

Reducing Hunger, Strengthening Resilience

Irish Aid Annual Report 2012



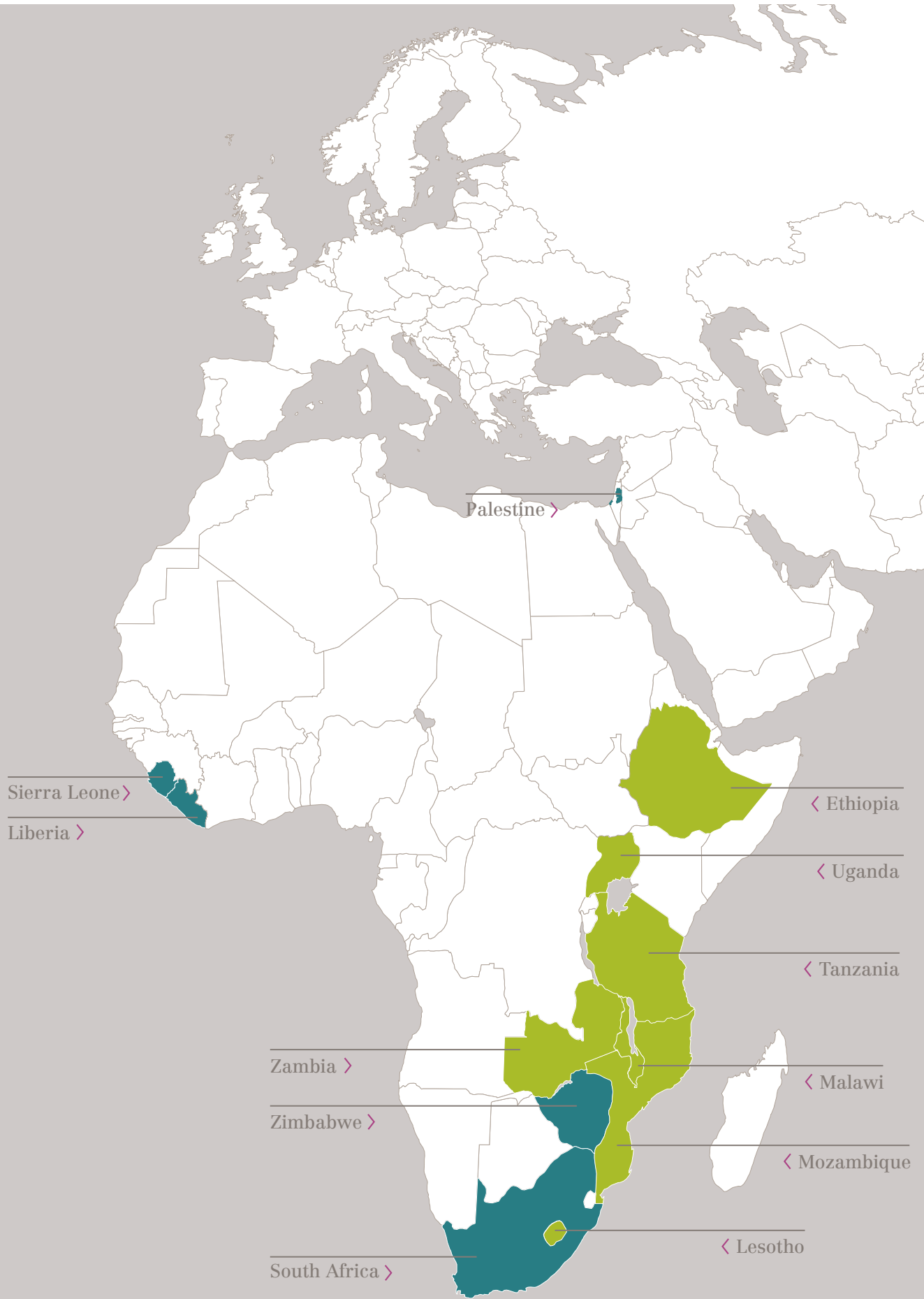


This page: Community based watershed management supported by Irish Aid, Debre Kidane, Hawzien, Tigray, Ethiopia. Photo: Israel Seone
Front cover: Mwama Juma working in her family's rice field, Mtwara, Tanzania. Photo: UN Tanzania/Julie Pudlowski

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Key Partner Countries
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Villagers from Muleka Chiefdom draw water from Irish Aid funded borehole, Isoka District, Zambia. Photo: Chosa Mweemba

Foreword



Eamon Gilmore, T.D.



Joe Costello, T.D.

Ireland's commitment to a world without poverty and hunger is at the heart of our foreign policy. We have confirmed this clearly in the Government's new policy for International Development, "One World, One Future", which we launched in May this year. It says something about who we are as a people that, despite the very difficult times being experienced in Ireland, solidarity with those suffering from hunger and extreme poverty in other parts of the world remains so strong. We know from our own history how devastating and long-term the effects of famine and poverty are, and this experience continues to inform our response to today's global development challenges.

While the Government's absolute priority is to restore growth and jobs in Ireland, we cannot ignore the plight of the over 800 million men, women and children in the world who go hungry every day. Through Irish Aid's work, we will continue to prioritise tackling hunger and undernutrition as essential elements in the fight against poverty. We will work to strengthen resilience, in order to help ensure that vulnerable families can withstand crises and not be pushed deeper into poverty as a result of shocks, humanitarian crises or the growing effects of climate change. Strengthening resilience also helps to safeguard the development results that have been achieved through the provision of aid. To highlight just a few remarkable results in recent years: 90% of children worldwide are now in primary school, child mortality rates have dropped by over 40% and real progress has been made on mortality rates from malaria.

We recognise though that aid is only part of the solution and that economic growth which is truly inclusive will be necessary for sustainable progress. We are working to support our partner countries to grow and leave the need for aid behind. We will be guided in our approach by the Africa Strategy, which sets out a framework for deepening Ireland's political, development and economic links with African countries. The Africa Strategy is an expression of our recognition of the changes happening across this complex and diverse continent. While the pace of progress and change is not uniform, many positive developments are evident. Countries in Africa are raising more of their own taxes, attracting more investment and building their economies at an unprecedented rate. Trends towards democratisation are also positive. Elections are being held and peaceful transitions of power are becoming the norm.

Throughout 2012, we worked to ensure that our aid funding on behalf of the Irish people was spent effectively and that there was full accountability to taxpayers for public expenditure on development

assistance. When in late 2012, the Auditor General of Uganda reported that funds, including funds from Irish Aid, had been misappropriated, we took swift action and immediately suspended funding to Uganda. An investigation was undertaken by the Audit and Evaluation Unit of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the recommendations of their report are being implemented. Full restitution of Irish funds has since been made by the Ugandan authorities.

As part of our wider accountability to the Irish taxpayer, during 2012, a series of public consultations on the review of the White Paper on Irish Aid were held. We heard a strong message of support from the Irish public to continue to focus on ending poverty and hunger. The views from people who participated in our public meetings and who sent in submissions have been listened to and reflected in Ireland's new policy for development, *One World One Future*.

Irish Aid's 2012 Annual Report focuses on our work on hunger and resilience. Alongside our work with our partner countries, we also work at international level to strengthen world action on hunger and nutrition. An important part of our work on hunger in 2012 involved preparations to maximise the opportunities presented by our EU Presidency in the first half of 2013, and our engagement in international discussions on the post-2015 framework for global development. Throughout the Report we have provided examples that highlight how we work to reduce hunger and strengthen resilience as part of our overall commitment to a renewed global effort to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in a single generation.

Eamon Gilmore

Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade

Joe Costello

Minister of State for Trade and Overseas Development

Reducing Hunger, Strengthening Resilience

We live in a world where millions of people still suffer from hunger. For 870 million people – that's one in eight of the population of our planet - hunger is still part of daily life. Millions more are not getting enough nutritious food, which is essential to keep people healthy and able to achieve their full potential. Faced with this harsh reality, it is almost impossible to attain high education standards, earn a decent living, cope with unexpected crises or invest in a better future.

There are, however, signs of hope and progress. Since 1990, the number of people suffering from hunger has fallen by 130 million. There are now 2.65 million fewer children dying every year. Extreme poverty declined from 43% in 1990 to 21% in 2010. The world has succeeded in achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people living in poverty. The goal of halving the proportion of people going hungry is within reach. We should acknowledge this progress, because these facts are what give us the hope and inspiration to continue to tackle global challenges which manifest themselves in the faces of the poorest people in the poorest communities in our world.

Progress is not happening fast enough; nor has the progress made been evenly spread. Parts of the world are falling even deeper into poverty. In sub-Saharan Africa, the focus of Ireland's aid programme, despite high economic growth rates, almost half the population still live on less than \$1.25 a day and nearly a third of the population are undernourished.

So, this is not a story of continuous progress. Advances made with development assistance are often eroded or lost due to the increasing frequency and recurring nature of crises. Protracted conflicts, natural disasters, severe weather events due to climate change, soaring food and fuel prices, and the threat of pandemics can reverse past gains. Worse, they make it more likely that disasters will occur again, setting off a vicious cycle of poverty, vulnerability, and hunger. If we are to deliver truly sustainable solutions to hunger and poverty, we need to ensure our development work reduces the risk of disasters, and ensure our emergency humanitarian work contributes to the long-term coping strategies of vulnerable communities.

Sustainable solutions to hunger

The most important message is that sustainable solutions are possible. However, they will require investment and effort across multiple sectors – from agriculture and health to nutrition, education and water and sanitation. Perhaps most importantly, they require investment in the most vulnerable members of society to ensure progress is fair and even. Social protection schemes are critical to ensure the poorest don't fall further behind. Investing in services for pregnant women and children under two has long-term benefits for their development, and society as a whole. Investing in smallholder farmers increases food availability generally, as well as boosting income for the majority of poor rural people. Empowering women has been shown to have a dramatic effect on reducing hunger, given their role in deciding household nutrition and care practices.

Reducing risk from shocks and building resilience for the most vulnerable

Building the resilience of vulnerable households is critical to ensure these investments are not wiped out every time a crisis hits. We must place a particular focus on those who eke out their livelihoods in the riskiest environments: in situations of conflict; in drought-prone areas; in swamps and flood-prone riverbanks of congested urban settlements; and in remote areas which lack basic services. Helping individuals, families and communities to cope with shocks is in any case far more effective than responding to crises that have been allowed to escalate to full-scale disasters. Precious resources that would otherwise need to be diverted to rehabilitation and reconstruction activities and escalating food import bills, can instead be used to make real, sustained progress in reducing vulnerability and tackling hunger and undernutrition.

Ireland's contribution

Ireland is working with our partners to provide long-term solutions to global hunger and to systematically address the risks that lead to crises and erode hard-won development gains. We are addressing hunger and building resilience through a range of measures.

We support smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably increase their productivity and income, so they can earn a decent living. Our support is provided through agricultural research, credit and input access schemes, land access programmes,



Minister of State Joe Costello T.D. greets children at St Joseph's School for the hearing impaired, Makeni, Sierra Leone where Irish Aid supports the World Food Programme to provide nutritious meals to the students every day. Photo: Bex Singleton

farmer training programmes, and building links to markets. We pay particular attention to ensuring farming practices are climate-smart, so harvests are protected from the unpredictable effects of climate-change; and are nutrition-sensitive, so farmers and consumers have a diversified nutritious diet.

In emergencies, as well as through our development programmes, we work to ensure that pregnant women and children, in particular, get enough nutritious food. Our contribution includes emergency therapeutic feeding, water and sanitation interventions, nutrition education, promotion of breastfeeding and food fortification. The causes and consequences of malnutrition are complex and include factors that affect the broader context of life and health. In 2012, we worked to integrate a focus on nutrition right across our programmes, such as in our investments in education, agriculture, water, sanitation and hygiene, gender equality and social protection. All of these sectors are critical to improving nutrition.

Social protection systems and social cash transfers play a vital role in protecting vulnerable households from external shocks, and ensuring families can still afford to feed themselves despite rising food prices or failed harvests.

We recognise the importance of empowering women and girls to make decisions about their health and that of their children, when to marry and have children, choosing what to eat, how to use their time and energy and how their household uses resources. A critical element of this is support for girls' education and literacy programmes.

Development cannot be successful while people are hungry, thirsty, in fear for their lives or banished from their homes. Our humanitarian work includes efforts to build the ability of individuals, communities, nations and institutions to prepare for future crises.

At the political level, we work to ensure national, regional and global institutions continue to prioritise and invest in fighting hunger and building resilience. We prioritised the need for coherence in the debates on hunger and resilience for Ireland's 2013 EU Presidency. We also worked to give a voice in international policy debate to those most directly affected by the linked challenges of hunger, under nutrition and climate change, so that global policy is rooted in real life experience. We continue to work with our key partner governments and to advocate for inclusive institutions which are accountable to citizens.

An End to Global Hunger

For the first time in world history, we can credibly work for an end to extreme hunger. Long term solutions are within our reach. We have already made substantial progress, and we know what needs to be done to sustain this progress and avoid setbacks. It will require the concerted effort of governments, civil society, multilateral organisations and individuals. Ireland, through Irish Aid – the Irish people's aid programme - will not be found wanting in playing our part.

Progress on the Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the eight international development goals adopted by world leaders at the United Nations for the period 2000 to 2015. The statistics on progress made which we use here are based on the UN MDG Report 2013.



1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

The world has achieved a 50% reduction in the proportion of people in extreme poverty five years ahead of schedule, with the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day falling from 47 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2010. About 700 million fewer people lived in conditions of extreme poverty in 2010 than in 1990. However, despite this impressive achievement at the global level, 1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty and the numbers of hungry people remain high at 870 million. One in three people in the world lack essential vitamins and micronutrients.



2. Achieve universal primary education

Developing countries have made impressive strides in expanding access to primary education, with the enrolment rate growing from 83 per cent in 2000 to 90 per cent in 2011. While 57 million children of primary school age were out of school in 2011, this represented a decline of almost half, from 102 million, in 2000. However, despite these impressive efforts, progress over the last decade has slowed considerably. At the current rate, the world is unlikely to meet the target of universal primary education by 2015. In addition, globally 123 million young people aged 15 to 24 lack basic reading and writing skills; 61 per cent of them are young women.



3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress has been made towards addressing gender equality and women's empowerment, including equal access of girls and boys to education, but much more targeted action is needed in many regions. In the education sector, while gender parity is close to being achieved at primary level, only 2 out of 130 countries have achieved that target at all levels of education. In the employment sector, globally, 40 out of 100 wage-earning jobs in the non-agricultural sector are held by women, however in every developing region, women tend to hold less secure jobs than men, with fewer social benefits. In terms of political representation, the average share of women members in parliaments worldwide is just over 20 per cent.



4. Reduce child mortality

Impressive gains have been made in child survival. Since 1990, the child mortality rate has dropped by 41 per cent; 14,000 fewer children are dying each day. However, in 2011, 6.9 million children under age five died —mostly from preventable diseases. To reach the global target, of a reduction by two thirds, more effort will be required. Despite steep challenges, a number of countries with very high rates of child mortality in 1990 have defied the odds, showing that progress for all children is within our grasp. Bangladesh and Liberia, for example, have achieved reductions in under-five mortality of at least two thirds since 1990. Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger and Rwanda in sub-Saharan Africa, and Bhutan and Nepal in Southern Asia, have seen reductions of at least 60 per cent.



5. Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality has declined by nearly half since 1990, from 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 210 in 2010. However, this still falls far short of the MDG target of reducing the ratio by three quarters. All regions have made progress, with the highest reductions in Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Meeting the MDG target will require accelerated interventions, including improved access to emergency obstetric care, assistance from skilled health personnel at delivery and the provision of antiretroviral therapy to all pregnant women who need it. Only half of pregnant women in developing regions receive the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits and some 140 million women worldwide who are married or in a relationship say they would like to delay or avoid pregnancy, but are not using contraception.



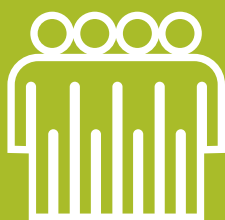
6. Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The incidence of HIV is declining steadily in most regions. Worldwide, the number of people newly infected with HIV continues to fall, dropping 21 per cent from 2001 to 2011. Universal access to antiretroviral therapy is within reach, but will require sustained political support. Between 2000 and 2010, mortality rates from malaria fell by more than 25 per cent globally, but renewed commitment is needed to sustain gains. The world is on its way to halting the spread and reversing the incidence of tuberculosis. Death rates from tuberculosis at the global level and in several regions are likely to be halved by 2015, compared to 1990 levels.



7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Many countries across all regions have shown remarkable progress in reducing the proportion of urban slum dwellers between 2000 and 2010. Over 200 million slum dwellers benefitted from improved living conditions. In addition, more than 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water sources since 1990, exceeding the MDG target. However, a strong push is needed to ensure that the MDG target in relation to sanitation is met by 2015. Major progress is required to improve environmental sustainability. The growth in global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is accelerating, and emissions today are more than 46 per cent higher than their 1990 level. Forests continue to be lost at an alarming rate while birds, mammals and other species are heading for extinction at an ever faster rate.



8. Develop a global partnership for development

In 2012, global Official Development Assistance (ODA) stood at \$126 billion – this represents 0.29 per cent of donors combined gross national income in 2012, a drop from 0.32 per cent in 2010. Ireland continues to be ranked among the best in the world in terms of the quality and effectiveness of our aid. The trade climate continues to improve for developing and least developed countries in terms of duty-free access. Eighty-three per cent of least developed country exports enter developed countries duty free. Debt service ratios are also improving and stand at one quarter of their 2000 level. Globally, mobile phone subscriptions continue to grow dramatically, reaching near-saturation in developed countries and opening up previously unforeseen opportunities across the developing world. Access to the internet continues to increase but more progress is needed in the developing world.



Farmers standing with their crops in Lesotho. Photo: Jeff Barbee



Where We Work

Irish Aid's Key Partner Countries

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Zambia	30



Ethiopia:

Innovative responses to improve resilience

Population: **86.5 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **39%**

UN HDI ranking 2012: **173 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **1994**



Ethiopia, Africa's second most populous country, continued to make impressive progress throughout 2012. The economy grew by 8% and the country is currently on track to meet five of the eight Millennium Development Goals. However, despite significant progress in recent years almost 34 million people, nearly 40% of the population, still live in extreme poverty, and 44% of children under the age of five are malnourished. Over 80% of the population depend on rain fed agriculture for their income. With a rapidly growing population and the effects of climate change already being felt, Ethiopia still faces significant challenges.

Irish Aid in Ethiopia

Our work in Ethiopia has been helping small farmers and vulnerable families to work their way out of poverty and ensure that they can cope with unexpected environmental or economic shocks and stresses such as droughts and floods. Irish Aid supports a programme which brings together small farmers and agricultural research centres to develop and test new varieties of seeds and animal breeds, which are more productive and more resistant to disease and drought. So far we have provided 69,175 kg of improved crop varieties and 189 breeds of livestock to over 7,000 smallholder farmers.

In 2012, through the Productive Safety Net Programme, Irish Aid support contributed to ensuring that 6.9 million people avoided hunger. This programme provides some of the most vulnerable people in Ethiopia with predictable cash or food transfers in return for work on projects such as land rehabilitation. The public works conducted under this programme are vital in ensuring that natural resources such as soil and water are conserved and used efficiently. Predictable support also allows vulnerable families to plan and save or invest for the future.

With a high rate of stunting in children, an increasingly important element of the Irish Aid programme in Ethiopia is a focus on nutrition.

