

Irish Aid Annual Report 2008 / Ireland's assistance in **Ethiopia** helped to support 13 million people at risk from chronic hunger / Over 1.5 million households in **Malawi** benefited from a fertiliser and seed programme for poor farmers / Support from Irish Aid enabled the Government of **Mozambique** to provide antiretroviral treatment to 124,200 people suffering from HIV and AIDS / Primary school enrolment in **Tanzania** increased from 57% in 2000 to 97% by 2007, partly due to Ireland's support / The **European Union** established a €1 billion food crisis facility to help vulnerable countries worldwide / The number of people in **Zimbabwe** benefiting from Irish Aid humanitarian assistance increased from 23,000 in 2005 to over 35,000 in 2008 / Over the last decade, the number of children at primary school in **Uganda** increased from 2 million to 7 million / The number of families in **Zambia** surviving on one meal a day fell by almost a third / 400 women in **Lesotho** were enrolled for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / 27 members of the **Rapid Response Corps** were deployed to 14 countries / Irish Aid contributed to UN support for over 4.6 million **Palestinian** refugees

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Haiti

Belize

Jamaica

Honduras

Nicaragua

Dominican Republic

Sierra Leone

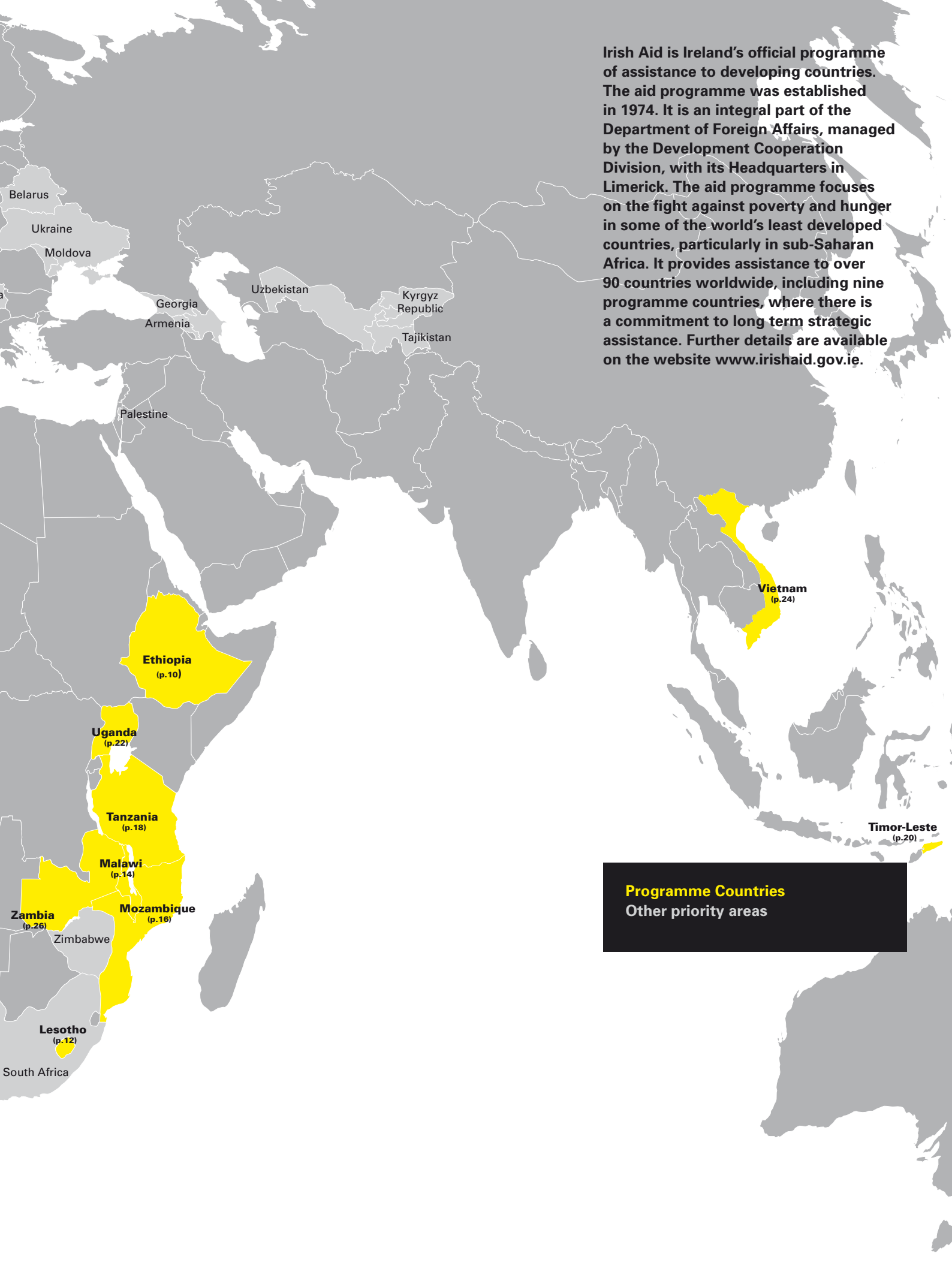
Liberia

Bosnia

Serbia

Mont.

Irish Aid is Ireland's official programme of assistance to developing countries. The aid programme was established in 1974. It is an integral part of the Department of Foreign Affairs, managed by the Development Cooperation Division, with its Headquarters in Limerick. The aid programme focuses on the fight against poverty and hunger in some of the world's least developed countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. It provides assistance to over 90 countries worldwide, including nine programme countries, where there is a commitment to long term strategic assistance. Further details are available on the website www.irishaid.gov.ie.



Programme Countries
Other priority areas

Introduction

As this report goes to print, over one billion people are unable to secure their right to basic nutrition. In 2008, 100 million additional people fell into poverty and hunger, mainly as a result of a global rise in food prices and the impact of climate change. This has happened despite the strong commitment by the international community to end poverty and hunger, as reflected in the first United Nations Millennium Development Goal. The world is witnessing a growing hunger crisis.

The Government has taken the clear decision to put the fight against hunger firmly at the heart of the Irish Aid programme. A Hunger Task Force was established by the Government in 2007 to identify the particular role that Ireland can play in international efforts to reduce hunger. The Task Force reported at the United Nations in September 2008. The key recommendations include stepped up assistance for smallholder farmers in Africa, a renewed focus on maternal and infant nutrition and the need for Ireland to take a leadership role on hunger internationally. They are being pursued actively by the Government's development cooperation programme, Irish Aid. The aim is to devote 20% of the Irish Aid budget to specific actions on hunger reduction. We are confident that this will be achieved, and that we will maintain the strong focus across all aspects of the aid programme on Ireland's contribution to the fight against hunger and poverty. A Special Envoy for Hunger has been appointed to ensure that the key recommendations of the Hunger Task Force are implemented and that Ireland takes an active leadership role internationally in ensuring the resources and the coordination which are needed to tackle the hunger crisis. The recent decision of the G8 to allocate \$20 billion to long-term agricultural and rural development initiatives is a key development in that respect.

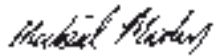
Our renewed efforts will build on many successful agriculture, nutrition and livelihood programmes supported by Irish Aid in developing countries. These include the 'safety nets programme' in Ethiopia, which is directly addressing the threat of hunger for over 7 million people through food and welfare payments in exchange for work on community agriculture and environmental projects. Through this and many other initiatives, Irish Aid is ensuring that the world's poorest people can realise their basic human rights including a right to be free from hunger, to access to clean water and to basic health and education services.

The Irish Aid programme is integral to Ireland's foreign policy and has consistently focused on the needs of least developed countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. It is managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs to the highest international standards. A major review of the programme undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) over the past year concluded that Ireland is "a champion in making aid more effective". The review also reported that we have a "strong, cutting-edge" aid programme, sharply focused on the world's poorest people.

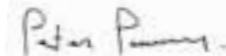


In the current economic climate, aid budgets internationally are under serious pressure, at a time when assistance is needed most in the poorest countries. The Government has had to make difficult decisions on the aid budget in recent months. More than ever it is essential that aid is delivered more effectively and that we focus on key priorities. In the case of Irish Aid, the key priority remains the fight against global poverty and hunger.

This report helps to tell the story of the challenges being faced. It demonstrates the effectiveness of Irish Aid in making real progress in the fight against poverty and hunger. We are determined that the aid programme will continue to make a substantial contribution, on behalf of the people of Ireland, to efforts to improve the lives of some of the poorest people and communities in the world.



Micheál Martin TD
Minister for Foreign Affairs



Peter Power TD
Minister of State for Overseas Development

The challenge of global hunger

The world is facing a hunger crisis with the number of hungry people now over one billion. A range of factors including climate change, price fluctuations, under-investment in agriculture and rural development and conflict combine to exacerbate the problem. Food prices increased by 44% from 2007 to 2008.

When food prices rise, those living on less than \$2 a day cut their spending on health and education, and sell or eat their livestock. Those living on less than \$1 a day cut out protein and vegetables from their diet. Those living on less than 50c a day – more than 160 million people worldwide – cut out whole meals and sometimes go days without a meal. This is the stark reality of hunger.

And yet, agriculture has suffered decades of neglect from both national governments and international donors. In the mid 1980s, 17% of development aid was spent on agriculture. By 2005, this had fallen to just 3%.

The first Millennium Development Goal is to reduce by half the proportion of people suffering from hunger by 2015. Between 1972 and 1997 the number of people in the world suffering from hunger had been reduced from one in three to one in seven persons. But high population growth and climate change, along with a sharp rise in the prices of food and oil, means that this proportion has begun to increase again, particularly in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Many of Ireland's aid programmes have traditionally focussed on food security and nutrition. Following the recommendations of the Hunger Task Force, there is a renewed focus on hunger as a priority issue that underlies all other programmes. Irish Aid places considerable emphasis on nutrition and household food security as critical elements of public health and in the fight against HIV and AIDS. Irish Aid supports public health interventions to prevent and eliminate deficiencies of micronutrients such as Iron and Vitamin A. Inequity in access to food is a major driver of the global HIV pandemic. Irish Aid's response to HIV and AIDS (as detailed on page 38) focuses on the links between HIV, nutrition and food security. Adequate food and nutrition are also fundamental to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals of reducing maternal and infant mortality.

Hunger is the gravest challenge facing the world today. Irish Aid is fighting it across all its programmes.

The effects of climate change, food price rises and conflict have pushed the number of hungry people to over one billion.

In the mid 1980s, over 17% of development aid was spent on agriculture. By 2005, this had fallen to just 3%.

The Hunger Task Force: Renewing the fight against hunger

Minister of State Peter Power with Hunger Envoy Kevin Farrell and children from Rutland Street National School, Dublin. Photo: Maxwells.



The White Paper on Irish Aid called for Ireland to establish a Hunger Task Force to consider how Ireland could best tackle the root causes of global hunger. The Task Force was established in 2007. Its report was launched in September 2008 at the United Nations headquarters in New York. (It can be downloaded from www.irishaid.gov.ie.)

The members of the Task Force believed that Ireland, because of its history and commitment to development, could play a pivotal role in the global fight against hunger. Their report seeks to distil the most successful experiences in the fight against hunger and to identify why, despite these achievements, one billion people are still undernourished. (The members of the Task Force are listed in Annex 17.)

The Task Force recommends that aid be focused on three priority areas:

1. Increasing agricultural productivity in Africa – with a particular focus on smallholder and women farmers (women account for up to 80% of food production in most developing countries).
2. Preventing maternal and infant under nutrition – the cause of 3.5 million child deaths annually, and the cause of irreversible damage to the future physical and mental development in children.
3. Strengthening governance and leadership at national and international levels to ensure priority is given to reducing hunger and malnutrition.

The main message of the Task Force report was that hunger could be eradicated if both developing and developed countries acted on their commitments. The Task Force called for Ireland to provide international leadership, both in the quality of Irish Aid's interventions to reduce hunger, in committing to provide 20% of development aid to measures to tackle hunger, and in advocating internationally for a renewed focus on the first Millennium Development Goal; that of halving the proportion of hungry in the world by 2015.

In line with the recommendations of the Task Force, the Government has declared the eradication of hunger to be a cornerstone of its development aid programme, and a key component of its foreign policy. Kevin Farrell, formerly of the World Food Programme, was appointed as Special Envoy for Hunger in January to assess the implementation of the Task Force's recommendations.

The Hunger Task Force called for Ireland to provide leadership in the fight against hunger.

“Ireland’s history and experience of famine echoes through the generations and influences our approach to helping those with whom we share our humanity in the fight against poverty and hunger.”
An Taoiseach Brian Cowen TD, Hunger Task Force Report, 2008

Where we work

Ireland has nine 'programme countries', with which we have a commitment to long-term strategic assistance. These are countries where Irish Aid works in partnership with the elected government to support poverty reduction and development. This prioritisation allows for more focussed aid, and has been commended by the OECD and other international reviews. Seven of the programme countries are in Africa, and are among the poorest countries in the world. The eighth is Vietnam, where Irish Aid is supporting efforts to promote poverty reduction, while facilitating continued economic growth. In Timor Leste, the ninth programme country, support is provided for emerging state structures.

Irish Aid also supports a range of projects and organisations in more than 80 other countries. These are detailed in the subsequent section.

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Programme Country

Ethiopia: Safety nets help fight hunger



One million kilometres of erosion-control structures were built, and 60 million trees were planted in 2008

Three quarters of Ethiopia's rapidly growing population live on less than \$2 a day.

A unique Ethiopian development programme helps the most vulnerable while protecting the environment.

Irish Aid programme budget
€36 million

Human Development Index
169 out of 179

Population
79 million (estimated)

Programme country since:
1994

Key programme:
The Productive Safety Nets Programme

Key success:
Support for 13 million chronically food insecure people

Over three quarters of Ethiopia's rapidly growing population live on less than \$2 a day and progress in tackling poverty is slow. There have, however, been large increases in public spending on the education, health and water sectors in Ethiopia over the last three years.

During 2008, Irish Aid helped to feed some 13 million people in Ethiopia. Poor rains and high food prices exerted additional pressure on already vulnerable people, and the numbers of people suffering from food insecurity increased significantly. Irish Aid responded through a combination of humanitarian assistance and the Productive Safety Nets Programme.

