

2016

Irish Aid Annual Report



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

**Ireland's
commitment
to a world
without poverty
and hunger**



This page: ICRC emergency food distribution in Leer Region, South Sudan. Photo: SYNENKO, Alyona/ ICRC

Cover photo: South Sudanese refugee children carry water through Bidi Bidi camp (Uganda) in the evening. Photo: Tommy Trenchard/ Trócaire



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FOREWORD



Simon Coveney T.D

Minister Coveney

I am honoured to have been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, not least because of the Department's responsibility for and leadership of the Irish Aid development programme. Irish Aid is the Irish people's programme. We in Ireland know that while we are a small country, we have a strong voice and an impressive track record when it comes to shaping solutions to global problems, and delivering solutions on the ground in some of the poorest countries in the world.

No country alone can tackle the impacts of climate change on our planet. No country alone can combat the humanitarian crisis impacting millions of people and forcing them to leave their homes. We have to work collectively to meet our common challenges. We are all stronger when we work together to build a fairer, sustainable and stable world.

Under my predecessor as Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Charlie Flanagan, Ireland brokered agreement at the United Nations on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The central promise of the 2030 Agenda is to leave no-one behind, in recognition of the reality that inequality lies at the root of many of today's global challenges. My job for the coming years is to lead Ireland in being a force for change in achieving the ambition of leaving no-one behind. This means influencing the debate at the global level and shaping the agenda at home.

In Ireland, our policies must be guided by the principle of sustainable development set out in the 2030 Agenda. The Government is working to ensure an integrated domestic policy response across the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development. We have published the first statutory National Mitigation Plan representing a hugely important step in the transition to a low carbon economy by 2050. As Minister for Agriculture, I put sustainability at the heart of Ireland's agriculture policy as Ireland's sustainable development is dependent on the long-term environmental sustainability of our agricultural industry.

I will, in the period ahead, ensure that Ireland continues to play a leading role in implementing Agenda 2030. I will focus in particular on our relations with and programmes in Africa. I will be working to ensure that Ireland is successful in our bid to secure a non-permanent United Nations Security Council seat for the term 2021-2022, as peace and security are the foundation stones for sustainable development. And, I will make every effort to ensure that Ireland's term on the Commission on the Status of Women results in progress towards gender equality as the vision of leaving no one behind cannot be achieved without the empowerment of women and girls.

Our aid programme is a central part of how Ireland contributes to dealing with the interconnected problems facing the world; it reflects our vision of the world we want our children to inherit.

In 2016, Ireland's total overseas development assistance amounted to €724 million, representing a 12% increase on 2015. €194m of this total was provided in humanitarian assistance, over €25 million of which was for those affected by the Syrian crisis.

This Annual Report enables the Irish public to hold us to account for the work we do on their behalf in advancing the vision of a sustainable and just world. I hope that its results and stories make you proud of your aid programme and its achievements.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Simon Coveney". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'S'.

Simon Coveney T.D
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade



Ciaran Cannon T.D

Minister of State Cannon

2016 was a year of continued suffering for millions of people across the globe. Conflict, natural disaster, and migration reached levels unimaginable until recently. Meanwhile the humanitarian system and host countries struggled to deliver adequate assistance and receive the vast numbers of refugees and migrants fleeing their homes.

Continuing to play a leading and resolute role to address these issues, Ireland was represented at the first ever World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016 by President Michael D. Higgins. At the Summit, concrete commitments were made to improve the effectiveness of international humanitarian action. In addition, Ireland brokered a UN agreement in September 2016 on a global approach to helping refugees and migrants. Reflecting one of Ireland's long-standing priorities, the agreement has a strong human-rights focus with clear undertakings by UN member states to protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants.

While the conflict in Syria dominated the news headlines in 2016, Ireland also remained a steadfast donor to forgotten and protracted crises around the world with over 80% of our humanitarian assistance directed to families in crisis in Ethiopia, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria, Iraq, and Haiti. We also

deployed 37 rapid responders to bolster our UN partners' humanitarian operations in 20 countries.

Irish Aid is working, on behalf of the Irish people, to build better futures for some of the world's poorest communities by supporting long term development. Ireland's development programme prioritises the poorest and most vulnerable. In 2016, Ireland's ODA totalled €724m with a particular focus on least developed countries.

In our key partner countries, Irish Aid is working to reduce poverty and improve nutrition. We are working to combat the impact of climate change on small farmers and to support primary and secondary education for the most marginalised children.

