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# Foreword

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**2007 marks a further strengthening and consolidation of Irish Aid's capacity to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies and to contribute to long term development goals.**



We have taken up our portfolios in the Department of Foreign Affairs at a time of expansion for the Irish Aid programme, but also of considerable challenges for the poorest people in the developing world. Ireland is now the sixth largest aid donor in the world in terms of spend as a percentage of Gross National Product. This is progress of which we can all be proud and which is very much consistent with the values of solidarity, respect for human rights and human dignity that we hold dear as a country. Yet many challenges remain to be overcome if we are to fulfil the vision of the Millennium Development Goals. Their achievement is the overarching goal of the Irish Aid programme.

The devastation wrought by Cyclone Nagris in Burma and the earthquake in Sichuan province in China in May underlined the vulnerability of poor people in developing countries to natural disasters and climate change. Irish Aid's Rapid Response Initiative was launched in 2007 in anticipation of the need for the international community to respond more effectively to such crisis situations. The Initiative was a major development in a year during which Irish Aid continued to implement the recommendations of the 2006 White Paper on Irish Aid.

Ireland provided over €140 million in responding to the needs of people in humanitarian crises in over 45 countries last year, including in Bangladesh, in the wake of Hurricane Sidr, and Darfur and Chad, where the humanitarian situation remains desperate. The Rapid Response Initiative aims to ensure that funding is spent effectively. It addresses the gaps in skills, materials and co-ordination identified in the international community's response to the 2004 Asian tsunami and the 2005 Pakistan earthquake. The Initiative includes the pre-positioning of emergency supplies at the Curragh and in Brindisi, Italy; the formation of a Rapid Response Corps; and enhancing the capacity of international agencies to respond to crises. This high level of funding puts Ireland at the forefront of efforts to offset the devastating impact of natural disasters and other emergencies.

The stories of members of the Rapid Response Corps contained in this report highlight the contribution that aid can make. Fifty two Corps members were trained last year and are ready to deploy at short notice, bringing essential skills and experience to our partner agencies.

Irish Aid continued to support post-conflict reconstruction and

the longer-term development needs of our partner countries in 2007. Sierra Leone and Liberia, both emerging from civil conflict, and amongst the poorest countries in the world, are a particular focus for Irish Aid. In Liberia alone, approximately a quarter of a million people were killed during civil conflict between 1989 and 2003. We support the judicial systems, police and healthcare in both countries.

Many of the initiatives announced in the White Paper were implemented in 2007:

In November, Ireland opened an Embassy in Lilongwe, the capital of Irish Aid's ninth programme country, Malawi; in 2009 a five-year programme of bilateral aid to Malawi will be launched.

A Hunger Task Force was established to address the causes of chronic hunger in developing countries, and is expected to report shortly. A Conflict Resolution Unit was set up in the Department of Foreign Affairs to draw on our own experience of the peace process in contributing to the search for solutions to some of the world's most intractable conflicts.

In order to promote policy coherence across Government Departments on development

issues, an Inter-Departmental Committee on Development was established.

The key principles and priorities of the Irish Aid programme, reiterated in the White Paper, continued to inform all of our interventions. These include promoting partnership, particularly with developing countries; public ownership of the Irish Aid programme; ensuring the effectiveness of aid; and long-term sustainability.

The Irish Aid programme continues to prioritise the health and education sectors. Last year, our support for efforts to tackle HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases exceeded €100 million.

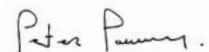
The benefits of aid can be seriously undermined by poor governance, corruption and human rights abuses. Irish Aid works directly with partner governments to promote good governance by bolstering parliamentary bodies, judicial systems and audit offices that oversee essential spending. We also support the work of civil society and independent media in holding governments to account. Irish Aid's funding to partner countries is subject to the highest standards of scrutiny and evaluation.

Throughout this report, we provide examples of the positive difference our interventions and our partnerships are making in the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable people on the planet. The progress being made is highlighted, as is the good use of funding provided by Irish taxpayers.



**Micheál Martin TD**

Minister for Foreign Affairs



**Peter Power TD**

Minister of State for Overseas Development

**August 2008**

# Aiding the victims of emergencies

## Emergency response is at the forefront of Irish Aid's work in developing countries.

Humanitarian emergencies, natural and man-made, affect more than 300 million people across the world each year. In 2007, Irish Aid spent more than €140 million responding to the needs of people in crisis in over 45 countries. This money was spent with the aim of saving lives, alleviating suffering and maintaining human dignity, both during and in the aftermath of crises, be they natural disasters or armed conflicts. Many of these disasters never made the news, but the needs of the people were just as acute as those affected by more well-known crises.

Much of this money was spent in supporting the emergency response activities of the United Nations agencies and NGOs (non governmental organisations). Under an innovative pilot scheme, three non governmental organisations were each given a dedicated emergency-response fund of €500,000, to allow them to respond to crisis situations more rapidly. This scheme enabled Concern to undertake relief operations in Eastern Chad in July 2007, where they provided

assistance to over 38,000 people displaced by violence in the Goz Beida area.

Supplying food, water, sanitation, shelter and health services were the most common emergency activities funded in 2007. Funding was also provided for a broad range of activities from mine clearance in Afghanistan to support for the victims of gender-based violence in Darfur.

Key Irish Aid expenditure on emergency and recovery in 2007 included:

- €59 million in support of the humanitarian work of the United Nations. The UN's specialised agencies, such as the World Food Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, play a vital role in responding to both unforeseen and long-running emergencies.
- €20 million in support of a major new initiative of the UN; the Central Emergency Response Fund. This is a stand-by fund designed to improve the response of UN agencies to crises, including so-called 'forgotten emergencies', for which it can be difficult to raise funding. Ireland was the sixth largest donor to this fund in 2007.
- €10 million to two country-specific funds administered by the UN, in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. These Common Humanitarian Funds provide a pool of money that is subsequently allocated by the UN's senior humanitarian official in country, the Humanitarian Co-ordinator. This mechanism is seen as a good way to better co-ordinate funding and to ensure that it goes to the most worthwhile projects.
- €11 million to the Red Cross movement which, through its network of more than 180 national Red Cross and Red Crescent organisations worldwide, is uniquely placed at the forefront of the international response to humanitarian crises. Of this, €6.5 million was given in 'core' support to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), enabling Ireland to join the ICRC Donor Support Group for the first time.
- €36.5 million to non-governmental organisations (commonly known as NGOs). Working with both Irish and international NGOs allows Irish Aid to support a wide range of projects addressing the most urgent needs of those affected by crisis.

### Activity

Helping the victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts

### Budget

€140 million

### Key outcome

Lives saved and recovery boosted in over 45 countries

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# In the front line

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## **Irish Aid's Rapid Response initiative is helping to ensure aid agencies respond as quickly and effectively as possible to humanitarian emergencies.**

Irish Aid's Rapid Response Initiative, launched in February 2007, is helping to send emergency staff and supplies to disaster zones with greater speed and flexibility. The Initiative has been designed to boost emergency-response capacity, following the identification of gaps in the international community's response to two of the major crises of recent years, the Asian tsunami of 2004 and the Pakistan earthquake of 2005. It also reflects the clear desire of the Irish public to do more to respond to humanitarian emergencies, while at the same time deepening our skills and learning from such responses. The Initiative has three elements: stockpiling of humanitarian supplies; a rapid response corps; and enhancing the emergency-response capacity of partner agencies.

### **Stockpiling**

Emergency supplies for a total of 30,000 people are stockpiled at two locations, the Curragh Camp of the Defence Forces and the United Nations Humanitarian

Response Base in Brindisi, Italy. The items include winter-conditions tents, blankets and pick axe and shovel sets. Since the stockpiles became operational in August 2007, supplies have been shipped to humanitarian emergencies in Sudan, Pakistan, Peru, Burkina Faso, Mali and Uganda. The stockpiles are managed under a letter of understanding with the World Food Programme (WFP) of the United Nations, which tasks the WFP with the procurement, storage and transportation of Ireland's emergency supplies.

### **Rapid Response Corps**

Fifty-two volunteers were recruited to the new Rapid Response Corps during the year, and four were deployed. The first to be deployed was Conor Lyons, a logistician from Thurles, who travelled to Colombo, Sri Lanka in September, 2007 to work with the WFP. Conor died suddenly in Colombo, only a few days into his deployment. He is remembered fondly by his friends in Irish Aid and the Rapid Response Corps.

*Ar dheis Dé go raibh a ainm uasal.*

There were three further deployments from the Corps during 2007: to the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in Somalia (based in Nairobi, Kenya); to the World Food Programme

(WFP) in Sri Lanka and to the WFP in Mozambique.

Corps members are available for rapid deployment to emergency zones for periods of at least three months. The volunteers were selected following a recruitment campaign recruitment in February 2007, and based on the skills identified by Irish Aid's partner agencies as being those most in need in emergencies. Irish Aid has 'standby' partnerships with three United Nations agencies: UNHCR, WFP and the Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

### **Enhancing partners' emergency-response capacity**

Two Irish personnel joined the UN's front-line emergency response team in 2007, known as the Disaster Assessment Coordination process (UNDAC). When a crisis occurs, this is the first team to be sent in to assess the scale of the humanitarian needs. In this case the personnel consisted of a staff member of Irish Aid and a member of the Defence Forces. The Rapid Response Initiative also funded the operating costs of the UN Humanitarian Response Depot for Africa, based in Accra, Ghana; and provided funding for improved emergency preparedness and training among our UN and non-governmental partners.

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**“The Rapid Response Initiative reflects the clear desire of the Irish public to do more to respond to humanitarian emergencies.”**

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## Making a difference.

**D**enis Killian was back at home in the small compound that was the UNOCHA “guesthouse” in Nyala, south Darfur, when the calls started to come through. Humanitarian workers out in the province were getting reports of serious inter-tribal conflict in the area of Sania Afunda.

The reports painted a “fairly shocking picture” of villages being raided and people displaced at gunpoint. The humanitarian workers, who were with international non-governmental organisations, were dealing with the people fleeing the raids but had no access to the area the people were fleeing from, and so couldn’t determine precisely how serious the situation was.

Killian’s role in Darfur was to field these calls and to liaise with the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur, UNAMID, to find out exactly what was going on and what could be done about it. Having signed up for Irish Aid’s Rapid Response Corps, he had been dispatched in January as a “humanitarian civil-military coordination officer” with UNOCHA, the humanitarian coordination agency of the United Nations.

One of the complexities of the situation in Darfur is that the United Nations Mission, which is mandated by the General Assembly and the Security Council, and is officially neutral, is perceived by many of the parties involved in the conflict as supporting one side. As a result, many of the international non-governmental organisations are wary of being seen to be too closely associated with the Mission. Yet the complex humanitarian and security situation demands a coherent,

coordinated response, and so Denis Killian’s role was to facilitate communication and coordination between the Mission and the non-governmental organisations.

It was a role that demanded quick development of relationships of trust. When the calls came through about the atrocities in Sania Afunda, Killian was able to get on the phone to contacts in UNAMID, and there was a UN military patrol sent out within a few hours. This established the extent of the violence: the village had been “absolutely destroyed, huts burned to the ground, water holes destroyed”, he recalls.

Thanks to the military’s ability to get this information, “the global picture fell into place extremely quickly, within a 24 hour period”. This information helped the humanitarian community to plan a rapid assessment, which was more effective than it would have been had it not had the information collected by the military.

For Denis Killian, this kind of coordination between the military and humanitarian agencies came naturally. He served for 23 years in the Army, serving in Lebanon, the Middle East, the former Yugoslavia and Albania, retiring in 2001 at the rank of commandant. He then spent five years working

in the intellectual disability sector in Galway, with Ability West. The Army had exposed him to “fairly rough situations”, ones where “you feel you can make a difference”, and he was keen to have this experience again. When he heard about the Rapid Response Corps, he saw it as “a good opportunity to give something back”.

The nature of Rapid Response Corps assignments is that placements are short: Killian was back in Ireland in May. But the nature of his job, with its reliance on developing personal contacts, was that “the longer you’re at it, the more effective you are”. He hopes to be back in Darfur with the Rapid Response Corps and UNOCHA in 2008.

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**“The reports painted a “fairly shocking picture” of villages being raided and people being displaced at gunpoint.”**

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**Forchana, Eastern Chad.** A woman holding the hand of her grandchild at a refugee camp run by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) near the Chadian-Sudanese border. The camp houses approximately 60,000 Sudanese refugees who have fled the conflict in Darfur.



# The world's worst crisis, still

## Irish Aid is funding numerous interventions in Darfur and Chad though the cause of the crisis, the conflict, is ongoing.

One of the worst humanitarian crises in 2007 was in Darfur and eastern Chad. The conflict in the Darfur region of western Sudan has been ongoing since mid-2003. Between 200,000 and 400,000 people are believed to have died as a result of the conflict and as many as 1.6 million people have fled their homes. Some 200,000 people have fled across the border into Chad, which has also suffered cross-border attacks from Sudanese Janjaweed militia and from further, internal conflict.

Operating conditions for aid agencies worsened during 2007. Security threats and other impediments associated with the conflict constrained life-saving operations. The welfare of the people deteriorated further.

Concern was given €500,000 under a pilot Irish Aid scheme, the Emergency Response Fund, in 2007, which enabled them to provide vital aid to over 38,000 people in eastern Chad. From July

2007, Concern took responsibility for the site management in four camps for Internally Displaced Persons located around the town of Goz Beida. The then Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dermot Ahern TD, visited the Concern operation in Goz Beida during his visit to Sudan and Chad in November 2007.

Irish Aid provided €15.2 million to support the delivery of aid in Darfur and eastern Chad in 2007.

Of this, €3.9 million was spent on aid to Darfur. A further €3 million was given to the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund, which provides a pool of funding to the UN's senior official in the country, the Humanitarian Co-ordinator. Irish Aid contributed €2 million to the African Union peace-keeping force in Sudan and €500,000 in support of the Darfur peace talks.

Irish Aid supported the activities of a number of NGOs in Darfur, including Concern, Trócaire, Oxfam and the International Rescue Committee.

Ireland was the fourth largest contributor of humanitarian aid to Chad in 2007. Irish Aid provided €4.75 million to United Nations agencies and NGOs, including Concern and Médecins Sans Frontières.

An additional €2 million was provided by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Food for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service in Chad.

**The European Union military mission to Chad and the Central African Republic, EUFOR Tchad/RCA was formally launched in January 2008. EUFOR Tchad/RCA aims to improve security for all those displaced in eastern Chad and north-eastern CAR, as well as improve humanitarian access and provide security for the related UN police mission. Ireland is the second largest troop contributing country to the mission.**

### Activity

Emergency response in Chad and Darfur

### Budget

€15.2 million

### Key outcome

Provision of vital aid for over 38,000 displaced people in Goz Beida, eastern Chad

Irish Aid has nine programme countries. These are countries where Irish Aid works in strategic partnership with the government to support poverty reduction and development. But the needs in many other countries are great, and Irish Aid also supports a range of projects and organisations working in countries from South Africa to Cambodia to Sierra Leone. A list of countries to which Irish Aid provides funding can be found in annex number 16. This section documents Irish Aid's work in the nine programme countries and other countries with which Irish Aid has significant engagement.

### **Programme countries**

**Ethiopia 14**

**Lesotho 16**

**Malawi 18**

**Mozambique 20**

**Tanzania 22**

**Timor Leste 24**

**Uganda 26**

**Vietnam 28**

**Zambia 30**

# Ethiopia: A new deal for the poor



## Ireland's assistance to Ethiopia is helping to keep the poorest from starvation.

Irish Aid's assistance to Ethiopia during 2007 has helped feed over seven million people, double the number of qualified primary school teachers and build and equip 500 health posts. Despite improvements in some of the key poverty indicators, progress in tackling poverty is slow, and Ethiopia is not on course to meet the targets for 2015 set in the Millennium Development Goals.

Ethiopia is the poorest of Irish Aid's programme countries. Over three quarters of its rapidly growing population lives on less than \$2 a day and almost half of children under five are under-nourished.

Even in years of good harvest, there is chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia, affecting over seven million people. This is the rationale behind the Productive Safety Nets programme, to which Irish Aid will contribute €9 million in 2008. The programme provides money or food (a 'safety net') to poor people, in return for participation in a public works scheme which benefits local communities. Over seven million people participated in 2007, building rural roads, schools and rehabilitating degraded land. Roads are particularly vital – they provide remote areas with access to the services and markets available in population centres.

Ten thousand kilometres of roads have been built and maintained under the programme, and 60 million trees have been planted.

Irish Aid spent €17 million in 2007 supporting basic services in education, health and HIV and AIDS in two provinces of Ethiopia; Tigray and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (known as SNNPR). This funded the building and equipping of 500 health posts in SNNPR, which increased the total health coverage in this rural region by 70%. Irish Aid also provided €2.5 million for essential medicines and medical equipment, including vaccines, contraceptives and insecticide-treated mosquito nets.

Irish Aid support to the Teacher Development Programme of the Ministry of Education facilitated the training of 250,000 teachers, resulting in a doubling (since 2005) of the percentage of primary school teachers who are fully qualified.

Irish Aid also spent over €3.5 million in 2007 in the governance sector. This money was used to support public sector reform, the strengthening of parliamentary institutions, local organisations working on human rights and governance issues, and economic reform and micro-finance initiatives.

**"Ten thousand kilometres of roads have been built and maintained under the programme, and 60 million trees have been planted."**

**€32 million**

Programme Spend 2007

**169 out of 177**

Ranking on the Human Development Index

**78 million**

Population

**1994**

Programme Country Since

**Key Programme**

Productive Safety Nets Programme

**Key Success**

The programme prevents between seven and eight million Ethiopians from facing starvation each year

# Helping people help themselves

**“Lem Lem Kashay’s family is now no longer in danger of going hungry.”**

Haftay Berhe’s right finger is stained with ink after signing at a monthly payment point for the Irish Aid supported Safety Nets programme, which assists over 7 million people in Ethiopia. His left fingers clutch a cotton bud after a voluntary HIV test.



**Public works programmes provide basic income for Ethiopia’s poorest, and signal a route out of poverty.**

Lem Lem Kashay is raising seven children on her own in the village of Katun, in the Atsbi Womberta Woreda (region) of Tigray in Ethiopia. She has little formal education, her husband left her to go to work in the salt mines in a different region, and she owns a small farm in an area vulnerable to drought. As a result, she has struggled to feed her family.

In 2005, Lem Lem Kashay began participating in the Productive Safety Nets Programme, which provides money or food to poor people in exchange for their participation in public works. One of the local projects was to protect and improve the local water supply.

Lem Lem Kashay worked 15 days per month and received a small wage, enough to buy grain to feed her family. The work helped increase the volume of water in a river that flows by Lem Lem Kashay’s farm (which had previously been vulnerable to drying out) and, for the first time, the farm produced a small surplus that she was able to sell at a local market. She used this extra income to rent a patch of land from a neighbour and increase the size of her farm.

Lem Lem Kashay’s family is now no longer in danger of going hungry. She is able to send all her children to school and hopes they will reach third level education and have professional jobs in the future. Her farm is so successful that she no longer has the time or need to work on the programme. Irish Aid provided €9 million to the Productive Safety Nets Programme in 2007.

# Fighting HIV and AIDS in Lesotho



## AIDS has ravaged Lesotho, but there are signs of success in the fight against it.

Lesotho has the third highest rate of HIV infection in the world, at 23.2%. Life expectancy has fallen to 42 years, and Lesotho's ranking on the UN Human Development Index has fallen since the late 1990s, to 138.

