for Universal Primary Education was completed, focusing on the three priorities of access, quality and capacity building. Execution of the education budget has improved, especially in relation to capital works. In 2005, Irish Aid supported CARE in publishing and distributing *Lafaek* magazine to all schools. *Lafaek* is one of the few reading materials available in schools and the only printed material in the local language Tetum. It has been incorporated into the formal education system and will be included in the Ministry of Education's budget under the Education for All programme from 2006.

## Governance

In 2005, Irish Aid supported the strengthening of institutions of governance through the Consolidation Support Programme and two UNDP projects - as well as support for national NGOs in the area of human rights' monitoring and education. Significant achievements included the establishment of the Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice (which will combine the functions of a human rights commission, ombudsman and anti-corruption agency), parliamentary approval of legislation governing the use of petroleum revenues, greater efficiency in processing court cases and the implementation of a training programme for justice personnel. In addition, Irish Aid has supported capacity building of the public sector through a UNDP technical assistance programme and by supporting the Capacity Development and Coordination Unit in the Prime Minister's Office to develop a training strategy for Government.



“ Irish Aid has taken a lead role in promoting the equality of women in Timor Leste ”

## Local Development

Local development is a central component of Irish Aid’s Timor-Leste programme, including the development of a policy on decentralisation and local government, the elections of community councils and community development projects. A very inclusive consultative process has been adopted for developing a policy on local government and building on lessons learned from a pilot project on fiscal decentralisation. This process, which has been wholly funded by Irish Aid, is considered a model for policy development. Irish Aid has also supported the election of village councils and chiefs. The 442 village councils include representation for youth, women and elders and are the link between Government and communities.

Through a small grants facility, Irish Aid supported community groups and local NGOs to carry out development projects. Projects included construction of classrooms, health posts, water supplies, sanitation, bridges and community halls as well as training of community development officers and HIV/AIDS peer educators.

## Gender Equality

Irish Aid has taken a leading role in supporting the mainstreaming of gender in Timor-Leste and in promoting the equality of women through support for the Government’s Office for the Promotion of Equality (OPE) and various civil society organisations. Irish Aid’s support to Government has included technical assistance and funding assistance for training activities, gender equality promotional activities and production of gender guidelines and checklists. This has resulted in an increased reflection of gender issues in the Government’s annual action plans.

Irish Aid supported four community radio stations to produce radio programmes on the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which were copied and distributed to all of the community radio stations as well as the national radio station for broadcasting. Production also started on another set of radio programmes covering women’s role in the resistance against Indonesian occupation.

## Human Rights

Irish Aid supported two national NGOs to carry out human rights monitoring and education. *Association HAK* monitored the national police, documenting 50 cases of human rights violations. Reports of these investigations were sent to the national police commander, the police professional ethics office and the Prosecutor General. A database of cases of human rights violations was established and coordinated with the UN Human Rights office and other human rights organisations.

*Association HAK* also carried out human rights training for 188 police officers, covering a basic understanding of human rights and particularly human rights standards for law enforcement agencies, Timor-Leste’s human rights policies, the legal system and legal procedures including use of force policy. It also organised public discussions on human rights issues. Another national NGO, *Forum Tau Matan* carried out a community training programme on human rights, focusing on the constitution and international human rights treaties ratified by Timor-Leste, which was recorded for broadcasting by radio to a wider audience.



# Uganda

Bilateral Aid to Uganda in 2005 **€27.67 million**  
 Population **28.81 million**  
 2005 HDI rank **144<sup>th</sup>**

## Programme Summary

2005 was the second year of the implementation of the Irish Aid Country Strategy, which runs from 2004 to 2006 and supports Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). Approximately 70% of the budget was provided through central Ministries for social sector spending, decentralisation and justice reform. The remaining 30% was provided as project support to civil society organizations, Government institutions and direct support to district development. Irish Aid also contributed to analytical work related to economic growth and poverty.

## Education

Support to education was divided between sector support to the Education Sector Plan and direct support to the five districts of Rwenzori in western Uganda and to post-primary education in Karamoja, in the north east. In 2005, the sector saw improving trends in access, equity and quality. At primary level, the net enrolment rate was over 88% and the gender gap narrowed to almost 1:1. Improvements were also recorded in literacy and numeracy levels. At secondary level, there were registered increases in enrolment of up to 25% for boys and 21% for girls. Progress was made on developing a more relevant curriculum for primary level and a pilot reading programme in local language was successfully completed.

The Irish Aid support to post-primary education and training in Karamoja was affected by insecurity in the region. However, the supply of textbooks, equipment and furniture to the 13 post-primary institutions went ahead. The bursary programme, implemented by the Foundation for African Women Educationalists, supported 150 students to attend secondary education (65% girls). Under the Acholi Education Initiative in Northern Uganda, a

bursary programme enabling 80 students from three districts affected by conflict to attend secondary school was supported.

The ICT programme in Canon Apolo Primary Teachers' College was successful in improving the skills of trainee teachers to develop teaching materials. This complemented the support to the Rwenzori districts which focused on training in school management and teaching methods, as well as provision of educational support materials.

Irish Aid support to the HIV/AIDS Technical Assistant in the Ministry of Education and Sports has continued with successes registered in mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the sector. The Micro Projects Fund supported infrastructure for children with disabilities.

## Health

Irish Aid support to the health sector was focused on strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Health and other partners to deliver quality health services. Achievements in 2005 included increases in out-patient utilisation which is attributed to quality improvements in service delivery and improvement in immunization coverage. Since 1997, there has been no case of wild polio virus identified in Uganda and only seven cases of measles were reported in 2005.

Irish Aid also continued to support a TB support programme in four districts in Northern Uganda with the Malaria Consortium and a Primary Health Care Training Programme with the African Medical Research Foundation. The percentages of health centres offering TB treatment in the four Northern districts increased from 7.5% in August 2004 to 45.3% in December 2005. A number of TB treatment centres were set up in the Internally Displaced Persons Camps.



“ Since 1997, there has been no case of wild polio virus identified in Uganda and only seven cases of measles were reported in 2005 ”

2005 saw continued success in the Primary Health Care Training Project with graduates from the various health training schools being recruited in the public and private health service.

## HIV/AIDS

2005 saw the first Joint Annual Review of HIV/AIDS which brought together Government, civil society and development partners to assess progress made against the benchmarks set in the National Strategic Framework. Important achievements in 2004/5 included the completion of the national HIV/AIDS sero-survey, expansion of interventions in the education sector and the establishment of the National Committee for AIDS in Emergency Settings. By the end of the year, 67,000 people were on anti-retroviral treatment. While there was a heavy focus on treatment during the year, Irish Aid was a strong advocate for a balanced response between prevention, treatment and mitigation.

The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO) and 12 other national and district-based civil society partners were supported to undertake geographic and programme expansion. Most of them ended up performing considerably above their targets; TASO, for example, counselled 33,715 clients in the period July-September 2005 against a target of 25,000. Along with other AIDS development partners, Irish Aid was able to contribute to strengthening the financial and programme capacities of its partners to provide quality prevention, care and treatment.

## Rural Development

Irish Aid support to rural development focused on the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), which aims at improving the delivery of support and advice services to farmers. In 2005, 5,600 new farmer groups were registered

and trained countrywide. The mid-term evaluation of NAADS in 2005 illustrated that the programme is on course, especially regarding increased productivity with new technologies. NAADS was found to be a viable way to organise advisory services and is less expensive than predecessor programmes. In addition, 88% of NAADS farmers' groups believed they had greater ownership of the extension system compared to 30% of non-NAADS farmers' groups.

## Good Governance and Justice, Law and Order

The aim of the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) is to improve access to justice for all, especially the poor and marginalised. JLOS continued to consolidate many of the achievements arising from enhanced coordination and cooperation between the eleven JLOS institutions, such as the police, the judiciary and prisons. Much focus was placed during the year on improving monitoring, increasing financial management capacity and continuing the reform programme in the criminal and commercial justice areas. Gains were made in clearing the backlog of cases in courts, in improving prison conditions and in providing alternatives to custodial sentences through community service. Progress was also made in the preparations for policing of the elections held in February 2006.

Other governance areas supported by Ireland included engagements with Government and civil society in the key areas of anti-corruption, democratisation and support to Parliament, human rights and conflict resolution. Irish Aid also played a key role in advancing decentralisation in Uganda through support to the Local Government Development Project.



# Vietnam

Bilateral Aid to Vietnam in 2005 **€2.95 million**  
 Population **84.23 million**  
 2005 HDI rank **108<sup>th</sup>**

## Programme Summary

Following a Government decision in December 2004 to establish an Irish Aid programme in Vietnam, an Embassy was established in Hanoi in 2005. The newly-established Embassy has responsibility for coordinating a South East Asia regional development programme covering Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The programme will have a clear focus on poverty reduction and basic needs but with an added emphasis on support for the growth of the private sector, which has been the main agent for the rapid reduction of poverty in the region.

A phased approach has been adopted in developing the regional programme. The initial focus was on Vietnam and on identifying the components for a programme for 2005 and commencing the process of defining a country development strategy. The programme was drawn up in consultation with the Vietnamese authorities and aligned with the national poverty reduction strategy, the *Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy*. The programme components fell under four strategic areas: poverty reduction support; support for increased transparency and accountability in Government; support for local development at provincial, district and commune level; and support for small-scale private sector enterprises. In addition, a study visit to Ireland was arranged for a group of senior Vietnamese officials on private sector development issues.

## Poverty Reduction Support

The Government of Vietnam is committed to poverty reduction. Rapid economic growth and targeted welfare programmes have more than halved the incidence of poverty over the last decade and Vietnam is on course to

achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Donors, including Ireland, have agreed to align assistance behind the policies of the Government. The Government's National Poverty Reduction Strategy receives support in the form of Poverty Reduction Support Credits (PRSC) from the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donors. This provides a poverty focus on the Government's programme and allows for increased donor coordination and harmonisation.

There are three main pillars to the PRSC programme, aimed at further supporting Vietnam's policy and institutional reforms to maintain high growth and poverty reduction. The first pillar assists Vietnam in its transition to a market economy. The second pillar supports inclusive and sustainable development through upgrading the quality of education, supporting the availability of affordable medicines and more sustainable management of forests. The final pillar supports the building of modern governance by improving financial management, greater accountability in the planning and budget processes, improved legal transparency and accessibility and combating corruption.

## Governance

Parliamentary reforms have strengthened the role of the National Assembly of Vietnam in the oversight of Government. However, there are still gaps in the capacity of its members to perform this function, particularly in the key area of budget expenditure and accountability. Irish Aid supported three projects in the UNDP Governance Programme; two of these projects are focused on assisting the National Assembly in asserting its oversight role in the interests of democratisation, the separation of powers and increased transparency and accountability. The third project supports the Government



“Vietnam is on course to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015”

in the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the development of the legal system, in the interests of advancing the legal and judicial reform agenda and reinforcing the focus on the rule of law and access to justice.

## Local Development

The majority of poor Vietnamese live in rural areas. The Vietnamese Government accepts that the successful delivery of basic services will require a higher level of decentralisation and significantly-improved local government capacity. In the interests of better service delivery to the rural poor and of local development, Irish Aid is co-funding a programme of capacity building support for Local Government at provincial, district and commune level managed by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). The programme is intended to lead to the country-wide roll out of a strong decentralised form of local government. It will assist in familiarising Irish Aid with needs at local level and in developing a partnership at local level.

## Private Sector Growth

The Mekong Private Sector Development Facility (MPDF) is a multi-donor funded International Finance Corporation (IFC) initiative to promote the development of domestically-owned, small and medium sized enterprises (SME) in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Its goal is poverty reduction through economic development and employment generation and it provides technical assistance and advice to SMEs seeking to expand their business for export.

All three countries have high levels of poverty and rapidly growing labour forces with insufficient jobs to employ them. SMEs make up some 90% of their private sectors and are considered the best hope for creating jobs, improving incomes and reducing poverty. Although the three Governments are strongly committed to private sector development, private companies and especially SMEs still face considerable challenges in these transitional economies. The MPDF enables Irish Aid to support the growth of the private sector in the region.



# Zambia

Bilateral Aid to Zambia in 2005 **€18.06 million**  
 Population **11.67 million**  
 2005 HDI rank **166<sup>th</sup>**

## Programme Summary

The Irish contribution to Zambia's development has been immense for over a century. Long before an official bilateral aid programme was established 26 years ago and well before Zambia achieved its independence in 1964, Irish missionary societies were among the main providers of services in health and education in the then Northern Rhodesia.

Today, many of Zambia's leading citizens received their education at schools run by the Irish Christian Brothers and other missionary societies. In similar vein, many of Zambia's hospitals throughout much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were in the care of Irish missionary sisters. Thus, when the Government of Ireland established a bilateral aid programme in the late 1970s, the traditional missionary link between the two countries ensured Zambia's inclusion on the list of priority countries in Africa.

The financial contribution by Ireland since then is of the order of €100 million. This has helped to meet many of Zambia's post-Independence needs, particularly in the fields of health and education. While the structure of the programme has changed considerably over the past two decades, Irish support remains firmly focused on poverty alleviation, an important policy orientation in a country where more than half of the population live on less than US\$1 per day.

As in previous years, most of Irish Aid's 2005 budget provided support to the following sectors: health, education, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS and a selection of governance programmes. Approximately 75% of funds were transferred to Government agencies at national or local levels; the remaining 25% benefited non-state organisations operating in the health, education and HIV/AIDS fields.

An independent review was conducted in mid-2005 to assess the impact of the 2003-05 Country Strategy Programme and to provide direction for the next stage of co-operation. Such assessments give donors a vital planning tool to help cope with today's rapidly changing aid environment. The broad context for the majority of donors operating in countries such as Zambia is set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

As a donor mainly focused on poverty alleviation, Irish Aid's essential agenda in Zambia is, therefore, the MDG agenda. In 2005, Government Ministries and donors in Zambia began developing a joint assistance strategy, designed to bring greater cohesion and common purpose to the donor contribution and better strategic focus to the Government's national development plans.

## Programme Highlights in 2005

Zambia is presently burdened with an AIDS prevalence rate of 16% of the adult population, significantly higher than the average for sub-Saharan Africa at 7.5%. Irish Aid has therefore prioritised its support to the efforts of Zambians at all levels to deal with the problem. Home-based care and Orphans and Vulnerable Children's (OVC) programmes continued to receive substantial Irish funds in 2005. In Copperbelt Province, the educational, medical and nutritional expenses of over 10,000 OVCs were funded by Irish Aid.

Elsewhere, Irish Aid's home-based care support programme provided funding for medical expenses, anti-retroviral treatments, counselling, food, transport etc. to 40,000 vulnerable households via a large resource base of 26,000 voluntary care givers. Zambia's growing problem of AIDS orphans requires urgent policy decisions by Government, state agencies and donors.



“ During the year over 27 million teaching and learning materials were provided to schools ”

Ireland is a leading advocate of better co-ordination among all stakeholders to establish a comprehensive nationwide OVC plan.

## Northern Province

In Zambia's Northern Province, funding by Irish Aid provided 565 community water points during 2005. The total beneficiary population is estimated at 113,000. Irish Aid also helped fund the provision of 532 VIP latrines at schools and rural health centres. A key part of the rural water programme being supported by Irish Aid is the emphasis on integration of hygiene promotion with the provision of water and sanitation facilities. This policy continues to contribute in a significant way to community health benefits.

Chilubi Island on Lake Bangweulu is the most isolated part of Zambia's Northern Province. In 2005, with support from Irish Aid, a works programme to bring water and sanitation services to 567 households (3,500 inhabitants), to 23 business units, to the island's Government hospital and High School commenced.

## Health

Irish Aid's support to Zambia's health sector is helping to bring about sustainable improvement in the health status and quality of life of the people of Zambia, with special emphasis on the poor and most vulnerable sections of the population. To that end, two thirds of the 2005 budget helped the Ministry of Health to draft a comprehensive national health plan and put in place the necessary administrative supports for the plan.

## Education

In line with the Millennium Development Goals, Zambia aims to provide basic education for all children by 2015. Ireland is very supportive of

this policy goal as evidenced by its contribution of over €5 million to the education sector in 2005. Present enrolment trends are encouraging but major challenges lie ahead. Irish Aid funds helped to bring about the following gains in 2005 compared with the previous year:

- basic-level enrolment increased from 2,670,431 to 2,851,199;
- high school enrolment increased from 738,561 to 757,933;
- teacher numbers increased from 54,380 to 59,332;

During the year, a total of 27,026,245 teaching and learning materials were provided to schools.

## Governance

A constitutional reform process has been underway in Zambia for some time with support from many donors including Ireland. Electoral reforms and decentralisation issues are among the main topics under scrutiny. Significant constitutional changes are anticipated when the new Parliament assembles following the 2006 elections.

Among the improvements introduced in 2005 with support from Irish Aid were new Parliamentary Standing Orders, which strengthen the oversight role of the legislature, especially that of Select Committees. Zambia's Electoral Commission's role has been enhanced. Furthermore, two new funding mechanisms were established to support the reform process. The UNDP Trust Fund provides financial, technical and material support to the Electoral Commission, while the Zambia Elections Fund supports civil society organisations. Ireland and the Netherlands are lead donors in the latter which is designed to enable local organizations play a greater part in the electoral reform process. As regards decentralisation, Irish Aid funds integrated district development programmes in three pilot districts of Northern Province and also in Copperbelt Province.



Other countries









# Balkans/ Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Bilateral Aid to Balkans/CIS in 2005

**€6.528 million**

## Countries of the Balkans and of the CIS

Ireland's aid to countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia is provided mainly through multilateral institutions, especially the European Union, United Nations and World Bank. Irish Aid also provides bilateral funding for countries of the Balkans (which includes many of the countries of the former Yugoslavia) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (former Soviet Union) through a scheme which seeks to address poverty reduction and support democratic transition in the region.

The transition to democracy in the Balkans and CIS proved difficult and gave rise to significant increases in poverty in many countries. There were also major humanitarian consequences of conflicts within the Balkans, the South Caucasus and Central Asia, resulting in increased flows of refugees and economic migrants, people trafficking and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Even though the political situation in the West Balkans has become more stable, it is still one of Europe's most crisis-vulnerable areas and there is a concentration of Irish Aid funding in that region. Outside of the Balkans, Irish Aid also seeks to contribute to stability, security and democratic transition in countries bordering the expanding European Union.

Our main partners are international organisations and registered national and international charities. Ireland also has specific funding obligations in the

region arising from the Stability Pact for Eastern Europe and expectations linked to our Council of Europe and Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) membership and support for the European Neighbourhood policy (ENP). In addition, the Balkans/CIS scheme seeks to support the fundraising and advocacy work of Irish NGOs in the region.

As a small but successful EU country, Ireland is politically and morally committed to play its part in assisting these countries.

Irish Aid support for activities in these countries maintains a focus on:

- > Government capacity-building,
- > Capacity-building in civil society,
- > Democratisation and the protection of human rights,
- > Economic development, and
- > Helping disadvantaged/vulnerable groups.

Assistance for Government capacity-building usually goes through UN agencies; assistance for capacity-building in civil society is channelled through selected international NGOs; support for democratisation and protection of human rights is done in cooperation with organizations such as the Council of Europe and the OSCE; economic development is assisted by Irish Aid-funded projects of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the OECD's Investment Compact; services to disadvantaged groups are provided direct by international or Irish NGOs.

The breakdown of funding for the year was as follows:

- > €3,013,657 for projects in countries of the former Yugoslavia
- > €377,580 for projects in Russia
- > €1,457,676 for projects in Georgia and other Caucasus countries
- > €336,100 for projects in Central Asian countries and
- > the remainder for projects that were not country specific i.e. covered a number of countries.

# Zimbabwe

Bilateral Aid to Zimbabwe in 2005 **€0.78m**  
 Population **13 million**  
 2005 HDI **145**

## Programme Summary

The political, economic and humanitarian situation within Zimbabwe continues to deteriorate with serious adverse effects on already vulnerable populations, especially as regards access to basic health and social services. The current political climate is extremely difficult for donors and aid agencies.

Zimbabwe has now slipped from 117<sup>th</sup> on the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) to 145<sup>th</sup> in 2005.

## Humanitarian Support

Ireland continues to assist many of the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Zimbabwe. Our humanitarian support is delivered through UN agencies and NGOs with a proven track record of meeting the needs of the poorest. During 2005, Irish Aid funded emergency and recovery projects in the amount of **€1.97 million**. This money funded humanitarian projects under the auspices of GOAL, Trócaire, UNICEF and the World Food Programme. These projects supported school feeding and child protection, as well as food security programmes. The high level of food insecurity has arisen from the collapsed economy and the large numbers of internally displaced people.

## HIV/AIDS

Zimbabwe is also one of the countries most affected by HIV/AIDS with an estimated 25% of the population infected. Life expectancy has fallen below 40 years. The Irish Aid office in Zambia has funded a major programme of assistance in Zimbabwe over the past five years with a strong focus on HIV/AIDS.

The programme mainly supports local NGOs and community groups delivering home-based care. An assessment in 2005 concluded that the programme's impact is significant: with a budget of €1 million, approximately 23,000 people living with HIV/AIDS were able to receive treatment and other benefits. This is an estimated 10% of the country's total need. The assessment also showed that Irish-funded NGOs accounted for an estimated 20% coverage of home-based care work in Zimbabwe.

“Ireland continues to assist many of the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Zimbabwe. Our humanitarian support is delivered through UN agencies and NGOs with a proven track record of meeting the needs of the poorest”



# Palestine

Bilateral Aid to Palestine in 2005 **€2,350,000**

Funding to UNRWA **€1,500,000**

Irish Aid Civil Society Funds **€427,727**

Stability Fund in support of the EU Border

Assistance Mission (EU BAM) **€200,000**

Population: **3.8 million** (Palestinian Bureau of statistics 2005)

## Programme Summary

The current cycle of Irish Aid's assistance to Palestine was initiated by Ireland's pledge at the international donor conference on economic assistance for the Palestinians held in Washington in October, 1993. Subsequent to the Wye River Agreement of October 1998, Ireland pledged to maintain its annual contribution to the Palestinians at US\$2 million during the period 1999-2003. Ireland's contribution to Palestine over this time has greatly exceeded the pledge. In 2000, the Irish Government opened a Representative Office in Ramallah.

The goal of the Irish Aid 2005-2007 Country Strategy Programme is:

“ To alleviate the material consequences of the ongoing conflict, by enhancing the capacity of Irish Aid's partners, while ensuring support for the emergence of a prosperous and democratic Palestinian state by supporting the delivery of basic services; and by responding to the humanitarian consequences of the crisis”.