The Irish Aid Annual Report is an exercise in accountability to the Irish people. It highlights the results achieved at country level by presenting case-studies which demonstrate the impact of our programme on the ground. It shows how Ireland targets aid to countries and people most in need and how we are adapting to meet the challenges of a more complex and globalised world.

I am honoured to have been appointed Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development and I look forward to

being part of and shaping the further evolution of the Irish Aid programme.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cannon', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Ciaran Cannon T.D
Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development

2016 Year In Review 2016

2016 was a year of commemoration for Ireland. It was a year of major political change in Europe and the United States. It saw the start of the fifth year of the conflict in Syria and the continuation of the largest migration crises in Europe since World War II. In 2016, Ireland's humanitarian assistance programme grew to €194 million to respond to the unprecedented level of humanitarian need.

2016 was also the first year of implementation of the new Sustainable Development Goals and Ireland used every opportunity to reflect this focus in its development programme.

An important element of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is reducing deaths and displacement caused by conflict and natural disaster, and supporting refugees and migrants. During the year, two important global summits were held to seek to improve global cooperation to relieve humanitarian suffering, and to support refugees and host countries in responding to the migration crisis.

The first ever World Humanitarian Summit was held in Istanbul in May. The Summit convened 9,000 participants from 173 countries to share knowledge on how to reduce the death and suffering caused by natural and man-made disasters by agreeing improved ways to prevent and respond to these crises. Shortly after his appointment as Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development, Minister Joe McHugh accompanied the President of Ireland, Michael D. Higgins to represent Ireland at the World Humanitarian Summit.



Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Charlie Flanagan T.D.; Justine Nantale, Irish Aid; and Minister of State for the Diaspora and International Development Joe McHugh T.D., at the launch of Irish Aid's Development Education Strategy 2017-2023. Photo: Maxwells/Julien Behal

Expressing the strong commitment of Ireland to assisting those affected by humanitarian disaster, President Higgins urged all participants at the Summit to galvanise into action stating: *"We are facing a global situation of great complexity and deepening crisis in many regions. The cost of failing to act now cannot be measured in dollars alone, but in its consequences for the future of humanity"*.

The second important summit was in response to a call by the former United Nations Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon, for international action to address the enormous challenges faced by migrants and their host countries. Today, more people than ever before, live in a country other than the one in which they were born. In 2015, the number of migrants surpassed 240 million, and that number is increasing at a rate faster than world population growth. While many of these migrants have moved without incident, some 65 million have been forcibly displaced. Following Ireland's successful co-facilitation of the Sustainable Development Goals negotiations at the UN in 2015, we were asked to play a further leading role in negotiating agreement on the outcome of this important summit. The resulting *New York Declaration* was adopted by 193 countries on the 19th of September. It sets out actions and principles to assist refugees, to assist host countries, and to address the root causes of migration.

2016 was also an important year for Ireland's longer term development assistance. Reducing inequalities and mitigating the effects of climate change in our key partner countries is vital for more sustainable management of natural disaster and conflict. A detailed independent evaluation of Irish Aid's programme in Vietnam and a review of our programme in Tanzania were conducted during the year, and new country strategies, with strong alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals, were agreed for Uganda and Malawi.

In July, Minister McHugh visited Uganda, and experienced first-hand the twin challenges of embedding lasting change through Irish Aid's long term development work and how that complements, and frequently overlaps with ongoing humanitarian action. During his visit, Minister McHugh met senior citizens benefiting from a cash transfer programme, to which Ireland contributes. He saw our education projects in Karamoja and visited refugees arriving into Uganda from the conflict in South Sudan.

Later in the year President Higgins, accompanied by Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Charlie Flanagan, visited Irish Aid's programme in Vietnam. Remarking on the immense gains that have been made in reducing poverty in Vietnam, President Higgins recognised the deep commitment shared by Ireland and Vietnam to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The President and Minister Flanagan witnessed Irish Aid's work with ethnic minorities which make up just 15% of Vietnam's population but account for more than 70% of

its poor. Gender inequality is more marked amongst ethnic minorities and Ireland's cross cutting programme on gender is making solid progress in addressing issues such as forced child marriage and cross border trafficking of young girls.

The empowerment of women and girls is an important foreign policy priority for Ireland and gender equality is an integral component of the Irish Aid programme. A great opportunity to advance this priority globally came during the year with the election of Ireland to serve as a member of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. The Commission, which is the principal intergovernmental body dealing with gender equality, is instrumental in promoting women's rights and shaping global standards on gender equality.