The International Potato Centre has with Irish Aid support encouraged farmers to grow nutrient rich varieties of sweet potatoes. Sweet potato is not only a highly resilient crop and easy to grow, but is also a very versatile food, and up to 600,000 households have been reached by radio broadcasts teaching them different ways to use this vegetable. 2012 also saw 80% of all salt produced in Ethiopia being iodised at source; an important step in reducing iodine deficiency which results in goitre and mental illness. These initiatives, alongside Irish Aid's support for the health sector, are important in helping to reduce stunting and child mortality.

Irish Aid leads a multi-donor programme funding civil society in Ethiopia. In 2012, this programme supported 87 NGOs which work in a variety of fields from health to agriculture and water supply to disability and social exclusion. This is the most significant programme of its kind in Africa and is focused on helping 'hard to reach' people; those who are geographically remote or those who are marginalised in society. The programme also seeks to build the capacity of NGOs to respond to the needs of vulnerable people.

Development results supported by Ireland

- > The proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day decreased from **55.6%** in 2000 to **39%** in 2012
- > Between July 2011 and July 2012, essential food and cash support was provided to a total of **6.9 million** food insecure households
- > Infant mortality declined by **38.7%** between 2000 and 2011



GebreMariam Desalegn, Begasheka, Tigray, Ethiopia. Photo: Peter Heaney, Irish Aid

Case Study

Transforming farming in Tigray

In the hills of Tigray, Northern Ethiopia, GebreMariam Desalegn's farm has been transformed from the arid and dusty ground typical of the area, to lush, green fields.

GebreMariam supports his wife and six children on this farm and has benefitted from two Irish Aid funded programmes.

To tackle the problem of water scarcity, a watershed management project has engaged local farmers, and involved them in building water collectors, small dams and terraces, and planting trees to capture water in the soil, replenishing the water table.

A programme to increase the productivity of farms complemented the watershed management efforts. In partnership with the Tigray Agricultural Research Centre, better crop varieties were introduced and training in new skills and farming techniques was provided. The crops and new farming methods were selected based on the farmers' needs, allowing for increased yields, more nutritious crops and a better ability to cope with extreme weather or diseases.

Climate change is already making seasons less predictable in Ethiopia, making water management and harder crops even more important to help farmers, like GebreMariam, cope with these changes.

GebreMariam's farm is now more arable, and he is able to grow additional crops, including new varieties of chickpeas during the dry season after his maize crop has been harvested.

Lesotho:

Helping to improve food security

Population: **2.2 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **43.4%**

UN HDI ranking: **158 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **1975**



Lesotho is a small landlocked country, surrounded by South Africa, and roughly half the size of Ireland. As a mountain kingdom with a poor infrastructure, many of its rural communities live in areas which are very hard to access, even in good weather. Unemployment, inequality and HIV and AIDS are key drivers of the very high poverty rate. The economy has until recently been dependent on clothing industries, remittances from migrant miners working in South Africa, as well as customs duties received from the Southern African Customs Union. With the fall in the number of miners working in South Africa, the local diamond industry is now emerging as a key driver of economic growth, although it generates limited employment opportunities. Subsistence farming remains the most important economic activity.

Food security in Lesotho has been threatened in recent years due to the impact of drought, as well as late and heavy rains. As a result, harvests have been poor and the health and nutritional status of households has worsened. An estimated 725,000 people, or 40% of the population, are food insecure and require some form of humanitarian assistance. The Prime Minister declared a food crisis situation in Lesotho in August 2012 and €11.7 million was reallocated by the Government of Lesotho to promote crop production.

Irish Aid in Lesotho

In 2012 Irish Aid focused on addressing food security and improving access to services which directly benefit the rural poor, especially primary health care, HIV and AIDS services and basic education. The programme also helped to strengthen governance and public financial management systems. Irish Aid continued to support an international NGO, Catholic Relief Services, to implement a livelihoods project in Lesotho targeting almost 6,000 very poor households. In addition, as a response to the food insecurity crisis, Irish Aid supported a Food Security Relief and Resilience Project targeting 14,000 very poor households. Both of these projects focused on improving access to food, as well as resilience to future food crises, and increasing household purchasing power.

Both projects entail:

- › Training to ensure adoption and use of sustainable agricultural practices, combined with support for optimal nutrition, and savings-led microfinance practices
- › Farmer-to-farmer training processes in conservation agriculture
- › The provision of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizer and seeds, to assist households make up for losses due to drought or late rains

Development results supported by Ireland

- › Nationally, antiretroviral treatment (ART) coverage for HIV positive TB patients increased from **40%** (2011) to **68%** (2012)
- › The number of health facilities providing ART services increased from **197 in 2010** to **208 in 2012**
- › In 2012, over **3,000** keyhole gardens were constructed which provided over **10,000** food insecure people with vegetables



Mamosiuoa Maromaki working at her keyhole garden, Leribe, Lesotho. Photo: Matela Thabane, Irish Aid

Case Study

Unlocking the potential of small-scale farming

In Lesotho nearly half the population lives in chronic poverty and the nutrition status of children under the age of five is deteriorating with 13% underweight and 39% are affected by stunting. Drought has become a serious problem in recent years, causing a steady decline in staple crop production and damaging the livelihoods of 80% of the population.

Traditional household gardens are generally small and grow one or two crops, often maize or one type of vegetable, such as cabbage. In contrast, keyhole gardening has been identified by international and local NGOs as an intervention that can help

to improve variety and productivity in small scale farming, and is supported as an approach by the Government and UN agencies such as FAO and WFP.

Keyhole gardens are small round beds which are irrigated from the centre, with different crops planted to complement each other. Using stone walls to help retain heat, the risk of night-time frost damage is reduced, and the greater variety of crops helps to ensure a year round supply of fresh produce. Keyhole gardens use less water and can also use 'grey water' from washing, minimising water wastage.

This method of gardening allows a greater variety of produce to be planted such as spinach, onions, carrots and beetroot which helps to improve household nutrition. Over 13,000 people have benefited from the use of keyhole gardens so far.

Malawi:

Helping households become more resilient

Population: **15.9 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **73.9%**

UN HDI ranking: **170 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **2007**



Malawi, a young democracy, saw a peaceful transition of power and the installation of its first female President during 2012, when Vice-President Joyce Banda became President following the sudden death of President Bingu Wa Mutharika.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Malawi's economy and people's primary source of income and food; 85% of the total population live in rural areas and earn their livelihood through subsistence farming. Most agricultural activity is based upon two crops – maize as a staple food and tobacco as the premier cash crop. Such heavy reliance on two crops poses a risk to the supply of food as well as the economy, a risk that is worsened by the effects of climate change, including drought and increasingly unpredictable rains.

Malawi is also grappling with the challenge of high rates of population growth, rapidly increasing urbanisation and global financial uncertainty.

In addition, economic challenges such as high inflation, slow economic growth and a depreciating currency have led to weakening household incomes and precarious food security.

Irish Aid in Malawi

In order to help address these challenges, Irish Aid is partnering with the Government of Malawi and local communities to improve nutrition and food security, reduce hunger and strengthen household resilience to poverty. Support is provided to promote sustainable agriculture which is adapted to changing weather patterns, to improve crop productivity and diversification, and for the rollout of small cash payments to provide a safety net to the poorest families. Irish Aid is also assisting the Government to replenish the national Strategic Grain Reserve to ensure sufficient stocks are available to respond to severe food shortages, if needed, in the coming years.

In 2012, Irish Aid also provided support for the development of new certified legume seed varieties which are distributed through the Farm Input Subsidy Programme to 670,348 poor farmers, 47% of whom are women. Irish Aid also directly supported smallholder farmers, by promoting conservation agriculture and planting of a second crop using irrigation. The programme encourages and trains farmers to diversify their food crops and grow more nutritious food for their families. The adoption of such climate aware agricultural practices and small scale irrigation for winter cropping has assisted in increasing and maintaining crop yields, while also helping farmers to adapt to climate change.

In support of those poor households that are unable to grow their own food, Irish Aid facilitated the development of social protection programmes and provided assistance to the Malawi Government's National Social Support Policy. In 2012, funds were provided for small cash payments to very poor households in Balaka District, home to more than 83,000 families. Such regular payments improve household income and help to ensure families can get the nutritious food they need.

Development results supported by Ireland

- › Since 2010, farmer's adoption of certified improved seeds has increased from **22%** to **48%** nationally, which has contributed to increased production and improved food security
- › The proportion of farm families consuming diversified diets increased from **15%** in 2010 to **25%** in 2011
- › In the Ntcheu District, and following the distribution of **263,000** bednets, suspected deaths from malaria among children under five have reduced by **95%** since 2010



Mary Zumbuza tending her irrigation plot in the Nsembe irrigation scheme, Malawi. Photo: Irish Aid

Case Study

Irrigation extending the growing season

Mary Zumbuza, 51, lives in the Makwangwala Traditional Authority Ntcheu District, with five children, and four grandchildren. Before the irrigation scheme Mary planted maize during the rainy season, but her small plot never produced enough food for the whole year and her family often went hungry in the months before the harvest.

An irrigation system, built under a Local Development Support Programme implemented by Concern Universal with Irish Aid funding, has made it possible to grow crops outside the rainy season. Mary now grows maize, tomatoes, onions, and green

vegetables using certified seeds, and her family has food all year round. Mary was also able to grow surplus crops which she sold, using the profits to buy a goat and some chickens, pay school fees and acquire a radio.

The programme goes beyond the new irrigation system. Mary received training on nutrition and advice on reducing the risk of malaria as well as access to HIV and AIDS Testing and Counselling (HTC).

Across the Makwangwala Traditional Authority, a quarter of households now have access to some irrigated land. The number of children under five getting adequate nutrition has grown from 1.2% to 17.6%. The number of adults accessing HTC has increased by 64%. Malaria cases have decreased by 40%. The level of household income derived from business activities has increased from 19% to 25.4%.

Mozambique:

Scaling up nutrition in Mozambique

Population: **24.5 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **59.6%**

UN HDI ranking: **185 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **1996**



With economic growth of 7.4 % in 2012, Mozambique is one of the region's fastest growing economies but remains one of the world's most vulnerable countries. While it has experienced political stability since the signing of the 1992 peace agreement, the effects of its devastating civil war continue to be felt. Over half of Mozambique's population live below the poverty line, and 44% of children under five years are undernourished.

The Government is now implementing its Poverty Reduction Strategy for period 2011- 2014, with the support of Ireland and other international donors. The Strategy aims to reduce by over 10% the number of people living on less than 50 cents (US\$) a day by 2014, through improved agricultural productivity, the creation of jobs and human and social development. Mozambique is on the cusp of a natural resource boom, particularly in relation to coal and gas, even though it may take as long as 15 years to begin receiving revenues.

Irish Aid in Mozambique

Ireland is playing its part in driving change in Mozambique. Since we opened our aid programme in 1996, Mozambique has grown to become our largest programme country, with a budget in 2012 of €37 million. Our programme focuses on improving health, nutrition and education services, supporting accountability and reducing vulnerability at a local level, particularly in the provinces of Niassa and Inhambane.

Ireland continued to work closely with the Government of Mozambique and other partners to reduce the high rates of undernutrition, with a particular focus on improving households' access to nutritious food. Ireland's partnership with the Ministry of Health and the Clinton Foundation seeks, not only to reduce the incidence of HIV and AIDS, but also to integrate hunger reduction, food security and nutrition across the health programme.

A national food fortification programme was launched by the Minister of Industry and Commerce and Ireland's Ambassador to Mozambique in 2012. Funded by Irish Aid through the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Helen Keller International, and subsidised by wheat and oil producers, the programme aims to enhance the diet and health status of millions of Mozambicans through supplementation with basic nutrients. Through the fortification of wheat flour with iron, folic acid, zinc and B-complex vitamins and vegetable oil with Vitamin A, the programme expects to reach up to 12 million people by 2015.

Ireland's commitment to aid effectiveness was recognised in the Government of Mozambique's annual assessment of its donors. The Government carries out the review to ensure that its donors are meeting commitments and working to ensure aid is delivered effectively. In 2012, Ireland was ranked second in the donor review, following a joint first place by the UK and Canada.

Development results supported by Ireland

- › The enrolment rate of girls aged 6 in school increased from **58.1%** in 2005 to **71.8%** in 2012
- › The percentage of state budget covered by national audits increased to **40.3%** in 2012, up from **33.3%** in 2008
- › The number of people on antiretroviral treatment increased from **170,198** in 2009 to **297,801** in 2012, of whom almost two-thirds (190,686) were women



Village Savings and Loan Association group, Inhambane, Mozambique. Photo: Luisa Duarte, Irish Aid

Case Study

Accessing credit in rural Mozambique

Inhambane Province in Southern Mozambique is home to 1.4 million people, over one million of whom depend on small scale, rain-fed agriculture for their livelihood; a precarious existence in an area with poor soil and unpredictable rainfall.

Making that existence more secure is at the heart of Irish Aid's work. If poor farmers, men and women, have a more secure income, they are in a better position to withstand sudden shocks like drought or flooding, or the effects of climate change.

Now vulnerable women living in rural areas of Inhambane are receiving assistance through a microfinancing initiative.

As part of a programme implemented by CARE with Irish Aid support, micro financing groups known as Village Savings and Loans Associations have been set up to help members to save and get access to credit.

Each Association has from 10 to 25 members, accumulating their savings and accessing loans. Having savings helps families withstand shocks such as crop failure or illness, and with access to credit, members can invest to improve their income. In addition, control over savings can give women a greater say in household decisions.

Tanzania:

Supporting inclusive growth

Population: **47.7 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **67.9%**

UN HDI ranking: **152 of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **1975**



Tanzania, one of East Africa's largest countries, is a stable and peaceful democracy. Although good economic growth over the past ten years has yielded benefits, a majority of Tanzanians still live in poverty, particularly in rural areas. The recent census recorded an annual population growth rate of 2.7 % or an additional 10 million people since 2002. During this period Tanzania has managed to keep pace with the needs of its growing population, while improving many aspects of public services. Its expanded health and education services have contributed to reduced prevalence of HIV and AIDS, reduced child mortality and a huge increase in primary school enrolments, particularly for girls.

While Tanzania has achieved food security at a national level in recent years, pockets of seasonal food insecurity still persist across the country, and undernutrition in children remains high. Furthermore, strong economic growth based on mining, telecommunications and tourism has not yet filtered down to poor rural households. Three-quarters of the population still depend on rain-fed and mainly subsistence based agriculture for their livelihoods. 2012 also saw a growing number of land disputes between investors and local communities. Changing livelihood patterns and growing urban populations are also posing additional challenges for the continued delivery of quality social services.

Irish Aid in Tanzania

In partnership with Government and bilateral, multilateral and civil society organisations, Ireland in 2012 worked towards the overall goal of inclusive growth and reduced poverty and vulnerability in Tanzania. Irish Aid's efforts were specifically focused on three areas: agriculture, nutrition and health. We also focused on public financial management, enhanced domestic accountability, the promotion of gender equality and environmental concerns.

A key achievement in 2012 was progress in national planning for food security and nutrition in Tanzania. Ireland supported Government efforts to incorporate nutrition-related targets in regional health and agriculture planning, as well as integrating nutrition into longer term national planning across sectors. Tanzania's commitment to food security and nutrition was reaffirmed in 2012 with President Kikwete's

appointment, by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, to the Lead Group guiding the global Scaling UP Nutrition movement.

Irish Aid also supported research on value chains, the process of getting products to a market in the agriculture sector, in Tanzania. Support was provided to a number of value chains, including dairy, cocoa and edible oilseeds, targeting smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, in order to maximise benefits for these communities in some of the most disadvantaged regions in Tanzania. Experts from Teagasc the Irish Agricultural and Food Development Authority, carried out a scoping study to identify areas where Ireland and Tanzania could work together to enhance research and extension services for smallholder farmers in Tanzania.

Recognising the critical role that sustainable farming practices can play in enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers, Irish Aid strengthened partnerships with civil society organisations that promote organic farming and conservation agriculture practices. Through engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture, we promoted environmental conservation such as minimum tillage, intercropping, promotion of drought resistant varieties and pasture conservation.

We also supported improved performance in primary health care. In partnership with Government, local civil society and research organisations, Irish Aid's efforts focused on addressing barriers to equitable health service delivery at the local level.

Development results supported by Ireland

- The area of agricultural land under irrigation in Tanzania almost doubled from less than **200,000** hectares in 2001 to **399,000** in 2011
- An increased number of smallholder cocoa farmers have adopted improved agricultural practices, with over **7,000** smallholder farmers (**5,169 male, 2,126 female**) accessing markets in targeted areas
- Between 2008 and 2012, the prevalence of malaria among children aged six months to five years has halved, from **18%** to **9%**.



Enhanced Homestead Food Production (EHFP) project, L to R: Monika Lukubunja, Masanyiwa Nkuzibwohi, Sofia Mangaga, Leya Mizimali, Lushamba village, Mwanza, Tanzania. Photo: Victor Kamagenge HKI

Case Study

Adding colour to the plate

Having enough food to eat is just one step towards ensuring food security. Without a varied diet containing a range of valuable nutrients, vulnerable populations will continue to be at risk of chronic malnutrition and may not be able to reach their full development potential.

In Tanzania, where the majority of poor households consume an unbalanced diet based mainly on cereals, chronic malnutrition is a serious health problem. And although there has been striking improvement in many national health indicators over the last decade, nutrition status has remained largely unchanged.

Helen Keller International (HKI), with Irish Aid support, recognises that “adding more colour to the plate”

increases variety in a household’s diet and helps curb malnutrition. In Mwanza, Northern Tanzania, HKI have been encouraging households to grow and prepare their own micro-nutrient rich, indigenous vegetable crops. HKI organises community events and cooking demonstrations to highlight the benefits of growing and preparing vegetables and to change dietary behaviours.

Some participants have been able to save their seeds and sell surplus produce for an additional income. Even small earnings allow mothers to purchase even more varied and nutritious food, diversifying diets even further.

By building on the evidence and learning from the experience in Mwanza, it is hoped that the model will be scaled up to address hunger and ensure food security throughout Tanzania in line with the Government’s National Nutrition Strategy.

Timor Leste:

Building Peace and Reducing Poverty

Population: **1.2 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **37.4%**

UN HDI ranking: **134 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **2002**

Timor Leste, Southeast Asia's youngest nation, is now a multi-party democracy with one of the fastest growing economies in the region. Significant increases in Government expenditure, supported by increasing revenues from petroleum, have stimulated economic activity throughout the country. As a result, the country is starting to make progress in improving people's livelihoods and alleviating poverty, although to a lesser extent in rural areas. Despite this progress, Timor Leste remains one of the poorest countries in Asia with weak infrastructure and inadequate healthcare, education structures and services. However, school enrolments and literacy levels are increasing and maternal, infant and under five mortality rates are decreasing.

In 2011, the Timorese Government launched the *Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030*, which focuses on social, infrastructural and economic development. In the coming years, Timor Leste, while fortunate to have discovered significant oil and gas reserves, will require strong systems, fiscal discipline and good communication by the Government to manage people's expectations and to translate this new and increasing wealth into sustainable development.

Irish Aid in Timor Leste

The overarching goal of Irish Aid's Timor Leste Country Strategy for the period 2010-2013 was '*Building Peace and Reducing Poverty*', with a particular focus on service delivery, conflict reduction, democracy, accountability, and state-building. Strengthening government systems and capacity to lead the country from fragility to equitable and sustainable development is central to this.