The guiding principles for Irish Aid's approach in Palestine is to:

- > Work through and strengthen local institutions to maintain basic services in the existing environment;
- > Work to ensure that humanitarian responses to the current emergency needs address immediate problems within the context of longer-term development programmes;

- > Encourage and facilitate donor coordination and cooperation in support of locally-owned plans and institutions; and
- > Work with other donors to assist the UN agencies (UNRWA and UNDP) in the development of effective relief instruments for the Palestinian people.

## Country Strategy Programme

The principal components of the 2005-2007 Irish Aid Country Strategy Programme for the provision of support are basic education (the main focus of the strategy), health, local government, human rights and democratisation and economic and social regeneration.

### Education

Funding in 2005 was provided to the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education to support the development of the new Palestinian curriculum for the printing of textbooks for use in Government and UNRWA schools in Gaza and the West Bank.

### Health

Funding was provided during 2005 to Bethlehem University for community outreach programmes in physiotherapy, occupational therapy, water quality, neonatal nursing, midwifery and education development.

“Funding was provided to Palestinian and Israeli NGOs focusing on Palestinian prisoners, women and children and also on reconciliation and the building of democratic institutions”

## Local Government

In 2005, funding was provided to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for local rural development programmes in the Jenin region.

## Human Rights and Democratisation

Funding was provided during 2005 to Palestinian and Israeli NGOs, which focus on the rights of Palestinian prisoners, women and children and also on reconciliation, civil society and the building of democratic institutions.

## Palestinian Development Assistance Programmes

Funding was provided to local civil society groups for economic and social regeneration.

## UNOCHA

Funding was provided in 2005 to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to assist it in its on-going monitoring and advocacy work in Palestine.

## The Bilateral Aid budget for 2005 (excluding funding to UNRWA) was as follows:

Funding Programme	Allocation
Basic Education	€800,000
Bethlehem University	€150,000
Support for Local Government (UNDP)	€500,000
Human Rights & Democratisation	€400,000
PDAPS (Palestinian Direct Action Programme)	€200,000
UN OCHA	€100,000
Administration	€200,000
Totals	€2,350,000

## Support to UNRWA<sup>1</sup>

The United Nations Relief Works Agency is the key UN Agency with responsibility for delivering humanitarian assistance to approximately 4 million refugees. UNRWA's relief efforts are focused on education, health, basic services and the provision of micro-finance facilities. Irish Aid's assistance to UNRWA is delivered through core funding and in response to UNRWA's emergency appeals.

<sup>1</sup> Although it is not formally part of the Country Programme, support to UNRWA's core budget and annual emergency appeal is expected to continue via the Emergency and Recovery budget subheads.



## Sierra Leone/ Liberia

Bilateral Aid to Sierra Leone in 2005 **€2.87m**

2005 HDI **176**

Bilateral Aid to Liberia in 2005 **€1.13m**

2005 HDI **no rating**

### Background

Sierra Leone and Liberia are two small neighbouring countries in West Africa, which have both suffered the devastating effects of years of civil conflict.

Formerly a British colony, **Sierra Leone** achieved independence in April 1961. It emerged from a brutal 11-year civil war in 2002, in which Sierra Leone saw some of the worst atrocities witnessed in any conflict. Between 1991 and 2002, over 50,000 people were killed, thousands mutilated, up to 40% of the 5 million population displaced and a high proportion of the female population raped.

Although endowed with significant natural resources (diamonds, forestry, marine), the country has been blighted by poor governance, poverty and severe income inequality, weak public management and service delivery, weak judiciary, limited civil society, widespread human rights abuse, high gender inequality and abuse, severely limited infrastructure, ethnic competition and strife and widespread corruption.

Sierra Leone ranks among the world's least developed countries and is positioned at number 176 of 177 countries on the UN's 2005 Human Development Index - second only to Niger - having occupied the bottom position for over a decade.

Following 14 years of civil war which formally ended with the signing of a Peace Agreement in August 2003, **Liberia** continues to face extensive humanitarian challenges. During the conflict, an estimated 250,000 people were killed and over 500,000 displaced. The security situation has largely stabilised since and a disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme (DDRR) has been completed.

However, the situation remains fragile because of extreme poverty, massive unemployment and infrastructural devastation. Irish peacekeeping troops serving with the United Nations in Liberia have been widely commended for their contribution to the restoration of stability to the country.

### Opening of Irish Aid Office

Ireland opened an Irish Aid office in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone in February 2005. This office covers the Irish Aid recovery programmes in both Sierra Leone and Liberia.

### Funding in 2005

Irish Aid's recovery programmes in both countries focus on meeting basic humanitarian and recovery needs through UN agencies and NGOs. In tandem with the opening of the Freetown office, a separate budget for both Sierra Leone and Liberia was provided in 2005. Additional funding for Liberia continued to be provided from the Emergency (EHAF) and Recovery (EPPR) budgets. Both Sierra Leone and Liberia are also in receipt of Irish Aid funding through the Multi Annual Programme Scheme for Irish NGOs.

In all, total Irish Aid funding to **Sierra Leone** was approximately €5 million and total funding to **Liberia** was of approximately €2.5 million.

Activities supported in **Sierra Leone** in 2005 included basic healthcare, agriculture and food security, capacity building for the electoral process, and support for the United Nations Special Court for Sierra Leone. This support was provided to United Nations agencies (UNDP, FAO and UNAIDS), the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the National Electoral Commission and

NGOs (Médecins Sans Frontières, Irish Red Cross, Trócaire and Partnership Africa Canada).

Activities supported in **Liberia** in 2005 included basic health care, water and sanitation, support for the electoral process, and micro-projects carried out by the Irish peacekeeping troops in the country. This support was provided to NGOs (Merlin, Concern and the Carter Centre) and to the Irish UNMIL batallion.

“ Sierra Leone ranks among the world’s least developed countries and is positioned at number 176 of 177 countries on the UN’s 2005 Human Development Index - second only to Niger - having occupied the bottom position for over a decade ”

## South Africa

Bilateral Aid to South Africa in 2005 **€10.68m**  
 Population **47.4 million**  
 2005 HDI **120th**

### Programme Summary

While South Africa continues to make great strides in building a democratic state and setting the economy on a sustainable growth path, the country still faces significant challenges in terms of poverty and inequality. HIV/AIDS, high unemployment, and poor access to basic services for large numbers of the population continue to be constraints to broad societal improvement.

Through its programme in 2005, Irish Aid supported the South African Government and Civil Society to address these issues, with an increasing focus on Limpopo Province, the second poorest of the country's nine provinces. The year saw the consolidation of a number of interventions initiated in 2004.

In a major initiative advanced towards the end of 2005, Ireland was among a number of donors who, in conjunction with the South African Government, began a process to develop a joint EU/South African framework for development cooperation.

### Health and HIV/AIDS

Despite signs that the HIV/AIDS epidemic is slowing down in some Sub-Saharan African countries, there was no evidence that this was the case in South Africa during 2005. Figures released during the year estimated that 5.2 million South Africans, or 11% of the population, are infected with HIV. In response to the escalating numbers, the National Department of Health intensified its HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programmes in the country.

The Irish Aid HIV/AIDS programme encouraged partnership and strengthened a coordinated response to HIV/AIDS by working closely with Provincial Departments of Health and Civil Society organisations. Irish Aid engaged with the Department of Health in Limpopo Province and in the Free State, with the aim of building the capacity of the health systems and strengthening partnerships between NGOs and the Government to tackle HIV/AIDS.

Irish Aid also provided support to innovative HIV/AIDS interventions that encompassed awareness-raising and information dissemination, voluntary counselling and testing, community-based palliative care, care of orphans and vulnerable children, research and advocacy for access to affordable drugs and the promotion of human rights.

### Education

Irish Aid has worked with the Department of Education in Limpopo since 1998. In 2005, a two-year exit phase of the current programme commenced, focusing on the consolidation of progress and achievements to date. Activities centred on literacy acquisition, improving school governance and supporting the development of HIV/AIDS and gender strategies in the Provincial Department of Education.

Irish Aid also maintained its support for bursaries aimed at encouraging disadvantaged women and men to gain access to higher-level education.



## Good Governance, Democracy and Human Rights

Irish Aid recognises the important role played by civil society in the promotion of human rights and the democratic processes. To this end, the Irish Aid programme supported a number of well-established partners, who are contributing to the overall policy environment and strengthening the interface between Government and its citizens. These partners included the Centre for Conflict Resolution, the Institute for Democracy in South Africa, and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation.

Irish Aid also assisted the Department of Justice as it works to undertake fundamental reforms aimed at improving the fairness, accessibility and efficiency of the justice system, specifically pertaining to the administration of the estates of deceased citizens.

## Water and Sanitation

Access to safe water and sanitation for all in a sustainable manner is seen as a priority for the Government of South Africa. Irish Aid provided €3.1 million in 2005 to support the Government's water supply and sanitation programme known as *Masibambane*. Specifically, Irish Aid support focused on the provision of sanitation in schools, job creation through the Sanitation Initiative and the promotion of links between sanitation, health and hygiene. Other priorities included the cross-cutting issues of gender, appropriate technology, the role of civil society in the sector and environmental management.

## Local Economic Development

Towards the end of 2005, Irish Aid launched its local economic development programme with a budget of €1.7 million. This two-year pilot programme aims to improve the livelihoods of selected communities in Limpopo Province, through building the capacity of two local municipalities to promote tourism-based local economic development.

“ Access to safe water and sanitation for all in a sustainable manner is a priority for the Government of South Africa. Irish Aid provided €3.1 million in 2005 to support the Government's water supply and sanitation programme known as *Masibambane* ”











## Emergency Relief & Recovery Assistance

“ Global trends indicate that the number of people threatened by disasters is growing year by year ”

Natural disasters and complex emergencies continue to bring suffering to millions of people across the world. Ireland's commitment to meeting humanitarian needs was demonstrated throughout 2005, not least through increased levels of funding. Emergency Relief and Recovery Assistance funding increased by almost 80% from 2004 to 2005.

The goal of Irish Aid's humanitarian action is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of humanitarian crises. Irish Aid achieves this goal by pursuing the four linked objectives of responding effectively to humanitarian crises, improving the quality of humanitarian response, promoting respect for humanitarian principles, and reducing the impact of natural disasters and conflict.

Global trends indicate that the number of people threatened by disasters is growing year by year through a combination of factors including high levels of chronic poverty, population growth, the effects of climate change, increased use of marginal areas, conflicts and the impact of HIV/AIDS. The vast majority of humanitarian emergencies occur in low-income countries affecting vulnerable populations living in marginal areas. This often means that little prevention has been undertaken to minimise the impact of the onset of a disaster. It also means that recovery can take years, even decades.

Irish Aid seeks to encourage disaster risk reduction, effective response to crises with early and flexible funding and a commitment to support recovery.

At the outset of 2005, major recovery operations were underway following the earthquake and tsunami of 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004. A major challenge during the mid-year period was responding to the food crisis in the Sahel region of Africa. Throughout the year, Irish Aid

supported a range of humanitarian interventions in Africa, including highly vulnerable populations in areas affected by conflict and instability.

In the autumn, Irish Aid responded immediately and effectively to the South Asia earthquake of 8<sup>th</sup> October 2005. Follow-up action included sending an Irish Aid monitoring team to the affected area, participation in the Reconstruction Conference hosted by the Government of Pakistan in Islamabad, and a joint monitoring visit by the Minister of State for Irish Aid, Mr. Conor Lenihan, T.D.

The provision of financial and technical support to the UN, Red Cross and NGO partners is Irish Aid's key function in responding to humanitarian disasters. In 2005, Irish Aid provided over €68 million to over 40 countries to meet basic humanitarian and recovery needs of some of the poorest populations worldwide. This funding was distributed to:

Africa	€33.8 million
Asia	€28.2 million
Middle East	€2.03 million
Central & North America	€2 million
Other Regions	€4.4 million

Africa and Asia were the major recipients of Irish Aid's emergency and recovery assistance in 2005. Aid was delivered through experienced and skilled partners such as the World Food Programme, UNICEF, UNHCR, the Red Cross Family and the major Irish NGOs (Christian Aid, Concern, GOAL, the Irish Red Cross, Oxfam, Plan Ireland and Trócaire).

As in previous years, Irish Aid worked closely with the European Union in maintaining the constructive engagement of the Union in supporting the peace processes underway in a number of African countries, such as Burundi,



Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Liberia, Somalia and Sudan.

The Horn of Africa again received the bulk of assistance from Irish Aid in 2005. Over €9.8 million was delivered from the emergency and recovery budgets through a range of UN agencies and NGOs. Responding to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur, Sudan, Irish Aid again provided its key partners with the means to meet basic health and water needs.

The new Irish Aid office in Freetown was actively engaged in humanitarian and recovery programmes for Sierra Leone and Liberia with funding of €4 million disbursed. In all, Western Africa received over €8.9 million for emergency, humanitarian and recovery programmes in Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone and other regional interventions.

Southern Africa received over €4.6 million for emergency humanitarian and recovery programmes in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

## The Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dermot Ahern, T.D., accompanied by the heads of four major Irish Aid agencies along with representatives from Irish Aid and the Defence Forces, visited the tsunami affected area between 8<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> January. Some 228,000 people had died and the coastal areas of twelve countries were damaged.

During the year, assessment and monitoring missions were undertaken by Irish Aid staff. Irish Aid allocated €20 million in support of relief and recovery. Irish NGOs raised close to €100 million in private resources from Ireland, the UK and US. The combined funding from the Irish public and

State put Ireland's per capita contribution at €25 per person, placing Ireland among the top five contributing countries in the world.

## South Asia Earthquake (Pakistan)

A major earthquake struck northern Pakistan on 8<sup>th</sup> October causing some 73,000 casualties and over 80,000 injuries. Irish Aid pledged €10 million in emergency funding. €8 million of this funding was disbursed quickly in 2005 to UN Agencies, the Red Cross and key NGO partners for emergency assistance and shelter in 2005.

In December 2005, the Minister of State for Irish Aid, Mr. Conor Lenihan, T.D., travelled to Pakistan on a joint visit with the Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, Ms. Agnes van Ardenne. The focus of the visit was to assess progress in the relief and rehabilitation efforts underway and to meet with those responding to the disaster including the Government of Pakistan, UN and Red Cross partners and Non-Governmental Organisations, including Concern, GOAL and Trócaire. Minister Lenihan travelled to the principal affected areas including Bagh and Muzaffarabad.

## Rapid Response Initiative

In late 2005, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dermot Ahern, T.D., announced a new initiative to improve Ireland's capacity to respond rapidly and effectively to humanitarian crises. The Rapid Response Initiative (RRI) will consist of three components: the pre-positioning of humanitarian supplies, the creation of a rapid response register of experts capable of immediate deployment in humanitarian situations and the strengthening of the operational capacity of key partners to rapidly and effectively respond to humanitarian emergencies.

## Partnership with Civil Society

In 2005, the strategic partnership with civil society continued through a number of schemes and funding lines, which offered significant and flexible support to NGOs, missionaries and other civil society partners for work in the developing world. In particular, the work of **Comhlámh** (€160,000), **Dóchas** (€127,981) and the **Irish Missionary Resource Service** (€12m) was supported on the basis of agreed memoranda of understanding.

Details of funding provided through the various programmes and schemes administered for supporting civil society are set out in the statistical annexes of this report.

An evaluation of the Multi Annual Programme Scheme was undertaken, leading to a number of adjustments to the programme. In addition, a review of our overall engagement with civil society was carried out, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of Irish Aid's other civil society funding schemes as outlined below.

The following are the main schemes and programmes operated by Irish Aid in 2005:

### Multi Annual Programme Scheme (MAPS)

MAPS is an arrangement, begun in 2003, for a three-year initial period, under which Irish Aid provided €115,308,333 to five NGOs (Christian Aid Ireland, Concern, GOAL, Self Help Development International and Trócaire) to strengthen strategic and programmatic cooperation and provide a more flexible and predictable funding framework for the NGOs. As 2005 was the last year of MAPS I, an evaluation was carried out which recommended that this successful scheme should be extended for a period of five years beginning in 2006.

€44,470,346 was granted under this scheme in 2005.

### Central America Capacity Building Civil Society Programme

This is a regional programme which supports capacity building activities for non-governmental organisations in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. The Minister of State for Irish Aid, Mr. Conor Lenihan, T.D., made the first Irish Ministerial visit to Nicaragua in November 2005, which focused on Irish Aid support for Fairtrade projects. Irish Aid provided €3.5 million in support for this programme in 2005.

### In-Country Micro Project Scheme

This scheme supports small-scale development work by indigenous NGOs in developing countries, where Ireland has diplomatic representation or accreditation. In 2005, Irish Aid supported projects in: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Palestine, Sierra Leone and Tanzania.

As part of the rationalisation process carried out in 2005, it was decided to merge the following schemes into a new funding mechanism to be called the Civil Society Fund;

### Block Grant Scheme

There were three NGOs in this scheme in 2005 namely, Action Aid Ireland, Oxfam Ireland and World Vision Ireland. They each received €930,000 towards their development work programmes. The scheme enabled these



“ Under the MAPS Scheme over €115 million was provided to five Irish Non Governmental Organisations ”

partners to undertake longer-term development projects, including capacity building of local partners. The grants were utilised in a variety of sectors including primary health care, rural development, education, community development, street and vulnerable children, water and sanitation and HIV/AIDS.

## HIV/AIDS Partnership Scheme (HAPS)

Developed as an interim mechanism to enable NGOs to access funds in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, this scheme was designed to strengthen Irish Aid's partnership with Irish-based NGOs, supporting the development of their strategic response to the HIV/AIDS crisis.

## Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)

The purpose of this scheme was to provide funding in support of human rights and democratisation initiatives and projects in areas outside Ireland's programme countries. Support for programmes was channelled through Irish, overseas and local NGOs as well as through international bodies.

## NGO Co-financing Scheme

This scheme supported the projects in many different countries of Irish and Irish-linked NGOs and usually featured support for basic facilities such as water and sanitation, health care and support for small income-generating activities. In 2005, 15 NGOs received support for their projects spread over 19 countries, including, for the first time, Mongolia.

## Partnership Fund 2005

As an interim measure, support for the promotion of development linkages between organisations in Ireland and the developing world was provided under the Partnership Fund 2005 scheme. A total of just under €900,000 was provided in support of seventeen projects.

## Personnel Co-Funding Scheme

This scheme, formerly run by the Agency for Personal Service Overseas, supported development workers with thirty-eight Irish non-governmental and missionary organisations overseas. The total number of development workers funded by Irish Aid in 2005, under all civil society funding schemes, was over 1,300.



Multilateral  
development  
assistance









## United Nations

“...the MDGs can be achieved by 2015 but not on a “business as usual” basis”

- Sachs Report

2005 marked the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the UN and fifty years of Ireland’s membership of the organisation. The United Nations has occupied a central place in Ireland’s foreign policy throughout this period. The high priority accorded to the organisation is reflected in the Irish Aid contributions to development agencies of the United Nations, which totalled €47 million in 2005.

These voluntary contributions were focused on key UN partner agencies i.e. the UN Development Programme, UNICEF, the High Commissioner for Refugees, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Population Fund, UNAIDS and the World Health Organisation. The agencies’ focus on poverty and the alignment of their programmes with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) continued to be the main criteria for deciding on specific allocations of funds.

In 2005, Irish Aid continued to monitor the performance of the agencies through bilateral consultations and feedback from Irish field offices. Officials also continued to attend executive board meetings of each of the Funds and Programmes.

The work of the UN in 2005 was dominated by preparation for the World Summit to review the Millennium Declaration including the Millennium Development Goals. In January 2005 the Millennium Project, established by the Secretary-General under Professor Jeffrey Sachs, reported on means to restore momentum to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The report found that, while some developing countries had made progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, many African countries had fallen behind because of institutional weakness, civil and international conflict, along with funding shortfalls.

The Sachs Report concluded that the MDGs, including such headline goals as halving the numbers of those living in poverty, and ensuring access to primary education for all, could be achieved by 2015. However, it also pointed out that this cannot be done on a “business as usual” basis, and set out a roadmap detailing the investments that will be required in health, education, rural development, road building, housing and scientific research.

Ireland welcomed the findings of the report and the Minister of State for Irish Aid, Mr. Conor Lenihan, T.D., hosted a reception to mark its launch.

The United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan, drew on this report in preparing his own report “In Larger Freedom” which set out recommendations for world leaders to consider in advance of the Summit in New York in September. This report highlighted the centrality of development as an end in itself, as well as the close linkages between development, security and human rights. It called for a strengthened United Nations to address them in an integrated way. It focused on mitigating climate change, the fight against HIV/AIDS, gender equality, and the provision of water and sanitation. It also called for the establishment of a Democracy Fund and a Peacebuilding Commission.

In April 2005, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dermot Ahern, T.D., was appointed by Kofi Annan as his Special Envoy for the UN Summit meeting. In this role, the Minister met with leaders across Europe, including forty-six foreign ministers, to present and support the recommendations contained in “In Larger Freedom”.





Meanwhile, Irish Aid held a series of consultations with the Irish NGOs to discuss with them the issues to be dealt with at the Summit. Both oral and written submissions were received from the NGOs.

The World Summit in September 2005 gave Heads of Government a valuable opportunity to evaluate the progress made by member states towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The Taoiseach announced at the Summit that Ireland's official development assistance would reach the target of 0.7% of GNP by 2012, three years earlier than the agreed EU deadline of 2015. €100 million of this increased funding will be devoted to combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other communicable diseases. The increased funding will also be targeted to assist countries in emergency situations and in reconstruction following conflict.

The document adopted at the Summit had a strong emphasis on **development issues**, reaffirming the commitment to the Millennium Declaration and agreeing to adopt the necessary national development strategies to reach the Millennium goals. It also acknowledged the **special needs of Africa**. Ireland has long acknowledged these and Irish Aid's bilateral country assistance programme focuses its work on sub-Saharan Africa. Some 85% of its budget is spent in that region.

The Summit explicitly acknowledged the risks for the entire world posed by infectious diseases, especially **HIV/AIDS**, and made a commitment to increase investment in healthcare and health education. This recognition was particularly important in light of the challenge that these diseases present to the achievement of the Development Goals.

The proposal to establish a **Peacebuilding Commission** was one of the central recommendations of the EU in its preparatory work for this Summit. Ireland was therefore very pleased that agreement was reached on this point. The Peacebuilding Commission will bring together the UN's capacities in conflict prevention, mediation, peacekeeping, respect for human rights, the rule of law, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction and long-term development. It will advise and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict recovery, focusing attention on reconstruction, institution-building and sustainable development in countries emerging from conflict.