At the end of the year, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade launched a new Development Education Strategy. At the launch, Minister Flanagan noted that international development cannot be a niche issue or a marginal interest. Informed and engaged citizens are best placed to address the complex challenges ahead. Minister Flanagan said that "*to continue our work, we need to tap into the traditional support of the Irish people for overseas aid, whether it is seen in the lives of missionaries or aid workers overseas or in the enthusiasm and engagement of our nation's school children and students*". The new strategy will direct Irish Aid's work for the 2017-2023 period. It seeks to enable all Irish people to take part as global citizens in working towards a fairer and sustainable world.



President of Ireland Michael D. Higgins, accompanied by Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr. Charles Flanagan, T.D., met with ethnic minority communities in Vinh O commune, Quang Tri province, Vietnam. Photo: Maxwell's

Ireland's response to humanitarian crises around the world

Saving and protecting lives, alleviating suffering and maintaining human dignity before, during and after crises.

Humanitarian crises are complex and have many contributing factors. The majority involve conflict, displacement and acute hunger. Today's crises are more intense and are lasting longer than ever before. Disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes, as well as climate-related drought and flooding, can spark off a new crisis or worsen an existing one. All humanitarian situations are exacerbated by poverty, political instability and the effects of climate change.

War and conflict have massive humanitarian consequences. In addition to death and injury caused to many, violence forces people to flee their homes, destroys their livelihoods and damages vital infrastructure such as health facilities and schools.

Today, global displacement is at a record high. Over 65 million people around the world have been forced from their homes - that's one out of every 113 people in the world. Many are victims of prolonged and forgotten crises, including those in the Central African Republic, the

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Somalia, and Sudan. The vast majority of displaced people are being sheltered in countries and communities that were already experiencing high levels of vulnerability and poverty. The needs of refugees place a huge additional strain on already limited resources in most host countries.

All parties to a conflict are obliged to respect and protect civilians. Yet this obligation is commonly flouted and civilians are increasingly deliberate targets of war, in violation of international humanitarian law. The security of aid workers is often threatened and humanitarian access denied, hindering the delivery of assistance, quite often to those trapped in the worst affected areas.

The scale of humanitarian need in the world today is at unprecedented levels, and continues to grow. At the start of 2016, the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance was an estimated 125 million. By the end of the year, this number had increased to 130 million. At the same time, the international humanitarian system faces significant funding shortfalls.



A medical worker registers young patients in the small rural village of An-Nassiri, about 60 km from Al Hudaydah, Yemen. Photo: Giles Clarke/OCHA



Minister for Defence Simon Coveney T.D. meeting crew members of the LÉ Samuel Beckett in Malta during their humanitarian mission in the Mediterranean. Photo: Courtesy of Irish Defence Forces

World Humanitarian Summit and Ireland's commitments

The first ever World Humanitarian Summit was held in Istanbul in May 2016. This summit brought together many different types of humanitarian organisations. The UN Secretary-General's vision for change was set out in the summit's *Agenda for Humanity* which described five *Core Responsibilities* which aim to: prevent and end conflicts; respect the rules of war; leave no-one behind; work differently to end need; and invest in humanity.

9,000 people from 173 UN Member States participated in the summit. Concrete commitments were made including a *Grand Bargain* between donors and actors on the ground, which sets out commitments and actions to improve the effectiveness of crisis response.

Ireland's Delegation to the World Humanitarian Summit was led by President Michael D. Higgins, accompanied by the Minister McHugh. Ireland made 35 specific commitments, which include improving the links between Ireland's humanitarian and development work; enhancing support to displaced and host communities; increasing the flexibility of humanitarian financing; and responding to gender-based violence in emergencies.

Our participation at the summit and the commitments made were informed by the outcome of the Irish Humanitarian Summit of July 2015. The core message arising from consultations among the Irish humanitarian community was that crisis-affected people should be at the centre of all humanitarian responses. Ireland represented this point strongly at the summit in Istanbul and has already begun implementing many of its commitments.