Following an assessment of the results from Ireland's programme in Timor Leste, and as part of a review of Ireland's overseas missions, the Government took the decision to close the Irish Aid Office in Timor Leste. 2012 saw the wind down of the development programme in a gradual and supportive way. Irish Aid funding in 2012 was primarily channelled through international programmes such as the International Labour Organisation Private

Sector Support Programme and the United Nations Development Programme.

While the Irish Aid office closed in October 2012, the programme has continued to fund a limited number of projects with activities that will operate until the end of 2013.

Development results supported by Ireland

- › A referral network for victims of gender-based violence now operates in **8** out of **13** districts providing legal advice, counselling, education and shelter for women and children affected
- › There has been a significant increase in Government funding for local development and service delivery, up from **US\$3.5 million** in 2010 to **US\$22 million** in 2011
- › District Economic Forums have been established in three districts, enabling dialogue between public, private and non-governmental actors on economic and private sector development at the local level



Guido Ximenes Sequeira, Director of Josephina Farm explains when seedlings are ready to be transplanted to vegetable fields, Timor Leste. Photo: Annabella Skof ILO

Case Study

Business Opportunities and Support Services

In Timor Leste, the Business Opportunities and Support Services (BOSS) programme was established to improve economic opportunities for poor and vulnerable people. Irish Aid funded the programme, working in partnership with the ILO and the Ministry of Economy and Development, to boost local economic development, create rural employment, expand markets and improve the provision of business development services.

Almost 80% of people living in poverty in Timor Leste are employed in the agriculture sector. Raising cattle is a traditional part of life in Timor Leste, but cattle are usually kept for ceremonial rather than commercial

reasons, and are generally only sold in times of emergency. Although 31% of households own cattle, cattle exports have ceased in recent years, and beef products are now being imported to meet demand.

Under the BOSS programme, the National Directorate for Rural Economic Development set about establishing a national market for cattle, by developing the country's first national commercial abattoir. Each step of the value chain was examined, from cattle production, through transport and delivery of livestock, the processing, and finally branding and marketing, with the aim of re-engaging with international markets.

The abattoir developed under this programme created a market for 43,000 cattle farmers, strengthening their livelihoods, while 1,286 micro and small entrepreneurs have benefitted from the wider BOSS programme.

Uganda:

Improving the lives of the most vulnerable

Population: **35.6 million**

Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 per day: **38%**

UN HDI ranking: **161 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **1994**



In 2012, Uganda recorded its lowest level of economic growth for a decade, Real GDP growth declined to 3.2% from an average of 7.5% over the previous 10 years. This was lower than the population growth rate, potentially posing a challenge to the Ugandan Government's efforts to reduce the number of people living in poverty. Over 13 million people still live on less than \$1.25 a day.

While the political situation remained stable in 2012, there was domestic and international protest following the discovery by the Ugandan Office of the Auditor General of significant misappropriation of funds, including €4 million of Irish development and funding, by various Government offices, but in particular through the Office of the Prime Minister. Ireland took the lead in suspending financial aid channelled through government systems, a move also taken by several other international donors. The €4 million of Irish Aid funds have since been refunded in full and all Irish support through Ugandan Government systems remain suspended.

Irish Aid in Uganda

The Irish Aid programme in Uganda has a strong focus on governance, education, HIV and AIDS, gender and private sector development. Reducing chronic poverty and vulnerability in the North East Karamoja region, where 75% of the population live in poverty, remained a priority in 2012.

From October 2012, we suspended support for programmes where funding went through government systems, including infrastructure rehabilitation work in Northern Uganda, reform of the Justice Sector, school construction, and capacity building in financial management. Programmes that were funded outside government systems remained unaffected, including social protection, civil society initiatives with local communities in Northern Uganda, a scholarship fund for poor students and work to strengthen oversight in the management of oil revenues.

In 2012, the Social Protection Programme, which Irish Aid supports, provided cash transfers of €8 per month to 32,000 vulnerable elderly people

in 14 districts in Northern Uganda. A positive review of the impact of this programme found that people are investing their funds in livelihood initiatives, school fees, medical expenses and household improvements.

Irish Aid support to building viable resilient livelihoods in Karamoja led to an increase in land cultivated for crop production in 2012. This was complimented by training over 2,300 farmers on ways to increase their food security and improve their dietary diversity. A further 360 livestock owners were trained in livestock management skills and practices, while communities, through a cash-for-work approach, constructed two valley dams which can hold 7.2 million litres of water for livestock and domestic use in times of drought.

Irish Aid has funded a consortium of local NGOs over the past three years to deliver a livelihoods programme in the Karamoja sub region. A key part of the programme is the establishment of land trusts and improved awareness of communal rights to access land, while preventing incidents of land grabbing. These trusts are in the process of acquiring certificates of customary ownership which will serve to secure land for the Karamojong into the future.

In 2012, the Irish Aid supported Civil Society fund for HIV and AIDS assisted households with orphans and vulnerable children with income generating activities. Out of 820,000 households supported, 46.4% of those became food secure by the end of 2012.

Irish Aid continued to support youth in gaining the necessary skills and education to contribute to the development of vulnerable regions in Uganda. 1,106 students benefitted from secondary and vocational education under the Karamoja and Acholi bursary programmes in 2012. 25 students, who had completed their secondary education under the Karamoja bursary programme in 2011, progressed to the university bursary scheme, bringing to 40 the total students at University level being funded by Irish Aid.



Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment, Naachuka village, Moroto District, Karamoja, Uganda. Photo: Wendy Kasujja

In 2012, Irish Aid support to the NGO International Alert led to increased dialogue and information on harnessing the potential of oil in Uganda. The impact of this intervention significantly contributed to strengthening Parliament's oversight and capacity in the development of oil revenue management laws. This should, in turn, ensure a more equitable distribution of future revenue in Uganda.

Development results supported by Ireland

- › The number of women who reported violence from their husbands or partners reduced from **68%** in 2006 to **60%** in 2011
- › Improved efficiency in the Ugandan Court System led to a reduction in the backlog of court cases and greater access to justice for poor people. As a result, there was an increase of over **15%** in the total number of cases concluded in 2012
- › Over two thirds of children in Uganda are now completing primary school, up by **13%** from 2010

Case Study

Protecting the most vulnerable with social safety nets

Karamoja region, in North East Uganda, suffers from a harsh climate, regular drought and conflict. 75.8% of the population live below the poverty line, compared to the national average of 24.5%.

Lucia Nake is an elderly Karamojong woman, responsible for a household of eight, including seven of her grandchildren, aged from four to seventeen. Since her husband passed away, the family have faced greater difficulty, making school unaffordable for all her grandchildren.

But hope has been offered through the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) programme in Karamoja, which is supported by Irish Aid. Lucia is one of 2,642 people aged over 60 benefitting from this safety-net which involves small but regular cash transfers of €8 per month. SAGE supports the elderly, orphans and people with disabilities who are not able to work, to help them meet their basic needs.

The programme, established by Irish Aid, the UK Department for International Development and UNICEF, in partnership with the Ugandan Government, is being piloted in 14 districts of Uganda and has so far benefitted over 70,000 people.

Vietnam:

Working to reduce rural poverty

Population: **89 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **16.1%**

UN HDI ranking: **127 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **2007**

Vietnam's achievements in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction over the last two decades have been remarkable. Poverty rates, using a baseline set by the Vietnamese Government, fell from 58% in the early 1990s to 14.5% by 2008 and to below 10% by 2012. While UN data suggests a slightly higher figure (16.1%) still living below the international poverty line, there is no doubt that real progress on tackling poverty has been made. Nevertheless, although tens of millions of Vietnamese households have risen out of poverty, many still have incomes very near the poverty line. These households remain vulnerable to poverty as a result of shocks such as job loss, death or illness of a household member.

Irish Aid in Vietnam

Implementation of the new Irish Aid five year programme for Vietnam began in 2012. The programme was designed to respond to Vietnam's specific development needs, targeting persistent poverty among ethnic minority groups, strengthening social organisations with a particular focus on working with people with disabilities, and helping Vietnam to build its capacity for policy development.

Poverty remains especially prevalent amongst ethnic minority communities living in rural, mountainous areas, and over 50% of Irish Aid funding was targeted towards these populations in 2012. Irish Aid funded small scale infrastructure projects including, some 70 construction schemes such as irrigation canals, dams, small bridges, water reservoirs, etc, that enable farmers living in those difficult areas to cope better with the harsh natural conditions. These investments also support farmers' food production and access to markets. We also supported non-governmental organisations to monitor and improve the delivery of Government services and to give a voice to the poor.

Preventing maternal, infant and young child malnutrition remains a challenge for Vietnam. While no longer categorised as a least developed country, wealth distribution is not equal and ethnic minority groups living in mountainous and remote areas continue to suffer unacceptably high levels of childhood stunting. Acknowledging

the hunger reduction priority of Irish Aid, and the remaining difficulties that Vietnam and the neighbouring countries have in reducing maternal and infant undernutrition, in the second half of 2012 the Embassy developed a number of nutrition programmes linked to the existing aid programme.

One of these is a new partnership with Save The Children to improve infant and young child feeding in Thanh Hoa Province, a poor province in North Vietnam with a high proportion of poor ethnic minorities. A grant of €100,000 over 18 months was provided to enable the health system at district level to manage the high proportion of children who are underweight for their age. In November 2012, a new partnership was agreed with the Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition to improve micronutrient deficiencies in seven provinces using a public private partnership model.

Irish Aid also funded an ongoing exchange programme to share lessons on economic forecasting, banking supervision, skills development and other reforms in the context of economic transition. In 2012, twenty four scholarships to University College Dublin were awarded to skilled Vietnamese graduates to pursue postgraduate studies in banking, finance and business administration.

Development results supported by Ireland

- > Life expectancy has risen from **70 years** in 2005 to **75.4 years** in 2012
- > Maternal mortality declined by two-thirds between 1990 and 2009
- > The stunting rate of children under five reduced from **33.9%** in 2007 to **26.7%** in 2012
- > The rate of children under five who are underweight reduced from **21.2%** in 2007 to **16.2%** in 2012



Irrigation canal, Pa Lang village, Nghia Thuan commune, Quan Ba district, Ha Giang province, Vietnam. Photo: Pham Quang Hoa

Case Study

Building resilience through improved irrigation

In Quan Ba District of Northern Vietnam, the Tay and Nung ethnic minorities used to grow just one crop of rice per year. But depending on seasonal rains, the crop could be unreliable and many poor households in this village experienced food shortages between harvests.

To ensure a more consistent crop and food supply, the People's Committee of Quan Ba District received funding from Irish Aid to construct an irrigation system to channel water to the terraced hills of the village of Pa Lang.

The Committee contracted a company to construct the irrigation channel, and the Pa Lang villagers were closely involved in the work. Supervising the project, they ensured that work was completed to a satisfactory level, and that steel pipes were used at steep sections to avoid spillages which could cause erosion or landslides in the future.

Villagers in Pa Lang can now grow additional crops such as maize, potato, kohlrabi and other vegetables, as well as their staple rice. This has increased the variety in their diets and ensured a regular supply of nutritious food year round. In addition to this, farmers have been able to produce some surplus stock which they can sell at markets, giving them a valuable source of income.



Zambia:

Improving nutrition and supporting vulnerable families

Population: **13.9 million**

Percentage of population living on less than \$1.25 per day: **68.5%**

UN HDI ranking: **163 out of 187 countries**

Partner Country since: **1980**



Zambia is one of the most politically stable and peaceful countries in Africa. However, it remains one of sub-Saharan Africa's poorest countries, despite impressive economic growth rates over the past five years. If current trends continue, Zambia is unlikely to achieve the first Millennium Development Goal to reduce by half the proportion of people living in poverty and hunger. Over two-thirds of the population still live below the poverty line, particularly those in rural areas, and 40% are unable to meet their basic needs. Malnutrition rates are also very high, with nearly half of all children showing signs of chronic malnutrition. Tackling the linked challenges of poverty, hunger and nutrition is the biggest challenge facing the country.

Irish Aid in Zambia

In 2012, Irish Aid continued to support the implementation of Zambia's Social Protection Expansion Programme. The programme distributes a small cash payment of approximately €8 every month to vulnerable households. Although small, the money helps households to meet their basic needs like food, shelter and healthcare, and strengthens their ability to withstand crises.

Recognising the considerable problem of child malnutrition, Irish Aid provided support towards the development of the Scaling Up Nutrition- "First 1000 Most Critical Days Programme". This programme aims to reduce stunting, an effect of chronic malnutrition in children under two, from 47% to 30% over a five year period. Irish Aid also provided support to UNICEF to implement an innovative pilot project to introduce the use of micronutrient powders, also known as "sprinkles", for controlling iron deficiency anaemia in young children.

We provided support to a number of civil society organisations engaging in advocacy on social and economic rights, including support to organisations advocating for improved nutrition and the implementation of the 1000 Days programme. In Northern Province, Irish Aid continued its work to improve food and nutrition security in Mbala and Luwingu districts. Our support targeted vulnerable households, particularly female headed households and those affected by HIV and AIDS.

Education as one of the most effective and sustainable ways of helping people lift themselves out of poverty continued to be a significant part of Irish Aid's programme in 2012. Our support is focused on getting more children enrolled in school, especially vulnerable girls. We are also helping to improve the quality of education by increasing the number of teachers, improving teacher training and providing more learning materials. Irish Aid also continued to support school bursaries, particularly for girls. Support was also provided to NGOs who advocate on issues affecting access and retention of girls in schools such as child marriages, teen pregnancies and child protection.

Development results supported by Ireland

- > There was a **2%** drop in poverty levels between 2006 and 2010
- > Over **93%** of Zambian children now go on to secondary school. This is an increase of nearly **10%** since 2010
- > **400,000** people have access to clean and safe drinking water and sanitation facilities thanks to Irish Aid's programme in Northern Province



Inonge Siamalambo teaches a third-grade class at Kamanga Basic School in Lusaka, Zambia. Photo: UNICEF/Christine Nesbitt

Case Study

Changing lives with small cash transfers

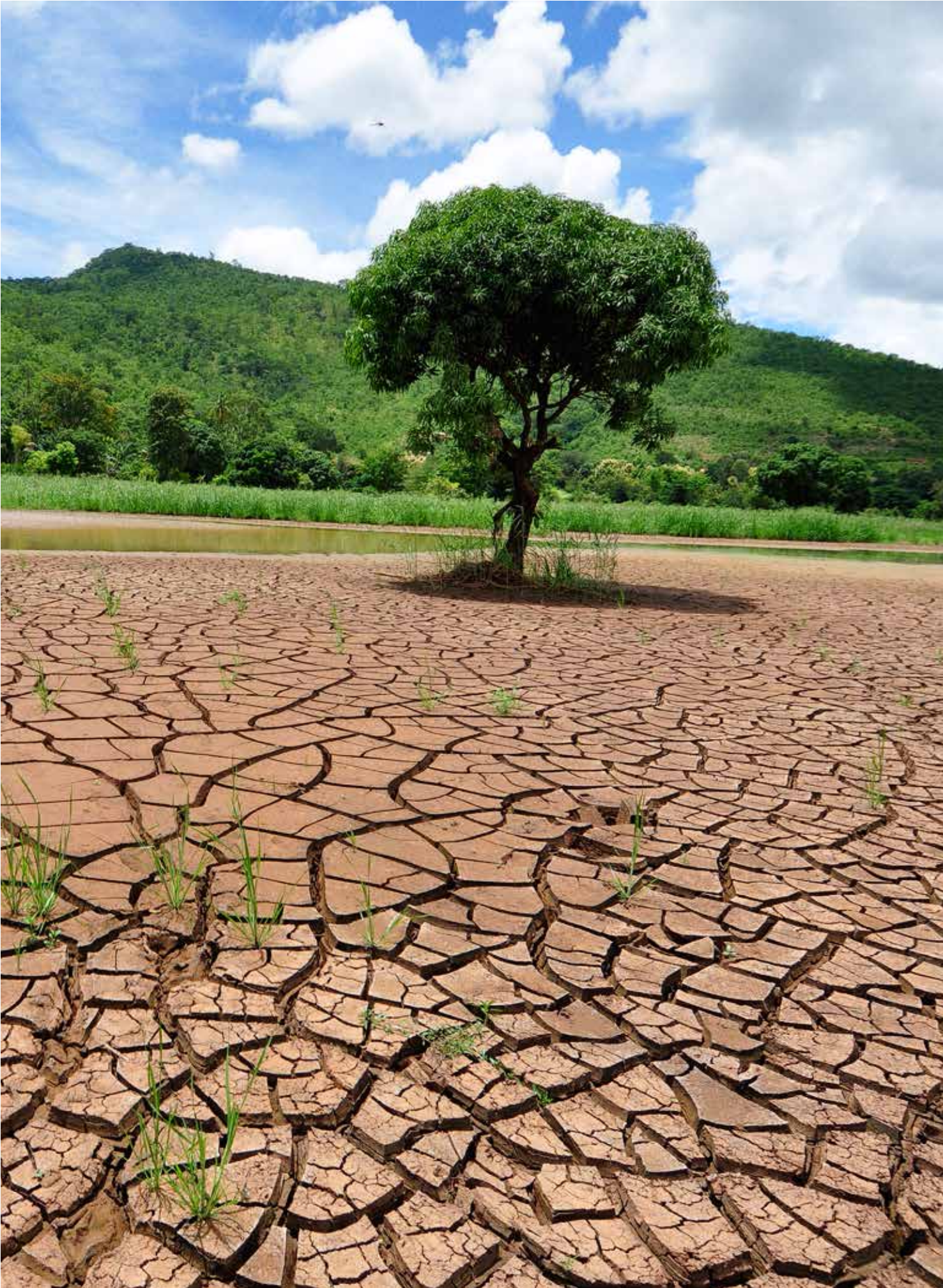
In 2004, the Zambian Government, with support from Ireland and other donors, launched a social cash transfer programme. Under the programme, vulnerable families receive €8 each month – not a lot but enough to make a real difference. The households which receive assistance are the poorest within their communities, usually those without adults who are able to work. This includes elderly people and families affected by HIV and AIDS, often with grandparents supporting orphans.

Over 50,000 households across six of Zambia's ten provinces are enrolled in the programme, reaching approximately 250,000 people. Significant results

are being seen including families now having more food, better school attendance by children and more households owning small animals.

We are supporting national social protection programmes because we recognise that cash payments and other supports can make a huge difference to the lives of very poor people. Such small but regular supports help ensure that vulnerable families have enough to eat, and once their basic needs are met, are able to save and plan for the future.

"I used to depend on well wishers to give me food but I can now hire people to till land in my maize field. I also afford to buy maize seed and fertilizers. I usually have enough food for my family,"
said Elina Tembo, 87, Katete district.



Kilosa District, Morogoro, Tanzania. Photo: UN Tanzania/Julie Pudlowski



Where We Work

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Sierra Leone

Population: **6.1 million**

Proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day: **53.4%**

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

Liberia

Population: **4.2 million**

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

UN HDI ranking: **174 out of 187 countries**



Sierra Leone and Liberia

Sierra Leone and Liberia have both worked to consolidate peace since their interconnected civil wars ended a little over a decade ago. The conflicts in both countries led to immense destruction and loss of life, and left a challenging legacy for the democratic institutions which are now being developed there. Despite this painful past, both countries have enjoyed a sustained period of peace and security and are working towards developing their respective economies to ensure better living standards for their people.

Ireland, through its development programmes, has played its part in assisting this peaceful transition. Established in 2005, our development programmes in both Sierra Leone and Liberia are aimed at supporting long-term reconstruction and development and are implemented in line with international principles on working in post-conflict states.