Yet there has been significant progress in the fight against HIV and AIDS in recent years, which Irish Aid has spent €4.8 million in 2007 supporting. The availability of life saving anti-retroviral treatment has more than doubled since 2005, with 51% of those in need now receiving treatment. Irish Aid supports a partnership between the Ministry of Health of Lesotho and the Clinton Foundation, which is working to improve services in the most remote areas of the country. Four rural health centres, renovated under the partnership, are now providing treatment to over 1,200 people living with HIV and AIDS. One hundred fully qualified nurses have been recruited with more than 50% deployed to health centres in rural areas.

Irish Aid also supports local civil society organisations, which are bringing HIV and AIDS counselling and testing services to isolated mountainous areas and under-served populations. In the textile industry, staffed mainly by women, access to HIV and AIDS services has increased by 40% in the last two years, thanks to the work of these organisations.

Irish Aid is also supporting the development of a national HIV and AIDS strategy. This is being prepared by the National AIDS Commission, with assistance from UNAIDS. The National AIDS Commission's target is to halt the epidemic by 2015. Each ministry is providing 2% of its annual budget to the Commission towards this end.

Lesotho was one of the first four African countries to receive development aid from Ireland, in 1975 (along with Tanzania, Zambia and Sudan). As well as HIV and AIDS, Irish Aid currently works in the sectors of health, education, governance, and rural water and sanitation. In the governance sector, Irish Aid supports the Government's Public Sector Improvement Reform Programme, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Independent Electoral Commission.

A new, five-year country strategy paper is currently being finalised, in consultation with the Lesotho Government. Some 80% of Irish Aid funding to Lesotho goes directly to key government ministries such as health and education. Under the previous country strategy paper, for 2005 to 2007, Irish Aid gave €27 million in aid to Lesotho. This was supplemented by a further €5 million in support for the partnership between the Clinton Foundation and the Ministry of Health.

**"The National AIDS Commission's target is to halt the epidemic by 2015."**

**€9 million**

Programme Spend 2007

**138 out of 177**

Ranking on the Human Development Index

**2.1 million**

Population

**1975**

Programme Country Since

**Key Programme**

HIV and AIDs

**Key Success**

Doubling the availability of life saving anti-retroviral treatment

# The expert patient

**“As an ‘expert patient’, she could be mistaken for a nurse.”**

A carer playing with children who have lost their parents to AIDS at an orphanage in Lesotho.



## An innovative programme is helping HIV-positive people to help others.

Miriam Phoofolo is an ‘expert patient’. She has been HIV positive for ten years. For the last two of those, she has been taking anti-retroviral treatment, provided by the partnership between the Clinton Foundation and the Ministry of Health, in a programme supported by Irish Aid. The treatment saw her health improve considerably and, in late 2005, she undertook an innovative training programme with the partnership.

Over the course of a ten-day workshop, Miriam Phoofolo was trained in tasks such as filing, taking vital signs and counselling patients on how to take their anti-retroviral medication.

This equipped her to assist the medical staff at the local clinic. In December 2005, she started work at the clinic, where she receives a stipend of €45 per month.

At the clinic, she helps with weighing the patients, taking temperatures, filing, counselling and translating for the doctor. As an ‘expert patient’, she could be mistaken for a nurse. Her combination of basic training and experience, with first-hand knowledge of the illness and its treatment, makes her invaluable to the overworked hospital staff. Miriam and others like her are providing much needed support to a health service which has an acute shortage of qualified staff. And, for her, the satisfaction of the work and the small salary mark a dramatic turnaround in her life from the situation of a few years ago, when she was too ill to work and dependent on her family.

“I decided to work here because I want to encourage other people who are HIV positive that life continues and we have to live positively. I’m always telling them where I’m coming from and how many years ago I learned my status.”

Irish Aid provided €3.7 million in support to the partnership between the Clinton Foundation and the Ministry of Health in 2007. The partnership is working to improve HIV and AIDS services in the most remote areas of the country, through:

- refurbishing clinics,
- improving drug procurement and management systems,
- recruiting and training health workers and
- ensuring that HIV treatment is increasingly available for children.

# Malawi: A diplomatic mission



## Ireland's new embassy in Lilongwe signals heightened co-operation in the fight against poverty.

Ireland established an embassy in Lilongwe, Malawi, in November 2007, marking a significant deepening of relations between the two countries. Irish Aid has provided some €3 million per year in funding to projects in Malawi since the food crisis in 2002. In 2008, this will increase to €10 million and, in 2009, a five-year bilateral aid programme will be launched. This marks Malawi's designation as Irish Aid's ninth 'programme country', as was recommended in the White Paper on Irish Aid.

The five-year programme will focus on food security and good governance. Despite very high rates of poverty, the economy is internationally recognised as having been well managed in recent years.

Thanks to the introduction of subsidies for the poorest farmers, enabling them to buy fertilisers and high quality seed, Malawi has progressed from being a net importer of food to producing enough maize to feed itself, and Malawi's policies are being studied by its African neighbours.

With 85% of the population dependent on smallholder agriculture, the average farm in Malawi is less than one hectare in size. Most farms struggle to produce enough maize to support a family. In addition, Malawi is very prone to erratic climate events such as drought and flooding, and as a result has experienced severe food shortages and famine on a number of occasions since 2002.

The country's prospects for future economic growth are constrained by this and by the high reliance on agriculture, as well as by poor infrastructure, high HIV and AIDS prevalence (14% of the adult population), low life expectancy (39 years), and high population growth. Some 50% of the national budget (approximately \$500 million) is funded by donors, such as the EU, UK, Germany, Norway, Canada, Japan, and the multi-lateral agencies, such as the World Bank and United Nations agencies. Despite progress in food security, Malawi will have to rely on the support of Irish Aid, and other donors, for many years to come.

**"Malawi has progressed from being a net importer of food to producing enough maize to feed itself."**

### 165 out of 177

Ranking on the Human Development Index

### 12.7 million

Population

### 2007

Programme Country Since

### Key programme

Food security

### Key success

Tenfold increase in farmers' incomes following pilot project in Dedza district



# New potatoes

**“We will not ask for more funding for these farmers from Irish Aid.”**

Potato farmers in Bembeke village, Dedza District have increased their yields substantially in a project supported by Irish Aid.



## **An innovative partnership is bringing benefits to potato farmers in Malawi.**

Farmers' incomes have increased tenfold in Dedza district in Malawi since the start of a project supported by Irish Aid.

'We will not ask for more funding for these farmers from Irish Aid', says project manager Esther Mweso.

'Many of them have already opened bank accounts, and have set up a revolving fund to pay for fertiliser and other inputs.'

The farmers were given irrigation systems and high-yield varieties of potato seed, and were guaranteed a market and favourable price for their produce under an innovative agreement with a private-sector food company, Universal Industries.

In previous years these farmers were extremely vulnerable to drought and regularly suffered food shortages.

The project, funded by Irish Aid, is a collaboration between Concern Universal and the International Potato Centre research centre. The first stage involved 172 farmers, as a pilot project. It is now hoped to replicate the project in other districts, and to spread the message of its success more widely in Malawi.

# Mozambique: Rolling out anti-retroviral treatment

Mozambique

Maputo

**Mozambique has seen success in rolling out access to HIV and AIDS testing and treatment, and in beating education targets, but challenges remain.**

Very few people in Mozambique had access to anti-retroviral treatment, the life-saving HIV and AIDS medication, in 2003. Today, 86,000 people are on anti-retrovirals. And the number of places offering the treatment has increased five-fold since 2005. These are just some of the signs of progress in the fight against HIV and AIDS, a fight that Irish Aid is helping to lead, in partnership with the Clinton Foundation. By 2010, Irish Aid will have donated a total of €76 million to HIV and AIDS health care in Mozambique.

There has also been a big improvement in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and AIDS. Now, almost half of all antenatal care facilities offer these services; 386 in total. A year ago, that number was 222. And the number of pregnant women receiving HIV and AIDS counselling and testing has increased dramatically, from less than 5,000 in 2002 to 366,000 in 2007.

Mozambique has enjoyed political and economic stability since the end of the civil war in 1992. The economy has grown at an average of 8% per year over the last ten years and poverty has fallen from almost 70% ten years ago to an estimated 50% in 2005. But the high economic growth is driven by a small number of large

infrastructural and multi-national projects, and a key challenge for the country will be ensuring this growth supports the economic activities of the poor. Though there have been improvements in most areas of human development, low literacy rates and a falling life expectancy, mainly due to HIV and AIDS, have seen Mozambique's ranking on the Human Development Index slip to 172.

Irish Aid is a significant donor to the education sector, and this area has seen some progress. In 2007, targets for enrolment in primary education, and for girls' enrolment, were exceeded. There was net enrolment in primary education of just over 87% (the target was 85%), and enrolment of girls of 84% (the target was 82%). But these improvements are creating new challenges: more schools and more students means that more qualified teachers, more books and more furniture are needed.

In order to help spread the benefits of growth in Mozambique more evenly, Irish Aid is developing a Private Sector Development Strategy, with the aim of providing support to small and medium-sized enterprises. This is expected to be finalised in 2008, with full implementation in 2009.

**“By 2010, Irish Aid will have donated €76 million to HIV and AIDS health care in Mozambique.”**

**€42.8**

Programme Spend in 2007

**172 out of 177**

Ranking on the Human Development Index

**20.3 million**

Population

**1996**

Programme Country Since

**Key programmes**

Health, Education, and HIV and AIDS

**Key success**

Doubling the number of people on life saving anti-retroviral treatment between 2006 and 2007

# Safe as houses

**“The community health committee provides two volunteers and bicycle ambulances.”**

Local girls at the opening of Massinga Hospital. Irish Aid provided €1 million to help build the 60 bed hospital which will provide improved health services to a population of 250,000 people.



**Expectant mothers in Mozambique are giving birth in safer circumstances, thanks to a national strategy supported by Irish Aid.**

Alzira Romao is in the last weeks of her second pregnancy. She lost her first child during labour. This time, Alzira Romao has decided not to give birth at home, which is a hut in her village in the district of Massinga in Inhambane province. Instead, she walks from her village to the Cangela Health Centre, to check in to the health centre's Waiting House, a new facility for women with high-risk pregnancies.

Cangela Health Centre is 12 kilometres from the nearest good road, and most expectant mothers, like Alzira Romao, have to walk to it. But the centre is still a marked improvement upon the previous situation – the next nearest medical facility is Massinga District Hospital, 40 kilometres from Alzira Romao's village.

The Waiting House was built as part of Mozambique's Safe Motherhood Strategy, and the renovation and upgrading of the health centre was funded by Irish Aid. The centre provides preventive and curative maternity services and is open seven days a week. It has one nurse and one support staff. The nurse oversees 25 to 30 deliveries per month, as well as seeing more than 100 outpatients, prescribing and dispensing medication, providing antenatal care and HIV testing (to help prevent transmission from mother to child), and administering vaccines to children.

A health committee set up by the community is active in supporting the centre. The committee provides two volunteers and 'bicycle ambulances' for emergency cases, and plans to expand the facility and to participate in its management.

# Tanzania: Leading the way

**Stable governance and strong budget support from donors have allowed Tanzania achieve four of the Millennium Development Goals, eight years ahead of target.**

Thanks to political stability, a growing economy (7% in 2007), and the support of Irish Aid and other donors, Tanzania has already achieved four of the Millennium Development Goals.\*

Irish Aid and other major donors provide much of their aid in budget support directly to the government, and this has allowed Tanzania to increase public spending on poverty reduction by almost 40% over the past two years.

Consequently, Tanzania has seen huge progress in the education sector. From 2000 to 2007, primary school net enrolment rates soared to nearly 100%, the proportion of children transferring from primary to secondary school tripled and the number of students in higher education institutions nearly tripled.

The health sector has also seen progress, with a fall in mortality rates for children under five. Irish Aid had particular success with a project to improve water quality in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania's largest city. The project was implemented by the non-governmental organisation, Population Services International, which used an Irish-made water purification product. In 2006, there had been over 15,000 cases of cholera in Dar es Salaam. Following the project, in 2007, there were no cases of cholera.

In the agriculture sector, Irish Aid supports government and civil society organisations with efforts to increase crop production and diversification, and other initiatives.

In the governance sector, Irish Aid works with all 132 local authorities. Irish Aid supported the design of a new, performance-based, local government grant system, which has encouraged local governments to improve their own systems and accountability. These local government grants will facilitate capital development projects, such as schools, health centres, water points and access roads.

Irish Aid has also increased its support to the media and parliament, helping them act as a watchdog on government spending and promote citizens' social and economic rights.

\* The four Millennium Development Goals achieved by Tanzania are: Goal 2, on universal primary education; Goal 3, on gender equality in primary schools; Goal 7, on the proportion of the urban population with access to safe water and basic sanitation; and Goal 8, on global partnership for development.

**"From 2000 to 2007, primary school net enrolment rates soared to 97%."**

**€33.3 million**

Programme Spend in 2007

**159 out of 177**

Ranking on the Human Development Index

**38.5 million**

Population

**1975**

Programme Country Since

**Key programme**

Health Sector Support

**Key success**

Cholera cases in Dar es Salaam dropped from 15,000 in 2006 to zero in 2007, following Irish Aid supported water programme.

# When aid works

**“When anybody in my family is sick we can go to the health centre and pay for the medicine, without having to sell something first.”**

Abdallah Dege with his wife. Their maize yield has tripled since their involvement in the Tanzania Government's farmer advisory service which is supported by Irish Aid.



## Tanzanian farmer Abdallah Dege tells his story of how a farmer advisory service helped revolutionise his farm.

‘I sell a lot of my crops now and still manage to keep enough for my family to eat’, says Abdallah Dege.

When the Tanzanian government sent farm advisors – known as extension workers – to set up a demonstration plot in the small hillside community of Msimba, nearly 20 years ago, Abdallah Dege was inspired.

‘It was a time when people were just throwing some seeds on to their land and hoping that something might grow. Crops were purely for their own use. People in this area all tried to get into some kind of business or job.

‘The extension workers brought two very important messages: they taught us to plough, and they introduced the idea of selling crops for cash. I learned how to make terraces to stop soil erosion, and to plant in rows to make weeding easier.’

Abdallah Dege saw his maize yield grow from three bags per acre to more than ten bags. Later on, in the late 1990s, extension workers started to pay visits to individual farmers.

The extension service brought him on exchange visits to meet farmers in different parts of the country, where he exchanged seeds as well as ideas. Some of these took, and he now grows sorghum, cassava, Chinese cabbage, tomatoes, green peppers, eggplant and bananas. Abdallah Dege also keeps some livestock.

‘I received one goat many years ago from a foreign organisation. I had to pass one female offspring on to a farmer in the community, and I’ve been breeding goats since.

‘Some of my children go to school, and I am glad to say I don’t have to struggle to pay for school uniforms, books and other contributions. When anybody in my family is sick we can go to the health centre and pay for the medicine without having to sell something first.’

The extension service that helped Abdallah Dege is part of the Tanzanian government’s Agricultural Sector Development Strategy, to which Ireland is a lead donor. Irish Aid’s support helps fund agricultural research, irrigation schemes, rural infrastructure, the promotion of private investment in agriculture and the advisory service of agricultural extension workers.

# Rehabilitation and recovery in Timor

Timor-Leste

Dili

Oecussi Enclave

**Instability hampered development programmes in Timor-Leste, but Irish Aid still worked to build capacity and bring communities together.**

A new government took office in Timor-Leste in August, 2007, inheriting a fragile state with an unstable security situation, a stagnant economy and widespread unemployment. Though the elections, co-funded by Irish Aid and run by the Timorese with United Nations support, were a success, the country remained blighted by political and economic instability. Over 100,000 people, displaced by the eruption of political violence in April 2006, remained unable to return to their homes. The government and donors thus had to concentrate on rehabilitation and recovery, rather than on economic growth and poverty reduction.

Yet there were some successes for development in Timor-Leste. Irish Aid's Small Grants Facility worked well outside of the capital, Dili, in support of local civil society. Twenty-two projects, covering education, health, irrigation and sanitation, were supported in four districts, with total funding of €200,000. In June, the first 27 Timorese magistrates and public defenders were sworn in, a milestone for the Strengthening the Justice Sector Programme, which is run by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and supported by Irish Aid. Significant progress has been made in the area of gender equality, where Irish Aid is a lead donor and works in partnership

with the State Secretariat for the Promotion of Equality. Irish Aid also continued its funding support for the national umbrella organisation for non-governmental organisations, FONGTIL, as it strives to build up the skills and capacities of its members.

The ongoing fragility of the situation in Timor-Leste, and the period of transition to a new government, inhibited the government's ability to implement the National Development Plan. Irish Aid's Country Strategy Paper is aligned with this plan, and has a budget of €19.4 million for the period 2006 to 2008. One of the key elements of the strategy is capacity building, and the Public Sector Management Capacity Building programme, funded by Irish Aid with the World Bank and UNDP, which commenced in late 2007.

The year highlighted an apparent anomaly: Timor-Leste has significant oil and gas reserves, but is lacking in capacity and basic infrastructure. When the country gained independence, just six years ago, over 70% of its infrastructure was destroyed. Internal conflicts and ongoing insecurity militate against nation building, economic development and poverty alleviation. The socio-economic challenges are immense. But the potential is considerable.

**"In June, the first 27 Timorese magistrates and public defenders were sworn in"**

**€4.4 million**

Programme Spend in 2007

**150 out of 177**

Ranking on the Human Development Index

**1.2 million**

Population

**2003**

Programme Country Since

**Key Programme**

Public Sector Management  
Capacity Building

**Key Success in 2007**

Holding of successful presidential and parliamentary elections

# Celebrating traditional culture

**“With almost two thirds of the population attending, the festival was deemed a major success.”**

Girls from a roadside stall near Manatuto, Timor-Leste. Irish Aid has been supporting development work in the isolated district of Oecussi since 2001.



**Irish Aid supported a remarkable festival in a Timorese enclave, helping to bring together a community that has been dogged by crisis.**

Thirty thousand people from Timor-Leste’s Oecussi district flocked to a festival of traditional culture and sports in November 2007. In a country dogged by instability since internal conflict erupted in April 2006, this was a major achievement.

This was the Atoni Oecussi Cultural Festival, an event that had not been held for years. Irish Aid was the first of an eventual seven donors to support it. Each of 18 villages (known as *sucos*) in the region displayed its own arts and crafts over the course of five days, and people attended from a further 300 smaller communities. With almost two thirds of the population attending, the festival was deemed a major success and is to be repeated in 2008.

Oecussi is an enclave district of Timor-Leste within Indonesian West Timor, some 70 kilometres outside Timor-Leste’s border, and is extremely isolated. Irish Aid has been supporting Oecussi and its

local government since 2001. Some €200,000 has been provided from Irish Aid’s Small Grants Facility to projects in the area.

The Oecussi festival was organised in part by a number of *suco* facilitators, who had been recruited in 2007 under a scheme supported by Irish Aid. The facilitators disseminated voter information in the more remote regions of Oecussi in preparation for the 2007 presidential and parliamentary elections. They facilitated meetings between the villages and the Secretary of State, informing government policy for the region, and worked with communities to prepare project proposals. They also worked in donor co-ordination, civic education and data collection. By the end of 2007, they had gathered information from 13,000 households. Six of the facilitators are now in line to become permanent staff of the State Secretariat in 2009.

# Uganda: Developing accountability



**There are many more children at school, less people contracting HIV, and there is greater confidence in the justice system in Uganda today – and these are the areas Irish Aid is specialising in.**

In 2007, Irish Aid started a programme to rehabilitate eleven secondary schools and two teacher-training colleges in the poorest region of Uganda, Karamoja. Irish Aid spent €4.2 million fighting HIV and AIDS, helping community organisations that care for people in their own homes and working at a national level to co-ordinate strategy. Irish Aid also worked with the parliament, local councils, the judiciary and local organisations to help improve democratic accountability.