# UN Food and Agricultural Agencies

## UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) was founded in 1945 and is the lead UN agency for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development. Its mandate is to improve agricultural productivity, the conditions of rural populations, nutrition levels and rural standards of living. Since its inception, FAO has worked to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development and the pursuit of food security. The Department of Agriculture and Food is the lead department for dealing with FAO and in 2004 paid an annual subscription of €917,567 to support the work of FAO.

During 2005, Ireland was represented at Ministerial level at two major FAO meetings in Rome. The Minister of State for Forestry, Mr. John Browne, T.D., attended the FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO) in March and the Minister of State for Food, Mr. Brendan Smith, T.D., attended the FAO Conference in November.

At the FAO Conference, the Director-General of FAO was re-elected and he introduced his proposals for reform of the organisation. Officials from the Department of Agriculture and Food actively participated in a number of other FAO meetings including the Committee on World Food Security and FAO Council. Preparations for a major Independent External Evaluation on the work of FAO continued throughout the year, with on going drafting of the Terms of Reference for the study.

Ireland also donated extra budgetary funding as follows:

€150,000 was provided to the **National Forestry Programme** to assist developing countries in establishing national forest programmes, incorporating sustainable forest management. €100,000 was provided towards training courses to enhance the participation of developing countries in Africa and Asia in Codex Alimentarius, the **Global Food Standards Organisation**. €33,860 was provided towards overall funding for an **Independent External Evaluation** of the work of FAO.

## World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP), established in 1962, is the food aid organisation of the United Nations. It is a multilateral aid programme operating on the basis of voluntary contributions pledged at irregular intervals. WFP provides food aid primarily to low-income, food deficit countries to assist in the implementation of economic and social development projects and to meet the relief needs of victims of natural and other disasters.

During 2005, the **Department of Agriculture and Food** continued its support for the valuable work of WFP with an initial donation of €6 million. In August, the Department of Agriculture and Food provided a donation of a further €1 million to contribute towards the Emergency Operation underway in Niger. In December, the Department of Agriculture and Food contributed €175,954 towards a Special Operation to help fund the operation of helicopters in areas affected by the Pakistan earthquake.



“ The high priority accorded to the UN is reflected in Irish Aid contributions to its agencies - development, food and agricultural ”

In addition, Irish Aid gave emergency funding to the WFP amounting to €5.5 million, mainly in South Asia and Africa, and for Pakistan earthquake relief.

## Food Aid Convention

Members of the Food Aid Convention (FAC) met to discuss the renegotiation of the FAC. However, many of the issues being debated in the FAC renegotiation are also being considered as part of the current WTO Doha Development Agenda, in particular the application of rules and disciplines applicable to food aid. It was agreed therefore to further extend the FAC until the successful outcome of the WTO negotiations.

Ireland's contribution of €1,523,686 under the FAC was paid in cash to the World Food Programme in 2005.

## International Fund for Agricultural Development

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established by the OPEC countries in 1977 to support agricultural and rural development in developing countries. IFAD has a specific mandate to focus its support on the rural poor and, in particular, on marginalised and isolated population groups. IFAD provides concessional loans and grants to fund investment projects in Low Income Countries. It also has a non-concessional lending window for activities in Middle Income Countries.

Ireland's three-year term as Alternate Executive Director on the Executive Board of IFAD concluded in December 2005. Through the position on the Executive Board, Irish Aid promoted the stronger engagement of IFAD at developing country level in policy dialogue with Government and other donors on pro-poor agricultural and rural development and in co-ordinated aid delivery. In April 2005, IFAD adopted a policy on its engagement with and support for Sector Wide Approaches (SWAs) in the agriculture sector. Negotiations on the 7<sup>th</sup> Replenishment of IFAD's resources took place throughout 2005.

# The World Bank

## THE WORLD BANK

There were two events of significant importance for the World Bank in 2005. The first of these was the departure of Mr. Jim Wolfensohn as President and his replacement by Mr. Paul Wolfowitz. Under the two-term Presidency of Jim Wolfensohn, the World Bank significantly changed its approach to development assistance. It has increasingly recognised the need for aid to be focused on poverty reduction and the needs of the poor, to be delivered in support of national development strategies through Government systems and in co-ordination with other donors.

Jim Wolfensohn has also been responsible for much greater openness in the World Bank's work and has managed to engage constructively with civil society and NGOs, establishing a certain measure of mutual respect and understanding. Irish Aid has stressed the importance of this approach being strengthened and maintained under the World Bank's new leadership.

The second major event was the initiative on debt cancellation put forward by the G8 group of countries. Irish Aid has sought to influence the design and implementation of this initiative, so that the countries whose debts are cancelled benefit in terms of having increased resources for development expenditure. Irish Aid has called for donors to finance the initiative with funds that are additional to their existing official development assistance (ODA) and to their core contributions to the World Bank. In December, the **Department of Finance** announced that Ireland would pay in 2006 its entire share of the costs of the initiative, amounting to €59 million, in addition to its ODA commitments.

On an ongoing basis throughout 2005, Irish Embassies in Irish Aid programme countries provided comments and suggestions on World Bank country strategies and projects that are discussed at the Executive Board. Where possible, these positions were co-ordinated with other donors at country level and forwarded to the Canadian, Caribbean and Irish constituency at the World Bank Executive. Improving the co-ordination of World Bank projects, with assistance from other donors, continued to be a key issue for Irish Aid in this work. Another priority was to broaden the analysis and debate, on which World Bank strategies and policy conditionalities are based, by including in the process more of the country-level development actors from Government, donors and civil society.

As co-financing began in 1986, Irish Aid's funding partnership with the **World Bank Institute** has existed for a number of years. The basis for deepening the partnership between Irish Aid and the World Bank Institute was established on the foundation of a synergistic approach, which continues to be of mutual benefit to both parties in addressing issues of common interest and cooperation. This partnership has been characterised by a primary focus on poverty alleviation with underlying orientation towards the social sectors especially education, good governance, gender equality, environment sustainability and overall support for sustainable development.



In 2005, contributions were made by Irish Aid to a number of **World Bank Trust Funds**.

The **World Bank Education Trust Fund** aims to assist countries in Africa to improve the quality of education. Particular emphasis is placed on supporting teacher development as a means of improving education quality and learning outcomes. Irish Aid funding to the Trust Fund in 2005 was €1,500,000.

The **Foreign Investment Advisory Service** advises developing countries on how to attract foreign direct investment. Irish Aid funding to this Service in 2005 was €200,000.

The **International Finance Corporation** manages a Technical Assistance Trust Fund, which supports technical assistance and advisory work at an early stage of private sector development projects. Irish Aid funding in 2005 was €380,000.

The **General Consultancy Trust Fund** is managed by the World Bank and used to finance work carried out by consultants. The Irish Aid contribution in 2005 was €1,190,779.

The **World Bank Institute** is the training and human resource development agency of the World Bank. Its work includes education, health and knowledge management. Irish Aid funding in 2005 was €250,000.

“ The World Bank has increasingly recognised the need for aid to be focused on poverty reduction and the needs of the poor, to be delivered through Government systems and in coordination with other donors ”

# The European Union

In May 2005, the General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) agreed a new collective target of 0.56% ODA/GNI by 2010, which would result in an additional annual €20 billion by that time. The GAERC also agreed that those individual Member States, who had not yet reached a level of 0.51% ODA/GNI, would undertake to do so, also by 2010. Those Member States, who joined the EU after 2002 and who have not already done so, agreed to strive to reach the target of 0.17% ODA/GNI by 2010. The GAERC also provided that at least fifty per cent of the agreed increase in ODA would go to Africa; this is particularly welcome from an Irish perspective, in that Africa is, and will remain, the primary focus of our development activities.

## The European Consensus on Development

In July 2005, the Commission issued a draft proposal for the drawing up of a joint declaration on development policy by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission. This was intended to replace the declaration, that had been adopted in November 2000 by the Council and Commission only, in order to design a new development policy framework for Europe. Following extensive negotiations at working group level and in Council, the European Consensus on Development was signed in Brussels on 20<sup>th</sup> December by the Presidents of the European Council, the European Parliament and the Commission. The text can be consulted online at the following web address:

[http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/development\\_policy\\_statement/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/development_policy_statement/index_en.htm)

**Part I of the European Consensus** sets out common objectives and principles for development co-operation. It reaffirms the EU's commitment to poverty reduction, this being

the primary and overarching objective of EU development co-operation. It also reaffirms that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development includes good governance and human rights. The Consensus states that the EU is committed to the principle of ownership of development strategies and programmes by partner countries, in that it recognises that the developing countries themselves have the primary responsibility for creating an enabling domestic environment.

**Part II of the Consensus** sets out the renewed European Community (EC) development policy, to implement the vision outlined in Part I for the resources entrusted to the EC in accordance with the Treaty. EC development cooperation is based on Articles 177 to 181 of the Treaty of the European Community. Part II of the Consensus identifies priorities and clarifies the Community's role and how the objectives, principles and commitments defined in the common vision are to be made operational at Community level.

## European Development Fund

In the context of the agreement on the Financial Perspective, the European Council at its meeting in Brussels in December 2005 decided against budgetisation of the European Development Fund (EDF). Co-operation with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries will be allocated € 22.682 billion for the six-year period 2008-2013 under the existing inter-governmental EDF framework. Ireland, along with a number of other like-minded Member States, had consistently opposed budgetisation. This was on the basis that under the EDF arrangements a far higher proportion of aid goes to low income countries than would otherwise be the case. For the forthcoming tenth EDF, the agreed contribution key for Ireland will be 0.91 in percentage terms, which means that our contribution over the period will amount to approximately €206.41 million.



“The EU currently provides more trade-related assistance than the rest of the world combined”

## The EU-Africa Strategy

Recalling that Europe and Africa are bound together by history, by geography and by a shared vision of a peaceful, democratic and prosperous future for all their peoples, the European Council at its meeting in December 2005 adopted a strategic partnership for the EU and Africa. The main elements are peace and security, human rights and governance, development assistance, sustainable economic growth, regional integration, trade and investing in people.

The EU committed to reviewing progress on implementation of the strategy at the December 2006 European Council and at least every two years thereafter. It also committed to develop the strategy in partnership with the African Union, NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) and other African partners, respecting the principles of African ownership. It recognised the importance of working more closely with Africans in multilateral fora and in cooperation with multilateral partners. The strategy also envisages the holding of a second EU-Africa summit in Lisbon as soon as possible, the first summit having taken place in Cairo in April 2000.

## Mentoring Programme for the New EU Member States

The ten new EU Member States are committed to taking on obligations on development and also to increase their ODA spending to 0.17 per cent of GNI by 2010. They have difficulty in developing bilateral aid programmes, having little knowledge or experience of best practice.

The mentoring programme for new EU Member States is a capacity-building exercise which was initiated in February 2005 by the Minister of State for Irish Aid, Mr. Conor

Lenihan, T.D., at a breakfast meeting with Ministerial counterparts from the new EU Member States, en marge of the informal Development Ministers' meeting in Luxembourg.

## Aid for Trade

At the G8 summit in Gleneagles in July 2005, the European Commission President, Mr. José Manuel Barroso, announced an increase in the European Commission funding for Aid for Trade from €700 million to €1 billion a year from 2010. A further pledge to increase trade-related assistance was made at the GAERC in December 2005, where the Member States undertook to strive to reach an additional amount of €1 billion annually for trade-related assistance by 2010, which would bring the contribution of the EU as a whole to €2 billion per annum by that time.

Trade-related assistance is used to help developing countries build capacity to take advantage of market access by providing funds, for example, to improve administrative procedures or to help producers develop the capacity to meet health and safety standards for export. The EU currently provides more trade-related assistance than the rest of the world combined.

## World Trade Organization

At the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial Meeting which took place in Hong Kong from 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> December 2005, modest progress was made on matters such as the elimination by rich nations of duties and quotas on all products from Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Special and Differential Treatment for LDCs, Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and public health. However, decisions on more contentious issues on the Doha Development Agenda – agriculture, services, non-agriculture market access – were deferred.

## Co-Financing with Multilateral Agencies

The following is a summary of the multilateral agencies with which Irish Aid had co-financing arrangements during 2005.

### International Labour Organisation

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is a multilateral organisation, within the UN system, which concerns itself primarily with the improvement of the situation of people's situation in the world of work. The overall objective of Irish Aid's Partnership Programme with the ILO is to create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income. Within this broad context, the programme focuses on the creation of quality jobs through women's entrepreneurship development, enhanced employability of the disabled and assistance towards the Special Action Programme against Forced Labour (SAP-FL).

The main objective of the SAP-FL is to combat all forms of slave, bonded, coercive and child labour. Following the positive outcome of a joint evaluation of the Partnership Programme in 2004, a second Partnership Programme was approved for the period 2004-2007 providing for a total of €5.7m over the three-year period. Irish Aid disbursed €2.2 million to the ILO towards the Partnership Programme activities in 2005.

### Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a strategic alliance of more than 65 countries, international

and regional organisations and private foundations. Its mission is to contribute through research to sustainable agriculture for food security in developing countries and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. CGIAR is co-sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank. It works on the formulation and implementation of a research agenda, carried out by a network of 15 international Agricultural Research Centres.

In 2005, Irish Aid disbursed funding of €3.5m to CGIAR. The Centres it supported included the International Livestock Research Institute, the International Food Policy Research Institute, the International Centre for Research in Agro-forestry and the International Water Management Institute. In addition, Irish Aid provided funding to three new centres in 2005 - the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, the International Plant Genetics Resources Institute and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. Irish Aid also provided financial support to the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa – the umbrella organisation which co-ordinates the work of the research centres in Africa – towards its bi-annual AGM in Uganda in June 2005.

### African Capacity Building Foundation

The African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) was established in 1991 with the assistance of the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the UNDP. It is an independent development funding institution which seeks to enhance public sector performance and effectiveness and to strengthen

“Our partnership with the International Labour Organisation funds efforts to combat all forms of slave, bonded, coercive and child labour”

regional institutions in Africa. Ireland has been providing funding to ACBF since 2001. In 2002, Irish Aid signed a Memorandum of Understanding and undertook to provide funding of €4 million to the ACBF-PACT Multi-donor Trust Fund over a four-year period (2003-2006). Irish Aid disbursed funding of €1 million to ACBF in 2005.

## African Management Services Company

The African Management Services Company (AMSCO) was established in 1989 as a joint initiative of UNDP, the African Development Bank and the International Finance Corporation for the provision of management and training services to African private and public enterprises. AMSCO offers customised training services to local managers and staff to upgrade their skills, improve their performance and productivity and supplies experienced managers and technical personnel to small and medium-sized private companies in Africa. Irish Aid's three-year agreement (2002-2004) concluded in 2004. However, as funding under the agreement is still being used by AMSCO, Irish Aid continues to take an active interest in AMSCO business. It met with AMSCO in Amsterdam in May 2005 and attended its AGM in Paris in June 2005. Irish Aid will continue to monitor AMSCO's funding requirements on an on-going basis.

## Association for the Development of Education in Africa

The Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) is a partnership of African Ministers of Education, representatives of funding agencies (bilateral/multilateral/NGOs)

and professional educators and researchers. Through its various Working Groups, ADEA provides for policy dialogue, consultation, sharing experiences and successful strategies and joint planning between Ministries of Education, donors and other stakeholders. Irish Aid disbursed funding of €320,000 to ADEA for its Working Groups in 2005.

## International Institute of Education Planning

The International Institute of Education Planning (IIEP) is an organisation actively working in the area of education research and planning. It is an integral part of UNESCO. The IIEP's mission is to aid countries to build the capacity to design, deliver and manage the education of its people and to bring knowledge to bear on education. Irish Aid has been supporting the IIEP since 2001.

In April 2005, Ireland hosted an 8-day study visit for students undertaking the IIEP Advanced Training Programme in Educational Planning and Management. Irish Aid co-funded (€20,697) and coordinated, in conjunction with the Department of Education and Science, the study tour. While in Ireland, the students visited educational institutions in Dublin and Cork to familiarise themselves on issues of educational planning at both central and local levels, administration and community involvement, educational equality issues, relations between education and the world of work, adult education and teacher training. In addition to co-funding the study visit, Irish Aid disbursed core funding of €250,000 to the IIEP in 2005.







## Priority Areas

### HIV/AIDS

Ireland has an excellent track record in tackling HIV/AIDS and other global communicable diseases through its development programmes at international, regional and country level. A very strong commitment to HIV/AIDS and health is reflected in Irish Aid's policies and programmes.

In 2005, Irish Aid accelerated its response to tackling HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. Speaking at the United Nations High Level Millennium Development Goals Review in September, and building on his previous commitments, the Taoiseach announced additional funding to be allocated to tackle the major diseases affecting developing countries – HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB, and other preventable diseases of children, including polio.

The level of funding available under this new initiative will rise to €100 million per annum. It is planned that this funding will build on existing initiatives in the first instance, while investigating the possibilities of new initiatives in future years.

There are a number of existing initiatives funded by Irish Aid that offer the potential for additional investment. Furthermore, these initiatives will afford Ireland the opportunity to focus not only on those countries most affected by these diseases but also to focus on those that are most vulnerable to these diseases – women and children. There will also be opportunities for stronger engagement with Irish institutions and experts under this initiative.

### Maintaining the Quality of Irish Aid

The Minister of State for Irish Aid, Mr. Conor Lenihan, T.D., together with Ministers and representatives of 90 other donor and partner

countries, adopted the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness on March 2nd, 2005. The Declaration is aimed at transforming the way donors relate to recipient countries, and to each other, in order to make aid more effective and better coordinated. Specific targets and indicators relating to both donor and partner country commitments are included in the Declaration and will be monitored over the coming years.

Other actions undertaken in 2005, aimed at maintaining and improving the quality of Irish Aid, include a constant upgrading of our programme planning and appraisal procedures. We also developed policies and guidelines which will assist staff in the following areas: country strategic planning, civil society, governance, health, education, HIV/AIDS, local development, linking relief and development, emergency/rehabilitation and the private sector. Work is ongoing on the development of a “mainstreaming” strategy, to assist programme staff in ensuring gender equality, the environment, governance and HIV/AIDS are integrated into all aspects of Irish Aid's work.

### Irish Aid Support for Education for All

In Dakar in 2000, Ireland - together with one hundred and sixty-four other countries around the world - adopted the six 'Education for All' (EFA) goals. The goals include the right to free universal primary education for all children, especially girls, by 2015 and the elimination of gender disparities in primary and secondary education. They also include ambitious targets for increasing literacy levels among adults and access to early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children. There has been significant progress in the past decade, especially in increased enrolments in primary school and the gender gap is slowly



“The Paris Declaration is aimed at transforming the way donors relate to recipient countries, and to each other”

closing. However, it is estimated that over one hundred million children are still out of school and more than 770 million adults worldwide, the majority women, lack basic literacy skills.

Ireland, through its development programme, has consistently supported and promoted basic education as a key component of its overall poverty reduction strategy. Irish Aid recognises the importance of education for the attainment of all the development goals including improved health status and increased economic productivity.

In 2005, the Irish Government spent almost €50 million to assist children access education in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. In addition, at international level, Irish Aid contributed to the Education for All - Fast Track Initiative, aimed at increasing financing for primary education in low-income countries that have developed credible education plans.

Examples of achievements in 2005 include:

- > Irish Aid supported the distribution of textbooks to primary schools in **Mozambique**;
- > In **Ethiopia**, Irish Aid, in partnership with other bilateral donors, supported in-service teacher training for up to 30,000 primary school teachers;
- > In **South Africa**, Irish Aid provided child-centred learning materials for literacy for 4,000 grade I classes and supported the training of teachers in Limpopo Province;
- > In **Lesotho**, Irish Aid supported the Ministry of Education in developing a five-year strategic plan for the education sector;
- > **Irish Aid** provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Sports in Uganda, for the development of a strategy for HIV and AIDS in the education sector.

## Implementing the Gender Equality Policy

Following the launch of the Gender Equality Policy Irish Aid focused on a number of key initiatives to promote gender equality within the programme in 2005.

In partnership with Amnesty International (Irish Section), Irish Aid convened a consortium of Irish human rights, humanitarian and development agencies<sup>1</sup> and commissioned a study to examine the capacity of Irish-based organisations to respond systematically to gender-based violence in operational programmes. The consortium published a report which was endorsed and launched by former President of Ireland and former High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms Mary Robinson, in November 2005. The report details a set of recommendations that help organisations actively tackle gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict settings. At the end of 2005, the consortium decided to continue to work together to prevent and protect vulnerable populations from gender-based violence.

Irish Aid redoubled efforts to effectively mainstream gender equality throughout its country programmes with a focus on three programme countries (Ethiopia, Lesotho and Mozambique). Staff received training in mainstreaming during their country strategy planning period. The resulting country strategy plans demonstrated a stronger commitment to gender equality.

Irish Aid continued to provide multilateral support to UN bodies, such as UNIFEM and the UN Division for the Advancement of Women for their work on gender equality, particularly in post conflict setting, and to fund a global study on the prevalence of violence against women.

<sup>1</sup> The consortium includes Amnesty International, Concern, Christian Aid, Goal, Oxfam Ireland, Trócaire, Self Help Development International and Irish Aid.

## Evaluation and Audit

Within Irish Aid, the Evaluation and Audit Unit provides an essential role in contributing to an efficient and effective Irish development programme. It does this by applying the principles of accountability, lesson learning and value for money, and promoting these principles within the organisation.

### Evaluation

Evaluation has three main purposes: i) to provide useful and credible information that facilitates the inclusion of lessons learned into decision-making; ii) to improve future policy through feedback from lessons learned and iii) to provide a basis for accountability and increased understanding of development aid, its potential and limitations for change. The task of the Evaluation and Audit Unit is to initiate and carry out evaluations that are of strategic importance to the organisation. The Operational Departments (e.g. Sections within Irish Aid) also undertake evaluations that are of direct relevance to their areas of competence.

Amongst the most significant evaluations undertaken by the Evaluation and Audit Unit during 2005 were:

#### **Evaluation of the Multi-Annual Programme Scheme, 2003 - 2005**

This Scheme, initiated in 2003, was designed to enable certain Irish-based non-governmental organisations to receive predictable multi-annual funding, where those organisations (i) had policy level objectives that were consistent with those of Irish Aid vis-a-vis its own poverty-focused policy objectives and (ii) whose overall strategies were implemented within a programmatic framework. The Evaluation found that the Scheme was innovative, was achieving its objectives and had contributed to an improved Partnership between

Irish Aid and its partners. Recommendations included support for a second phase and, though recognising that the Partnership was still a 'work-in-progress', some areas were suggested where greater clarity and understanding could be developed.