Sierra Leone and Liberia remain among the poorest countries in the world, and are ranked 177 and 174 respectively of 187 countries on the 2012 UN Human Development Index. They continue to face significant economic and development challenges. By their nature, fragile or conflict-affected states pose particular challenges in terms of meeting development targets. No fragile or conflict-affected states are currently on track to meet any of the MDGs, and it is predicted that by 2015, half of the world's people living on less than \$1.25 a day will be in fragile states.

Ireland's development engagement in Sierra Leone and Liberia seeks to target these difficult development challenges. We have a strong commitment to donor coordination in both countries and to supporting host governments to take up their lead position in recovery efforts. At the same time, Ireland also supports local, national and international organisations and institutions that have primary responsibility for the delivery of basic services, equitable economic growth and the justice system.

Ireland's support to Sierra Leone and Liberia demonstrates our commitment to working in fragile environments and supporting the recovery efforts and successful transition of countries emerging from conflict.

Ireland will continue to develop its partnerships with both countries as they journey on the road towards long term peace and development, not just in terms of aid, but also in terms of fostering trade and investment by Irish businesses.

Sierra Leone

Ireland's country strategy in Sierra Leone is primarily focused on addressing the issues of nutrition and food security, in line with Ireland's focus on hunger and the Government of Sierra Leone's Poverty Reduction Strategy.

In 2012, Ireland provided funding of €5.89 million through the country programme to support implementation of the strategy. Working with our development partners, we supported

- › Smallholder commercialisation programmes that promote crop intensification, production and diversification
- › School feeding programmes and community management of acute malnutrition
- › Maternal and child health programme to improve the nutrition and health status of mothers and children
- › A governance programme to improve the rule of law and access to justice

Our partners include the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN, the World Food Programme, UNICEF, UNDP and Helen Keller International. Ireland is also working jointly with the United States in Freetown in the area of nutrition, with a focus on the crucial first 1000 days of life.

Development results supported by Ireland

- › The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Initiative was launched by the Sierra Leone Government in 2012. The SUN movement is a collective effort to support governments as they invest in policies and actions that will reduce hunger and undernutrition
- › **273 cases** of corruption in public office were investigated by the Anti-Corruption Commission in 2012, with **24 cases** prosecuted and four convictions

Liberia

Ireland's development programme with Liberia supports the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy in areas such as health, water and sanitation, good governance and infrastructure. In 2012, funding of €4 million was provided to support the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare's Health Pool Fund. This support has led to better government-led services for an estimated quarter of the total population of Liberia and has helped to significantly increase access to basic health and to strengthen health systems for the poorest and most vulnerable communities.

Development results supported by Ireland

- › **24%** expansion in the number of public health facilities since the introduction of the Basic Package of Health Services in 2007
- › a reduction in the under-five mortality rate by **50%** against wartime estimates, and a **34%** decrease in the number of children suffering from malaria, from 2006 to 2010



South Africa

Population: **50.7 million**

Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 per day: **13.8%**

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



Working towards reducing inequality

South Africa has made significant progress since democratisation in 1994, although it still remains a very unequal society. The country recorded a significant increase in life expectancy from 52.6 in 2011 to 60 at the end of 2012. One reason for this has been the Government's decisive action on HIV and AIDS and TB as leading causes of disease and death. 20 million people were tested for HIV in 2012 and nearly 2 million people are now receiving treatment. The rate of mother to child transmission of HIV has fallen from 3.5% in 2010 to 2% in 2012.

While significant progress has been made on the health front, South Africa has some of the highest levels of violence against women and girls in the world, especially for a country that is not at war. The statistics are alarming; one in four women is in an abusive relationship and one in four girls have been sexually abused.

Irish Aid in South Africa

Irish Aid is working to address the legacy of apartheid and reduce the high levels of poverty and inequality in South Africa. This includes support for programmes to address gender-based violence and reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS, especially on women and children, initiatives to build the capacity of civil society and interventions to promote economic growth and development. Central to this is the recognition of South Africa's leadership position in the region and on the continent of Africa.

During 2012, Irish Aid supported the Limpopo Department of Health to strengthen capacity to coordinate and monitor responses to HIV and AIDS and TB in the Province. A comprehensive strategic plan for the period 2012-2016 was also developed.

Support was given to civil society organisations providing comprehensive home-based care services for people living with HIV and AIDS as well as initiatives to address food security.

Due to the inter-linkages between HIV and AIDS, gender-based violence and poverty, Irish Aid supported initiatives demonstrating the importance of understanding gender inequality and patriarchy as key drivers of both HIV and gender-based violence. A growing number of civil society organisations are working with men and boys on sexual and reproductive health, HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment, promoting men's involvement as fathers, and reducing violence against women and girls. Research has shown that significant improvements have taken place in men's attitudes and practices, including reductions in violence against women and high risk practices for HIV transmission, as a result of this work.

Support to Education in 2012 focussed on building the capacity of Government officials to improve their data collection and analytical skills. With fuller information on what is happening in schools, District level managers were better placed to provide the right type and quality of support to schools to improve the quality of education being provided. The Limpopo Grade 12 examinations pass rate improved from 63.9% in 2011 to 66.9% in 2012.

Development results supported by Irish Aid

- › The number of people receiving life-saving antiretroviral treatment increased from **1 million** in 2011 to **1.9 million** in 2012
- › The national schools grade 12 pass rate increased from **70.2%** in 2011 to **73.9%** in 2012
- › The national Gender Based Violence Council chaired by the Deputy President was launched in 2012

Palestine

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

The ongoing stalemate in the Middle East Peace Process continued throughout 2012 resulting in little real improvement in the daily lives of the Palestinian people. Furthermore the escalation in hostilities in Gaza in late 2012 exacerbated an already precarious humanitarian situation and increased the vulnerability of many families.

Food security remains one of the main humanitarian concerns in the occupied Palestinian territory with an estimated 1.3 million Palestinians (27% of the total population) food insecure. The primary drivers of food insecurity are the occupation and conflict, particularly restrictions on mobility of people and goods, which make sufficient, nutritious food out of reach for many.

Ireland's programme of support to the Palestinian people seeks to contribute to a sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the most vulnerable Palestinians. Our strategy, put in place in 2012 involves a particular focus on the education sector in recognition of its key contribution to the future viability of a Palestinian State.

Total funding support to the Palestinian people in 2012 amounted to €11.47 million and included support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the Palestinian Authority and civil society organisations (in both Palestine and Israel) advocating for human rights.

Ireland provided €4 million to UNRWA's General Fund in 2012, fully honouring a €12 million funding pledge over the three year period 2010-2012. This funding supported UNRWA's work in providing basic services in education, health, relief and social services to a population of some five million registered Palestinian refugees. €1 million of this was programmed for UNRWA's work with Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The strong focus on assistance to the Palestinian refugee population is in line with Ireland's commitment to meeting the basic needs of the poorest and most vulnerable.

2012 was a challenging year for UNRWA with increased demands placed on the agency's services arising from the ongoing crisis in Syria and the conflict in Gaza. In response to UNRWA's emergency appeals, Ireland provided a further €2.34 million in humanitarian assistance to the agency in 2012. This included €2.14 million for UNRWA's Gaza Emergency Appeal to help support the provision of food aid for

vulnerable Palestinian families and €200,000 for UNRWA's ongoing response operation in Syria.

Education has also been an important focus of our support to the Palestinian Authority. Funding of €1.5 million was provided in 2012, to support the Palestinian Authority's *Education Development Strategic Plan*. The funding from Ireland was channelled through a Joint Financing Arrangement which was developed with a number of other donor partners. The JFA provides targeted support to the Ministry of Education to improve access to and strengthen the quality of education. A further €1.5 million was provided to the Palestinian Authority to support the delivery of public service salaries to the most vulnerable Palestinian families.

Ireland has also provided targeted support over recent years to a number of key Palestinian and Israeli NGOs for their work on the monitoring, advocacy and legal defence of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territory. Funding to these organisations in 2012 amounted to €520,000. A further €1 million was provided to Irish NGOs which also support local civil society partners involved in a range of humanitarian, development and peace building programmes.

The decision in 2012 by the United Nations General Assembly to accord Observer State status to Palestine at the United Nations represented a step for the Palestinian people on their path towards full statehood. Ireland will continue to help meet the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people while supporting the efforts of the Palestinian Authority to lay the foundations for a viable Palestinian State as part of a peaceful resolution to the ongoing conflict.

Development results supported by Irish Aid

- › Transition rate of students from the primary cycle to the secondary cycle increased from **88.8%** in 2009 to **90%** in 2012
- › 2012 saw continued progress in donor harmonisation in the education sector and in Ministry ownership of the development process; a trend which has been strengthened by the adoption of programme-based planning and budgeting

Zimbabwe

Population: **13.1 million**

UN HDI ranking: **172 out of 187 countries**



The political situation in Zimbabwe remained volatile in 2012, but there were some positive developments. The power-sharing Government continued its work and succeeded in publishing a draft constitution in July, one of the most important steps in the roadmap towards elections. The economic situation stabilised further, though growth forecasts were reduced in response to the effects of drought and the global economic situation. The state finances suffered a sharp deficit as public spending, particularly the public sector wage bill, continued to expand, while revenue was much lower than expected, in particular revenue from extractive industries.

Irish Aid in Zimbabwe

The Irish Aid programme in Zimbabwe continued its support for programmes addressing the severe impact of HIV and AIDS. The prevalence rate of HIV infection in Zimbabwe has stabilised but still remains among the highest in the world. Irish Aid's programme, which in 2012 was €3.1 million, focuses on prevention, treatment and support for people suffering from HIV and AIDS, including support for orphans and vulnerable children.

In 2012, the Irish Aid programme provided funding to a number of individual NGOs and to the Zimbabwe AIDS Network (ZAN), a national network of over 200 civil society organisations responding to HIV and AIDS. Irish Aid's support to ZAN focused on activities targeted at vulnerable groups such as sex workers and people living with disabilities.

Irish Aid also joined with several other donors to support the new Integrated Support Programme for Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV Prevention in Zimbabwe (ISP). This four-year programme, managed by UNFPA, will support the Zimbabwean Government to strengthen essential health and social care systems.

The Irish Aid programme continued its support for the Health Transition Fund (HTF). The HTF supports the Government's efforts to rebuild the national health system, which declined greatly during the recent political and economic crisis. A particular focus is on nutrition and improving maternal, newborn and child health, including investment in midwifery services and the removal of user fees. The Irish Aid programme provided €2 million to the HTF in 2012.

Development results supported by Irish Aid

- › Over **12,000** people affected by HIV and AIDS benefitted from Irish Aid support in 2012
- › The quality of life of orphans and vulnerable children is improving through provision of psychosocial support, nutrition and educational grants. Over **4,000** children benefitted from Irish Aid support in 2012
- › Support for Zimbabwe's recovery through the implementation of the Health Transition Fund. Results show improved performance of health facilities, increasing demand for services and removal of user fees at many institutions



Some of the sugar bean seed which was distributed to the community members as a way of sustainably curbing food insecurity, Gwanda district, Zimbabwe. Photo: Soul's Comfort, Zimbabwe



Refugees in Zaatri camp receive relief from UNHCR to help them survive and live in the camp while away from home (Aug. 2012), Zaatri refugee camp, Jordan. Photo: UNHCR/ A. Rummery



Responding to Emergencies

Helping to save lives and alleviate the suffering caused by humanitarian crises

2012 was another difficult and challenging year in terms of the number and intensity of humanitarian crises across the globe. While much of the world's attention focused on financial difficulties in Western economies, humanitarian disasters left hundreds of millions of people in desperate need of assistance.

In response over the course of the year, Ireland provided a total of €102 million to save lives and alleviate suffering.

Conflict and state fragility were the main causes of humanitarian crises in 2012. The war in Syria deteriorated, and indiscriminate violence resulted in a rapidly expanding refugee population and increased needs inside the country. By the end of the year, four million people were affected and half a million had already been forced to flee to neighbouring countries.

In Northern Mali, insurgents attempted to seize control from the Government. The intense fighting caused much suffering and displacement, and only served to compound the effects of climate change and volatile food prices in this country in the troubled Sahel region. At one point, as many as 4.6 million people were food insecure in the country.

The longstanding instability in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) worsened as the M23 rebel group clashed with State forces. Under this increasingly insecure environment, the Congolese people found themselves again vulnerable to intimidation, violence and pillaging. Despite the fragile peace clashes and further displacement between South Sudan and Sudan continued to take place. Irish Aid responded promptly to assist the most vulnerable affected by each of these complex crises.

Fortunately, 2012 did not witness natural disasters on the same overwhelming scale as in preceding years. Nevertheless, 106 million people were affected by natural disasters during 2012 costing a total of almost \$140 billion. Natural disasters occurred in places as diverse as New York, with Hurricane Sandy, and the Philippines, with Typhoon Bopha, reminding us that no part of the world is completely immune from the devastating effects of natural calamity. In Sierra Leone, the worst cholera outbreak in 15 years affected more than 20,000 people. Irish Aid, through trusted partners, was there to help the most vulnerable to survive, cope and recover.

Throughout 2012, those most in need in protracted and often forgotten humanitarian crises in countries such as Central African Republic, Yemen, Somalia, Chad, Western Sahara, the DRC, Sudan and South Sudan, and North Korea benefitted from the generosity of the Irish people.

The many emergencies of 2012 underlined the importance of building the resilience of the world's poor. In addition to responding at the point of crisis, we are increasingly working to ensure that our funding assists communities to build their resilience so that individuals, communities, and even whole countries exposed to crisis can better anticipate, reduce the impact of, cope with, and recover from the effects of adversity, without compromising their long-term prospects.

Ireland has continued to support international best practice in humanitarian response, through, for instance, its contributions to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The CERF was established to enable more timely and reliable humanitarian assistance to reach those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts. In 2012, Ireland provided €10 million to the CERF, making us the seventh largest contributor to the Fund since its establishment in 2006.

Ireland also arranged for seven shipments of essential relief items from its pre-positioned stocks to emergencies in Burkina Faso, the DRC, Jordan, Niger, Ukraine, the Philippines and Turkey. Finally, under Ireland's Rapid Response Initiative, in 2012, there were 36 deployments of the Rapid Response Corps, a roster of skilled and experienced volunteers who make themselves available to be deployed at short notice to work in humanitarian emergency situations. The presence of Irish men and women in many of the most troubled and challenging parts of the world served as a visible reminder of Ireland's steadfast commitment to international humanitarian action.



Fanta Poudiougou and her 3 year old child in Bamako, Mali. Photo: Trócaire/CRS (Catholic Relief Services)

Mali Case Study

Helping families fleeing conflict

Fanta Poudiougou and her family left their home, belongings and livelihoods behind in Gao, when rebels occupied northern Mali in November.

Fleeing to Mali's capital, Bamako, without her husband, Fanta and her family found themselves in a vulnerable position; no home, just enough food and only the few possessions they could carry. Their situation could have worsened, but Fanta and her family received immediate cash assistance. This meant that she was able to rent somewhere to stay, buy nutritious food and start a small peanut processing business, selling peanut butter to earn a small income.

The family desperately want to return home to Gao one day to be reunited with their relatives, but the situation is still unstable. In the meantime, Fanta and her family have some security, which was made possible through a programme operated by Catholic Relief Services, with support from Trócaire and funding from Irish Aid. The programme has provided 4,000 vulnerable families, such as Fanta's, with six months' worth of vital support.

Cash assistance enables displaced families to prioritise the way they spend their money to suit their needs, strengthening their sense of ownership, control and dignity.



Irish Aid supports farmers to access inputs such as seed and fertiliser. Farmers spread fertiliser by hand in fields, Cholima Agro-Scientific Research Institute Tanzania, Photo: Pieternella Pieterse



Our Priorities

Hunger
Environment
Gender Equality
Governance
Health
Education



Hunger

As a country with historic experience of famine, combating hunger has long been at the forefront of Ireland's development policy.

Following the recommendation of the Hunger Task Force in 2008, the Government committed to ensure that hunger was central to Ireland's response by setting a target that 20% of the Irish Aid budget would be spent on the fight against global hunger by 2012 – a goal that has been achieved.

Today, more than 30% of young children suffer from some form of malnutrition, with devastating consequences on health, learning, future earning potential, economic development, resilience and security. Investing in nutrition can help to break the cycle of poverty. Ireland has been to the forefront in putting the problem of malnutrition for the world's poorest communities at the centre of global development efforts.

In 2012, Ireland continued to be a strong advocate for the *Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement*, a global initiative which aims to fight undernutrition, particularly in mothers and babies. SUN acts in conjunction with development partners, NGOs and the private sector in fostering programmes that result in the provision of healthy, fortified foods to help prevent and treat malnutrition. Irish Aid has incorporated the SUN approach into all the work we do with our key partner countries in Africa.

Ireland continued to fund the International Land Coalition, focusing on the issue of securing and strengthening women's land rights, as access to land is essential for achieving food and nutrition security.

As Ireland was to take over the EU Presidency for the first half of 2013, much of 2012 was dedicated to the necessary planning and preparatory work to ensure a successful Presidency with good results. Ireland's emphasis was on deepening action against hunger and undernutrition at EU level. Efforts were concentrated on ensuring that a number of key EU initiatives on food and nutrition security would be sufficiently prepared to be approved during our Presidency. Specifically, the Irish Presidency planners did the early groundwork on input to a new European Commission Communication on Nutrition, aiming to have it adopted by the EU Foreign Affairs Council during the 2013 Presidency. Work also focussed on devising the EU Food Security Implementation Plan.

Irish Aid recognised the important role that pro-poor agricultural research plays in global development. In 2012, we continued our support for CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research), a consortium dedicated to reducing poverty, increasing food security and improving health and nutrition through agricultural research. In particular, we supported CGIAR's move to a more comprehensive multidimensional approach to the conduct of this critical research, and championed the need to ensure that the research also benefits poor smallholder farmers, particularly women.

Environment

Many of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people rely on their immediate environment, and require fertile soils, clean water and other vital natural assets to enable them to live healthy and productive lives.

Climate change and environmental hazards, such as pollution or environmental degradation, threaten people's livelihoods and development. In 2012, the unprecedented rise in temperatures in the United States grabbed the headlines due to the impact that this weather was having on the growth of corn and other crops. The link between climate change and food security was plainly evident, and this reality is becoming even more serious for the poorest and most vulnerable communities in developing countries.

Adverse weather events are having a growing impact on the lives of the world's poor. For example, unpredictable weather patterns affect smallholder farmers' crop yields and sudden-onset extreme weather events can have a devastating impact on progress made through development in the absence of disaster risk reduction strategies. Recognising the impact of adverse weather events on the lives of the world's poorest people, Irish Aid continued to support the work of the United Nations Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) in 2012. UNISDR leads efforts globally to improve government responses to climate-related and other disasters. Their work in recent years has had a particular focus on supporting countries' and cities' abilities to respond effectively to adverse climate events.

To help developing countries address the effects of climate change, Ireland committed to contribute to a global Fast Start Finance initiative aimed at providing US\$30 billion to address climate change. By the end of 2012, Ireland's total contribution to Fast Start Finance came to some €111 million.

In 2012, Irish Aid provided support to the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The WMO is developing a global framework for climate services. By developing and incorporating science-based climate information into planning, policy, and practice at national, regional, and global scales, this will enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and help with adaptation to climate change. At country level in Ethiopia, we began working with the WMO and the national meteorological agency to improve the quality and delivery of weather information for smallholder farmers, enabling them to make better decisions around planting and harvesting crops.