These and other activities are helping the fight against poverty in Uganda, which has shown remarkable success. Poverty in Uganda fell by almost half from 1992 to 2005, from 56% to 31%.

As part of a new push to improve co-ordination and co-operation amongst donors in Uganda, Irish Aid decided to specialise in three sectors: education, HIV and AIDS, and governance.

Uganda has seen marked progress in all three areas:

- Seven million children are at primary school today. Ten years ago, that number was two million.
- Public confidence in the justice system doubled between 2002 and 2007, from 34% to 67%.

- HIV prevalence has fallen from 18% at its peak to 6.4%.

Irish Aid supports the government's strategic investment plan for education, and supports the Uganda AIDS Commission. In the area of governance, Irish Aid supports key organs of state, such as parliament and the judiciary, as well as local councils and the public service in order to improve justice and accountability.

Irish Aid also supports key civil society organisations, helping them demand better services and improved government performance. One such organisation is the African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, which has been instrumental in initiating and drafting the law on torture. Last year, the centre provided medical treatment, social and trauma counselling, and legal services to 1,400 victims of torture.

Uganda experienced relative peace and stability in 2007. In the north, the ceasefire with the Lord's Resistance Army rebels held, and many displaced people were able to return home. Progress was made in the peace talks, and economic growth improved to 6.5%.

**“Poverty in Uganda fell by almost half from 1992 to 2005”**

**€35.5 Million**

Programme Spend in 2007

**154 out of 177**

HDI Ranking

**28.9 million**

Population

**1994**

Programme Country Since

**Key Programmes**

Education, governance, HIV and AIDS

**Key Success**

Seven million children in primary school, up from two million a decade ago



# The road home

**“We are now able to farm our land and produce the food we need to eat.”**

Baluku Robert teaching the Primary 3 class at Kasese Primary School. The Ugandan Education Ministry, with Irish Aid support, has introduced a revised primary school curriculum, which is taught through local languages (as opposed to English), making it easier for children to learn.



## **A ceasefire in northern Uganda has allowed people to start returning home. Irish Aid and Concern are helping them rebuild their lives.**

Ocan Kenneth hopes to go home soon. His home village is in Pader district in northern Uganda, but he has spent the last five years living in a camp for people displaced by the northern Ugandan civil conflict.

Some two million people were displaced by the two-decade-long war between the Lord's Resistance Army rebels and the Ugandan government. They were forced to live in large camps where it was easier to guarantee their security. Since a ceasefire in August 2006, security has improved, and it has become possible for people to start the process of returning home.

For most people, the first stage is to move to a transit settlement. In the absence of a final peace agreement, these settlements offer people relative security, while bringing people closer to their homesteads and making it possible for them to tend their land. By March 2008, almost 240,000 of the 340,000 people displaced in Pader district had moved from the central camps to either transit settlements or their homes.

Ocan Kenneth is a community leader at the Ogwil transit settlement. 'We are so happy to have left the main camp', he says. 'We are now able to farm our land and produce the food we need to eat: we plant maize, beans, sim sim and cotton, and also keep animals.'

With Irish Aid support of €546,000, Concern is working to provide the transit settlements and home villages with essential infrastructure, such as water points and sanitation facilities, supporting a total population of 100,000 people.

'Before Concern built our borehole, we had to walk for one hour to get water. Now we have more time to farm our land', says Ocan Kenneth.

Concern has involved the local communities in creating local infrastructure, specifically in the construction of access roads. For those returning to outlying villages, these roads provide a vital link with farms, schools, health centres and trading posts. Carried out as a 'cash for works' scheme, this has also helped make the move from central camps possible by providing a source of income for people in the initial period after following their return. This income has been used by families to buy seeds and livestock, so they can start farming again, or to pay school costs.

'Our lives are now returning to normal', says Ocan Kenneth. 'If peace holds and it becomes safer, we hope to return to our villages by the end of the year. That is our wish.'

# Vietnam: Sharing expertise



**Irish Aid is focusing on private sector development as well as poverty reduction in Vietnam, sharing experience as well as finance.**

Vietnam has had considerable success in fighting poverty. Over the last decade, absolute poverty rates have fallen by over a third. Vietnam has already met the key Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people living in poverty. Achieving universal primary education, and the goals for child mortality and maternal health, are within reach by 2015. But there are 20 million Vietnamese who still live below the poverty line.

The challenge for Vietnam is to sustain impressive economic growth while extending its benefits to the poor. Irish Aid's work in Vietnam includes support for private sector development and civil society alongside poverty reduction programmes.

Preliminary work has been completed on the 'Celtic Tiger Study', a programme to adapt Irish economic experience to the Vietnamese context. This will form a central element of an innovative programme of support for the development of the private sector in Vietnam. Other elements include an annual allocation of €1 million to a decentralised civil society fund, which aims to promote accountability of the State to citizens, and support for the Mekong Private Sector Development Programme (see Private Sector section).

In poverty reduction, Irish Aid spent €7.5 million in 2007 supporting the World Bank-led Programme for Minorities, which reaches 8.7 million people from 53 ethnic minorities in the remotest areas of Vietnam. The programme's objectives are to eliminate hunger and to reduce poverty from 50% to 30% in the poorest areas. Ireland's aid to the region in 2007 totalled €19.9 million (an increase of more than €12 million over the previous year). This included €1.5 million in support for landmine clearance in Cambodia and Laos.

An Irish Aid country strategy paper for Vietnam was approved in July. Under this, Irish Aid is expected to spend €87.5 million on reducing poverty and promoting development in Vietnam between 2007 and 2010. The country strategy is aligned with the Vietnamese government's Socio-Economic Development Plan for 2006 to 2010.

Vietnam became a member of the World Trade Organisation in 2007. Economic growth reached nearly 8.5%, though inflation hit a high of 12.6%, raising fears of economic instability. There was serious flood damage in the central region in the latter part of the year, which the government attributed to climate change. Globally, Vietnam is regarded as the second most vulnerable non-island country to climate change.

**"The 'Celtic Tiger Study' is one of a number of innovative elements of Irish Aid's support for the private sector and civil society in Vietnam."**

**€19.3 million**

Programme Spend in 2007

**105 out of 177**

Ranking on the Human Development Index

**85 million**

Population

**2005**

Programme Country Since

**Key programme**

Programme for Minorities

**Key success**

Support of the P135 programme which targets the poorest 1,600 communes in the country.

# Targeting poverty

**“Irish Aid allocated €7.5 million to the programme in 2007.”**

Tai minority people planting rice in Dien Bien Phu province, Northern Vietnam, supported by Irish Aid.



**A national programme in Vietnam aims to dramatically reduce the poverty rate.**

A national poverty reduction programme in Vietnam is reaching 8.7 million people, from 53 ethnic minorities, in over 1,600 communes and 2,500 villages. The programme aims to eliminate chronic hunger and to reduce the poverty rate from 50% to 30% in the poorest areas.

Designed and implemented by the Vietnamese government, with support from the World Bank and other donors, the programme is being co-financed by Ireland along with Australia, Finland and the UK. This support is worth a total of \$300 million in grants and loans over four years. This is the second phase of the programme which runs from 2006 to 2010.

The programme seeks to improve the system for allocating resources to the poorest communities. It will do this through: improved poverty targeting; strengthening community-driven approaches to the planning and management of basic rural infrastructure; and enhanced systems for transparency, accountability, process monitoring and impact evaluation.

Each of the four donors will use Vietnamese government systems for reporting and accounting, and they have agreed a common results framework. Irish Aid allocated €7.5 million to the programme in 2007.

# Working with children

**With one of the highest rates of HIV in the world, Zambia's children are particularly vulnerable. Irish Aid is working with local organisations to help support them.**

**"Irish Aid support is helping orphans and vulnerable children access HIV and AIDS testing and treatment, continue their schooling and undertake vocational training."**

Irish Aid is helping support over 35,000 orphans and vulnerable children in two regions of Zambia, as part of its focus on alleviating the impact of HIV and AIDS.

With more than one million people living with HIV and AIDS, Zambia has one of the highest prevalence rates in the world (17% in the 15 to 49 age bracket). Some 630,000 children have been orphaned as a result of AIDS.

These figures conspire to keep Zambia one of the poorest countries in the world. Life expectancy has fallen dramatically since 1990, from 47 to 40.5 years, and one in six children die before the age of five.

Irish Aid supports the National AIDS Council, helping it co-ordinate a multi-sectoral response to HIV and AIDS. Irish Aid support to non-governmental organisations working with vulnerable children in Northern Province and the Copperbelt is helping these children to access HIV and AIDS testing and treatment, continue their schooling and undertake vocational training.

Irish Aid also supports the Ministry of Education, which has made progress with some key indicators. Pupil enrolment increased by between 7% and 13%, depending on the grade, between 2006 and 2007. The number of teachers at basic and high school grades increased from 66,000 to over 71,000 in the same period.

In Northern Province, Irish Aid supported the government's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, which produced 229 water boreholes and wells, benefiting 24,000 people, and 337 sanitation facilities, benefiting 6,740 people.

**€21.9 million**

Programme Spend in 2007

**165 out of 177**

Ranking on the Human Development Index

**11.5 million**

Population

**1980**

Programme Country Since

**Key programmes**

Vulnerable children, education, water & sanitation

**Key success**

35,000 children supported

**Other priority areas**

**Partnership Programme  
for Europe and Central  
Asia 32**

**Palestine 34**

**Sierra Leone & Liberia 35**

**South Africa 36**

**Zimbabwe 37**

**“ Irish Aid is contributing to stability and democratic transition in the region.”**



16 year old Zaimura Holmirodova and 13 year old Shabuam collect water three times a day from a river near their home. 43% of the population of Tajikistan has no access to piped water, with nearly 25% using rivers, irrigation ditches and pools as their main sources of drinking water.



# Transition years

## Irish Aid is promoting development on Europe's borders.

Irish Aid's support to the region, known as the Partnership Programme for Europe and Central Asia (PPECA), totalled €8 million in 2007. Of this, €3.1 million was allocated to the SouthEast Europe region, which includes the Balkans, and €2.9 million was allocated to countries of the Confederation of Independent States, the Caucuses and Central Asia. A further €2 million was allocated to regional projects or programmes, mainly focused on South-East Europe.

These countries vary greatly in terms of economic strength, political stability and wealth of natural resources. The Partnership Programme focuses on poverty reduction, good governance and democratisation, human rights, peace building, economic development, capacity building and support for civil society. It is implemented primarily by non-governmental and international organisations. Through support for these development projects and programmes, Irish Aid is responding to the needs of vulnerable groups, such as children, the displaced and people with disabilities, and contributing to stability and democratic transition in the region.

Irish Aid supports the provision of basic education to Roma children in Bosnia Herzegovina and the promotion of democracy and training of lawyers in Montenegro. These are some of the activities funded by Irish Aid in the countries of South-East Europe and Central Asia.

Other examples are support for self-help groups for older people in Moldova, helping them influence policies and attitudes that affect them, and funding for the Early Transition Initiative of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This initiative is tackling poverty in the so-called 'early transition' countries of the Confederation of Independent States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, all former Soviet Union members). The initiative helps businesses and government agencies provide employment and services to urban and rural communities.

### Activity

Development and democratisation from South-East Europe to Central Asia

### Budget

€8 million

### Key outcome

Supporting vulnerable groups and contributing to stability

# Aid amidst conflict



Palestine

**As living conditions deteriorated in Gaza and the West Bank, Irish Aid helped provide emergency food aid and support basic services.**

Irish aid to Palestine in 2007 helped feed refugees, support health and education, promote human rights and pay public service salaries.

Irish Aid spent almost €7.5 million in total, with €4.3 million of this being provided to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which provides humanitarian aid and delivers basic services to Palestinian refugees. The agency provided emergency food aid to 257,000 families, provided some employment for 60,000 refugees and supported health care, education and water and sanitation services.

There was a steady deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Palestine over 2007. There were increased restrictions on movement in the West Bank. In Gaza, following the Hamas takeover in June, the territory was effectively sealed off, bringing the economy close to collapse. By the end of the year, over 80% of the people of Gaza were dependent on relief agencies for survival.

Irish Aid support for Palestine included:

- Contributing €1 million towards public service salaries in Palestine, helping to ensure that schools and other services could continue to operate. This contribution was channelled through a multi-donor mechanism administered by the European Commission
- Supporting Israeli and Palestinian non-governmental organisations working for the promotion of human rights and democratisation in Palestine with €500,000 in total funding
- Providing the United Nations Development Programme with a grant of €500,000 for an initiative to assist local authorities and the Ministry of Local Government in the improvement of infrastructure and services in the Jenin region, as part of a three-year programme of support

Irish Aid stands ready to provide humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people for as long as it is needed. However, aid is no substitute for progress in political negotiations. Sustained improvement in the living conditions of the Palestinian people is dependent on a political solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

**“By year’s end, over 80% of the people of Gaza were dependent on relief agencies for survival.”**

## Activities

Humanitarian aid, public service support, human rights

## Budget

€7.5 million

## Key outcome

Emergency food aid for 257,000 refugee families, via UNRWA



# Consolidating democracy



## Irish Aid is supporting reconstruction in Sierra Leone and Liberia, both recovering from brutal civil wars.

Sierra Leone and Liberia are both emerging from devastating civil wars, and have both held successful democratic elections in recent years. Though neither are Irish Aid programme countries, Irish Aid maintains an office in Freetown, Sierra Leone to manage programmes in each country, in collaboration with Irish Aid's Emergency and Recovery Section. This is in addition to other channels for Irish Aid funding to Sierra Leone and Liberia, including support to missionary organisations and NGOs.

**"The peaceful democratic transition of 2007 was a notable success for the consolidation of democracy in Sierra Leone."**

### Sierra Leone

Irish Aid spent over €11 million on development and democratisation activities in Sierra Leone in 2007. These included basic healthcare services for poor communities, supporting the Special Court for Sierra Leone and building the capacity of the National Electoral Commission. Irish Aid also supported work in the areas of youth employment and empowerment, governance and the media. Funding was provided to a range of United Nations agencies and Irish and international NGOs.

Sierra Leone ranks last on the Human Development Index for 2007 and, as such, is one of the world's least developed countries. However, the successful elections of August 2007 and the peaceful transition to the presidency and government of Ernest Bai Koroma was a notable success for the consolidation of democracy.

Irish Aid's Interim Country Strategy for Sierra Leone 2006-2007 aimed to contribute to sustained recovery, stability and poverty reduction, in line with the country's own Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan.

### Liberia

Irish Aid spent over €8 million funding humanitarian activities in Liberia in 2007, primarily in health care. Irish Aid's partners included UNICEF, Concern and Merlin. Irish Aid also supported the development of an Emergency Response Unit of the Liberian Police, through funding of just under €1 million for United Nations Police.

The final group of Irish peacekeepers to serve with the United Nations Mission in Liberia completed their tour of duty in May 2007. This reflects the progress that has been made in returning to stability after the country's destructive civil war. A quarter of a million people were killed during the conflict in Liberia, between 1989 and 2003, and hundreds of thousands were displaced. The economic and social infrastructure was almost completely destroyed. Liberia is not yet ranked on the Human Development Index, but is recognised as one of the poorest countries in the world. However, under the presidency of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Liberia is making strenuous efforts in rebuilding its infrastructure and many of its institutions.

### Activities

Support for recovery in West Africa

### Budget

€20 million

### Key outcome

Development of an Emergency Response Unit of the Liberian police

# South of the Limpopo



## Despite the success of South African democracy, huge challenges remain, especially in Limpopo province.

Irish Aid's work in South Africa is focused in Limpopo, one of the poorest of the country's nine provinces. Although South Africa is a middle-income country, with sections of society enjoying living conditions comparable to those in developed countries, in other parts there is considerable deprivation and exclusion, comparable to other sub-Saharan African countries.

Almost 50% of the non-white population is reported to live below the national poverty line, partially due to the historical legacy of apartheid. Ireland has been providing bilateral aid to South Africa since the transition from apartheid to democracy in 1994.

Irish Aid's work in Limpopo province in 2007 supported a range of HIV and AIDS interventions, as well as the training of over 300 community leaders in human rights issues and an innovation fund for community tourism businesses.

South Africa has one of the highest prevalence rates of HIV and AIDS in the world. An estimated 5.5 million South Africans live with HIV and/or AIDS, of which 3.1 million are women. Irish Aid supports civil society organisations, such as Friends for Life, providing home-based care and palliative care, and supporting orphans and vulnerable children.

The HIV and AIDS pandemic has badly affected the education sector, due to teacher absenteeism. Irish Aid supported the Limpopo Department of Education in formulating a policy to deal with this, as well as providing more general support to the education sector.

Other Irish Aid support for basic services in Limpopo province included €3 million in funding for water and sanitation services. Access to a reliable, nearby source of water provides relief from the burden of carrying water from distant springs and wells, freeing up time for livelihood activities and, in the case of girls, for school attendance.

Irish Aid is working with local government to improve their approach to tourism development and has established an innovation fund to provide small grants to community-run tourism businesses, such as B&Bs and township tours.

Irish Aid supported the training of over 300 community leaders in Limpopo, as part of a programme of activities in the areas of human rights, democracy, security and reconciliation. Irish Aid is also working in Free State Province, supporting primary health care.

**“Irish Aid has established an innovation fund to provide small grants to community-run tourism businesses, which will help provide much needed employment”**

### Activity

Support for vulnerable children who have been orphaned by AIDS

### Budget

€5 million

### Key outcome

Improved HIV and AIDS care in Alexandra township, Johannesburg

# Protecting the most vulnerable



**Irish Aid is responding to the crisis with a combination of humanitarian funding and support for local organisations caring for people living with HIV and AIDS.**

**“Chronic food shortages, cholera outbreaks and displacement of people by the government’s land reform and slum clearance policies have led to urgent humanitarian needs”**

Life expectancy in Zimbabwe has virtually halved in the past two decades. It is now the lowest in the world, at 35 years. Chronic food shortages, cholera outbreaks and displacement of people by the government’s land reform and slum clearance policies have led to urgent humanitarian needs. In response, Irish Aid provided funding of €3.4 million to United Nations agencies, including the World Food Programme, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the International Organisation for Migration. This money was distributed through the Consolidated Appeals Process, a UN mechanism that ensures a co-ordinated response to the crisis.

A further €2.5 million was given to Irish NGO and missionary organisations to fund development programmes in Zimbabwe. Concern and Trócaire received support for their livelihood security, HIV and AIDS and civil society programmes. Civil society and Irish missionary organisations received support for work in the areas of gender equality and women’s empowerment, education, and primary health care.

Amongst the many serious challenges facing Zimbabwe, the country has a high incidence of HIV in all age groups. There are an estimated 1.7 million people living with HIV or AIDS (15.6% of the population), leading to over 3,000 deaths per week, and one million orphans due to AIDS.

Working with Zimbabwean non-governmental organisations, Irish Aid supports a Home-Based Care programme. In 2007, a total of €3 million was given to 15 organisations, which provided anti-retroviral therapy and treatment kits for opportunistic infections. These services provide a lifeline to some of the most vulnerable families in the country.

Irish Aid also funded the Expanded Support Programme, which is administered by the United Nations under the auspices of the National AIDS Council. The programme is a common funding mechanism, supported by several international donors, that provides funding and support to expand HIV and AIDS services in Zimbabwe.