#### **Evaluation of the Country Strategy Plan for Zambia 2003 - 2005**

Three-year country strategy plans are the main instruments by which Irish Aid sets out its objectives, plans and budgets for its bilateral country programmes during that period. The evaluation of the Zambia Country Strategy found that overall, whilst the Strategy was relevant in its design and implementation, it was overly ambitious in relation to the level of human resources made available to deliver it. Recommendations emerging from the report included the need to review the human resource requirements to effectively manage the programme and to improve the predictability of its financial commitments to the Government of Zambia.

#### **Public Expenditure Review for Education in Uganda and Zambia**

This report demonstrates that the performance of Irish Aid's support to education development in Uganda and Zambia needs to be seen largely in terms of the performance of the sectoral programmes as a whole. Overall, it finds that through Irish Aid's collaborative and harmonised approach, it has made highly significant contributions to coherent education programmes in both countries. However, it also notes that a key element of the sector-wide approach is the acceptance that individual financial contributions of bilateral donors are not identifiable within the general pool of resource provision arising from all sources in support of an overall programme. Amongst its recommendations were (i) the

“ Our audits independently examine whether funds have been properly accounted for, used in accordance with the law and managed to good effect ”

need to adapt its internal reporting systems to better capture sector level performance targets against those set out in Irish Aid’s strategy papers and (ii) in light of significant human resource constraints, to seek new and innovative programming approaches.

These evaluation reports and others can be found in full on the Irish Aid website.

## Audit

The purposes of audit are to independently examine and report to management whether funds and resources have been properly accounted for, used in accordance with the law for the purposes for which they were authorised, and managed to good effect.

In 2005, the Evaluation and Audit Unit engaged with a comprehensive programme of audit, comprised of over 210 audits of expenditure across the entire programme.

Among significant recent developments have been:

- the establishment of an independent Audit Committee in 2003;
- the compilation of a comprehensive Financial Procedures Manual; the progressive strengthening of the Evaluation and Audit Unit from a low base to a staff complement of 9;
- the design and implementation of formal audit and evaluation systems;
- the appointment of 6 internal auditors in 5 Programme Countries;
- the increased integration of the overseas internal audit functions with the Evaluation and Audit Unit in Dublin;
- increased audit work on current year expenditure;
- and the consolidation of the Department’s various audit functions into the Evaluation and Audit Unit.

## Evaluations 2005

*Evaluations published by Irish Aid (formerly Development Cooperation Ireland) in 2005, Vote 29:*

A Public Expenditure Review of Support for Education in Uganda and Zambia

Evaluation of the Development Cooperation Ireland Multi-Annual Programme Scheme 2003 – 2005, Synthesis Report

Evaluation of Development Cooperation Ireland’s Country Strategy Paper for Zambia 2003 – 2005

*Evaluations published in 2005 by other Donors, that were conducted jointly with Irish Aid:*

Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan 2001-’05, a Joint Evaluation.

*Unpublished evaluations finalised in 2005 and available on the Irish Aid Website:*

Individual evaluations of the Irish Aid Multi-Annual Programme Scheme - Christian Aid, Concern, GOAL, Self Help Development International and Trócaire

Evaluation Report – Operational Research and Capacity Building for Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme in Ethiopia

DCI Uganda, Support to HIV/AIDS Activities in Uganda, 2003 – 2005 Programme Review

Ex-post Evaluation of Development Cooperation Ireland Support to Kilosa District, Tanzania – Summary Report

DCI Zambia, Support to HIV/AIDS Activities in Zambia, 2003 – 2005 Programme Review - A Summary Report.



# Development Education

For Irish Aid, development education is a key area of engagement with civil society and education providers in Ireland. It has a crucial role to play in enhancing the public's understanding of development issues. In 2005, Irish Aid continued implementation of its Development Education Strategy Plan 2003-2005 - *Deepening Public Understanding of International Development*. The Development Education Unit is tasked with implementation of the plan.

## Grants

Four types of grants, based on the objectives of the Plan and amounting to €2.17 million were given to sixty-two non-governmental organisations, teacher training colleges, universities, trade unions, solidarity and campaign groups, youth organisations and education providers. The grants were paid in support of

- activities categorised as being of strategic priority;
- civil society groups and organisations contributing to a greater understanding of development issues among the general public;
- building development education capacity of such groups and organisations; and
- promoting innovation in new or emerging areas of development education.

## Integration and Support for Development Education into the Formal and Non Formal Sectors

- > Irish Aid supported the *Council of Europe's European Year of Citizenship through Education 2005*, which aimed to promote the learning and living of democracy on an everyday basis to facilitate a greater awareness of democratic citizenship, policies and practices.

Activities and events held to mark the Year included:

- > A Citizenship Education Conference. The theme of the conference was *Building Learners Capacity for Citizenship through Education: Promoting Participation, Encouraging Voice and Valuing Difference*. The conference was held in November 2005 in Dublin with over 180 educators and policy makers attending;
- > The launch of the President's Young Citizen Award in October. The Young Citizen Award is a recognition award open to all young people between the ages of 12 and 25 years, who are involved in voluntary active citizenship initiatives.

Irish Aid funded the establishment of the *Ubuntu Network*, a collaboration of teacher educators, educational researchers, NGOs and experts in the area of development education, all focused on integrating global perspectives into initial teacher education programmes for second-level teachers.

“Development Education has a crucial role to play in enhancing the public’s understanding of development issues”

Work continued in the mainstreaming of development education in the voluntary youth sector in Ireland through the National Development Education for Youth Programme, a strategic partnership between Irish Aid and the National Youth Council of Ireland.

## Development of Policy

Irish Aid participated in a number of steering groups concerning a range of education policies and initiatives. Irish Aid commenced work on the development of a submission to the **National Council for Curriculum and Assessment** on the proposed new subject at senior cycle - Social and Political Education.

## Increasing Awareness of Development Issues

In 2005, Irish Aid became a gold sponsor partner in the **Young Social Innovators Awards** and supported a special award – the *Global Citizen Award*. The Young Social Innovators programme was created in 2001 to develop social awareness and activism amongst young people (15-18yrs), so that they may become effective champions for social justice. Over 2,400 transition year students, throughout the country, actively participated in social action projects in 2005 as part of the Young Social Innovators programme.

Irish Aid launched the first year of the Irish Aid primary schools *Our World* award for all schools in Ireland, a three-year partnership with the theme of the Millennium Development Goals.

2005 also marked the launch of a three-year project called the DICE (Development and Intercultural Education) project, which is a partnership between Irish Aid and the **Church of Ireland College of Education**, with the aim of embedding development education and intercultural education in initial primary teacher education and training of all primary teachers in Ireland. In April 2005, the DICE project was one of the three recipients of the **Council of Europe World Aware Education Awards** presented in Dublin.

## The Advisory Board for Irish Aid

The Advisory Board for Irish Aid was established in 2002 to provide general oversight and advice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the strategic direction of the Government's programme of development cooperation. The mission of the Board is to oversee the expanding aid programme; provide strategic direction; and work closely with Irish Aid to maximise quality, effectiveness and accountability. The Board has responsibilities in five specific areas and the principal activities in relation to each of these are summarised below.

The three-year term of the first Board came to an end in October 2005 and the new enlarged Board took up office in November 2005. The Board met on six occasions during 2005. In addition, the Research Advisory Working Group met as required.

### General Oversight/Advice

The Advisory Board had the opportunity to discuss a range of issues with the Minister of State for Irish Aid at its meetings during 2005. Topics addressed included the new ODA target, decentralisation of Irish Aid, public attitudes to development cooperation, Irish Aid's response to the Tsunami, staffing, the White Paper, the selection of new programme countries, initiatives related to volunteerism and the private sector, the United Nations Summit in September 2005 and governance in programme countries.

The Advisory Board made an initial submission to the White Paper process in June 2005. It noted very positive features of the programme such as the facts that Ireland's Official Development Assistance is given entirely in the form of grants; that it is 100% untied; and that it is focused heavily on the poorest countries. The submission contained 21 recommendations:

one in relation to the quantity of aid; eleven in relation to issues of programme quality; and nine in relation to building a "*world class and distinctive programme*". These recommendations are summarised in the Advisory Board's Annual Report for 2005.

### Audit and Evaluation

The Advisory Board works closely with the Audit Committee of the Department of Foreign Affairs. During 2005, the Advisory Board pressed the case for additional staffing for the Audit and Evaluation function in view of the increased resources available to the programme and the need to protect programme quality.

### Research

Research on Policy Coherence with a particular focus on agricultural trade and support policies continued, as did work on engagement with civil society for poverty reduction. In the area of global health, four projects were commissioned.

One is concerned with assessing the quality of generic anti-HIV drugs in HIV-infected patients in Uganda. A second deals with the cost-effectiveness of Cotrimoxazole as prophylaxis against opportunistic infections in HIV-infected African children. A third study is concerned with understanding and addressing socio-cultural, economic and gender contexts to strengthen safe motherhood, while a fourth study is concerned with maximising human resource capacity in rural district health systems. A study entitled *Good governance, aid modalities and poverty reduction – linkages to the Millennium Development Goals and implications for Irish Aid* was also initiated during 2005.



“ The mission of the Board is to oversee the expanding aid programme; provide strategic direction; and work closely with Irish Aid to maximise quality, effectiveness and accountability ”

To date, the Advisory Board has commissioned 7 research studies at a cost of €2.2 million, involving roughly 90 researchers in 12 countries.

## Staffing and Resources

The Advisory Board commissioned a study assessing current staffing levels and future requirements at Irish Aid. It concluded that there were serious threats to the programme arising from a confluence of three factors: staff shortages; potential negative impact of decentralisation on programme quality; and the increase in the size and complexity of the programme. The Advisory Board considered the report in detail and offered its views and recommendations to the Minister. The Advisory Board regarded it as imperative that there be an increase in staffing to meet current needs and that staffing levels be reviewed annually.

## The Development Forum

The fifth meeting of the Forum in May 2005, focused on the aid target, the White Paper and the role of civil society. The sixth meeting took place in Dublin Castle in October 2005. This session of the Forum entitled *Tackling*

*World Poverty* was greatly expanded to allow for a major stakeholder consultation on the White Paper. Over 270 people attended this consultation, which was addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dermot Ahern T.D., the Minister of State for Irish Aid, Mr. Conor Lenihan, T.D., as well as by six eminent speakers from abroad. These were Ms Lindiwe Sisulu, Minister of Housing in the Republic of South Africa, Dr. Kadi Sesay, Minister for Trade and Industry in Sierra Leone, Mr. Bernard Petit of the European Commission, Mr. Richard Manning, Chair of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD and Mr. Anwarul Chowdhury of the United Nations. Following this session, the Advisory Board made a second submission to the White Paper process summarising the key issues that had arisen at the Forum.

A full report of the proceedings of the Sixth Development Forum entitled *Tackling World Poverty* as well as the *Annual Report of the Advisory Board for Irish Aid for 2005* are available on the Board's website at [www.abia.gov.ie](http://www.abia.gov.ie) or in hard copy from the Secretariat at Bishop's Square, Redmond's Hill, Dublin 2.

## Fellowships and Training

One of the priorities of Irish Aid's programme is to ensure that people in partner countries are equipped with the technical and managerial skills they need to support a sustainable development process. Education and training are therefore important elements of Ireland's bilateral aid programme.

Under the **Fellowship Training Programme**, funding is offered to suitable candidates, mainly from Irish Aid's programme countries, to undertake appropriate courses.

These fellowships are generally for long-term Diploma and Degree courses at postgraduate level in third-level institutions, either in Ireland or within the home region. Fellowship recipients are committed, on completion of their training, to return home to resume work and put their acquired skills into practice for the benefit of the wider community.

In addition to non-project linked fellowships awarded under the Fellowship Training Programme, Irish Aid – as part of its support to various sectors - provides for fellowships to meet capacity-building needs and requirements at local, regional and national levels in its programme countries. Most of these fellowships awarded in 2005 to personnel working in Irish Aid partner administrations and organisations in programme countries were for long-term education courses at third-level institutions in Ireland. In processing fellowship applications, there is a particular emphasis on linking fellowship awards to the specific focus of the Irish Aid country strategy in each of the individual programme countries.

### The Irish Council for International Students (ICOS)

The Irish Council for International Students (ICOS) plays an important role in the administration of the Irish Aid Fellowship Programme and provides a broad range of support services covering the welfare and other needs of fellowship holders. Irish Aid makes an annual administration grant to ICOS (€370,508 in 2005) in respect of these services.

### Development Studies Centre, Kimmage Manor

The Development Studies Centre (DSC) at Kimmage Manor runs courses designed specifically for students from developing countries. Irish Aid provided support for the Centre in 2005 through the provision of an administration grant (€343,334) and fellowship funding for 36 students covering the academic years 2004/2005 and 2005/2006.

### Funding for Fellowships

In 2005, a total of 134 students were assisted with funding for courses, the majority of these for long-term courses of more than one year. A number of these study fellows undertook their courses within their own region (e.g. when appropriate courses were available, study fellows from Lesotho undertook courses in South Africa and Tanzanians studied within Tanzania). A total of €2,499,737 was spent on Fellowships and Training in 2005, of which €1,785,895 was spent on fellowship costs.

## Courtney Fellowship

The Courtney Fellowship was set up by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in 2004 to commemorate the late Archbishop Michael Courtney, who was murdered while serving as Papal Nuncio in Burundi. The fellowship facilitates one Burundian student per year who wishes to study in Ireland. It is aimed at Masters level study in governance or peace studies. The first Courtney Fellowship was awarded in 2005 for the 2005/2006 academic year.

“ Fellowship recipients are committed to put their acquired skills into practice for the benefit of the wider community ”

## Anna Lindh Fellowship

In 2004, the Minister for Foreign Affairs established an academic fellowship in memory of the late Swedish Foreign Minister, Ms Anna Lindh, who during her period as President of the Council of European Foreign Ministers and subsequently, proved to be a strong advocate of EU engagement in the prevention and resolution of conflict.

The purpose of the Anna Lindh fellowship is to encourage research into and raise public awareness of the role of the EU in conflict prevention and conflict resolution. The Anna Lindh Fellowship was first awarded in 2004 for the academic year 2004/2005 and a further fellowship was awarded for the academic year 2005/2006.



Statistical annexes







# Contents

Annex 1	Ireland's Official Development Assistance (ODA)	68
Annex 2	Subhead B – Summary of Account	69
Annex 3	Bilateral Aid Programme 2005 – Summary of Expenditure	70
Annex 4	Summary of Ethiopian Projects	71
Annex 5	Summary of Lesotho Projects	71
Annex 6	Summary of Mozambique Projects	72
Annex 7	Summary of Tanzanian Projects	72
Annex 8	Summary of Timor-Leste Projects	73
Annex 9	Summary of Ugandan Projects	73
Annex 10	Summary of Vietnam Projects	74
Annex 11	Summary of Zambian Projects	74
Annex 12	Summary of Other Countries	75
Annex 13	Summary of Sierra Leone and Liberia Projects	75
Annex 14	Balkans CIS Funding Scheme	76
Annex 15	Multiannual Programme Scheme (MAPS)	78



Annex 16	NGO Co-Financing – Block Grant Scheme	82
Annex 17	NGO Co-Financing – Main Scheme	83
Annex 18	NGO Co-Financing – Local Scheme	85
Annex 19	Emergency Humanitarian Relief	91
Annex 20	Recovery Assistance	94
Annex 21	Human Rights and Democratisation Scheme	96
Annex 22	Multilateral Aid	98
Annex 23	Co-Financing with Multilateral Agencies	99
Annex 24	Miscellaneous Voted Expenditure	99
Annex 25	Development Education Grants	100
Annex 26	Fellowship Training Programme	101
Annex 27	Grants to Courses/Organisations	103
Annex 28	Technical Consultants Engaged by the Development Cooperation Directorate during 2005	104

## Annex 1

## Ireland's Official Development Assistance (ODA)

		2005	2004
		€m	€m
<b>1.</b>	<b>TOTAL ODA</b>		
(a)	Department of Foreign Affairs Vote 29 - International Cooperation less non-qualifying expenditure	Note 1 467.732 <u>-2.271</u> 465.461	398.012 <u>-2.389</u> 395.623
(b)	Payments by other Government Departments <b>Total ODA</b>	Note 2 <u>112.999</u> <b>578.460</b>	<u>93.300</u> <b>488.923</b>
	<b>Gross National Product</b>	Note 3 136,055	122,552
	<b>ODA as a Percentage of GNP</b>	0.43%	0.40%
Note 1	Payments to certain specified countries do not qualify as ODA		
Note 2	Other ODA includes payments by other Government Departments and payments from the General Commission Budget of the EU		
Note 3	Source : Department of Finance		
<b>2.</b>	<b>BILATERAL / MULTILATERAL ANALYSIS</b>		
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Bilateral Cooperation</b>		
(a)	<b>Irish Aid</b>		
Subhead			
A1-A7	Administration	24.931	22.620
B	Payment to Grant-in-Aid Fund for Bilateral and other Cooperation (Grant-in-Aid)	322.066	280.994
C	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance	<u>37.466</u>	<u>23.953</u>
	Gross:	384.464	327.567
	less non-qualifying expenditure	<u>-2.271</u>	<u>-2.389</u>
	Net:	382.193	325.178
(b)	Other ODA		
	- Payments in Respect of Refugees	1.932	1.458
	- Tax Deductibility Scheme	<u>3.889</u>	<u>3.040</u>
		<b>388.014</b>	<b>329.676</b>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Multilateral Cooperation - ( see Annex 25)</b>		
(a)	<b>Irish Aid</b>		
Subhead			
B	Payment to Grant-in-Aid Fund for Bilateral and other Cooperation (Grant-in-Aid)	16.678	14.350
D	Payments to International Funds for the Benefit of Developing Countries	19.606	16.095
E	Contributions to United Nations and other Development Agencies	<u>46.984</u> 83.268	<u>40.000</u> 70.445
(b)	Other ODA	<u>107.178</u> <b>190.446</b>	<u>88.802</u> <b>159.247</b>
	<b>TOTAL BILATERAL/MULTILATERAL</b>	<b>578.460</b>	<b>488.923</b>

## Annex 2

**Subhead B - Summary of Account**

Income	€	Expenditure	€
Brought forward from 2004		Actual Expenditure in 2005	338,744,536
- Available to Irish Aid	1,191,424	Add :	
- Head Office Deductions Holding Account	228,521	Bank and cash balances brought forward in Local Accounts in Irish Aid Country Offices to 2006	7,239,569
	<u>1,419,945</u>		<u>345,984,105</u>
Add:		Less:	
Grant in Aid	339,526,000	Bank and cash balances brought forward in Local Accounts in Irish Aid Country Offices from 2004	-6,151,040
		Less:	
		Movement on Head Office Deductions Holding Account	94,372
		Total Reported Expenditure	<u>339,927,437</u>
		Carried forward in Head Office Accounts 2005	
		- Available to Irish Aid	901,714
		- Head Office Deductions Holding Account	<u>116,794</u>
			1,018,508
	<u>340,945,945</u>		<u>340,945,945</u>

## Note :

Transactions arising in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the year-end rates.



## Annex 3

**Bilateral Aid Programme 2005  
Summary of Expenditure**

Description		€	% of total
Programme Countries :-	(a)		
- Ethiopia		28,064,687	8.7
- Lesotho		9,679,638	3.0
- Mozambique		27,204,837	8.4
- Tanzania		24,301,484	7.5
- Timor Leste		3,801,888	1.2
- Uganda		27,672,157	8.6
- Zambia		18,063,625	5.6
-Vietnam		2,950,676	0.9
Sub Total		<u>141,738,992</u>	44.0
Other Countries - (Annex 12)	(a)	24,341,659	7.6
Human Rights & Democratisation		3,889,136	1.2
Co-financing with Multilateral Agencies	(b)	590,697	0.2
Civil Society		79,222,176	24.6
Recovery Assistance		25,186,156	7.8
Stability Fund		2,000,000	0.6
Development Education		3,457,325	1.1
Information		872,477	0.3
Development White Paper		193,982	0.1
Training & Resource Centre		961,817	0.3
Fellowships/Courses/etc		2,499,737	0.8
HIV/AIDS : Tri-focus		31,355,904	9.7
Global Health Initiatives		2,905,908	0.9
Miscellaneous		2,850,100	0.9
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>322,066,066</b></u>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Net of Administration costs

(b) Net of transfer to Multilateral Cooperation

## Annex 4

### Summary of Ethiopian Projects

Description	€
Agricultural Support	27,169
Governance/Participatory Development	2,370,234
HIV/AIDS Support	1,442,019
Microfinance Project	200,000
NGO Local Funding Scheme	17,409
Rural Economic Development and Local Business Development Programme	596,505
Rural Travel & Transport Programme	1,000,000
Education Programme	3,984,929
Health Programme	5,073,385
Support to Liaison Offices	77,834
Tigray Support Programme	7,026,403
Vulnerability / Emergency Preparedness	6,175,158
Currency Translation Adjustment	73,642
<b>Totals</b>	<b><u>28,064,687</u></b>

Programme Administration costs of €1,690,385 are included in Subhead A1 – A7.

## Annex 5

### Summary of Lesotho Projects

Description	€
Education Sector	1,659,999
Governance & Human Rights	2,531,926
Health Sector	1,249,999
HIV/AIDS	686,685
Programme Support	145,830
Rural Roads	920,000
Rural Water Supply	2,350,000
Currency Translation Adjustment	135,199
<b>Totals</b>	<b><u>9,679,638</u></b>

Programme Administration costs of €964,274 are included in Subhead A1 – A7.