Even in years of good harvest, there is chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia, affecting over seven million people. Many of these benefit from the Productive Safety Nets Programme, to which Irish Aid contributed €22 million in 2008. The programme provides money or food (a 'safety net') to poor people in return for their participation in public

works, which benefit local communities. Some 80% of these public works tackle land degradation and contribute to the rehabilitation of the environment. Last year, for example, one million kilometres of erosion-control structures were built, and 60 million trees were planted.

Irish Aid also contributed over €5 million to humanitarian projects carried out by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations, which provided emergency food and water to an additional six million people who relied on humanitarian aid during 2008.

Irish Aid also works to support smallholder food production, and to improve people's access to public services and knowledge of their human rights and social entitlements. This work is concentrated in two provinces; Tigray and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region. Work with farmers involves bringing them together with researchers to improve productivity in their communities and helping

local communities to add value to the commodities they produce, by, for example, the processing of chilli peppers, which can then be sold at a greater profit margin.

Irish Aid also spent over €7 million in 2008 supporting the provision of better basic services in education, health, and HIV and AIDS. This included assisting civil society groups and citizens to better understand and exercise their rights and entitlements to services. Linked to this, Irish Aid supported a number of other local organisations working on governance and rights issues, such as the rights of women living with HIV and AIDS, and initiatives on economic and policy reform.

Irish Aid cooperated with other donors during 2008 on the re-structuring of a joint donor fund, which will support the expansion of health, education, agriculture, rural roads, water and sanitation programmes to local communities around the country.

Case study Ethiopia



'Ireland should support initiatives to ensure that small-scale farmers can benefit from the research being undertaken by national, regional and international research bodies.'
Hunger Task Force recommendation

Minister of State Peter Power visiting the Debrekidan food research centre, Tigray, credit Abate Damte

Reducing hunger is often seen as a matter of delivering food aid to deal with emergency and humanitarian needs. This effort is vital to save lives in the short term, but it is essential that communities are provided with the support needed to produce sufficient food in a sustainable manner.

A collaborative agricultural research programme, between University College Cork, Bangor University, Wales, and Ethiopian research institutions, is helping farmers in the Tigray region of Ethiopia to increase their crop yield. Tigray, one of the poorest and most deforested regions in Ethiopia, is highly prone to droughts. It was the epicentre of the 1984 famine.

Under this Irish Aid-supported programme, researchers and farmers identify the varieties of seed, livestock and fowl that will best survive in Tigray's land and weather conditions.

The research has also led to the introduction of improved farming techniques.

Farmers in the region are now better prepared to deal with periods of drought. As a result of the research, farmers like Ato Kidanu Girmay from Debrekidan can produce enough food to feed their families and give them a small income. "Previously there was no hope for agriculture in the area," he said. "But because of Irish Aid we are now starting to feed ourselves. We can eat three times a day instead of one."

**Because of
Irish Aid
we are now
starting
to feed
ourselves.**

Programme Country

Lesotho: Universal primary education within reach



Irish Aid programme budget
€13.2 million

Human Development Index
155 out of 179

Population
1.9 million

Programme country since
1975

Key programme
Education

Key success
Significant progress towards achieving
universal primary education

Partnership with the Government and the Clinton Foundation is directed at rolling out HIV care and prevention.

The Lesotho economy grew by 3.9% in 2008 and inflation averaged 12.1%. Inflation was largely driven by high oil and food prices. Growth in the economy was tempered by reduced exports, specifically in the textile industry. Irish Aid's support for Lesotho in 2008 enabled the roll out of antiretroviral treatment to remote rural areas and an increase in enrolment in primary schools, amongst other successes.

In the health sector, Irish Aid facilitated a partnership between the government of Lesotho and Christian Health Association of Lesotho (which serves just over 40% of the population). This led to the introduction of a quality assurance system, as well as the abolition of patient fees.

In the HIV and AIDS sector, Irish Aid worked in partnership with the Clinton Foundation and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on the roll-out of antiretroviral treatment (ART) and on health sector reform. Since the programme's inception in 2006, 2,750 people are receiving ART in Lesotho's mountain areas, an additional 5,000 are receiving care and support, and 400 mothers are enrolled for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. A further 150 nurses have been recruited

to ease the staffing crisis in the rural health sector.

Ireland's support for the education sector included funding the addition of reception classes to 100 primary schools, resulting in an increase in enrolment from 33% to 35% among this age group. Progress was also made towards establishing a pooled donor fund for the education sector. These activities have contributed to Lesotho being almost 80% of the way toward reaching the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary education by 2015.

In the water and sanitation sector, Irish Aid supported the Department of Rural Water Supply in installing new water supply systems serving 13,000 people, and improved sanitation facilities serving almost 12,000 people.

Irish Aid continued to support the Public Financial Management Programme. In 2008, for the first time, all ministries prepared Budget Framework Papers to link sectoral plans to a single, coherent national budget. A partnership between Irish Aid, the Government of Lesotho, and the United Nations Development Programme, titled 'Consolidation of Democracy and Good Governance in Lesotho' will ensure support to the

Independent Electoral Commission and parliamentary committees, and for the establishment of a human rights commission. While continuing work in these sectors, in 2008 Irish Aid embarked on a new Country Strategy Programme for the period 2008-2012. The new programme will enable Irish Aid to move to a more coordinated, 'whole of government' approach which focuses on outcomes and results.

Lesotho is now 80% of the way toward reaching the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary education by 2015

New water supply systems serving 13,000 people were installed with Irish Aid support.

Case study

Lesotho: positive action for families affected by AIDS



Irish Aid is supporting a project to boost food production and nutritional intake by families affected by AIDS.

Lesotho - Makopanang Suthisi, credit Daniel Rowan

"The extra money I earn means I can send the children to school and can afford to buy them shoes and clothes."

Seventy-eight-year-old Makopanang Suthisi, from Bobete, Lesotho, lost two of her adult children to AIDS related illnesses. Since their deaths, she has had to raise their five orphaned children, as well as caring for her elderly husband.

There are over 2,000 orphans (in a total population of 16,000) in Bobete. Makopanang Suthisi, like many grandparents in her community, has had to resume the role of parent, farmer and breadwinner.

Thanks to a project by Catholic Relief Services, supported by Irish Aid, Makopanang Suthisi received high-quality seed and fertiliser, which would normally be beyond her means. She was also supported in improving the irrigation on her land, and can now grow and harvest during dry periods. Her yields have increased considerably, and she can now feed her family and sell on the extra food to generate some income. The family's welfare has improved markedly.

"The children are eating well and are very healthy," she says. "The extra money I earn means I can send them to school and afford to buy them shoes and clothes."

As well as helping families who have lost parents to AIDS, the Catholic Relief Services project works with those on antiretroviral treatment, helping them to improve their food security and nutritional intake.

Irish Aid is also collaborating with the Clinton Foundation to support the Ministry of Health in providing health services to remote communities in the highlands of Lesotho. Six clinics have been built or refurbished through the partnership to date and three more are to be supported in 2009.



Programme Country

Malawi: Innovation in the fight against hunger

The impact of a collaboration to introduce new types of potatoes and farming methods has been described by the farmers as “miraculous”.

1.5 million households benefited from a scheme to subsidise seeds and fertilisers, improving harvest yields and food security.

Malawi is one of the poorest countries in the world, and is also one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, experiencing population growth of over 30% in ten years. Over 50% of the population live in poverty and 35% are undernourished. Despite good economic growth in recent years, Malawi remains highly dependent on foreign aid, with 40% of the budget funded by international donors, such as Irish Aid.

With over 80% of the population living in rural areas and relying on small-scale agriculture, Malawi is chronically vulnerable to droughts and flooding. Irish Aid spent €1.5 million in 2008 supporting government subsidies for seeds and fertilisers for the poorest farmers, in a bid to improve food security. Over 1.5 million households benefited from the government scheme.

Irish Aid provided a further €1.5 million to Concern Universal to support their

projects in the areas of empowering women, irrigation schemes, and HIV and AIDS. An additional initiative undertaken by the International Potato Centre, with support from Irish Aid, and in collaboration with Concern Universal, was to introduce new types of potatoes and farming techniques to farmers. They also secured market access for the farmers to a local company producing crisps. The impact has been described by the farmers as “miraculous”, leading to a significant improvement in incomes in just one year.

The Irish Aid programme in Malawi provides vital support to political and civic institutions, as well as to poor communities. In 2008, Irish Aid provided €2 million towards the national census, which will provide vital information for guiding policy. Irish Aid also gave €1 million to support preparations for the 2009 presidential and parliamentary elections. Malawi is a

very young democracy and these are the fourth elections since democracy was established in 1994. Six million voters were successfully registered, with Irish Aid support, helping to underpin the legitimacy and transparency of the elections.

Irish Aid also supports civil society organisations, which play a vital role in promoting human rights, policy development and advocacy, greater accountability and effectiveness in the use of government resources, and connecting decision makers to the citizens.

Irish Aid programme budget
€9.8 million

Human Development Index
164 out of 179

Population
13 million

Programme country since
2007

Key programme
Enhancing food security and nutrition

Key success
Successful completion of the 2008 census

Irish Aid's work in Malawi includes support for voter registration, the census, and civil society organisations.

Case study

Malawi: Get organised

'Previously the banks did not want to know us, but now they take us seriously.'

NASFAM farmer, Mchingi,
credit Daniel Rowan

Irish Aid provided €150,000 to the Malawian farmers' cooperative in 2008, supporting its work organising farmers and bargaining on their behalf.

Rosemary Kadzitché joined the farmers' cooperative and saw her quality of living rise.

Rosemary Kadzitché has nine children, between the ages of 18 and 35. "There's no doubt," she says, "that my younger ones had a better upbringing than the older ones.

"We have more food on our plates now, and more money to spend on their education. My youngest is now finishing secondary school."

Nine years ago, Rosemary Kadzitché, a farmer in Mchingi district in western Malawi, joined the local club of the farmers' cooperative; the National Association of Small Holder Farmers (NASFAM). In that time, she has seen a substantial rise in her family's standard of living.

"Farmers are better off and there's more money around. Many farmers have bought tin roofs which don't leak."

Four years ago Rosemary got a loan from the bank to buy an oven. "I bake bread and scones and sell them at the local

market. The loan is paid back and I've made a tidy profit.

Previously the banks did not want to know us, but now they take us seriously. They know that NASFAM members can pay the money back."

The cooperative has 100,000 members, with over 4,000 in Mchingi district. Members are given technical support to increase crop quality and yield. A farmer-to-farmer training programme, allows members to train fellow farmers on the best techniques for seed selection, land preparation and harvesting.

The cooperative also helps farmers to achieve better prices for their produce, and works to identify and secure domestic, regional and international markets for that produce. Rosemary Kadzitché produces groundnuts, for example, which NASFAM is exporting to Malawian and South African companies and to Europe as a Fair Trade product.

NASFAM-branded products, such as maize flour and salted peanuts, can be found in shops throughout Malawi. Irish Aid supported NASFAM with €150,000 in 2008.



Programme Country

Mozambique: An evolving success story



Irish Aid programme budget
€46.2 million

Human Development Index
175 out of 179

Population
20.3 million

Programme country since
1996

Key programme
Supporting the government's national poverty reduction plan

Key success
The percentage of people living in absolute poverty has decreased from 69% of the population in 1997 to 50% now

Consistent economic growth has helped to pull many out of poverty, but much work remains for Irish Aid and the Mozambican government to do.

Mozambique, a country which suffered a terrible civil war in the 1980s and 1990s, is now considered a success story of reconstruction and development. The economy has grown at an annual average of 8% in the last 10 years. Poverty has fallen from 69% in 1997 to some 50% now. Maternal mortality has fallen from 1,100 per 100,000 in 1999 to 408 per 100,000 now. In 1992 there were 2,800 primary schools, with just 400,000 children attending school. In 2008 there were over 9,000 schools, with some five million children attending.

However Mozambique still faces significant challenges. The HIV and AIDS rate is one of the highest in the world, at over 16%. There are just 3 doctors per 100,000 people, while approximately 25% of children suffer malnourishment.

The Irish Aid programme supports the Government of Mozambique's national poverty reduction plan, focussing in

particular on those areas which will have the greatest impact on poverty: health, education, good governance, HIV and AIDS and agriculture. In addition, Irish Aid provides direct support to two of the poorest provinces in Mozambique: Niassa and Inhambane.

In 2008, food scarcity was a particular issue, as rising fuel and food prices had a significant impact on Mozambique, leading to the Government of Mozambique to introduce a Food Production Action Plan. The plan, which Irish Aid supports, aims to reduce the deficit in all major food crops over the next three years and reduce the dependency on imports.

This complements Irish Aid's work in the agriculture sector. Some 80% of the population make their living from agriculture and Irish Aid is attempting to ensure that these people also benefit from Mozambique's economic growth. This includes supporting irrigation

schemes, which will increase crop production, and agriculture extension services which promote sustainable farming methods. In 2008 some 354,000 farmers benefited from this service, up from 285,000 in 2007.

Irish Aid also supports a programme for private sector development in the agriculture sector. As a result of Irish Aid support, hundreds of jobs have been created in the cashew nut industry alone. Around 50% of the workers are women. It is estimated that about 14,000 farming families were also able to benefit from this through the sale of cashew nuts to these newly opened factories.

Irish Aid has supported a programme to regenerate the cashew nut industry, creating hundreds of jobs.

14,000 families have benefited from selling cashew nuts to Irish Aid supported factories.

Case study

Mozambique



Adriano Mateus presenting different varieties of crops in an elevated nursery at the Chicane Farmers Association's plot, Photo: Richard More O'Ferrall

The local farmers in Chicane in the province of Inhambane, first came together to found the local farmers association in 1999, to make it easier for them to get support from the local authorities. The association now comprises 32 farming families (totalling 160 beneficiaries), each of which has its own plot of land. The farmers work together and share skills, but each owns their own plot individually. In the recent past, the association has benefited from improved crop varieties and technical assistance from the provincial authorities.

Recently, the association also received an irrigation system, under a provincial government scheme supported by Irish Aid. The system uses water from a local water source and farmers can then irrigate their land using a system of hoses. Previously the farmers had to carry water in buckets from the water source, but they now have more time to

spend on farming. The scheme has also greatly improved their yield, resulting in three harvests each year, as opposed to two in the past.

