



IRISH AID ANNUAL REPORT 2010

AID WORKS – DELIVERING ON RESULTS

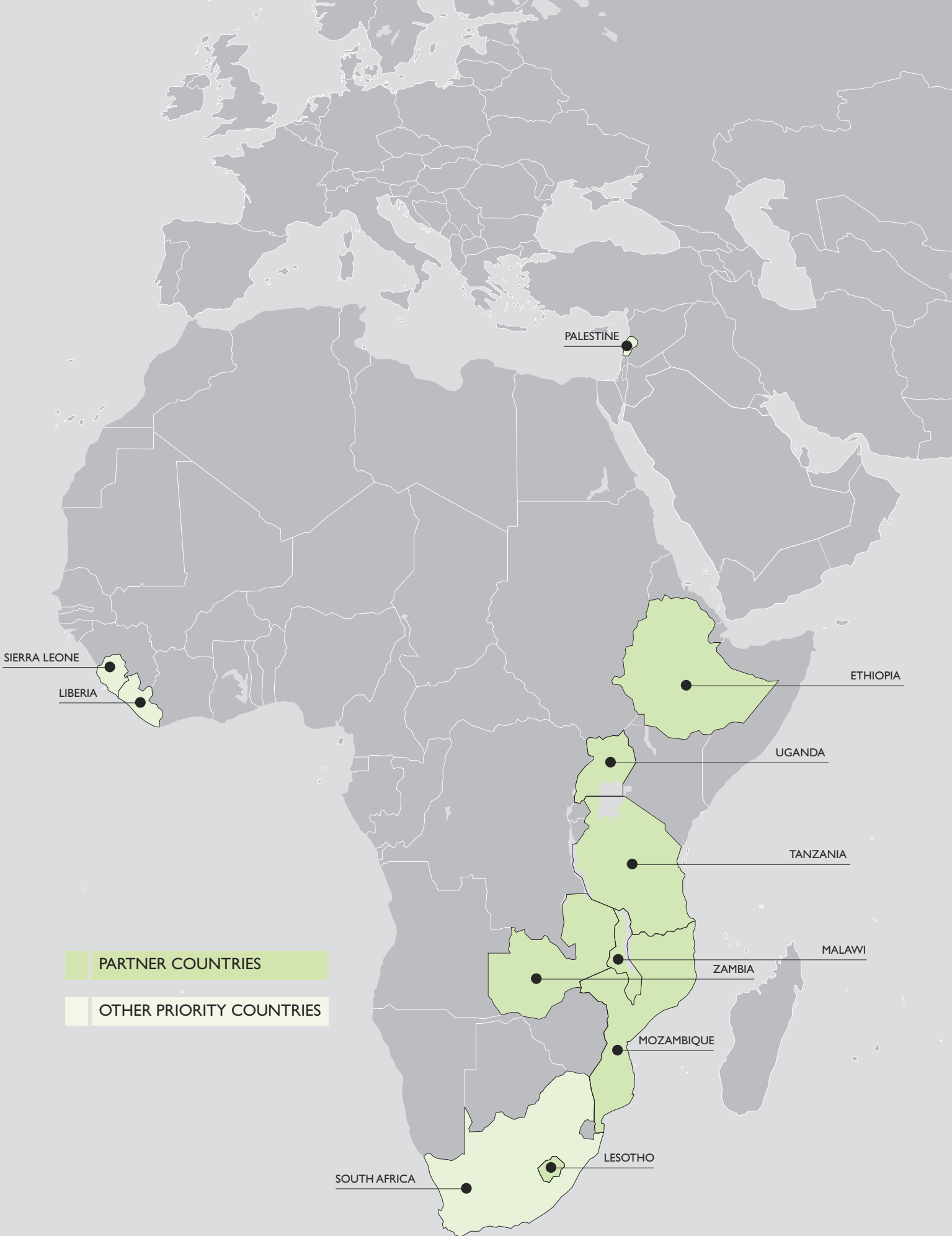
 **Irish Aid**
An Roinn Gnóthai Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Ireland's
commitment
to a world
without poverty
and hunger

Cover: Martha Madaka and one of her children, Kamguiliste Village, Malawi, 2010. Photo: Laura Lalor.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
AID WORKS – DELIVERING ON RESULTS	6
THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	8
WHERE WE WORK	11
RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES	37
OUR PRIORITIES	43
OUR PARTNERS	47
ACCOUNTABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS	51
ENGAGING THE IRISH PUBLIC	55
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS	59
ANNEXES	63





Irish Aid is Ireland's official programme of assistance to developing countries. It is managed by the Development Cooperation Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The Irish Aid programme was established in 1974. The main focus is the fight against poverty and hunger in some of the world's least developed countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The programme provides assistance to over 90 countries worldwide, including nine partner countries where Ireland is engaged in long-term strategic assistance.

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

FOREWORD



Eamonn Gilmore, Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade



Jan O'Sullivan, Minister of State for Trade and Overseas Development

Ireland's development cooperation programme, which is managed by Irish Aid in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, is a practical expression of the core principles of our foreign policy, and of our values as a people. Ireland's place in the world is defined by our commitment to justice, equality, human dignity and respect for human rights, and by our solidarity with those whose lives and futures are blighted by extreme poverty and hunger.

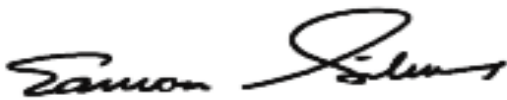
Time and again the Irish people have responded with great generosity to humanitarian disasters and emergencies. We saw this last year in the face of immense suffering following the devastating earthquake in Haiti and the terrible floods in Pakistan. This year, our aid programme, the Irish development agencies and individual people and communities across the country are responding to the desperate needs of families devastated by the crisis in the Horn of Africa, as a result of drought, instability and conflict.

We recognise the need to play our part in responding to emergencies and humanitarian crises. We also recognise our obligation to work with poor countries and communities to help them to take control of their destinies and bring about sustainable, long term change. The Government is committed to development cooperation, as a central part of Ireland's foreign policy. Despite the serious challenges we face at home, we will strive to meet the targets we have agreed for Official Development Assistance (ODA). We are committed to the 0.7% of GNP target for ODA, and we will work to achieve it by 2015.

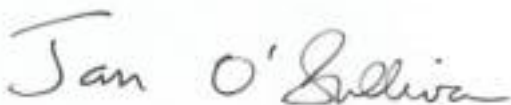
The theme of this Annual Report is that development assistance works. It delivers clear results in the lives of poor people and communities. Irish Aid is recognised internationally

as a leader in making aid more effective. The Irish Aid programme is strongly focused on the fight against extreme poverty and hunger; and is heavily concentrated in some of the poorest countries of sub-Saharan Africa. We work in partnership with these countries so that we can have the maximum impact on poverty levels. In our interconnected world, it is in our common interest to do so.

Despite the challenges, progress is being made in Africa. Many countries previously mired in poverty and despair are experiencing economic growth. The Government will strengthen our engagement with Africa – development, political and economic. Over the coming year, we will review the White Paper on Irish Aid, taking account of the major developments and changes over the past five years, and consulting widely with the public, development non-governmental organisations, and our partners in the developing world. The review will ensure that we have a clear set of priorities for the years ahead, so that we can maximise Ireland's contribution to the fight against poverty and hunger; and strengthen our partnership with the developing world.



Eamonn Gilmore,
Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade



Jan O'Sullivan,
Minister of State for Trade and Overseas Development

September 2011

Delivering on Results

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Review Summit brought together world leaders in September 2010 to measure and review progress in the fight against poverty, hunger and inequality. It recognised the significant progress made over the decade in combating extreme poverty, improving school enrolment and child health, reducing child deaths and expanding access to HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment in some of the world's poorest countries. Ireland has made a significant contribution to the progress in these areas, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, the region where progress on the MDGs has been slowest. Hunger and undernutrition were the strong priority for the Irish Aid programme throughout 2010, and Ireland and the US took a lead in launching the 1000 days *Scaling Up Nutrition* (SUN) initiative during the Summit.

Africa is changing and developing faster now than ever before. In the first years of the new millennium, despite the financial crisis, annual economic growth in Africa was almost 5 per cent.¹ Africa is healthier and better educated now too. In sub-Saharan Africa, there has been a 28% reduction in child mortality between 1990 and 2009 and, significantly, progress has accelerated in recent years. Maternal mortality has also dropped significantly with a 26% reduction over the same period. Considerable progress has been made towards the goal of universal primary education. Sub-Saharan Africa, with an 18% increase in school net enrolment between 1999 and 2009, is the region with the best record of improvement.² Yet, within this broad positive picture of growth and development, we know that inequalities between and within countries remain a significant challenge. Ireland is responding to these challenges in collaboration with our partner governments, multilateral and bilateral organisations, and in partnership with NGOs and civil society organisations. And the results can be clearly seen.

Ireland's Partner Countries are making impressive strides in economic and social development. In Mozambique, for example, the economy grew at a rate of 7% in 2010. The number of people living on less than a dollar a day is continuing to decline and income per person has doubled in the last 10 years. Tanzania had a growth rate of 6%, and infant mortality rates have fallen by one third, while mortality rates in children under five have fallen by

about 40%. In Zambia, where Ireland is strongly engaged with the Ministry of Education to improve girls' access to education, the net enrolment rate for girls in primary school stands at 96%. With our support in Malawi, 1.6 million smallholder farmers have been able to purchase fertiliser and improved seeds, which helped reduce hunger and led to the production of a significant national maize surplus in 2010. In Kenema, Sierra Leone, the number of women dying in childbirth in the facilities we are supporting declined from 5.4% in 2005 to 0.17 % in 2010.

At the heart of these achievements is an approach to delivering aid which places partnership and developing countries' own priorities at the centre of development. This approach, built on fifty years experience of what works in development, was endorsed in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The Paris Declaration committed donors to working more closely together and with recipient governments, on programmes focused on reducing poverty, using national systems and with an emphasis on results and accountability. Ireland's commitment to effective aid is widely recognised internationally and in the countries where we work.

Irish Aid works in partnership with people, and the institutions which represent them, who can make a lasting contribution to poverty reduction. Governments have the primary responsibility for providing the policies, plans and the conditions for their country's development, and we recognise that this can present difficulties where there is weak administrative capacity. Improving governance, reducing corruption and building democracy, peace and strong institutions for accountability is an integral part of Irish Aid's approach.

In November 2011, progress by developing countries and donors, including Ireland, on making aid more effective will be assessed at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea. The Forum will agree a framework for aid as we move towards the 2015 deadline for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It will explore how to get better results in countries which have been affected by conflict; countries such as Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Afghanistan. The Forum will also look at support from other

¹ McKinsey Global Institute (2010) *Lions on the move: the Progress and Potential of African Economies*

² (UN) *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011*

actors, including emerging economies such as Brazil, Russia, India and China, philanthropic groups, and the private business community. It will examine how strengthened partnerships between all providers of resources for development can make a more effective contribution to development results. Ireland will work to ensure that the outcomes of this meeting have a direct impact on the quality of aid delivered in the poorest countries.

Strengthening the impact of aid is only one part of the response to poverty and inequality. Improvements in trade, taxation, capital flows, private sector investment, remittances and governance can all have a significant impact on reducing dependency on aid and promoting self-reliance. As we approach 2015, we have a collective duty to maximise the fight against poverty, hunger and inequality by ensuring all the resources available are used effectively to improve the well being of the poorest people.



Photo: Jeff Barbee

Minister of State, Jan O'Sullivan, visiting the post-natal clinic in the Mandimba Health Centre in Mozambique, 2011

The Millennium Development Goals – Key Results

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals are the set of eight internationally agreed goals to reduce global poverty which were signed up to by 189 countries, including Ireland, in 2000. The Irish Aid Programme is guided by the MDGs and works to achieve the targets set out under each of the Goals.

GOAL 1



Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

In Uganda, the percentage of people living in poverty has been reduced from 56% in 1992 to 23.3% in 2009. In Zambia, by the end of 2010, 54,000 of the poorest households were already benefitting from the new Government social protection programme which aims to reach 69,000 households by 2016. In Malawi, the stunting rate among children, caused by malnutrition, was 46% in 2006; by 2009 the rate had dropped to 40%, reflecting improvements in the availability of food and changes in dietary practices.

GOAL 2



Achieve universal primary education

In sub-Saharan Africa, between 2000 and 2008 enrolment rates for children in primary school rose by 33%. In Mozambique, the number of children attending school has grown from 400,000 in 1992 to almost 7 million. In Tanzania, over 118,000 students were in tertiary education for the 2009/10 academic year; an increase of 24% over the previous year.

GOAL 3



Promote gender equality and empower women

In 2008, across developing countries there were 96 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in primary school, compared with 91 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in 1999. In sub-Saharan Africa, this figure rose from 85 to 91 over the same period, with parity now achieved in Lesotho, Zambia and Mozambique. The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments in sub-Saharan Africa has risen from 13% to 20% since 2000.

GOAL 4



Reduce child mortality

Globally the number of deaths of children under the age of five declined from 12.4 million in 1990 to 8.1 million in 2009, which means nearly 12,000 fewer children are dying each day. In Ethiopia, Malawi and Mozambique, the under-five child mortality rate has fallen by at least 40% since 1990. In Malawi, the fall was by 56%.

GOAL 5



Improve maternal health

In Timor Leste, maternal mortality decreased from 660 to 557 deaths per 100,000 births between 2000 and 2010. In Tanzania, maternal mortality declined by 21% between 2005 and 2010, and in Mozambique, maternal mortality rates fell by two thirds between 1990 and 2008.

GOAL 6



Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

New HIV infections have declined by 21% since 1997, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, due to improvements in prevention and treatment. There has been a 78% drop in deaths as a result of measles worldwide since 2000, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, due to improved immunization. Deaths from malaria have been reduced by 20% worldwide, especially in Africa, through the collaborative efforts of governments, international donors and civil society.

GOAL 7



Ensure environmental sustainability

In sub-Saharan Africa the number of people using an improved drinking water source almost doubled, from 252 million in 1990 to 492 million in 2008. In Tigray in the north of Ethiopia, crop productivity has improved by nearly 70%, and irrigated land has increased by 300%. In Tanzania, land under irrigation has increased by over 40% since 2006.

GOAL 8



Develop a global partnership for development

The GAVI Alliance (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization) – a public-private global health partnership that includes WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank and international donors such as Ireland – is working to accelerate access to vaccines, and introduce innovative new immunization technologies. Since its launch in 2000, the GAVI Alliance has helped to prevent over 1.7 million deaths.

WHERE WE WORK

Ireland provides assistance to over 90 countries worldwide, and works closely with governments in **nine partner countries** in Africa and Asia to support poverty reduction and development.