## Annex 6

## Summary of Mozambique Projects

Description	€
Emergency	1,000,000
Agriculture	1,250,023
Budget Support	6,107,515
Capacity Building	951,225
Education	4,413,142
Gender Programme	55,945
Governance	1,021,249
Health	2,903,123
HIV/AIDS	<u>1,281,352</u>
Inhambane District Development Programme	4,018,807
National Programme Development	260,634
Niassa Programme	3,921,647
Currency Translation Adjustment	20,175
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27,204,837</b>

Programme Administration costs of €1,647,468 are included in Subhead A1 – A7

## Annex 7

## Summary of Tanzanian Projects

Description	€
Agriculture Sector Development Programme	44,581
Capacity Building - Local Government	127,285
Civil Society Development Programme	150,000
Related Consultancies	58,653
Development Research and Review	20,888
Eastern Zone Agricultural Research	232,930
HAKI ELIMU (Governance)	300,000
Health Sector Funds	3,899,780
Health Technical Support	36,425
HIV/AIDS	1,908,446
Integrated Public Service Reform	78,000
Kilombero District Executive Directors	25,492
Kilombero District Programme	31,225
Local Government Capital Development Grant	2,470,000
Local Government Reform Process	1,500,000
MEMA KWA VIJANA (HIV/AIDS Project)	98,000
Muheza District Executive Directors	271,121
Muheza District Programme	29,545
Poverty Reduction Budget Support	10,000,000
Preparation for Elections	233,000
Primary Education Development Programme	2,500,000
Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation & Development Programme	274,616
Ulanga District Executive Directors	17,834
Ulanga Programme Support	27,340
Currency Translation Adjustment	-33,677
<b>Totals</b>	<b><u>24,301,484</u></b>

Programme Administration costs of €1,445,618 are included in Subhead A1 – A7.



## Annex 8

## Summary of Timor Leste Projects

Description	€
Capacity Building	98,286
Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation	25,000
Civil Society	66,350
Empowerment of women	37,149
ETDAP (Small community-based projects)	183,171
Human Resource Management Project	500,000
Independence Day Celebrations	50,000
Justice Sector	210,000
Local Government Options	192,000
Mainstreaming Gender	130,296
Promoting Culture of Equality	70,883
Sectoral Support	199,471
SUCO Village Elections	39,282
Transitional Support Programme	2,000,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,801,888</b>

Programme Administration costs of €285,258 are included in Subhead A1 – A7.

## Annex 9

## Summary of Ugandan Projects

Description	€
Adult Literacy	250,000
Support to the Poverty Action Fund	6,300,000
Civil Society Organisations	215,074
Education Sector Programme Support	3,000,000
Election and Amnesty	590,858
HIV/AIDS	484,333
Human Rights - Grant	205,403
Humanitarian Relief	150,000
Internal Displaced Persons	196,485
Juvenile Justice Reform	93,015
Karamoja PPET Programme (Education)	1,120,435
Kibaale District	141,796
Kiboga District	79,147
Kumi District	132,998
Legal Sector Programme	3,000,000
Local Government Development Programme	2,521,008
Primary Health Care (PHC) Training Programme	800,000
Poverty Action Fund/Education	2,000,000
Poverty Action Fund/Primary Health	4,000,000
Primary Education Reform Programme	941,191
Production/Natural Resources	858,369
Programme Development	287,524
Support to Parliament	153,656
Currency Translation Adjustment	150,865
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27,672,157</b>

Programme Administration costs of €1,486,808 are included in Subhead A1 – A7.

## Annex 10

## Summary of Vietnam Projects

Description	€
Vietnam Programme Costs	676
UNDP Legal System Implementation	225,000
UNDP Strengthening Elected Bodies	75,000
UNDP Strengthening Capacities Budget	150,000
UNDP Strengthening Local Government	500,000
Poverty Reduction Support	1,500,000
MEKONG Private Sector Development	500,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b><u>2,950,676</u></b>

Programme Administration costs of €341,577 are included in Subhead A1 – A7.

## Annex 11

## Summary of Zambian Projects

Description	€
Basic Education - Sub Sector Support	5,000,000
Basic Education Support North Province	300,000
Civil Society Capacity Building	50,000
Good Governance	2,503,119
Health	3,034,064
HIV/AIDS	1,043,791
Medical Laboratories	371,426
Ministry of Health Capacity Building	187,778
Northern Province Support Peri-Urban Water and Sanitation	600,000
Northern Province Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	550,000
Northern Province Water Resource Management	100,000
Northern Province Rural Water & Sanitation	1,709,098
NGO Support Orphans & Vulnerable Children	1,111,453
Northern Province Coordination	326,540
Process Support Fund	302,804
Provincial Health Office Support	420,149
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (RWSS)	183,117
Water Resources Management Coordination-National	100,000
Currency Translation Adjustment	170,286
<b>Totals</b>	<b><u>18,063,625</u></b>

Programme Administration costs of €1,334,337 are included in Subhead A1 – A7.

## Annex 12

## Summary of Other Countries

Description		€
South Africa	(a)	10,679,042
Zimbabwe	(a)	783,871
Sierra Leone	(a)*	2,872,551
Liberia	(a)*	1,127,820
Palestine		2,350,000
Balkans/CIS	(b)	6,528,375
Totals		<u>24,341,659</u>

(a) Programme Administration costs of €1,391,592 are included in Subhead A1 – A7.

(b) Net of transfer to Multilateral Cooperation

\* See Annex 13

## Annex 13

## Summary of Sierra Leone and Liberia Projects

Country	Organisation	Description	Amount €
Liberia	Merlin	Primary Health Care Grand Bassa County	150,000
Liberia	Merlin	Buchanan Hospital	300,000
Liberia	The Carter Centre	Election Assistance Project	250,000
Liberia	Concern	Liberia Emergency Programme	398,820
Liberia	Irish UNMIL Battalion	Support for Micro Projects	29,000
Total			<u>1,127,820</u>
Sierra Leone	Food and Agriculture Organisation	Provision of Seed Rice for Expanding Production	210,000
Sierra Leone	Trócaire	Renovation of Panguma Hospital, Kenema District	151,000
Sierra Leone	Partnership Africa Canada	Campaign for Just Mining	100,000
Sierra Leone	UNDP	Decentralisation of Agriculture-Food Security	500,000
Sierra Leone	International Rescue Committee	Primary Health Care in Sierra Leone	286,041
Sierra Leone	Médecins Sans Frontières	Emergency Healthcare in Tonkolili	305,000
Sierra Leone	Special Court for Sierra Leone	Funding for Court Investigation of the conflict	200,000
Sierra Leone	UN Elections Basket	Capacity Building for Electoral Process	500,000
Sierra Leone	UNAIDS	HIV/AIDS Community Programme	265,510
Sierra Leone	UNDP	Environmental Sanitation Programme	275,000
Sierra Leone	UNDP	Community Literacy Programme	80,000
Total			<u>2,872,551</u>
Overall Total			4,000,371



## Annex 14

## Balkans and CIS Funding Scheme

Country	Organisation	Project	Amount €	Country /Region
Ukraine	Penal Reform International (PRI)	Monitoring commissions:	115,000	-
Chechnya and Ingushetia	Danish Refugee Council	Development assistance and support to durable solutions for vulnerable displaced population in the North Caucasus	200,000	-
Belarus	Burren Chernobyl	Transformation Mothers in Minsk Day Centre	21,100	336,100
Georgia	University of Limerick	Models for education and training	130,000	-
Georgia	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Civil Registry	77,943	-
Georgia	First Step Foundation	Residential services for intellectually and physically disabled children	56,902	264,845
Kosovo	UNICEF	Immunisation programme	150,662	-
Kosovo	International Centre for Community & Enterprise Development (ICCED)	Community and enterprise training and development initiative	64,125	-
Kosovo	International Security Presence in Kosovo (KFOR)	3 projects of the Irish contingent in Kosovo	55,000	-
Kosovo	Mercy Corps	Pilot programme to develop Farmers' Associations	205,216	-
Kosovo	Transrural Trust	Livelihood Diversification in Kosovo	122,007	-
Kosovo	United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	Reconstruction of Roma Mahala in Mitrovica	100,000	-
Kosovo	UNICEF- Kosovo	Mobilise young people in Kosovo from all ethnic communities	116,000	-
Kosovo	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Senior leadership development programme	149,565	-
Former Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	International Committee on Missing Persons (ICMP)	Identification through DNA analysis testing	150,000	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP	Pro-poor policy support (extension of Poverty reduction policy support)	72,439	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Office of Higher Representatives (OHR)	Secondment as Deputy Registrar War Crimes Registry at OHR	143,880	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	OHR (Fidelma Donlon)	Overpayment to Dept. from OHR	579	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Economic Co-operation Network (ECON)	Collection of organic wild products	169,822	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Building just structures	139,226	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CARE	Strengthening women's civil society organisations	167,826	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	HIV/AIDS	50,000	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Danish Refugee Council	Capacity building for both local government and civil society	249,776	-
Serbia and Montenegro	Partnership for Peace Trust Fund (PTF)	Destruction of stockpiles of anti-personnel landmines	100,000	-
Serbia and Montenegro	Autonomous Women's Centre	Providing counselling & therapy to victims of domestic violence	81,860	-

Serbia and Montenegro	Ecumenical Humanitarian Org.	Empowering the disability movement in Vojvodina Province	67,680	
Serbia and Montenegro	UNICEF- Belgrade	Increasing access to primary and pre-school education	250,000	
Serbia and Montenegro	Council of Europe	Strengthening local democracy and civil society in SaM	7,994	
Serbia and Montenegro	CRS	Personal Assistance Service Programme	250,000	
Serbia	Save the Children	Reducing the effects of poverty for children with special needs	100,000	
Slovenia	Centre of Excellence in Finance	Finance	50,000	3,013,657
Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP	National capacity building in electoral administration	220,000	
Central Asia	OSCE	OSCE Media Conferences	10,000	230,000
Regional	TOGETHER Foundation	Bosnia, Serbia and Kosovo - alleviating the impact of poverty on children through schools (psychosocial training for teachers)	168,176	-
Regional	Minority Rights Group		60,708	
Regional	OECD	Investment compact	220,000	
Regional	European Women's Foundation	Practical training manual for women activists	13,970	
Regional	International Association of Business & Parliament (IABP)	Strengthening legislatures in Georgia, Armenia, Ukraine, Moldova	165,850	-
Regional	UNICEF	Research report on child poverty in EE & CIS	108,387	
Regional	World Bank	Roma Education Fund	100,000	
Balkans and CIS	Stability Pact for South East Europe	Enterprise development and employment generation	100,000	
South East Europe (SEE)	Mary O'Mahony	Stability Pact	101,271	
Western Balkans	International Crisis Group (ICG)	Providing Independent Analysis on key trends	75,000	1,113,362
Russia	Institute of Public Administration (IPA)	Private sector programme 2005 - 2006	94,649	
Russia	Council of Europe	Moscow School of Political Studies	40,000	
Russia	Council of Europe	Increasing the training capacity of Russian Militia - Human Rights	115,000	
Russia	IPA	Training of public service officials	77,931	
Russia	Fr. Sergei's Orphanage	To build and furnish an orphanage- Russia	50,000	377,580
Romania	Aurelia Children's Trust	Provision of alternative to institutional care in Negru Voda	150,000	
Caucasus	International Rescue Committee (IRC)UK	Aimed at improving quality of life for 8 war affected communities	210,000	
Caucasus	ICG	Providing independent, field based analysis	75,000	
Albania	UNDP	Awareness education in context of security sector reform	80,730	
Albania	World Health Organisation (WHO)	Community mental health	300,000	
Albania	Friends of Albania	Capacity building of plastic surgery department of Capacity building of plastic surgery department of Capacity building of plastic surgery department of Mother Teresa Hospital	25,600	-
Armenia	Médecins Sans Frontières	Access to health care in the Vardenis and Tshambarak regions	164,411	
Bulgaria, Moldova	European Women's Foundation	Women Strengthening civil and political society	45,500	
Bulgaria	National Alliance Voluntary Action	Big Brother, Big Sister	31,290	
Moldova	HelpAge	Re-integration of vulnerable older people into Moldovan society	30,300	
Moldova	OSCE	Language training for civil servants in Southern Moldova	80,000	1,192,831
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6,528,375</b>	<b>6,528,375</b>

## Annex 15

## Multiannual Programme Scheme (MAPS)

Location	NGO	Description	Grant €
Afghanistan (€1,110,353)	Christian Aid	Agricultural Development €47,000; Financial Services €115,000; Strengthening Civil Society €402,436.	564,436
	Concern	Food Aid Security €148,629; Government & Civil Society €67,500; Water & Sanitation €209,824.	425,953
	GOAL	Agricultural Development €7,819; Education €31,507; Urban Development, €39,303.	78,629
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €41,335.	41,335
Albania (€134,218)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Soc €73,940; Human Rights €60,278.	134,218
Angola (€2,462,537)	Concern	Food Aid Security €426,137; Strengthening Civil Society €44,376.	470,513
	GOAL	Strengthening Civil Society €295,055; Medical Services €197,772; Basic Healthcare €1,138,042; Social Welfare €142,126; Water & Sanitation €114,548.	1,887,543
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Soc €104,481.	104,481
Bangladesh (€1,041,420)	Concern	Food Aid Security €565,500; Primary Education €136,200; Basic Healthcare €70,000; Basic Nutrition €208,500.	980,200
	Trócaire	Emergency Relief €61,220	61,220
Brazil (€43,825)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €43,825.	43,825
Burma (€424,023)	Trócaire	Aid to Refugees €156,432; Strengthening Civil Society €276,591.	424,023
Burundi (€507,656)	Concern	Food Aid Security €251,676; Primary Education €116,987; Basic Healthcare €138,993.	507,656
Cambodia (€829,147)	Concern	Financial Services €160,000; Strengthening Civil Society €420,000.	580,000
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €249,147.	249,147
Colombia (€775,490)	Christian Aid	Human Rights €335,000.	335,000
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €200,877; Strengthening Civil Society €239,613.	440,490
DR Congo (€1,914,238)	Concern	Food Aid Security €618,968; Basic Nutrition €267,480.	886,448
	GOAL	Agricultural Development €84,507; Education €81,031; Medical Services €266,284; Basic Nutrition €340,612; Rural Development €99,295; Water & Sanitation €156,061.	1,027,790
El Salvador (€375,746)	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €64,389; Strengthening Civil Society €182,765; Employment Policy €128,592.	375,746
Eritrea (€1,622,573)	Concern	Financial Services €5,935; Strengthening Civil Society €276,133; Food Aid/Security €832,905.	1,114,973
	Self Help Development International (SHDI)	Agricultural Development €507,600.	507,600



## Annex 15 continued

Location	NGO	Description	Grant €
Ethiopia (€3,620,603)	Concern	Food Aid Security €171,334; Education €268,429; Basic Healthcare €255,647.	695,410
	GOAL	Agricultural Development €109,399; Educational facilities €285,904; Basic Education €14,048; Strengthening Civil Society €3,140; Basic Healthcare €597,049; Social Welfare Services €47,788; Rural Development €285,495; Water & Sanitation €705,729.	2,045,552
	SHDI	Agricultural Development €497,260.	497,260
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €223,135; Strengthening Civil Society €104,481; Basic Healthcare €14,580; Water & Sanitation €40,185.	382,381
Guatemala (€296,435)	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €11,507; Strengthening Civil Society €133,397; Human Rights €115,365; Rural Development €36,167.	296,435
Haiti (€925,937)	Concern	Food Aid Security €92,539; Primary Education €228,709; Basic Healthcare €514,889.	836,137
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €31,467; Strengthening Civil Society €58,333.	89,800
Honduras (€1,144,535)	GOAL	Education €35,618; Strengthening Civil Society €534,051.	569,669
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €16,074; Emergency Relief €28,130; Strengthening Civil Society €298,187; Human Rights €19,495; Employment Policy €192,888; Water & Sanitation €20,093.	574,866
India (€2,121,084)	Concern	Financial Services €43,331; Food Aid/Security €144,437; Strengthening Civil Society €293,688.	481,456
	GOAL	Educational facilities €319,785; Basic Education €70,025; Medical Services €63,531; STD Control €25,201; Basic Healthcare €42,785; Social Welfare Services €214,151; Urban Development €11,129; Rural Development €401,659; Water & Sanitation €184,505.	1,332,771
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €45,515; Strengthening Civil Society €261,342.	306,857
Ireland (€2,224,095)	Christian Aid	Administration.	186,681
	Concern	Administration.	862,400
	GOAL	Administration.	548,233
	SHDI	Administration.	152,940
	Trócaire	Administration.	473,841
Kenya (€2,383,771)	Concern	Primary Education €298,000; Basic Education €48,000; Water & Sanitation €14,000.	360,000
	GOAL	Basic education €448,314; Medical Services €1,280; Basic Nutrition €24,324; STD Control €151,024; Social Welfare Services €175,059; Urban Development €168,805.	968,806
	SHDI	Agricultural Development €376,000.	376,000
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €91,392; Strengthening Civil Society €146,739; Human Rights €328,062; Infectious Disease Control €65,289; Water & Sanitation €47,484.	678,965
Kosovo (€79,381)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €79,381.	79,381
Laos (€161,815)	Concern	Financial Services €61,750; Strengthening Civil Society €100,065.	161,815
Liberia (€389,447)	Concern	Food Aid/Security €250,000.	250,000
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €32,952; Strengthening Civil Society €86,220; Basic Education €20,275.	139,447
Malawi (€2,238,830)	Concern	Food Aid/Security €557,748; Basic Nutrition €566,477.	1,124,225
	GOAL	Agricultural Development €74,584; STD Control €60,499.	135,083

## Annex 15 continued

Location	NGO	Description	Grant €
	SHDI	Agricultural Development €592,200.	592,200
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €249,147; Human Rights €58,078; Rural Development €80,097.	387,322
Mozambique (€1,779,076)	Concern	Primary Education €833,058; Strengthening Civil Society €40,000.	873,058
	GOAL	Strengthening Civil Society €339,809; Social Welfare €20,823.	360,632
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €358,857; Agricultural Development €186,529.	545,386
Nigeria (€146,224)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €88,041; Agricultural Development €58,183.	146,224
Niger (€132,000)	Concern	Primary Education €132,000.	132,000
Nicaragua (€311,836)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €245,832; Agricultural Development €66,004.	311,836
Palestine (€348,500)	Christian Aid	Human Rights €348,500.	348,500
Pakistan (€514,746)	Concern	Food Aid/Security €344,591; Basic Healthcare €107,509; Water & Sanitation €62,646.	514,746
Peru (€143,575)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €28,130; Agricultural Development €40,185; Human Rights €75,260.	143,575
Philippines (€226,830)	GOAL	Strengthening Civil Society €44,520; Medical Services €2,920.	47,440
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €32,148; Agricultural Development €147,242.	179,390
Rwanda (€1,764,216)	Concern	Food Aid/Security €530,000; Basic Education €90,942.	620,942
South Africa (€125,303)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €125,303.	125,303
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €334,773; Financial Services €301,679; Strengthening Civil Society €506,821.	1,143,274
Serbia Montenegro (€67,123)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €67,123.	67,123
Sierra Leone (€2,534,630)	Christian Aid	Strengthening Civil Society €352,396; Human Rights €220,000.	572,396
	Concern	Food Aid/Security €391,554; Primary Education €254,953; Basic Healthcare, €485,153.	1,131,660
	GOAL	Strengthening Civil Society €98,430; Basic Healthcare €100,427; Social Welfare €330,737; Water & Sanitation €240,018.	769,612
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society.	60,962
Somalia (€1,085,959)	Concern	Food Aid/Security €266,340; Primary Education €220,091; Water & Sanitation €138,248.	624,679
	Trócaire	Health €253,166; Multilateral €208,114.	461,280
Sudan (€2,966,962)	Concern	Strengthening Civil Society €144,689; Food Aid/Sec €180,000; Water & Sanitation €170,000.	494,689
	GOAL	Education and Training Facilities €281,683; Basic Healthcare €1,583,183; Water and Sanitation €16,330; Medical Services €35,374.	1,916,570
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €192,665; Emergency Relief €235,780; Agricultural Development €127,258.	555,703
Tanzania (€712,113)	Concern	Strengthening Civil Society €51,762; Food Aid/Security €415,472.	467,234
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €244,879.	244,879

## Annex 15 continued

Location	NGO	Description	Grant €
Timor Leste (€240,364)	Concern	Food Aid Security €197,860; Strengthening Civil Society €22,547.	220,407
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €19,957.	19,957
Uganda (€3,322,501)	Concern	Food Aid/Security €560,899.	560,899
	GOAL	Agricultural Development €273,871; Basic Education €50,137; Strengthening Civil Society €1,434,462; STD Control €152,339.	1,910,809
	SHDI	Agricultural Development €423,000.	423,000
	Trócaire	Agricultural Development €179,906; Financial Services €85,996; Strengthening Civil Society €72,333; Human Rights €30,383; Infectious Diseases €59,176.	427,793
Zambia (€398,473)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €375,846; Emergency Relief €22,627.	398,473
Zimbabwe (€317,744)	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €60,204; Agricultural Development €32,171; Human Rights €225,369.	317,744
International (€2,001,597)	GOAL	Strengthening Civil Society €131,277;	131,277
	Trócaire	Strengthening Civil Society €328,373; Agricultural Development €878,712; Emergency Relief €104,915; Aid to Refugees €96,752; Human Rights €48,222; Multi-sector €187,530; Support to National NGOs €75,793; Water & Sanitation €150,024.	1,870,320

Note; These figures are based on actual expenditure by recipient organisations in 2005



## Annex 16

## NGO Co-Financing - Block Grant Scheme

NGO	COUNTRY	SECTORS	GRANT €
Action Aid	INDIA	Basic life skills	92,800
	KENYA	Basic life skills	150,000
	MALAWI	Educational facilities	50,000
	MALAWI	Basic life skills	150,000
	NEPAL	Basic life skills	200,000
	UGANDA	Basic life skills	100,000
	VIETNAM	Basic life skills	150,000
	IRELAND	Administration	37,200
		<b>Total</b>	<b>930,000</b>
Oxfam	MALAWI	Rural Development	190,000
	RWANDA	Rural Development	200,000
	TANZANIA	Rural Development	320,000
	UGANDA	Rural Development	185,000
	IRELAND	Administration	35,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>930,000</b>
World Vision	CHAD	Basic Health Care	114,329
	KENYA	Basic Health Care	83,825
	MAURITANIA	Basic Health Care	166,130
	SENEGAL	Basic life skills	98,902
	SENEGAL	Human Rights	26,843
	TANZANIA	Basic Health Care	258,062
	UGANDA	Primary Education	144,709
	IRELAND	Administration	37,200
		<b>Total</b>	<b>930,000</b>