## Activity

Humanitarian response; care for people with HIV and AIDS

## Budget

€9 million

## Outcome

Co-ordinated response to crisis via UN agencies





## A change in direction.

**B**osnia, 1997. The aid workers' jeep got a puncture and left the road, plunging into the woods. The area had a reputation for landmine accidents. Ray Taylor had to get himself back to the road. He took a thin, half-metre rod from the jeep and, lying on his belly, started to clear an 80 cm wide pathway to the road. He slid the rod gently into the earth at a 30-degree angle. Nothing. He moved it 10 cm to the left, and slid it in again. When he had done this eight times, he crawled forward 10 cm.

He didn't make it. Before he got to the road – which would have taken hours – an Irish Army officer ended the exercise. But the point was well made: getting out of a minefield takes extreme patience and clear-headedness.

The exercise, at the Curragh, was part of the training for the Rapid Response Corps.

“There's a good chance that you're going to be sent to a conflict area”, says Taylor. “I could have been sent to Darfur, South Sudan, even north Mozambique, where there are still landmines.”

Taylor had already worked in all those places when he joined the Corps, after ten years as a regular volunteer with Concern, during which he ran emergency building programmes and ran logistics operations in some 12 emergencies. As it happened, he was posted to the comparative comfort of Nairobi, to work in logistics for the UNHCR's programme in Somalia. (Because of chronic insecurity in Somalia, programmes are run from the Kenyan capital.)

There, he rapidly found himself acting up, as his boss was recovering from a long illness. “You're in charge. You've done it before”, he was told.

From Nairobi, Taylor ran supplies of “non food items”

(blankets, plastic sheeting, etc) to a network of “satellite” stores across Somalia, where local staff guarded and distributed them. The supplies were dispersed to limit losses in the event of any one of the stores being attacked. Taylor went to Somalia on occasion, but could only visit very briefly under very tight security.

“I thought Darfur was the worst I'd ever experienced, but Somalia was far worse. Nobody is safe in Somalia.”

Having largely been his own boss as an aid worker in the non-governmental sector, he worried about adapting to the strictures of UN management. Somalia posed particular problems: “UN regulations say you must have insurance, but in Somalia you can't get insurance”, he says.

“I learned early on that you have to look for approval from higher up if you can't work within the rules.”

The system, he found, worked: once he put requests in writing to the senior officials, approval was generally forthcoming. What could have appeared unnecessarily bureaucratic was relatively effective.

“You often hear reports about the UN pushing paper around. But these people were working their butts off, trying to get things moving.”

Ten years ago, Ray Taylor was a building subcontractor, running his own business. He turned 50, and changed direction.

“I thought, ‘I want to do something that I get some satisfaction out of’.”

In 1997, he went to Bosnia as an aid worker with the OSCE.

“I struggled. After that, I made a list of what I needed to do in training. It was quite a long list.”

He set about improving his computer skills, did some security training, and ultimately trained and qualified as a paramedic (a skill that comes in useful in his hobby, motorbike road racing, and that now provides him with work with a private ambulance agency between aid work missions).

On his second mission, to South Sudan with Concern in 1998, he realised “all the effort that had gone into training made a huge difference”.

“It gave me the confidence to identify a situation, and to know what to do about it.”

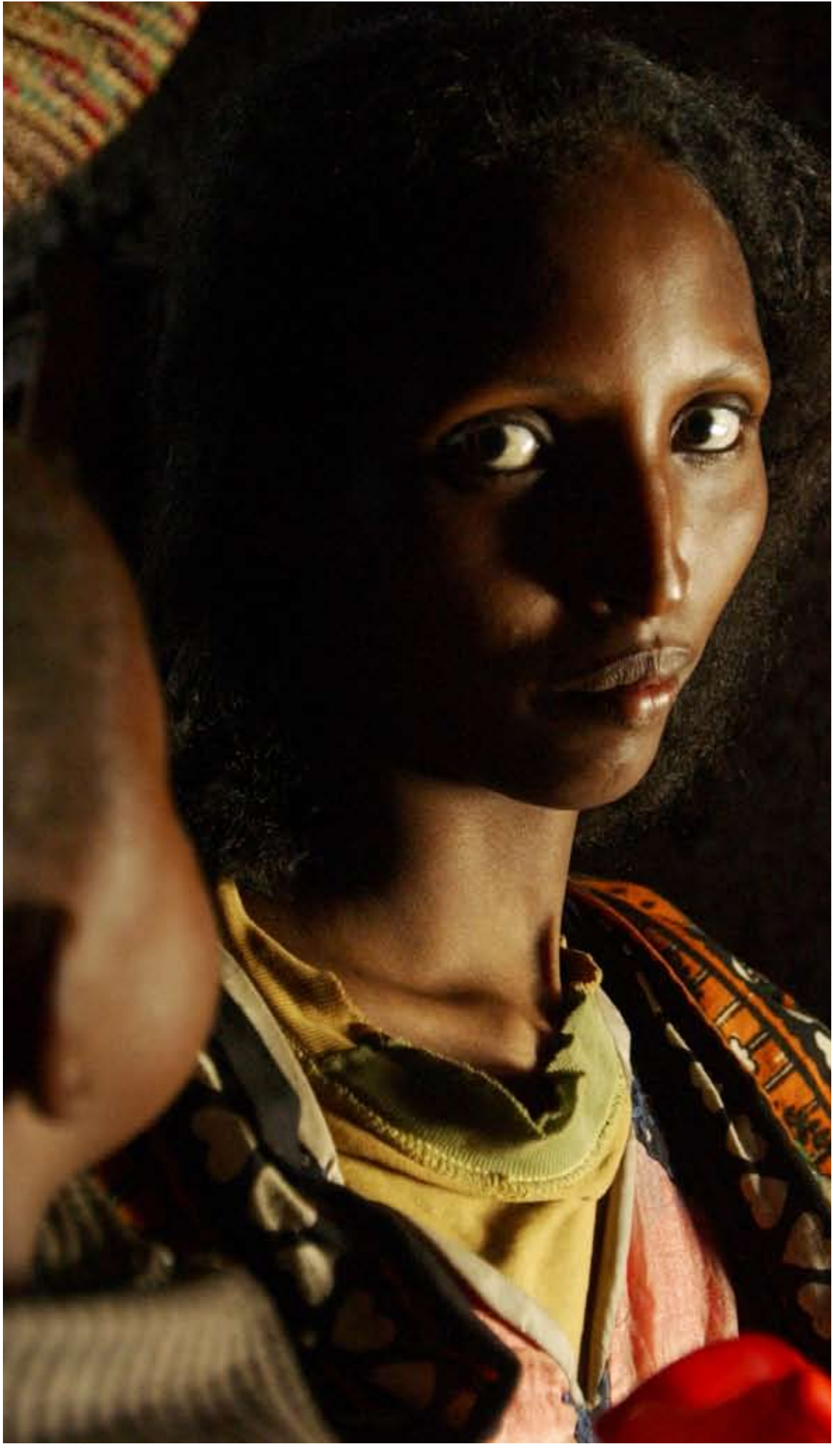
And ten years later, he is still training, and still doing emergency logistics.

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**“I thought Darfur was the worst I'd ever experienced, but Somalia was far worse. Nobody is safe in Somalia.”**

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**Nairobi, Kenya.** Adida Adan and her son Hamidan stand inside their home in the slums of Kibera. She is originally a pastoralist from Somalia and came with her husband to Kibera when he got a job as a driver. Soon after they moved, he was killed in a car accident and she has been struggling to take care of her children in a community that is ridden by poverty and violence. Because her family are nomadic she cannot even return home, not knowing where they are.



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# Working through governments

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## **Irish Aid works in partnership with developing country governments in the fight against poverty, and supports civil society in holding them accountable.**

The Irish Aid programme spent €870 million in 2007. Approximately 14% of this went directly to the governments of Irish Aid's nine programme countries. Working through governments in the long term is the most effective and sustainable way of promoting development. It is not the only way. A mix of aid modalities is the hallmark of Irish Aid's approach. Irish Aid works with key NGOs, such as Concern and Trócaire, global development funds such as the Clinton Foundation, as well as a range of smaller civil society organisations, and with the large multi-lateral agencies, such as the United Nations. This multi-faceted approach means that Irish Aid is able to identify and support best practice across the aid sector, and ensures that the work of diverse agencies complements each other.

But governments are key to creating an environment for sustainable growth and development in poor countries. They should be at the heart of the development process, as has been the case in Ireland.

A number of studies have shown that so-called 'bilateral' aid, directly from government to government, is the best way to reduce poverty on a national scale. As this report documents, a number of

countries have made significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goals thanks to government-led efforts and supported by donors like Irish Aid.

Tanzania, where Irish Aid and other donors provide much of their aid direct to the government, as budget support, has increased spending on poverty reduction by almost 40% in the last two years. It has already achieved four of the Millennium Development Goals, including universal primary education and gender equality in primary schools, eight years ahead of target. In Uganda, which also receives significant budget support, poverty fell by almost half between 1992 and 2005. The number of children at primary school soared from two million to seven million in seven years. Similarly, Vietnam has achieved the key Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people living in poverty. Achieving universal primary education and the goals for child mortality and maternal health are within reach by 2015.

The 'governance' area of Irish Aid's work includes support for parliaments, public financial management, watchdog organisations and institutions of redress, media organisations,



Martin Matulu, medical attendant, Bagamoyo Hospital, Tanzania. The hospital's operating theatre was refurbished with assistance from Irish Aid.



citizenship education, human rights promotion, and independent policy analysis institutions. A full 15% of Irish Aid's total expenditure is allocated to governance initiatives. This helps to ensure that the necessary checks and balances, including overseeing the allocation of resources, are in place in our partner countries. Irish Aid works with government departments in the key social sectors to monitor spending and results.

Ireland's aid programme has been repeatedly commended internationally by organisations such as the OECD's Development

Action Committee. Ireland's most recent peer review (in 2003) found that the Irish Aid programme 'distinguished itself by its sharp focus on poverty reduction and its commitment to partnership principles'. The recent 'Commitment to Development Index for Africa' placed Ireland second only to Sweden for the quality of its aid.

Aid to governments is not the only form of aid that works, and in some circumstances other forms will be more effective. Non-governmental organisations can be powerful agents for change

at local level, and in specialised areas of national policy. But the scale of poverty in Irish Aid's programme countries is such that a government-led approach is crucial. Irish Aid supports these governments in the fight against poverty and works with democratic institutions and civil society to improve accountability.

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**“15% of Irish Aid's total expenditure is spent on governance initiatives, helping to ensure the necessary checks and balances are in place.”**

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# Allies in the fight against poverty

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**From small projects in developing countries to multi-annual funding for strategic partners, Irish Aid works with a wide variety of civil society partners to deliver aid as effectively as possible.**

The challenge of fighting poverty in developing countries is complex, and Irish Aid has a mix of funding arrangements in place to enable it to work with a diverse range of organisations to tackle poverty in a multi-faceted way. Each grant type focuses on a different aspect of development; together, they offer a comprehensive response to the needs of the poorest people and countries in the world.

## **Multi-Annual Programme Scheme**

Four leading charities will receive nearly €400 million in funding from Irish Aid under the second phase of the Multi-Annual Programme Scheme, running from 2007 to 2011. Concern Worldwide will receive €148 million, Trócaire €116 million, Goal €100 million and Christian Aid €17 million. (Irish Aid also hopes to sign a multi-annual agreement with Self Help Africa in 2008.)

By providing predictable financial support for an agreed aid programme, the scheme is intended to facilitate a strategic and programmatic relationship between Irish Aid and key non-governmental partners.

The scheme was introduced in 2003 and revised following an independent evaluation in 2005, which found that it was in line with international best practice

and contributed to an improved partnership between Irish Aid and key organisations.

## **Civil Society Fund**

€41 million was distributed among more than 139 civil society organisations in 2007 from the Civil Society Fund. The fund is open to Irish NGOs and selected international organisations, and is designed to facilitate a broad range of funding applications, from small projects to substantial proposals from professionally-staffed organisations. There are two main schemes operating under the fund; the Block Grant Scheme and the Micro-Projects Scheme.

## **Block Grants**

Block grants allow organisations to strengthen their programme quality and undertake longer-term development projects, such as capacity building of local community organisations. In 2007, Action Aid Ireland received €1.5 million; Oxfam Ireland received €2 million; World Vision Ireland received €1.3 million; and Health & Development Networks received approximately €500,000. These grants were used to fund work in rural development, primary health care, HIV and AIDS, education, human rights, gender equality, livelihood security, and water and sanitation.

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**“Four leading NGOs (Christian Aid, Concern, Goal, Trócaire) will receive nearly €400 million from Irish Aid between 2007 and 2011.”**

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Burmese refugees at play in Ban Tractor refugee camp in Thailand. Trocaire, with the support of Irish Aid, is providing the refugees with assistance. From 2007 to 2011, Irish Aid will provide €400 million to Christian Aid, Concern, Trocaire and Goal to support their ongoing work.



### Micro-Projects

The Micro-Projects Scheme supports small projects run by Irish-based organisations. This scheme was established in recognition of the significant interest among communities in Ireland in making their own, direct contribution to development. The maximum grant is €20,000. In 2007, 38 organisations received a total of €232,602.

### Fair Trade

The Fairtrade Mark ensures a fair price for farmers' produce and provides a social premium for local development. The price is sustained even through times of market fluctuations that would otherwise cause loss of income, with potentially tragic consequence for rural families.

Irish Aid is now one of the largest international supporters of Fair Trade, through bilateral assistance to Central American countries and support for the Irish Fair

Trade Network (IFTN). In 2007, Irish Aid provided €5.5 million (through the Civil Society Fund) to organisations in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and, to a lesser extent, Belize. This supported organisations working on poverty reduction and the development of market opportunities for poor farmers through Fairtrade certification. Irish Aid also provided €1.25 million in support to the work of the Irish Fairtrade Network in building the trade capacity of 78 producer organisations in Central America, work done in collaboration with Fairtrade Labelling Organisation International and Utz Certified.

### Irish Missionary Resource Service

In 2007, €16 million was allocated to the Irish Missionary Resource Service (IMRS) to support the work of their 80 member organisations in over 60 countries in Africa, Asia, Central America,

Latin America, South America and Eastern Europe. This is the key funding channel for Irish Aid support to Irish missionary organisations. Irish Aid and the IMRS are working to build a more strategic partnership and strengthen the relationship between Government and the missionary development community.

### In-Country Micro-Project Scheme

This scheme supports small-scale development work by local organisations in developing countries where Ireland has diplomatic representation or accreditation, but where there is no Irish Aid programme. In 2007, Irish Aid supported projects in Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tibet and Uruguay to a total of €2.5 million.

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# Thinking multi-laterally

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## As well as working with partner governments and NGOs, Irish Aid works with the large international organisations – the ‘multilaterals’ – to improve aid and boost trade.

Three institutions now account for some 30% of global aid – the United Nations, the World Bank and the European Union. These are the key multi-lateral organisations. A significant part of Ireland’s aid to developing countries is channelled through these and other multilaterals.

Multilaterals have a strong comparative advantage in the fight against poverty. This stems from their unique legitimacy – as they are independent of the interests of individual member countries – and from the global reach of their work and the diversity of experience and expertise of their staff. Support for multi-lateral organisations is a key component of Irish Aid’s multi-faceted approach to fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development.

### The United Nations

Irish Aid contributed €86 million to the core funding of United Nations development bodies in 2007. This money was targeted at five “Priority Partners” amongst the UN’s agencies, and focused on promoting reform and working towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The goals are an internationally agreed set of targets for halving world poverty and boosting development by 2015.

Irish Aid agreed ‘multi-annual partnerships’ with two of the priority partners, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), on the basis of agreed development objectives. Similar agreements with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) will be concluded in 2008.

Reform of the UN is at the centre of Irish Aid’s agenda. A 2006 UN report on ‘system-wide coherence’ recommended various initiatives to improve the internal coherence of the UN’s work. The key element is the development of a unified UN presence at country level, with one leader, one programme (agreed with the host government), one budget and a single office. Ireland has actively promoted this reform process, and Irish Embassies have

supported it in a number of pilot countries in 2007. Ireland and Tanzania will lead discussion on the full set of recommendations at the UN General Assembly during the first half of 2008.

Irish Aid also joined three groups of donors providing oversight of the UN system; the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network, the Donors’ Groups overseeing the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Amongst other contributions to the UN, Irish Aid provided €2 million in core funding to the Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to assist it in responding rapidly and flexibly to humanitarian crises.

### The World Bank Group

Irish Aid worked closely with the Department of Finance on Irish policy towards the World Bank in 2007. Contributions were made to a number of World Bank funds aligned with Irish Aid’s priorities. These included the Irish Education Trust Fund, which assists African countries to improve the quality of education provision. Also supported were:

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**“Reform of the United Nations is at the centre of Irish Aid’s ‘multi-lateral’ agenda.”**

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- o The International Finance Corporation, which fosters private sector development in developing countries (€1.1 million);
- o The Foreign Investment Advisory Service, which advises developing countries on how to attract foreign direct investment (€1 million);
- o The Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, a disaster insurance fund (€2.4 million);
- o The World Bank Institute, the bank's training agency, for projects in the areas of education, health, knowledge management and governance (€500,000).

## The European Union

### The European Development Fund

The European Union is by far the largest aid donor in the world, giving €47 billion annually in aid. Ireland contributes to this through payments to the European Development Fund (EDF) and through our contributions to the EU budget. In 2007, Ireland gave over €15 million to the EDF. The 10th EDF has allocated over €22 billion for development co-operation with African, Pacific and Caribbean countries (ACP). It will run for a 6 year period from 2008 to 2013. Ireland's agreed contribution to the 10th EDF is €206 million.

### Economic Partnership Agreements

The EU is currently negotiating trade agreements, called Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), with African, Caribbean

and Pacific developing countries (known as the ACP countries). As set out in the Cotonou Agreement between the EU and ACP countries, the trade agreements are intended to contribute to 'reducing and eventually eradicating poverty', and promote 'sustainable development' and the 'integration of the ACP countries into the world economy'. However, negotiations, ongoing since 2002, have been protracted and difficult. Just one of six regional groupings of the ACP countries, the Caribbean Forum of ACP States (Cariforum), has signed a full EPA. As of December 2007, 20 other ACP countries have initialled interim agreements and the hope is that these will act as building blocks to full EPAs. Ireland has been to the fore in insisting that negotiations be sensitive to the development needs of the ACP states and to their poverty reduction efforts.

### EU-Africa Summit

A Joint EU-Africa Strategy was adopted at the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon in December 2007. The strategy was accompanied by an action plan, which sets out eight areas for partnership: Peace and Security; Democratic Governance and Human Rights; Trade and Regional Integration; the Millennium Development Goals; Energy; Climate Change; Migration Mobility, Employment and Science, the Information Society and Space. The challenge for 2008 is to maintain the momentum of the Lisbon Summit and ensure a quick start to implementing the action plan.

## Aid for Trade

Aid that is targeted at helping developing countries take advantage of the global trading system and represent their interests in trade negotiations is known as 'Aid for Trade'. In line with commitments made in the White Paper, Irish Aid expects to increase its multilateral Aid for Trade budget to €15 million in the coming years, following an increase from €2.93 million to €6 million from 2006 to 2007. This will go to the major multilateral organisations working in trade-related technical assistance and capacity building.

## World Trade Organisation

The Doha Development Agenda was launched at the World Trade Organisation in 2001 to give greater prominence to development issues. Negotiations were formally suspended at the end of July 2006 when gaps between members' negotiating positions appeared unbridgeable. Following a series of informal discussions, negotiations were re-launched in January 2007 and continued throughout the year.

# Public private partnership



Staff preparing passion fruit at Amfri Farms' factory in Uganda. Amfri Farms is supported by Traidlinks, an Irish Aid-funded organisation which gives advice to small enterprises, helping them grow, thereby creating jobs, and improve areas, like employment conditions.