ETHIOPIA	12
LESOTHO	14
MALAWI	16
MOZAMBIQUE	18
TANZANIA	20
TIMOR LESTE	22
UGANDA	24
VIETNAM	26
ZAMBIA	28

ETHIOPIA

PARTNER COUNTRY



Population	85 million
Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day	39%
Ranking on UN Human Development Index	157 out of 169 countries
Partner Country since	1994

Reducing poverty and vulnerability

The 2010 United Nations Human Development Report ranked Ethiopia 11th out of 135 countries in terms of improvement between 1970 and 2010, and in the past five years Ethiopia has registered the fastest change in human development in the world. However, many Ethiopians continue to live in poverty and key challenges remain for the Ethiopian Government.

Federal and regional elections were held in May 2010, resulting in a victory for the ruling party and its affiliates. While noting some positive aspects of the elections, the EU Election Observation Mission, which assessed the election process, reported that more should have been done to build the confidence of opposition parties in the process. Ethiopia's economy continued to grow, with estimates ranging from 8% to 10%. The Government's new 5-year *Growth and Transformation Plan* was launched in 2010, with the aim of shifting from a growth strategy dependent on foreign investment to a locally driven economy by 2015.

Irish Aid's work

A midterm review of Irish Aid's *Ethiopia Country Strategy Paper 2008–2012* concluded that the programme remains focused on the needs of Ethiopia and in line with Irish Aid priorities, including a strong prioritisation of hunger. It found that clear results had been achieved, leading to a reduction in poverty and vulnerability in Ethiopia.

Irish Aid continued to support increased access to basic social services, with a particular focus on health and HIV and AIDS. This was advanced through a programme of support with other

donors and the Government of Ethiopia. Field visits by Embassy staff confirmed the Ethiopian Government's commitment to the expansion of basic services, such as education, health and water, which now account for more than 60% of overall Government spending. Irish Aid has also seen evidence of a concerted effort to improve girls' participation at primary school level.

The implementation of new legislation on civil society organisations has created challenges for partners in Ethiopia. Irish Aid has continued the dialogue with Government and civil society groups to enable the organisations to contribute effectively to local and national development and good governance, and to build their capacity.

Ireland contributed significantly to the *Productive Safety Net Programme*, which provides some of the most vulnerable people in Ethiopia with cash or food on a regular basis in return for vital work on projects such as land rehabilitation. In the northern area of Tigray, where Irish Aid has a regional programme, Ireland has contributed to improving crop productivity and road construction.

In 2010, Irish Aid continued to support non-governmental organisations to provide alternative income generation, as well as support for nutrition and agricultural research. An example is Farm Africa's Rural Development Project, which organised women's groups in villages and provided these groups with training in financial management, business development and legal advice.

NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID

- ★ Between 2000 and 2010 Ethiopia's life expectancy at birth increased by almost 5 years, and Gross National Income per capita has increased by 75%.
- ★ The ratio of health extension workers to the general population almost doubled between 2007 and 2010, and the number of people living with AIDS and receiving treatment increased from 58% to 72% between 2008 and 2010.
- ★ In the northern area of Tigray, since 2007, crop productivity has improved by nearly 70%, irrigated land has increased by 300%, and 600km of rural roads have been constructed.

ETHIOPIA

GULALAT'S STORY

"I used to find it very difficult to provide food for my children and send them to school. I now use the money from selling my sheep to feed my children and give them an education." Gulalat, a 28 year old mother of five, lives in the Butajira region in southern Ethiopia. She is one of 700 women who belong to a savings and credit scheme, funded by Irish Aid and run by a local organisation, SOS Sahel. By saving the equivalent of 20 cent a week, Gulalat has been able to sell poultry, breed sheep and rent a smallholding. This enables her to earn between €9 and €22 a month, bringing Gulalat a level of security and opportunity that she and her family have never experienced before. Irish Aid supports 12,000 other farmers like Gulalat under the SOS Sahel programme which has increased family income by an average of €100 per year. **To read the full case story go to: www.irishaid.gov.ie**



Photo: Shona Scully

LESOTHO

PARTNER COUNTRY



Population	2.1 million
Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day	43.4%
Ranking on UN Human Development Index	141 out of 169 countries
Partner Country since	1975

Helping to improve education, health and water and sanitation

The global and regional economic downturns affected the economy in Lesotho in 2010. Falling tax revenue, aggravated by the shrinkage of the mining and manufacturing sectors, reduced the resources available to the Government. This impacted negatively on households, but the Government has put in place strong financial measures in an attempt to alleviate the situation.

On the political front, the stalemate between Government and opposition parties brought about by disputed results of the 2007 election continued. Towards the end of the year, a mediation process led to an agreement on electoral reform among all parties – a positive development as the country prepares for the 2012 elections. The worsening economic situation combined with the deterioration in health indicators, resulting largely from the severe HIV and AIDS pandemic, underlined the importance of Ireland's continuing engagement in Lesotho.

Irish Aid's work

2010 marked the 35th anniversary of Ireland's engagement in Lesotho, as well as the half-way point of Irish Aid's *Lesotho Country Strategy Paper 2008–2012*. The programme continued to target the weaknesses in the Government systems which inhibit growth and long term development. By focusing on the

key areas of education, health and water and sanitation, Irish Aid, in partnership with the Government and other agencies, helped to improve access to basic services.

Throughout 2010, the Irish Aid programme worked to improve access to good quality education for all children. The provision of schools with sufficient facilities, as well as the training of teachers in remote rural locations, were priorities. Irish Aid helped to improve early years education for young children, which relieves elder sisters of their child-minding duties and allows them to pursue their own education.

Health indicators have deteriorated in Lesotho in recent years largely as a consequence of the high incidence of HIV and AIDS. Irish Aid, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the Clinton Foundation, focused on the marginalised poorest communities in mountainous locations. The programme, which supported seven remote clinics serving over 300,000 people, focused on the training and retention of essential health workers and the provision of HIV and AIDS treatment. To help overcome gaps in Government systems and structures which inhibit democratic accountability, Irish Aid supported the Electoral Commission, National Parliament, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Commission.

NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID

- ★ 100 pre-school classrooms have been refurbished, increasing enrolment by 70% nationally between 2008 and 2010.
- ★ The number of newly qualified teachers increased from 657 in 2007 to 849 in 2009, resulting in smaller student-teacher ratios.
- ★ The number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral treatment increased from 25% in 2008 to 52% by 2010.

THABO'S STORY

Before pre-school classes were established at Seanamarena primary school, Thabo would watch with envy as his brother went off to school every morning. That has all changed now: *"I'm very happy now that I can go to school like my brother. I'm able to write my name and learn poems. With the toy bricks that the teacher brings to class I'm able to make trucks and build houses."*

Irish Aid support has created a good quality pre-school learning environment for small children and equipped the teachers with the essential skills and materials to prepare young minds for formal schooling. Children attending are given a meal each day and enrolment in these classes has increased. **To read the full case story go to: www.irishaid.gov.ie**



Photo: Keratle Thabana

MALAWI

PARTNER COUNTRY



Population	13.1 million
Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day	73.9%
Ranking on UN Human Development Index	153 out of 169 countries
Partner Country since	2007

Fighting hunger through support for smallholder farmers

A landlocked country with a predominantly rural and fast growing population, Malawi is a young democracy that faces many serious economic, development and governance challenges. Though economic growth has been relatively strong in recent years, 40% of the Government budget comes from development assistance. Many Malawians face a continual struggle to ensure that they have enough food. Over 85% of people rely on subsistence farming, and maize is the staple food. A key problem is that food production is dependent on good rainfall during the year's single rainy season. However, erratic rains, worsened by climate change, leave families vulnerable to food shortages. Four in ten children have stunted growth as a result of chronic malnutrition, and one child in every 20 suffers from acute severe malnutrition. This impacts both on the survival of children and their capacity for healthy growth and development.

Irish Aid's work

Irish Aid provided support to improve governance and strengthen food security and household resilience to food shortages at national and district level, in cooperation with Government and civil society partners.

Food production, crop diversification and soil fertility management are fundamental for improving food availability and food security to reduce poverty in Malawi. A key part of Irish Aid's assistance is support for the Government's national *Farm Inputs Subsidy Programme*, which provided improved seeds to over 400,000 poor smallholder farmers in 2010, encouraging diversification and improved food production. Irish Aid, with the International Potato Centre, is supporting

the development of high quality potatoes and Vitamin A enriched sweet potatoes, for smallholder farmers, thereby improving nutrition and boosting incomes. Ireland also contributes to national programmes aimed at preventing and responding to the problems of malnutrition. Examples include support for:

- The national *Vitamin A Fortification* programme, implemented through a public-private arrangement with Government and industry
- Malawi's *National Nutrition Education Strategy*
- The national response to acute severe malnutrition

Irish Aid has also been active in disaster risk reduction activities and improving local government planning to mitigate the effects of climate change. Despite an estimated maize surplus of over one million tonnes in 2010, according to official assessments more than half a million people were at risk of food insecurity caused by erratic rainfalls. Irish Aid responded by supporting a programme where people at risk were provided with cash to buy food in the most affected districts.

In 2010, the new Irish Aid *Malawi Country Strategy Paper 2010–2014*, was approved. It reflects Ireland's commitment to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition, and is focused on supporting activities in the areas of good governance, increasing food availability, improving nutrition and ensuring the most vulnerable families are provided with support to protect them from poverty.

NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID

- ★ In 2006, 38% of households had insufficient food. In 2009, this had been reduced to only 10% of households.
- ★ National Crop Estimates for 2010 showed a national maize surplus of 1.1 million metric tonnes, which is largely as a result of the Government's *Farm Inputs Subsidy Programme* which began in 2006.
- ★ In 2006, the stunting rate caused by malnutrition was 46%; by 2009 the rate had dropped to 40%, reflecting improvements in the availability of food and changes in dietary practices.

MARTHA'S STORY

Martha, who lives in central Malawi, is 35 and has three children. In 2010, Martha received sweet potato vines from an Irish Aid supported programme, implemented through Concern Universal. After her first harvest, Martha sold vines to other farmers. She now has a good supply of sweet potatoes to feed her children and believes this will help them to do well at school, because sweet potatoes are rich in vitamin A, which protects against infection and ensures good eyesight. Vitamin A deficiency increases the risk of severe illness and death from childhood infections such as diarrhoea and measles. In line with Irish Government support for the *1000 Days Initiative* and the *Scaling Up Nutrition Movement*, Irish Aid is supporting important national programmes aimed at preventing and responding to the problems of chronic and acute severe malnutrition in Malawi, such as the sweet potato programme, from which Martha has benefitted. **To read the full case story go to: www.irishaid.gov.ie**



Photo: Laura Lalor

MOZAMBIQUE

PARTNER COUNTRY



Population	22.4 million
Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day	74.7%
Ranking on UN Human Development Index	165 out of 169 countries
Partner Country since	1996

Impressive results from private sector support

Mozambique's economy grew by just under 7% in 2010, assisted by the Government's strong response to the effects of the global economic and financial crisis. However, Mozambique remains a very poor country, ranking 165 out of 169 in the 2010 Human Development Index. In spite of positive developments in poverty reduction since the end of the civil war in 1992, just over 54% of the population is still classified as poor and unemployment is widespread. Only 600,000 people work in the formal sector, with the balance of the 10.5 million Mozambicans employed on an informal basis.

Mozambique has HIV and AIDS infection rates of 11.5%. Governance continues to be a crucial issue, although the Government did address some of the concerns of donors, led by Ireland in 2010, after the national elections in late 2009.

Irish Aid's work

In 2010, Ireland continued to focus on the agriculture sector and the provision of extension services to help farmers to increase their crops. The number of farmers supported by extension workers has increased by almost half since 2008, but still falls short of target. There are many complex issues around land rights in Mozambique. Ireland supports the *Community Land Fund*, and a review in 2010 found evidence of stronger community organisation and empowerment, greater security of rights and reduced natural resource conflict. Irish Aid support to the private sector yielded some impressive results by mid 2010, with almost 800 smallholder farmers, over 60% of whom were women, enrolling in a programme to help improve productivity and earning 33% more as a result.

Health, and combating HIV and AIDS, are also priorities for Irish Aid in Mozambique. In 2010, Irish Aid renewed its partnership with the Clinton Foundation to help to improve the lives of those living with the virus. At provincial level, Irish Aid has been supporting CDS, a Catholic NGO, to provide health services at community level in ten districts reaching 170,000 people. With Irish Aid support, CDS is operating 33 health posts and 13 maternity posts in the northern province of Niassa, and supplying nutritional supplements to people living with HIV and AIDS. Over 55% of births in the province are now assisted by trained staff, which is one of the highest rates in the country.

Irish Aid's support to the education sector seeks to improve the quality of primary education and provide access to education for all, particularly girls. This includes co-funding and reforming teacher training in order to rapidly and effectively address shortages. In 2010, almost 10,000 new teachers were trained.

In partnership with the Government, Irish Aid has promoted the implementation of an anti-corruption strategy and supported the development of an action plan in Niassa province. There has also been progress in supporting community participation, with the establishment of District Consultative Councils. 121 Councils have been functioning since 2006.

NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID

- ★ The number of children attending school has grown from 400,000 in 1992 to 6.7 million in 2009.
- ★ Maternal mortality rates have fallen by two thirds between 1990 and 2008. Mortality rates for under-five children have fallen by 10% between 2003 and 2008.
- ★ The number of people infected with HIV receiving antiretroviral treatment reached 218,000 in 2010, compared with 10,000 six years ago.

MOZAMBIQUE

PAULO'S STORY

Paulo Moisés Manhique is a farmer in Inhambane province, whose livelihood has been transformed with the assistance of an Irish Aid supported farm enterprise, *Mozambique Organicos*. Since 2010, Paulo and 14 other local growers have benefitted from training and advice on good agricultural practices including planning, appropriate technologies, alternative crops and organic fertilisers. This group of local farmers has not only seen the quality and quantity of crop yields increase, but can now diversify crops according to markets and seasons, and also have the possibility of access to national and international markets. Paulo is currently farming about 2 hectares of land for the production of baby corn, which he supplies to *Mozambique Organicos* for export to South Africa. By July 2011, he will be producing a variety of vegetables for both the local and international markets. He employs 15 permanent local workers and hopes to double the labour force in the coming months.

To read the full case story go to: www.irishaid.gov.ie



Photo: Chanito Gordinho

TANZANIA

PARTNER COUNTRY



Population	44 million
Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day	88.5%
Ranking on UN Human Development Index	148 out of 169 countries
Partner Country since	1975

Supporting improvements in farm incomes and household food security

Presidential and parliamentary elections took place in October 2010. The elections saw the return to power of President Kikwete and the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party, with a reduced majority. The EU Election Observation Mission assessed the electoral process as generally efficient, fair and organised. A Common Market area for the East African Community was established in June 2010, which was a significant step towards an eventual political union and common currency. Economic performance recovered in 2010 with an estimated GDP growth of 6.4%. This is attributed to a strong performance in agriculture as weather conditions improved, continued expansion in the mining sector, and the impact of the Government's economic stimulus plan and public investment programme.