## Annex 17

## NGO Cofinancing - 2005 Main Scheme

Country	NGO	Sector	Amount €
Bangladesh	Christian Blind Mission	Medical services	66,695
Botswana	Skillshare International (Irl)	Educational facilities	37,321
Cameroon	Plan International	Basic life skills	100,000
Ethiopia	AIDS Partnership Africa	Medical services	38,000
Ethiopia	Christian Children's Fund (Irl)	Basic water/sanitation	98,368
Ethiopia	Child Fund of Ireland	Agricultural services	93,528
Ethiopia	Refugee Trust	Agricultural services	68,627
Gambia	Aidlink	Education facilities	57,092
Ghana	Children in Crossfire	Basic water/sanitation	97,129
Guinea	Children in Crossfire	Rural Development	82,149
India	Child Aid Ireland	Educational facilities	11,900
		Basic water/sanitation	7,280
India	Lepra Ireland	Medical services	59,241
India	Sight Savers International	Medical services	96,396
Kenya	Aidlink	Basic water/sanitation	208,897
	Aidlink	Water/sanitation	70,444
Kenya	Christian Blind Mission	Educational facilities	100,000
Kenya	Children in Crossfire	Waste management	96,484
Kenya	ICROSS Ireland	Medical services	225,964
Mali	Plan International	Water/sanitation	94,364
Malawi	Bóthar	Food crop production	66,000
	Bóthar	Industrial development	27,300
Malawi	Children in Crossfire	Waste management	98,582
Malawi	Plan International	Educational facilities	54,642
Malawi	War on Want NI	Medical services	91,670
Mongolia	Jampa Ling Trust	Basic life skills	30,721
Mozambique	Aidlink	Educational facilities	38,284
		Irish Wheelchair Association	
		Educational facilities	99,880
Nigeria		Children in Crossfire	
		Waste management	45,016
South Africa	Protea Education	Basic life skills	71,543
		Development Project	
Tanzania	AidLink	Waste management	35,557
	Christian Blind Mission	Basic health care	66,524
	GORTA	Water/sanitation	98,246
	Plan International	Early childhood education	93,994
Thailand	Life Home Project	Medical services	100,000
Timor Leste	Plan International	Educational facilities	70,567
Uganda	Aidlink	Educational facilities	63,651
	Aidlink	Basic water/sanitation	36,223
		Aidlink	
		Water/sanitation	52,039
Uganda	Fields of Life Trust	Educational facilities	42,943
Uganda	War on Want NI	Rural development	99,649
Zambia	Christian Children's Fund Ireland	Medical services	92,799

## Annex 17

## NGO Cofinancing - 2005 Main Scheme

Country	NGO	Sector	Amount €
Bangladesh	Christian Blind Mission	Medical services	66,695
Botswana	Skillshare International (Irl)	Educational facilities	37,321
Cameroon	Plan International	Basic life skills	100,000
Ethiopia	AIDS Partnership Africa	Medical services	38,000
Ethiopia	Christian Children's Fund (Irl)	Basic water/sanitation	98,368
Ethiopia	Child Fund of Ireland	Agricultural services	93,528
Ethiopia	Refugee Trust	Agricultural services	68,627
Gambia	Aidlink	Education facilities	57,092
Ghana	Children in Crossfire	Basic water/sanitation	97,129
Guinea	Children in Crossfire	Rural Development	82,149
India	Child Aid Ireland	Educational facilities	11,900
		Basic water/sanitation	7,280
India	Lepra Ireland	Medical services	59,241
India	Sight Savers International	Medical services	96,396
Kenya	Aidlink	Basic water/sanitation	208,897
	Aidlink	Water/sanitation	70,444
Kenya	Christian Blind Mission	Educational facilities	100,000
Kenya	Children in Crossfire	Waste management	96,484
Kenya	ICROSS Ireland	Medical services	225,964
Mali	Plan International	Water/sanitation	94,364
Malawi	Bóthar	Food crop production	66,000
	Bóthar	Industrial development	27,300
Malawi	Children in Crossfire	Waste management	98,582
Malawi	Plan International	Educational facilities	54,642
Malawi	War on Want NI	Medical services	91,670
Mongolia	Jampa Ling Trust	Basic life skills	30,721
Mozambique	Aidlink	Educational facilities	38,284
		Irish Wheelchair Association	
		Educational facilities	99,880
Nigeria		Children in Crossfire	
		Waste management	45,016
South Africa	Protea Education	Basic life skills	71,543
		Development Project	
Tanzania	AidLink	Waste management	35,557
	Christian Blind Mission	Basic health care	66,524
	GORTA	Water/sanitation	98,246
	Plan International	Early childhood education	93,994
Thailand	Life Home Project	Medical services	100,000
Timor Leste	Plan International	Educational facilities	70,567
Uganda	Aidlink	Educational facilities	63,651
	Aidlink	Basic water/sanitation	36,223
		Aidlink	
		Water/sanitation	52,039
Uganda	Fields of Life Trust	Educational facilities	42,943
Uganda	War on Want NI	Rural development	99,649
Zambia	Christian Children's Fund Ireland	Medical services	92,799



## Annex 18

**NGO Co-Financing - In Country Micro Project Scheme (Local Funding)**

Country			Sector	Amount €
Bangladesh	Foundation for Human Development	Grant to Foundation for Human Development (FHD) for Enhancing Livelihood Security of the Extreme Poor Households/Women of Sherpur and Netrakona Districts	Women in Development	25,310
	Socio Economic Rural Advancement Association	Grant to Socio Economic Rural Advancement Association (SERAA) for Socio Economic Development through Capacity Building on Micro Finance	Micro Finance	7,921
Brazil	Assoc. Moradores da Colônia Cinco Mil,	Equipment for a health clinic	Health	2,142
	Fraternidade Kayman	Training in practical skills for slum dwellers	Training	17,319
	Instituto Paulo Freire	Training in community development skills for NGO personnel	Training	30,335
China	New China Link	Replacement of damaged water pipes in remote village	Water and sanitation	3,000
	HAO	Training of teachers for children with special needs	Education	6,000
	Shaanxi Research Association for Women and Families (SWARF)	Raising the ratio of women members in village committees	Women in Development	26,000
	Shag Si Village Committee	Building a primary school	Education	20,000
	Shanxi Huiling	Establishment of Coordination Centre for NGOs working with disabled children	Health	20,000
	BN Vocational School	English language training for vocational school children	Education	5,258
Egypt	Bon Pasteur School Shubra, Cairo	Upgrading of sewage system at school.	Education	20,000
	Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies	Training of university students in human rights	Strengthening Civil Society	12,500
	Centre of Life for Mentally Handicapped	Installation of lift for use by disabled children.	Health	9,300
	Episcopal Diocese of Egypt	Upgrade school facilities: Menouf.	Education	10,755
	Comboni Sisters Nurses Training Project	Train nurses for work in Upper Egypt	Health	11,076
	IDI – Tourism Seminar	Training seminar on tourism.	Training	3,500
	New Horizon Association for Social Development Al Fustat - Cairo	Upgrade two primary schools; provide training for teachers; develop extra-curricular activities.	Education	25,686
	Sacred Heart Church Cairo	Educational needs of Sudanese community.	Education	2,000
	Think & Do	Shoubra Health Clinic, Cairo.	Health	6,000
	Think & Do	Micro credit project, Upper Egypt	Micro Finance	7,000
Ghana	Vicariate Apostolic Alexandria	Healthcare and education for Sudanese refugees.	Health	10,000
	Presentation Bros	Presentation Bros	Community and Rural Development	23,168

## Annex 18 continued

Country			Sector	Amount €
	Concern Universal	Concern Universal	Community and Rural Development	25,159
	Good Shepherd Church	School	Community and Rural Development	18,315
	Our Lady of Apostles Missionary Sisters	OLA Training College	Education	20,513
India	Deepalaya	Empowerment of Women, Mainstreaming Differently Abled And Education of Out of School Children with formation of Self-Help Groups as Community Structures in Madanpur, Khadar, South Delhi	Women in Development	23,250
	Rural Development Organisation, Tamil Nadu	Women Floriculture Project	Women in Development	26,000
	Asha Community And Health Development Society	Community Health And Development Project At Amar Park, Zahira	Health	26,000
	CINI Asha Urban Unit Of The Child In Need Institute	Improving Child Health Outcomes Through Community Participation	Health	26,000
	Society for Social Services	Resettlement Areas Health Awareness And Treatment (Rahat)	Health	25,915
	Mitali Sangha	Technology Transfer And Production Support For Micro Enterprise	Micro finance	19,977
	Sisters of the Destitute, Jyothi Hospital	Emergency Clinical Laboratory Equipments	Health	14,700
	ICECD, Ahmedabad	Socio Economic Empowerment of Community Based Organisation through E-Learning	Training	26,000
	Women's Political Watch	The Challenge of HIV/AIDS and the fight Against It	HIV/AIDS	18,278
	Child and Social Welfare Society	Basic Rural Health Care	Health	25,603
	Tagore Society for Rural Development	Sustainable Rural Development Programme through ICT	Community and Rural Development	25,960
	Indo European Charitable Association	INECA Matriculation School for Basic Education	Education	22,800
	Community For Action And Food Production (CAFARD)	Micro Enterprise Development through Women Self Help Groups	Micro Finance	18,262
	The Belaku Trust	Women's Income Generation In Kanakapura Taluk, Bangalore Rural District	Women in Development	16,720
	Paschim Banga Krira-O-Janakalyan Parishad	STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention Education and Intervention Programme for Street Children, Sex Workers and Youth in the Red Light areas of Kolkata	HIV/AI/AIDS	7,180
	Jan Jagriti Educational Society	Equipment and Furniture Support for Non formal and Formal Education For Economically Weaker Sections in N.W District of Delhi	Education	17,521

## Annex 18 continued

Country		Sector	Amount €
Help Age India	Reaching the Unreached	Community and Rural Development	12,832
Young Men's Welfare Society	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	20,779
Institute for Development Exchange	Dry Land Revival Programme for Food Security Training	Community and Rural Development	7,796
People's Association for Rural Development	Promotion of Micro Enterprises linked to Agriculture for Sustainable Livelihood For Women	Community and Rural Development	20,000
Women's Emancipation and Development Trust	Capacity Building to Rights Education and Development	Women in Development	5,781
Centre for Social Reconstruction	Enhancing the efficacy of NGOs in addressing HIV/AIDS related Issues	HIV/AIDS	11,360
Social Action, Delhi	Reproductive and Child Health Programme in a densely populated Minority Community In NE District of Delhi	Women in Development	20,655
Team for Education and Action Trust	Primary Education for Children of Migrant Labour	Education	4,262
Mahila Sewa Trust	Information Orientated Education for Adolescent Girls	Women in Development	18,315
Action for Autism	Establishment of Training, Skill Building and Livelihood Training Unit For Parents of Persons With Autism, Economically Disadvantaged Women, and Young Adults With Autism	Training	26,000
Chetanalaya	Prevention of Child Labour and Promotion of Educational Rights	Strengthening Civil Society	26,000
Arunodaya	Reaching the Unreached through Mobile Clinics For Preventable Blindness	Health	26,000
Ahimsa	Creative Manual Skills for Self Reliant Development Training	Training	26,000
Grant to National Council For Promotion Of Employment Of Disabled People (NCPEDP)	World Disability Day Celebration	Training	1,994
CAFARD	Bio-Shield for Tsunami Hit Areas	Environment	3,000
Presentation Society	Construction of a Multipurpose Hall For Disabled People	Community and Rural Development	5,000
Fr. Thomas Lynch, Dhyam Ashram, Madhya Pradesh	Roofing of Village Houses	Community and Rural Development	2,000
Leprosy Mission	"I Revived The Mahatma" competition in schools for Awareness on Leprosy	Health	2,500
YWCA, New Delhi	Chrysanthemum Show in aid of underprivileged girl children	Women in Development	1,000



## Annex 18 continued

Country			Sector	Amount €
	Baikuntapur Tarun Sangha	Health and Shelter in Flooded Sunderbans	Health	3,000
Jordan	Clubhouse Project	Youth ICT project in Amman, Belfast, Dublin & Ramallah	Community and Rural Development	1,000
	Clubhouse Project	Children and ICT training	Training	3,565
	De-mining Society	De-mining training	Training	8,913
	Tourism Project	Tourism training project	Training	8,913
	Operation Smile: Cleft Centre	Medical care for children with cleft lip / palate	Health	16,850
	Operation Smile: Stephen Lee	Local Medical Mission	Health	4,050
	Stephen Lee	Stone masonry training project	Training	8,913
	IDI	Training workshop	Training	13,357
	YWCA	Fixtures / fittings	Community	22,282
	St. Vincent de Paul	Capacity building project	Community	20,054
Nigeria	Franciscan Missionaries of the Divine Motherhood	Building 2 blocks of primary school classrooms	Community and Rural Development	22,639
	Family Care Eduvion	Connecting a borehole to the water supply system of a primary school	Community and Rural Development	5,345
	North South Development	Providing loans and training to farmers	Community and Rural Development	7,358
	Partners for Christian Empowerment Network	Drilling of 12 boreholes, construction of 24 pit latrines and provision of training on same	Community and Rural Development	24,356
	Pro-Family Life Association of Nigeria (PLAN)	Distribution of AIDS awareness materials	Community and Rural Development	603
	Holy Family School	Construction of 3 primary school classrooms	Education	7,979
	DOMA Education Development Foundation	Funding a summer programme of training for students and teachers in primary school maths and science.	Education	3,016
	Nigerian Conservation Foundation	Construction of tourist chalets for ecotourism near a national park	Agriculture	17,570
	Centre for Appropriate Technology for Women (CAPTEC)	Construction, and training of women in management of a fish smoker	Women in Development	9,811
	Bishop Murray Medical Centre	Provision of basic cleaning equipment at a medical centre	Health	8,474
	Women's Centre for Peace and Development	Provision of vocational and business training to girls and women	Women in Development	20,440
	Zerephat Widows Association	Construction of 3 classroom blocks to train women in income generating activities	Women in Development	7,182

## Annex 18 continued

Country		Sector	Amount €
	Royal Cross Methodist Hospital	Construction of children's and isolation wards	Health 13,214
	Gulak District Water Development Association	Construction of 2 boreholes and 4 hand-dug wells	Water and Sanitation 12,553
	Interreligious Dialogue Commission	Funding workshops on inter-religious tolerance; support an orchard to provide income to fund future workshops	Community and Rural Development 5,975
	Rahama Women Multi Purpose Cooperative Union	Vocational skills training and loan funding for women	Women in Development 13,818
	Human Rights and Conflict Resolution Centre	Construction of a fence around office premises	Strengthening Civil Society 15,807
	Hope Foundation Movement	Provision of boreholes and water piping in 3 villages	Strengthening Civil Society 6,239
	Society of African Missionaries	Provide wells	Community and Rural Development 18,868
	Sponsor a Child	Addition of rooms to two orphanages and training teachers in computer use.	Community and Rural Development 13,987
	YMCA, Mada Hills	Digging 10 wells and installation of water piping in 2 villages	Community and Rural Development 3,774
	Justice Development and Peace Commission	Vocational skills training and loan funding for women	Strengthening Civil Society 3,948
	Teenage Girls Empowerment	Vocational skills training and adult literacy training for women	Women in Development 1,887
	Daughters of Charity	Completion of primary school classroom block	Community and Rural Development 25,157
	St. Monica's Health Centre	Purchase of beds, mattresses and pillows for primary health care centre	Health 9,792
	Mount LaSalle College	Construction of classroom at pre-secondary school.	Education 3,774
	Peace and Development Projects	Facilitation of seminars on good governance and conflict resolution	Community and Rural Development 9,434
	Centre for Community Health and Development	Facilitation of seminars on public scrutiny of budgets in local government areas	Health 5,342
	Zuma Cooperative Union	Partial construction of mushroom growing and processing facility for income generation	Community and Rural Development 6,289
	Association for the Poorest of the Poor	Construction of 6 classroom primary school block	Community and Rural Development 11,887
	Sr. Joan Cosgrove	Support for equipment of primary health care clinic	Community and Rural Development 115
	MSF, Measles Intervention	Support for measles immunisation	Health 7,047

## Annex 18 continued

Country	Total	Agency	Description		Amount €
		Sr. Geraldine Henry, Sinking of Borehole	Provision of Borehole	Water and sanitation	1,572
Palestine		St. John Eye Hospital – Jerusalem	Purchase of a new computer for the medical library.	Health	882
		Al-Nahda Cultural Forum	Support for Community library in deprived area of Hebron.	education	1,783
		Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs (PASSIA)	Contribution towards equipment for the new PASSIA office in Ramallah.	Education	1,783
		Al Istiqlal media and Development Centre - Hebron	Support for the educational requirements of deprived school pupils in the Old City of Hebron.	Education	3,565
		International Palestinian Youth League (IPYL) - Hebron	Schools Across Borders' Project.	Education	3,233
		Orthodox Scouts Club – Bet Sahour	Provision of school bags for students from needy families.	Education	1,245
		Nour al Ain Society (for the Blind) – Jerusalem	Purchase of equipment for blind school.	Education	321
		The Palestinian Council for Foreign Relations – Gaza	Support for holding of seminar in Gaza on intra-Palestinian Relations and inter-faith dialogue.	Community and Rural Development	3,992
Tanzania		Community Research and Development Services (CORDS)	Capacity building for village leaders in Mukulat division, Arumeru district.	Social Welfare Services	29,850
		Tanzania Pastoralists and Hunters Gatherers- Organisation (TAPHGO)	Understanding and influencing livestock trade in Tanzania with specific focus on pastoral and agro-pastoral area	Agriculture Research	25,000
		Tanzania Grassroot Oriented Development (TAGRODE)	Land law reforms and community land rights in Ibumila, Kikombwe and Malagosi village.	Rural Development	26,635
		Community Development Associates (CODEA)	Land Rights and Natural Resources Conservation Project	Agriculture Land resources	16,936
		Haki Kazi Catalyst	Land peace-Plain language training materials to the strategic plan for the implementation of the land laws.	Education policy & Administration Management	26,310
		Land Rights Research and Resources Institute (LARRRI/HAKIARDHI)	Land rights training for village communities in Usangu Valley, Mbarali District.	Agriculture Education & Training	20,703
		Faraja Centre	Outreach Programme in Makiungu locality in Singida district.	Population Programme	5,982
		Dogodogo Centre Street Children Trust	Dogodogo Bunju multipurpose training centre Transportation facility.	Training	5,000
		Ekenywa Village Council	Support Ekenywa pipeline project.	Water and Sanitation	3,704
		Tanzania English Language Development	Support drilling of wells and fitting water pumps at 3 schools in Mikumi and Kidodi.	Water and Sanitation	4,231



## Annex 19

## Emergency Humanitarian Relief

Country	Totals	Agency	Description	Amount €
Africa	1,500,000	International Committee of the Red Cross	Africa Protection Programme 2004-2006	1,500,000
Bulgaria	50,000	International Committee of the Red Cross	Bulgaria Floods Appeal	50,000
Burkina Faso	176,000	Irish Red Cross	Sahel Livelihoods Intervention	176,000
Burma	500,000	International Committee of the Red Cross	Emergency Assistance	500,000
Burundi		World Food Programme	Emergency Food Aid	500,000
Burundi		UNICEF	Non-Food Items	250,000
Burundi	850,000	UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	100,000
Central African Republic	400,000	UNICEF	Children, Pregnant Women and Nursing Mothers	400,000
Central America		OCHA	Central America Floods	100,000
Central America		International Federation of the Red Cross	Central America Floods	400,000
Central America	730,000	Trócaire	Central America Floods	230,000
China	100,000	International Federation of the Red Cross	China Floods Appeal	100,000
Cote D'Ivoire		UNICEF	Education, Health/Nutrition, Water/Sanitation Programmes	500,000
Cote D'Ivoire	774,687	International Rescue Committee	Primary Health Care in Cote D' Ivoire	274,687
DPRK	250,000	World Food Programme	North Korea Emergency Food Appeal	250,000
DRC		UN High Commission for Refugees	Humanitarian Needs for Returnee Refugees	500,000
DRC		World Food Programme	Food Security	500,000
DRC	1,274,590	OXFAM	Public Health Care, North Kivu	274,590
El Salvador		GOAL	Central America Floods	50,000
El Salvador	270,000	Christian Aid	Central America Floods	220,000
Eritrea	250,000	World Food Programme	Food Assistance Programme	250,000
Ethiopia	500,000	World Food programme	Country Appeal - Joint Humanitarian Appeal	500,000
Great Lakes	250,000	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Coordination of Humanitarian Operations	250,000
India		GOAL	Emergency Relief for Tsunami affected populations of Tamil Nadu	485,000
India		Concern	Emergency Relief for Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	435,993
India		OXFAM	Non-Food Items for Tsunami Victims	250,000
India		Christian Aid	Emergency Humanitarian/Basic Needs Assistance	250,000
India		Gorta	Emergency Relief Programme for Tsunami Hit Villages, Tamil Nadu	100,000
India	1,720,993	Hope Foundation	Tsunami Disaster Relief	200,000
Indonesia		Trócaire	Tsunami Emergency Relief	300,000
Indonesia		OXFAM	Non-Food Items for Earthquake affected populations in Aceh	250,000
Indonesia		Christian Children's Fund	Care & Protection of Children in Internally Displaced Camps	165,500
Indonesia		Mercy Corps	Midwives Livelihoods Recovery Programme	278,784
Indonesia		Concern	Integrated Recovery Programme	1,979,000
Indonesia		Trócaire	Integrated Recovery Programme	750,000
Indonesia		Mercy Corps	Livelihoods Recovery	350,000
Indonesia		UNDP	Capacity Building for Reconstruction	1,000,000
Indonesia		International Labour Organisation	Women's Livelihood Programme	250,000
Indonesia		International Development Law Organisation	Legal aid for Resettlement and Inheritance	150,000
Indonesia	6,473,284	World Bank	Multi Donor Trust Fund	1,000,000
International		Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Revolving Fund	90,000
International		Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	Peace-building and Conflict Resolution	200,000
International		Development Assistance Committee	Pilot Project through DAC-OECD (Humanitarian Response in Reviews)	100,000
International		Humanitarian Accountability Project	International Body Developing and Maintaining Principles of Accountability	70,000