## The private sector is vital to development. Irish Aid is scaling up private sector support with a range of initiatives.

Sustained economic growth is needed to create jobs and lift poor people out of poverty. This is identified in the Millennium Development Goals and the White Paper on Irish Aid. Irish Aid is scaling up its support for the private sector in its programme countries and is supporting a range of private sector initiatives. These include:

- A report examining how the 'Celtic Tiger' experience might be replicated in South-East Asian countries. This comes in response to requests for a sharing of Ireland's own recent development experience.

The study has been set in the context of Vietnam, with the possibility of being extended to other countries.

- Support for Traidlinks, an NGO focused on harnessing the expertise of the Irish business sector to support the development of the private sector in Africa. Irish Aid is providing €4 million from 2006 to 2008.
- Joining the Private Infrastructure Development Group, a group of donors that mobilises private sector investment to deliver vital infrastructure. Irish Aid funding is targeted at programmes that enable poor people to access electricity, water and sanitation services. Irish Aid is providing €8 million from 2008 to 2010.
- Supporting the Investment Climate Facility for Africa. This is a partnership between donor and African governments and the private sector, with the aim of improving the business environment in Africa. Irish Aid is providing €2 million from 2007 to 2008.
- Irish Aid is also a lead supporter of the Mekong Private Sector Development Fund, a leading private sector development programme covering Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Irish Aid is providing €5.5 million from 2007 to 2012.
- Detailed preparatory work is currently underway in Mozambique and Tanzania to develop specific private sector projects that might complement the Irish Aid programmes in those countries.

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# The task of fighting hunger

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**Ireland aims to lead the international fight against mass hunger. A new expert group will help show how.**

Ireland aims to take a leading role in the fight against global mass hunger. Irish Aid has established a Hunger Task Force to advise on how to do so.

The Task Force comprises leading international experts and voices on the issue of global hunger, such as Jeffrey Sachs of Columbia University's Earth Institute, Pamela Anderson of the World Potato Centre, and Bono. Other members include Lawrence Haddad of the University of Sussex, Denis Lucey of University College Cork, Michael Gibney of University College Dublin, Tom Arnold of Concern, Justin Kilcullen of Trócaire and development communications specialist Nancy Aburi. The Task Force is chaired by former Minister of Agriculture Joe Walsh.

The recent dramatic rise in world food prices and the occurrence of food riots in many poor countries have highlighted the urgency and scale of the hunger problem. Despite advances in food production in recent decades, the extent of global hunger has remained almost unchanged. More than 800 million people in developing countries are hungry. Twenty-seven per cent of all children under five in the developing world are malnourished. Almost ten million children below the age of five die every year, with hunger and malnutrition the underlying factor in over half of these deaths.

The Task Force aims to identify the additional contributions that Ireland can make to international efforts to reduce hunger and thus contribute to the achievement of the key Millennium Development Goal of halving world hunger by 2015.

Irish Aid's work is dedicated to tackling these problems. The establishment of the Hunger Task Force was recommended in the White Paper on Irish Aid. It will help Irish Aid to play a leading and pioneering role in the fight against hunger.

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**“More than 800 million people in developing countries are hungry. 27% of all children under five in the developing world are malnourished.”**

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# Leadership in the fight against HIV and AIDS

## Irish Aid's work fighting the pandemic achieved results and recognition in 2007.

Ireland gained international recognition for its leadership in addressing the global AIDS pandemic during a year when progress in fighting the pandemic was recorded in Mozambique and Lesotho.

Irish Aid support has helped increase the number of people in Mozambique on anti-retroviral treatment to 78,000, from just 2,000 in 2002. The number of sites offering treatment has increased five-fold since 2005. In Lesotho, nutritional support is provided for all patients on HIV treatment, and their families, and over 250 village health workers were trained in HIV and AIDS management.

The director of the United Nations Joint Programme on AIDS, Peter Piot, visited Ireland during 2007 and said the country had taken on the kind of leadership role that would help bring us closer to a world without AIDS.

Addressing the HIV and AIDS pandemic continues to be a key priority for Irish Aid. During 2007, Irish Aid reached its target of spending over €100 million on HIV and AIDS, and other communicable diseases.

Irish Aid has committed €90 million over three years to the

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. The fund estimates it has saved 1.8 million lives, placed 1.1 million people on HIV treatment, 2.8 million people on TB treatment and distributed 30 million anti-malaria bed nets.

Irish Aid reached its target of spending 20% of additional resources on interventions to benefit children affected by HIV and AIDS. World AIDS Day activities in Ireland focused on raising awareness of the impact of the pandemic on children, and Ireland agreed to host the fourth Global Partners' Forum on Children Affected by HIV and AIDS, in 2008. This high-level forum will focus on agreeing priority interventions for the protection, support and care of vulnerable children and those orphaned as a result of AIDS.

Irish Aid supports the national Stamp Out Stigma Campaign, which seeks to address issues of isolation, discrimination and lack of support for those living with HIV and AIDS in Ireland and other countries. A campaign website, [www.stampoutstigma.ie](http://www.stampoutstigma.ie), featuring personal testimonies from Irish people living with HIV, was launched, national advertisements were aired and initial research findings were released.

**“The director of the UN AIDS programme said Ireland had taken on the kind of leadership role that would help bring us closer to a world without AIDS.”**

### Activity

Fighting the global HIV and AIDS pandemic

### Budget

€100 million

### Key outcome

Dramatic increase in availability of treatment in Mozambique



# Rabbit breeding empowers HIV-affected children

## Sandra Mujokoro reports from Zimbabwe on how rabbits are helping vulnerable children rebuild their lives.

Life has not been easy for 15-year-old Gift Muchanjanja since the death of both his mother and father in 2004 and 2005 respectively. He is an only child and, now that his parents have passed on, he lives with his aunt, her six children and his grandmother, in Mandeya in Honde Valley, eastern Zimbabwe.

Gift is one of more than a million children orphaned by AIDS in Zimbabwe. According to a 2006 United Nations report, more than 15 million children under the age of 18 have been orphaned as a result of the disease, worldwide. The report notes that as HIV spreads among the adult population of sub-Saharan Africa, the brunt of AIDS-related deaths is likely to hit this decade and as a result, millions more children will lose their parents.

Children orphaned by AIDS are likely to miss out on school enrolment, have their schooling interrupted or perform badly as a result of their situation. Expenses such as school fees and school uniforms present major problems since the carers of many orphans cannot afford to pay for them.

Gift tells of how the Male Empowerment Home Based Care project (MEP), partially funded by Irish Aid, has helped his life change for the better:

It used to be difficult for his aunt and grandmother to get enough food to feed their family of nine, he says. It was even harder for them to raise the money needed for school fees for the children, to clothe them and to ensure that they had a comfortable childhood. But the MEP started a small livestock project that has enabled him to pay his school fees and live a better life with his extended family, through proceeds from the sale of rabbits.

'My life has really changed for the better. I was one of the first groups to benefit from the rabbits pass-on project', says Gift. The project was started in 2005 by Africare, an international non-governmental organisation. Currently, there are 70 children involved.

According to Clibert Kuuyangepi, 38, responsible for training the children to raise the rabbits, there has been great improvement among the children involved as they have been able to earn a living for themselves. 'Now we have no school drop-outs here because the students can pay their own school fees', says Kuuyangepi. The project started with six rabbits, which were given to three children, he says.

Each child was given two rabbits to rear with an understanding that when the rabbits reproduced, the child was supposed to pass on the offspring to another child. Each child also gave at least two baby rabbits back to the project, which were later sold to assist other vulnerable children.

'The impact of this project on the children has been tremendous. Not only are the children able to send themselves to school, but now rabbit meat is helping improve the nutrition in the households. If there is a patient in the home, they may want meat instead of vegetables and the rabbits have come in handy', says Kuuyangepi. Jane Nyandoro, 40, is one parent who has benefited from her son's involvement in the project. Her husband died in 2005, leaving her with four children to take care of. One of her sons, Leesert Nyandoro, a Form Two student at Muterere School, was chosen to participate in the small livestock project in 2006. Today, Leesert has 13 rabbits, which have made it easier for him to pay his fees as well as those of his siblings. Mrs. Nyandoro said the rabbits had improved nutrition levels in her household as well as substantially increasing their income.

*Sandra Mujokoro is a member of the Key Correspondent Team of Health & Development Networks (HDN). See [www.healthdev.net](http://www.healthdev.net) for more information.*

**"Now we have no school drop-outs here because the students can pay their own school fees", says Kuuyangepi.**





## Flood fighting.

**F**red Tottenham was sent as a logistician to Caia, Mozambique, to work on the emergency response to the flooding of the Zambezi river.

“Straight away, I was stuck into proper work. It was a hardcore emergency. It was hectic, we worked long hours, from seven am till nine or ten at night.”

He was both invigorated and relieved. He had been in Mozambique over a month at that stage and had been office-bound up to that point. For his Rapid Response Corps posting, he had been assigned to the United Nations World Food Programme in the capital, Maputo, and placed on an on-the-job training scheme.

Not that he needed much training: a mechanical engineer, 29-year-old Tottenham had already worked as a logistician in Sri Lanka, after the tsunami, and in Niger, with Goal.

So when the opportunity arose to move north to Caia, where 100,000 people had been displaced by the floods, he seized it with alacrity. In Caia, he found himself doing what he knew best: working closely with other aid agencies (including Concern, Oxfam and the Red Cross), under pressure, to implement an efficient emergency response.

His role in Caia was to help organise transport for the logistics “cluster”. “Clusters” were introduced as a way of improving coordination amongst aid agencies in the wake of the Asian tsunami. There are clusters of aid agencies in each of the key aid sectors – logistics, health, etc – and, in each cluster, one agency takes the lead in representing the interests of the whole humanitarian community. In Caia, WFP was running the logistics cluster, and so Tottenham found himself managing and coordinating

the fleet of four-wheel-drive trucks, plus twelve boats and three helicopters, that WFP had rented on behalf of the humanitarian community.

The cluster setup facilitated good relations. The Mozambican government had a coordination centre in the town, and all of the UN and international agencies worked out of the same room, 30 or so staff sharing internet connections, power points and, crucially, information.

“If you were working out a problem, the people you needed to talk to were likely to be sitting next to you.”

The logistics were complex. Many of the riverside communities were inaccessible by road due to the flooding, and yet the river was often too shallow for boats, and so helicopters were needed. And a particularly rapid response was needed in the case of a number of cholera outbreaks. But coordination was good – amongst the agencies, and with the government – and many of those there had worked on previous floods responses in Mozambique (the Zambezi has been flooding far more frequently in recent years), allowing them to hit the ground running.

This was a far cry from Tottenham’s working life in Ireland, which involves running a renewable energy consultancy that specialises in commercial wood-chip boilers, and making time to manage a small farm in

County Clare. But that contrast was one of the things that initially attracted him to the Rapid Response Corps. Having worked with Goal, and also travelled extensively in Africa (he once organised a mini Dublin-Dakar rally with some friends, which he completed in a Volvo 740 he had bought for €300), he was seeking a way to combine the “buzz” and rewards of aid work with a “settled” life at home in Ireland.

Tottenham had begun his posting far from the action. But once he found himself on the ground, working on the emergency response, he was able to bring his experience to bear, and learn from being part of the large-scale work of WFP.

“The work being done on the ground was really impressive, and it was great to be a part of it”, he says.

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**“If you were working out a problem, the people you needed to talk to were likely to be sitting next to you.”**

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**Dedza, Mozambique.** Children wait in line for flour distribution at a camp for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).



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# Making aid effective and accountable

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**Regular evaluations and audits of Irish Aid programmes and partners ensure that aid spending is transparent, accountable, and effective.**

In 2007, Irish Aid's programme in Mozambique and its work with other donors in the health sector in Tanzania received positive evaluations. Irish Aid's Evaluation & Audit Unit was also involved in supporting the work of national auditors in Ethiopia, Uganda, Mozambique and Lesotho, as well as continuing to develop its audit function, both internally and in programme countries. Evaluation and audit are two distinct processes which, together, provide assurance that public funds are used for the purposes intended and that value for money is achieved.

## Evaluation

Evaluation of Irish Aid programmes plays a critical role in lesson learning and in supporting the overall accountability framework of Irish Aid. Major evaluations in 2007 included:

### **Evaluation of the Mozambique Country Programme 2001-2006**

Irish Aid's priorities and interventions in Mozambique are 'clearly aligned with Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy' and reflect Irish Aid policy, according to the evaluation of the Mozambique programmes carried out in 2007. The evaluation, found that Irish Aid support for provincial government was particularly effective in promoting poverty reduction, delivering better services, and providing valuable input into national-level policy dialogue. It recommended reducing the number of sectors in which Irish Aid is involved in Mozambique, and also recommended that Irish Aid continue its efforts to build capacity in public finance management at all levels of government. The evaluation was conducted under the Government's Value for Money and Policy Review Initiative.

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**“Significant progress has been made in reducing infant and child mortality in Tanzania, according to a joint evaluation of the health sector.”**

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Before Pader courthouse opened in 2006, people had to travel over 140km to the nearest court. Irish Aid supports the Ugandan government to improve its legal and judicial system. Increasing access to courts has reduced time spent on remand.



### Joint Evaluation of the Health Sector in Tanzania

Significant progress has been made in reducing infant and child mortality in Tanzania. There have been notable improvements in the availability of drugs and the provision of equipment and training for hospital staff. These were amongst the findings of a joint evaluation of the health sector, managed by the evaluation department of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which Irish Aid participated. The evaluation found that the collaboration of the government and donors, including Irish Aid, in a joint-funding mechanism for the health sector had been particularly effective in strengthening district health services. However, hospital reform had not progressed at the same pace as other aspects of health sector reform and, despite improvements generally, much remained to be done in the health sector, especially in reducing maternal mortality.

### Audit

In Uganda, Irish Aid helped fund an information technology project to improve the operational efficiency of the Auditor General's Office. Irish Aid also supported the construction of a provincial office of the Mozambican Superior Internal Auditor to help expand audit coverage to district level, and supported capacity building of national audit offices in Ethiopia and Lesotho. These initiatives were part of an increased emphasis on working closely with national audit institutions in partner countries, with a view to improving financial management and accountability – crucial issues in poverty reduction and development.

Irish Aid has also made progress in further strengthening the internal audit capacity at programme country level, and increasing the number of audit visits to programme countries, with an emphasis on the implementation of audit recommendations.

The role of audit is to independently examine and report to management on whether funds and resources have been properly utilised. It is crucial to the mission and remit of Irish Aid that funds are spent for the purposes intended and in accordance with proper procedures. The work of Irish Aid's audit unit combines audit work carried out by the unit itself, work commissioned by Irish Aid and carried out by internationally recognised audit firms, and work carried out within programme countries by national audit institutions.

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# Oversight and advice

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## **An independent advisory board helps ensure Irish Aid programmes are effective and accountable.**

The Advisory Board for Irish Aid provides oversight and advice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the strategic direction of the Government's expanding aid programme. It also supports independent research, engages with stakeholders, and works with the Department of Foreign Affairs Audit Committee on evaluation and audit of Irish Aid programmes.

The Advisory Board is made up of fifteen members and a chairperson, drawn from a range of backgrounds, including the non-governmental sector, the public service, the social partners, and the business sector. Members serve voluntarily and are appointed by the Minister, in an individual rather than a representative capacity. A small secretariat supports the work of the Board which met six times during 2007.

### **Oversight and advice**

Issues discussed with the Minister of State for Overseas Development during 2007 included: the implementation of the White Paper on Irish Aid's policy directions; the potential implications of the ongoing management review for the role of the Advisory Board; developments in programme countries; Irish Aid staffing; decentralisation; and progress towards the established aid target

of 0.7% of Gross National Product. A delegation from the Advisory Board visited Malawi, following a request from the Minister, and delegations also visited Vietnam, Cambodia, South Africa and Lesotho, and offered observations and recommendations to the Minister and to Irish Aid.

### **Evaluation and Audit**

A research study, 'Measuring Impact', jointly sponsored by the Audit Committee and the Advisory Board, was completed in 2007. Its findings will inform the programmes of both bodies in 2008. The Board and the Audit Committee will also collaborate on a review of Irish Aid funding to United Nations funds and programmes in 2008.

### **Research**

Since 2003, the Advisory Board has committed over €3 million to research projects involving almost 100 researchers in institutions in Ireland, other European countries and Africa. Completed projects have dealt with: policy coherence for development; the role of civil society in poverty reduction; good governance; measuring impact; and global health. The findings were summarised in volume one of the Advisory Board's Research Findings series, published in 2007.

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**“The Advisory Board has committed over €3 million to research projects involving almost 100 researchers in institutions in Ireland.”**

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New mothers, Mwanayamala Hospital, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where 40-60 babies are delivered every day. Irish Aid is supporting the Tanzanian Government to improve the national health system.



#### **Engagement with Stakeholders**

Over 80 participants attended the ninth meeting of the Development Forum in October 2007, including representatives of Dóchas (the umbrella body for Irish development organisations), the Irish Missionary Union, the Irish Mission Resource Service and Church Mission Society Ireland. The Forum heard presentations of Advisory Board-funded research findings in the areas of governance and civil society, with a particular focus on implications for donors and aid delivery.

#### **Protecting Programme Quality**

The capacity of staffing and management remain integral to the quality of Irish Aid programmes. Irish Aid's funding is growing very rapidly, year on year, and this has to be absorbed and expended effectively. At the same time, the organisation is relocating to Limerick under the decentralisation plan.

#### **Inter-Departmental Committee on Development**

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Development was launched in April 2007 to ensure that the approach of all government departments to development issues is coherent, and to make best use of the expertise available across the public service in Ireland's aid programme. Chaired by the Minister of State for Overseas Development, and including representatives from each department, the Committee has an advisory role, and will report annually to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Over the course of three meetings in 2007, the Committee established two sub-groups. The sub-group on Multi-lateral Organisations aims to ensure a coherent inter-departmental approach to Irish policy in multi-lateral fora, in particular the United Nations. The sub-group on Skills Sets seeks to identify opportunities by which developing countries seeking expertise can benefit from the range of skills available across the Irish public service.

*The Advisory Board issues its own Annual Report, which is available at [www.abia.gov.ie](http://www.abia.gov.ie).*

# Building awareness

## Irish Aid supports projects throughout the Irish education system and civil society to promote critical engagement with development issues.

Children from over 450 primary schools learned about the Millennium Development Goals in 2007 as part of the Our World Global Schools Award. This was just one of a range of initiatives Irish Aid sponsored in 2007 to promote awareness of development and global justice issues at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

Development education aims to promote active citizenship at local and global level. Through development education, Irish Aid hopes to promote critical engagement by the Irish public with the Irish Aid programme and the issues that underline it. To further this, a five-year development education strategy was launched in November 2007, entitled 'Promoting Public Engagement for Development'.

Irish Aid activities in this area during 2007 included:

*Programme of Strategic Co-operation between Irish Aid and Higher Education and Research Institutes 2007-2011 (€20.4 million over five years)*

Grants totalling €7.3 million were awarded in the first round of funding under this programme, which aims to support collaborative research and capacity-building partnerships between higher education institutions in Ireland and developing countries.

*Development Education Funding Scheme (€3.5 million)*

Sixty grants were awarded to non-governmental organisations and educational institutions working in development education. New funding guidelines were also published.

*WorldWise, Irish Aid Schools Linking and Immersion Scheme (€449,000)*

This scheme, launched in 2007, allocated grants to 28 secondary schools to promote increased contact with people in developing countries. The scheme is being implemented by Léargas on behalf of Irish Aid.

*Irish Aid Award for Young Social Innovators (€55,000)*

This award is aimed at transition year students. The 2007 award in

the 'Making Our World One World' category was won by students from Gort Community School, Galway, for a project on tackling the stigma and discrimination surrounding HIV and AIDS.