Irish Aid's work

Irish Aid continued its support of the agriculture sector in 2010 through its active involvement in the Government's Agricultural Sector Development Programme. A review of the Programme noted a significant increase in the area under irrigation between 2006 and 2010, while notable achievements were recorded in productivity, farm incomes, access to technologies and household food security. In 2010, Irish Aid's support to private sector development has seen a farmer business group negotiate its first direct sale of seven tonnes of cocoa beans to a US-based chocolate manufacturer at over 50% above the current market price in Tanzania. Irish Aid is also working to establish a network to promote improved agricultural inputs at community level.

Irish Aid contributes to the promotion and protection of human rights in Tanzania, especially for those affected by HIV and AIDS, gender inequality and disability. With Irish Aid support, the NGO WILDAF (Women in Law and Development in Africa) was able to increase the number of active *gender desks* in police stations from 16 in 2009 to 98 in 2010, which will enable victims of gender-based violence (GBV) to access the services of the police and to be dealt with in a professional manner. Irish Aid also supports WILDAF's national campaign to raise awareness on GBV.

Ireland's funding for HIV and AIDS in 2010 helped to respond to the needs of high-risk youth and women's groups in regions where the reported prevalence rate is above 10% for those aged 15–49 years. Irish Aid's continued funding of CCBRT, the largest disability and rehabilitation hospital in Tanzania, allowed the expansion of the hospital's eye surgery and rehabilitation programme, which provided treatment for 8,000 people from poor families, greatly exceeding its target of 1,500.

Irish Aid also continued to support the health sector in Tanzania, with a particular focus on the provision of basic health services. This investment has brought about measurable gains. Between 2005 and 2010, infant mortality rates have fallen from 68 to 51 deaths per 1,000 births, and mortality rates for under-five children have fallen from 112 to 81 deaths per 1,000 children.

NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID

- ★ Between 2005 and 2010, the rates of infant mortality and mortality for under-five children have fallen by a quarter.
- ★ The proportion of smallholder farming households using improved seeds has increased from 18% in 2003 to 24% in 2008. Land under irrigation has increased by over 40% since 2006.
- ★ The primary school enrolment rate was over 95% for the last five years. More than 118,000 students were in tertiary education for the 2009/10 academic year, an increase of 24% over the previous year.

PERECE'S STORY

"I've been growing cocoa for some time, but in the past my trees didn't do well. Since TechnoServe began training the farmers in our village, we have been producing much better cocoa, and selling it at a higher price. With the extra money raised, I've been able to send my children to school, buy clothes for my family and expand my tailoring business."

So says Perece Kyeja, one of the 5,000 or more farmers in Tanzania whose life has been changed as a result of new agricultural techniques taught by TechnoServe, an organisation funded by Irish Aid. Because of this support, Perece and her fellow farmers are producing higher quality cocoa and selling it for 54% more per kilo. And the future looks even brighter: *"When the fermentary is built, our processing will get better and we'll be able to charge even more for our beans"*. **To read the full case story go to: www.irishaid.gov.ie**



Photo: Louise Hoole

TIMOR LESTE

PARTNER COUNTRY



Population	1.2 million
Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day	37%
Ranking on UN Human Development Index	120 out of 169 countries
Partner Country since	2002

There is a sense of optimism and growing confidence

Timor Leste is Asia's youngest nation. Significant increases in Government expenditure are stimulating economic activity throughout the country, although to a lesser extent in rural areas. Overall, there is a sense of optimism and growing confidence among the Timorese, a welcome change from a troubled past.

Although GDP growth has remained strong, Timor Leste is still Asia's poorest country and faces many development challenges. The economy is underdeveloped, infrastructure is poor, healthcare services and education structures are often lacking. The Government, with its international development partners, has a huge task in meeting the demand for basic services for a rapidly growing population. Timor Leste is fortunate in having discovered significant oil reserves which can fund the rebuilding of the country and improve education. It will require strong discipline and good communication by the Government to manage the expectations of the people, and use the oil wealth wisely to bring about sustainable development.

Irish Aid's work

The focus of Irish Aid's new four-year *Timor Leste Country Strategy Paper 2010–2013* is to deliver basic services like water, education and health services to the people at a local level and help to create employment through the Local Development Plan.

Irish Aid, with the Government of Timor Leste and the International Labour Organisation, created significant employment in 2010 through a programme which has created over 25,500 part-time jobs since 2008, while repairing essential

rural roads. In addition, 500 people have received training on road maintenance and have been contracted to maintain these and another 1,750 km of roads.

The Government's new Local Development Programme is a community-led initiative where the village councils prioritise specific development needs. In 2010, the Government decided to roll out this programme to all 13 districts, which provided clean water supplies, built local markets and rehabilitated schools and local health centres.

Irish Aid has helped women to become more involved in decision making and politics at the local, district and national level. The Gender Resource Centre has supported parliamentarians to promote gender equality. At village level, women have been helped to participate in the workings and decisions of the village council.

There are women working at the highest levels of Government and Parliament in Timor Leste, but there is still a lot to be done to ensure women have an equal place in society. As this young country implements many new laws and policies, Irish Aid is continuing to work with the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Equality on gender mainstreaming in the ministries. Gender-based violence is one of the most common crimes in Timor Leste. Irish Aid is working with local NGOs and relevant Government departments to expand a referral network for victims of gender-based violence from four to seven districts in 2010.

NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID

- ★ Maternal mortality decreased from 660 to 557 deaths per 100,000 births between 2000 and 2010.
- ★ Under-five mortality decreased from 115 to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births in the past ten years.
- ★ A local governance system that is effective, transparent and responsive to community needs has been expanded nationwide to all 13 districts of Timor Leste.

TIMOR LESTE

BRANDOLINA'S STORY

Rainerak village is in a rural agricultural district of Timor Leste. Brandolina Perreira, who lives in the village with her seven children, used to have to travel two hours each way to the river to collect water for her family. In 2010, the villagers of Rainerak decided that they needed a new water supply and were involved in the planning, design and completion of the project. This not only represented good value for money but also ensured long-term maintenance of the project.

Mrs. Perreira now has access to a clean water supply less than 10 minutes from her home. The improved supply has had a particularly positive impact on the women and children who are primarily responsible for the collection of water. Irish Aid supported this pilot project which has now been rolled out to all 13 districts of Timor Leste as part of a programme to establish a local governance system that is effective and responsive to community needs. **To read the full case story go to: www.irishaid.gov.ie**



Photo: Eoghan Walsh

UGANDA

PARTNER COUNTRY



Population	31 million
Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day	51.5%
Ranking on UN Human Development Index	143 out of 169 countries
Partner Country since	1994

Improving the lives of the most vulnerable

Uganda continued to experience relative peace and prosperity in 2010, with preparations for the February 2011 elections dominating the political landscape in the later stages of the year. Uganda remained a positive force in a volatile region, cultivating cooperative relations with its neighbours, addressing regional threats to peace and security, and providing significant support to the African Union Mission in Somalia. However, in July 2010, a number of bombs exploded in two locations in Kampala killing over 70 people, including one Irish citizen. A group of insurgents claimed responsibility for the attacks, in protest at Uganda's participation in the African Union peacekeeping force in Somalia.

Despite the global downturn, the Ugandan economy continued to grow at a rate of 5.2% in 2010, and growth rates are projected to increase over the next few years. The percentage of the population living in poverty has declined substantially since 2006. Revenues from sizeable deposits of oil discovered in Western Uganda, if wisely managed, could help to significantly reduce national poverty levels.

Irish Aid's work

A new five-year *Uganda Country Strategy Paper 2010–2014*, setting out the priorities for Irish Aid's work in Uganda, is currently being implemented. It focuses on education, governance and HIV and AIDS, and recommits the Irish Aid programme to improving the lives of the most vulnerable in Karamoja, the most disadvantaged region of Uganda. A new Irish Aid office was opened in Karamoja in 2010.

Irish Aid has continued to contribute to improvements in education, especially in the Karamoja region, where it has helped to rehabilitate eleven primary schools and two teacher training colleges. In addition, student bursaries have been provided to 1,125 very poor secondary students, in both Karamoja and Acholi regions.

Many improvements have been made in the justice sector with the support of international donors, including Ireland. Significant achievements supported by Irish Aid include:

- A pilot Case Backlog Reduction Strategy in 2010, which resulted in 4,269 court cases being dealt with
- The commencement of a joint programme on community policing and public order management between an Garda Síochána, the Police Service of Northern Ireland and the Uganda Police Force
- The hosting of the first regional meeting of justice sector donors in East Africa in June 2010.

With the support of Irish Aid, a new programme to address gender-based violence in one of the worst affected regions in the country was launched in 2010, as was a Gender and Equity Budgeting programme to be implemented by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID

- ★ The percentage of people living in poverty fell from 56% in 1992 to 23% in 2009.
- ★ There are now 8.3 million pupils in primary schools, compared with 2.5 million in 1997.
- ★ Uganda is one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa that will meet the second Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015.
- ★ The HIV prevalence rate in Uganda is currently at 6.4% compared with 18% in the 1990s.

HENRY'S STORY

Henry Tumwebaze has been a community health worker in Uganda for 12 years, working with rural communities on HIV prevention in an area where prevalence rates can reach 10%. He has now become a specialist in home-based HIV counselling, testing and prevention.

In 2007, Henry got the opportunity to study in Ireland under the Irish Aid Fellowship Programme. Having successfully completed his Masters in Global Health in 2009, Henry returned home determined to use his new skills and expertise to drive his community work to greater heights. True to his word, he has since managed a HIV prevention programme which has reached over 700 households. The project will soon be rolled out to another district, offering 5,000 participants improved HIV prevention packages. Henry now also plans to open a Centre for Community Outreach and Education for vulnerable families. **To read the full case story go to: www.irishaid.gov.ie**



Photo: Karro Balinda

VIETNAM

PARTNER COUNTRY



Population	89 million
Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day	21.5%
Ranking on UN Human Development Index	113 out of 169 countries
Partner Country since	2007

Promoting inclusive economic development

Vietnam is politically stable and has been remarkably successful in its pursuit of poverty reduction and economic growth. As a result of continuous high rates of economic growth (6.78% in 2010), Vietnam achieved the important status of 'Middle Income Country' in 2010. Key sectors driving economic growth include industry and construction, services, agriculture, forestry and aquaculture. However, while Vietnam has recently achieved impressive poverty reduction and economic growth, it is still a poor country grappling with pockets of chronic poverty, where more than nine million people are living on less than \$20 a month.

Irish Aid's work

The Irish Aid programme in Vietnam has sought to support the national objectives of poverty reduction and economic growth through the promotion of inclusive economic development, the growth of the private sector, and the enhancement of the State's accountability to its citizens. Irish Aid's contribution to Vietnam's successes was noted in the external evaluation of its 2007–2010 country programme, which stated that "Irish Aid has clearly made contributions in a number of important areas".

Poverty is especially prevalent amongst ethnic minorities living in rural, mountainous areas and these groups have benefitted most from Irish Aid funding. *Programme 135* is Vietnam's national programme for poverty reduction amongst ethnic minorities, to which Irish Aid has contributed over 40% of its Vietnam aid budget since 2006. Poverty rates in benefitting communes fell from 47% in 2006 to less than 29% in 2010, exceeding the programme target of 30%.

In the period 2008–2010, Irish Aid contributed €1.69 million to a community-level poverty reduction and capacity building programme titled VOICE. This programme has contributed to

improved livelihoods in 12 communes. By 2010, 30% of households targeted had graduated out of poverty and 10 of the 12 communes targeted were able to manage investment projects without any help from district and provincial level. The experience gained from the VOICE programme has led to the establishment of several other pilot programmes.

The external evaluation of Irish Aid's 2007–2010 country programme found that Irish Aid had substantial influence and success in:

- Bringing experience and approaches developed at a local level to a national level and influencing national level policy and action
- Developing the capacity of civil society organisations to plan strategically and deliver better services
- Improving awareness of and commitment to the provision of livelihood support for people living with disability or HIV, and advocating this at a national level
- Developing capacity in economic management and governance through the Irish Development Experience Sharing (IDEAS) programme. At the request of the Vietnamese authorities, IDEAS promotes knowledge exchange between Irish and Vietnamese institutions and facilitates post-graduate study by Vietnamese students in Ireland
- Providing strong support, including technical and financial inputs, to the reform of the UN process in Vietnam which has led to the establishment of the UN One Plan and One Budget.

NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID

- ★ Vietnam achieved impressive and sustained reductions in poverty rates from 60% in 1993 to 10% in 2010.
- ★ Poverty amongst ethnic minorities reduced from 47% in 2006 to 29% in 2010.
- ★ Vietnam achieved 'Middle Income Country' status in 2010 (per capita Gross National Income greater than US\$996 per annum).

PINANG THI HE'S STORY

22-year-old Pinang Thi He and her husband are both farmers growing rice, cassava and maize in Ninh Thuan province of Vietnam. The Government has stepped in to help support some of the poorest communities, including He's village. Her brick home is part of a government initiative, which provided homes to 26 families in her village. Irish Aid provided the necessary funding and the district authorities asked Oxfam to help with the operation of the newly set-up commune's Community Investment Monitoring Groups in the district's four project communes. Community input and control, including quality control of building work, were at the heart of the housing programme. This photograph shows members of the community being trained to oversee the building of houses that would eventually house members of that community. Nearly one third of the people trained were women. **To read the full case story go to: www.irishaid.gov.ie**



Photo: Oxfam

ZAMBIA

PARTNER COUNTRY



Population	13.3 million
Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day	64.3%
Ranking on UN Human Development Index	150 out of 169 countries
Partner Country since	1980

Ensuring that the poorest benefit from progress

In 2010, Zambia's ranking on the Human Development Index improved to 150, from 164 in 2009, with economic growth of over 6.6%. The year has on the whole seen continued political stability, and presidential and general elections will be held in 2011. Economic conditions were favourable, with robust growth and moderate inflation, mainly as a result of the bumper maize harvest. Largely due to the record prices gained from the export of copper, the Government budget deficit narrowed and international reserves were relatively strong. However, the majority of the population, especially in rural areas, continues to live below the national poverty line, and one of the key challenges is to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable Zambians benefit from this stability and progress.

Irish Aid's work

2010 was the final year of Irish Aid's *Zambia Country Strategy Paper 2007–2010*, which is underpinned by a strong analysis of poverty and vulnerability in Zambia. It is linked to the Government's National Development Plan and supported by a plan of action through which the donors coordinate to deliver more effective and efficient aid.

Education was a key focus of the programme and Irish Aid acted as co-lead donor for the sector. Significant progress was achieved in 2010, including improvements in enrolment rates, teacher-pupil ratios and classroom-pupil ratios.

Tackling inequality is an important feature of the Irish Aid programme, which focuses on vulnerable people, such as those affected by HIV and AIDS and gender inequality. In the area of social protection, the Zambian Government and

cooperating partners, including Irish Aid, developed an expanded social cash transfer programme which was launched in March 2010, and which aims to reach 69,000 households in 15 districts by 2016.