Irish Aid's work on watershed management in Ethiopia was recognised in 2012, when a supported community, Abraha Atsbeha, received an Equator Prize at the Rio +20 conference. The work in Tigray has regenerated and enhanced natural resources, improved incomes and food security, and provided a range of social benefits, while improving people's resilience to climate change.



Gender Equality

Working to advance gender equality is a core part of the Irish Aid programme for two reasons.

Firstly, women's rights are human rights. Secondly, gender equality and women's empowerment affect progress on so many other priority issues, including combating hunger and undernutrition, and working to build prosperous, resilient and equitable economies.

Women as farmers, mothers, and consumers, are key actors in the fight against hunger and undernutrition. Ireland is committed to advancing gender equality in access to agricultural resources, such as land, credit and new technologies. This is done through capacity building and policy dialogue with ministries of agriculture, as well as supporting NGOs working on gender equality and agriculture.

In 2012, Irish Aid continued to support the Helen Keller International Homestead Gardens project in Tanzania, which provides capacity-building and access to agricultural inputs to women's groups to help them produce nutrient rich foods for themselves and their families.

Ireland is a strong supporter of UN Women providing €1.5 million in 2012. Women's economic empowerment is a key priority for UN Women including strengthening women's right to land and inheritance.

Climate change impacts disproportionately on women and we are committed to working to address this by supporting efforts to promote gender equality in climate change responses.

Giving women a voice in decision-making at all levels of society, from home to parliament, is another important element of engaging and empowering women in the fight against hunger. An example of Ireland's support to women's political representation in 2012 is our funding to the gender equality programme of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which works to build more representative and accountable parliaments, through supporting increased and enhanced participation of women.

Healthy, educated, empowered women are better able to bring their valuable knowledge and experiences to bear on decision-making in the home and in communities and on how best to combat hunger and undernutrition. Supporting equitable access to quality education and health services, working to make motherhood safe and give women control over their own fertility and combating violence against women continued to be core priorities of the programme in 2012.

Governance

‘One World, One Future: Ireland’s Policy for International Development’ makes clear that stronger governance, the pursuit of human rights – including gender equality – and better accountability are powerful drivers for the reduction of hunger, the building of resilience, and the promotion of sustainable development.

In 2012, Irish Aid supported governance efforts across the programme and in partnership with governments, NGOs and multilateral agencies such as the United Nations. Results have been achieved in areas such as greater transparency and accountability, the promotion and protection of human rights, the strengthening of space for civil society organisations, greater access to justice, and stronger institutions for effective development.

Irish Aid continued to support accountability initiatives across key partner countries, for example through support for the Ethiopia Social Accountability Programme and the Democratic Governance Facility in Uganda.

Irish Aid’s support for the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA) entered a new phase in 2012, with efforts on increasing the accountability function of parliaments in developing countries. Through support to Transparency International, anti-corruption efforts continued, such as the establishment of more than 75 Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres in more than 50 countries, providing support and assistance to people on anti-corruption issues all over the world.

Much emphasis has also been placed on supporting developing countries in their efforts to raise their own revenue, vital for sustainable development. Through support for the OECD Tax and Development Programme, for example, Vietnam’s tax administration has significantly increased its capacity to enforce its transfer pricing rules. Preparations commenced in 2012 for a new initiative, Tax Inspectors Without Borders, which will provide tax audit experts to developing countries. Support was also provided for the African Tax Administration Forum which promotes and facilitates mutual cooperation among African tax administrations.



Health

There is a close connection between health, nutrition and resilience – as well nourished, healthy people are better able to deal with shocks and stresses. Poor nutrition has a detrimental impact on health.

Poor health affects access to proper nutrition. It is a cycle, and one in which children are worst affected. The cycle also increases people's vulnerability to illness from infections and parasites. Physical and mental development are affected and this undermines coping abilities, productivity and the whole community's ability to escape from poverty.

Improving health is therefore a major cornerstone of sustainable development, particularly the early detection and treatment of potentially serious illnesses. To this end, Irish Aid has spent over €100 million on health and HIV and AIDS in 2012.

The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) has shown very positive results; diseases and deaths associated with HIV, TB and malaria infection have plummeted. Between 2002 and 2012, the fund aided 3.6 million people to get antiretroviral therapy, 9.3 million people to get TB treatment, and funded 270 million anti-malaria bed nets. Altogether, 8.7 million lives have been saved. Ireland sat on the Board of GFATM in 2012 to ensure that reforms were implemented to further increase the effectiveness of the organisation.

Irish support for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) has contributed to the highest level of vaccine coverage against childhood diseases the world has ever seen. Newer vaccines have been rolled out to prevent the most common killers of children worldwide, diarrhoea and pneumonia, which leave children undernourished and vulnerable even if they survive. GAVI support for national immunisation programmes has helped to avert over 5.5 million future deaths.

Ireland and other funders, including the Gates Foundation, support the development of life-saving products against diseases that are more prevalent among the poor. These products are created through non-profit public-private partnerships and concentrate on diseases ignored by mainstream drug companies, including AIDS, TB and malaria.

One example, the Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV), has saved an estimated 24,000 young lives in just 18 months by delivering 3.2 million vials of a new injectable malaria treatment called *Artesunate*. This success has led to five of our partner countries, Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda, revising their national health guidelines to include the new treatment. Since 2009, MMV has also developed and delivered over 170 million treatments of a drug called *Coartem*, the first ever child-friendly antimalarial, in over 30 countries that suffer from endemic levels of malaria, saving thousands of young lives.

Education

Education is a basic right and an essential part of fighting poverty and hunger. In the last decade, the world has made excellent progress in ensuring more children are enrolled in school.

However, 61 million children, of primary school age, are still not in school. Over 40% of these out-of-school children live in areas affected by conflict. Education quality is also a big challenge with many children leaving school without basic literacy and numeracy.

Irish Aid puts a strong focus on educating girls. In addition to being a right for all, girls' education has benefits not just for themselves but also for their families and communities. With a quality education, girls can make informed choices, improving their country's social and economic well-being by promoting the health and welfare of the next generation. Yet of the 775 million people in the world today who cannot read, nearly two thirds of them are women. Girls' enrolment in primary school has improved significantly over the last decade but many still drop out before completing primary and many more do not proceed to basic secondary.

During 2012, Irish Aid continued to work with civil society organisations, education ministries in partner countries, and the Global Fund for Education to ensure that a quality education was made available to more children during the year. In Zambia, with support from Irish Aid, local education NGOs work at grassroots level to promote better participation and retention in school for vulnerable children, especially girls. In Mozambique, a national system for assessing learning achievements in primary level education was developed with Irish Aid support and this was complemented by support to local NGOs to improve the teaching and learning materials and environment in rural schools.

Ireland's participation in the Global Partnership for Education during 2012 contributed to extending education services to an additional eight countries, five of which are conflict-affected states with high numbers of children out of school.



Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Eamon Gilmore T.D. visits Makuru slum in Kenya, July 2012. Photo: Tony Karumba AFP.





Greceria Mayombo, Stoves Promoter with Concern Universal project in rural Malawi, focusing on introducing fuel efficient cook stoves.
Photo: Concern Universal



Our Development Partners

Non-Governmental and Multilateral Organisations



Non-Governmental Organisations

Irish Aid has a strong partnership with a wide range of civil society organisations, including Irish non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

A significant proportion of Irish Aid funding is channelled through development NGOs, reflecting the contribution that they are making to the fight against world poverty and injustice. Working at grassroots level, NGOs are well placed to tackle poverty and hunger and strengthen poor people's control over decisions that affect their lives.

In 2012, 25% of Ireland's total ODA was channelled through civil society organisations. Working with Dóchas, the umbrella body of Irish development NGOs, Irish Aid strengthened its partnerships with Irish and international NGOs in 2012, through the implementation of a results based approach. Each NGO grant is based on a clear set of expected results and a solid reporting and monitoring framework. Irish Aid support is provided for programmes and projects that demonstrate accountability to communities, realistic objectives, coherent strategies and a strong results focus. Particular emphasis is placed on the achievement of clearly defined results or positive changes in the lives of specific groups of poor men and women in developing countries.

In partnership with Dóchas and Comhlámh, the association of returned development workers and volunteers, Irish Aid support is being provided to develop the capacity of Irish NGOs and to ensure best practice in the sector. NGO partners work on a range of issues including health, education, agriculture and livelihoods, gender equality, disability, governance and human rights. The following case studies represent some examples of the work of our NGO partners in 2012.



Female Food Hero winner Ester Jerome Mtegule, Iyenge, Central Tanzania. Photo: Barry McCall/Oxfam

Case Study

Female Food Heroes

In 2011, Ester Jerome Mtegule was named Oxfam Ireland's first ever *Mama Shujaa Wa Chakula*, or Female Food Hero. The Female Food Hero contest is an Oxfam-led initiative, supported by Irish Aid, which recognises and advocates the vital role that women play in their own and their families' nutrition.

Female Food Heroes are celebrated for successfully improving their food production, sharing their innovations and raising the profile of female farmers, who produce the majority of the food in Tanzania.

Ester who supports her five children and mother on her farm in Iyenge, Tanzania, increased her sorghum yields from five to 75 bags a year.

A public vote awarded Ester first prize in the reality TV style competition. She competed with nine other finalists, selected from 7,000 entries, in a farming

'boot camp'. These women farmers' remarkable stories touched the nation, triggering debate on women's role in food production at a national level.

Reaching an estimated 25 million Tanzanians, the contest raises awareness around women's rights, climate change, sustainable farming, HIV and telecommunications in entrepreneurship.

Ester now represents farmers on her local council and shares her prize of a tractor within her community. Named one of AlertNet's Top 10 Global Food Trailblazers in 2012, Ester has travelled internationally talking about the role of small-scale women farmers.

"I will do everything to support women food producers," Ester said. "They bring peace and harmony in their families and a nation at large. And they bring freedom. I assure you that a food insecure family is not a free family."



Ahmed Yimer displays tef grown from improved seeds provided by Concern Worldwide, with the support of Irish Aid, which he has harvested from his half hectare plot, South Wollo, Ethiopian highlands. Photo: Elizabeth Molloy, Concern Worldwide.

Case Study

Improving harvests in Ethiopia

On a small farm in the Ethiopian Highlands Ahmed Yimer grows tef, a staple grain in Ethiopia, to support his wife and five children.

In the Highlands, which are 3000m above sea level, nights get very cold, and frost threatens harvests, as does striga, a parasitic weed. Poor harvests in 2010 and 2011 meant that Ahmed couldn't save any seeds for the next sowing season and had to sell the family's cattle, to stave off hunger. With their circumstances worsening, Ahmed's children stopped attending school to work as labourers, earning money for food.

Concern Worldwide, with Irish Aid support, provided Ahmed with improved high-yielding, resilient tef seeds. Ahmed said, *"We had no idea about improved seeds before this"*. In partnership with the local Government, Concern Worldwide also provided Ahmed with training and advice on how to increase yields and sell any surplus tef by forming co-ops with other farmers.

Ahmed said, *"These seeds are better than the local seeds. When I harvest, I will store some seed until next season and will sell some to other farmers. We will, of course, eat most of it! This year, I will expect better of life."*

"We have never seen yields like this. We will use any money we earn from selling the extra for schooling and clothing. I want my children to be learned, but most of all I want them to be self-reliant."



Patricia Adele, beekeeper from Bohopa Beekeeper Association, Bukadea, Central Uganda. Photo: Self Help Africa

Case Study

Earning an income from bees

Without land, generating an income in rural Africa can be a challenge; one which Ugandan sisters Betty and Patricia Adele had to overcome to complete their education.

Betty and Patricia joined Bohopa Beekeepers, a group of 40 villagers in Bukadea parish, Central Uganda, which keeps over 200 hives. They have received training in constructing hives, swarm management, honey harvesting and processing, and received equipment, including separators, bee suits and smokers.

Irish Aid supports Self Help Africa's Beekeeping initiative which fosters local income generation, diversifies food production, and promotes tree planting to combat environmental degradation.

Betty (19) has 15 hives, while Patricia (20), has seven. *"I started with just a single hive that my parents gave me two years ago," said Betty Adele. "When I sold my first jars of honey last year I used the money to buy more hives. I now have 15,"* she said.

At the end of last year Betty harvested 50 litres of honey, and sold it for €2.80 a litre. She used the money to buy equipment, clothing and school books.

"I am now in fifth grade and will stay in school until I've completed sixth grade," Betty said. "Patricia finishes school this year – we will be the first in our family to have gone the whole way through school."

Multilateral Organisations

More than one third of Ireland's official development assistance is channelled through international organisations such as the United Nations, the European Union, and the World Bank. These organisations play a central role in building international consensus on key development challenges. They also provide support to tackle poverty, support human rights and respond to emergency situations in almost all developing countries, including those where Irish Aid does not have a direct programme.

The United Nations

Ireland's development funding to the UN in 2012 (see Annex II) was allocated principally to our key partner agencies, including the UN Development Programme, UNICEF, the UN High Commission for Refugees, the UN Population Fund and the World Health Organisation. Funding was also provided to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and 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 recent and recurrent food crises in the Sahel region and in the Horn of Africa.

European Union

The European Union (EU), with its Member States, is the world's largest provider of development aid and supports a range of programmes in developing countries to build democratic systems of government and public institutions that are effective and accountable to citizens.

In 2012, Ireland's share of the EU's development assistance budget was €70.4 million. The EU's Food Security Thematic Programme, is funded through the EU's development assistance budget. The programme seeks to improve food and nutrition security for the poorest and most vulnerable and to help achieve the first Millennium Development Goal on eradicating poverty and hunger. The programme supports research, technology transfer and innovation to enhance food security, as well as initiatives to address the food insecurity of vulnerable populations and to strengthen the resilience of communities to crises and man-made or natural disasters.

The World Bank

The World Bank Group supports developing countries in their fight against poverty by providing the financial and technical assistance needed to promote trade and investment. The Bank also assists countries to address food and nutrition security through a number of measures including increased agriculture and agriculture-related investment, policy advice and the provision of fast-track financing. In 2012, the Bank's new commitments to agriculture and related sectors reached US\$9.3 billion.

Irish Aid supports the International Finance Corporation, the private sector arm of the Bank and its *Conflict Affected States in Africa* initiative which, in 2012, assisted eight African countries including Sierra Leone and Liberia to improve the business environment in their countries

Ireland's EU Presidency

Planning for the 2013 Presidency of the Council of the European Union took place throughout 2012. Minister of State Costello and his officials consulted extensively on the development of Ireland's Presidency programme, including with the European Commission, the European External Action Service and the European Parliament, following which it was agreed that Ireland's development cooperation Presidency programme would focus primarily on three areas:

- › Shaping the European Union's position for the UN Special Event on the Millennium Development Goals in September 2013 which will also consider the post-2015 global development framework
- › Addressing linkages between important thematic development issues including hunger, nutrition and climate justice
- › Promoting efforts to link relief, recovery and development by forging stronger links between the development and humanitarian agendas of the European Union

Accountability and Effectiveness



By carefully evaluating and auditing our work, Irish Aid maintains the quality of programmes, learns where improvements are needed and makes sure that the money we spend is accounted for and represents good value for taxpayers

The Evaluation and Audit Unit

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has a combined internal audit and evaluation function, managed by the independent Evaluation and Audit Unit that reports directly to the Secretary General. Given the size of the budget and the nature of the Aid programme, a particular focus of the Unit's work is on Irish Aid.

The role of Internal Audit is to independently examine and report on whether Departmental funds and resources have been used for the purposes for which they have been authorised, that they have been accounted for in accordance with Public Financial Procedures, and that they are managed effectively.

Evaluation is a systematic use of evidence to assess how well the Department's work and policies are achieving their objectives, and, importantly, whether they are effective. Evaluation enables reflection on progress and performance, which in turn supports lesson learning and accountability.

As part of our commitment to accountability and transparency the Evaluation and Audit Unit makes its external evaluation findings available and publishes them on www.irishaid.ie and www.dfat.ie.

Developments in Evaluation

Irish Aid is committed to quality and to ensuring that our work brings about positive changes in the lives of the very poor. Development is complex, and the context is always changing. So we need to constantly evaluate our work and external evaluation gives an impartial assessment of how well we are doing and what is working. We can then adapt our programming and policies accordingly.

In 2012, four key external evaluations were completed by the Evaluation and Audit Unit.

Three country programme evaluations for Ethiopia, Lesotho and South Africa demonstrated how strong results have been achieved and provided important lessons for management decisions and future strategies. The evaluation approach taken for each country differed according to the particular country programme, and a mix of external evaluation consultants and Evaluation and Audit Unit's own evaluators was used. All three evaluations pointed to the need for developing and deepening programming on hunger and resilience.

The evaluation of the Joint Consortium on Gender-Based Violence was the fourth external evaluation. It provided an important assessment of this unique consortium of government and development NGO's after seven years in existence. The evaluation demonstrated that the Consortium has made significant progress in these seven years in supporting the members to work on gender-based violence at both institutional and programme levels. It also found that the Consortium took a very strategic, systematic and professional approach, and recommended that it should continue and develop a further strategy for a three year period.

The Evaluation and Audit Unit also continued a programme of work to expand knowledge of evaluation, enhance internal evaluation capacity and further strengthen an evaluation culture across Irish Aid.

Developments in Audit

Ensuring that public funds are spent correctly for the purpose intended, and that they provide value for money, continues to be a top priority for Irish Aid.

The role of Audit is to independently contribute to this assurance through, for example:

- Risk based audits of Irish Aid's system of internal controls to ensure that funds are properly accounted for and used as intended
- Audits of organisations funded by Irish Aid to assess whether funds have been properly accounted for and used as intended
- Assessments of public financial management systems in Irish Aid's partner countries
- Providing support and advice to units on key internal controls and business processes

Audit policies and practices have continued to develop in line with the changing nature of the aid programme. There is increased focus on risk and the systems necessary for improved risk management. The Evaluation and Audit Unit keeps abreast of developments in public finance management and audit internationally and, in this regard, is an active participant in the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions, donor partnership and the Bilateral Donors Audit and Combat Fraud Group.

Audit Committee of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

One of the mechanisms by which accountability in Irish Aid is enhanced is by the Department's independent Audit Committee, which provides appraisal and oversight of risk management, and audit and evaluation arrangements. The Committee comprises six independent appointees, including three qualified accountants, and other members with professional experience in the area of development cooperation and the evaluation of aid programmes. The Audit Committee reports to the Secretary General of the Department, and meets routinely with the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General and publishes an annual report on its work.

Hunger and Resilience Irish Aid Ethiopia 2008-12 programme evaluation:

Ethiopia can evoke images of famine and extreme hunger for many people. Think of the terrible period in 1984 and 1985. This has changed, and Irish Aid has contributed to this change.

Irish Aid invested €47.3 million between 2008-2012 in the Ethiopian Productive Safety Net programme (PSNP), which has the following objectives:

- to provide money and food transfers for labour on public works
- to increase land productivity
- to assist families to escape food insecurity by 'graduating' out of the programme

The Irish Aid Ethiopia 2008-12 programme evaluation found that the investment by Irish Aid in partnership with other donors in this large-scale programme has directly enabled:

- more people to have access to and benefit from basic services. 32.6% of beneficiaries reported that they had enrolled more children at school, as a result of the PSNP, and a further 43% said that children stayed in school longer.
- more people to have improved health outcomes
- more households to battle against food insecurity

The 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa did not become a crisis in Ethiopia, and this has largely been attributed to the Productive Safety Net Programme enabling poor populations to withstand this shock.