The farmers have also been able to move from subsistence farming to the cultivation of cash crops and now produce a range of fruits and vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, onion, butternuts, pumpkins and more). These are higher value crops, which they are able to sell to traders who trade at the local market and to the tourism industry.

According to Adriano Mateus, head of the association, this “has changed our lives. Our income keeps increasing each year. In 2006, I earned 70,000 meticaís (€1,900) and in 2007 I earned 100,000 meticaís (€2,600)”. His family has greatly improved their diet due to more varieties of crops available, said Adriano.

“We are looking to the future now. We want to keep growing. We would like to produce rice next season but we need to first learn how to adapt our land to make it possible.”

Programme Country

Tanzania: Coordinated action for development

Tanzania has improved its ranking on the United Nations Human Development Index

Child deaths fell by almost 40% in the past decade, assisted by Irish Aid doubling its support to the health sector

Tanzania has made gains in fighting poverty in recent years, and is making progress towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals. 97% of children are enrolled in primary school. Life expectancy has climbed seven years since 1978. Infant mortality has fallen by almost half in a decade. Progress has also been made towards the Millennium Development Goals relating to gender equality in primary schools.

This has been achieved with the carefully coordinated support of Ireland and other donors. Ireland is active in a consortium of donors that work with the government to improve health services. Reflecting the joint priority of the government and the donor community, expenditure on health increased fivefold between 2000 and 2008, resulting in gains in child health and in reducing the prevalence of HIV, malaria and tuberculosis.

In the area of governance, Irish Aid supports Tanzania's local government reform programme. This aims to transfer autonomy and financial resources from central government down to local authorities, and provides funding for schools, health centres, marketplaces and roads, according to local needs. In 2008, Irish Aid was instrumental in highlighting the problems faced by the poorer and more remote local authorities, which were not attracting the staff to run services, and new policies are being developed to address this as a result.

Pastoralists are another key part of the Tanzanian agricultural sector, and provide nearly all of Tanzania's meat requirements. Conflict situations sometimes occur between pastoralists and settled farmers. An Irish Aid programme is funding civil society organisations to work with the pastoralists and farmers in order to

better manage such conflicts and differences as they arise. The programme has influenced the government to include pastoral development issues in its new national livestock policy.

Irish Aid also supports a number of civil society organisations, such as Women in Law and Development in Africa, which is running a national campaign to end violence against women in Tanzania. Through the Tanzania Media Fund, Ireland is helping to raise journalistic standards.

Despite Tanzania's progress, huge challenges remain. The recent Household Budget Survey showed that, even though the proportion of people living below the poverty line had fallen, the actual number of people living in poverty has increased, partly as a result of high population growth. Yet the country is food sufficient, producing 104% of its needs in 2008. The basis is there for further gains in the fight against hunger.

Irish Aid programme budget
€38 million

Human Development Index
152 out of 179

Population
41.1 million

Programme country since
1975

Key Programme
Health, Agriculture, Local Government

Key successes
Tanzania was 104% food sufficient in 2008

Tanzania is making progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, supported by Irish Aid.

Case study

Tanzania: The benefits of research

Yields on Charles Neto's farm have trebled thanks to new crop varieties.



"The extra income has helped to cover household costs, medical costs and secondary school fees for my two eldest children."

Charles Neto farms trial crops at the Ilonga Research Centre. Photo: Pieterella Pieterse.

The use of improved husbandry has resulted in doubling of annual yields of maize, rice and beans in a number of Districts in Tanzania.

Since Charles Neto switched to an improved variety of maize, yields on his farm in Ngambana village have increased from 5-10 bags per season to over 25 bags per season.

The new maize variety is just one of a number of improved crop varieties being trialled by the Ilonga Research Centre, which is funded by the Tanzanian National Agricultural Sector Development Programme, supported by Irish Aid.

Charles Neto has eight children. The family consumes about 15 bags of maize per year. Previously, he was a subsistence farmer, having to purchase extra maize in the market. Now he produces a surplus, and can sell it.

"The extra income has helped to cover household costs, medical costs and secondary school fees for my two eldest children," he says. "We have also used the income to start breeding pigs."

The benefits from the improved maize are not limited to the farmers taking part in the trials however. Charles Neto also grows some maize for seed, which he then trades or gives away to other farmers in the area, helping to improve yields generally.

AGRICULTURE IN TANZANIA

OVER 80% OF TANZANIANS, MOST OF WHOM ARE WOMEN, ARE INVOLVED IN FARMING.

JUST 3% OF FARMING IS MECHANISED.

JUST 15% OF FARMERS USE FERTILIZER.

ONLY A QUARTER OF TANZANIA'S POTENTIAL ARABLE LAND IS CULTIVATED.

THE USE OF IMPROVED HUSBANDRY HAS RESULTED IN DOUBLING OF ANNUAL YIELDS OF MAIZE, RICE AND BEANS IN A NUMBER OF DISTRICTS IN TANZANIA.

Programme Country

Timor-Leste: Building the new state



Irish Aid spent €4.9 million in 2008 on programmes to reduce poverty, to strengthen service delivery and to build public sector capacity

Irish Aid provided €400,000 to a United Nations programme to strengthen the justice sector

Irish Aid programme budget
€5 million

Human Development Index
158 out of 179

Population:
1.1 million

Programme Country since
2003

Key Programme

Support for the Planning and Financial Management Capacity Building Programme, to build capacity in the public service

Key successes

Supported the achievements of the National Human Rights Institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in Timor-Leste.

Ireland is helping Timor-Leste through the difficult process of establishing a functioning state.

Timor-Leste formally gained independence in 2002, after 24 years of violence and occupation by Indonesia, and three years of administration by the United Nations. Since then, the country has struggled to establish functioning institutions. A renewed crisis in 2006 saw thousands of people displaced. There were outbreaks of violence in the run up to the presidential elections of 2007 and the new President, José Ramos Horta, was injured in a failed assassination attempt in early 2008.

Irish Aid spent almost €5 million in 2008 on programmes to reduce poverty, to strengthen service delivery and to build public sector capacity. Throughout its work Irish Aid sought to promote the 'cross-cutting priorities' of good governance and gender equality.

Irish Aid's key activity was support for the Planning and Financial Management Capacity Building Programme, intended to build capacity in the public service.

In response to the weakness of the justice sector in Timor-Leste, as exposed during the 2006 crisis, Irish Aid provided €400,000 to a United Nations programme to strengthen this sector. Through a small grants facility, Irish Aid gave €900,000 to development projects designed to support local government structures. To support protection for human rights, Irish Aid gave €280,000 to the Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice, and to relevant non-governmental organisations.

Ireland has taken a lead role in the promotion of gender equality in Timor-Leste, and provided funding of €500,000 to the office of the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and relevant non-governmental organisations.

As well as working with the government, Irish Aid supported civil society

organisations, providing over €300,000 to the non-governmental 'umbrella' body FONGTI and to selected organisations working in conflict resolution.

Case Study

Timor-Leste: Independent living

Moris Rasik Microfinance Agency gives loans to poor women, with great success.



Mr and Mrs Funar
returning from market with
vegetables, credit Embassy
of Ireland, Timor Leste

Its name, appropriately, means “independent life”. Moris Rasik is a microfinance institution in Timor-Leste. Since 1999, it has given credit and savings facilities to poor, rural women.

Women take out loans to set up small businesses, such as trading in cows, betel nuts, fish and fish products, and other foodstuffs. Five years ago, Moris Rasik had one branch, serving 200 clients. There are now eleven branches, serving over 11,000 clients, in eight districts. Repayment rates have been 90% and client savings have doubled year on year. These clients represent approximately 20% of all poor households in these districts. In total, Moris Rasik reaches more than a tenth of the poorest households in Timor.

Moris Rasik is largely run by Timorese women. It has helped raise the incomes and welfare of its client households, and has improved the economic position and status of women, enabling them to

improve their family finances and plan for important expenses, such as education.

Thanks in part to Irish Aid’s support, Moris Rasik is the largest and most successful microfinance institution in Timor Leste, and now attracts funding from established financial institutions such as the Grameen bank, as well as three other commercial banks. It has an important impact on the Timorese economy, and is instrumental in its development.

Moris Rasik Microfinance Agency has improved the economic position and status of women.

Programme Country

Uganda: Educating for a brighter future

Irish Aid programme budget
€41.8 million

Human Development Index
156 out of 179

Population
31 million

Programme country since
1994

Key programme
Education, Governance, HIV and AIDS

Key success
Training of 130,000 teachers as part of rollout of new primary school curriculum

Uganda will be one of few sub-Saharan African countries to achieve universal primary education by 2015. But many other challenges remain.

Since the introduction of universal primary education by the government ten years ago, the number of children at primary school has increased from two to seven million.

20% of the Ugandan population live in chronic poverty.

In spite of the surge in international food and fuel prices during 2008, Uganda's economic growth remained robust at 8.9% in 2008. Gains have also been made in education, where Uganda will be one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa that will meet the Millennium Development Goal of access to Universal Primary Education by 2015. Meanwhile, after decades of conflict, life is returning to normal in northern Uganda where 80% of the 1.7 million Internally Displaced Persons in 2006 have now returned to their homes. Despite this progress it is estimated that up to 20% of Ugandan people are locked into chronic poverty, particularly in the north and in Karamoja.

Irish Aid focuses on tackling poverty in Uganda in a number of ways. €10 million was provided to the Poverty Action Fund, a ring-fenced fund for investment in key social sectors, such as agriculture, health and water, at district level. Ireland

continued to provide support in 2008 to both the government and civil society at the national and decentralised levels in support of the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan. Key partners included the Uganda AIDS Commission, the Ministry of Local Government, the United Nations agencies and civil society. A total of 120 civil society organisations were provided with grants totalling over €10 million.

Ireland also supports the Justice, Law and Order Sector in Uganda, which was instrumental in 2008 in the up-scaling of civilian policing and other services in areas recovering from conflict. As a result, the police-to-population ratio is much improved, and crime rates are decreasing. In 2008 over 10,000 people received legal aid through a programme part-financed by Irish Aid. Gender Based Violence continues to be a serious issue in Uganda. Irish Aid is supporting a number of initiatives in the area, such

as the drafting of domestic violence legislation and community efforts to tackle the problem.

Education remains a core priority for Irish Aid in Uganda. Since the Government of Uganda introduced Universal Primary Education 10 years ago, the number of children at primary school has increased from two million to seven million. The key challenge now is to improve the quality of education and ensure that pupils are retained in the system. Irish Aid is supporting programmes in teacher education, curriculum development and other initiatives. Ireland also supports secondary education in Karamoja, one of the most deprived regions in Uganda, where illiteracy rates are almost 90% (see case study).

Case study

Uganda: Karamoja



Karamoja secondary school students received Irish Aid bursaries. Nine out of every ten people in the region are illiterate. Credit Embassy of Ireland, Uganda.

Poverty levels in Karamoja are more than twice the national average. Seven out of every ten people do not have access to safe drinking water. 750 mothers die during childbirth for every 100,000 deliveries. Nine out of every ten people are illiterate. As a result, food security in the region is extremely precarious, with the majority of the population relying on food aid provided by international and local organisations.

Education is recognised as the primary means by which economically and socially marginalised communities can lift themselves out of poverty and create sustainable livelihoods. In Karamoja today, only 43% of children currently attend primary school, while just 5% attend secondary school. In an attempt to promote access to secondary education, the Government of Uganda introduced free secondary education in 2007. However, in Karamoja most of the schools and colleges were in a state of

disrepair, teaching materials were grossly inadequate and there were not enough teachers. In addition, levels of poverty meant that the most vulnerable children were still excluded from the system.

In response to this situation, Irish Aid is investing more than €13 million in a major programme of support for secondary education and teacher training in the Karamoja region. Construction and rehabilitation of facilities is ongoing in 11 secondary schools and two teacher training colleges. Teaching materials, furniture and equipment have been provided to the schools and colleges. In addition, there is a bursary programme that targets needy children, particularly girls. At present over 700 students are enrolled in secondary schools in the region through Irish Aid support. Enrolments in both primary and secondary schools in Karamoja have shown steady increases over recent years. There is a real sense

of hope that improvements in education can make a substantial contribution to sustainable development and the eradication of hunger in the region.

Programme Country

Vietnam: Helping minorities and other vulnerable groups

Irish institutions are sharing their experience of private and public sector developments with Vietnam

12 million Vietnamese still live below the poverty line

Vietnam has already met the key Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people living in poverty. Other goals, such as achieving universal primary education, are within reach by 2015. But there are 12 million Vietnamese who still live below the poverty line.

Irish Aid aims to support poverty reduction in Vietnam, while helping Vietnam to develop and strengthen its dynamic private sector. In 2008, Irish Aid support for Vietnam (including support for projects in Cambodia and Laos) reached €21.7 million.

The main focus of Irish Aid support is the Programme for Minorities. This programme is designed to deal with the needs of vulnerable, ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. It aims to eradicate hunger in its targeted areas by 2010, and to reduce the percentage of poor households to below 30% in the same timeframe.

Irish Aid programme budget:
€21.7 million

Population:
85.2 million

Human Development Index:
114 of 179 countries

Programme country since:
2005

Key programme:
Programme for Minorities

Key success:
Substantial support to poor ethnic minorities.

Other key programmes are the Poverty Reduction Support Credit programme, which provides support for the pro-poor elements of the government's National Development Plan and the Mekong Private Sector Development Facility, which provides technical assistance and advice to small and medium sized companies, the main engine of job creation in the region. Irish Aid contributed a total of €16.5 million to these three programmes in 2008.

While the main focus of Irish Aid's work in the region is on Vietnam, there has been ongoing support to Cambodia and Laos for de-mining and munitions clearance programmes and also through the Mekong Private Sector Development Facility.

Irish aid to Vietnam helps the poorest in a poor country, while also helping to develop the economy.

Case study

Vietnam: ‘I have nothing to sell and nothing to buy.’

Vietnam’s Voice programme aims to help the poorest of the poor access local markets and rise out of poverty.



The poverty rate in the province is 42%, almost three times higher than Vietnam’s national poverty rate. Just 5% of the land is cultivatable.