Despite a reduction in national prevalence rates from over 16% to 14.3%, HIV and AIDS continues to be a major challenge for Zambia, and prevention has become central to the Government's response to the pandemic. In 2010, Irish Aid assumed the co-lead role in the fight against AIDS. Addressing gender inequality is fundamental to tackling the vulnerability of women and girls. Irish Aid helped to ensure the inclusion of gender issues in the Government's new National Development Plan.

In the Northern Province, Irish Aid continued to improve basic services for poor and vulnerable communities and to strengthen the capacity of local authorities in four districts. Support was also given to improve irrigation for small scale farming and access to clean water supply, and for facilities for girls attending secondary school.

Despite challenges in relation to its governance structures and systems, international assessments were unanimous in reporting that Zambia's performance in areas of anti-corruption, human development and ease of doing business is improving. In 2010, Irish Aid continued to encourage greater government accountability through support to Government institutions, civil society and the independent media.

NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID

- ★ In 2010, more than 54,000 of the poorest households were receiving direct cash transfers under the new Government social protection programme.
- ★ Life expectancy increased from 37 years in 2003 to 44.5 years in 2010.
- ★ The proportion of pupils progressing from grade 7 to grade 8 in primary school increased from 57% in 2009 to 88% in 2010.

CECELIA'S STORY

Cecelia Muchindu is an elderly widow living in a rural area in the Southern Province of Zambia with her older sister Theresa, who is also widowed, and two granddaughters who depend on them for food, shelter and education. Cecelia and Theresa use the small funds – about €16 per month – that they receive through the Irish Aid supported social cash transfer scheme, to support the family. *“We had nothing before. Now food isn't so much of a problem and we no longer have to beg others for handouts.”* The cash transfers are their only source of income. According to the District Commissioner, Ms Joyce Musokotwane, *“Social cash transfers give people options”*. Cash is better than food, she claims, as it allows people to invest in their own futures – by buying a goat, paying for education costs, or medical expenses. **To read the full case story go to: www.irishaid.gov.ie**



Photo: Marylee Wall

Other countries where Irish Aid has programmes

PALESTINE	32
SIERRA LEONE AND LIBERIA	33
SOUTH AFRICA	34
ZIMBABWE	35



Education is key to a successful future

Palestinian civilians continue to bear the brunt of the ongoing conflict and humanitarian needs remain enormous. The impact of the economic blockade has been particularly severe in Gaza, where economic recovery has been held back and high levels of unemployment, poverty and aid-dependency persist. Food insecurity affects 61% of people in Gaza. In 2010, for many Palestinians in the West Bank, access to resources and basic services continued to be severely restricted, limiting opportunities for growth and development. Despite some improvements in the economy, 25% of the people in the West Bank are food insecure. Those affected are more likely to be refugees who suffer from higher levels of poverty and unemployment.

Ireland's programme of assistance aims to support social and economic development, as well as responding to the basic needs of the most vulnerable, particularly children. Ireland's funding to the Palestinian people in 2010

amounted to €9.07 million. It supported the work of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the Palestinian Authority and civil society organisations.

€4 million was provided to UNRWA's General Fund, which helps to provide basic education, health, relief and social services for 4.7 million Palestinian refugees. €1 million of this was earmarked for UNRWA's work with Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Ireland has pledged funding of €12 million to UNRWA for the period 2010–2012.

€1.5 million was provided to the Palestinian Authority through a newly-established Joint Financing Arrangement with a number of other donors, in support of the Authority's Education Development Strategic Plan. The education sector has been a priority for Ireland's support to Palestine for many years, as this is seen as key to a successful future Palestinian state. A further €1.5 million was provided to

the Palestinian Authority to support the delivery of public services and allowances for the most vulnerable Palestinian families.

€1.19 million was provided to civil society organisations, including Palestinian and Israeli civil society organisations active in promoting human rights and justice.

Ireland will continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people in the hope and expectation that progress in the political sphere will set the foundations for truly sustainable development in Palestine.



Supporting long-term reconstruction and development

Since the end of the civil wars in Sierra Leone in 2002 and Liberia in 2003, both countries have made considerable progress towards peace and sustainable development. However, still ranked among the poorest countries in the world, they remain challenging environments with huge social and economic needs.

For the past five years, Irish Aid has developed programmes to support long-term reconstruction and development in both countries and to create sustainable livelihoods for their people in post-conflict environments. The Irish Aid programme works in close cooperation with the Sierra Leonean and Liberian Governments, and other partners such as the United Nations agencies and NGOs.

Sierra Leone

In 2010, Sierra Leone ranked 158 out of 169 countries on the Human Development Index, with over 60% of the population living below the poverty line. Maternal and under-five child mortality rates are among the highest in the world. Some 63% of the population lack basic minimum food requirements. Average life expectancy is just 47 years.

Irish Aid provided €5.1 million in funding through its country programme in Sierra Leone in 2010, in addition to multi-annual programme funding provided to civil society organisations. The Irish Aid programme focused primarily on health, in particular maternal and child health, food security and nutrition, and peace-building initiatives. Irish Aid helped to improve facilities providing emergency obstetric and neonatal care, and there are early indications of an improvement in the rate of newborn survival. Support was also provided for programmes to reduce gender-based violence, through funding for three centres for survivors of sexual violence.

Liberia

Liberia is one of the world's poorest countries, and in 2010 was ranked 162 out of 169 countries on the Human Development Index, with an estimated 68% of Liberians living below the poverty line. The country faces significant challenges in delivering basic health services and in rebuilding critical infrastructure devastated by the civil war.

In 2010, Irish Aid provided €6.4 million to support the Liberian Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy, in areas such as health, water and sanitation, good governance and infrastructure, in addition to funding provided to civil society organisations. While the largest proportion of funding is provided to the Ministry of Health, support is also given for the provision of basic health services by NGOs; Ireland has contributed to the reconstruction of nine clinics throughout Liberia. Five of these clinics have been handed over to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and will help to reduce child and maternal mortality by improving access to quality healthcare services.

In addition, Ireland continued its support to the Emergency Response Unit of the Liberian National Police, with funding of €1 million channelled through the newly established Justice and Security Trust Fund, administered by the UNDP.



Access to water is key to restoring human dignity

The South African Government hopes to build upon the successful hosting of the FIFA World Cup in 2010 and market South Africa as a tourist destination and a prime location for investors. 2010 marked the 20th anniversary of Nelson Mandela's release from prison and 16 years since the end of apartheid. Economically, South Africa continued on a recovery path, following a short recession in 2009, and very strong progress continued to be made in addressing the substantial problem of HIV and AIDS in the country. However, persistent inequality remains a very serious problem in South Africa.

A midterm review of Irish Aid's South Africa programme was undertaken with

participation from partners, including NGOs and Government. The review recommended that the scope of the programme and number of partners be reduced.

Responding to HIV and AIDS was a key focus of the programme. Irish Aid supported many positive initiatives including the *AIDS Collaborative Partnership*, operated by three NGOs, to provide training and mentorship support to rural community-based organisations.

Irish Aid continued to support measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in South Africa, including funding to the Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre, which has released research

findings on responses to rape and domestic violence cases by the hospital, police and courts.

Irish Aid maintained its special focus on Limpopo, one of the poorest provinces in South Africa, where it continued to work towards improving services for the poorest people, in partnership with both the Provincial Government and civil society organisations. With Irish Aid support, five non-governmental organisations have forged an alliance to improve the delivery of water and sanitation facilities to marginalised communities in rural Limpopo.

CHAISA'S STORY

A grandmother, Chaisa Maake is 64 years old and lives with her daughter and three grandchildren in rural Limpopo. She recalls the challenges she and her family faced before they had free access to water: *"We used to buy water brought into the village on donkey carts and tractors. We paid R2 per 25 litres! Then LINGO came along and erected a borehole and a tapped water system. We can now buy food with the money we used to buy water with. Now we can wash. Before LINGO, we could not even afford to wash!"*

For Chaisa, life has changed for the better since water is now freely available in the village. Scarce money, used for buying water in the past, is now being used to feed her family. For the village of Maupa, having access to water is key to restoring human dignity. Irish Aid supports the LINGO consortium to provide water and sanitation services in Limpopo Province.





A gradual shift from humanitarian crisis to recovery

In 2010, Zimbabwe experienced a gradual shift from humanitarian crisis to recovery, following the establishment of a Government of National Unity and greater cooperation between the international humanitarian community and the Government of Zimbabwe. However, major structural problems remained with an estimated 1.3 million people needing food assistance, and continuing problems in sectors such as health and education. The national HIV prevalence rate fell to 13.7% but remains among the highest in the world.

Irish Aid's programme in Zimbabwe supported a range of HIV initiatives that focused on prevention, treatment, care and support. Irish Aid helped to improve the capacity of four non-governmental organisations to increase quality, coverage and access to integrated HIV services. Measures supported included a preschool run by Family AIDS Caring Trust *Chiredzi* for 60 vulnerable children affected and infected by HIV.

Irish Aid supported the Zimbabwe AIDS Network, a national network of about 250 civil society organisations

responding to HIV and AIDS. Irish Aid also continued its support for the Expanded Support Programme (ESP), which is managed by the United Nations Development Programme, and works in cooperation with donors and the Zimbabwean Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. The ESP worked to increase awareness of HIV, strengthened the health system and increased the national distribution of essential drugs and medicines, including antiretroviral therapy. In 2010, the ESP provided assistance to 68,000 patients, an increase from 48,000 in 2009.

CHRISTINE'S STORY



Photo: Camfed, Zimbabwe

Christine is a student at Gumbonzvanda Secondary School in the Wedza district of Zimbabwe. When Christine's mother died and she was caring for her disabled father, her academic performance began to suffer – a situation made worse by her 14 kilometre journey to school. Her family struggled to meet her school-going costs and she was in danger of dropping out. Community groups supported by Irish Aid provided bursary support to Christine and helped her to secure a place at the school hostel so she no longer had to walk to school. Through the collaboration of these community groups, the hostel is being upgraded with electricity and toilets, and is providing meals for the students who live there.

EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY

PAKISTAN

HAITI

EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY

Helping to save lives and alleviate suffering caused by humanitarian crises

2010 was one of the worst years on record for natural disasters, with the devastating earthquake in Haiti, and the flooding crisis in Pakistan affecting many millions of people. Ireland provided over €84 million in emergency and recovery funding in response to these and other humanitarian crises throughout the year, helping to save lives and alleviate suffering and distress.

With support from Irish Aid, agencies working with those affected by the Haiti earthquake were able to provide water, shelter and sanitation, and to support projects to help the most vulnerable groups, including children. In Pakistan, support provided by Irish Aid helped to ensure safe water, sanitation and shelter for thousands of people displaced by the floods. Other sudden-onset disasters in 2010, to which Irish Aid responded, included the Quinghai earthquake in

China and an emergency drought situation in Tanzania.

Irish Aid also continued to provide funding in response to protracted humanitarian crises in Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Niger and Afghanistan. Irish Aid also supported those displaced as a result of conflict in Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka and the Central African Republic.

In Zimbabwe, Irish Aid responded to the needs of some of the most vulnerable in society, with funding of €1 million provided for medical care and nutritional support for communities affected by HIV and AIDS. In Ethiopia, where food insecurity and malnutrition continue to affect many people, Irish Aid's funding of €1.76 million helped to improve nutrition and health for communities affected by drought and famine.

Pre-positioned funding has been a critical factor in enabling an immediate Irish humanitarian response to emergencies worldwide. In 2010, Ireland provided €10.2 million to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, a standing fund which provides UN agencies with resources they can call upon quickly, as needs arise.

The Rapid Response Initiative also played a central role in Irish Aid's humanitarian operations in 2010, with 44 skilled people from the Rapid Response Corps deployed to assist with emergencies. This significant increase over previous years was in large part due to the high number of deployments to Haiti throughout the year. Large-scale shipments of supplies from Ireland's pre-positioned humanitarian stocks were sent to provide relief in Haiti, Pakistan, Benin, Togo and Uzbekistan.

Ireland's response to the extensive flooding in Pakistan

In August 2010, extensive flooding across Pakistan triggered an unprecedented humanitarian emergency. Approximately 20 million people were affected, over half of whom were children, with some 2,000 people losing their lives. According to World Bank estimates, the cost of the flood damage was over US\$9.7 billion, approximately 1.9 million homes were destroyed, and key social services including water, sanitation, health care, and education were disrupted.

Ireland was one of the first countries to respond to the crisis. The total assistance provided by Ireland was €2.6 million, with support channelled through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Food Programme and UNICEF, as well as the NGOs: Concern, Trócaire, GOAL and Plan Ireland.

Irish Aid's support to Concern assisted 10,000 families in flood-affected districts by providing essential food, hygiene kits, safe drinking water, latrines and emergency health assistance.

With support from Irish Aid, GOAL was able to provide improved access to safe water, sanitation and shelter for 100,000 displaced people in 3 districts of Sindh Province.

Plan Ireland used its Irish Aid funding to help provide a three-month supply of safe drinking water for 16,800 extremely vulnerable flood-affected people. They

also constructed emergency latrines for at least 40,000 people, as well as improving hygiene for 42,000 flood-affected people in Punjab and Sindh Province.

Irish Aid also supported Trócaire in providing essential relief items to 3,000 families, with a special focus on the most vulnerable.

With support from Irish Aid, UNICEF contributed to education for more than 66,000 children, including 25,000 girls, in the flood-affected areas, by providing essential resources for 1,320 Temporary Learning Centres. In addition to this direct provision of aid, Ireland contributed indirectly through the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which allocated US\$40 million to disaster response in Pakistan. Ireland is one of the largest overall contributors to the CERF.

Ireland sent two airlifts of emergency supplies to Pakistan, one of which was the single largest humanitarian airlift ever undertaken by the State. These consignments provided shelter, water and sanitation equipment for 33,000 people. Irish Aid's Rapid Response Corps was placed on standby, with a member deployed to work as a logistician with GOAL and a member of Dublin Fire Brigade deployed with the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination team.

HAITI

Meeting emergency and recovery needs in Haiti

The devastating earthquake which struck Haiti on 12 January 2010 killed more than 230,000 people and injured 300,000 others. The disaster destroyed much of the capital, Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas, leaving approximately 1.5 million people homeless and damage estimated at €5.9 billion.

Irish Aid provided much needed emergency assistance in the weeks and months following the earthquake, through our partner agencies working on the ground. And Ireland has continued to provide vital funding for the ongoing recovery of Haiti. At the Haiti Donor Conference in New York in March 2010, Ireland pledged funding of €13 million for the period 2010–2012. Ireland's total funding support to Haiti in 2010 was €8.9 million.

Emergency humanitarian assistance was provided to agencies including Concern, GOAL, Trócaire, Plan Ireland and the UN World Food Programme (WFP) to provide clean water, shelter and sanitation to those affected, and to protect the most vulnerable groups, especially children, in the aftermath of the earthquake. WFP launched a massive food aid response, providing food to some 3.5 million people in the weeks after the earthquake.