Case Study

Tackling corruption in Uganda

When in October 2012 the Auditor General in Uganda reported that €4 million from Ireland and other international donors intended for the development of Northern Uganda had been misappropriated, the Irish Government acted quickly and decisively. The Tánaiste suspended all Irish Aid funding through government systems in Uganda, and demanded that the Irish funds be returned. The Government of Uganda returned the money in December 2012.

Ireland has made it clear to the Ugandan Authorities that no Irish Aid support will be channelled through Government systems until such time that there has been significant progress in bringing officials involved in the fraud to account, and until we are satisfied with the internal financial systems of the Ugandan Government.

Our commitment to accountability

The quick action taken in response to the corruption in Uganda is an example of how we take our responsibility for the proper and efficient use of Irish taxpayers' money seriously. We put accountability on behalf of the Irish people at the heart of our aid programme. It entails the building of strong transparency and accountability systems in the countries where we work.

Our action in Uganda

- The Tánaiste initiated an investigation into the misappropriation of the Irish funds which was undertaken by a team from the Evaluation and Audit Unit. This report has been published and its recommendations are currently being implemented. In addition, the Evaluation and Audit Unit has undertaken a series of regular monitoring visits to Uganda
- Several internal steps have been taken as a result of the misappropriation to ensure that the financial and risk management systems used to oversee and manage Ireland's aid programme throughout the world and not just in Uganda are strong and robust enough to operate successfully in these very challenging environments
- All of the efforts being made to strengthen financial oversight of the aid programme are to ensure that the valuable contribution made by Ireland towards improving the lives of some of the most vulnerable people in the world can continue, while at the same time provide strong assurance and accountability to the Irish taxpayer

Our approach in Uganda

Irish Aid has been supporting measures to enhance accountability and tackle corruption in Uganda in a number of important ways in recent years including:

- Support for strong oversight of Government spending, for example, through supporting the work of the Office of the Auditor General and the Public Accounts Committee in Parliament
- Support for effective Public Financial Management systems, where systems are put in place and capacity built within government systems to ensure the efficient and effective management of spending
- Support for a strong legal framework and the development of law and order institutions, for example the Anti-Corruption Court and the Director of Public Prosecutions
- Support for the role of civil society in holding the Government to account
- Support for a free and independent media which is playing a meaningful watchdog role

These efforts are working

Efforts have been ongoing in these ways to improve the prevention, detection and sanctioning of corruption.

The recent fraud case shows that even when Public Financial Management systems are operating, weaknesses can occur. But it also shows that when monies are misappropriated, the systems are in place to detect this and bring it to official and public attention.

Irish Aid's support for the Office of the Auditor General, who uncovered this corruption, has been critical in that regard. And Irish Aid support for the justice system, which is now prosecuting those responsible, is equally as important.

Engaging the Irish Public



Informing the Irish Public

The Irish Aid programme is a significant investment of public funds, and communicating how that money is spent, and with what results, is a vital part of Irish Aid's work. Surveys carried out in recent years show a high level of public support for aid. However, this cannot be taken for granted. Irish Aid is working to deepen engagement and understanding of broader development issues, as well as the role of aid among the Irish public, and also to ensure high levels of transparency and accountability to both taxpayers in Ireland, as well as to citizens of recipient countries.

Irish Aid seeks to increase public understanding and ownership of the programme through a variety of different communication channels including:

- › Website and social media
- › The Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre, Dublin
- › The Our World Irish Aid Awards
- › Africa Day
- › Outreach to national and regional events and resources for schools
- › Press and media work

Website

A new Irish Aid website www.irishaid.ie was launched at the end of 2012. The website provides a wide range of information on Irish Aid's work, our partners, the results that are being achieved as well as updates on events and news during the year. Nearly 70,000 people visited the Irish Aid website in 2012.

The Irish Aid Volunteering and Information Centre, Dublin

The Centre provides information on Irish Aid and volunteering, hosts exhibitions and workshops for primary, second and third level students and is also a venue for development related events run by NGOs or Irish Aid. Since it opened in January 2008, the Centre has attracted 59,000 visitors and hosted 1,240 conferences, launches and seminars, including over 500 volunteering related events. There have been 45 temporary exhibitions and over 760 workshops for students.

In 2012, a total of 13,832 visitors, attended events, viewed exhibitions or sought information in the Centre, including over 5,000 primary, second and third level students participating in workshops. This was an increase of 20% on visitor numbers in 2011.

The Our World Irish Aid Awards

This national awards programme raises awareness of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the work of Irish Aid among primary school pupils in Ireland. In 2012, over 1,000 schools participated and 450 schools submitted projects showing links between poverty (MDG 1) and the environment (MDG 7). There was very significant national and regional media profiling of the Awards throughout the year.

Africa Day

Since 2006, Irish Aid has supported Africa Day in Ireland, with the aim of highlighting the diversity and potential of the African continent. To celebrate Africa Day 2012, Irish Aid, in partnership with City Councils in Dublin, Limerick, Cork and Galway, supported events including African film, music and other cultural and sports events for communities, schools and families. The main flagship event in George's Quay Dublin on 26-27 May which was run in partnership with Dublin City Council, African community group representatives and African embassies, attracted large crowds. A range of other events to celebrate Africa Day also took place from 21- 27 May 2012 all over Ireland.

Irish Aid outreach at events and teaching and learning resources

In 2012, Irish Aid continued to participate in a range of educational and development related events around Ireland, including at conferences, showcases and exhibitions, such as BT Young Scientist, where members of the public and educators are provided with information on the work of Irish Aid both overseas and in Ireland.

Recognising the importance of the schools sector, in 2012 additional work was undertaken to develop the range of curriculum-related teaching and learning resources for schools, on the role of aid, the work of Irish Aid and on development in general.

Irish Aid and the Media



Minister of State for Trade and Development Joe Costello T.D., Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Eamon Gilmore T.D. with winners of the 2012/ 2013 Simon Cumbers Student Media Award Sally Hayden and Clare Herbert, Trinity College Dublin. Photo: Maxwells

The media plays a key role in informing public understanding of global development issues. Irish Aid's support to the Simon Cumbers Media Fund is designed to facilitate media coverage which presents a balanced and realistic picture of the challenges facing communities in the developing world and of the progress that is being achieved.

In 2012, the fund supported 35 journalists to travel to 25 different developing countries to report on global development issues including education, gender equality, governance, climate change and human rights. Their reports feature on national and local broadcast, print and online media.

In addition, Irish Aid supports a dedicated Simon Cumbers Student Media Award in partnership with the Irish Times, Newstalk and Storyful.com. The 2012/13 winners are Clare Herbert and Sally Hayden, pictured here, whose projects focus on access to justice and gender equality in Malawi.

Irish Aid also supported the TV series 'What in the World' which was broadcast on RTE 1 in Autumn 2012. The series featured programmes on Ethiopia, Timor Leste, Democratic Republic of Congo and Honduras.

Development Education

Development education seeks to promote and deepen understanding of issues relating to global poverty and development. Irish Aid's engagement with development education is guided by our Development Education Strategy 2007-2015. In 2012, Irish Aid expenditure for development education was approximately €3.2 million.

Funding was made available through:

- a competitive annual grants call
- results focussed priority programmes
- development education award schemes

In addition, NGOs in receipt of long-term development programme grants from Irish Aid spent approximately €1.5 million on development education and public engagement initiatives in 2012.

Strategic programmes were agreed in 2012 for a number of priority areas identified in the 2011 review of the Irish Aid Development Education Strategy. These included:

- post primary schools-based work
- capacity building for the development education sector
- online access to high quality development education resources
- development education for 3rd level students in Irish universities.

All recipients of development education funding are required to provide a clear set of outcomes that they aim to achieve. We ensure that public funds deliver on the objectives of the Development Education Strategy by measuring partners' progress against these outcomes.

Highlights in 2012 included:

- Award of development education annual grants totalling over €1.5 million to non-governmental organisations, educational institutions and other civil society organisations
- Irish Aid Worldwide Global Schools: a comprehensive programme encompassing all of our support for post-primary schools based work
- Every student teacher, approximately 1,350 graduates in the five national Colleges of Education, had the opportunity to study development education and intercultural education as part of their training, through the Development Aid Intercultural Education (DICE) programme
- 7,000 young people participated in One World Week exploring the resilience of young people around the world



The winners of the Irish Aid Self Help Africa Science for Development Award BT Young Scientists and Technology Exhibition 2012 Keane Nolan and DJ Hanley St. Mary's Academy CBS Carlow, RDS Dublin. Photo: Maxwells

Higher Education Partnerships & Research



Research

Irish Aid is committed to supporting research that builds evidence and knowledge on what works most effectively to reduce poverty and vulnerability. Our support to research is delivered through partnerships at international level as well as with leading researchers and institutions in Ireland. We work with a range of partners to ensure that our research efforts and funding effectively deliver new ideas, innovation and results. We provide funds through a range of approaches including Global Research Partnerships, partnerships with International Policy Research Institutions and Think Tanks, partnerships with Irish Research and Higher Education Institutions and direct funding partnerships with partner countries. We engage with all of our research partners to ensure that the work that they do is in response to demand from countries and that the impact and results from their efforts is making a difference to poor people and communities.

Irish Aid invests in research across a number of themes including hunger and nutrition, health, education and gender. The themes reflect important priorities for the Irish Aid programme, and if addressed, have the potential to contribute significantly to global development and poverty reduction. We support research within each of these areas and also research that addresses the linkages between them. Irish Aid is supporting research on the best ways of helping those already suffering from hunger as well as supporting technologies and innovation to meet future food demands. Hunger and malnutrition reduce health and well-being and compromise future potential. We know for example that malnutrition in children can permanently reduce their capacity to grow and learn. Irish Aid targets investments in research that help prevent and treat undernutrition in young children.

In 2012, Irish Aid continued its support to the International Potato Centre (CIP) for research on the orange-fleshed sweet potato, a vegetable rich in Vitamin A (link - <http://cipotato.org/research/sweetpotato-in-africa>). We ensure that this research is used for the benefit of poor people by funding partnerships with agencies working on the ground in our partner countries. In Malawi, Irish Aid works with the CIP and Concern to develop new varieties of potato and to educate communities on the benefit of consuming this nutritious crop. In Mozambique, the Irish Aid supported partnership between the Potato Centre and Helen Keller International has increased the consumption of the nutritious vegetable among 12,000 households and resulted in improved vitamin A intake among young children and their mothers. In 2012, we also supported investment in research and innovation to improve crop varieties and yields, promote better farming methods, and support new knowledge on the links between agriculture and improved nutrition and health.

The Programme of Strategic Cooperation

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 ultimate aim of the programme is to promote equitable policy making and to further develop the skills and knowledge needed to respond to development challenges and opportunities in our partner countries.

2012 saw the continuation of five projects funded under Rounds 1 and 2 of the programme. These encompass partnerships between a significant number of Higher Education Institutions in Ireland and similar institutions in countries such as Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, and Mozambique. The provision of enhanced eye care services in Mozambique and more sustainable water provision in Uganda are among the joint educational and research projects that are supported. Other projects that have now concluded have resulted in the identification of research gaps and trends, collaborative research and teaching, joint funding bids, and the development of web based facilities and third level courses.

A further seven projects were supported under a third round of funding in 2012. Embracing over 20 partnerships, these will focus on Irish Aid priorities of Hunger, Health and HIV and AIDS and Education. There is also a stronger emphasis on building Higher Education institutional capacity for development research in Irish Aid programme countries. Three of the projects funded will focus on building a stronger evidence base on tackling hunger in the following areas:

- Strengthening the evidence on how agriculture can contribute to better nutritional outcomes in Ethiopia and Tanzania
- Increasing the understanding of the links between nutrition and HIV and AIDS in Uganda
- Building partnerships in Malawi and Zambia to better respond to hunger and climate change

Overall expenditure on the programme in 2012 amounted to €2 million. Further detail on the projects is available on the HEA website at the following link: <http://www.heai.ie/en/node/120>.



Irish Aid Fellow Jacob Ngowi at Sokoine University, Tanzania. Photo courtesy of Jacob Ngowi.

Fellowships

In 2012, Irish Aid's Fellowship Training Programme enabled 44 students from our nine partner countries to undertake postgraduate studies in both Ireland and in region at a total cost of €950,000. Current fellows in Ireland are studying at University College Dublin, Dublin City University, Kimmage Development Studies Centre, the National University of Ireland Galway and University College Cork. In addition, under the Vietnam country programme, 24 scholarships to UCD were awarded to skilled Vietnamese graduates to pursue postgraduate studies in banking, finance and business administration.

Case Study

Jacob Ngowi is studying for a Masters in Tropical Animal Production at Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania under the Irish Aid Fellowship Training Programme. Jacob works as a Livestock tutor at the Livestock Training Institute (LITI)-Mpwapwa in Tanzania. Jacob explains that the fellowship will assist him in training students on handling domestic animals and how to increase dairy and beef production.

"As I go back to my work place I will be more specialised and competent in these fields to disseminate the knowledge acquired to my students. A very important thing I have gained is to be more practical in some of the various courses/subjects within the MSc. in Tropical Animal Production. I can take this knowledge and apply it in my work.

I will learn how feeds and feeding practices should be manipulated to produce well-finished cattle. This will be useful to students, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and other entrepreneurs of Tanzania engaged on beef industry.

My opinion is that future development of livestock sector in Tanzania will depend on the improvement of range management. So far, many rangelands in Tanzania are undeveloped and natural pasture cannot meet carrying capacity due to bush encroachment, soil erosion and uncontrolled burning. As of now, the acquired knowledge can be shared to manage rangeland better than before. Tanzania has a huge land resource which needs to be managed well. Alternatively, the number of cattle in Tanzania could be reduced so as to manage a medium number. By doing that we can increase production and concurrently conserve our rangelands."



Abtoz Suliman Awad, a Sudanese refugee takes shelter in Yusuf Batil Refugee Camp, Aug. 2012, Maban County, Upper Nile, South Sudan.
Photo: Brian Sokol/Panos

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Ireland's Official Development Assistance – Definitions

Definition and Key Statistics

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines Official Development Assistance (ODA) as income flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions which are:

- provided by official agencies, (central and local governments), and
- where each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25%.

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

Multilateral ODA is made up of contributions to international agencies, institutions or organisations whose members are Governments, and which conduct all or part of their activities in favour of development. Contributions are classified as multilateral ODA when the recipient organisation 'pools' the contribution so that it becomes an integral part of that agency's financial assets.

For 2012 Ireland's total contribution to ODA was €628.90 million which represented 0.47% of GNP.

€507.38 million was managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and a further €121.52 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 focused on poverty reduction and hunger eradication - concentrating on a limited number of very poor, mainly African, countries. Programmes are delivered through a variety of aid modalities, mainly to the health, education, governance and democracy-building, community development, local government and agriculture sectors.

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

Key Facts - 2012

- **Total Official Development Assistance: €628.90 million**
- **Ireland contributed 0.47% of GNP to ODA**
- **70% delivered as Bilateral ODA - 30% as Multilateral ODA**
- **Over 80 countries benefitted from Irish Bilateral ODA**
- **Over 80% of allocated Bilateral ODA was directed to Least Developed Countries while 85% went to Sub Saharan Africa**
- **One quarter of Ireland's ODA was delivered through non-governmental organisations**
- **Almost 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 Agriculture, Health, Education, Governance and Social Infrastructure support**
- **Approximately 6% of Bilateral ODA was spent on programme management, audit and evaluation.**

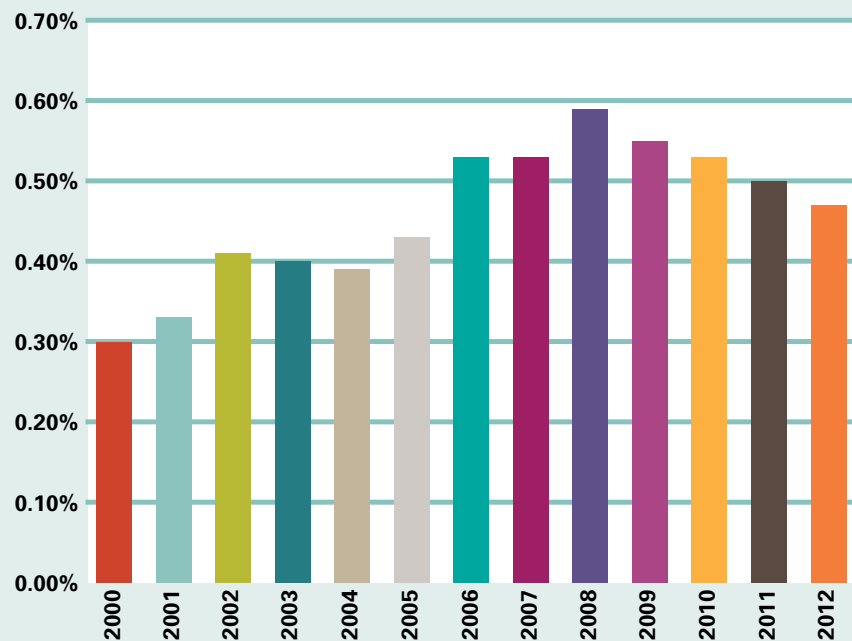
Ireland's Official Development Assistance

	€ Millions 2012	€ Millions 2011
Total ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	507.38	520.18
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	121.53	136.86
Total ODA	628.90	657.04
GNP	132,649	130,662
ODA as a % of GNP	0.47%	0.50%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27 as a % of Total ODA	81%	79%
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA	19%	21%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis,		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	432.88	442.33
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	6.03	7.88
Total Bilateral ODA	438.91	450.21
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	74.50	77.85
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	115.49	128.97
Total Multilateral ODA	189.99	206.83
Total ODA	628.90	657.04
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	70%	69%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	30%	31%