## Annex 19 continued

Country	Total	Agency	Description	Amount €
International		People in Aid	Support to Aid Organisations and their Personnel	50,000
International		War Torn Societies Project	Facilitation and Assistance to Societies affected by War	200,000
International		Save The Children	Review Of Supplementary Feeding	15,000
International		Concern	Emergency Unit	250,000
International		Band Aid	Contribution to Band Aid Trust	413,849
International	1,638,849	UN Joint International Logistics Corps	Humanitarian Coordination	250,000
Iran	100,000	International Federation of the Red Cross	Disaster Preparedness Stock post Earthquake	100,000
Liberia	209,938	International Rescue Committee	Primary Health Care in Liberia	209,938
Mahgreb	100,000	Food and Agriculture Organisation	Desert Locust Control	100,000
Malawi		Concern Universal	Emergency Response Project	300,000
Malawi		World Food Programme	Feeding Programmes in Southern Africa	500,000
Malawi		OXFAM	Emergency Humanitarian Response	250,000
Malawi	1,424,704	Concern	Emergency Assistance	374,704
Niger		Concern	Emergency Feeding and Sanitation Programme in Niger	500,000
Niger		GOAL	Emergency Food Programme	480,000
Niger		Trócaire	Emergency Food Programme	400,000
Niger		Plan Ireland	Emergency Food Programme	168,000
Niger		Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Strengthening Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance in Niger	100,000
Niger	1,824,000	Irish Red Cross	Sahel Livelihoods Intervention	176,000
Romania	50,000	International Federation of the Red Cross	Romania Floods	50,000
Somalia		UNHCR	Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration	300,000
Somalia		Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Emergency Humanitarian Fund	300,000
Somalia		UNICEF	Immunisation Programme	200,000
Somalia	1,000,000	UNDP	Disarmament, Demobilisation & Reintegration of Former Combatants	200,000
South Asia Region		Irish Tsunami Victims Memorial	Irish Tsunami Victims Memorial Pledge	20,000
South Asia Region		UNESCO	Tsunami Early Warning System	500,000
South Asia Region		UNICEF	Basic Needs & Caring/Protecting Children Separated from their Families	1,000,000
South Asia Region		Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Immediate Relief Assistance	1,000,000
South Asia Region		UN High Commission for Refugees	Programmes in Indonesia & Sri Lanka as per 2005 UN Flash Appeal	500,000
South Asia Region		International Organisation for Migration	Health Care Assistance	100,000
South Asia Region		World Health Organisation	Health Care Assistance	500,000
South Asia Region	4,620,000	World Food Programme	Food Assistance	1,000,000
Sri Lanka		International Federation of the Red Cross	Bay of Bengal: Earthquake & Tsunami Appeal No. 28/2004	750,000
Sri Lanka		Trócaire	Short to Mid Term Response to the South Asia Crisis	200,000
Sri Lanka		GOAL	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons	400,000
Sri Lanka		Plan Ireland	Rehabilitation of Basic Infrastructure in Hambantota District	200,000
Sri Lanka		World Vision Ireland	Food, Non-Food and Dry Rations	200,000
Sri Lanka		Habitat for Humanity Ireland	Transitional but Permanent Housing Project	249,500

## Annex 19 continued

Country	Total	Agency	Description	Amount €
Sri Lanka		Concern	Emergency, Rehabilitation and Livelihood Development Project	500,000
Sri Lanka		Christian Children's Fund	Livelihood Recovery Programme	200,000
Sri Lanka		Voluntary Service Overseas	Capacity Building for Reconstruction	305,000
Sri Lanka		World Health Organisation	Post Tsunami Mental Health	398,000
Sri Lanka		Food and Agriculture Organisation	Agricultural Recovery post the Tsunami	150,000
Sri Lanka		International Development Lawyers Organisation	Legal aid for Resettlement and Inheritance	150,000
Sri Lanka	3,802,500	Irish Sri Lanka Trust Fund	Irish Sri Lanka Trust Fund	100,000
Sudan		GOAL	Darfur - Water and Sanitation for War Affected Populations	400,000
Sudan		Concern	Darfur Emergency Programme	625,000
Sudan		Concern	Nutrition Programme	142,500
Sudan		Concern	Assistance to Returnees/ IDPs in Nuba Mountains and Aweil	60,000
Sudan		Concern	Seeds and Tools Programme	66,500
Sudan		Oxfam	Darfur - Public Health and Recovery	300,000
Sudan		Oxfam	Hygiene Water Sanitation Programme	350,000
Sudan		World Food Programme	Feeding Programme in South Sudan	250,000
Sudan		Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Darfur Response Coordination	1,000,000
Sudan		Trócaire	Darfur Emergency Response Operation	300,000
Sudan		Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Humanitarian Coordination	500,000
Sudan		Médecins Sans Frontières	Darfur - Basic Healthcare For Displaced and Conflict Affected Population	350,000
Sudan	4,694,000	Médecins Sans Frontières	Healthcare Project in Kadugli	350,000
Thailand		Human Development Foundation	Village Support Project	100,000
Thailand		Embassy of Ireland Malaysia	Tsunami Micro Projects Fund	50,000
Thailand		Embassy of Ireland Malaysia	Identification of Tsunami victims	50,000
Thailand		UNDP	Livelihood Restoration	150,750
Thailand	600,750	Trócaire	Integrated Village Recovery Programme	250,000
The Maldives	220,000	VSO Ireland	Reconstruction of Education and Health Facilities	220,000
Uganda		World Food Programme	Emergency Food Aid	500,000
Uganda	650,000	OXFAM	Internally Displaced Persons (Water / Shelter Programme) Kitgum	150,000
West Africa	45,705	International Rescue Committee	Regional Health Intervention	45,705
Zimbabwe	500,000	World Food Programme	Feeding Programmes in Southern Africa	500,000



## Annex 20

## Recovery Assistance

Country	Total	Agency	Description	Amount €
Afghanistan		UNDP	Parliamentary Election Support Programme	800,000
Afghanistan		British & Irish Agencies Afghanistan Group	Civil Society Capacity Building and Research	50,000
Afghanistan		Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund	Support to Afghan Government	500,000
Afghanistan	1,850,000	HALO Trust	Integrated Mine Clearance	500,000
Angola		HALO Trust	Integrated Mine Clearance	500,000
Angola	700,000	Handicap International	Community Based Rehabilitation	200,000
Burundi	200,000	Trócaire	Resettlement of Returnees	200,000
DRC		Tearfund	Public Health Care Promotion	250,000
DRC		Trócaire	Resettlement and Peacebuilding	210,000
DRC	960,000	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Humanitarian Coordination	500,000
Eritrea	250,000	UNHCR	Repatriation and Reintegration of Returnees	250,000
International		ALNAP Consultancy	ALNAP Work Plan 2004-05 (Best Practice) - 2nd year	80,000
International		International Crisis Group	Support for Field Based Conflict Research	150,000
International		International Alert	Support for Peacebuilding	200,000
International		Overseas Development Institute	Humanitarian Policy Group - 2nd year	140,000
International		Feinstein Institute	Improve humanitarian relief efforts in famine areas	140,000
International		International Federation of the Red Cross	Partnership Agreement	750,000
International		International Organisation for Migration	Refugee travel costs	5,754
International		International Organisation for Migration	Refugee transport cost	2,100
International		International Organisation for Migration	Refugee transport cost, costs approximate from USD	825
International		International Organisation for Migration	Refugee transport costs	14,603
International		International Organisation for Migration	Resettlement of Iranian Kurds Refugees in Ireland	7,594
International		Millennium Project	The Millennium Project	130,000
International		International Organisation for Migration	Refugee Transport Costs	38,448
International	1,759,324	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Integrated Regional Information Networks	100,000
Iraq		AMAR International Charitable Foundation	Emergency Primary Health Care to Marsh Arabs	250,000
Iraq	330,000	Trócaire	NGO Coordination	80,000
Kenya		Concern Universal	Emergency Preparedness Response	77,000
Kenya	227,000	OXFAM	Drought Management Programme Turkana	150,000
Liberia		Christian Blind Mission	Equip Eye Unit Ganta Hospital	79,488
Liberia		CALPOL	Missionary Charity Monrovia Liberia	146
Liberia		Food and Agriculture Organisation	Proposal for Seeds and Tools for 3500 IDPs and Host Communities	250,000
Liberia		Food and Agriculture Organisation	Emergency Assistance of Fishing Input and Training	250,000
Liberia		UNICEF	Rehabilitation Education Sector	350,000
Liberia		UNICEF	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	100,000
Liberia	1,529,634	UNDP	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Trust Fund	500,000
Malawi		Public Affairs Committee	democratisation & Good Governance Support Programme II	125,000
Malawi		Concern Universal	Kachera Food Security Rehabilitation	311,227
Malawi		Concern Universal	Dedza Targeted Nutrition Project	50,000
Malawi		UNDP	Emergency Support to Agricultural Recovery and Rehabilitation	750,000
Malawi		Food and Agriculture Organisation	Emergency Support to Agricultural Recovery and Rehabilitation	250,000
Malawi	1,978,040	Concern Universal	Water Point Rehabilitation Project	491,813

Country	Total	Agency	Description	Amount €
Mozambique	55,000	Concern Universal	Emergency Preparedness Planning	55,000
Pakistan		International Federation of the Red Cross	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	300,000
Pakistan		World Health Organisation	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	100,000
Pakistan		Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	100,000
Pakistan		UNICEF	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	1,000,000
Pakistan		Concern	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	330,000
Pakistan		Trócaire	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	330,000
Pakistan		GOAL	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	180,000
Pakistan		Plan Ireland	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	180,000
Pakistan		World Vision	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	180,000
Pakistan		OXFAM	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	300,000
Pakistan		International Federation of the Red Cross	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	350,000
Pakistan		World Food Programme	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	350,000
Pakistan		Concern	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	670,000
Pakistan		GOAL	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	220,000
Pakistan		Trócaire	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	70,000
Pakistan		International Organisation for Migration	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	340,000
Pakistan		Trócaire	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	350,000
Pakistan		Concern	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	1,000,000
Pakistan		International Organisation for Migration	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	200,000
Pakistan		World Food Programme	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	400,000
Pakistan		International Committee of the Red Cross	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	400,000
Pakistan		International Federation of the Red Cross	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	400,000
Pakistan	8,000,000	UN High Commission for Refugees	South Asia Earthquake Emergency Relief	250,000
Palestine	1,500,000	UN Relief Works Agency	Core Funding	1,500,000
Somalia		HALO Trust	Integrated Mine Clearance	500,000
Somalia		World Vision	Rehabilitation of Primary Health Care	251,465
Somalia	850,498	World Vision	Medical Emergency Response	99,033
Sudan		UNICEF	Education Programme in South Sudan	250,000
Sudan		Trócaire	Resettlement Programme for Returning Displaced Persons	350,000
Sudan		World Vision	Disaster Preparedness and Peacebuilding	256,660
Sudan	1,106,660	Tearfund	Primary Health Care	250,000
Uganda	1,000,000	World Food Programme	Emergency Food Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons.	1,000,000
USA		Embassy of Ireland, Washington	Funding Civil Society-Community Based Organisations (Hurricane Katrina)	300,000
USA	1,000,000	Irish Red Cross	Relief Assistance After Hurricane Katrina	700,000
West Africa	420,000	Concern Universal	Emergency Preparedness Response	420,000
Zimbabwe		GOAL	School Feeding, HIV/AIDS and Life Skills Project	400,000
Zimbabwe		Trócaire	Food Security Programme	163,201
Zimbabwe		Trócaire	Protracted Relief Programme	136,799
Zimbabwe		UNICEF	Child Protection Response	300,000
Zimbabwe	1,470,000	UNICEF	2006 CAP Funding	470,000

## Annex 21

## Human Rights and Democratisation Scheme

Country	Organisation	Project	Amount €
<b>Africa</b>			
Nigeria	Women's Environmental Programme	Capacity Building for Women's Conference	50,000
Sierra Leone	National Accountability Group	Accountability in Local Governance Initiative	116,000
African Countries	Institute for Justice and Reconciliation	Promotion of Justice and Reconciliation	25,000
Zimbabwe	The Zimbabwe Liaison Office	Assisting Zimbabwean Democrats	25,000
Zimbabwe	CAMFED International	Community Action for the Protection/ Empowerment of Girls	112,966
Malawi	Aidlink	Provide training and advocacy material on the Promotion of HR for those infected/ affected by HIV/AIDS	36,276
Ghana	HelpAge International	Violation of Property Rights of Older People and Access to Justice	61,209
DR Congo/ Rwanda/ Burundi	L'Institute Panos Paris	Support to Media / Peace Process in the African Great Lakes Region	33,029
28 African Countries	Transparency International	Promoting the African Union Anti-Corruption Convention	129,832
DR Congo/ Central African Republic	FIDH (International Federation for Human Rights)	Fighting against Impunity in Africa / Victim Support	75,000
<b>Asia</b>			
Bangladesh/W Bengal/India	Children in Crossfire	Cross-border Trafficking Women and Children	130,000
China	Save the Children UK (Continuation)	Care / Protection for Orphans and Vulnerable Children	130,000
China	Irish Centre of Human Rights NUI Galway	Ireland-China Academic Human Rights Exchange	80,000
India	ASHA	Reproductive Rights of Women/Adolescents	69,585
India	Anti-Slavery International	Bonded Labourers' Rights	129,141
Philippines	CAPP-SIAD	Phase 2 - Strengthening Democratic Processes	129,380
Burma	VSO	Promoting Democracy / Rights and Reconciliation among 5 ethnic Groups	99,085
North Korea	Dr Michael Cuddy (NUIG)	EU-DPRK Workshop	3,621
Bhutan	Bhutanese Refugees	Seminar	896
Burma	Burma Action Ireland	Publication of 2 Reports	6,620
Cambodia	UNAKRT	UN Assistance for Khmer Rouge Tribunal	125,000
Global	Transnational Institute	Empowerment of CSOs in ASEAN Regional Integration	40,000
India	SEVAC (Sane and Enthusiastic Volunteers' Association of Calcutta)	Operation Dignity	76,000
Philippines	Preda Foundation	Defending Rights of Children and their Defenders	56,272
<b>Latin America/Central America</b>			
Colombia	Mision de Apoyo al Proceso de Paz (OAS)	Promoting Human Rights	130,000
Colombia	Save the Children UK	Civil / Political / Social / Cultural Rights of Children in Bogota	58,809
Colombia	Inter-American Commission for HR	Support for Organisation of American States Mission	130,000

Guatemala	Peace Brigades International	International Observation and Accompaniment for Human Rights in Guatemala	35,900
Peru	Peru Solidarity Forum	Participation and Citizen Watch of Local Administration	128,270
Latin America	FEDEFAM	Conference on Protection of People from Enforced Disappearances	1,000
Brazil	Centro Dos Direitos Humanos de Arquid	Consolidation and Extension of HR Programmes in Rural and Urban Amazonas	100,010
Guatemala	Mercy Corps Scotland	Promoting Peaceful and Economic Solutions to Land Conflicts	130,000
Colombia	Children in Crossfire	Promoting Democratic Culture and Human Rights	129,876
Honduras	Handicap Honduras	Capacity Building for Organisations of the Disabled	78,288
Peru	Tearfund UK	Democratisation and Reconciliation in Peru	98,993
Colombia	War on Want	Human Rights for Poor Black Communities	36,793
<b>Islamic States</b>			
Islamic States	Centre for International Studies DCU	Civil Society in the Arab World - The missing link for democratisation?	63,290
<b>Global</b>			
Global	CIVICUS (World Alliance for Citizen Participation)	Civil Society Index	91,250
Global	Euromed Human Rights Network	Human Rights Network	20,000
Global	International Criminal Court (ICC) Trust Fund for Victims	Trust Fund for Victims	100,000
Global	The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers	Capacity Building for Advocacy	45,000
Global	Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)	AWID's 2005 Inter. Forum on Women's Rights in Development: How can change happen	52,742
Global	University of Nottingham	Workshop in Treaty Body Reform	8,000
Global	Frontline	Assistance in the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (FL3)	128,333
Global	International Criminal Law Network	Conference ICC and Arab States	15,000
Global	ICC Trust fund for Victims	Contribution for the participation of least developed countries in the General Assembly, New York and the Hague	15,000
Global	International Commission of Jurists	Protection of Lawyers and Judges at Risk	43,620
Global	Rehab International	Ad Hoc Committee Daily Summaries Project	10,000
Global	University of Nottingham, HR Law Centre	Consolidating the Profession - The Human Rights Field Officer	130,000
Global	University of Nottingham	International Criminal Court Training Course	15,000
Global	Quaker United Nations Office	Women in Prison and Children of Imprisoned Mothers	45,000
Global	International Service for Human Rights	Publication of Human Rights Monitor	70,000
Global	European Centre for Conflict Prevention	Conflict Prevention and Peace building	50,000
Global	Institute for International Criminal Investigations	International Investigator Training Course	50,000
Global	The Carter Foundation	Human Rights Defenders Policy Forum	50,000
Global	Front Line	Assistance in the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (FL4)	89,050



## Annex 22

Multilateral Aid	Source	Vote 29*	Other ODA	€000
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>				
EU Budget (Development Co-operation)	EU		72,357	72,357
European Development Fund	Subhead D	17,631		17,631
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>17,631</b>	<b>72,357</b>	<b>89,988</b>
<b>WORLD BANK, UNITED NATIONS &amp; OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS</b>				
Food Aid Convention	D/Agriculture & Food		1,524	1,524
World Food Programme	D/Agriculture & Food		4,476	4,476
Special Operation Helicopters (Pakistan Earthquake)	D/Agriculture & Food		175	175
Emergency food aid support for Niger	D/Agriculture & Food		1,000	1,000
Food and Agriculture Organisation Schemes	D/Agriculture & Food		283	283
IMF/World Bank Debt Relief Initiative	D/Finance		634	634
International Development Association	D/Finance		18,680	18,680
Miscellaneous Voted Expenditure (See Annex 25)	Various		7,763	7,763
Co-financing with World Bank Group	Subhead B	5,601		5,601
International Development Law Institute	Subhead D	140		140
World Trade Organisations	Subhead D	1,367		1,367
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Subhead D	391		391
UN Development / Environment Programmes	Subhead D	452		452
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>7,951</b>	<b>34,535</b>	<b>42,486</b>
<b>VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES</b>				
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Subhead E	14,225		14,225
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Subhead E	9,475		9,475
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Subhead B	1,500		1,500
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Subhead E	8,030		8,030
World Health Organisation (WHO) Programmes	Subhead E	4,060		4,060
United Nations Population Fund	Subhead E	2,920		2,920
United Nations Volunteers	Subhead E	860		860
Office of the U. N. High Commissioner for Human Rights	Subhead E	2,950		2,950
United Nations Aids Programme	Subhead B	2,500		2,500
United Nations Fund for Women's Development	Subhead E	690		690
JPO Programme	D/Agriculture & Food		286	286
JPO Programme	Subhead E	1,197		1,197
United Nations International Drug Control Programme	Subhead E	1,000		1,000
Other Payments	Subhead E	1,579		1,579
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>50,986</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>51,272</b>
<b>CO-FINANCING WITH MULTILATERAL AGENCIES</b>	<b>Subhead B</b>	<b>6,700</b>		<b>6,700</b>
<b>TOTAL MULTILATERAL</b>		<b>83,268</b>	<b>107,178</b>	<b>190,446</b>

\*International Cooperation Vote

## Annex 23

## Co-financing with Multilateral Agencies 2005

Description	€
African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)	1,000,000
Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA)	320,000
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)*	3,500,000
International Institute for Education Planning (IIEP)	270,697
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,290,697</b>
*CGIAR - IWMI	400,000
*CGIAR - ICRAF	740,000
*CGIAR - ILRI	700,000
*CGIAR - IFPRI	600,000
*CGIAR - ICRISAT	340,000
*CGIAR - IITA	340,000
*CGIAR - IPGRI	330,000

## Annex 24

## Miscellaneous Voted Expenditure

Organisation	Department Responsible	Gross Amount	% to be included as ODA	ODA
		€	%	€
Food & Agriculture Organisation				
General Budget	Agriculture & Food	897,570	51%	457,761
International Telecommunications Union	Communications, Marine & Natural Resources	443,598	18%	79,847
Global eSchools Initiative	Communications, Marine & Natural Resources	500,010	100%	500,010
International Committee of the Red Cross	Defence	130,000	100%	130,000
U.N. Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Education & Science	894,000	25%	223,500
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Enterprise, Trade & Employment	862,150	15%	129,322
World Intellectual Property Organisation	Enterprise, Trade & Employment	294,552	3%	8,836
Global Environment Facility	Environment & Local Government	1,432,500	77%	1,103,025
International Atomic Energy Agency	Environment & Local Government	1,190,483	100%	1,190,483
Multilateral Fund for Montreal Protocol	Environment & Local Government	445,000	100%	445,000
U.N. Environment Fund	Environment & Local Government	317,000	100%	317,000
U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change	Environment & Local Government	85,000	100%	85,000
LDC Fund For Climate Change	Environment & Local Government	1,700,000	100%	1,700,000
Mandatory Contribution to U.N. General Budget	Foreign Affairs (Vote 28)	4,572,557	12%	548,706
World Health Organisation	Health & Children	1,206,193	70%	844,335
<b>Total</b>				<b>7,762,825</b>

## Annex 25

## Development Education Grants

Organisation	Amount €
80:20: Educating and Acting for a Better World	100,000
ActionAid Ireland	5,000
Afri	40,000
Africa Centre	23,000
Amnesty International	30,000
An Lir	16,000
ASTI (Association of Secondary Teachers in Ireland)	16,115
Burma Action Ireland	10,000
Centre for International Studies DCU	49,520
Children in Crossfire	14,000
Christian Aid Ireland	5,000
Comhlámh	215,000
Concern Worldwide	40,000
Council for Education and World Citizenship	5,000
Debt and Development Coalition	30,000
Dept of Economics TCD	95,000
Developing Links Group, Mary Immaculate College	6,315
Development Studies Centre, Kimmage Manor	7,680
ECO-UNESCO	10,500
Educate Together	10,000
Experiment in International Living Intercultural Learning	20,000
Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies UCD	95,000
Fairtrade Mark Ireland	125,000
FEASTA	5,000
Galway One World Centre	9,000
Glencree Centre for Reconciliation	15,000
ICTU (Irish Congress of Trade Unions)	75,000
Irish Development Education Association, c/o Development Studies Library, UCD	14,500
Irish Sudanese Solidarity Group	5,000
Just Forests	20,000
KMF Productions	100,000
Loreto Education Trust	15,000
Louisburgh Community Project	7,447
Lourdes Youth and Community Services	45,000
Mayfield Community Project	50,000
Metro Eireann	20,000
National Council of YMCAs of Ireland, Cork and Belfast	50,000
National Environmental Education Centre	10,000
National University of Ireland, Galway	20,000
Ogra Chorcaí	36,500
Partners	20,000
Poetry Ireland	29,000
Presentation Brothers	10,000
Presentation Education Office	22,500
Puppet Power	10,000
Schools Across Borders	61,445
Seanchas Productions	8,280
Self Help Development International	20,000
Shannon Curriculum Development Centre	90,000
Shanty Education and Training Centre	60,000
Sierra Leone Ireland Partnership	5,000
SUAS Educational Development	80,000
Sustainable Ireland Cooperative	19,000
Trócaire	25,000
UNICEF	15,000
University of Limerick	100,000
Voluntary Service International	15,000
West Papua Action	11,000