Irish Aid provided funding to Concern Worldwide for its Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme, which supplied 50,000 vulnerable people from two of the poorest districts with safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene. Irish Aid supported GOAL's Cash for Work project, which improved household incomes and contributed to the clearing of rubble throughout Port-au-Prince. Plan Ireland was supported by Irish Aid to manage six temporary schools that provided emergency education and support in Jacmel and surrounding areas. Plan provided facilities, and support for the effective running of these schools.

The International Federation of The Red Cross (IFRC), with support from Irish Aid, helped to coordinate emergency shelter for more than 1.5 million people. More than 100,000 patients were treated at healthcare units set up by the IFRC.

More than 130 tonnes of emergency shelter, water and sanitation equipment were transported to Haiti, in two of the largest emergency humanitarian airlifts carried out by Irish Aid in the weeks following the initial earthquake. The supplies provided more than 12,000 families with shelter and basic sanitation equipment. In addition, 40 tonnes of

emergency shelter supplies were shipped to Haiti in October, following the hurricane "Tomas".

€1 million was also provided by Ireland to the Haiti Trust Fund for reconstruction projects managed by the World Bank, and in line with Haitian Government agreed priorities. 15 members of the Rapid Response Corps were deployed to Haiti in 2010 to assist with logistics, engineering and water and sanitation with organisations such as the WFP, Concern, GOAL, and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

In November 2010, €500,000 was provided in response to the cholera outbreak which caused the deaths of more than 4,600 people. Humanitarian supplies were also provided, including delivery of pre-fabricated shelters, tents and tarpaulins.

The balance of Ireland's funding pledge to Haiti will be disbursed in 2011 and 2012. Some 650,000 people still live in temporary accommodation, and it is proposed to focus Ireland's assistance on protection for the most vulnerable, particularly children, women and people with disabilities.

Erzulia's story



Photo: Concern

Erzulia Danus, her husband Joseph and their three children, Joseph, Schneider and Renette, have benefitted from Concern's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme in Haiti, which is supported by Irish Aid. Erzulia explains:

"We were living in Port-au-Prince when the earthquake struck – I was selling my goods in the market on January 12th, when I felt the shakes. I thought they would just pass, but they got bigger and bigger. I used to sell oil, chicken, beans and rice, but I have lost all of that now. My house didn't fall down completely, but it is dangerous to go back to, so that's why we can't live there anymore. Fortunately though, God spared the lives of my family and my extended family.

After the earthquake, like many other families we all went to Primature where there was an open space. We stayed there until April 19th when we got the chance to come here where we were given a tent. My husband goes out looking for work. Sometimes he gets jobs and makes some money to help us get by, but it's never enough.

We get our water from the Concern bladder; it's about five minutes walk away. I have to make that journey three times a day to get enough water for the family. Concern has given us mosquito nets, soap and they provide latrines, as well as purified water to drink so that we won't get cholera. I don't know how long we will stay here but it will probably be for three years."

OUR PRIORITIES

HUNGER

HIV AND AIDS

GENDER

ENVIRONMENT

GOVERNANCE

OUR PRIORITIES

Hunger

Globally, the number of people going hungry at the end of 2010 stood at 925 million. In 2010, Ireland helped to place the fight against hunger at the centre of the international agenda, while continuing to prioritise the eradication of hunger in its development assistance programme and supporting several national level hunger-related initiatives in developing countries.

In September 2010, the '1,000 Days' initiative was launched by Ireland and the US at the Millennium Development Goals Review Summit in New York. This initiative focuses on tackling undernutrition in the critical period of the first thousand days of a child's life, from pregnancy until the child's second birthday, during which undernutrition can result in irreversible and long-term diminished intellectual and physical development. This high-level launch was attended by UN Secretary General, Ban Ki Moon, who launched *The Scaling Up Nutrition Roadmap* which is now being implemented across several countries both in Africa and elsewhere. Ireland is playing a key role in supporting this process in Malawi, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Zambia.

Ireland continued its support for smallholder farmers in 2010, particularly through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). CGIAR carried out major reforms in 2010, with the new system heavily focused on food security and nutrition. Irish Aid participated fully in the reform process, highlighting the needs of smallholder farmers and the importance of addressing nutrition through agriculture. Ireland also supported the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), which aims to improve agriculture and food security across Africa.

Ireland's Special Envoy for Hunger, Kevin Farrell, published his report in 2010. The report examines Ireland's progress in implementing the Hunger Task Force recommendations, noting that initiatives to tackle hunger have been well integrated in both the Irish Aid bilateral programme, and with NGO partners. The report also made a number of recommendations on how best to develop our work in this area.

An Tánaiste, Eamonn Gilmore, with US Secretary Clinton and Prime Minister Pinda of Tanzania at the launch of the 1,000 Days Initiative in Dar es Salaam, June 2011



Photo: Jeff Barbee

HIV and AIDS

Ireland played an important role internationally in the fight against HIV and AIDS in 2010, through its active engagement on the Board of the Global Fund against AIDS, TB and Malaria. Ireland acted as co-chair within the fund of the Point Seven Constituency, which also includes Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. This work culminated in approval for 79 new grants and \$1.73 billion in funding over the next two years to fight these diseases. By December 2010, programmes supported by the Global Fund were providing antiretroviral treatment to 3 million people living with HIV, an increase of 20% compared with December 2009.

As a result of Global Fund support in the fight against these three major diseases, more than 6.5 million lives have been saved and each day 4,400 deaths are being prevented. Ireland is a key supporter of the International Partnership for Microbicides (IPM). It was therefore particularly rewarding to see the announcement at the International AIDS Conference in Vienna in 2010, of the successful development in South Africa of the first ever microbicide to prevent women from acquiring HIV. On World AIDS Day, Dr Zeda Rosenberg of IPM gave the John Kevany Memorial Lecture in NUI Maynooth titled *New Science, New Hope: Giving Women Power over AIDS*, to highlight the huge importance of this achievement.

In 2010, Ireland contributed over €105 million to the fight against HIV, AIDS and Communicable Diseases, including €9 million to the Global Fund. Our partnership with the Clinton Foundation to combat HIV and AIDS in Mozambique and Lesotho was positively reviewed in 2010. As a result of this, it was decided to continue funding the partnership at current levels of €12 million to Mozambique and €4 million to Lesotho, annually until 2015.

Gender

During 2010, Irish Aid continued to pursue a key policy goal: *"to support the achievement of gender equality as an essential component of sustainable human development"*.

The following are some examples of Irish Aid's support to governments and civil society organisations in the area of gender equality during 2010:

Irish Aid supported governments' responses to gender-based violence (GBV) in a number of our partner countries. For example, in Timor Leste, we contributed to the development of a network of essential support services for survivors of GBV at local level.

In the Kenema District of Sierra Leone, Irish Aid funds the International Rescue Committee, which supports the delivery of emergency obstetric and neo-natal care. As a result of this programme, the percentage of births attended by skilled personnel increased from 25% in December 2009 to 54% in November 2010.

In Zambia, where €13.8 million was allocated by Irish Aid to the Ministry of Education, girls' enrolment rates in primary and secondary school have continued to improve, and now stand at almost 93%.

In Malawi, the national level *Farm Inputs Subsidy Programme*, which Ireland supports, targeted 1.6 million poorer smallholder farmers, many of whom were female.

Irish Aid supported the International Labour Organisation's Women's Entrepreneurship, Development and Gender Equality programmes in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Lao and Cambodia. In Tanzania, a total of 230 women who run enterprises supported through this programme, have now accessed international markets. In Tigray, one of the poorest areas in Ethiopia, 600 women received training in business skills and credit.

In Uganda, Irish Aid funded training in 2010 for 2,500 aspiring female political candidates in the 2011 national and local government elections. Most of the women trained were nominated, and 1,546 were successful in being elected in February 2011.

OUR PRIORITIES

Environment

The majority of the world's poorest rural people rely directly on their immediate environment for their livelihoods. Soil erosion and degradation, polluted and depleting water resources, deforestation and other issues are contributing to a general deterioration in environmental resources globally. Climate change is a growing factor in increasing poor people's vulnerability.

As part of its response, Irish Aid supports the work of the Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI), with a particular focus on Rwanda and Mozambique. The PEI is a UN led programme that is now operational in over 20 of the world's poorest countries. It provides financial and technical assistance to governments to set up institutional and capacity strengthening programmes, to address their key environmental challenges.

In Rwanda, the PEI has worked with the Government to ensure that environmental sustainability is a central objective within the national poverty reduction plan. This, in turn, has led to an increasing budget allocation in support of pro-poor environmental outcomes. (Note: In early 2011, Rwanda became the first developing country to make a commitment to achieving a country-wide reversal of the current degradation of soil, land, water and forest resources by 2035.)

Governance

Building good governance is central to the work of Irish Aid in the fight against poverty. Good governance is essential to enable citizens to exercise their rights and direct their own lives. There is strong evidence that good governance leads to better development, and helps to achieve lower infant mortality, higher literacy rates, and increased growth in the private sector.

In 2010, Irish Aid implemented programmes in support of good governance in each of its nine partner countries, as well as in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa, and through its support for civil society organisations and organisations such as the United Nations.

Funding was also provided for international and regional efforts to increase transparency and accountability, and build capacity in areas such as tax administration. Irish Aid's support for the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA) helped to provide skills in legislation preparation and oversight for the East African Legislative Assembly and the fledgling South Sudan Legislative Assembly. The Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, supported by Irish Aid, continued to provide an insight into the progress in the fight against corruption worldwide. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, with Irish Aid support, provided training for women in the developing world in parliamentary work, and also training for female members of parliament on addressing gender issues.

Irish Aid continued to provide support in 2010 for the strong partnership that has been developed between the Rwanda Revenue Authority and the Irish Revenue Commissioners. As a result, an innovative computerised system of tax audit and tracking has been developed for Rwanda, with potential for wider roll-out. Rwanda's revenue from taxation increased 6.5 times between 1998 and 2010. Irish Aid also supports the African Tax Administrators Forum, which is building revenue capacity across the continent.

OUR PARTNERS

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Irish Aid works closely with the main development NGOs. A particular focus during 2010 was the drive towards improved effectiveness of development work. During 2010, Irish Aid worked with its core strategic partners: Christian Aid, Concern, GOAL, Self Help Africa and Trócaire, encouraging the development of effective systems to track, demonstrate and communicate results. These organisations receive annual core programmatic support totalling in excess of €56m. There is strong agreement that this investment must translate as effectively as possible into real change for poor communities in developing countries. As leaders in the sector and members of Dóchas, the main NGOs have a lead role in helping to set standards and share lessons with other NGOs.

Dóchas is the umbrella body for the Irish development NGOs, and provides a forum for Irish NGOs to share lessons and actively collaborate towards improved performance. During 2010, Irish Aid worked closely with Dóchas to develop a programme of work to support Irish NGOs to be top class players in international development. As a consequence, they are actively strengthening their planning, management and monitoring capacity to ensure that public funding provided to NGOs continues to make a difference in the fight against poverty and hunger. Irish Aid also worked closely with Comhlámh, the association of returned development workers, to re-assess its role in supporting volunteering and ensuring best practice standards are adhered to in both short-term and long-term volunteering programmes.

Irish Aid provides multi-annual funding to organisations in three ways: through core programmatic support based on organisations' strategic plans, through a block grant to fund specified projects in specified countries, and through individual project funding. Twenty two organisations received block grant funding, totalling over €18m. Irish Aid continued its field monitoring visits to assess progress of funded interventions. These visits also help to identify strengths and weaknesses in implementation which are subsequently addressed by the NGO in question.

Irish NGOs work in a wide variety of areas, including human rights, health, education, water and sanitation, and food security. Irish Aid supports a diverse set of NGO partners who work in a wide range of countries. The following are some examples of the scale of resources provided to civil society partners in a number of countries, with a specific example of the type of work carried out in each country in 2010:

Ethiopia

Over €7 million was provided to civil society partners in areas such as health, education and agriculture. Self Help Africa used Irish Aid funding to support its programmes to strengthen agricultural cooperatives at a regional level and to develop micro-finance savings and credit cooperatives at both local and regional levels.

Mozambique

Over €3 million was provided to civil society partners. Trócaire used some of its Irish Aid funding to support community engagement with municipal consultative councils, in order to influence development decisions and to hold public servants to account, thereby reducing instances of corruption.

Lesotho

€82,000 was provided to civil society partners. Camara used Irish Aid funding to enhance the capacity of local organisations to deliver sustainable education through ICT, by establishing Regional Digital Hubs and ICT Labs in educational institutions.

Tanzania

Irish Aid provided €4.56 million to civil society partners. The Fairtrade programme supported tea and coffee producers to meet acceptable quality, social and environmental standards, and to access markets in Ireland and elsewhere in Europe.

Zambia

Over €4 million was provided to civil society partners. Bóthar used Irish Aid funding to support women farmers through the introduction of integrated livestock and farming systems, which enable farmers to grow food for their families, and also to generate income by selling the surplus food produced.

Sierra Leone

Over €3.7 million was provided to civil society partners. GOAL received funding from Irish Aid for its work with vulnerable children, which provides skills training and education for out-of-school children, and youth.

Liberia

Almost €1.5 million was provided to civil society partners. Sightsavers used their Irish Aid funding to support the Liberian Government to develop comprehensive eye services in the South East region, and to strengthen national coordination for eye care, as well as supporting the Ministry of Health in the prevention of river blindness in three regions.

MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

More than one third of Ireland's official development assistance is channelled through multilateral organisations, such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the World Bank.

The United Nations

Irish Aid's funding to the UN totalled €95.4 million in 2010. This funding was allocated principally to partner agencies, such as the UN Development Programme, UNICEF, the UN High Commission for Refugees, the UN Population Fund and the World Health Organisation. Other recipients included the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the newly created UN Women, which works on all issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment. The provision of funding for their core operations is crucial to enable our UN partner agencies to deliver on their commitments and provide immediate responses to humanitarian disasters, such as the aftermath of the 2010 Haiti earthquake.

The European Union

The Cotonou Agreement, which is the most comprehensive partnership agreement between developing countries and the European Union, provides the framework for the EU's relations with 79 countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). The Agreement was updated in 2010. The EU's funding for development under the Cotonou Agreement is provided through the European Development Fund (EDF), which provided €3.74 billion to ACP countries in 2010. Ireland's contribution to the EDF in 2010 was €23.188 million. Many of the projects supported by the Fund complement existing Irish Aid programmes to reduce poverty and food insecurity, and to provide health and education services for poor communities. At the Review Summit of the Millennium Development Goals, in New York in September 2010, the EU launched a new initiative under which €1 billion from the European Development Fund will be allocated to countries which can demonstrate progress in reaching an MDG, on which progress has been slow to date, such as hunger.

The World Bank

The World Bank supports developing countries in their fight against poverty by providing the financial and technical assistance needed to promote trade and investment. This is especially important in the many African countries which have been devastated by poverty as a result of conflict. These countries, as they emerge from conflict, need support to provide a level of sustainable recovery and private sector-led economic growth, if they are not to slide back into the grip of violence. Irish Aid supports the World Bank's *Conflict Affected States in Africa* programme which, in 2010, assisted the governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia to improve the business environment in their countries, particularly for small and medium enterprises, through implementing regulatory reform and removing administrative barriers to investment.