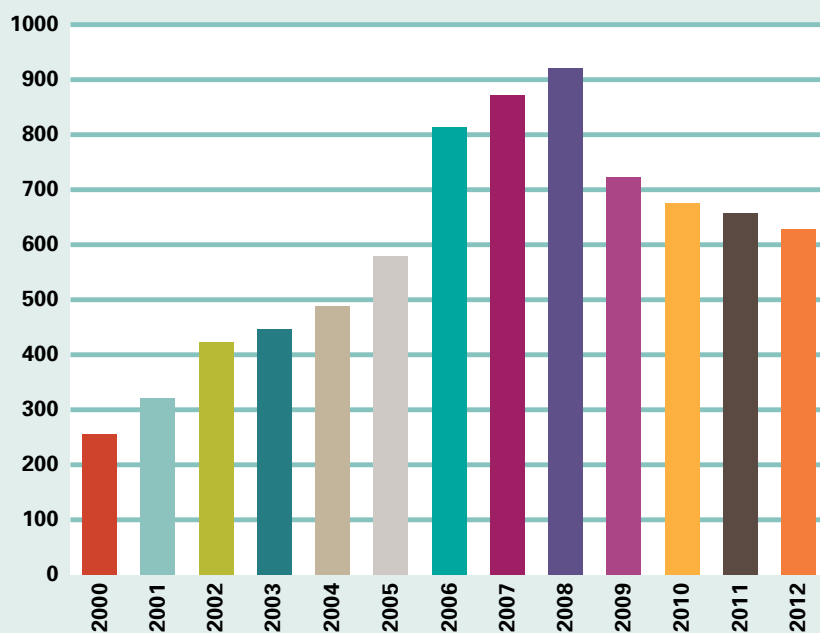
ODA as a % of GNP: 2000-2012

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

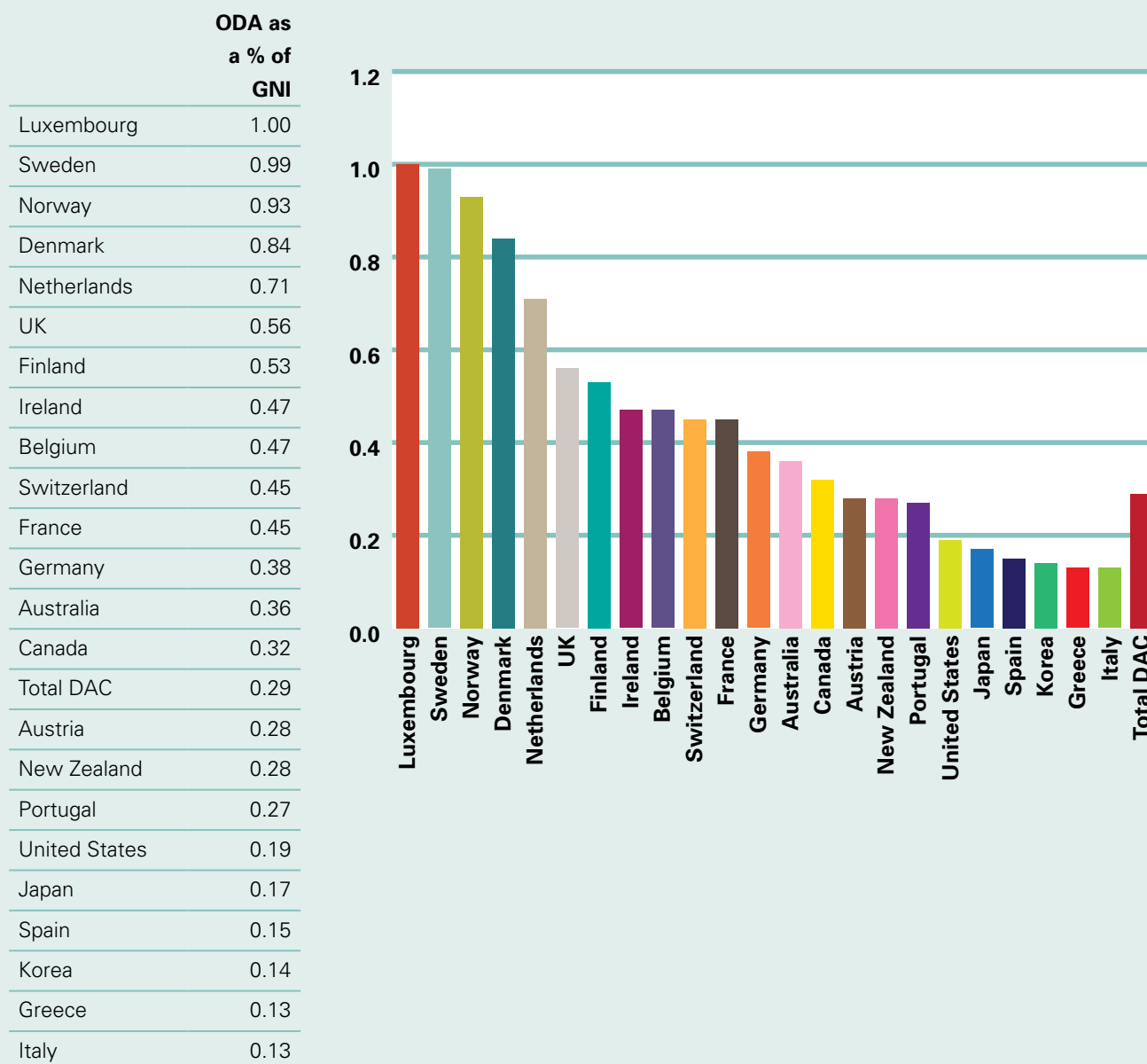


ODA Volumes: 2000-2012

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



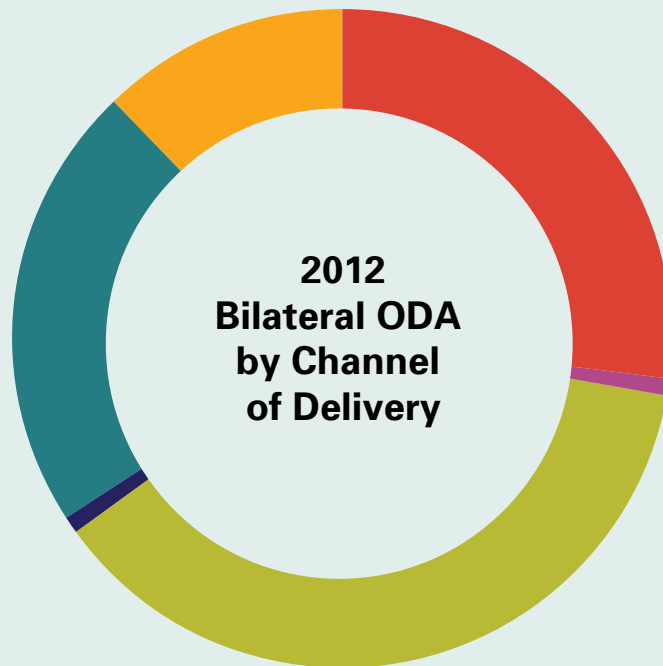
Net ODA as a Percentage of GNI - DAC Donors 2012



Bilateral ODA

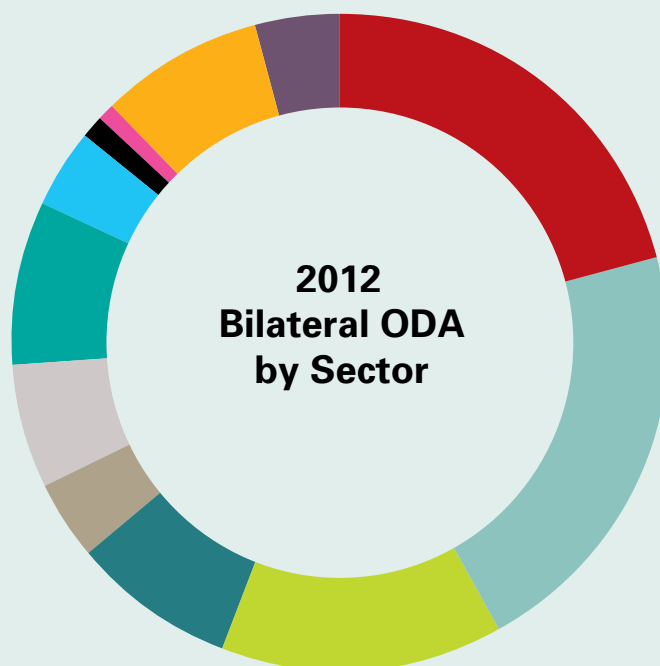
	2012 €000s	2011 €000s
Bilateral ODA : Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Irish Aid		
Programme Management and Administration	26,919	28,203
Partner Countries		
Ethiopia	25,583	25,929
Lesotho	7,365	10,380
Mozambique	37,000	37,478
Tanzania	29,690	30,680
Malawi	12,357	11,989
Uganda	15,655	33,105
Zambia	14,524	16,228
Timor Leste	3,401	2,682
Vietnam	12,014	11,953
Other Countries		
Zimbabwe	3,149	3,624
South Africa	3,241	3,643
Sierra Leone	5,905	5,453
Liberia	4,000	4,440
Other Countries	6,200	4,199
Civil Society Funding Schemes	90,359	92,038
Volunteer Programmes	425	637
Global Education Initiatives	4,150	4,151
Global Health Initiatives	6,969	8,999
Global HIV and AIDS Initiatives	15,330	12,277
Global Hunger Initiatives	8,461	9,008
Other Cross Cutting Programmes	4,271	5,485
Strategic Cooperation with Third Level Institutions	1,999	2,632
Development Education	3,207	3,236
Fellowships / Courses etc	951	1,164
Public Information	1,052	962
Other Programmes	5,432	521
Rapid Response Initiative	9,334	5,082
Recovery Assistance	18,637	10,144
Stability Fund	4,298	5,008
Emergency Humanitarian Assistance	51,000	50,997
Total Bilateral ODA : Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Irish Aid	432,878	442,327
Bilateral ODA from other Government Departments		
Various Departments - eligible bilateral contributions	231	483
Revenue Commissioners - Tax Deductibility Scheme	5,800	7,400
Total Bilateral ODA from Other Government Departments	6,031	7,883
Total Bilateral ODA	438,910	450,210

Bilateral ODA by Channel of Delivery



Channel	€000s	2012		2011	
		€000s	%	€000s	%
● Government Systems in Partner Countries	99,666	121,678	23%	121,678	27%
● Delegated Cooperation	7,753	6,163	2%	6,163	1%
● NGOs and Civil Society	159,463	167,824	36%	167,824	37%
● Public Private Partnerships	5,225	4,000	1%	4,000	1%
● Multilateral Organisations	117,601	97,179	27%	97,179	22%
● Other	49,202	53,366	11%	53,366	12%
Total	438,910	450,210	100%	450,210	100%

Bilateral ODA by Sector

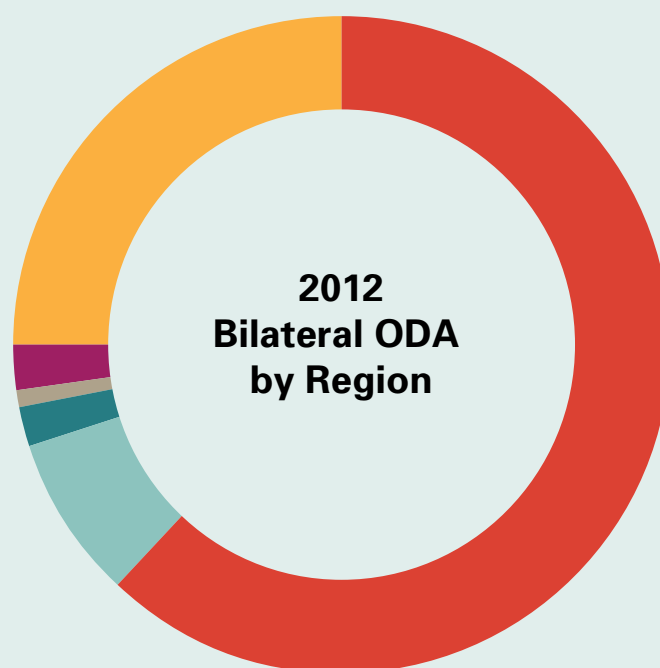


Sector	€000s	2012	€000s	2011
		as a % of Total Bilateral		as a % of Total Bilateral
● Emergency Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	91,795	21%	71,312	16%
● Health, HIV and AIDS	93,504	21%	91,033	20%
● Governance and Civil Society	60,154	14%	78,287	17%
● Education	33,869	8%	42,664	9%
● Multi Sector	19,350	4%	10,737	2%
● Programme Management and Administration	26,919	6%	28,203	6%
● Agriculture	33,598	8%	43,924	10%
● General Budget Support	18,021	4%	21,010	5%
● Water and Sanitation	4,896	1%	7,693	2%
● Development Awareness	5,505	1%	6,069	1%
● Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	34,447	8%	37,270	8%
● Other Sectors	16,853	4%	12,007	3%
Total	438,910	100%	450,210	100%

Bilateral ODA by Recipient Country

	Administration €000s	Country Programmable Aid €000s	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes €000s	Emergency and Recovery €000s	Other Programme Areas €000s	Total Bilateral ODA €000s
Mozambique	1,825	37,000	2,002	100	60	40,987
Tanzania	1,510	29,681	2,705	20	827	34,743
Ethiopia	1,096	25,583	4,801	1,383	98	32,961
Uganda	1,211	15,655	6,231	2	324	23,423
Zambia	1,359	14,524	4,272	1	241	20,397
Malawi	838	12,357	5,110	1	355	18,662
Vietnam	1,591	12,005	172	-	664	14,431
Sierra Leone	623	5,904	4,623	807	6	11,963
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	2,181	7,880	-	10,061
Lesotho	830	7,365	180	250	28	8,653
Somalia	-	-	1,458	6,973	-	8,431
Kenya	-	-	6,213	1,151	-	7,364
South Sudan	-	-	3,018	3,480	-	6,498
Liberia	-	-	2,222	200	4,050	6,472
Zimbabwe	-	0	2,571	340	3,206	6,117
Afghanistan	-	-	1,148	4,441	-	5,589
South Africa	596	3,184	1,476	-	13	5,269
Sudan	-	-	2,192	3,060	-	5,252
Occupied Palestinian Territories	-	-	423	81	4,060	4,564
Timor Leste	301	3,401	-	-	522	4,223
India	-	-	3,348	-	-	3,348
Rwanda	-	-	2,748	-	-	2,748
Niger	-	-	1,027	1,625	-	2,652
Haiti	-	-	1,421	1,050	-	2,471
Central African Republic	-	-	-	2,450	-	2,450
Pakistan	-	-	887	1,010	-	1,897
Chad	-	-	495	1,400	-	1,895
Nicaragua	-	-	1,591	-	-	1,591
Nigeria	41	-	1,328	9	-	1,379
Bangladesh	-	-	1,374	-	-	1,374
Honduras	-	-	1,321	-	-	1,321
Myanmar (Burma)	-	-	471	827	-	1,298
Syria	-	-	72	1,100	-	1,172
Mali	-	-	272	843	-	1,115
Burundi	-	-	1,045	-	-	1,045
Sub-Saharan Africa - Regional	-	-	658	3,753	2,805	7,215
South America - Regional	-	-	1,198	100	-	1,298
Middle East - Regional	-	-	621	200	2,140	2,961
Other Countries	-	-	9,450	3,488	678	13,616
Not Country Specific	15,098	19	11,241	35,242	48,402	110,001
Totals	26,919	166,678	93,566	83,269	68,478	438,910

Bilateral ODA by Region



	2012		2011	
	€000s	%	€000s	%
● Africa	271,903	62%	292,003	65%
● Asia	35,195	8%	35,652	8%
● Central America	6,740	2%	8,488	2%
● South America	3,648	1%	4,065	1%
● Middle East and North Africa	10,704	2%	8,527	2%
● Non Region Specific	110,720	25%	101,474	22%
Total	438,910	100%	450,210	100%

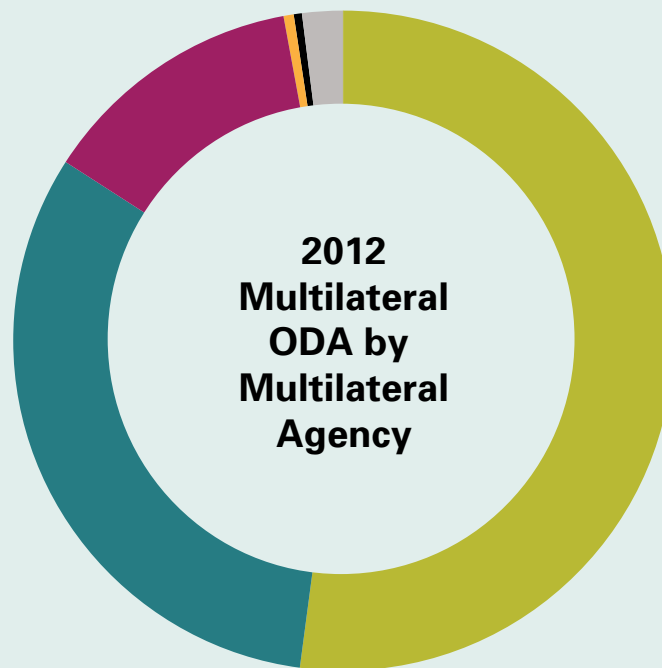
Summary of Partner Country Expenditure by Sector

Sector	Ethiopia €000s	Lesotho €000s	Malawi €000s	Mozambique €000s	Tanzania €000s	Uganda €000s	Zambia €000s	Vietnam €000s	Timor Leste €000s	Total €000s
Agriculture	-	-	4,374	1,782	6,644	-	-	81	-	12,881
Health, HIV and AIDS	3,682	4,087	1,725	15,223	8,548	6,500	2,493	227	-	42,486
Education	5	-	-	5,593	113	1,097	7,517	818	39	15,182
Governance	1,047	1,617	1,344	3,301	2,598	3,562	1,887	4,616	466	20,439
Water and Sanitation	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
General Budget Support	-	-	-	9,023	8,998	-	-	-	-	18,021
Multi Sector Support / Rural Development	1,766	-	1,200	757	-	-	200	5,604	-	9,527
Social Infrastructure and Services	18,298	-	1,513	2	2,204	2,692	1,755	183	-	26,647
Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness	360	1,325	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300
Private Sector and Economic Development	100	-	104	608	-	1,162	-	117	2,950	5,041
Support to Other Sectors	321	335	483	710	576	642	672	369	-54	4,053
Total	25,583	7,365	12,357	37,000	29,681	15,655	14,524	12,014	3,401	157,581
Programme Management and Administration Costs	1,096	830	838	1,825	1,510	1,211	1,359	1,591	301	10,561
Total Partner Country Expenditure	26,679	8,195	13,196	38,825	31,191	16,866	15,883	13,605	3,702	168,141

Multilateral ODA

	Source of Multilateral ODA	Vote 27 €000s	Other ODA €000s	Total €000s
European Union Institution (EU)				
EU Budget (Development Cooperation)			70,443	70,443
European Development Fund	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	29,175		29,175
Sub-total European Union Institution (EU)		29,175	70,443	99,619
World Bank, United Nations and Other Multilateral Institutions				
Food and Agriculture Organisation	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.		1,462	1,462
International Development Association (IDA)	Department of Finance		23,400	23,400
Asian Development Bank	Department of Finance		700	700
Co-financing with World Bank Group	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,000		1,000
World Trade Organisation	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	865		865
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		1,124	1,124
United Nations General Budget	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		1,441	1,441
Global Environment Facility	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government		1,420	1,420
OECD	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	810		810
Other International Organisations	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,376		1,376
Sub-total World Bank, United Nations and Other Multilateral Institutions		4,051	29,547	33,598
Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies				
World Food Programme - Voluntary Food Aid Convention	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		9,960	9,960
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	8,900		8,900
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	8,200		8,200
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	6,100		6,100
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,200		1,200
United Nations Population Fund	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	3,230		3,230
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,950		1,950
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS - UNAIDS	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	3,000		3,000
UNRWA (Support to Palestinian Refugees in the Near East)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	4,000		4,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	2,000		2,000
United Nations Fund for Women's Development	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1,500		1,500
United Nations Volunteers	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	450		450
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	418		418
Other Voluntary Contributions to UN Agencies and Funds	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	323		323
Sub-total - Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies		41,271	9,960	51,231
Miscellaneous Voted Expenditure - UN Contributions	Various Other Departments		5,544	5,544
Total Multilateral ODA		74,497	115,495	189,992