Banana harvesting in Vietnam, Credit Panos

‘I have never been to town as I have no business there,’ said 32-year-old Trieu Dinh Dong. ‘I have nothing to sell and I have nothing to buy.’

Trieu Dinh Dong’s first visit to town was in January 2009, when he brought his wife, Ly Thi Lieu to the district health clinic in Cho Moi, in Bac Kan province. The couple and their two children farm rice, but their land is so poor that they produce just one crop per year. They have a food deficit for three to four months each year. Trieu Dinh Dong has never sold any of his produce to earn extra income. He has no idea how the market works.

Their province is one of the poorest regions of Vietnam, and is largely populated by ethnic minorities. Trieu Dinh Dong and his family are from the Dao ethnic group. The poverty rate in the province is 42%, almost three times higher than Vietnam’s national poverty rate. Just 5% of the land is cultivatable. Water shortages are common.

It is for families like that of Trieu Dinh Dong that the Village Ownership and Investment for Community Empowerment Programme (Voice) was established. Voice is being implemented solely in Bac Kan province, aiming to provide upskilling and empowerment for people like Trieu Dinh Dong, so that they maximise the potential of their smallholdings and get access to markets.

Irish Aid contributed €750,000 to the Voice programme in 2008 and will contribute a total of almost €3 million over the period of the programme, which runs from 2008 to 2010.

THE “IDEAS” PROGRAMME IS A KEY COMPONENT OF IRISH AID’S WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM. IRISH INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING THE CENTRAL BANK, ENTERPRISE IRELAND AND THE UCD SMURFIT BUSINESS SCHOOL ARE ENGAGING WITH VIETNAM IN THE PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY, BUSINESS COOPERATION AND EXPERIENCE-SHARING IN THE AREAS OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT.

ANOTHER COLLABORATION IS THE IRELAND-VIETNAM BLOOD-BORNE VIRUS INITIATIVE (IVVI). THIS INVOLVES THE NATIONAL VIRUS REFERENCE LABORATORY AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN WORKING WITH ITS VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART, THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY IN HANOI, TO ESTABLISH A SOPHISTICATED DIAGNOSTIC FACILITY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF BLOOD-BORNE VIRUSES.

Programme Country

Zambia: Meeting the Millennium Development Goals

Despite recent setbacks, Zambia is making significant headway in the fight against hunger.

According to the most recent Millennium Development Goals report, Zambia has the potential to meet all the Millennium Development Goals by the target date of 2015, except that of environmental sustainability. The growth in commercial farming has meant the country is nearly self-sufficient in food production. The mortality rate for children under five has fallen by a quarter since 2001. The maternal mortality rate has fallen by almost a fifth.

However, 2008 brought a series of setbacks, illustrating why Irish Aid's support remains vital. Floods and peak oil prices early in the year saw food price inflation reaching 20%. The collapse in commodity prices later in the year saw the price of copper, a key export, fall by two thirds. Many mines have stopped production and foreign direct investment has fallen away. There is a risk of reverses to the recent gains in the fight against poverty.

Free primary education was introduced in Zambia in 2002. Ireland invested €14 million in the sector in 2008, in a joint programme with the government and other donors, to fund the recruitment of 5,000 extra teachers and the construction of 1,500 classrooms.

Zambia has been one of the countries worst affected by HIV and AIDS. More than a million children have lost one or both parents to AIDS, and over half of all children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition. Irish Aid supports 15 non-governmental organisations providing services to people living with HIV and AIDS. The rollout of antiretroviral treatment has been particularly successful, with almost 150,000 people now receiving the treatment, 50 times more than in 2003.

Women are responsible for over 70% of subsistence agriculture in Zambia despite being disadvantaged in terms of access to land or credit. Irish Aid supports a

Irish Aid programme budget:
€23.7 million

Human Development Index:
163 out of 179

Population:
12.5 million

Programme country since:
1980

Key programme:
Education

Key success:
50% improvement in primary enrolment in grades one to nine, since 2002

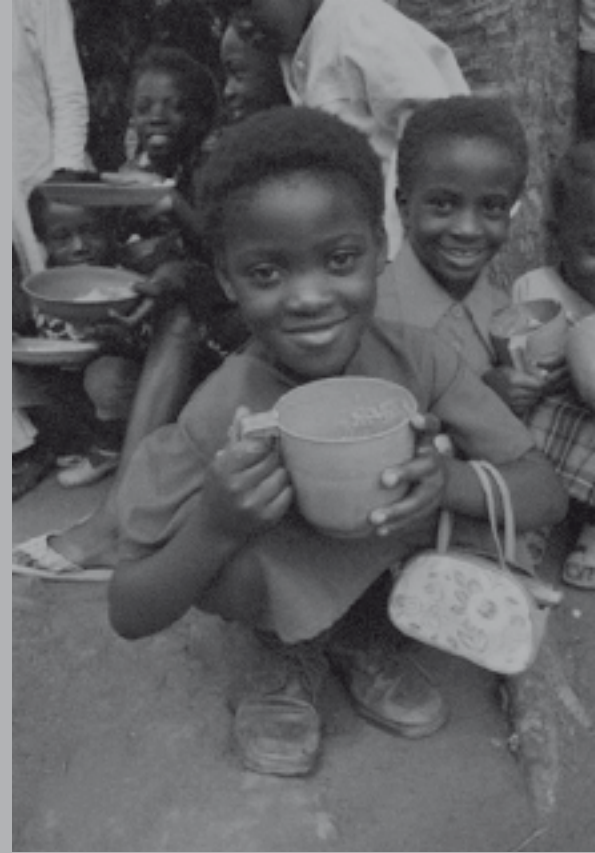
The growth in commercial farming has meant the country is nearly self-sufficient in food production.

More than a million children have lost one or both parents to AIDS, and over half of all children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition.

Case study

Zambia: Giving people the means to decide for themselves

An innovative cash transfer programme is making gains in the fight against hunger.



Bridget Nkaundi with maize porridge, Sunsutilla Day Care Centre for Orphans, Mpala district, Zambia. Photo: Daniel Rowan

Eight-year-old Bridget Nkaundi and her friends receive food supplements from a local organisation called Households in Distress, in Mbala District, Northern Province. The organisation helps over 140 orphans and vulnerable children daily, in part thanks to Irish Aid support. In 2008, Irish Aid provided over €400,000 to organisations in Northern Province supporting communities affected by HIV and AIDS.

This is one of a range of social protection services supported by Irish Aid. Another one involves giving cash transfers to vulnerable households. Irish Aid and other donors have provided funds to five districts, targeting over 13,500 households. These households are highly affected by HIV and AIDS, have few assets and low incomes, and have a high number of dependents, including children and grandchildren.

The cash transfer programme gave small but regular cash payments, of the equivalent of €8, to each household every month. Instead of deciding for the family what their needs were, this programme allowed the family to make that decision for themselves.

A review of the programmes has shown that the transfers had a positive impact on those receiving them, with the consequent spending being directed towards improved nutrition, livelihoods, health and education. Food consumption increased, reported hunger decreased, and meals per day and dietary diversity increased. The number of families surviving on one meal a day fell by almost a third; households where hunger persisted after meals fell by 38%; overall spending on food was two thirds higher. With further Irish Aid assistance, this innovative and effective scheme will be rolled out to additional districts in 2009.

Instead of deciding for the family what their needs were, this programme allowed the family to make that decision for themselves.

In addition to the nine programme countries,
Irish Aid has focused programmes in a number
of other regions:

Partnership Programme for Europe and Central Asia	30
Palestine	31
Sierra Leone and Liberia	32
Zimbabwe	33
South Africa	34



Europe and Central Asia: Improving governance and supporting poverty reduction.

The Partnership Programme for Europe and Central Asia - promoting stability and democratic transition.

Activity

Supporting poverty reduction and good governance in emerging democracies

2008 Budget

€6.6 million

Key Outcome

Development of day-care centres in Belarus

Chernobyl Children's Project has recently sought to focus more on long-term development by establishing day-care centres.

Irish Aid spent €6.6 million funding projects in 19 countries in South East Europe, the Confederation of Independent States, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

In 2008 Irish Aid supported displaced people in Chechnya, disabled children and young adults in Georgia and mental health services in Albania as part of its Partnership Programme for Europe and Central Asia.

Under this programme, Irish Aid funded projects in 19 countries in South East Europe (including the Balkans), the Confederation of Independent States (CIS, former Soviet Union), the Caucasus and Central Asia. In 2008, €6.6 million was spent on projects in the region; €2.4 million in countries in the South East Europe region; €1.7 million in countries in the CIS, Caucasus and Central Asia regions; and just over €2.5 million on regional projects, primarily on South East Europe.

Chernobyl Children's Project International (CCPI) was one of the organisations funded in 2008. The early focus of CCPI was on the delivery of humanitarian aid and on bringing

children to Ireland for medical care and recuperation, but they have recently sought to focus more on long-term needs by building day-care centres. The centres will provide a range of essential medical, social and educational services, and are being developed in association with local ministries.

Other projects funded in this programme focused on poverty reduction, good governance, democratisation and human rights, peace building, economic development, capacity building and support for civil society. Particular attention was paid to the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as children, the displaced and people with disabilities.

Examples of some of the projects funded are:

support for displaced people in Chechnya, including assistance in establishing sustainable livelihoods;

a project in Georgia that aims to improve the living standards of children and young adults with intellectual and physical disabilities;

and a project in Albania to integrate mental health care into primary health care services.

Palestine: Dependent on humanitarian aid



Activity

Humanitarian aid for Palestinian refugees

2008 Budget

€ 8.6 million

Key Outcome

Essential salaries paid to ensure maintenance of basic services

The isolation of Gaza and the suffering of its people, have left the Palestinian economy increasingly reliant on international humanitarian aid.

The UN General Assembly acknowledged Ireland's support by inviting Ireland to become a member of the UN Relief and Works Agency Advisory Commission

In 2008 Irish Aid provided €3.8 million to the UN Agency for Palestinian Refugees. €3 million was also provided to the Palestinian Authority to protect essential services.

At the end of 2008, a major Israeli military operation was launched in Gaza with the declared aim of ending rocket attacks on Southern Israel. It caused significant civilian casualties and widespread destruction of property and infrastructure. Even before this, the humanitarian situation was bleak. The territory had been effectively blockaded by Israel since the takeover by Hamas in mid 2007, leaving the economy strangled and the population increasingly dependent on humanitarian aid.

In the West Bank, obstacles to movement increased during 2008. The result was increased hardship for hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in several hundred communities.

Irish Aid contributed more than €8.6 million to the Palestinian people during 2008. This was distributed through a number of different partners and helped to address many of the most urgent humanitarian and development challenges facing the Palestinian Territories.

The Palestinian Authority received funding of €3 million managed by the European Commission. Half went towards payment of public service salaries, helping to ensure that essential public services were maintained, and half was used to provide urgently needed fuel for Gaza's power plant. Civil society organisations working on the promotion of human rights and democratisation received €500,000.

WORKING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

IRISH AID CONTRIBUTED €3.8 MILLION TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES (UNRWA). THE AGENCY PROVIDES BASIC SERVICES AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO OVER 4.6 MILLION PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN GAZA, THE WEST BANK, LEBANON, SYRIA AND JORDAN.

DURING 2008, THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACKNOWLEDGED IRELAND'S POSITION AS A CORE FUNDER OF THE AGENCY BY ADOPTING A RESOLUTION INVITING IRELAND TO BECOME A MEMBER OF UNRWA'S ADVISORY COMMISSION. 40% OF THE POPULATION OF THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES ARE REFUGEES (IN GAZA ITS 70%), AND THEY ENDURE HIGHER LEVELS OF POVERTY THAN NON-REFUGEE PALESTINIANS. CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL FUND ALLOWS UNRWA TO CHANNEL THE MONEY TO WHERE IT IS MOST NEEDED, INCLUDING FOR PAYMENT OF TEACHERS, DOCTORS AND SOCIAL WORKERS.



Minister for Foreign Affairs, Micheál Martin, meeting Palestinian and Israeli Footballers sponsored by the FAI and Irish Aid at the Football Village of Hope Meir Shveya. Photo: Aida Poler-Michaeli

Sierra Leone and Liberia: Rebuilding society, gradually

Ireland's programmes in these two West African countries seek to help repair societies recently torn apart by savage civil war.

Sierra Leone and Liberia, neighbouring countries in West Africa, are among the poorest in the world. Both were torn apart by prolonged civil wars during the late 1990s and early years of this century. These wars were marked by horrendous atrocities and widespread use of child soldiers, which have left a legacy of ongoing tensions and instability.

Irish Aid's programmes in each country aim to meet immediate humanitarian needs while promoting longer-term reconstruction and development. All activities are tailored to the particular constraints of the post-conflict environment, and aim to provide a critical peace dividend for the citizens of Sierra Leone and Liberia. These are complimented by other Irish Aid funding streams, including support to missionary organisations and non-governmental organisations.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone is ranked last in the United Nations Human Development Index. It has the highest maternal mortality rates in the world. Seventy per cent of the population lives on less than \$1 a day.

In addition to supporting civil society organisations active in Sierra Leone, in 2008, Irish Aid spent €7.4 million on the following measures:

supporting basic healthcare, particularly through a maternal and child health programme led by the United Nations Children's Agency (UNICEF);

a food security and nutrition programme targeting young children;

an agriculture programme aiming to improve productivity of smaller farmers;

and supporting the independent media, which is a critical element in reinforcing democratic structures and practices in post-conflict societies.

Activity

Supporting basic healthcare, particularly through a maternal and child health programme

2008 Budget

€15 million

Key Outcome

Improved maternal and child healthcare

Sierra Leone is ranked last in the United Nations Human Development Index. It has the highest maternal mortality rates in the world.

Seventy per cent of the population lives on less than \$1 a day.

Liberia

2008 was the first year in recent times that Liberia had a statistical basis for a ranking in the United Nations Human Development Index. It was ranked marginally above Sierra Leone, four places from the bottom.

In addition to funding support for civil society organisations, Irish Aid provided €7.6 million to Liberia in 2008 for:

health, focussing on maternal and child health;

agriculture, through participation in a fund run by the World Bank to rehabilitate the road network, including rural access roads;

water and sanitation; and

reform of the security sector, through support for a UN programme to train the Emergency Response Unit of the Liberian National Police.