*Science for Development Award, BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition (€15,000)*

A team from St Joseph's Secondary School in Westway, Derry, won the award for a project to develop an economically viable, low-tech agricultural desalination plant. The award is run in co-operation with Self Help Development International.

### Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre

Work on the Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre was completed in 2007, ahead of the official opening in January 2008.

The establishment of the Centre was announced in the White Paper on Irish Aid (September 2006). The aim of the Centre is to promote understanding of development issues as well as offering a first point of contact to those seeking to contribute to active global citizenship, through volunteering.

A multi-media exhibition introduces visitors to development challenges and the response of Irish Aid and the international community. An

**“St Joseph’s Secondary School developed an economically viable, low-tech agricultural desalination plant, which won the Science for Development Award.”**

The new Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre, O'Connell Street Dublin 1.



on-line introduction to volunteering programme, also available at kiosks in the Centre, is complemented by a volunteer pack for interested callers and information meetings for volunteers.

The facilities are made available to NGOs free of charge for events which are development-related and open to the public. The Centre can also facilitate temporary exhibitions.

A schools education programme was designed for the Centre, for secondary level students. A programme aimed at primary school children was piloted in 2008.

The Centre, which is located on Dublin's O'Connell Street, and is free of charge, hosts temporary exhibitions on development and is open six days a week. The Centre has received over 14,000 visitors since it opened.

### **The Simon Cumbers Media Challenge Fund**

The Simon Cumbers Media Challenge Fund is a grant scheme for members of the media, to promote more and better quality coverage of development issues in the Irish media. It was established by Irish Aid in 2005 in memory of the late Irish journalist and cameraman, Simon Cumbers.

In 2007 Irish Aid provided €258,000 to the Fund. This supported 17 overseas development-related press articles and provided seed funding for 9 development-related television projects. The Fund is administered by Connect-World on behalf of Irish Aid.

### **Irish Aid support for Africa Day**

The White Paper on Irish Aid made a commitment that Irish Aid would support events in Ireland that promote a more comprehensive understanding of Africa, in particular events to mark Africa Day.

Africa Day, on May 25, is the annual commemoration of the 1963 founding of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which was succeeded by the present African Union.

Irish Aid-supported events to mark Africa Day 2007 included a free screening of the film Bamako at the Irish Film Centre, a reading by the Tanzanian writer Abdulrazak Gurnah at the Irish Writers Centre and a conference on Peace-Keeping in Africa at NUI Galway.

# Developing people

## Postgraduate training for key individuals helps poor countries build capacity.

The Fellowship Training Programme funded 162 students to pursue training in issues relating to development in 2007. Students came from the public service and non-governmental organisations in Irish Aid programme countries and other developing countries, and pursued studies either at Irish institutions or in their own region.

The programme aims to address capacity deficits that hinder development in developing countries through the training of key individuals. Fellowship awards are linked to the priorities set out in Irish Aid's country strategies. Fellowship recipients commit to return home on completion of their studies, to resume work and put their acquired skills into practice for the benefit of the wider community. Fellowships are generally offered at master's degree or postgraduate diploma level.

A major review of the Fellowship Training Programme was completed during 2007. The review recognised the programme's 'genuine and visible contribution' to capacity building and found that a 'solid proportion' of fellowships achieved their capacity-building objective.

### **Kimmage Development Studies Centre**

Kimmage Development Studies Centre runs courses in development studies designed specifically for students from developing countries. Irish Aid supported the centre in 2007 through the provision of a core grant of €375,272 and fellowship funding for 38 students.

### **The Irish Council for International Students**

The Irish Council for International Students plays an important role in the administration of the Fellowship Training Programme and provides a broad range of support services covering the welfare and other needs of fellowship holders. In 2007, the council received funding of €395,630 for administering aspects of the Programme.

### **Fellowships for 2007**

Amongst the fellowships granted in 2007 was one to a student from Cameroon to do a research masters at the University of Limerick titled 'The European Union and Conflict Prevention in West Africa: an analysis of the principle of "local ownership"'. Other students pursued a range of studies, from diplomas in development studies to master's degrees in world heritage management, education, global health, conflict studies, technology, and counselling. A breakdown of students per nationality shows that there were two students from Burundi, 32 from Ethiopia, nine from Lesotho, four from Mozambique, two from Palestine, one from Rwanda, 35 from Tanzania, six from Timor Leste, 33 from Uganda, two from Vietnam and 35 from Zambia. As well as Kimmage Development Studies Centre, fellowship students attended Trinity College Dublin, University College Dublin, Dublin City University, University of Limerick, University College Cork, Dublin Institute of Technology, National University of Ireland Maynooth, Queen's University Belfast and various institutions in partner countries and their neighbours.

## **Activity**

Grants to students from developing countries

## **Budget**

€2.7 million

## **Key outcome**

162 students funded in 2007

# Speaking the same language

**Belinda Lumbala, from Zambia, is studying for a Masters in Development Studies at UCD, supported by Irish Aid's Fellowship Training Programme. A former 'hands-on' development worker, she is now an official in the Zambian Department of Finance, where she works in partnership with international donors, including Irish Aid, to improve the provision of key services such as health and education. Her work there is guided by the National Development Plan, which was drawn up by the Zambian government in consultation with international donors.**



## **Belinda Lumbala describes how her studies in Ireland will benefit her work in national development in Zambia.**

Coming to Ireland to study has really expanded my horizons. You get to see things from an international perspective and learn from the development experiences of other countries. I have studied issues like food security, international relations, development theory and economies in transition. All of this has given me an increased understanding of the international scene, which I knew little about beforehand.

A big thing for me was learning of Ireland's path to development. I have spoken to older Irish people who have watched their country

develop from a relatively poor economy into a very prosperous nation. When I hear this it gives me hope for my own country. People in developing countries often think that we cannot become prosperous. So it has inspired me to learn of Ireland's recent economic progress. Sometimes, at work, you hit a wall and don't know how to overcome a problem. When you study different approaches you learn how to overcome these problems.

Working alongside donors really helps. It's easier to make progress when everyone is working to the same goals and speaking the same language. It helps when the donors understand and have bought into the national agenda, such as Zambia's National Development Plan. There's a much greater sense of direction now than in the past. If you're working closely together on the same plan you know where the money is

going and if the targets are being achieved. Accountability has really improved because everyone is responsible to everyone else.

We now have to produce only one report for all the donors instead of separate reports for each individual donor. This means you can spend much more time looking at the issues and the impact that your work is having on the ground. You can do your job from your desk but when you go out and speak to poor people you get a feel for what's really happening.

I come from a development background and the interests of women and children are what motivate me. This Masters degree will mean that, as a woman, I will be listened to by men at government and community level in representing the interests of poor women and children.

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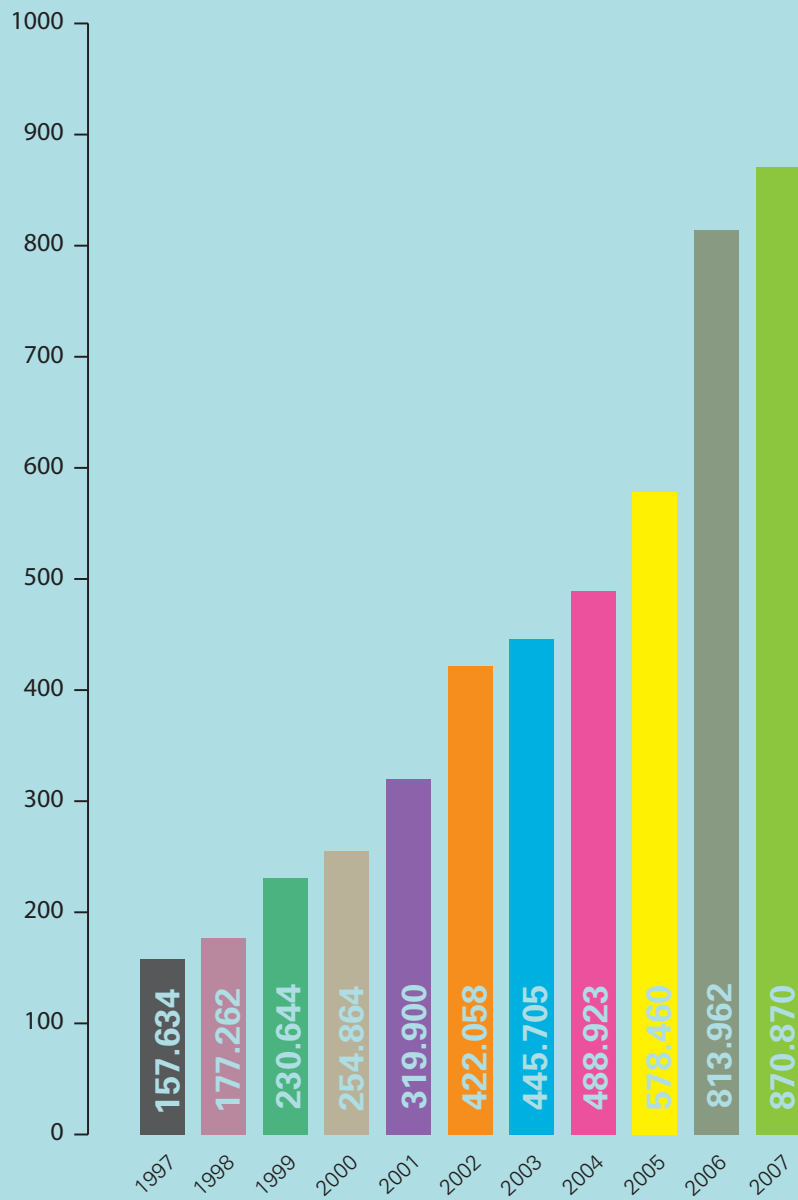
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Official Development Assistance analysed by country **86**

	€ Millions	€ Millions
	2007	2006
<b>Total Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b>		
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 29	725.753	595.406
Other Government Departments & Contribution to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	145.117	218.557
<b>Total ODA</b>	<b>870.870</b>	<b>813.963</b>
<b>Multilateral / Bilateral Analysis</b>		
<b>Bilateral Cooperation - Irish Aid</b>		
Administration	30.059	27.485
Payments to Grants in Aid Fund for Bilateral Aid and other Cooperation	477.100	404.304
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance	90.000	60.000
<b>Total Bilateral Cooperation - Irish Aid</b>	<b>597.159</b>	<b>491.789</b>
<b>Bilateral Cooperation - Other Government Departments</b>		
Revenue: Tax Deductability Scheme	6.525	8.660
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	2.000	-
Eligible ODA in Respect of Refugees in Ireland	Note 2 0.350	1.000
<b>Total Bilateral Cooperation</b>	<b>606.034</b>	<b>501.449</b>
Note 2 : Estimated at €0.35 million for 2007		
<b>Multilateral Cooperation</b>		
Multilateral Cooperation - Vote 29 Irish Aid	128.594	103.617
Multilateral Cooperation - Other Government Departments	54.248	130.517
Multilateral Cooperation - Contribution to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	81.994	78.380
<b>Total Multilateral Cooperation</b>	<b>264.836</b>	<b>312.514</b>
<b>Total ODA</b>	<b>870.870</b>	<b>813.963</b>



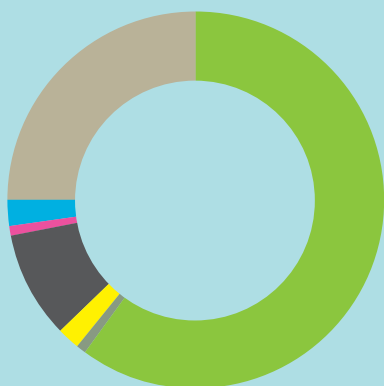


ODA	
Year	€ millions
2007	870.870
2006	813.962
2005	578.460
2004	488.923
2003	445.705
2002	422.058
2001	319.900
2000	254.864
1999	230.644
1998	177.262
1997	157.634

		€
<b>Administered by Irish Aid</b>		
Administration		30,059,349
<b>Programme Countries</b>		
	Ethiopia	32,087,610
	Lesotho	9,048,973
	Mozambique	30,980,047
	Tanzania	32,279,890
	Timor Leste	4,259,671
	Uganda	35,501,327
	Zambia	21,454,442
	Vietnam	19,341,801
<b>Other Countries</b>		
	Zimbabwe	1,534,239
	South Africa	5,160,480
	Sierra Leone & Liberia	13,017,972
	Palestine	2,570,000
	Partnership Programme for Europe and Central Asia	7,069,781
Civil Society		117,608,884
Volunteer Related Programmes		5,451,559
Global Education Initiatives		11,500,000
Global Health Initiatives		19,032,554
HIV and AIDS Initiatives		54,949,461
Other Cross Cutting Programmes		4,267,090
Cooperation with Third Level Institutions		2,302,819
Development Education		5,416,796
Fellowships / Courses etc		3,280,648
Public Information		1,791,254
Other Programmes		1,872,180
Rapid Response Initiative		5,026,630
Recovery Assistance		25,843,388
Stability Fund		4,450,000
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance		<u>90,000,000</u>
<b>Irish Aid Managed Bilateral Programme</b>		597,158,845
Bilateral ODA from other Government Departments		
Revenue	Tax Deductibility Scheme	6,525,000
Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries	Support to WFP Chad Programme	2,000,000
Other Departments	Payments in respect of refugees (in donor country)	<u>350,000</u>
<b>Total Bilateral Cooperation</b>		<b>606,033,845</b>

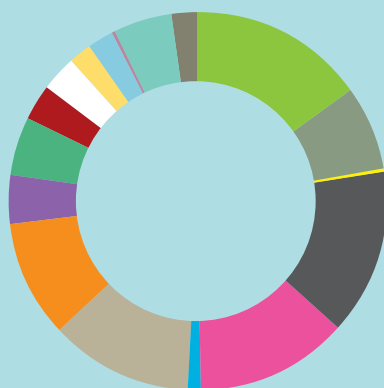
<b>Multilateral Cooperation</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Vote 29</b>	<b>Other ODA</b>	<b>Total</b>
		€	€	€
<b>European Community</b>				
EU Budget (Development Cooperation)	EU		81,994,232	81,994,232
European Development Fund	Subhead D	15,271,000		15,271,000
<b>Sub-total European Community</b>		<b>15,271,000</b>	<b>81,994,232</b>	<b>97,265,232</b>
<b>World Bank, United Nations and &amp; Other Multilateral Institutions</b>				
World Food Programme (WFP) - Food Aid Convention	Dept Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		1,524,000	1,524,000
World Food Programme (WFP) - JPO programme	Dept Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		229,523	229,523
International Development Association (IDA)	Dept of Finance		28,433,333	28,433,333
IDA - HIPC Trust Fund	Dept of Finance		410,125	410,125
International Monetary Fund (IMF) - PRGF	Dept of Finance		734,869	734,869
Asian Development Bank	Dept of Finance		7,625,042	7,625,042
Co-financing with World Bank Group	Subhead B	2,810,000		2,810,000
ECDPM	Subhead D	250,000		250,000
World Trade Organisations (WTO)	Subhead D	2,570,000		2,570,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Subhead D	2,000,000		2,000,000
UN Development / Environment Programmes	Subhead D	2,500,000		2,500,000
OECD	Subhead D	670,500		670,500
Other International Organisations	Subhead D	930,000		930,000
<b>Sub-total World Bank, United Nations and Other Multilateral Institutions</b>		<b>11,730,500</b>	<b>38,956,892</b>	<b>50,687,392</b>
<b>Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies</b>				
World Food Programme (WFP) - Voluntary Food Aid Convention	Dept Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		6,986,000	6,986,000
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Dept Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		315,062	315,062
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) - Associate Professional Officer	Dept Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		152,226	152,226
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Core	Subhead E	22,500,000		22,500,000
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Programme	Subhead E	4,365,000		4,365,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - Core	Subhead E	14,750,000		14,750,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - Programme	Subhead B	1,450,000		1,450,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Subhead E	12,750,000		12,750,000
World Health Organisation (WHO) - Core	Subhead E	4,358,000		4,358,000
World Health Organisation (WHO) - Programmes	Subhead B	4,500,000		4,500,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Subhead E	8,500,000		8,500,000
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	Subhead E	1,250,000		1,250,000
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Subhead E	3,800,000		3,800,000
United Nations Aids Programme (UNAIDS)	Subhead E	6,000,000		6,000,000
United Nations Fund for Women's Development	Subhead E	1,000,000		1,000,000
United Nations General Trust fund (UNGTF)	Subhead E	1,130,000		1,130,000
United Nations International Drugs Control	Subhead E	1,400,000		1,400,000
United Nations OCHA	Subhead E	2,000,000		2,000,000
Other Payments	Subhead E	2,629,184		2,629,184
<b>Sub-total - Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies</b>		<b>92,382,184</b>	<b>7,453,288</b>	<b>99,835,472</b>
<b>Co Financing with Multilateral Agencies</b>	<b>Subhead B</b>	<b>9,210,000</b>		<b>9,210,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Voted Expenditure - UN Contributions</b>		-	<b>7,837,489</b>	<b>7,837,489</b>
<b>Total Multilateral Cooperation</b>		<b>128,593,684</b>	<b>136,241,901</b>	<b>264,835,585</b>

## Geographical Analysis - Bilateral Cooperation



● Africa	60%
● Asia	9%
● Central America	2%
● Middle East	2%
● Europe	1%
● South America	1%
● Regional	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Sectoral Analysis - Bilateral Cooperation



Sector	€	As a % of Total Bilateral Cooperation
● Emergency	92,231,363	15.4%
● Health	81,070,004	13.6%
● Governance and Civil Society	78,746,593	13.2%
● Education	72,033,763	12.1%
● HIV and AIDS	58,068,300	9.7%
● Recovery Assistance	44,199,822	7.4%
● Multi Sector and other Social Welfare Support	31,932,896	5.3%
● Programme Management and Administration	30,059,349	5.0%
● Agriculture	25,697,962	4.3%
● General Budget Support	20,753,739	3.5%
● Water & Sanitation	16,532,414	2.8%
● Development Awareness	13,093,790	2.2%
● Food Aid	11,965,488	2.0%
● Other Sectors	10,312,638	1.7%
● Gender	5,776,894	1.0%
● Disaster Preparedness and Prevention	2,188,727	0.4%
● Transport	2,495,102	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>597,158,845</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Annex 6 Programme Country Expenditure by Sector