THE EVALUATION AND AUDIT UNIT

DEVELOPMENTS IN EVALUATION

DEVELOPMENTS IN AUDIT

IRISH AID EXPERT ADVISORY GROUP

ACCOUNTABILITY & EFFECTIVENESS

The Evaluation and Audit Unit

Independent evaluation of the policies and programmes carried out by Irish Aid in developing countries is essential to ensure both value for money and the effectiveness of our aid programme. The evaluation process also helps to ensure that lessons learned in one area can be shared with other programmes. For the most part, the evaluation role is carried out by the Evaluation and Audit team based in headquarters. Increasingly this work includes evaluations carried out locally in our partner countries.

Irish Aid's internal audit role reviews the operation of the systems of internal control and focuses closely on areas of more significant risk. Regular audits are essential to assure public confidence in the correct use of Irish Government funds, and are an integral part of Irish Aid's work.

Developments in Evaluation

Irish Aid has been working to improve coordination between donor countries to enhance the effectiveness of the aid we provide. An example of this is shown in Box 1 opposite. This demonstrates the concrete steps that Irish Aid has taken to implement the internationally agreed Paris Declaration principles for aid effectiveness.

Where possible, we will often carry out joint evaluations in areas where other donors or institutions are working alongside Irish Aid. A recent example of this approach is the joint evaluation carried out in Zambia by Ireland, Denmark and Sweden. This is outlined in Box 2 opposite.

Increasingly evaluation is an integral part of Irish Aid's country programmes and is seen as useful throughout the entire lifecycle of a programme, rather than as just a review at the end. In this way plans can be modified to overcome difficulties as they occur, feeding back into improvements in the design and implementation of each programme. Using the skills and experience of our evaluators in this way, can improve the overall results achieved.

Developments in Audit

Ensuring that public funds are spent correctly for the purpose intended, and that they provide value for money, has always been a top priority for Irish Aid. Increasingly, audit is now focused on how our partner countries manage their public finances. Before funds are committed to a partner country, Irish Aid carries out an assessment of government financial systems in that country.

The development of strong and independent National Audit Offices in partner countries is an essential component of a strong government financial system. Irish Aid is supporting a World Bank initiative on developing a more coordinated joint donor approach. This new funding mechanism is aimed at building the internal capacity of the national audit offices on a long-term basis. This will allow all the parties involved to work in a more coordinated way, making better use of scarce financial and human resources, while strengthening capacity and accountability. Irish Aid is a member of the Steering Committee of this global initiative, and actively engages and participates in the decision making of the Committee.

Irish Aid Expert Advisory Group

The Irish Aid Expert Advisory Group was established in 2010 as an independent, non-executive expert body, comprised of national and international aid experts. The Expert Advisory Group provides advice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Minister of State for Trade and Development, on the aid programme. The Group will also oversee the forthcoming Review of the White Paper on Irish Aid.

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness 2005

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) is an international commitment by over 100 countries to improve the quality of aid and its impact on development. The Declaration promotes greater coordination of donor

aid activities in support of locally owned strategies for reducing poverty. The Accra Agenda for Action, (2008) builds on the Paris Declaration and sets out actions to strengthen the measurable impact of aid on development.

INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE PARIS DECLARATION

[BOX 1]

The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action are key policy priorities for Irish Aid. During 2010, the Evaluation and Audit Unit actively engaged with Phase II of the international evaluation of the Paris Declaration. As part of this evaluation, a study of Irish Aid Headquarters was commissioned to assess Ireland's commitment, capacity and incentives regarding implementation of the Paris declaration principles for aid effectiveness.

The key findings from the evaluation include:

- The level of commitment to aid effectiveness in general, and to Paris and Accra principles in particular, is high in Irish Aid
- There is a high consistency of policy and planning for aid effectiveness within Irish Aid, although more could be done to report on how policy and plans are implemented
- Irish Aid emphasises financial accountability and supports strengthening of country system capacity in these areas
- Although Irish Aid has managed them well, the recent budget cuts have had an impact on Ireland's ability to deliver predictability of funding to partner governments
- An area of risk that might undermine Irish Aid's future achievement of aid effectiveness relates to staff skill levels, retention and turnover

A number of recommendations flowing from these findings were made to Irish Aid management to help guide future implementation of the Paris commitments. www.irishaid.gov.ie/publications.asp

JOINT ASSISTANCE STRATEGY FOR ZAMBIA

[BOX 2]

In the interests of aid effectiveness, donor countries active in Zambia, including Ireland, came together to develop the Joint Assistance Strategy for Zambia (JASZ) for the period 2007–2010. Ireland, Denmark and Sweden then agreed to jointly commission an independent evaluation of the JASZ in 2010.

The evaluation found that the JASZ arrangements for information flow between the donors and the Government of Zambia were effective, and are providing a greater level of coordination in some sectors. However, the evaluation noted that mutual accountability is seen as weak by most donors, and that, although the JASZ has contributed to a strong sense of harmonisation, the interests of bilateral donors still dictate many actions and decisions. The evaluation recommended that it would be important for a new JASZ to ensure a higher level of ownership on the part of the Government of Zambia, through agreeing a new memorandum of understanding. It also recommended that a new JASZ should establish more robust monitoring systems and be fully aligned with the new National Development Plan of Government. www.irishaid.gov.ie/publications.asp

INFORMING THE IRISH PUBLIC

IRISH AID IN THE MEDIA

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

ENGAGING THE IRISH PUBLIC

Informing the Irish Public

The Irish Aid programme is the Irish people's programme. It is important therefore, that there is strong public awareness of, and engagement with, global development issues, and the contribution that Ireland makes to tackling global poverty and hunger. Irish Aid builds increased awareness through:

- the promotion of more in-depth media coverage of development issues and of the aid programme
- public outreach through participation in national events
- information provided through the Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre
- the Irish Aid website and publications.

Irish Aid's representation in national events promotes awareness and encourages feedback from the general public, on both the programme and on global development issues. Highlights of Irish Aid's outreach activities in 2010 included the organisation of national family day events to mark Africa Day and participation at the National Ploughing Championships.

Since 2006, Irish Aid has supported Africa Day events in Ireland to build a positive image of Africa and raise awareness of Ireland's aid programme and the countries in which we work. Over 17,000 people participated in Irish Aid-organised events in Dublin and Limerick in 2010, and an estimated 15,000 people took part in an additional 29 community events around the country. Media coverage, including on RTÉ television news bulletins, was extensive.

Irish Aid in the Media

The media play a crucial role in promoting public understanding of global issues. The Simon Cumbers Media Fund was established by Irish Aid in 2005 in memory of the late Irish journalist and cameraman, Simon Cumbers. Irish Aid has invested in the Fund to help broaden and deepen coverage of global development issues in Ireland. The Fund is intended to facilitate coverage which presents a balanced and realistic picture of the challenges, and also the opportunities that developing countries face, as well as progress achieved. In

An estimated 12,600 people visited the Irish Aid tent at the 2010 National Ploughing Championships over the three days and participated in workshops, talks and educational activities on development cooperation.



Photo: Daniel Rowan

For more on Irish Aid's support for Africa Day please visit the Africa Day website <http://www.africaday.ie>

2010, the fund supported 34 successful applicants to travel to the developing world. Their work yielded 30 print articles, 13 radio broadcasts and three television projects, in addition to multi-media outputs.

For more on the Simon Cumbers Media fund including a full list of Irish Aid supported projects please see the Simon Cumbers Media Fund website: <http://www.simoncumbersmediafund.ie>

Development Education

Development education seeks to build public engagement with development issues. A solid foundation for high quality development education has been put in place in Ireland over the past number of years, including Irish Aid's *Development Education Strategy Plan 2007–2011*, and a dedicated budget.

Funding for development education is channelled through a competitive funding scheme, multi-annual partnerships in the strategic areas of youth work and primary teacher education, and through development education awards. In total, Irish Aid expenditure for development education in 2010 was over €4.6 million.

The Development Education Advisory Committee (DEAC) provides advice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Minister of State for Trade and Development on policy and strategies for the promotion of development education. The Committee also manages an annual public consultation forum on development education. The DEAC was reconstituted for a two year term in 2010.

Irish Aid has supported the growth of the Irish Development Education Association whose membership has increased from 20 to over 70 organisations, enabling greater coordination and lesson learning between development education practitioners.

Highlights in 2010 included:

- Participation of over 8,000 second level students in the activities of the WorldWise Schools Linking and Immersion Scheme, managed by Léargas
- Over 500 primary schools in Ireland and Northern Ireland submitted entries for the "Our World Irish Aid Awards", which promotes awareness of the MDGs
- A 45 hour Transition Year module on development issues has been accredited by the NCCA and is available for use in all second level schools
- In the 'BT 2010 Young Scientist of the Year' competition Richard O'Shea, a second-level student, won the Irish Aid & Self Help Africa 'Science for Development' Award, which encourages young people to explore how innovative science and technology ideas can be used to benefit developing countries. His design of a *low-cost gasification stove* for developing countries also won the overall 'Young Scientist of the Year' award
- Award of development education grants totalling over €1 million to non-governmental organisations, educational institutions and other civil society organisations.

BT 2010 Young Scientist of the Year Winner, Richard O'Shea with his teacher and school principal, and Patsy Toland of Self Help Africa.



Photo: Conar McHugh

THE PROGRAMME OF STRATEGIC COOPERATION

KIMMAGE DEVELOPMENT STUDIES CENTRE

FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME

HIGHER EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS

The Programme of Strategic Cooperation

Irish Aid has long prioritised a focus on evidence-based learning and research across all of its work. It recognises the value of higher education in promoting knowledge and research, particularly with a view to strengthening the capacity of developing countries to achieve economic and social development. The Irish Aid Programme of Strategic Cooperation, established in 2006, promotes collaborative partnerships for research and learning between higher education institutes in Ireland and in developing countries.

The aim of the programme, which is managed by the Higher Education Authority, is to promote pro-poor policy making and to further develop the skills and knowledge needed to respond to development challenges and opportunities in our partner countries.

2010 saw the continuation of partnerships between a significant number of higher education institutions in Ireland and similar institutions in the South including Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, and Mozambique. These include eight joint educational and research projects in the areas of health, education, water and sanitation, and the environment. A review of the programme in 2010 found that the outcomes from these projects have the potential to make a tangible difference to the lives of people in some of the poorest and most marginalised communities in the world. Expenditure for the programme in 2010 was €2.1 million, which mainly comprised continued support to the projects that were awarded funding in 2007 and 2008. Further detail on the projects is available on the HEA website at the following link:

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

Kimmage Development Studies Centre

The Kimmage Development Studies Centre provided undergraduate and postgraduate courses in development for more than 100 students in 2010. The Centre received funding of just over €385,000 under a five-year partnership agreement finalised in 2009 with Irish Aid.

Fellowship Training Programme

The Irish Aid Fellowship Training Programme offers a number of study fellowship awards annually to candidates from Irish Aid development partner organisations. Candidates undertake full time Postgraduate Diploma or Master's level study in Ireland, or within their own region, in areas relevant to Irish Aid's objectives.

In 2010, the Programme enabled 68 students from partner countries to undertake postgraduate studies related to development. This included students continuing from previous years, as well as 42 new fellowship recipients, at a total cost of €1.4 million. Current fellows are studying at University College Dublin, Dublin City University, Trinity College Dublin, Kimmage Development Studies Centre, National University of Ireland Galway, and University College Cork, and are from Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia and Palestine.

Advocating on behalf of vulnerable people in Uganda



Photo: Dave Moore

Eunice Tumwebaze from Uganda received an Irish Aid Fellowship to undertake an MA in Equality Studies at UCD. She is on leave of absence from her role as a Principal Community Development Officer, heading the Community-Based Services Department at Mbarara Council.

“I work with vulnerable communities, people who are disempowered,” she explains. “My Department is responsible for advising the Council on issues of women, orphans and other vulnerable children, youths, persons with disabilities and older persons. This includes defending their rights and developing projects for income generation. I’m responsible for helping my communities to come up with small projects that are funded by Government and the World Bank.”

“Doing Equality Studies has helped me to develop my analysis skills. I want to be able to empower my communities better. When I go back I will sensitise my communities to what the constitution says are their rights. My role is to say ‘Look at how services are being delivered to you. Are you satisfied?’ Can we lobby more for widows, for children, for HIV positive people to be heard and to get better services? That’s why I chose this course and I’m challenged, but I’m convinced this is the right way to go.”

“Alone, I cannot make it, but coordinating with colleagues we can do much, using the radio and the newspapers too. I will carry out participatory research and make sure the findings are implemented, and I’ll be using the techniques I’ve learnt here.”

In her dissertation, Eunice plans to look in depth at land rights for women in Uganda. *“Women are mostly in the production sector, they are the ones involved in agriculture. How are women managing if they don’t have any rights to ownership?”*

“I look at myself as a big time advocate for human rights, saying “Can we improve on treating people differently? I dream every day and I hope it happens . . . it can!”

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1	Ireland's Official Development Assistance	65
ANNEX 2	ODA as a % of GNP: 2000–2010	66
ANNEX 3	ODA Volumes: 2000–2010	67
ANNEX 4	Net ODA as a % of GNI – DAC Donors 2010	68
ANNEX 5	Analysis of Bilateral ODA	69
ANNEX 6	Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Channel of Delivery	70
ANNEX 7	Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Sector	70
ANNEX 7A	Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Sector	71
ANNEX 8	Bilateral ODA Geographical Analysis	71
ANNEX 9	Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Recipient Country	72
ANNEX 10	Summary of Partner Country Expenditure by Sector	73
ANNEX 11	Multilateral ODA	74
ANNEX 12	Analysis of Multilateral ODA by Multilateral Agency	76
ANNEX 13	Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Recipient Country	76
ANNEX 14	Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes Geographical Analysis	77
ANNEX 15	Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Channel of Delivery	77
ANNEX 16	Civil Society Funding Schemes by Recipient Country	78
ANNEX 17	Civil Society Funding Schemes Geographical Analysis	79
ANNEX 18	Analysis of Civil Society Funding Schemes by Sector	79

DEFINITIONS

Ireland's Official Development Assistance – Definitions

Definition and Key Statistics

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines Official Development Assistance (ODA) as flows to countries on the DAC list of ODA recipients and to multilateral institutions which are:

- (i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executing agencies; and
- (ii) each transaction of which:
 - (a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, and
 - (b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25%.

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

Multilateral ODA is made up of contributions to international agencies, institutions or organisations, whose members are Governments, and which conduct all or part of their activities in favour of development. Contributions are classified as

multilateral ODA when the recipient organisation 'pools' the contribution so that it becomes an integral part of that agency's financial assets.

For 2010 Ireland's total contribution to ODA was €675.84 million which represented 0.53% of GNP.