Irish Aid's programme in Liberia builds on the legacy of Ireland's well-respected peacekeepers, the last contingent of whom served with the United Nations mission in Liberia until 2007.



Zimbabwe: Aid amidst collapse

Activity

Humanitarian assistance; HIV and AIDS home-based care

2008 Budget

€11 million

Key Outcome

Worst effects of humanitarian crisis mitigated

Irish Aid supports organisations working with the most vulnerable in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe experienced the collapse of its health system and a cholera outbreak in 2008, as well as sustained political violence and economic turmoil. Even before this, there were an estimated 1.7 million people living with HIV and AIDS, with a prevalence rate amongst adults estimated at 15.6%. Irish Aid has responded with a combination of support to Zimbabwean non-governmental and United Nations organisations working in the area of HIV and AIDS and humanitarian programmes, including those responding to the cholera outbreak.

Fifteen Zimbabwean non-governmental organisations received a total of €1.5 million in support of their home-based care for families affected by HIV and AIDS. Over 35,000 people benefited from this support, an increase of 12,000 since 2005. These local partners were also able to respond to the worsening food crisis during 2008 by distributing food and helping communities to develop household gardens. A further €1.5 million was given to United Nations and International non-governmental organisations for the scale up of HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment services. Vital anti-retroviral drugs were procured for 48,000 people living with HIV and AIDS.

A further €1.3 million was spent on funding school feeding and other food-security programmes run by non-governmental organisations. €3.3 million was given to a range of United Nations-run humanitarian programmes and €3 million was distributed through Irish Aid's Civil Society section. This funding supported the work of key partners, such as Concern, Trócaire and Goal; the work of the missionaries, through Mísean Cara; and the work of other Irish and international non-governmental organisations.

RAPID RESPONSE TO CHOLERA

AN OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN THE SECOND HALF OF 2008 CLAIMED THOUSANDS OF LIVES IN ZIMBABWE. IRISH AID MADE AN IMMEDIATE CONTRIBUTION OF €500,000 TO THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND IN ZIMBABWE. GOAL AND TRÓCAIRE RECEIVED €162,000 TO ASSIST THEIR RESPONSES. IRISH AID MAINTAINS STOCKPILES OF EMERGENCY RELIEF ITEMS FOR RAPID RESPONSE TO SUCH CRISES, AND THESE WERE UTILISED TO SEND SUPPLIES TO ZIMBABWE, VALUED AT €450,000, FOR DISBURSEMENT BY GOAL TO 30,000 FAMILIES AFFECTED BY CHOLERA.

Over 35,000 people benefited from Irish Aid support to Zimbabwean NGOs providing home-based care for families affected by HIV and AIDS

Irish Aid's stockpile of emergency relief items was used to send supplies to Zimbabwe for 30,000 families

South Africa: Stable, middle-income country, but food insecurity persists

Despite many improvements since the end of apartheid, widespread poverty has been exacerbated by high rates of HIV and AIDS infection.

Activity

Tackling the consequences of HIV and AIDS

2008 Budget

€11.34 million

Key Outcome

New programme addressing gender-based violence in the context of HIV and AIDS

Carer Irene giving HIV patient Betty advice on growing healthy vegetables.
Photo: Richard More O'Ferrall



The current five-year Irish Aid strategy in South Africa focuses on three areas:

building capacity for service delivery in Limpopo, one of the poorest of South Africa's nine provinces;

responding to the needs of women and children affected by HIV and AIDS;

and preventing and responding to gender-based violence.

South Africa has one of the highest rates of HIV infection in the world, at 21.5% of the adult population. Irish Aid has focussed on improving the effectiveness of the National AIDS Council, improving policy planning and decision making and contributing to best practice in home-based care and care for children affected by HIV and AIDS.

Violence against women is both a driver and a consequence of the high rates of HIV and AIDS in South Africa. Irish Aid focuses on strengthening the capacity of government and civil society in tackling the issue, and improving coordination amongst donors. A Joint Gender Basket Fund has been established to improve the strategic impact of funding by reducing duplication and the transaction costs faced by civil society organisations.

School enrolment is high, but the quality of education varies considerably.

In Limpopo Province, Irish Aid is supporting better literacy teaching, building capacity for the planning and management of education infrastructure and strengthening school governance and providing innovative support in water and sanitation provision, in partnership with the government and civil society.

Violence against women is both a driver and a consequence of the high rates of HIV and AIDS in South Africa

South Africa has one of the highest rates of HIV infection in the world, at 21.5% of the adult population

FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA IS A LAND OF EXTREMES. ALMOST HALF THE NON-WHITE POPULATION LIVES BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE. THOUGH THE COUNTRY PRODUCES SUFFICIENT FOOD, INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS AND COMMUNITIES CAN BE VERY FOOD INSECURE. THE SOLUTION TO THIS LIES NOT MERELY IN SECURING FOOD SUPPLIES, BUT IN IMPROVING PURCHASING POWER AND ABILITY TO COPE WITH SHOCKS, SUCH AS ILLNESS.

AMONG IRISH AID-SUPPORTED INITIATIVES TO COMBAT HUNGER ARE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD GARDENS, WHICH ENCOURAGE SELF RELIANCE AND IMPROVE THE FOOD SUPPLY; IMPROVEMENTS TO WATER SERVICES, WHICH HAVE A KNOCK-ON EFFECT ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND INCOME-GENERATION; AND THE PROVISION OF NUTRITIONAL ADVICE AND FOOD PARCELS TO THOSE AFFECTED BY HIV AND AIDS, THROUGH HOME-BASED CARE. FURTHER PROGRAMMES THAT SUPPORT THE EDUCATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN HELP TO BUILD THE LONG-TERM CAPACITY OF COMMUNITIES TO MANAGE HUNGER AND NUTRITION.

**Emergency & Recovery:
On the front lines of
crises worldwide**

Ireland provided over €135 million towards efforts to save lives, alleviate suffering, and rebuild in the aftermath of crises in 2008

There were 27 deployments of the Rapid Response Corps to 14 countries, including Sudan, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Somalia.

It is estimated that in 2008, 235,000 people were killed by natural disasters, the most severe being Cyclone Nargis in Burma and the earthquake in the Sichuan province of China. The economic impact of natural disasters in the year was estimated at \$190 billion. Protracted humanitarian crises arising from conflict and political instability affected millions of people in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia, amongst others.

Ireland provided over €135 million towards efforts to save lives, alleviate suffering, and rebuild in the aftermath of these crises in 2008. This money was directly channelled to crises in 35 countries. Much of this was pre-positioned with Irish Aid's partners to ensure that it could be rapidly distributed when and where it was needed. The Central Emergency Response Fund operated by the United Nations, received €22.6 million in funding from Irish Aid. Since its establishment in 2006, this fund has greatly enhanced the ability of the UN to respond to emergencies. One third of its funding is allocated to so-called 'forgotten emergencies', crises which have been relatively neglected by the international media and donors.

Irish Aid contributed a further €11.5 million to the United Nations run Common Humanitarian Funds in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. These funds pool money from a number of donors and then allocate it to United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations on the basis of need.

In addition, the lead United Nations agencies working in emergency relief, such as the World Food Programme, the Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Children's Fund (UNICEF), received just under €30 million in direct funding from Irish Aid's emergency and recovery budget lines. The Red Cross movement (comprising the International Committee of the Red Cross and the global network of national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies) received €15.5 million and €24.5 million was allocated to non-governmental organisations from the same budget lines.

2008 also saw the emergence of Irish Aid's Rapid Response Initiative as an increasingly effective tool in Ireland's international humanitarian response. There were twenty-seven deployments of the Rapid Response Corps to 14 countries, including Sudan, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Somalia. Emergency relief supplies were dispatched in ten separate consignments from Ireland's pre-positioned stockpiles in Brindisi, Italy and the Curragh Camp to countries including Mozambique, Iraq, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Togo and Zimbabwe.



Minister of State Peter Power with Rapid Response Corps members, from left to right: Fred Tottenham, Donal McGrath and Marion Roche, credit Maxwells

Ireland's Rapid Response Corps was at the forefront of Irish Aid's emergency response in 2008.

HIV and AIDS: A leading donor

The numbers of people receiving HIV treatment in developing countries increased by almost 50%, to three million

The OECD Peer Review found that 'Ireland leads the way in the EU in the proportion of overseas development assistance allocated to combating HIV/AIDS'

In 2008, €140 million was provided by Irish Aid in response to HIV and AIDS, and other diseases, such as malaria and tuberculosis. This was well in excess of the Government's commitment to spend at least €100 million annually in this area. This funding was applied across the countries and programmes detailed in this report.

Ireland provided €20.6 million to support the work of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria in 2008, making Ireland one of the highest per capita donors to this fund. Ireland's profile as a strong advocate on these issues was also raised by co-hosting, in Dublin, the Fourth Global Partners' Forum on Children affected by HIV and AIDS. The Forum set out key policy priorities for this area. Ireland also provided leadership on key issues relating to HIV and AIDS through its seat on the board of the United Nations Programme for HIV and AIDS, UNAIDS.

Ireland is a key global supporter of efforts to develop new pharmaceutical products in the fight against HIV and AIDS. The search for a vaccine was supported through funding for the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. The search for an effective microbicide (which promises to be a very powerful tool for the prevention of HIV, by empowering women to protect themselves) was supported by funding for the International Partnership for Microbicides. Irish Aid led a joint donor evaluation of this partnership in 2008, with positive results. Irish Aid also continued its support for Irish institutions engaged in research into HIV and AIDS.

Inequity in access to food is a major driver of the global HIV epidemic. Levels of nutrition have a considerable impact on HIV and AIDS, both in terms of prevention and care. An important element of Irish Aid's work in this area is support for improved nutrition and household food security. We support efforts to prevent and eliminate deficiencies in micronutrients such as Iron and Vitamin A. This is also essential in the effective prevention, treatment and care of diseases such as TB and malaria.

THE NUMBERS: MAKING PROGRESS AGAINST HIV AND AIDS

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING HIV TREATMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INCREASED BY ALMOST 50% IN 2007, TO THREE MILLION, ACCORDING TO THE JULY 2008 UNAIDS REPORT ON THE EPIDEMIC. THE GLOBAL TARGET FOR THE END OF 2008 WAS TO HAVE 6.5 MILLION PEOPLE ON TREATMENT. THE NUMBER OF HIV TESTING AND COUNSELLING EPISODES SUPPORTED BY THE GLOBAL FUND INCREASED BY 84% IN 2008, TO 62 MILLION. THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS TREATED DOUBLED TO 4.4 MILLION. THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE EXPOSED TO 'BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATIONS' ALSO DOUBLED, TO 91 MILLION. THE NUMBER OF CONDOMS DISTRIBUTED INCREASED BY NEARLY TWO-THIRDS, TO 450 MILLION. THE NUMBER OF WOMEN GETTING TREATMENT TO PREVENT HIV BEING TRANSMITTED TO THEIR BABY INCREASED MORE THAN THREEFOLD, TO 445,000. TWO IRISH AID PROGRAMME COUNTRIES, ZAMBIA AND TANZANIA, WERE TO THE FORE IN THIS.

THE CLINTON FOUNDATION HIV AND AIDS INITIATIVE REPORTED THAT 130,000 PEOPLE WERE ON HIV TREATMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE, UP FROM 78,000 IN 2007, AND THAT THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ACCESSING PREVENTION-OF-TRANSMISSION SERVICES HAD SOARED, FROM ABOUT 350 IN 2002 TO 48,000 IN 2008.

IRISH AID IS A KEY SUPPORTER OF THE GLOBAL FUND AND THE CLINTON PARTNERSHIP.



Youth delegates at the Global Partners' Forum on Children affected by HIV and AIDS hosted by Ireland and UNICEF, credit Maxwells

Irish Aid is to the fore in international funding and advocacy on HIV and AIDS initiatives.

Our Partners

Civil Society: working for the common good

Non-governmental organisations promote participation, good governance, services for poor communities and growth

€20 million was provided to Mísean Cara to support the development work of missionary organisations

Irish Aid's Civil Society Section channels funding to leading Irish and international non-governmental organisations working in development and indigenous organisations in developing countries. This is one of the key aspects of Irish Aid's work.

Multi-Annual Programme Scheme

Five leading Irish non-governmental organisations received a total of €70 million in 2008, under the Multi Annual Programme Scheme. It provides guaranteed funding over a number of years to Christian Aid, Concern, Goal, Self Help Africa and Trócaire. It is used for a wide range of development programmes. For example, in Kenya, Trócaire and its partners worked to influence key provisions of the peace agreement that followed the post-election outbreak of violence and ethnic conflict. Trócaire's partners were instrumental in ensuring that gender-related crimes were classified as crimes which do not enjoy amnesty under the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission Act 2008.

Block Grants

The Programme for Government committed to further development of funding mechanisms for non-governmental organisations. In line with this, the number of organisations receiving block grants increased in 2008 from six to 23. These grants allow organisations to strengthen their programme quality and undertake longer-term development projects.

Irish Aid supports leading Irish non-governmental organisations in their work fighting hunger and promoting development.



Twenty-year-old Martha Hernández Aguilar works as a coffee cupper in the RAOS cooperative in Honduras, which is supported by Irish Aid. Photo: Aoife Helly

Civil Society Fund

In addition to large scale funding, Irish Aid also supports smaller organisations through the Civil Society Fund. In 2008, over €46 million was disbursed from this fund, facilitating projects in areas such as livelihood security, water and sanitation, education, human rights, gender, health and HIV and AIDS across almost 30 countries. For example, Irish Aid supported non-governmental organisations in El Salvador working in the poorest municipalities of the country and organisations working with indigenous communities in Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Belize. Irish Aid also supports the work of Irish missionaries abroad. In 2008, €20 million was provided to Mísean Cara, which represents over 80 missionary organisations working in 90 countries.