Our Humanitarian Assistance



Lake Chad & Africa

Central African Republic

€6.22 million
2.3m people in need

Democratic Republic of the Congo

€4.9 million
7.5m people in need

NIGERIA

€3.18 million
8.5m people in need

NIGER

€2.2 million
1.9m people in need

CHAD

€500,000
2.3m people in need

130 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2016 globally

€194 million provided by Ireland in 2016

Funding includes costs associated with deployment of 37 rapid responders and 357 tonnes of emergency relief stocks to these and other crises throughout 2016 under Ireland's Rapid Response Initiative

Additional core funding of €26.75m was also provided to key humanitarian partners and to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund in 2016

Includes €6 million provided by the Department of Agriculture as part of a €20 million contribution to the World Food Programme in 2016

Response to Major Crises in 2016

Horn of Africa

Middle East, Syria & Other



SOUTH SUDAN

€11.1 million
6.1m people in need



ETHIOPIA

€6.65 million
9.7m people in need



SOMALIA

€5.93 million
5m people in need



SUDAN

€3.93 million
5.8m people in need



ERITREA

€1.25 million
1.5m people in need



SYRIAN CRISIS

€25.2 million
13.5m people in need



YEMEN

€4.18 million
18.8m people in need



IRAQ

€3 million
10m people in need



HAITI

€2 million
2.1m people in need



AFGHANISTAN

€1.3 million
8.1m people in need

Ireland's humanitarian assistance

Ireland responds to global humanitarian crises through Irish Aid's humanitarian programme. A strong commitment to international humanitarian law and the provision of flexible, timely funding based on the principles of independence, neutrality, impartiality and humanity underpins our approach. We prioritise funding for those with the greatest and most urgent need, without discrimination. Our implementing partner agencies include the United Nations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and non-governmental organisations. Local actors too are often the most effective partners to deliver timely assistance. At the World Humanitarian Summit, Ireland committed to channelling at least 25% of funding to local actors by 2020.

In 2016, we provided over €194 million in humanitarian assistance, in response to high profile appeals but also to 'forgotten crises' such as Sudan, Afghanistan, Yemen, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic and the countries of the Lake Chad region.

Rapid Response Initiative

2016 was a busy year for Ireland's Rapid Response Initiative, a central feature of our humanitarian assistance programme. We deployed 10 airlifts carrying 357 tonnes of emergency relief supplies to help people affected by *El Niño* drought and flooding in Ethiopia; by violence and conflict in South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria and Iraq; and by Hurricane Matthew in Haiti. Our relief supplies which include tents, blankets, cooking sets, hygiene kits and jerry cans helped to meet the basic and immediate needs of over 180,000 beneficiaries in 2016. We also deployed 37 rapid responders as much-needed 'surge capacity' to UN partners' humanitarian response operations in 20 countries.

We also supplemented Ireland's pre-positioned stockpiles with gender-sensitive items in 2016, in line with our national commitments at the *World Humanitarian Summit*. New items include hygiene and dignity kits.

Ireland's Response to Syria Crisis



Ireland's response to major crises in 2016

Syria crisis

The scale of humanitarian need within Syria remains overwhelming. The crisis entered its 5th year in 2016, with no end in sight. 13.5 million men, women and children within Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance, and almost 5 million Syrians are refugees in neighbouring countries. Children and young people, millions of whom have known nothing but conflict, make up over half of those in need of assistance.

Ireland provided more than €25 million in humanitarian assistance to Syria and the region in 2016, bringing our total funding to those affected by the crisis to €67.5 million since 2012.

Ireland's funding in 2016 was focused on supporting those inside Syria. We did this by working closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross, who have a long track record of assisting those in besieged areas. Irish funding was also used to help Syrian children and youth access education in neighbouring Lebanon and Jordan. For example, in 2016 Ireland contributed over €2.4 million to the *No Lost Generation* initiative, which is led by UNICEF and provides equitable educational and protection services to Syrian children, wherever they are living.

Irish Aid also sent members of the Rapid Response Corps to the Balkans and Middle East in 2016 to assist the UN agencies working with refugees from Syria and neighbouring countries. Since 2012, a total of 43 Rapid Response Corps members have been deployed to support the Syria crisis response.

Horn of Africa crisis

In 2016, Ireland provided almost €29 million to support humanitarian need in South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. This brought our total humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa region to over €100 million over the five year period from 2012 to 2016. We focused on meeting the immediate and most basic needs of the people: treating acute malnutrition; providing food, clean water and shelter; and access to health care and education.

The numbers of refugees fleeing South Sudan's conflict continued to increase throughout 2016, affecting some of the world's least developed countries in the neighbouring Horn of Africa region. Ireland contributed over €4 million to UN and NGO partners' in Uganda,

Ethiopia, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo to assist with the cost of providing food, shelter and services to refugees.