Sector	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Uganda	Tanzania	Zambia	Lesotho	Vietnam	Timor Leste	Total
Support to Education Sector	2,961,097	6,251,409	9,061,341		11,409,428	2,350,001			32,033,275
Support to Rural Economic Development	1,516,702								1,516,702
Safety Nets Programme - Vulnerability and Social Protection	9,363,281								9,363,281
Support to Governance and Civil Society	3,593,522	3,312,838	8,454,707	5,748,340	1,966,507	1,700,000	7,839,239	796,440	33,411,593
Support to Health Sector	5,566,014	5,185,529	3,512,487	7,749,759	357,310	1,117,989	429,506		23,918,594
Support to HIV/AIDS	2,038,903	1,964,886	4,213,290	1,335,171	3,497,845	1,073,916			14,124,012
Support to Tigray Region - Multisector	7,048,091								7,048,091
Poverty Action Fund			10,000,000						10,000,000
Support to Public Sector Management								2,650,000	2,650,000
Support to Agriculture Sector		3,156,520		3,346,660					6,503,180
General Budget Support		9,000,000		11,753,739					20,753,739
Support to Water & Sanitation		871,301			4,223,352	2,450,000			7,544,653
Support to Transport Sector		565,669							565,669
Other Multi Sector Programmes		527,041		1,346,221			7,500,000		9,373,262
Support to Private Sector Development							1,000,000		1,000,000
One UN Fund				1,000,000					1,000,000
Support to Gender Equality							956,575	379,649	1,336,224
Support to Justice Sector								400,000	400,000
Support to Land Mine Clearance									1,500,000
Programme Support		144,854	259,501			357,068	1,164,811	33,582	911,487
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,087,610</b>	<b>30,980,047</b>	<b>35,501,327</b>	<b>32,279,890</b>	<b>21,454,442</b>	<b>9,048,973</b>	<b>19,341,801</b>	<b>4,259,671</b>	<b>184,953,762</b>
<b>Programme Administration Costs</b>	1,858,777	1,853,445	1,880,217	1,334,719	1,673,003	933,272	851,915	309,918	10,695,266
<b>Total Programme Country Expenditure</b>	<b>33,946,387</b>	<b>32,833,492</b>	<b>37,381,544</b>	<b>33,614,609</b>	<b>23,127,446</b>	<b>9,982,245</b>	<b>20,193,716</b>	<b>4,569,589</b>	<b>195,649,028</b>
<b>Channel of Delivery</b>									
Partner Government Systems	21,254,387	26,893,397	28,275,225	26,921,860	11,897,468	6,799,048	-	50,000	122,091,385
Other Donors etc	1,850,000	900,000	2,901,574	-	500,000	-	-		6,151,574
Multilateral Organisations	4,489,637	400,000	400,000	1,550,000	409,000	110,000	17,456,575	3,852,388	28,667,600
Non Governmental Organisations	4,206,874	1,661,371	3,219,123	3,596,140	5,534,484	1,756,835	1,795,667	429,761	22,200,255
Other - Including Irish Aid	2,145,489	2,978,724	2,585,622	1,546,609	4,786,494	1,316,362	941,474	237,440	16,538,214
<b>Total Programme Country Expenditure</b>	<b>33,946,387</b>	<b>32,833,492</b>	<b>37,381,544</b>	<b>33,614,609</b>	<b>23,127,446</b>	<b>9,982,245</b>	<b>20,193,716</b>	<b>4,569,589</b>	<b>195,649,028</b>

Country	Agency/Organisation	Description	Amount €
Afghanistan	World Food Programme	Post Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation	500,000
Afghanistan	Save the Children	Early Warning Systems	296,717
Bangladesh	International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS)	Emergency Floods Appeal	200,000
Bangladesh	Concern	Emergency Flood Relief	441,927
Bangladesh	Concern Universal	Disaster Risk Reduction	124,716
Bangladesh	Christian Aid	Cyclone Sidr Relief Programme	100,000
Bangladesh	IFRCRCS	Cyclone Sidr Emergency Appeal	400,000
Bangladesh	Concern	Cyclone Sidr Relief Programme	250,000
Burkina Faso	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	250,000
Burkina Faso	Plan Ireland	Emergency Relief	160,151
Burundi	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	500,000
Burundi	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	850,000
Burundi	UNHCR	CAP Appeal	500,000
Burundi	OCHA	CAP Appeal	150,000
Burundi	World Food Programme	Repatriation of Refugees	500,000
Central African Republic	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	500,000
Central African Republic	UNHCR	CAP Appeal	500,000
Central African Republic	OCHA	CAP Appeal	250,000
Central African Republic	FAO	CAP Appeal	250,000
Central African Republic	UNDP	CAP Appeal	500,000
Central African Republic	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	500,000
Central African Republic	UNDP	CAP Appeal	500,000
Central African Republic	OCHA	CAP Appeal	500,000
Chad	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	500,000
Chad	UNHCR	CAP Appeal	1,000,000
Chad	OCHA	CAP Appeal	300,000
Chad	UNDP	CAP Appeal	200,000
Chad	Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)	Basic Health Care	250,000
Chad	Concern	Emergency Pilot Fund	500,000
Chad	Child Fund	Psychosocial Support	117,751
Chad	Concern	Emergency Intervention Project	494,700
Chad	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	1,000,000
Chad	OCHA	CAP Appeal	387,762
China	IFRCRCS	Emergency Floods Appeal	200,000
Cote D'Ivoire	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	500,000
Cote D'Ivoire	UNHCR	CAP Appeal	500,000
Cote D'Ivoire	OCHA	CAP Appeal	500,000
Cote D'Ivoire	International Rescue Committee	Gender Based Violence	15,280,655
Dominican Republic	World Food Programme	Hurricane Noel	100,000
Dominican Republic	World Health Organisation	Hurricane Noel	100,000
Dominican Republic	UNDP	Hurricane Noel	50,000
Dominican Republic	UNICEF	Emergency Appeal	150,000
DPRK	World Food Programme	Recovery Assistance for vulnerable groups	250,000
DPRK	Concern	Response to Flooding	104,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	Common Fund	7,000,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	Oxfam	Chronic Humanitarian needs	200,000
Ethiopia	Concern	Emergency Response to "Hotspots"	400,000
Ethiopia	GOAL	Emergency Preparedness Vulnerable Communities	300,000

Ethiopia	World Food Programme	Productive Safety Net Programme	500,000
Ghana	Concern Universal	Flood Relief and Rehabilitation	9,154,000
Ghana	Concern Universal	Disaster Risk Reduction	250,525
Global	Valid Nutrition	Community Therapeutic Care	425,000
Global	OCHA	Integrated Regional Information Networks	200,000
Great Lakes	UNHCR	CAP Appeal	1,000,000
Great Lakes	OCHA	CAP Appeal	500,000
Guinea Bisau	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	250,000
Haiti	UNICEF	Emergency Appeal	100,000
Haiti	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	250,000
Honduras	UNICEF	Emergency Appeal	50,000
India	Concern	Emergency Flood Relief	144,183
India	Trócaire	Flood Relief	150,000
India	Christian Aid	Flood Relief	87,577
International	CERF	2007 contribution	20,000,000
International	BANDAID	Live Aid VAT	4,514.00
International	ICRC	Emergency Annual Appeal	6,500,000
Iraq	UNHCR	Provision of basic services	500,000
Iraq	ICRC	Protection and Assistance programmes	500,000
Iraq	ICRC	Assisting Affected populations	1,000,000
Iraq	AMAR	Health Programme	211,000
Iraq	OCHA	Smaller Emergencies	500,000
Iraq	UNHCR	Joint UN Appeal on Education	500,000
Iraq	World Health Organisation	Joint UN Appeal on Health	500,000
Jamaica	Jamaica Red Cross	Emergency Relief - Hurricane Diane	30,000
Kenya	GOAL	Emergency Water Provision	300,000
Kenya	GOAL	Post Election Emergency Response	500,000
Kenya	World Vision	Supplementary Feeding Programme	157,184
Liberia	UNICEF	Infrastructure and Health	1,000,000
Malawi	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace	Capacity Building	122,823
Mali	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	250,000
Mexico	UNICEF	Tropical Storm Noel Emergency Appeal	200,000
Mexico	IFRCRCS	Emergency Appeal	250,000
Mozambique	World Food Programme	Emergency Response	250,000
Mozambique	IFRCRCS	Emergency Response	250,000
Mozambique	Trócaire	Emergency Intervention in Flood Affected areas	50,000
Mozambique	Trócaire	Disaster Relief for flood survivors	99,000
Mozambique	UNICEF	Emergency Preparedness and Response to Flooding	101,000
Mozambique	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	500,000
Nepal	Plan Ireland	Flood Relief	136,878
Nepal	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	250,000
Nicaragua	World Food Programme	Hurricane Felix	250,000
Niger	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	250,000
Pakistan	Concern	Provision of Emergency Relief items	192,791
Pakistan	Trócaire	Emergency Relief Programme	100,000
Pakistan	IFRCRCS	Cyclone Yemyin Appeal	150,000
Pakistan	IFRCRCS	Emergency Floods Appeal	100,000
Rwanda	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	500,000
Somalia	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	1,000,000
Somalia	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	1,300,000
Somalia	OCHA	CAP Appeal	250,000
Somalia	UNDP	CAP Appeal	550,000

			€
Somalia	Concern	Mogadishu and the Shabelles Emergency Response	390,000
Somalia	Médecins sans Frontières	Public Health Services - Galcayo	350,000
Somalia	Médecins sans Frontières	Primary and Secondary Health care - Marere	350,000
Somalia	World Vision	Health Related Interventions	252,959
Somalia	World Vision	Humanitarian Response	225,619
Somalia	UNHCR	CAP Appeal	650,000
Sri Lanka	UNHCR	Provision of shelter and non food relief	400,000
Sri Lanka	OCHA	Humanitarian Relief	100,000
Sri Lanka	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	250,000
Sudan	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	1,000,000
Sudan	UNHCR	CAP Appeal	350,000
Sudan	Sudan Common Fund	Common Fund	3,000,000
Sudan	Trócaire	Assistance for returnees and vulnerable hosts	98,000
Sudan	GOAL	Emergency Flood Assistance	266,700
Sudan	OCHA	CAP Appeal	500,000
Sudan-Darfur	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	400,000
Sudan-Darfur	OCHA	CAP Appeal	750,000
Sudan-Darfur	World Health Organisation	CAP Appeal	500,000
Sudan-Darfur	International Rescue Committee	Community Initiatives on GBV Response and Prevention	350,000
Sudan-Darfur	World Service Trust	Darfur Lifeline Project	243,000
Sudan-Darfur	Oxfam	Darfur Integrated Humanitarian Response	360,000
Sudan-Darfur	Concern	West Darfur Health Programme	829,656
Sudan-Darfur	Trócaire	Darfur Emergency Response	478,000
Swaziland	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	750,000
Swaziland	World Vision	Improve Vulnerable Households	230,887
Tanzania	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	1,000,000
Timor Leste	World Food Programme	Emergency Food Relief	200,000
Timor Leste	Caritas International	NGO Security focal point	50,000
Timor Leste	Concern	Emergency Nutrition Prog	250,000
Uganda	Oxfam	Integrated Public Health Assistance Prog	244,000
Uganda	Concern	Flood Relief	100,000
Uganda	IFRCRCS	Flood Relief and Rehabilitation	300,000
Uganda	Oxfam	Flood Relief	141,426
Uganda	World Vision	Water and Sanitation Response	185,000
Unspecified	GOAL	Emergency Pilot Fund	500,000
Unspecified	Trócaire	Emergency Pilot Fund	500,000
Vietnam	IFRCRCS	Typhoon Lekima	100,000
West Africa	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	500,000
West Africa	UNHCR	CAP Appeal	500,000
West Africa	OCHA	CAP Appeal	250,000
West Africa	World Health Organisation	CAP Appeal	250,000
West Africa	OCHA	CAP Appeal	500,000
Zimbabwe	World Food Programme	CAP Appeal	1,500,000
Zimbabwe	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	300,000
Zimbabwe	FAO	CAP Appeal	300,000
Zimbabwe	IOM	CAP Appeal	300,000
Zimbabwe	World Food Programme	Food Security	500,000
Zimbabwe	Trócaire	Reduce rates and risks of malnutrition	248,833
Zimbabwe	UNICEF	CAP Appeal	500,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>90,000,000</b>

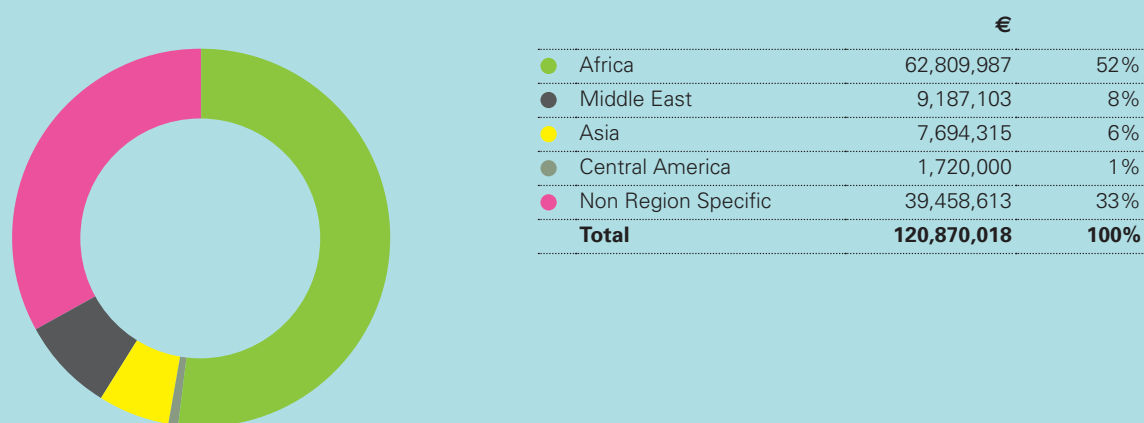


Country	Agency/Organisation	Description	Amount €
Afghanistan	The HALO Trust	Integrated Mine Clearance	700,000
Afghanistan	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	Coordinated Financing System	1,000,000
Angola	The HALO Trust	Integrated Mine Clearance	525,000
Angola	Handicap International	Community Based Rehabilitation for Mine Victims	200,000
Burundi	MSF	Comprehensive Health Care	300,000
Republic of Congo	MSF	Basic Health Care	300,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP	CAP Appeal	315,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	Oxfam	Improving Health in cholera endemic and return health zones	280,000
DRC and Sudan	DFID	Joint Donor Evaluation	13,774
International	Development Initiatives	Global Humanitarian Assistance Special Report	98,259
International	The Sphere Project	Support for minimum technical standards in humanitarian response	63,000
International	Humanitarian Accountability Project	Support for standards and principles of accountability in humanitarian response	125,000
International	People in Aid	Support for standards in human resource management in humanitarian response	75,000
International	Humanitarian Policy Group	Support for the development of good humanitarian policy and practise	154,000
International	ALNAP	Support for learning and evaluation in humanitarian response	87,750
International	Feinstein Institute	Support for field based research in complex humanitarian emergencies	200,000
International	International Institute for Humanitarian Law	Support for training on Refugee law	5,000
International	IFRCRCS	Global Shelter Programme	1,500,000
International	IOM	Refugee Transport Costs	8,200
International	OCHA	Gender Capacity Standby project	100,000
International	IOM	Refugee Transport Costs	1,099
International	IOM	Refugee Transport Costs	4,695
International	International Crisis Group	Core Funding for Conflict Prevention and Resolution	150,000
International	Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	To prevent conflict through intensive dialogue approaches	250,000
International	International Alert	Support for Peace Building	200,000
International	Interpeace International	Peace building through locally recruited and trained teams of researchers	200,000
International	Partnership Africa Canada	To broaden Irish Aid support to PAC in recognition of the role of natural resources like diamonds in fuelling conflicts globally	200,000
International	Development Initiatives	Consultancy Fees (agreed with B. McMahon)	19,845
International	IOM	Refugee Transport Costs	22,757
Iraq	AMAR	Expansion and Consolidation of Health Rehabilitation	400,000
Iraq	Mine Action Group	Land Mine Clearance	776,103
Kenya	FIDA	Enhancing Access to Justice for needy women in Kenya	280,000
Kenya	Concern Universal	Emergency Preparedness	100,000
Kenya	World Vision	Maragua Food Security Project	264,000
Kenya	World Vision	Kwale Food Security Programme	236,672
Kenya	Kenya Land Alliance	National Land Reform	181,645
Lebanon	UNRWA	Core Funding 2007	1,000,000
Liberia	Concern	Environmental Health and Rural Rehabilitation	500,000
Liberia	Diocese of Gbanga	Addressing a Rural Education problem	190,000

Liberia	UNICEF	Infrastructure and Health	657,040
Malawi	PAC (Malawian NGO)	Democracy, Good Governance, Human Rights and Rule of Law	125,000
Malawi	Concern Universal	Disaster Mgt and Rehab Project	1,080,000
Malawi	International Development Institute	Increase Managerial skills, analytical, technical and financial insights	7,000
Malawi	MEJN	To enhance the institutional capacity of civil society network	250,000
Malawi	PAC (Malawian NGO)	To Promote democracy and good governance in Malawi	350,000
Malawi	ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre	1,026,000
Malawi	Danish Institute for Human Rights	Village Mediation Programme	275,361
Mozambique	Concern Universal	Emergency Preparedness Planning	75,000
Niger	GOAL	Emergency Assistance to vulnerable populations	2,123,000
Niger	Concern	Nutrition Support to High Risk Communities	350,000
Palestine	UNRWA	Core Funding 2007	2,800,000
Palestine	UNRWA	Provision of Basic Services	500,000
Philippines	Plan Ireland	Rebuilding School Infrastructure and Disaster Risk Reduction	150,000
Sierra Leone	International Rescue Committee	Prevention and Response to GBV	250,000
Somalia	The HALO Trust	Integrated Mine Clearance	500,000
Somalia	Handicap International	Mine Risk Education	188,000
Somalia	Concern	Emergency Response Project, Galgaduud Region, Somalia	551,000
Somalia	World Vision	Primary Health Care	271,000
Somalia	World Vision	IDP Emergency Response	199,000
Somalia	World Vision	Improve the quality of access to basic education	278,934
Sudan	World Vision	Disaster Preparedness and Local Capacities	272,000
Sudan	Oxfam	Emergency Public Health Intervention	360,000
Sudan	MSF	Primary Health Care	350,000
Sudan	UNHCR	CAP Appeal	380,336
Tanzania	Concern	Burundi Refugees in Ngara	127,027
Uganda	Oxfam	Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Planning	20,000
Uganda	Concern	Livelihoods Recovery Padar District	546,275
West Africa	Concern Universal	Reducing Disaster Risks	570,000
West Africa	International Rescue Committee	Gender Based Violence	154,461

Agency/Organisation	Description	Amount €
RRC	Roll out of the register of experts of the RRI	276,496
UNHCR	Global Cluster Appeal (Protection)	300,000
UNHCR	Global Cluster Appeal (Shelter)	300,000
UNICEF	Global Cluster Appeal (Education)	200,000
UNICEF	Global Cluster Appeal (WATSAN)	300,000
WFP	Global Cluster Appeal (Logistics)	400,000
WFP	Emergency and Preparedness Branch	200,000
Concern	Emergency Unit	300,000
UNICEF	Emergency Telecoms Cluster	255,000
UNDP	Thematic Trust Fund	200,000
Trócaire	Security Training Prog	50,134
WFP	Replenishment, Management and Transportation of Stockpiles	1,300,000
UNHRD	2007 Contribution to UNHRD Running costs in Ghana	400,000
WFP	Humanitarian Logistics Training	250,000
UNHCR	Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster	200,000
OCHA	UNDAC	50,000