€521.5 million was managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and a further €154.3 million was accounted for through other Government Departments – predominantly the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Finance – and Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget.

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

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

KEY FACTS – 2010

- ★ Total Official Development Assistance €675.84 million
- ★ Ireland contributed 0.53% of GNP to ODA
- ★ 68% delivered as Bilateral ODA – 32% as Multilateral ODA
- ★ Over 80 countries benefited from Irish Bilateral ODA
- ★ 80% of Bilateral ODA was directed to Least Developed Countries
- ★ In excess of one third of Ireland's Bilateral ODA was delivered through non-governmental organisations
- ★ Over half of Bilateral ODA was delivered to Ireland's nine partner countries
- ★ Almost 60% of Ireland's Bilateral ODA was directed to the key sectors of health, education, governance and social infrastructure support
- ★ Approximately 7% of Bilateral ODA was spent on programme management, audit and evaluation.

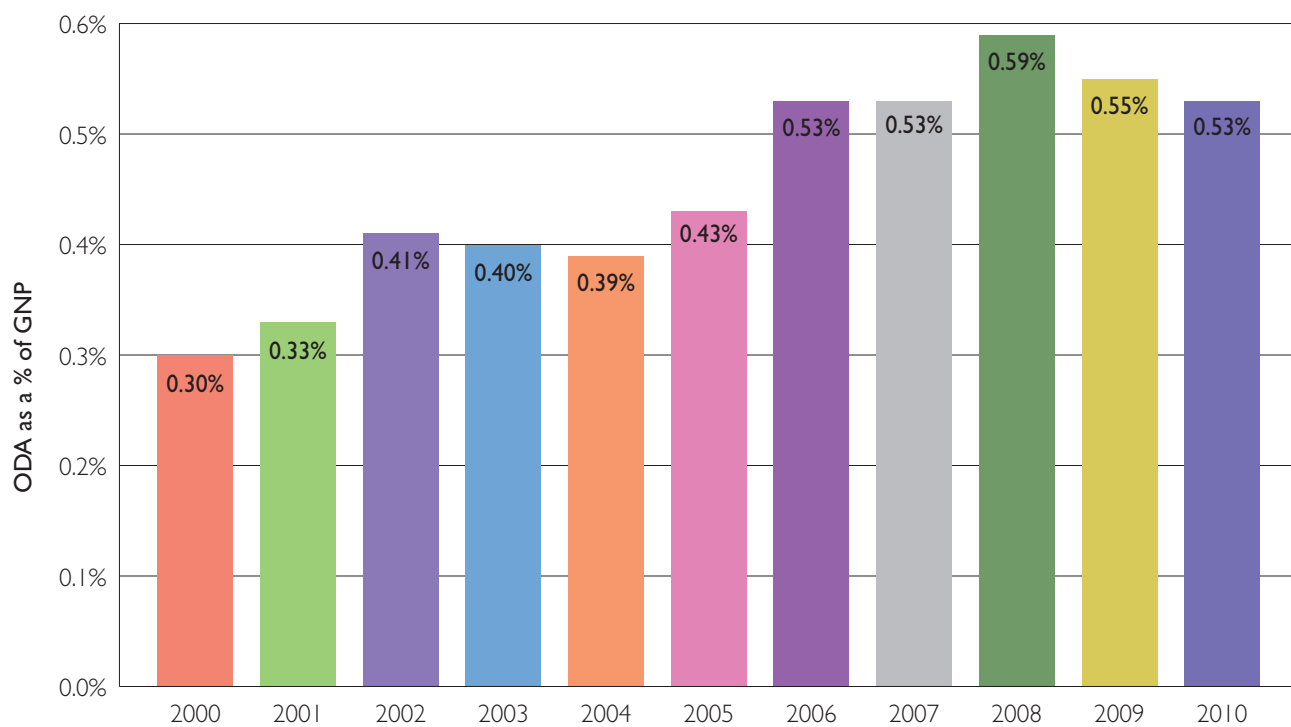
Ireland's Official Development Assistance

	€ Millions 2010	€ Millions 2009
Total ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs – Vote 29	521.55	571.84
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	154.29	150.37
Total ODA	675.84	722.20
GNP	128,207	132,233
ODA as a % of GNP	0.53%	0.55%
Department of Foreign Affairs – Vote 29 as a % of Total ODA	77%	79%
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA	23%	21%
Bilateral/Multilateral Analysis		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs – Vote 29	450.46	493.51
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	6.13	7.25
Total Bilateral ODA	456.59	500.76
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs – Vote 29	71.09	78.33
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	148.16	143.12
Total Multilateral ODA	219.25	221.44
Total ODA	675.84	722.20
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	68%	69%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	32%	31%

ANNEX 2

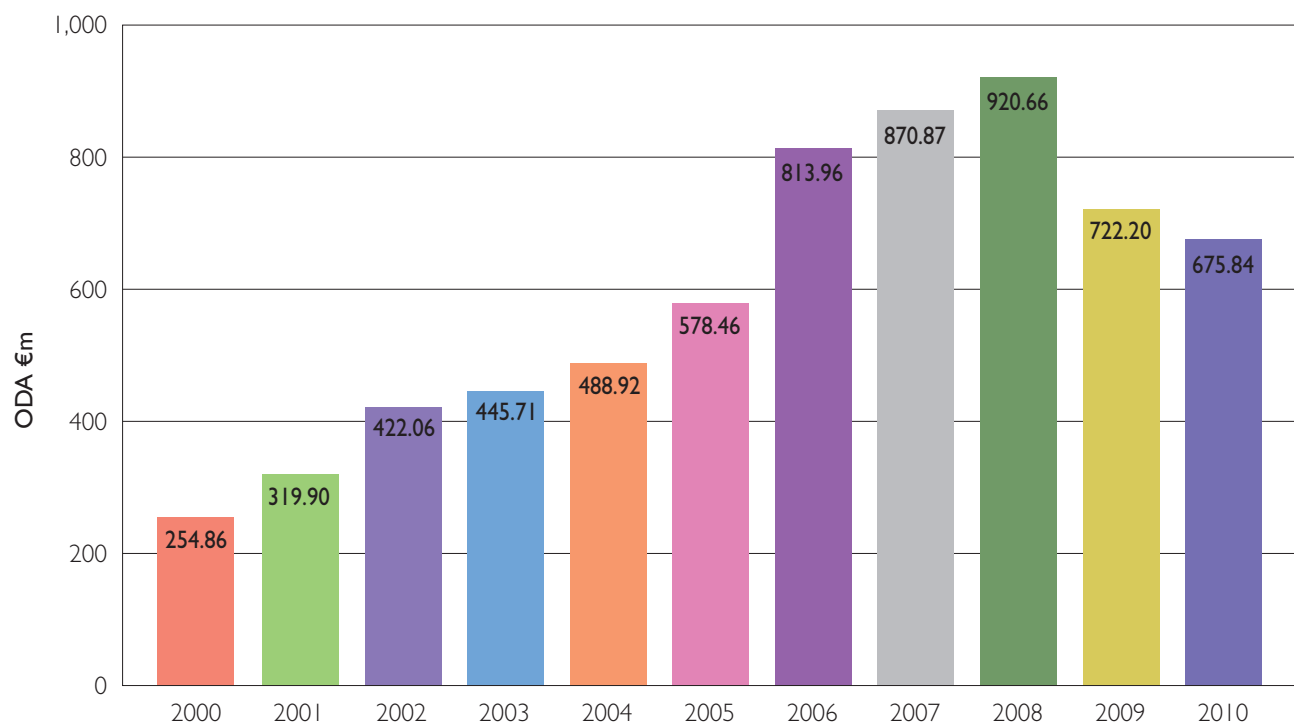
ODA as a % of GNP: 2000–2010

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



ODA Volumes: 2000–2010

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

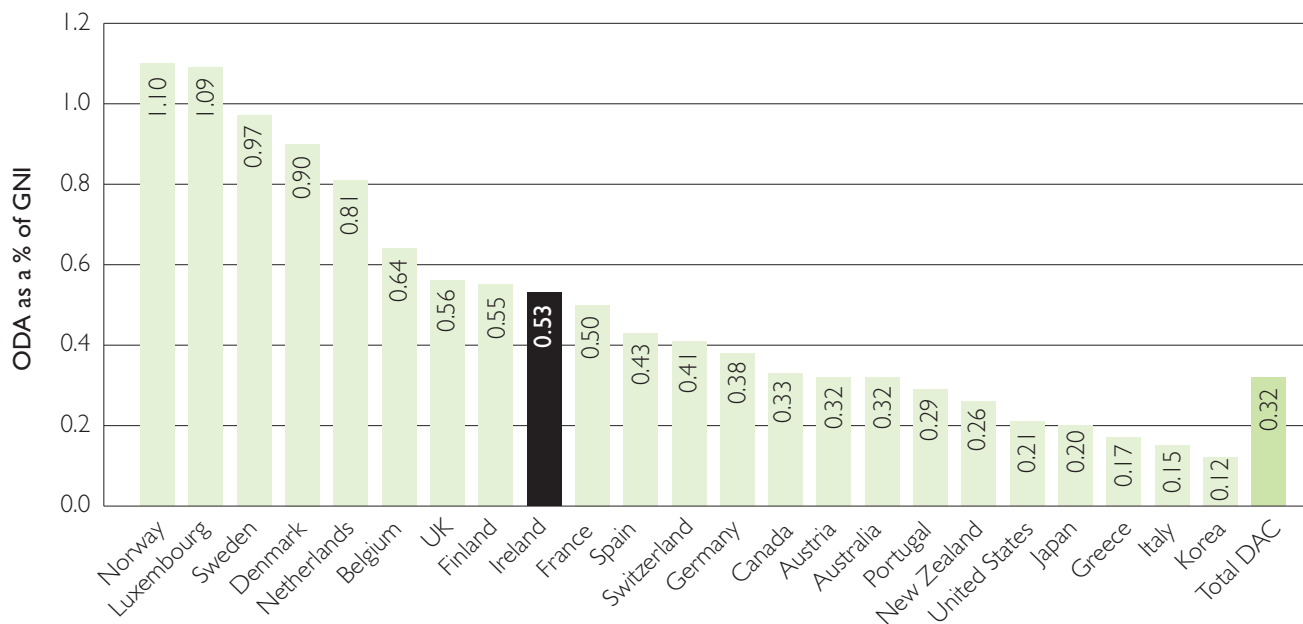


ANNEX 4

Net ODA as a % of GNI – DAC Donors 2010

ODA as a % of GNI

● Norway	1.10%
● Luxembourg	1.09%
● Sweden	0.97%
● Denmark	0.90%
● Netherlands	0.81%
● Belgium	0.64%
● UK	0.56%
● Finland	0.55%
● Ireland	0.53%
● France	0.50%
● Spain	0.43%
● Switzerland	0.41%
● Germany	0.38%
● Canada	0.33%
● Austria	0.32%
● Australia	0.32%
● Portugal	0.29%
● New Zealand	0.26%
● United States	0.21%
● Japan	0.20%
● Greece	0.17%
● Italy	0.15%
● Korea	0.12%
● Total DAC	0.32%

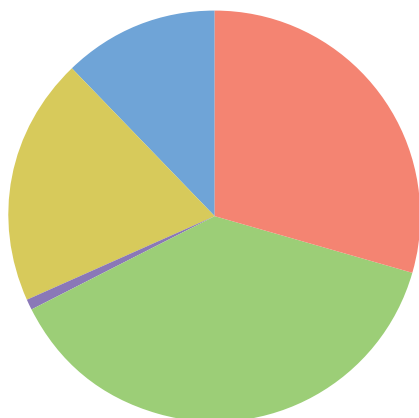


Analysis of Bilateral ODA

	2010 €000s	2009 €000s
Bilateral ODA: Department of Foreign Affairs – Irish Aid		
Programme Management and Administration	30,553	32,188
Partner Countries		
Ethiopia	25,716	27,554
Lesotho	10,979	11,451
Mozambique	37,097	41,435
Tanzania	31,160	33,469
Malawi	8,360	8,782
Uganda	33,091	35,371
Zambia	19,228	22,821
Timor Leste	3,351	3,356
Vietnam	12,702	13,898
Other Countries		
Zimbabwe	1,437	1,509
South Africa	3,296	6,294
Sierra Leone	4,999	5,893
Liberia	6,540	6,130
Other Countries	3,755	5,456
Civil Society Funding Schemes	99,539	104,980
Volunteer Programmes	328	1,827
Global Education Initiatives	4,200	8,610
Global Health Initiatives	6,934	9,099
Global HIV and AIDS Initiatives	13,781	15,957
Global Hunger Initiatives	9,586	6,688
Other Cross Cutting Programmes	2,990	4,046
Strategic Cooperation with Third Level Institutions	2,141	1,392
Development Education	4,640	4,956
Fellowships/Courses etc	1,793	2,002
Public Information	1,045	1,790
Other Programmes	2,037	1,957
Rapid Response Initiative	3,997	4,502
Recovery Assistance	7,683	7,170
Stability Fund	5,006	6,927
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance	52,501	56,000
Total Bilateral ODA: Department of Foreign Affairs – Irish Aid	450,463	493,510
Bilateral ODA from other Government Departments		
Various Departments – eligible bilateral contributions	527	309
Revenue Commissioners – Tax Deductibility Scheme	5,600	6,940
Total Bilateral ODA from Other Government Departments	6,127	7,249
Total Bilateral ODA	456,590	500,759

ANNEX 6

Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Channel of Delivery



Channel	€000s	%
Government Systems in Partner Countries	134,544	29%
NGOs and Civil Society	174,273	38%
Public Private Partnerships	4,000	1%
Multilateral Organisations	89,165	20%
Other	54,608	12%
Total	456,590	100%

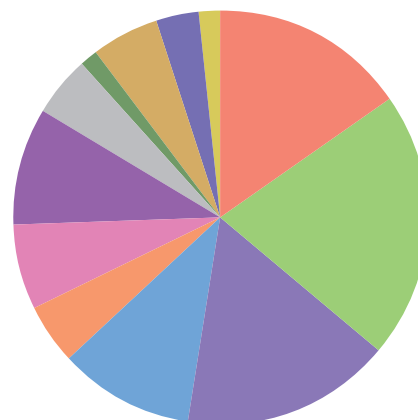
ANNEX 7

Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Sector

Sector	€000s	2010	€000s	2009
		as a % of Total Bilateral		as a % of Total Bilateral
Emergency Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	70,366	15%	70,104	14%
Health, HIV and AIDS	95,368	21%	106,860	21%
Governance and Civil Society	74,590	16%	77,464	15%
Education	48,673	11%	64,188	13%
Multi Sector and Rural Development	21,567	5%	15,632	3%
Programme Management and Administration	30,551	7%	32,188	6%
Agriculture	40,806	9%	38,500	8%
General Budget Support	22,041	5%	23,653	5%
Water and Sanitation	5,750	1%	12,567	3%
Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	24,076	5%	33,775	7%
Other Sectors	16,238	4%	18,603	4%
Development Awareness	6,563	1%	7,225	1%
Total	456,590	100%	500,759	100%