Yemen

Yemen is facing a severe humanitarian crisis with an alarming 18.8 million people in need of assistance representing almost 70% of the population. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. In response to the escalating crisis, Ireland stepped up its response by providing over €4 million in humanitarian assistance to Yemen in 2016. Our funding enabled partners on the ground to respond rapidly, providing food and shelter, and ensuring that women and the vulnerable are protected. Through Irish Aid's *Emergency Response Fund Scheme*, the Irish NGO GOAL was able to support families affected by conflict.

Lake Chad Region

The situation in the Lake Chad region continued to deteriorate in 2016. Violent conflict originating in north-east Nigeria is now also affecting parts of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. The Boko Haram insurgency, targeting civilian populations in the region, has destroyed vital infrastructure and is preventing access to essential services. Displacement and trauma are widespread and some 55,000 people in Nigeria's north-east are now on the brink of famine.

In 2016, Ireland provided €5.8 million in humanitarian assistance to the Lake Chad region. Delivered through our partner agencies on the ground, this funding was used to provide food, water, shelter, education and protection across the four countries. Our funding of €1.4 million to UNICEF in Niger supported the agency's response to the deteriorating food security situation, as well as protection and gender activities.

Hurricane Matthew in Haiti

Hurricane Matthew caused massive devastation to Haiti in October 2016. Ireland provided just over €2 million in humanitarian assistance to our NGO partners on the ground engaged in airlifting emergency relief supplies to those affected.

The Irish Defence Forces

Again in 2016, the Irish Defence Forces made a significant contribution in response to the migration crisis. The search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean resulted in the rescue of 6,881 people.



Looking to 2017...

With ever-increasing humanitarian needs and continuing conflict in many parts of the world, 2017 is another challenging year for humanitarian action. So far in 2017, Ireland has participated in high-level pledging conferences for the Lake Chad region, Syria, and Yemen, promising continued financial support to those affected by these crises. Ireland is committed to meeting its World Humanitarian Summit commitments and contributing to more effective, transparent and accountable humanitarian aid.



Taiz, Sabir mountain, Taloq, Yemen. Ongoing conflict means that restrictions on movement of goods into and within the country have forced people to undertake difficult journeys through steep and often dangerous mountains. Photo: AL-RASNI, Akram/ICRC

ETHIOPIA

👤 Population: **99.4 million**¹

📊 UN Human Development Index: **174 out of 188 countries**

💰 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,523**

👤 Life Expectancy: **64.6**



Health care worker, Tigray Region, Ethiopia. Photo: The Global Fund

Good News on Health!

Social and political unrest and a major El Nino drought created a challenging backdrop for Irish Aid's programme in Ethiopia in 2016.

Ireland's Embassy in Addis Ababa convened high-level meetings with the Government to facilitate a coordinated response to the drought. As a result, 10.2 million people received food assistance. Over 2 million cases of moderate acute malnutrition and at least 220,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition were treated. In addition, 10 million people received help with accessing clean water. Ethiopia is also home to approximately 800,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, including South Sudan, Somalia, and Eritrea.

Ireland's longer term development work focuses on helping communities to find new ways of responding to climate change – this is essential if humanitarian need is ever to

reduce. Activities such as reforestation in water catchments, diversifying agricultural practices, improving farm animal health services and promoting off-farm income earning capacity are just some of the activities that form part of the rural livelihoods component of Irish Aid's country strategy.

A further component of Irish Aid's Ethiopia strategy is improving maternal health care. Ireland works with government and civil society organisations to ensure more women give birth, attended by a trained health worker. According to the results of a Demographic Health Survey, released in 2016, 28% of live births were attended by a health care worker, up from 10% in 2011. These surveys are crucial in measuring success and identifying people in danger of being left behind.

¹ All country data (Population, Life expectancy etc.) is taken from the *Human Development Report 2016*

KEY RESULTS IN 2016



10.2 million people received food assistance in response to the 2016 El Nino drought



Maternal mortality, measured in deaths per 100,000 live births, reduced from 676 in 2011 to 412 in 2016.



28% of live births were attended by a health care worker, up from 10% in 2011.

Case Study

Empowering marginalised women in Adigrat

In the northern province of Tigray, it is estimated that 81% of the population derives its livelihood from agriculture with small plots of farm land ranging from 0.5-1 hectare in size. Many of the farming practices, exacerbate land degradation leaving the farmers and their families more vulnerable to losing everything when a drought occurs.

Ireland promotes improved farming practices in Ethiopia. In particular, women are encouraged to diversify their income sources by engaging in activities such as sheep rearing and poultry breeding.