## Annex 26

## Fellowship Training Programme 2005

Country	Course	Institution	Number	Name of Project
Burundi (1) (Courtney Fellowship)	Master of Philosophy in International Peace Studies	Irish School of Ecumenics /TCD	1	
Czech Republic (1) (Anna Lindh Fellowship)	M.A. in European Studies	University of Limerick	1	
Ethiopia (42)	Post Graduate Diploma in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	5	
	Post Graduate Diploma/ M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	3	
	M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	2	
	M.A. in International Relations	DCU	2	
	Post Graduate Diploma/M. Sc. in Health Promotion & Population Health	University of Ulster, Jordanstown	2	
	Ph.D in Microfinance	UCC	1	
	Ph.D in Education	UCC	1	
	Ph.D – split – Rural Development	NUIC/UCC	1	
	Higher Diploma/M. Sc. Applied Science (Fisheries Management, Development and Conservation)	UCC	1	
	Post Graduate Diploma/ M. Sc. Finance and Investment	University of Ulster, Coleraine	1	
	M. Sc. Ag. (Rural Development)	NUID/UCD	1	
	M. Sc. World Heritage Management	NUID/UCD	4	
	Diploma in Health Promotion	NUIG	3	
	Masters in Education	TCD	5	
	M.A. in Development Studies	NUID/UCD	1	
M. Sc. in Global Health	TCD	8		
M. Sc. in Educational Management	TCD	1		
India (1)	M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	1	
Ireland (2) (Anna Lindh Fellowship)	M.A. in European Studies	University of Limerick	1	
	Research Masters: “EU counter-terrorism policies since 9/11”	University of Limerick	1	
Lesotho (7)	Masters in Business Administration (MBA)	University of the Free State, South Africa	1	
	Masters in Health Care Management	University of the Free State, South Africa	1	
	Masters in Environment and Development	University of Kwa Zulu-Natal, South Africa	1	
	Masters in Statistics	University of Kwa Zulu-Natal, South Africa	1	



## Annex 26 continued

Country	Course	Institution	Number	Name of Project
	Masters of Arts in Counselling and Human Services	University of Botswana	1	
	Masters in Nursing Science and Public Health	University of Cape Town, South Africa	1	
	M. Sc. Ag. (Humanitarian Assistance)	NUID/UCD	1	
Mongolia (1)	Post Graduate Diploma/ M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	1	
Mozambique (4)	B.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	1	
	Diploma in Biomedical Technology	Cape Technikon, South Africa	1	
	M.A. Development Studies	NUID/UCD	2	
Palestine (1)	LLM International Human Rights Law	NUIG	1	
Rwanda (1)	M. Sc. World Heritage Management	NUID/UCD	1	
Sierra Leone (2)	B.A. in Theology/Law	Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone	1	
	Diploma + M.A. in Development Studies	NUID/UCD	1	
South Africa (1)	B.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	1	
Tanzania (21)	Post Graduate Diploma in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	6	
	Post Graduate Diploma/ M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	3	
	B.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	1	
	M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	2	
	M. Sc. Land Use Planning & Management	Sokoine University, Tanzania	1	
	M.A. in Rural Development	Sokoine University, Tanzania	2	
	H. Dip/M. Sc. Food Science & Technology	NUIC/UCC	1	
	M. Sc. Ag. (Rural Development)	NUID/UCD	4	
	Masters in Education	TCD	1	
Timor Leste (3)	Graduate Diploma (Computing) + M. Sc. Software Engineering	Athlone Institute of Technology	1	
	Master of Philosophy in Peace Studies	Irish School of Ecumenics/ TCD	1	
	M. Sc. Ag. (Environmental Resource Management)	NUID/UCD	1	
Uganda (18)	Post Graduate Diploma/ M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	2	
	B.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	2	
	M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	1	
	M.A. in Sociology	Makerere University, Kampala	1	
	M.A. in Human Rights	Makerere University, Kampala	1	
	Master of Philosophy in International Peace Studies	Irish School of Ecumenics/ TCD	1	
	M. Sc. Civil Engineering	TCD	1	

## Annex 26 continued

Country	Course	Institution	Number	Name of Project
	M. Sc. World Heritage Management	NUID/UCD	2	
	M.A. in Development Studies	NUID/UCD	4	
	M. Sc. Ag. (Rural Development)	NUID/UCD	1	
	Diploma + M.A. Development Studies	NUID/UCD	1	
	M. Sc. Ag. (Environmental Resource Management)	NUID/UCD	1	
Vietnam (1)	M.A. Development Studies	NUID/UCD	1	
Zambia (27)	Post Graduate Diploma/ M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	1	
	B.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	3	
	M.A. in Development Studies	Kimmage Manor	1	
	B. Sc. (Applied Sciences)	DIT Kevin Street	2*	Medical Laboratory
	M.A. Education	NUID/UCD	8	
	Masters in Public Health	NUID/UCD	2	
	B. Sc. (Biomedical Science)	DIT Kevin Street	9*	Medical Laboratory
	M. Sc. Ag. (Rural Development)	NUID/UCD	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>134</b>	

## Annex 27

**Grants to Courses/Organisations**

Kimmage Manor Development Studies Centre	343,334
Irish Council for International Students (ICOS)	370,508
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>713,842</b>

## Annex 28

**Technical Consultants Engaged By The Development Cooperation Directorate During 2005**

The list below includes a number of consultancies undertaken in 2004 and completed in 2005.

<b>Consultant</b>	<b>Consultancy Title</b>
Achilles Procurement Services	Provision of Procurement Expertise
Annesley Resource Partnership	Expenditure Review Initiative – Quality Review of Irish Aid Report (Review of Irish Aid Support to Afghanistan)
Annesley Resource Partnership	External Evaluator for Irish Aid for Organisational Development Grants
Annesley Resource Partnership	Assistance in Rationalisation of NGO Funding Mechanisms
Bannock Consulting	Review and Evaluation of Financial Management Systems
Brady, Conor	White Paper on Development Cooperation – Chair/Facilitator for a Series of Public Meetings
Brugha, Ruairi (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine)	Provision of Technical Support on Health and HIV/AIDS
Butcher, Kate	Provision of Technical Support on Health and HIV/AIDS
Brunel University	Policy Study on Good Practice in Child Care in Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation
Centre for Arid Zone Studies (University of Wales, Bangor)	Technical Assistance for a Programme of Operation Research and Capacity Building for Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods (Ethiopia)
CDP Consultants	Evaluation of Operational Research and Capacity Building for Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme in Ethiopia
Conroy, Anne	Monitoring of DCI Recovery Programme, Malawi
Corbett, Mary	Independent Consultants for the EHAF/EPPR Funding Committee
Cosgrave, John	Independent Consultants for the EHAF/EPPR Funding Committee
Cosgrave, John	Civil Protection Capacity Audit
Costigan, Aine	Provision of Technical Support on HIV/AIDS
Courtney, Sean	Temporary Assignment as Programme Coordinator of Irish Aid Development Assistance Activities in Northern Province, Zambia
Crawford, Bernie	External Member of Fellowships Selection Committee
Crawford, Bernie	Assist Irish Aid in appraising and approving proposals under the HAPS Supplementary Grant
Crowley, Tom	Scoping Mission to prepare the Central America Regional Programme Strategy
Duffner, Karen	Support a Programme in ICT in Teacher Education in Rwenzori Area, Uganda
Farrell, Deirdre	Member of the Development Education Grants Committee
Fell, Arthur	Participation in the Projects Appraisal and Evaluation Group (PAEG) Meetings
Gaynor, Cathy	Workshop on Strengthening Capacity to mainstream within the Irish Aid Programme Uganda
Gaynor, Cathy	Workshop on Strengthening Capacity to mainstream within the Irish Aid Programme Lesotho and South Africa
Gaynor, Cathy	Provision of Technical Support for Education for All
Githongo, John	Seminar on Anti-corruption
Godden, Kate	Independent Consultants for the EHAF/EPPR Funding Committee

## Annex 28 continued

Consultant	Consultancy Title
Grindle, John	Internship Feasibility Study
Grindle, John	External Evaluator for Irish Aid Project Proposals for the Balkans and CIS
HELM	Provision of Audit Management Support to the Evaluation and Audit Unit
Heneveld, Ward	Provision of Technical Support for Education for All
Higgins, Cathal	Participate in a Mission to East Timor to Review Education
Higgins, Cathal	Rapporteur for Education Meeting at Irish Aid
Higgins, Cathal	Provision of Technical Support for Education for All
HLSP Group	Evaluation of Irish Aid's Uganda's HIV/AIDS Programme 2002-2005
HLSP Group	Evaluation of Irish Aid's Zambia's HIV/AIDS Programme 2002-2005
Holmes, Anne	Provision of Technical Support for Emergency and Recovery Section: Consultant Specialist for Tsunami Follow-up
IDI (Consultant Kevin Moore)	Private Sector Development Mission to Uganda
Institute for Policy Alternatives (Dr Sulley Gariba)	UNICEF Peer Panel Reviewer
INTRAC	Evaluation of Irish Aid's Multi-Annual Programme Scheme 2003-2005
Jackson, John	Attendance at and Participation in the International Conference on Population and Development, New York
Jennings, Mary	Workshop on Strengthening Capacity to mainstream within the Irish Aid Programme Uganda
Jennings, Mary	Workshop on Strengthening Capacity to mainstream within the Irish Aid Programme Lesotho and South Africa
Jennings, Mary	Evaluation of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Irish Aid and Dóchas
Jennings, Mary	Examine Issues pertaining to selecting and operationalising New Country Programmes for Irish Aid
John Snow International(UK)	Provision of Technical Support on HIV/AIDS
Kimmage Manor (Development Studies Centre)	Learning and Training Programme for Development Workers
Kinsella, Jim	Technical Support for follow up of PovNet Working Group on Agriculture
Leen, Maura	Mapping potential models for structured engagement by Irish Aid with Higher Education Institutions in Ireland
Leen, Maura	Participation in the Projects Appraisal and Evaluation Group (PAEG) Meetings
Madsen, Camilla	Independent Consultants for the EHAF/EPPR Funding Committee
Manchester, Joanne	Provision of Technical Support on HIV/AIDS
Mary Immaculate College (University of Limerick)	Provision of Technical Support for Education for All
Marsh, Caroline	Preparation of the 3-year Training Strategy Capacity Development and Coordination Unit (CDCU), Timor Leste
McCann, Mary	Interim Programme Consultant for Central America
McCarthy, Owen	Production and Promotion of a Development Education Teaching Resource for Senior Classes in Primary Schools
McClellan, Diarmuid	Provision of Technical Support on Health and HIV/AIDS



## Annex 28 continued

Consultant	Consultancy Title
McConkey, Sam	Appraisal of Ireland-Vietnam Blood-Borne Virus initiative
McGrath, Brid	Assistant Public Information Officer
McKeown, Mary	Participation in the Projects Appraisal and Evaluation Group (PAEG) Meetings
McMullan, Pat	Ongoing Technical Support for Irish Aid funding to IFAD and CGIAR
Mokoro	Study to identify Financing Options to Support ESDP, Ethiopia
Mokoro	Phase II of Study into Financing Options for Sector Support: Provision of Technical Inputs into Joint Budget Support/PRSC Mission, Ethiopia
Mollaghan, Mary & Gallwey, Susan	Production of a Guide to Development Education Resources 2006-2007
Murphy, Paud	Provision of Technical Support for Education for All
Murray, Una	Support the Implementation of the Gender Equality Policy through Action Planning and other Support Processes
National University of Ireland (Department of Health Promotion)	Provision of Technical Support on Health and HIV/AIDS
Ngunyi, Mutahi	Monitoring of Irish Aid Recovery Programme, Kenya
O'Dwyer, Jerry	Support to Irish Aid on the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB & Malaria
O'Regan, Johnny	Provision of Audit Management Support to the Evaluation and Audit Unit
Oxford Policy Management	Evaluation of Development Cooperation Ireland's Zambia Country Strategy Programme 2000-2004
Real Event Solutions	Management of Primary Schools' Competition
Rothwell Performance Consulting	Facilitate an Irish Aid funded UNV Internship Programme
St Patrick's College, Drumcondra	Provision of Technical Support for Education for All
Scott, Mike	Assistance with the work of the Private sector Forum
Scott, Mike	Examine Issues pertaining to selecting and operationalising New Country Programmes for Irish Aid
Shine, Tara	Development of an Environment Policy for Irish Aid
Shine, Tara	Provision of Technical Support for Environmentally Sustainable Development
Shine, Tara	Support for Emergency and Recovery Section
Smith, Marie	Appraisal and Monitoring Support for Civil Society and Assistant Desk Officers
Storey, Andy	Seminar on Increasing Aid to LDCs in the context of Macroeconomic Policy
Telford, John	Independent Consultants for the EHAF/EPPR Funding Committee
Trinity College (Centre for Global Health)	Provision of Technical Support on Health and HIV/AIDS
Willitts-King, Barnaby	Provision of Support on Development & Implementation of Humanitarian and Recovery Policy

# Abbreviations

ACBF	African Capacity Building Programme
ADEA	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AMSCO	African Management Services Company
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration and Repatriation
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ESSP	Education Sector Strategic Plan
FAC	Food Aid Convention
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GAERC	General Affairs and External Relations Council
HAPS	HIV/AIDS Partnership Scheme
IEEP	International Institute of Education Planning
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
MAPS	Multi-Annual Programme Scheme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFDF	Mekong Private Sector Development Facility
NAAS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PDAP	Palestinian Direct Action Programme
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credits
SAP-FL	Special Action Programme against Forced Labour
SWAps	Sector Wide Approaches
TASO	Aids Support Organisation
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United National Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organisation
OPE	Office for the Promotion of Equality

## Image credits

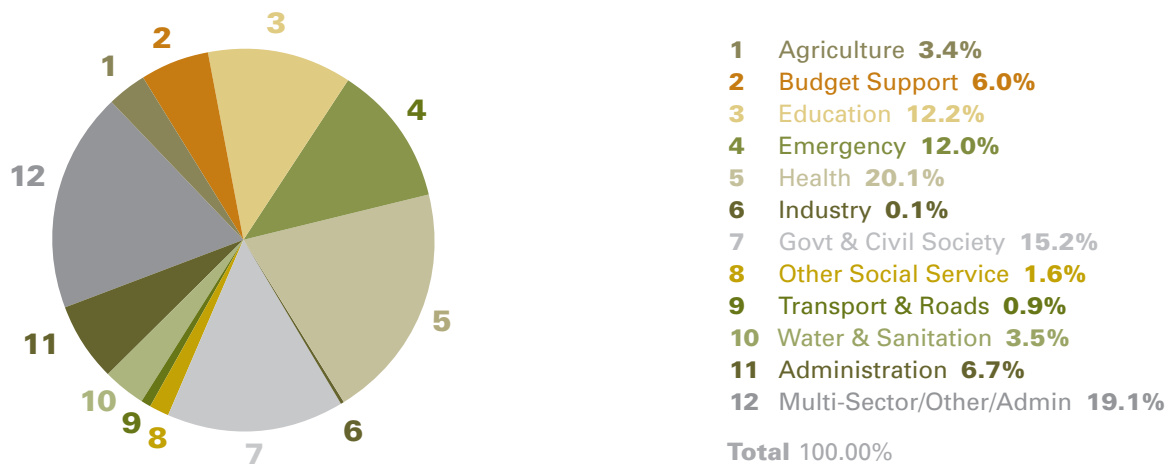
Cover	Tanzania Trygve Bolstad/Panos Pictures
Inside cover	Tanzania Pieterella Pieterse/Irish Aid
Pages 2-3	Vietnam Seán Hoy/Irish Aid
Pages 6-7	Niger Jenny Matthews/Panos Pictures
Pages 24-25	South Africa Maxwells Photography Ltd
Pages 34-35	Uganda Heldur Netocny/Panos Pictures
Pages 40-41	Ghana Sven Torfinn/Panos Pictures
Pages 52-53	Ethiopia Dieter Telemans/Panos Pictures
Pages 64-65	Sudan Sven Torfinn/Panos Pictures

# Children at risk

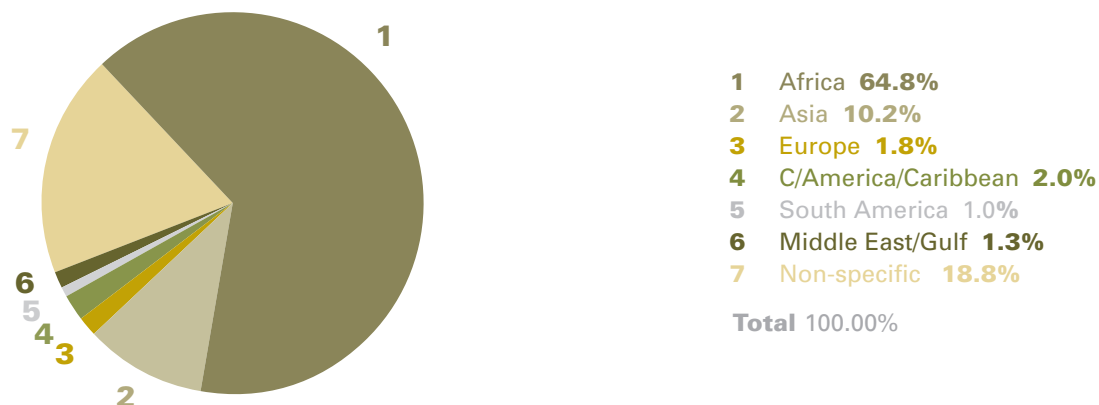
- > More than 30 million children in the world are not immunised against treatable or preventable diseases
- > HIV/AIDS has created more than 14 million orphans — 92% in Africa
- > Six million children under five die every year as a result of hunger
- > 134 million children between the ages of 7 and 18 have never been to school
- > In the last decade, more than 2 million children have died as a direct result of armed conflict
- > More than 300,000 child soldiers are exploited in armed conflicts in over 30 countries around the world
- > Approximately 246 million children work

Source: [www.care.org](http://www.care.org)

## Bilateral Aid - Sector analysis



## Bilateral Aid - Geographical analysis





[www.irishaid.gov.ie](http://www.irishaid.gov.ie)

design\_www.redtdog.ie



**Irish Aid**

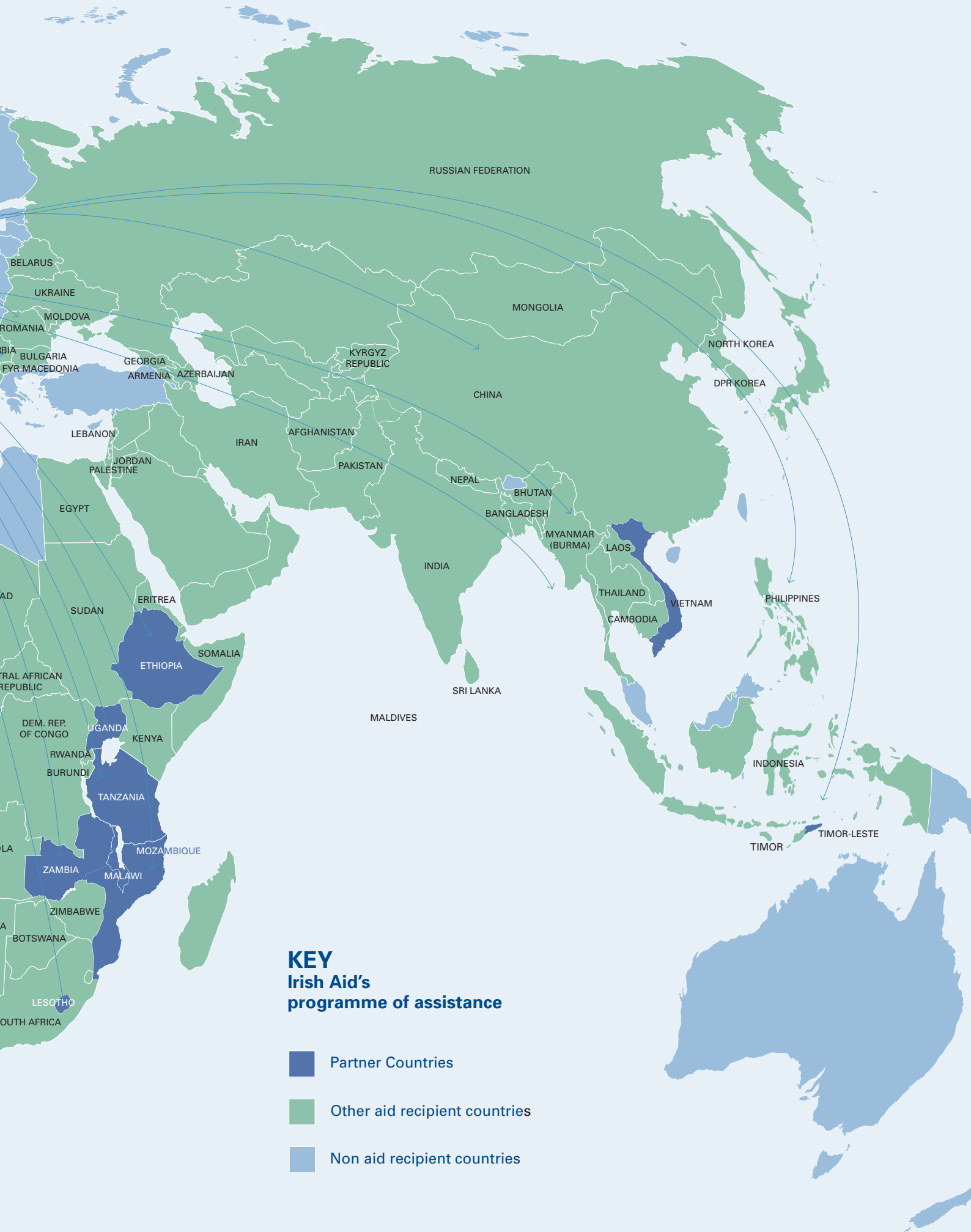
Department of Foreign Affairs  
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Bishop's Square  
Redmond's Hill  
Dublin 2

Cearnóg an Easpaig  
Cnoc Réamoinn  
Átha Cliath 2

t +353 (1) 408 2000 e [irishaid@dfa.ie](mailto:irishaid@dfa.ie) w [www.irishaid.gov.ie](http://www.irishaid.gov.ie)





**KEY**  
**Irish Aid's**  
**programme of assistance**

- Partner Countries
- Other aid recipient countries
- Non aid recipient countries