Fair Trade

In 2008 Irish Aid supported the work of the Irish Fairtrade Network in Central America (€1.3 million) and East Africa (€2 million). In El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, the network helps farmers to sell their coffee, cacao and sesame seeds at a fair price. The additional income they receive improves family nutrition and allows children to attend school. It is also re-invested in community development and welfare schemes. In East Africa, the Irish Fairtrade Network supports over 435,000 farmers in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

A CIVIL SOCIETY POLICY

IRISH AID'S CIVIL SOCIETY POLICY WAS PUBLISHED IN 2008. ITS OBJECTIVES ARE:

TO CREATE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS TO ORGANISE AND ENGAGE WITH THEIR OWN BROADER CONSTITUENCIES;

TO SUPPORT THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN PROMOTING PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE, PRO-POOR SERVICE DELIVERY AND GROWTH;

TO BUILD A CONSTITUENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Multilateral: Coordinating global action

'Multilaterals' are large international organisations, such as those of the United Nations and the European Union. Their contribution is vital to improving aid and boosting trade. Over one third of Ireland's official development assistance is channelled through the multilateral system. Ireland is an influential stakeholder in the UN, EU and World Bank, contributing funding and expertise. These multilaterals have key advantages in the fight against poverty and support for their work is a central component of Irish Aid's multi-faceted approach to fighting global poverty and hunger.

Irish Aid is helping to drive reform of the United Nations system by supporting the 'one UN' approach to aid and development.

The global food crisis of 2008, provoked by the rise in fuel prices, led Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to set up a special task force and led the European Union to allocate one billion Euro to address the crisis.

The European Union provided a total of over €49 billion in aid in 2008

The United Nations

Almost 80% of Irish Aid funding to the United Nations in 2008 was provided to six priority partners, which Irish Aid believes to be the most effective in promoting development. These were the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

The majority of funding is not earmarked, which gives the partners flexibility in responding to priorities, and deepens Irish Aid's engagement and influence at a strategic level. This strategic engagement with the United Nations was highlighted during 2008 when the Irish Ambassador to the United Nations, along with his Tanzanian counterpart, led discussions on the 'one UN' recommendations for reform of the United Nations.

The recommendations had been produced by the High-Level Panel on System-Wide Coherence. At the heart of the system-wide coherence agenda is a move towards a more coordinated and efficient United Nations system at country level, known as the 'one UN' approach. This was piloted in a number of countries in 2008, including three Irish Aid programme countries (Mozambique, Tanzania and Vietnam). Irish Aid has provided €2 million to support these pilots.

Irish Aid uses a variety of means to monitor the work of United Nations organisations. This includes participation in the Multilateral Organisations Performance Assessment Network, a group of like-minded donors that evaluate the performance of UN agencies and other multilateral organisations and helps to improve aid quality.

The World Bank Group

Irish Aid works closely with the Department of Finance on policy relating to the World Bank. In 2008, support was provided for a number of World Bank funds aligned with Irish Aid's priorities. These included a donation of €500,000 to the World Bank Institute, the training agency of the World Bank, for projects in the areas of education, health and water and sanitation; and €500,000 to the International Finance Corporation, which fosters private sector development in developing countries. This funding was earmarked for the corporation's Conflict-Affected States in Africa Initiative, which aims to tackle the particular obstacles faced by the private sector in fragile and post-conflict countries.

Debt Relief

Irish Aid also supported a capacity-building programme run by Debt Relief International, a London-based research and training organisation. This helps highly indebted poor countries to manage their debt in a sustainable manner.

The European Union

The European Union is by far the world's largest aid donor. In 2008, Europe's official aid figures reached more than €49 billion, including contributions from member states. Ireland contributes to this, both through the general European Union budget and through the European Development Fund, to which Ireland provided just under €24 million in 2008.

The global food security crisis provoked an additional response from the European Union. In December 2008, the European Parliament and the European Council adopted a regulation establishing a €1 billion food facility. The facility will operate for a period of three years, from 2009 to 2011, providing additional funding to relevant government and non-governmental organisations in the most vulnerable countries worldwide.

Aid for Trade

Ireland supports the capacity of developing countries to trade through initiatives to increase employment and production, especially in rural areas. In 2008, Ireland contributed to the ongoing negotiations of the Economic Partnership Agreements between the European Union and African, Caribbean and Pacific States. Similarly, Ireland is engaged in the World Trade Organisation, helping to ensure that global trade negotiations reflect development aspects and the needs of developing countries. Irish Aid also supports several 'Aid for Trade' organisations.

FIGHTING HUNGER AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS

THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS OF 2008, PROVOKED BY THE RISE IN FUEL PRICES, LED BAN KI-MOON, THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TO SET UP A SPECIAL TASK FORCE. COMPRISING THE HEADS OF THE RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, THE WORLD BANK AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, THE TASK FORCE PRODUCED A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION. THIS PLAN INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:

THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY FOOD AID AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS;

THE INCREASE OF FOOD PRODUCTION BY SMALLHOLDER FARMERS (IN PARTICULAR WOMEN), AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR ACCESS TO INTERNATIONAL FOOD MARKETS; AND THE EXPANSION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION MECHANISMS.

IRISH AID'S AFRICAN PROGRAMME COUNTRIES ARE AMONGST THE HARDEST HIT BY THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS, AND IRISH AID IS SUPPORTING AND MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION IN THESE COUNTRIES.

Effective Aid

Peer Review: A cutting-edge aid programme

Ireland is 'a champion in making aid more effective', according to a review conducted during 2008 by the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee, which conducts regular 'peer reviews' of the development assistance programmes of its members.

The peer review was published in May 2009 and can be read online: www.oecd.org/dac/peerreviews/ireland

The peer review reached the following conclusions:

- Irish Aid is a strong, cutting-edge, development co-operation programme, highly regarded both nationally and internationally.
- Poverty reduction is the overarching goal of Irish Aid. Its programme is well concentrated on a limited number of very poor African countries.
- Irish Aid is a reliable and flexible donor. Its attention to local priorities is appreciated by its programme country partners.
- Irish Aid's approach to Irish non-governmental organisations and to multilateral partners is strategic and targeted. Irish Aid is a champion in making aid more effective.
- The decentralisation of the Irish Aid headquarters from Dublin to Limerick poses challenges. It will take time before the long-term impact of decentralisation on the aid programme can be assessed.
- Irish Aid should enhance its efforts to measure the impact of its aid programme and to communicate development results to the public, to maintain popular support for its work.

Foreign aid as a share of national income is the most common means of comparing the contribution of OECD countries to African development. But developed countries are connected to Africa in other ways also, such as trade, investment, migration, the environment, military cooperation and technology. The Centre for Global Development, in Washington, DC, ranks 21 rich countries in terms of the overall positive impact of their policies on Africa in its annual 'Commitment to Development Index for Africa'. In 2008, Ireland was ranked second in the index, with Sweden in first position.

Ireland is a 'champion in making aid more effective', according to a review by the OECD.

Irish Aid is a strong, cutting-edge, development co-operation programme, highly regarded both nationally and internationally

MAKING AID MORE EFFECTIVE

IN SEPTEMBER 2008, PETER POWER, MINISTER OF STATE FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT, LED AN IRISH DELEGATION TO THE THIRD HIGH LEVEL FORUM ON AID EFFECTIVENESS IN ACCRA, GHANA. THE FORUM WAS A FOLLOW-UP TO THE 2005 PARIS DECLARATION ON AID EFFECTIVENESS AND INVOLVED MINISTERS FROM OVER 100 COUNTRIES AS WELL AS CIVIL SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES.

ENSURING COHERENCE ACROSS GOVERNMENT

THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT WAS ESTABLISHED IN APRIL 2007 TO HELP TO ENSURE THAT THE APPROACH OF ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS TO DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WAS COHERENT AND THAT IRISH AID WAS MAKING BEST USE OF THE EXPERTISE AVAILABLE ACROSS THE PUBLIC SERVICE. THE COMMITTEE MET FOUR TIMES IN 2008 AND PRESENTED ITS FIRST ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN JUNE, WHICH INCLUDED RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROMOTE INCREASED POLICY COHERENCE. THE JOINT OIREACHTAS COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT WERE BRIEFED ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE. THE COMMITTEE ALSO RAN DEVELOPMENT AWARENESS-RAISING SEMINARS IN FIVE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS IN 2008.



Minister of State Peter Power and Karen Jorgensen of the OECD at the Dublin launch of the Peer Review of Ireland. Photo: Maxwells.

Evaluation and Audit: Learning from experience

The Timor Leste evaluation found that Irish Aid's programmes were well aligned with the priorities of the Timor government and the White Paper on Irish Aid

The OECD Peer Review found that 'Irish Aid follows a rigorous process of internal checks and controls, including by the internal auditor within each embassy'

Evaluation

The Evaluation and Audit Unit conducts evaluations of primary strategic importance to Irish Aid such as reviews of the strategies in our programme countries. These are crucial to ensuring accountability, organisational learning and evidence-based decision-making in Irish Aid. Amongst the evaluations carried out in 2008 were the following:

Timor Leste Country Programme Evaluation

Ireland has supported the development of Timor Leste since its independence in 2002. This evaluation covered two Strategic Plan cycles. It found that the programmes were well aligned with the priorities of the Government of Timor Leste and the White Paper on Irish Aid. There was success in supporting local government and in human rights and gender equality mainstreaming. However, political instability and loss of life adversely affected progress relating to macro-economic support and public sector management.

Review of the Strategic Partnerships Environment Programme

Irish Aid's strategic partnerships environment programme supports six international partner organisations and has four overarching policy objectives. These are: to inform development policy by raising awareness of links between environmental sustainability and poverty reduction; to integrate principles of sustainable development into Irish Aid policies and programmes; to assist developing countries to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions, while taking action to reduce negative impacts on the most vulnerable members of society; and to engage with key multilateral environmental agreements and with agencies to demonstrate commitment to resolving global environmental problems.

The evaluation found that, overall, the work of the programme's partners is highly relevant and consistent with Irish Aid's objectives for poverty reduction policies, international best practice and current conditions. The programme's partners have been largely effective in achieving their objectives. The larger partners play a significant role in shaping international and national policies

in bio-diversity and conservation, thereby influencing actions which directly affect the livelihoods of the rural poor.

Audit

The Evaluation and Audit Unit has responsibility for internal audit and reports to the Secretary General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, who is the Accounting Officer for the overseas aid budget. The work of the Unit is also overseen by an independent Audit Committee. The role of audit is to independently report on whether funds have been utilised for the purposes intended and in accordance with proper procedures. Audit focuses on areas of more significant risk and, with regard to the aid programme, takes into account recent developments in the overall aid agenda. The work of the Evaluation and Audit Unit combines audit work conducted by the unit itself, work commissioned by Irish Aid and carried out by internationally recognised audit firms and work carried out in programme countries by national audit institutions.

Ongoing evaluation of the programme of Irish Aid and partners is crucial to ensuring the most effective aid programme possible.

Irish Aid in Ireland

Over 500 primary schools participated in a scheme to promote awareness of the Millennium Development Goals.

As part of the Government's decentralisation programme, over 140 Irish Aid staff transferred to new headquarters on Limerick's Henry Street in September 2008.

Development Education

Through support for development education initiatives, Irish Aid aims to ensure the Irish public have the opportunity to be more deeply informed about development and global justice issues, the role of government and civil society and to be critically engaged with the Irish Aid programme. Expenditure is guided by a five year strategy, "Promoting Public Engagement for Development (2007-2011)". Total expenditure for development education in 2008 was over €5.6 million. This was channelled through a development education funding scheme and a number of multi-annual partnerships and schools awards.

Highlights of Irish Aid's development education activity in 2008 included:

- Grants totalling over €2.8 million to non-governmental organisations, educational institutions and other civil society organisations under the development education funding scheme.
- Support for partnerships in the areas of youth work and primary teacher education. Since 2008, all trainee primary teachers in Ireland can take development education modules as part of their training.
- 57 schools were awarded funding under Irish Aid's WorldWise schools linking and immersion scheme.



DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION ADVISORY GROUP

THE DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (DEAC) ADVISES THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ON DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION POLICY.

MINISTER OF STATE POWER OPENED THE DEAC ANNUAL FORUM, 'DRIVING DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION', IN NOVEMBER 2008. THE FORUM WAS VERY WELL ATTENDED BY NGO REPRESENTATIVES AND INCLUDED KEYNOTE SPEECHES BY DR MAURICE MANNING, PRESIDENT OF THE IRISH HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AND BY DR PEADAR CREMIN, CHAIRPERSON OF DEAC.

Simon Cumbers Media Challenge Fund

The Simon Cumbers Media Challenge Fund promotes more and better quality coverage of development issues in the Irish media through the provision of grants to cover the costs associated with covering development stories. The Fund was established by Irish Aid in 2005 in memory of the late Irish journalist and cameraman, Simon Cumbers and is managed by Connect World.

In 2008 Irish Aid provided €233,810 to the Fund. This supported 38 articles on overseas development and allowed seed funding for 11 development-related television projects.

Irish Aid support for Africa Day

The White Paper on Irish Aid made a commitment that the Department of Foreign Affairs would support events in Ireland that promote a more comprehensive understanding of Africa, in particular events to mark Africa Day. Africa Day is the annual commemoration on May 25 of the founding in 1963 of the Organisation of African Unity, which was succeeded by the African Union.

Irish Aid-supported events to mark Africa Day 2008 included a family day in Dublin Castle and a wide range of events organised by community, cultural and academic groups across the island. An estimated 30,000 people participated in Africa Day events in 2008.

Minister for Foreign Affairs Micheál Martin and members of the Ugandan Association of Ireland at the launch of Africa Day 2008.
Photo: Maxwells

Ensuring the Irish public is informed about development and global issues.

THE IRISH AID VOLUNTEERING AND INFORMATION CENTRE

THE CENTRE, WHICH IS SITUATED ON O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN, WAS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN JANUARY 2008. IT OFFERS INFORMATION ON GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND THE WORK OF THE IRISH AID PROGRAMME AND IS A FIRST POINT OF CONTACT FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEERING.

THE CENTRE HAD OVER 14,000 VISITORS IN ITS FIRST YEAR. THESE INCLUDED PEOPLE ATTENDING PUBLIC EVENTS, STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CENTRE'S EDUCATION PROGRAMME AND GENERAL VISITORS INTERESTED IN DEVELOPMENT AND VOLUNTEERING.