#### Annex 10 Emergency and Recovery - Geographical Analysis

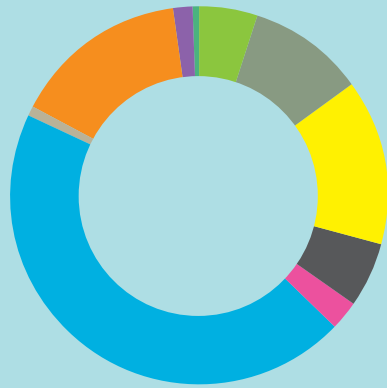


Partner	Country	Sector	Sub Total	Total	
<b>Christian Aid</b> (€3,346,747)	Afghanistan	Accountable Governance €155,268; Secure Livelihoods €220,188; Programme Quality €33,557; Programme Support €53,325	€462,338		
	Angola	Accountable Governance €90,397; Secure Livelihoods €60,034; HIV €61,589; Programme Quality €37,260; Programme Support €33,102	€282,382		
	Burundi	Accountable Governance €5,000; Secure Livelihoods €175,999; HIV €22,400; Programme Quality €6930; Programme Support €15,486	€225,815		
	Colombia	Accountable Governance €265,000; Secure Livelihoods €52,166; Programme Support €117,046	€434,212		
	Ireland	Organisational Development €53,505; Management Support €144,241	€197,746		
	98145.452	98145.452	€455,765		
	Rwanda	Accountable Governance €32,000; Secure Livelihoods €80,000; HIV €88,000; Programme Quality €11,840; Programme Support €2,137	€213,977		
	Sierra Leone	Accountable Governance €637,353; Secure Livelihoods €85,957; HIV €143,851; Programme Quality €179,881; Programme Support €27,470	€1,074,512	€3,346,747	
	<b>Concern</b> (€23,000,000)	Afghanistan	Livelihood €365,200.84; Health €458,661.92; Education €76,144.43	900,007	
		Angola	Livelihood €520,306; Education €25,984	546,290	
Bangladesh		Livelihood €1,123,787; Health €384,546; Education €218,000	1,726,333		
Burundi		Livelihood €154,121; Health €275,722; Education €225,492	655,335		
Cambodia		Livelihood €1,155,544	1,155,544		
DRC		Livelihood €673,271.57; Health €515,018.17	1,188,290		
Ethiopia		Livelihood €734,504.09; Health €355,659; Education €297,788.01; HIV/AIDS €441,438.14	1,829,389		
Haiti		Livelihood €376,471; Health €117,647; Education €558,823	1,052,941		
India		Livelihood €800,000	800,000		
Ireland		Programme Quality €302,000; Management Support €920,000	1,222,000		
Kenya		Livelihood €253,831; Education €444,063; HIV/AIDS €263,567	961,461		
Laos		Livelihood €381,281; Health €164,445	545,726		
Liberia		Livelihood €550,000	550,000		
Malawi		Livelihood €463,845; Health €371,611	835,456		
Mozambique		Livelihood €200,000; Education €830,979	1,030,979		
Niger		Education €430,945.21	430,945		
Pakistan		Livelihood €170,792.74; Health €335,875.26	506,668		
Rwanda		Livelihood €262,224; Education €83,471; HIV/AIDS €93,745.70	439,441		
Sierra Leone		Livelihood €121,512; Health €507,037; Education €208,368	836,917		
Somalia		Livelihood €221,808.79; Health €158,591.57; Education €369,681.61; HIV/AIDS €98,917.98	849,000		
Sudan	Livelihood €635,160.49; Health €240,790.70; Education €346,730.27; HIV/AIDS €122,736.96	1,345,418			
Tanzania	Livelihood €295,360.99; Health €300,518.65	595,880			
Timor	Livelihood €337,724; Health €20,097	357,821			
Uganda	Livelihood €809,537; HIV/AIDS €50,000	859,537			
Zimbabwe	Livelihood €432,148.43; HIV/AIDS €373,833.30	805,982			
Zambia	Livelihood €405,372.70; HIV/AIDS €567,267.13	972,640	23,000,000		

<b>GOAL</b> (€14,700,003)	DRC	Education €119,722; Health €1,129,583; Livelihoods €249,692; HIV/AIDS €101,007	1,600,004	
	Ethiopia	Education €146,983; Health, Nutrition, Water & Sanitation, Child Protection €1,013,187; Livelihoods €693,960; HIV/AIDS €245,870	2,100,000	
	India	Education €302,728; Health, Water & Sanitation, Shelter, Child Protection €724,996; Livelihoods €146,475	1,174,200	
	Ireland	HQ support costs €832,076; Organisational Development €455,573; HIV/AIDS €47,913; Gender €20,988; Research and documentation €12,638	1,369,188	
	Kenya	Education, Child Protection €773,555; Health €1,555; HIV/AIDS €224,902	1,000,012	
	Malawi	Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation €159,831; Livelihoods €336,505; HIV/AIDS €403,726	900,062	
	Sierra Leone	Education, Child Protection €428,720; Health €235,594; HIV/AIDS €141,695	806,009	
	Sudan	Health, Nutrition, Water & Sanitation €2,314,547; Livelihoods €662,107; HIV/AIDS €173,346	3,150,000	
	Uganda	Education €317,831; Health €419,620; HIV/AIDS €1,863,078	2,600,528	14,700,003
	<b>SHDI</b> (€3,000,000)	Eritrea	Food and Livelihood Security €275,000; Water Resource Protection €115,000; HIV/AIDS €10,000	400,000
Ethiopia		Food and livelihood Security €50,000; Water and Sanitation €120,000; Education €80,000; Health €61,194; Rural Economic development €493,806; HIV/AIDS €15,000	820,000	
Ireland		Development Education €141,576; Administration €180,000	321,576	
Malawi		Food and livelihood security €300,000; Water & Sanitation €20,000; Education €10,000; HIV/AIDS €170,000	500,000	
Kenya		Food and livelihood security €267,537; Gilgil Water Supply €50,000; HIV/AIDS €74,975; Gilgil Rural Economic Development €57,488	450,000	
Uganda		Food Security €262,056; Water and Sanitation €61,368; Health €25,000; HIV/AIDS €75,000	423,424	
All Countries		Organisational Development €85,000	85,000	3,000,000
<b>Trócaire</b> (€18,396,926)		Afghanistan	Women's Empowerment €219,000; Peace Building Programme €714,083	€933,083
	Angola	HIV & AIDS Programme €150,000; Livelihoods Programme / Recovery €250,000	€400,000	
	Bangladesh	Disaster Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation €356,374	€356,374	
	Bolivia	Citizen Participation and Livelihood Security Programme €542,017	€542,017	
	Burma	Civil Society Programme €430,000; Emergency Relief for Burmese Refugees €520,000	€950,000	
	Burundi	Burundi HIV/AIDS Programme €272,000	€272,000	
	Cambodia	GBV €452,500; HIV and AIDS Programme €85,500	€538,000	
	Central America Regional Programme	Disaster Risk Reduction & Environmental Protection Programme €627,034; HIV/AIDS Programme €206,600; Disaster Response €182,282	€1,015,916	
	Colombia	Peacebuilding Programme €273,525; Livelihoods Programme €458,000	€731,525	
	East & Horn of Africa Regional Programmes	Regional HIV & AIDS Programme EARO €498,878; Disaster Risk Reduction €145,000	€643,878	
	Ethiopia	Sustainable Livelihoods Learning Programme €485,000; Civil Society Programme €95,000	€580,000	
	Guatemala	Rural Development Programme €334,450	€334,450	
	Honduras	Civil Society Strengthening for Economic Justice and Advocacy €316,378; Livelihood Security for Rural Poor in Honduras €603,863	€920,241	

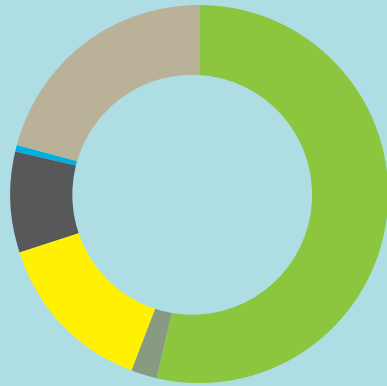
India	Development Rights Programme Tamil Nadu €114,606; Formation and Strengthening of Adivasi CBOs €237,096	€351,702	
Indonesia	Community Restoration €50,000	€50,000	
Ireland	Development Education €195,642; Support Costs for Organisational Programmes €426,656; Organisational Development €324,000; Administration €855,000	€1,801,298	
Kenya	Gender-Based Violence Programme €307,905	€307,905	
Mozambique	Gateway to Life Integrated Response to HIV/AIDS Pandemic Mozambique €253,500; DRM-Recovery Programme €349,048	€602,548	
Multi-Country	Field Office Support Costs €1,962,592	€1,962,592	
Nicaragua	Human Rights Programme €528,487; Civil Society €357,888	€886,375	
Pakistan	Abolition of Bonded Labour €344,000	€344,000	
Palestine	Protection of Human Rights €57,000	€57,000	
Peru	Sustainable Livelihoods Programme €126,000; Emergency Recovery Programme €555,000	€681,000	
Rwanda	Rwanda Peace Building Programme €414,652	€414,652	
Sierra Leone	Gender Rights Programme €115,877	€115,877	
Sudan	Livelihoods Security Programme €515,000	€515,000	
Timor Leste	Rural Development €363,800	€363,800	
Uganda	Livelihood Security €406,138; Advocacy for Socio-Economic Justice €469,719	€875,857	
Zimbabwe	Civil Society Programme €690,000; HIV Programme €159,836	€849,836	€18,396,926

## Civil Society Fund Analysed by Sector



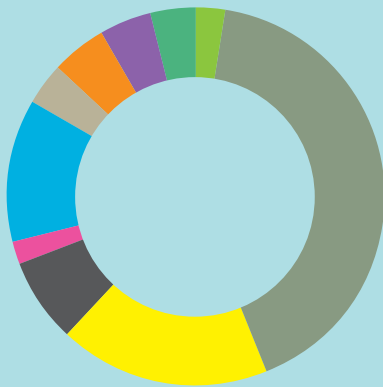
	€	
● Governance and Civil Society	16,189,755	44.7%
● Social Welfare and Multi Sector	5,426,904	15.0%
● Health	5,178,227	14.3%
● Education	3,612,203	10.0%
● HIV and Aids	1,971,520	5.4%
● Agriculture	1,847,199	5.1%
● Water and Sanitation	946,356	2.6%
● Private Sector & SME	576,324	1.6%
● Gender	273,193	0.8%
● Other Sectors	163,250	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,184,931</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Civil Society Fund Analysed by Region



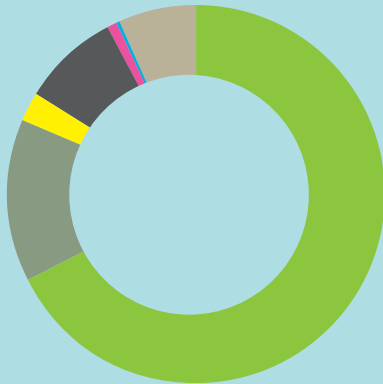
	€	
● Africa	19,986,770	55.2%
● Non Region Specific	7,284,044	20.1%
● Central America	4,988,323	13.8%
● Asia	3,002,267	8.3%
● South America	757,603	2.1%
● Middle East	137,397	0.4%
● Europe	28,527	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,184,931</b>	<b>100%</b>

Support for IMRS by Sector



	€	
Education	6,632,183	41.5%
Health	2,883,387	18.0%
Governance and Civil Society	1,954,257	12.2%
HIV and Aids	1,152,048	7.2%
Social Welfare	751,520	4.7%
Private Sector & SME	715,207	4.5%
Gender	598,050	3.7%
Other Sectors	544,829	3.4%
Agriculture	425,044	2.7%
Water and Sanitation	343,475	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

Support for IMRS by Region



	€	
Africa	10,819,702	67.6%
South America	2,203,440	13.8%
Asia	1,358,639	8.5%
Regional	1,059,517	6.6%
Central America	395,707	2.5%
Europe	128,129	0.8%
Middle East	34,866	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,000,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

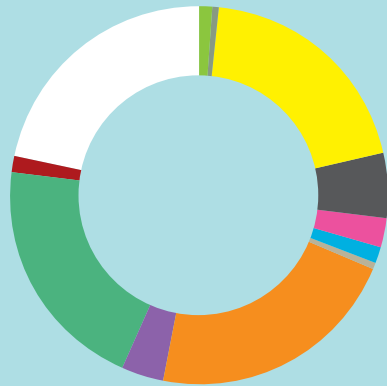


Irish Aid funded development education activity by the following organisations in 2007:

Organisation	€
80:20 Educating and Acting	152,200
Afri	94,000
Africa Solidary Centre	42,000
Amnesty International	112,000
An Lir	3,600
ASTI (Association of Secondary Teachers in Ireland)	12,558
Banulacht	147,000
Burma Action Ireland	11,262
CDVEC, Curriculum Development Unit	12,000
Centre for Global Education	83,000
CEWC Northern Ireland	6,241
Centre for Educational Disadvantage, MIC Limerick	59,200
Children in Crossfire	32,242
Christian Aid	1,400
Clann Resource Centre	5,761
Comhlámh	230,000
Cork Printmakers	8,000
DCU, Centre for International Studies	118,138
Debt & Development Coalition	49,000
ECO Unesco	50,000
Educate Together	2,000
EIL Intercultural Learning	33,400
Ethical Development in Action	10,000
Fairtrade Mark Ireland	150,000
Friends of the Earth Ireland	40,000
Galway One World Centre	120,000
Galway Youth Federation	1,597
Glenree Centre for Reconciliation	3,000
Hibernia College	28,000
Hollies Centre	12,000
ICTU (Irish Congress for Trade Unions)	139,000
IDEA (Irish Development Education Association)	94,830
Irish Family Planning Association	41,266
Irish Girl Guides	631
Irish Peace Institute	8,000
Just Forests	25,800
KADE Kerry Action for Development Education	98,000
Kimmage Development Studies Centre	8,466
KMF Productions	85,376
LASC	72,420
Leprosy Mission	17,680
Link Community Development	49,935
Loreto Education Trust	23,680
Louisburgh Community Project	7,500
Lourdes Youth and Community Service	135,000
Louth Youth Federation	19,472
Mary Immaculate College, One World Society	2,263
Mayfield Community Arts Centre	60,000
Metro Eireann	34,000

Mission Alive	10,000
NASC, The Immigrant Support Centre	13,207
National Council of YMCAs in Ireland	50,000
Nepal Leprosy Trust	4,000
NUI Galway	112,073
Ógra Chorcaí	40,482
Poetry Ireland	34,000
Presentation Brothers	12,349
Presentation Education Office	44,400
Réalit: African Teaching Programme	4,800
Rochfinch Ltd	26,920
Schools Across Borders	134,647
Self Help Development International	4,000
Shannon Curriculum Development Unit	18,000
Shanty Education and Training Centre	65,000
Sisters of Mercy	3,200
St. Mary's Academy CBS	30,165
St. Patrick's College	18,000
SUAS	100,000
Sustainable Ireland Cooperative	30,000
Transparency International	10,000
Treo Portlairge	4,000
Trinity College, Department of Economics	176,000
Trócaire	4,000
UCD, Equality Studies Centre	75,000
UCD, School of Education & Lifelong Learning	80,000
University of Limerick	203,400
Voluntary Service International	24,408
Volunteer Missionary Movement	4,000
Warrenmount CED	6,560
Waterford One World Centre	105,000
Waterford Youth Arts	9,600
West Cork Scrapstore	18,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,028,529</b>

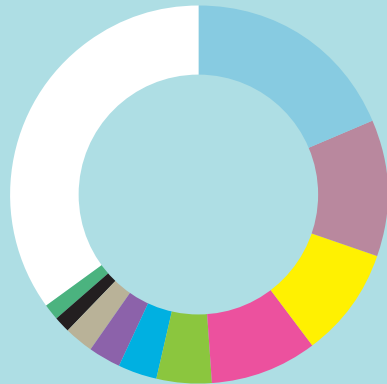
Irish Aid supported 162 fellowships to students from the following countries during 2007:



● Tanzania	35
● Zambia	35
● Uganda	33
● Ethiopia	32
● Lesotho	9
● Timor Leste	6
● Mozambique	4
● Burundi	2
● Palestine	2
● Vietnam	2
● Cameroon	1
● Rwanda	1

### Annex 16 Partnership Programme for Europe and Central Asia (PPECA)

Irish Aid supports development work in Europe and Central Asia through its PPECA programme:



Partnership Programme for Europe and central Asia

Country	Amount €	
● Ukraine	1,306,000	18.5%
● Bosnia and Herzegovina	830,807	11.8%
● Albania	660,058	9.3%
● Georgia	626,035	8.9%
● Kosovo	330,307	4.7%
● Serbia	246,384	3.5%
● Montenegro	193,095	2.7%
● Moldova	176,930	2.5%
● Belarus	100,000	1.4%
● Tajikistan/Kyrgyzstan	100,000	1.4%
● South East Europe/Regional	2,500,165	35.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,069,781</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Country	Administration	Country Programmable Aid	Emergency & Recovery	Support through Civil Society Funding Schemes	Other Programme Areas	Total ODA
Mozambique	1,853,445	30,980,047	1,475,000	2,896,760	12,332,166	49,537,418
Uganda	1,880,217	35,501,327	1,883,701	8,138,621	69,278	47,473,143
Ethiopia	1,858,777	32,087,610	1,200,000	7,336,588	6,512	42,489,487
Tanzania	1,334,719	32,279,890	1,127,027	2,769,155	38,069	37,548,860
Zambia	1,673,003	21,454,442	0	3,510,810	132,415	26,770,671
Vietnam	851,915	18,322,393	100,000	400,902	3,869	19,679,079
Sudan			12,987,692	5,502,072	0	18,489,764
South Africa	823,868	5,160,480	0	3,426,017	4,838,192	14,248,557
Lesotho	933,272	9,048,973	0	0	3,732,777	13,715,022
Sierra Leone	278,982		8,696,688	3,393,259	1,385	12,370,314
Democratic Republic of Congo			7,795,000	3,483,765	0	11,278,765
Kenya			2,019,501	7,716,352	14,137	9,749,990
Zimbabwe	57,595		3,756,833	2,702,296	3,034,239	9,550,963
Liberia			8,348,978	1,196,217	0	9,545,195
Somalia			7,306,512	976,783	0	8,283,295
Malawi	970,553		3,236,184	3,429,407	95,895	7,732,039
Palestine			5,880,000	396,408	0	6,276,408
East Timor	309,918	4,259,983	500,000	916,517	32,688	6,019,106
Afghanistan			2,679,717	2,651,297	0	5,331,014
India			381,760	4,692,648	0	5,074,408
Iraq			4,987,103	0	0	4,987,103
Chad			4,750,213	26,759	0	4,776,972
Bangladesh			1,769,169	2,671,674	0	4,440,843
Burundi			2,800,000	1,443,910	0	4,243,910
Honduras			185,000	3,885,231	0	4,070,231
Central African Republic			3,500,000	0	0	3,500,000
Niger			2,723,000	540,438	0	3,263,438
Ghana			659,315	421,513	1,614,594	2,695,422
Rwanda			500,000	2,003,210	0	2,503,210
Cambodia			0	1,969,928	500,000	2,469,928
Nicaragua			305,000	2,129,515	163	2,434,678
Angola			725,000	1,448,273	0	2,173,273
Columbia			0	2,104,877	0	2,104,877
Pakistan			542,791	1,428,742	0	1,971,533
Ivory Coast			1,756,931	206,584	0	1,963,515
El Salvador			0	1,787,899	0	1,787,899
Laos			0	576,348	1,000,000	1,576,348
Peru			0	1,538,776	0	1,538,776
Haiti			350,000	1,172,208	0	1,522,208
Nigeria	149,504		0	1,346,007	480	1,495,991
Guatemala			0	1,371,705	3,155	1,374,860
Ukraine			0	2,445	1,348,425	1,350,870
Burma / Myanmar			0	1,264,894	0	1,264,894
Nepal			386,878	823,396	0	1,210,274
Swaziland			980,887	228,459	0	1,209,346
Eritrea			0	1,083,757	0	1,083,757
Lebanon			1,000,000	60,000	0	1,060,000
Brazil			0	1,040,252	0	1,040,252

Assistance to other countries		3,544,151	6,369,395	3,498,613	13,412,159
Sub Saharan Africa - Regional		570,000	2,118,827	4,397,093	7,085,920
Not Country Specific	17,083,581	34,482,452	11,008,890	87,807,938	150,382,860
<b>Totals</b>	<b>30,059,349</b>	<b>189,095,146</b>	<b>135,942,482</b>	<b>117,837,668</b>	<b>597,158,845</b>