Multilateral ODA by Multilateral Agency

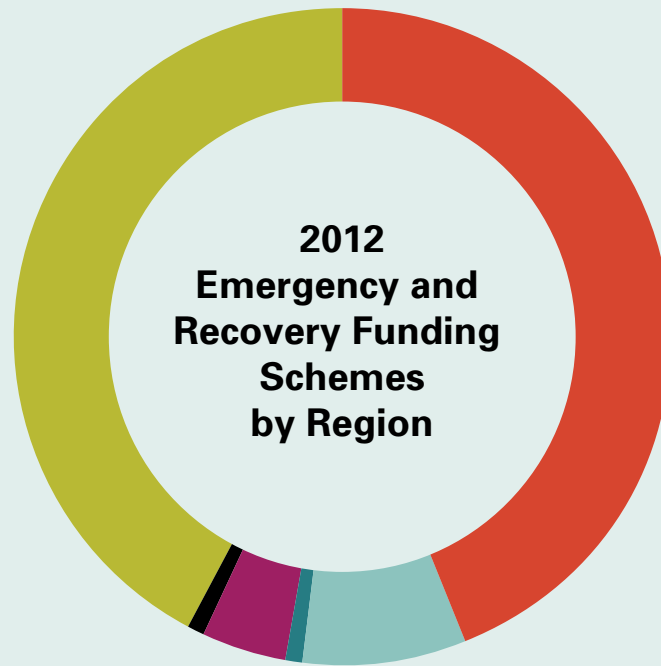


Agency Channel	€000s	2012		2011	
		€000s	%	€000s	%
● European Union Institutions	99,619	109,569	52%	109,569	53%
● United Nations	60,802	64,324	32%	64,324	31%
● World Bank Group	24,400	18,900	13%	18,900	9%
● World Trade Organisation	865	805	0.5%	805	0.4%
● Regional Development Banks	700	10,120	0.4%	10,120	5%
● Other Multilateral Organisations	3,606	3,109	2%	3,109	2%
Total Multilateral	189,992	206,826	100%	206,826	100%

Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Recipient Country

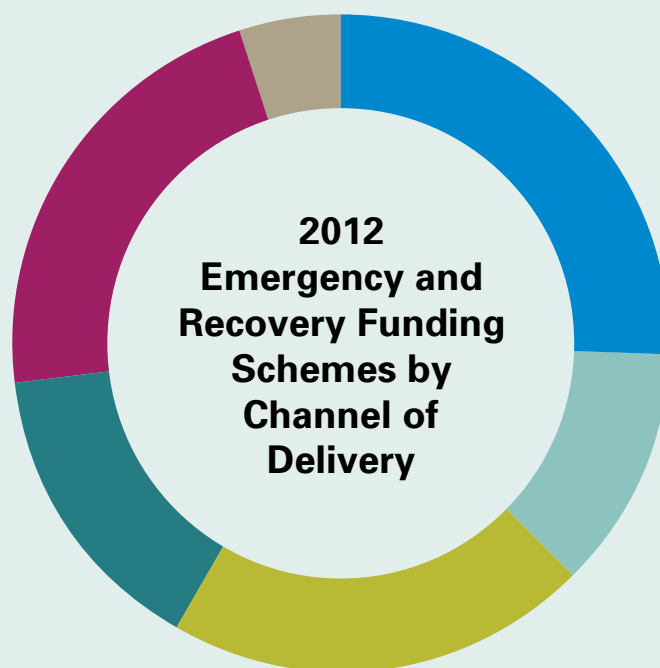
		2012
	€000s	as a % of Total
Democratic Republic of Congo	8,230	10%
Somalia	6,973	8%
Afghanistan	4,441	5%
South Sudan	3,480	4%
Sudan	3,060	4%
Sub Saharan Africa	3,753	5%
Ethiopia	1,383	2%
Central African Republic	2,450	3%
Haiti	1,050	1%
Chad	1,400	2%
Kenya	1,151	1%
Niger	1,625	2%
Syria	1,100	1%
Pakistan	1,010	1%
Mali	843	1%
Myanmar (Burma)	827	1%
Sierra Leone	807	1%
Jordan	600	1%
Yemen	415	0.5%
Other Countries	3,703	4%
Common Humanitarian and Pooled Funds	34,967	42%
Total	83,269	100%

Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Region



	€000s	as a % of Total
● Africa	36,746	44%
● Asia	6,519	8%
● Central and South America	1,210	1%
● Middle East and North Africa	2,946	4%
● Other Regions	881	1%
● Unearmarked Humanitarian and Pooled Funds	34,967	42%
Total	83,269	100%

Emergency and Recovery Funding Schemes by Channel of Delivery



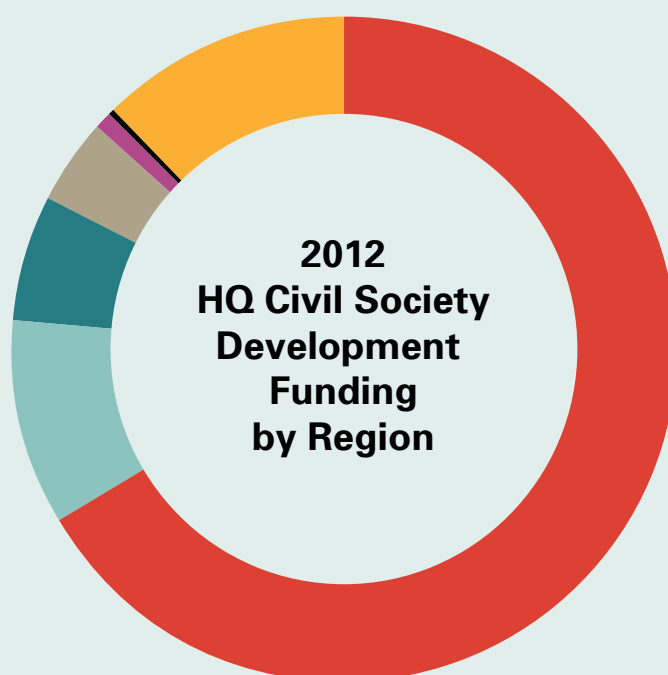
	€000s	as a % of Total
● UN Agencies	21,453	26%
● Central Emergency Response Fund	10,000	12%
● Common Humanitarian Funds	17,300	21%
● International Red Cross	12,075	15%
● Non-Governmental Organisations	18,514	22%
● Other	3,927	5%
Total	83,269	100%

HQ Civil Society Development Funding by Recipient Country

	€000s
Uganda	6,231
Kenya	6,213
Malawi	5,110
Ethiopia	4,801
Sierra Leone	4,623
Zambia	4,272
India	3,348
South Sudan	3,018
Rwanda	2,748
Tanzania	2,705
Zimbabwe	2,571
Liberia	2,222
Sudan	2,192
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,181
Mozambique	2,002
Nicaragua	1,591
Somalia	1,458
South Africa	1,476
Haiti	1,421
Bangladesh	1,374
Nigeria	1,328
Honduras	1,321
Afghanistan	1,148
Burundi	1,045
Niger	1,027
Pakistan	887
Guatemala	820
Brazil	761
Colombia	634
Cameroon	526
Nepal	513
Chad	495
Ghana	495
Peru	492
Myanmar (Burma)	471
Democratic Republic of Korea	458
Angola	443
Occupied Palestinian Territories	423
Thailand	373
Burkina Faso	344
Bolivia	311
Regional	2,453
Other Countries	4,222
Not Country Specific	11,019
Total	93,565

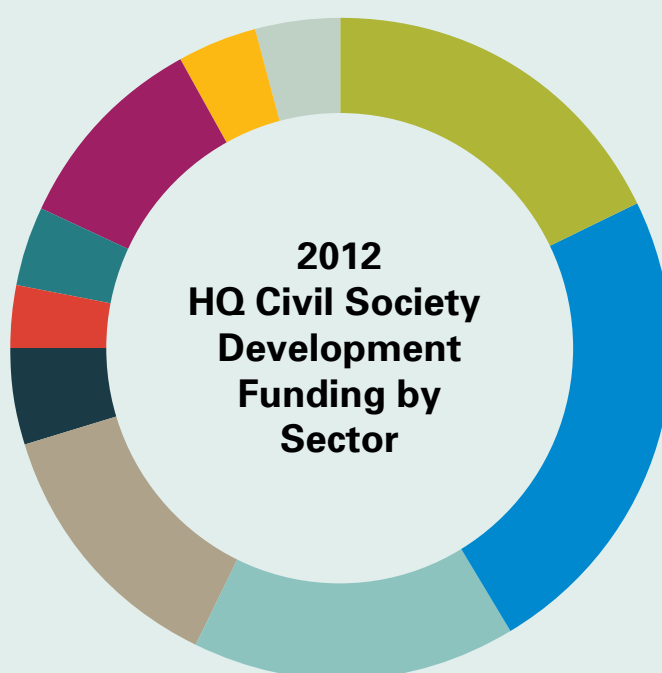


HQ Civil Society Development Funding by Region



	2012		2011	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
● Africa	61,961	66%	59,355	64%
● Asia	9,480	10%	11,032	12%
● Central America	5,607	6%	6,158	7%
● South America	3,471	4%	3,965	4%
● Middle East and North Africa	1,356	1%	1,325	1%
● Other Regions	202	0.2%	318	0.3%
● Non Region Specific	11,489	12%	9,885	11%
Total	93,566	100%	92,038	100%

HQ Civil Society Development Funding by Sector



	2012		2011	
	€000s	as a % of Total	€000s	as a % of Total
● Health, HIV and AIDS	16,921	18%	18,013	19%
● Governance and Civil Society	22,328	24%	24,556	26%
● Agriculture	15,149	16%	21,870	23%
● Education	11,956	13%	13,958	15%
● Development Awareness	4,353	5%	5,103	5%
● Social Infrastructure and Development Food Aid	3,137	3%	1,171	1%
● Water and Sanitation	3,791	4%	4,752	5%
● Multi Sector and Rural Development	8,986	10%	2,469	3%
● Emergency Recovery and Disaster Preparedness	3,515	4%	968	1%
● Other Sectors	3,430	4%	2,413	3%
Total	93,566	100%	95,274	100%



Funding to NGO and Civil Society Organisations

Organisation Name	HQ Civil Society & Development Education Funding	Emergency and Recovery Funding	Other, including funding in Partner Countries	Funding through Other Government Departments	Total €000
Concern Worldwide	19,994	3,435	-	-	23,429
Trócaire	15,724	2,740	-	-	18,464
Misean Cara	16,000	-	-	-	16,000
Goal	12,454	2,250	-	-	14,704
International Committee of the Red Cross	-	8,800	-	-	8,800
Oxfam Ireland	1,957	1,345	1,000	-	4,302
International Federation of the Red Cross	-	3,150	-	-	3,150
Christian Aid Ireland	3,056	965	-	-	4,021
Plan Ireland	1,128	1,892	-	-	3,021
Self Help Africa	2,982	-	-	-	2,982
World Vision	1,483	1,245	-	-	2,728
Irish Fair Trade Network	2,658	-	-	-	2,658
Halo Trust	-	1,638	500	-	2,138
Sight Savers Ireland	1,573	-	-	-	1,573
Concern Universal	-	250	1,501	-	1,751
Catholic Relief Service	-	-	1,413	-	1,413
Médecins Sans Frontières	-	1,025	-	-	1,025
Technoserve	-	-	1,692	-	1,692
Helen Keller International	-	-	1,448	-	1,448
Traidlinks	-	-	900	-	900
Action Aid	877	-	-	-	877
Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation	-	-	800	-	800
Churches Health Association of Zambia	-	-	800	-	800
Irish Council For Overseas Students	-	-	933	-	933
Save the Children	-	-	925	-	925
Help Age International	626	-	-	-	626
ChildFund Ireland	619	-	-	-	619
Care International	-	-	608	-	608
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	-	-	600	-	600
International Institute for Environment and Development	-	-	600	-	600
Farm Africa	-	-	600	-	600
Children in Crossfire	556	-	-	-	556
Aidlink	548	-	-	-	548
International Relief Development in Mozambique	-	-	535	-	535
VSO	531	-	100	-	631
Front Line Defenders	504	-	-	-	504
DKT Ethiopia	-	-	500	-	500
Benjamin Mkapa HIV/AIDS Foundation-Tanzania	-	-	500	-	500
Ifakara Health Institute	-	-	500	-	500
Overseas Development Institute	-	125	350	-	475
Comhlámh	422	-	31	-	453
IONTSAI Development Initiative	-	-	450	-	450

Organisation Name	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes	Emergency and Recovery Funding	Other, including funding in Partner Countries	Funding through Other Government Departments	Total €000s
Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia	-	-	400	-	400
Sikika	-	-	400	-	400
Women in Law and Development in Africa	-	-	525	-	525
International HIV / AIDS Alliance	-	-	400	-	400
Zambia Governance Foundation	-	-	400	-	400
Serve in Solidarity Ireland	356	-	-	-	356
VITA	350	-	-	-	350
National Smallholders Farmers Association of Malawi	-	-	342	-	342
Progressio	-	-	340	-	340
Farm Radio International	-	-	300	-	300
SOS Sahel Ethiopia	-	-	300	-	300
Zimbabwe AIDS Network	-	-	300	-	300
The Alliance of Mayors and Municipal Leaders - HIV	-	-	300	-	300
National AIDS Council	-	-	290	-	290
Adigrat Diocese Catholic Secretariat [ADCS] Ethiopia	-	-	288	-	288
Camfed International	200	-	275	-	475
Social and Health Education Project	261	-	-	-	261
Dóchas	250	-	-	-	250
The Haven Community Foundation	-	250	-	-	250
AIDS Foundation of South Africa	-	-	250	-	250
Sonke Gender Justice Network	-	-	250	-	250
Haki Elimu	-	-	250	-	250
SNV	-	-	250	-	250
Camara Education Ltd	244	-	-	-	244
Stichting Mama Cash	-	-	240	-	240
Link Community Development	237	-	-	-	237
AWEPA	-	-	320	-	320
International Alert	-	-	228	-	228
CCRDA - Consortium of Christian Relief & Development Association	-	-	220	-	220
FAWE	-	-	205	-	205
The Carter Center	200	-	-	-	200
Civicus South Africa	200	-	-	-	200
FIDH - International Federation for Human Rights	200	-	-	-	200
Global Witness Trust	200	-	-	-	200
Irish Family Planning Association	200	-	-	-	200
Minority Rights Group International	200	-	-	-	200
The Soul of Haiti	-	200	-	-	200
Tearfund Ireland	-	200	-	-	200
Transparency International	-	-	300	-	300
War on Want Northern Ireland	200	-	-	-	200
World Resources Institute	-	-	200	-	200
Mag Vietnam	-	-	200	-	200
HIVOS	-	-	200	-	200
People Opposing Women Abuse	-	-	200	-	200
Civil Society for Poverty Reduction	-	-	200	-	200
Misa Zambia	-	-	200	-	200



Organisation Name	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes	Emergency and Recovery Funding	Other, including funding in Partner Countries	Funding through Other Government Departments	Total €000s
AIDS Partnership with Africa	198	-	-	-	198
Habitat for Humanity Ireland	198	-	-	-	198
Health Poverty Action	194	-	-	-	194
Friends of Londiani Ireland	192	-	-	-	192
National Youth Council of Ireland	180	-	-	-	180
Irish Development Education Association	164	-	-	-	164
Christian Blind Mission Ireland	150	-	-	-	150
ECPAT International	150	-	-	-	150
Gorta	150	-	-	-	150
International Service for Human Rights	150	-	-	-	150
AIDS Consortium - South Africa	-	-	150	-	150
Choice	-	-	150	-	150
Western Cape Network on Violence	-	-	150	-	150
Glencree Centre for Reconciliation	-	148	-	-	148
Association for the Empowerment of Person with Disabilities - Vietnam	-	-	146	-	146
A-Z Children's Charity	140	-	-	-	140
Anti-Slavery International	140	-	-	-	140
Suas Educational Development	137	-	-	-	137
Women's World Banking	136	-	-	-	136
Phela Health and Development Communities	-	-	127	-	127
FAWE South Africa	-	-	125	-	125
SAfAIDS	-	-	125	-	125
Evangelical Association of Malawi	-	-	120	-	120
Hope Foundation	117	-	-	-	117
The Centre for Counselling Nutrition & Health Care- Tanzania	-	-	117	-	117
National Council of YMCA in Ireland	115	-	-	-	115
Clioma Ltd	-	-	104	-	104
CDI Vietnam	-	-	102	-	102
Value Added in Africa	100	-	-	-	100
Bóthar	100	-	-	-	100
Crisis Management Initiative	-	100	-	-	100
Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	-	100	-	-	100
International Crisis Group	-	100	-	-	100
ICTU	100	-	-	-	100
International Alert	-	100	-	-	100
Institute for Integrated Transitions	-	100	-	-	100
International Rescue Committee UK	-	100	-	-	100
Irish Human Rights Commission	-	-	100	-	100
COHED - Vietnam	-	-	100	-	100
Zambia National Education Coalition	-	-	100	-	100
Centre for Domestic Violence - Uganda	-	-	98	-	98
Galway One World Centre	94	-	-	-	94
Young Scientist & Technology Exhibition -Tanzania	-	-	89	-	89
Uganda Women's Network	-	-	88	-	88
Gisha Legal Centre for Freedom	-	-	85	-	85
Catholic Community for Justice and Peace - Malawi	-	-	85	-	85

Organisation Name	HQ Civil Society Development Funding Schemes	Emergency and Recovery Funding	Other, including funding in Partner Countries	Funding through Other Government Departments	Total €000s
Diocese of Mutare Community Care Programme	-	-	85	-	85
AFRI	83	-	-	-	83
Lourdes Youth and Community Services	83	-	-	-	83
Latin America Solidarity Centre	83	-	-	-	83
Foundation Nepal	80	-	-	-	80
Yesh Din Volunteers for Human Rights	80	-	-	-	80
Dennis Hurley Peace Institute	-	-	80	-	80
Amnesty International Ireland	78	-	-	-	78
Raising Voices	-	-	75	-	75
Women Association of Tigray	-	-	75	-	75
Waterford One World Centre	74	-	-	-	74
Irish League of Credit Unions Foundation	73	-	-	-	73
ECO - Unesco	70	-	-	-	70
Household in Distress	-	-	70	-	70
An Taisce - Green Schools	66	-	-	-	66
Bimkom Planners for Planning Rights	-	-	65	-	65
Family AIDS Caring Trust (CHIREZDI)	-	-	65	-	65
Centre for Global Education	65	-	-	-	65
Mayfield Community Arts Centre	64	-	-	-	64
Buyantanshi Women's Group	-	-	63	-	63
Kerry Action Development Education	61	-	-	-	61
Zambia Open Community Schools	-	-	60	-	60
Al Haq Law in the Service of Man	-	-	60	-	60
Addameer Prison Support and Human Rights	-	-	60	-	60
Comet Me	-	-	60	-	60
Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre	-	-	60	-	60
Action Lesotho	60	-	-	-	60
Palestine Centre for Human Rights	-	-	60	-	60
Southern African Liaison Office	-	-	60	-	60
Inter Religious Council of Uganda	-	-	59	-	59
80 : 20 Educating for a Better World	58	-	-	-	58
Irish Friend Of Albania	55	-	-	-	55
CARITAS Makeni	-	-	50	-	50
InterPeace	-	50	-	-	50
InishOwen Development Partnership	50	-	-	-	50
MIFTA	-	-	50	-	50
Volunteers in Irish Veterinary Assistance	50	-	-	-	50
Norwegian Refugee Council	-	50	-	-	50
Gender Links	-	-	50	-	50
Law Society of South Africa	-	-	50	-	50
Siyabhabha Trust / CARITAS	-	-	50	-	50
Souls Comfort Trust	-	-	50	-	50
Debt and Development Coalition	50	-	-	-	50
Other Recipients (<€50,000)	1,399	135	983	-	2,517
Tax Deductibility Scheme	-	-	-	5,800	5,800
Other ODA	-	-	-	231	231
Total	92,579	30,493	30,359	6,031	159,463