THE CENTRE HAS ALREADY ESTABLISHED ITSELF AS AN IMPORTANT VENUE FOR DEVELOPMENT-RELATED EVENTS; 179 EVENTS WERE STAGED IN THE CENTRE IN 2008. THESE INCLUDED CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION EVENINGS, SHORT COURSES, FILM SCREENINGS AND LAUNCHES. EIGHTEEN TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS WERE HOSTED DURING THE YEAR ON TOPICS SUCH AS FAIRTRADE, AID EFFECTIVENESS, DISABILITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, THE ROLE OF MISSIONARIES IN DEVELOPMENT AND THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CLUSTER MUNITIONS.

Students from Larkin Community College, Dublin, visiting the Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre. Credit Maxwells.



A key role for research and higher education in development

The Fellowship Training Programme funded 148 students from developing countries pursuing postgraduate studies in Ireland, or in their own region, in 2008.

Programme of Strategic Cooperation with Higher Education and Research Institutes

The Programme of Strategic Cooperation with Higher Education and Research Institutes in Ireland promotes linkages and increased co-operation between Irish higher education and research institutions and those in countries supported by Irish Aid. The objectives of the programme include institutional collaboration for knowledge generation and exchange, and mutual learning. While the overall aim of the programme is to increase the capacity of southern institutions to make an effective contribution to poverty reduction, in its initial phase the programme has a strong focus on capacity building of the higher education and research sector in Ireland. The programme is aligned closely with the thematic priorities of the Irish Aid programme, as outlined in the White Paper on Irish Aid.

Expenditure for the programme in 2008 was €3.6 million which comprised three full grants and five networking grants awarded in the second round of funding in June 2008. These followed on from the grants totalling €7.3 million that were awarded in the first round of funding in June 2007 to seven higher education institutions.

Fellowship Training Programme: A unique opportunity

The Fellowship Training Programme funded 148 students from developing countries pursuing postgraduate studies in Ireland, or in their own region, in 2008. The €2.8 million programme aims to build the capacity of key governmental and non-governmental organisations in Irish Aid's partner countries in Africa and Asia. Fellowship recipients are required to return home on completion of their studies, to contribute to development. The Irish Council for International Students received just over €400,000 in 2008 to fund the provision of various support services to fellowship students. With Irish Aid's support, Kimmage Development Studies Centre offered a number of development studies programmes.

"I was very clear about what I was looking for," says Martin Orem. Orem was a development worker with Oxfam in Karamoja, in the north east of Uganda, working with pastoralist communities.

The pastoralists' need to migrate with their livestock in search of water and fresh pasture often made them difficult to reach, and Orem regularly had to drive over 100 kilometres in search of them at their grazing lands. And, in an area of scarce resources, tensions over the pastoralists' use of land and water often gave rise to "resource conflicts", often along ethnic lines.

Though Orem grew up in another region marked by conflict in Northern Uganda, and had a BA in development studies from Uganda's leading university, he felt the need to pursue further studies. He heard about Irish Aid's fellowship training programme, and researched relevant courses.

In the University of Limerick's Masters in Peace and Development Studies, he found precisely what he was looking for: a course that would give him the tools for development work in conflict and post-conflict environments.

“My analysis has been improved. My tact in handling conflict issues has improved.”

The taught Masters programme gave Orem the opportunity to condense his studies into one year and, following his coursework, he returned to Uganda to research his dissertation on the participation of women in setting the agenda for the Northern Ugandan peace process.

The fellowship, he hopes, will enable him to play a further role in the reconstruction of Northern Uganda.

“The opportunity I got was a unique one,” he says. “It gave me the opportunity to look at things from a broader experience, and not just from within the confines of the environment in which I was working. My analysis has improved. My tact in handling conflict issues has improved. I am a much more confident person.”

Martin Orem returns home, better qualified, to play his part. He leaves behind him a university department enhanced by his contribution. According to his professor in Limerick, Tom Lodge, Orem’s first-hand, practical experience helped illuminate issues of development and conflict-resolution for his fellow-students.

Martin Orem was just one of 57 students to receive an Irish Aid fellowship in 2008. His studies in University of Limerick have equipped him to better negotiate the complex challenges of peace and development in Northern Uganda.

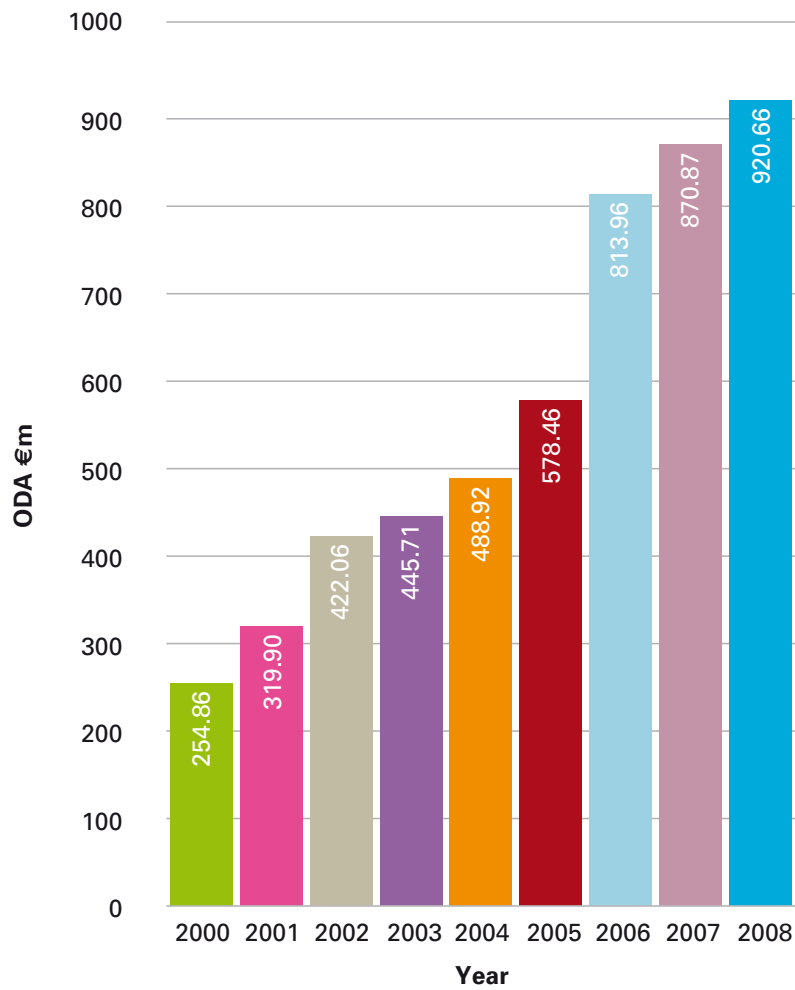
Fellowship student Martin Orem at reception to meet President McAleese, credit ICOS.



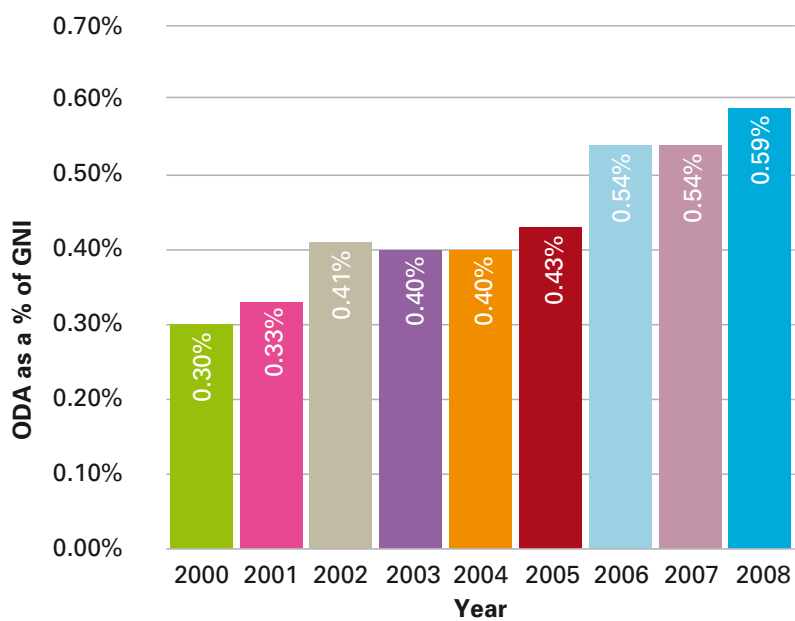
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		€ Millions 2008	€ Millions 2007
Total ODA			
Department of Foreign Affairs - Irish Aid		768.737	725.753
Other Government Departments & Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget		151.926	145.117
Total ODA		920.663	870.870
Gross National Income (GNI)		155,909	162,453
ODA as a % of GNI		0.59%	0.54%
Department of Foreign Affairs - Irish Aid as a % of Total ODA		83.50%	83.34%
Other Government Departments & Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA		16.50%	16.66%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis			
Bilateral ODA			
Department of Foreign Affairs - Irish Aid	Annex 4	641.605	597.159
Other Government Departments & Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Annex 4	8.346	8.875
Ireland's Total Bilateral ODA	Annex 4	649.951	606.034
Multilateral ODA			
Department of Foreign Affairs - Irish Aid	Annex 16	127.132	128.594
Other Government Departments & Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Annex 16	143.580	136.242
Total Multilateral ODA	Annex 16	270.712	264.836
Total ODA		920.663	870.87
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total		71%	70%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total		29%	30%

Year	ODA €m
2000	254.86
2001	319.90
2002	422.06
2003	445.71
2004	488.92
2005	578.46
2006	813.96
2007	870.87
2008	920.66



ODA as a % of GNI	
2000	0.30%
2001	0.33%
2002	0.41%
2003	0.40%
2004	0.40%
2005	0.43%
2006	0.54%
2007	0.54%
2008	0.59%

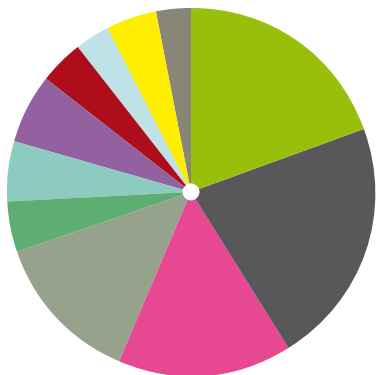


	2008 €000	2007 €000
Bilateral ODA: Department of Foreign Affairs - Irish Aid		
Programme Management and Administration	35,083	30,059
Programme Countries		
Ethiopia	36,058	32,088
Lesotho	9,167	9,049
Mozambique	34,244	30,980
Tanzania	37,995	32,280
Timor Leste	5,003	4,260
Malawi	9,800	-
Uganda	41,666	35,501
Zambia	23,946	21,454
Vietnam	20,717	19,342
Other Countries		
Zimbabwe	2,913	1,534
South Africa	11,361	5,160
Sierra Leone & Liberia	14,700	13,018
Other Countries	9,195	9,640
Civil Society Funding Schemes	137,552	117,609
Volunteer Related Programmes	1,638	5,452
Global Education Initiatives	9,002	11,500
Global Health Initiatives	15,642	19,033
HIV and AIDS Initiatives	42,948	54,949
Other Cross Cutting Programmes	9,843	4,267
Cooperation with Third Level Institutions	3,643	2,303
Development Education	5,719	5,417
Fellowships / Courses etc	3,038	3,281
Information	2,281	1,791
Other Programmes	1,164	1,872
Rapid Response Initiative	4,500	5,027
Recovery Assistance	16,962	25,843
Stability Fund	8,825	4,450
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance	87,000	90,000
Total Bilateral ODA: Department of Foreign Affairs – Irish Aid	641,605	597,159
Bilateral ODA from other Government Departments		
Various Departments: Payments in respect of refugees (in Ireland)	796	350
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: WFP Country Appeals	2,000	2,000
Revenue Commissioners Tax Deductibility Scheme	5,550	6,525
Total Bilateral ODA from other Government Departments	8,346	8,875
Total Bilateral ODA	649,951	606,034

Sector	2008		2007	
	€ 000	as a % of Total Bilateral ODA	€ 000	as a % of Total Bilateral ODA
Emergency	103,740	16.0%	95,293	15.6%
Health	86,013	13.2%	82,003	13.5%
Governance and Civil Society	97,607	15.0%	79,653	13.2%
Education	83,407	12.8%	72,863	12.0%
HIV and AIDS	52,180	8.0%	58,736	9.7%
Recovery Assistance	13,985	2.2%	44,708	7.4%
Multi Sector and Rural Development	24,315	3.7%	32,300	5.3%
Programme Management and Administration	35,083	5.4%	30,059	5.0%
Agriculture	38,773	6.0%	25,994	4.3%
General Budget Support	24,265	3.7%	20,993	3.5%
Water & Sanitation	19,703	3.0%	16,723	2.8%
Development Awareness	14,207	2.2%	13,244	2.2%
Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	28,097	4.3%	12,103	2.0%
Other Sectors	11,278	1.7%	10,781	1.8%
Gender	6,890	1.1%	5,843	1.0%
Transport and Rural Roads	3,892	0.6%	2,524	0.4%
Disaster Preparedness and Prevention	6,516	1.1%	2,214	0.4%
Total	649,951	100.0%	606,034	100%

Annex 6

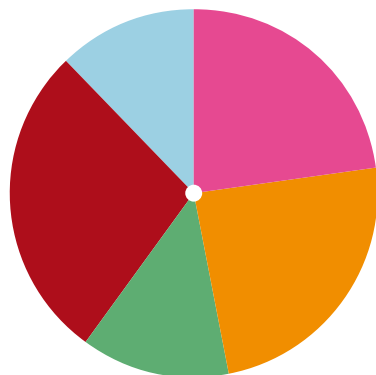
Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Sector



Sector	€000	As a % of Total Bilateral ODA
Emergency, Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	124,240	19.1%
Health, HIV and Aids	138,193	21.4%
Governance and Civil Society	97,607	15.0%
Education	83,407	12.8%
Multi Sector and Rural Development	28,207	4.3%
Programme Management and Administration	35,083	5.4%
Agriculture	38,773	6.0%
General Budget Support	24,265	3.7%
Water & Sanitation	19,703	3.0%
Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	28,097	4.3%
Other Sectors	32,376	5.0%
Total	649,951	100.0%