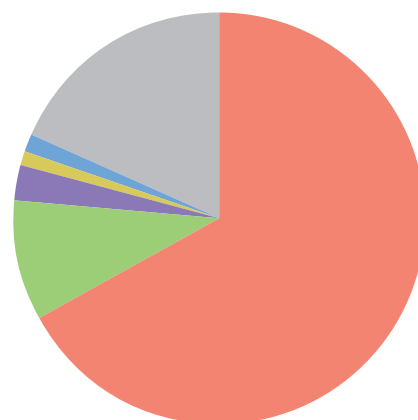
Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Sector

Sector	€000s	as a % Total Bilateral	
Emergency, Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	70,366	15%	●
Health, HIV and AIDS	95,368	21%	●
Governance and Civil Society	74,590	16%	●
Education	48,673	11%	●
Multi Sector and Rural Development	21,567	5%	●
Programme Management and Administration	30,551	7%	●
Agriculture	40,806	9%	●
General Budget Support	22,041	5%	●
Water and Sanitation	5,750	1%	●
Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	24,076	5%	●
Other Sectors	16,238	4%	●
Development Awareness	6,563	1%	●
Total	456,590	100%	



Bilateral ODA Geographical Analysis

	€000s	as a % of Total	
Africa	305,907	67%	●
Asia	44,079	10%	●
Central America	12,405	3%	●
South America	4,188	1%	●
Middle East	6,379	1%	●
Non Region Specific	83,632	18%	●
Total	456,590	100%	



ANNEX 9

Analysis of Bilateral ODA by Recipient Country

	Administration €000s	Country Programmable Aid €000s	Support through Civil Society Funding Schemes €000s	Emergency and Recovery €000s	Other Programme Areas €000s	Total Bilateral ODA €000s
Uganda	1,877	33,091	7,874	487	470	43,800
Mozambique	1,894	37,097	2,578	–	1,149	42,718
Ethiopia	2,442	25,716	6,942	1,761	310	37,170
Tanzania	1,709	31,160	2,870	132	587	36,457
Zambia	1,789	19,228	3,911	–	4	24,932
Malawi	1,233	8,360	4,432	–	1,513	15,537
Vietnam	864	11,802	253	4	2	12,925
Lesotho	822	10,979	20	–	37	11,857
Sudan	–	–	4,698	6,963	2	11,662
Kenya	–	–	8,548	739	800	10,087
Sierra Leone	405	4,999	3,588	–	–	8,992
Liberia	–	–	1,306	6,686	–	7,993
Democratic Republic of Congo	–	–	2,633	5,023	–	7,656
Afghanistan	–	–	1,906	4,976	–	6,882
South Africa	811	3,296	1,532	80	647	6,367
Haiti	–	–	995	5,188	–	6,183
Pakistan	–	–	1,757	3,580	–	5,337
Somalia	–	–	1,069	3,898	–	4,967
Zimbabwe	47	–	2,461	1,000	1,437	4,944
Occupied Palestinian Territories	–	–	751	4,047	–	4,798
Timor Leste	267	3,351	110	600	312	4,639
Chad	–	–	18	3,859	–	3,876
India	–	–	3,209	–	–	3,209
Niger	–	–	717	2,020	–	2,737
Central African Republic	–	–	18	2,500	–	2,518
Cambodia	–	500	1,817	–	1	2,319
Rwanda	–	–	1,676	–	135	1,811
Bangladesh	–	–	1,671	–	20	1,691
Nicaragua	–	–	1,624	–	–	1,624
Honduras	–	–	1,482	–	–	1,482
Nigeria	–	–	1,301	–	–	1,301
Guatemala	–	–	1,279	–	–	1,279
Burundi	–	–	1,200	–	1	1,201
El Salvador	–	–	1,158	–	–	1,158
Eritrea	–	–	1,158	–	–	1,158
Colombia	–	–	1,006	100	–	1,106
Ghana	–	–	913	–	93	1,006
Laos	–	505	–	411	3	919
Sub-Saharan Africa – Regional	–	–	3,735	7,550	1,180	12,465
South East Asia – Regional	–	–	–	3,845	–	3,845
Central America – Regional	–	–	86	1,000	–	1,086
South America – Regional	–	–	896	–	–	896
Other Countries	–	–	5,730	2,988	195	8,913
Not Country Specific	16,394	–	8,613	10,045	48,036	83,088
Total	30,553	190,083	99,539	79,482	56,933	456,590

Summary of Partner Country Expenditure by Sector

Sector	Ethiopia €000s	Lesotho €000s	Malawi €000s	Mozambique €000s	Tanzania €000s	Uganda €000s	Zambia €000s	Vietnam €000s	Timor Leste €000s	Total €000s
Agriculture		–	4,596	2,779	5,021	–	–	–	–	12,395
Health, HIV and AIDS	3,835	4,200	480	15,845	8,336	6,664	–	–	–	39,359
Education		2,000	–	3,978	–	7,973	12,047	409	–	26,406
Governance	663	1,584	1,569	1,650	5,623	11,163	3,441	2,255	1,611	29,558
Water and Sanitation	–	1,950	–	418	–	–	–	–	–	2,368
General Budget Support	–	–	–	11,039	11,003	–	–	–	–	22,041
Multi Sector Support/Rural Development	3,885	190	–	126	–	4,964	210	7,500	–	16,875
Social Infrastructure and Services	1,6881	663	1,052	–	606	751	3,504	–	–	23,457
Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness	–	–	365	–	–	250	–	214	–	829
Private Sector and Economic Development	–	–	–	1,250	500	–	–	2,179	1,710	5,639
Support to Other Sectors	451	393	299	13	72	1,327	26	145	30	2,756
Total	25,716	10,979	8,360	37,097	31,160	33,091	19,228	12,702	3,351	181,683
Programme Management and Administration Costs	2,442	822	1,233	1,894	1,709	1,877	1,789	864	267	12,895
Total Partner Country Expenditure	28,158	11,800	9,592	38,991	32,869	34,969	21,017	13,566	3,617	194,578

Multilateral ODA

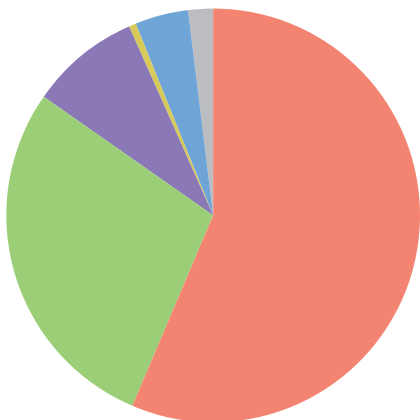
Source of Multilateral ODA	Vote 29 €000s	Other ODA €000s	Total €000s
European Union Institution (EU)			
EU Budget (Development Cooperation)		77,467	77,467
European Development Fund	23,195		23,195
Global Climate Change Alliance		23,000	23,000
Sub-total European Union Institution (EU)	23,195	100,467	123,661
World Bank, United Nations and Other Multilateral Institutions			
World Food Programme – Food Aid Convention		1,520	1,520
Food and Agriculture Organisation		1,349	1,349
International Development Association (IDA)		18,000	18,000
IMF – PRGF		100	100
Asian Development Bank		9,240	9,240
Co-financing with World Bank Group	900		900
World Trade Organisation	825		825
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations		1,888	1,888
United Nations General Budget		1,049	1,049
Global Environment Facility		1,469	1,469
OECD	650		650
Other International Organisations	1,332		1,332
Sub-total World Bank, United Nations and & Other Multilateral Institutions	3,707	34,615	38,322

Multilateral ODA (continued)

Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies			
World Food Programme – Voluntary Food Aid Convention	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	8,430	8,430
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Department of Foreign Affairs	8,700	8,700
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Department of Foreign Affairs	8,000	8,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Department of Foreign Affairs	6,000	6,000
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Department of Foreign Affairs	1,200	1,200
United Nations Population Fund	Department of Foreign Affairs	3,000	3,000
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Department of Foreign Affairs	2,000	2,000
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS – UNAIDS	Department of Foreign Affairs	3,000	3,000
UNRWA (Support to Palestinian Refugees in the Near East)	Department of Foreign Affairs	3,800	3,800
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Department of Foreign Affairs	2,000	2,000
UN Development / Environment Programmes	Department of Foreign Affairs	743	743
United Nations Fund for Women's Development	Department of Foreign Affairs	400	400
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	Department of Foreign Affairs	450	450
Other Voluntary Contributions to UN Agencies and Funds	Department of Foreign Affairs	4,891	4,891
Sub-total – Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies		44,185	52,615
Co-Financing with Multilateral Agencies			
Miscellaneous Voted Expenditure – UN Contributions	Department of Foreign Affairs	4,648	4,648
Total Multilateral ODA		71,087	219,246

ANNEX 12

Analysis of Multilateral ODA by Multilateral Agency



Agency Channel	€000s	%
European Union Institutions	123,661	56%
United Nations	62,572	29%
World Bank Group	19,000	9%
World Trade Organisation	825	0.4%
Regional Development Banks	9,240	4%
Other Multilateral Organisations	3,948	2%
Total Multilateral	219,246	100%

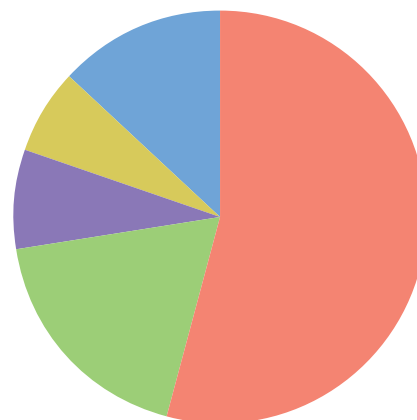
ANNEX 13

Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Recipient Country

	€000s	as a % of Total
Sudan	6,963	9%
Liberia	6,686	8%
Haiti	5,188	7%
Democratic Republic of Congo	5,023	6%
Afghanistan	4,976	6%
Occupied Palestinian Territories	4,047	5%
Somalia	3,898	5%
Chad	3,859	5%
Pakistan	3,580	5%
Central African Republic	2,500	3%
Niger	2,020	3%
Ethiopia	1,761	2%
Zimbabwe	1,000	1%
Iraq	750	1%
Kenya	739	1%
Other Countries	4,036	5%
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	7,550	9%
Asia Regional	3,845	5%
South and Central America	1,000	1%
Common Humanitarian and Pooled Funds	10,061	13%
Total	79,482	100%

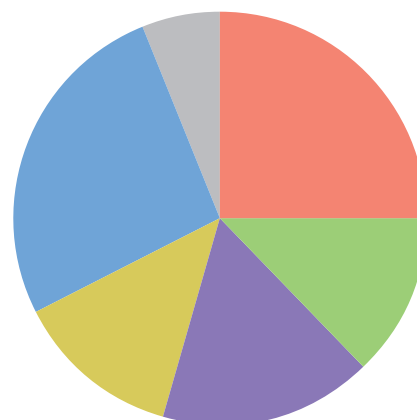
Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes Geographical Analysis

	€000s	as a % of Total	
Africa	43,098	54%	●
Asia	14,571	18%	●
Central and South America	6,288	8%	●
Middle East	5,272	7%	●
Common Humanitarian and Pooled Funds	10,253	13%	●
Total	79,482	100%	



Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Channel of Delivery

	€000s	as a % of Total	
UN Agencies	19,940	25%	●
Central Emergency Response Fund	10,200	13%	●
Common Humanitarian Funds	13,318	17%	●
International Red Cross	10,250	13%	●
Non-Governmental Organisations	21,014	26%	●
Other	4,760	6%	●
Total	79,482	100%	

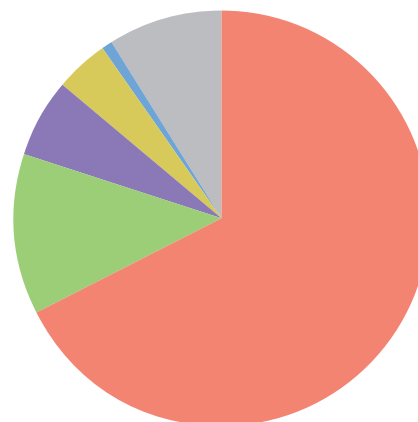


Civil Society Funding Schemes by Recipient Country

	€000s
Kenya	8,548
Uganda	7,874
Ethiopia	6,942
Sudan	4,698
Malawi	4,432
Zambia	3,911
Sierra Leone	3,588
India	3,209
Tanzania	2,870
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,633
Mozambique	2,578
Zimbabwe	2,461
Afghanistan	1,906
Cambodia	1,817
Pakistan	1,757
Rwanda	1,676
Bangladesh	1,671
Nicaragua	1,624
South Africa	1,532
Honduras	1,482
Liberia	1,306
Nigeria	1,301
Guatemala	1,279
Burundi	1,200
Eritrea	1,158
Somalia	1,069
Colombia	1,006
Haiti	995
Ghana	913
Angola	885
Occupied Palestinian Territories	751
Niger	717
El Salvador	631
Bolivia	627
Brazil	616
Myanmar/Burma	403
Philippines	359
Timor Leste	110
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	3,735
South and Central America Regional	982
Other Countries	3,400
Not Country Specific	8,887
Total	99,539

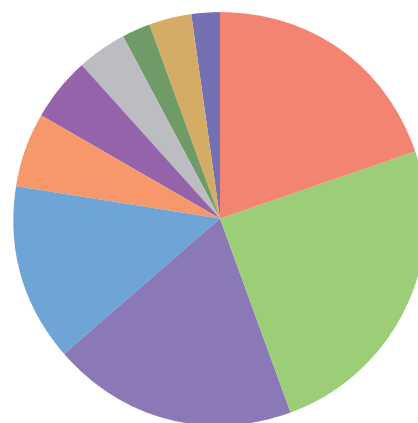
Civil Society Funding Schemes Geographical Analysis

	€000s	as a % of Total	
Africa	67,268	68%	●
Asia	12,391	12%	●
Central America	6,244	6%	●
South America	4,088	4%	●
Middle East	833	1%	●
Non Region Specific	8,715	9%	●
Total	99,539	100%	



Analysis of Civil Society Funding Schemes by Sector

	€000s	as a % of Total	
Health, HIV and AIDS	19,874	20%	●
Governance and Civil Society	24,414	25%	●
Agriculture	19,201	19%	●
Education	13,789	14%	●
Programme Management and Support	5,804	6%	●
Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	4,926	5%	●
Water and Sanitation	3,867	4%	●
Multi Sector and Rural Development	2,311	2%	●
Emergency Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	3,345	3%	●
Other Sectors	2,008	2%	●
Total	79,482	100%	



Irish Aid Headquarters
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Riverstone House
23–27 Henry Street
Limerick

Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
27–31 Upper O'Connell Street
Dublin 1

t: +353 1 408 2000
irishaid@dfa.ie
www.irishaid.gov.ie