Annex 7

Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Channel of Delivery



	€000	as a % of Total
Multilateral Organisations	152,163	23%
Irish NGOs	153,763	24%
Other NGOs and Civil Society	82,672	13%
Government Systems	180,628	28%
Other	80,725	12%
Total	649,951	100%

	Administration	Country Programmable Aid	Emergency & Recovery	Support through Civil Society Funding Schemes	Other Programme Areas	Total Bilateral ODA
	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000	€ 000
Uganda	2,683	41,666	2,092	8,081	414	54,937
Mozambique	2,375	34,251	80	2,487	11,982	51,176
Ethiopia	1,825	36,058	3,849	8,083	15	49,831
Tanzania	2,065	37,981	350	2,854	438	43,688
Zambia	2,023	23,946	-	4,114	12	30,095
Vietnam	966	19,008	-	59	4	20,037
South Africa	931	11,361	-	1,978	5,580	19,850
Sudan	-	-	10,096	6,647	-	16,743
Malawi	1,158	9,800	372	3,992	2	15,325
Lesotho	1,195	9,167	-	100	4,036	14,498
Kenya	3	-	2,462	10,025	-	12,491
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	8,544	3,509	-	12,053
Sierra Leone	342	-	7,385	3,656	1	11,384
Zimbabwe	119	-	4,577	2,862	2,913	10,471
Liberia	-	-	7,615	1,357	-	8,972
East Timor	397	5,003	1,173	909	13	7,495
Somalia	-	-	6,124	960	-	7,084
Occupied Palestinian Territories / Palestinian Administered Areas	-	-	3,925	710	-	4,635
Chad	-	-	4,470	-	-	4,470
Afghanistan	-	-	2,398	1,976	-	4,374
India	9	-	285	4,076	-	4,370
Central African Republic	-	-	3,500	-	-	3,500
Burma / Myanmar	-	-	1,326	1,992	-	3,318
Honduras	-	-	300	2,626	-	2,926
Cambodia	-	-	-	2,035	704	2,739
Angola	-	-	725	1,669	-	2,394
Nigeria	78	-	-	2,183	2	2,263
Bangladesh	-	-	-	2,211	2	2,213
Haiti	-	-	750	1,450	-	2,200
Iraq	-	-	2,141	-	-	2,141
Niger	-	-	350	1,734	-	2,084
Nicaragua	-	-	-	2,003	-	2,003
El Salvador	-	-	-	1,993	-	1,993
Pakistan	-	-	-	1,868	2	1,870
Rwanda	-	-	-	1,769	37	1,806
Laos	-	-	-	687	1,002	1,689
Columbia	-	-	-	1,496	-	1,496
Brazil	-	-	-	1,401	-	1,401
China	-	-	1,000	269	-	1,269
Nepal	-	-	105	1,113	1	1,219
Georgia	-	-	501	-	655	1,156
Guatemala	-	-	-	1,148	-	1,148
Sub Saharan Africa - Regional	-	-	12,914	-	2,526	15,440
Middle East - Regional	-	-	700	-	-	700
South East Asia - Regional	-	-	1,400	-	-	1,400
South East Europe - Regional	-	-	-	-	1,835	1,835
Other Countries	-	-	2,014	8,781	3,551	14,346
Non-Country Specific	18,914	-	43,514	30,688	76,309	169,424
Total	35,083	228,241	137,038	137,552	112,037	649,951

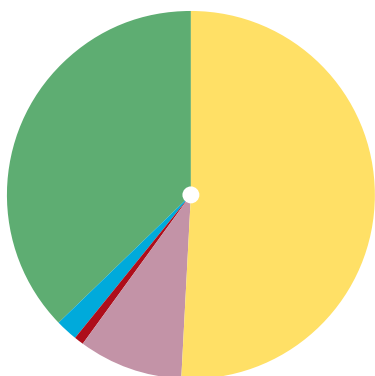
Annex 9

Summary of Programme Country Expenditure by Sector

Sector	Ethiopia €000	Mozambique €000	Uganda €000	Tanzania €000	Zambia €000	Lesotho €000	Malawi €000	Vietnam €000	Timor Leste €000	Total €000
Agriculture	-	2,568	1,500	5,129	-	-	3,890	1,500	-	14,587
Health	302	5,697	3,651	9,961	-	1,100	1,439	528	-	22,678
Education	164	7,610	18,771	-	14,871	2,299	325	-	-	44,040
Governance and Civil Society	1,202	3,335	8,875	6,877	2,441	1,810	3,409	5,785	4,338	38,071
HIV and AIDS	2,300	1,980	5,367	1,184	4,200	1,167	-	-	-	16,198
Water and Sanitation	-	1,040	2,002	-	1,930	2,600	-	-	-	7,572
General Budget Support	-	10,363	-	13,843	-	-	-	-	-	24,206
Multi Sector Support / Rural Development	15,439	839	1,250	-	-	-	-	5,250	-	22,778
Social Infrastructure and Services	11,341	-	-	819	464	-	-	1,954	-	14,578
Emergency Response & Disaster Preparedness	5,158	-	-	-	-	-	621	-	-	5,779
Private Sector and Economic Development	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	3,407	124	4,081
Other Sector Support	152	262	250	181	40	191	116	2,293	541	4,027
Total	36,058	34,244	41,666	37,994	23,946	9,167	9,800	20,717	5,003	218,594
Programme Management and Administration Costs	1,677	2,249	2,474	1,831	1,960	1,089	1,089	966	397	13,732
Total Programme Country Expenditure	37,735	36,493	44,140	39,825	25,906	10,256	10,889	21,683	5,400	232,326

	€000	as a % of Total
Sudan	10,096	9%
Democratic Republic of Congo	8,544	7%
Somalia	6,124	5%
Zimbabwe	4,577	4%
Chad	4,470	4%
Ethiopia	3,849	3%
Central African Republic	3,500	3%
Kenya	2,462	2%
Afghanistan	2,398	2%
Iraq	2,141	2%
Uganda	2,092	2%
South East Asia - Regional	1,400	1%
Burma / Myanmar	1,288	1%
East Timor	1,173	1%
Other Countries	8,795	7%
Common Humanitarian and Pooled Funds	43,514	36%
Sub Saharan Africa - Regional	12,914	11%
Total	119,337	100%

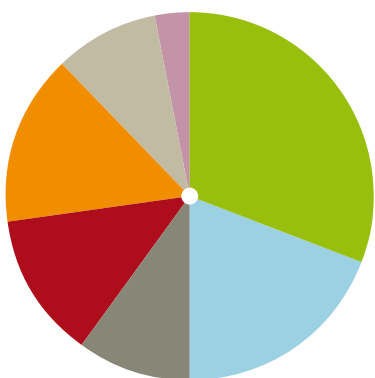
Annex 11



Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes Geographical Analysis

	€000	as a % of Total
● Africa	60,713	51%
● Asia	11,257	9%
● Central America	1,100	1%
● Middle East	2,452	2%
● Common Humanitarian & Pooled Funds	43,815	37%
Total	119,337	100%

Annex 12

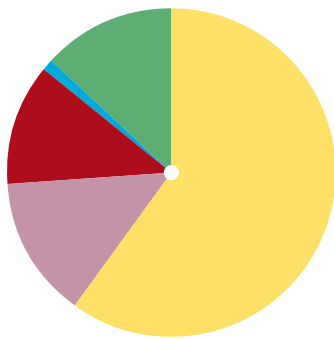


Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes - by Channel of Delivery

	€000	as a % of Total
● UN Agencies	36,924	31%
● Central Emergency Response Fund	22,600	19%
● Common Humanitarian Funds	11,750	10%
● International Red Cross	15,709	13%
● Irish NGOs	17,561	15%
● International NGOs	10,978	9%
● Other	3,815	3%
Total	119,337	100%

	€000
Kenya	11,443
Uganda	9,213
Ethiopia	8,632
Sudan	6,647
South Africa	4,821
Malawi	4,578
Zambia	4,114
India	4,076
Democratic Republic of Congo	3,822
Sierra Leone	3,811
Tanzania	3,557
Honduras	3,218
Zimbabwe	2,965
Mozambique	2,744
Rwanda	2,274
Nicaragua	2,241
Bangladesh	2,211
Nigeria	2,183
El Salvador	2,146
Cambodia	2,104
Afghanistan	1,976
Burma / Myanmar	1,958
Pakistan	1,868
Niger	1,741
Guatemala	1,723
Nepal	1,531
Columbia	1,496
Haiti	1,450
Brazil	1,401
Liberia	1,357
Somalia	1,062
Burundi	1,033
Angola	930
East Timor	909
Peru	843
Bolivia	836
Eritrea	763
Laos	687
Palestinian Administered Areas	646
Ghana	641
Philippines	515
Cameroon	490
Vietnam	425
Mali	309
Burkina Fasa	284
Lesotho	100
Other Countries	6,244
Non-Country Specific	17,534
Total	137,552

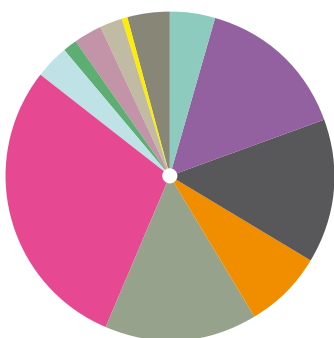
Annex 14



Civil Society Funding Schemes Geographical Analysis

	€ 000's	as a % of Total
● Africa	82,543	60%
● Asia	19,444	14%
● Central America	16,667	12%
● Middle East	1,100	1%
● Non Region Specific	17,798	13%
Total	137,551	100%

Annex 15



Analysis of Civil Society Funding Schemes by Sector

	€000	as a % of Total
● Project Management and Support	6,521	4.7%
● Agriculture Sector Support	20,546	14.9%
● Health Sector Support	19,239	14.1%
● HIV and AIDS Sector Support	10,738	7.8%
● Education Sector Support	20,899	15.2%
● Governance Sector Support	39,705	28.9%
● Water and Sanitation Sector Support	4,612	3.4%
● Multi Sector Support & Rural Development	1,985	1.4%
● Social Infrastructure and Welfare Services	3,737	2.7%
● Emergency Response Recovery Disaster Preparedness	3,357	2.4%
● Development Awareness	644	0.5%
● Other Sector Support	5,569	4.0%
Total	137,552	100%

Source of Multilateral ODA		Vote 29	Other ODA	Total
		€000	€000	€000
European Community				
EU Budget (Development Cooperation)	EU Commission		85,295	85,295
European Development Fund	Irish Aid	21,972		21,972
Subtotal European Community		21,972	85,295	107,267
World Bank, United Nations and Other Multilateral Institutions				
World Food Programme - Food Aid Convention	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		1,524	1,524
World Food Programme - JPO programme	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		200	200
International Development Association (IDA)	Department of Finance		24,233	24,233
IDA - HIPC Trust Fund	Department of Finance		6,410	6,410
IMF - PRGF	Department of Finance		100	100
Asian Development Bank	Department of Finance		7,402	7,402
Co-financing with World Bank Group	Irish Aid	2,060		2,060
ECDFM	Irish Aid	350		350
World Trade Organisation	Irish Aid	1,720		1,720
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Irish Aid	2,000		2,000
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	Irish Aid		1,522	1,522
Global Environment Facility	Department of Environment Heritage, and Local Government		1,363	1,363
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Department of Environment Heritage, and Local Government		2,253	2,253
OECD	Irish Aid	691		691
Other International Organisations	Irish Aid	1,760		1,760
Subtotal World bank, United Nations and Other Multilateral Institutions		8,581	45,007	53,588

Annex 16 (continued)

Analysis of Multilateral ODA

Source of Multilateral ODA		Vote 29	Other ODA	Total
		€000	€000	€000
Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies				
World Food Programme - Voluntary Food Aid Convention	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		8,436	8,436
Food and Agriculture Organisation	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		1,421	1,421
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Core	Irish Aid	22,500		22,500
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Other	Irish Aid	2,572		2,572
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - Core	Irish Aid	16,600		16,600
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - Other	Irish Aid	500		500
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Irish Aid	14,360		14,360
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Irish Aid	3,900		3,900
United Nations Population Fund	Irish Aid	5,500		5,500
United Nations Volunteers	Irish Aid	650		650
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Irish Aid	4,000		4,000
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS - UNAIDS	Irish Aid	6,000		6,000
UNRWA (Support to Palestinian Refugees in the Near East)	Irish Aid	3,800		3,800
UN Development / Environment Programmes	Irish Aid	1,194		1,194
United Nations Fund for Women's Development	Irish Aid	600		600
United Nations General Trust fund	Irish Aid	160		160
United Nations International Drugs Control	Irish Aid	1,000		1,000
United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Irish Aid	1,500		1,500
Other Payments	Irish Aid	4,013		4,013
Subtotal - Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies		88,849	9,857	98,706
Co Financing with Multilateral Agencies	Irish Aid	7,730		7,730
Miscellaneous Voted Expenditure - UN Contributions	Various Other Departments	-	3,421	3,421
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ODA		127,132	143,580	270,712

Nancy Aburi	Development Communications Specialist, Nairobi, Kenya
Dr. Pamela Anderson	Director General, International Potato Centre, Lima, Peru
Tom Arnold	Chief Executive, Concern
Bono	Musician, activist and co-founder ONE and (RED)
Kevin Farrell	Former Country Director and Representative, World Food Programme Zimbabwe and World Food Programme Somalia
Prof. Michael Gibney	College of Life Sciences, University College Dublin
Prof. Lawrence Haddad	Director, UK Institute of Development Studies
Justin Kilcullen	Director, Trócaire
Prof. Dennis Lucey	University College Cork and Chairman of Gorta
Aidan O'Driscoll	Assistant Secretary General, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Prof. Jeffrey Sachs	Director, Earth Institute, Columbia University and Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary General
Josette Sheeran	Executive Director, World Food Programme
Sheila Sisulu	Deputy Executive Director, World Food Programme
Joe Walsh	CHAIR, and former Minister for Agriculture and Food, Government of Ireland
Brendan McMahon	Director, Emergency & Recovery Section, Irish Aid and Secretary to the Task Force



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