Letekidan Weldenchiel is an example of how this support can make a difference; how someone can go from having nothing to having a diversified livelihood in one of the poorest regions in the world. The widowed 33 year old lives in Adigrat, Tigray Region, with her 17 year old

daughter and her son. Letekidan had no income or assets in 2014, when she joined a livelihood project implemented by Adigrat Catholic Secretariat (ADCS) with support from Irish Aid. Through the project, she was provided with training and credit to purchase five sheep. Over time, she managed to increase the number of sheep to nineteen. She then decided to sell some of the sheep and invest in local beer 'Sewa' production. This local brew is made from barley and she uses the residue of the brewing process to feed her remaining sheep. With this initiative, she was able to increase her weekly earnings and open a savings account. After two years, she had saved over €600 and with her recurrent income and was able to cover healthcare, education and other household costs.


Letekidan has plans to expand her business, construct a house and open a small shop in a nearby town.

Ireland has supported over 70,000 smallholder farmers, like Letekidan, to secure access to economic resources and diversify their income since 2014. Projects like this play a vital role in achieving **SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere.**




Letekidan Weldenchiel, Tigray Region, Ethiopia. Photo: ADCS

MALAWI

 Population: **17.2 million**

 UN Human Development Index: **170 out of 188 countries**

 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,073**

 Life Expectancy: **63.9**



Stephen Muyeye from Dedza, Malawi, examining his maize crop. Photo: Emmet Sheerin/Trócaire

Good news on nutrition

Malawi is one of the poorest countries in the world with over half of its 16.7 million people living in poverty. Most Malawians rely on subsistence farming and the majority of farmers depend on 0.7 hectares or less. Low agricultural production is compounded by weak markets and climate change, making hunger and poor nutrition a widespread and persistent challenge. It is estimated that 40% of the population were in need of food aid in 2016.

Despite this stark and unprecedented food requirement, due in part to the Southern African El Nino drought in 2016, a recent national survey shows that Malawi is making encouraging progress on nutrition. Stunting in children under five, for example, has dropped from 47% in 2010 to 37% in 2016.

Ireland's new five year strategy in Malawi seeks to improve nutrition in three ways. By improving household nutritional practices in targeted districts, improving the capacity of districts to manage nutrition interventions and building stronger monitoring systems, Irish Aid will consolidate and advance the improvements seen in 2016.

Improving accountability at all levels is also an important strand of Ireland's programme in Malawi. During the year, Ireland part-funded the first phase of a national registration and identity system for Malawi citizens with the first 5,000 Malawians registered across 27 pilot sites. The new system is expected to be fully operational in advance of the next election, due to take place in 2019. This system will be very important for identifying beneficiaries and tracking progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.

KEY RESULTS IN 2016



Stunting in children under five has dropped 10% from 47% in 2010 to 37% in 2016



The percentage of HIV positive adults fell from 10.6% in 2010 to 8.8% in 2016.



In a new national registration system, 5,000 Malawians were registered in an initial pilot.

Case Study

When access to water is a governance issue

Blantyre, the second largest city in Malawi, has a population of over 1 million people, the majority of whom live in informal settlement areas with poor or no public services. Most residents rely on communal water kiosks for their supply of safe water. Many households however are prevented from accessing the water kiosks as a result of unfair and inequitable local management. When complaints are made to the Blantyre Water Board, their response is often to cut the supply altogether. This causes health problems and makes life even worse for those that were already in need of water.

"When supply is disconnected, it means that we go back to the previous sources of water. These are unprotected wells, swamps and polluted rivers. We have to walk longer distances to these sources. And there is also the risk of outbreaks of water borne diseases," said Meliphar Katayamzuli, a resident of a community which had its water supply cut off because of kiosk mismanagement.

Irish Aid contributes to the *Tilitonse* Fund in Malawi which provides grant support for civil society organisations promoting more accountable, responsive and inclusive governance throughout Malawi. With financial support from this fund, '*Water for People-Malawi*' set about helping the communities in Blantyre.

As a result of *Water for People Malawi*, nine water associations representing over 100,000 users were established. The associations were trained and now sell water by-the-bucket to people through the communal water kiosks for uniform and regulated prices. Open discussions with service providers are encouraged, enabling all to take an active part in the management of 620 kiosks.


Now Meliphar, and over 100,000 people like her, are benefitting from this much improved service.


By supporting and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water management, we are supporting **SDG6 Ensure availability and management of water and sanitation for all.**



Meliphar Katayamzuli, a beneficiary of the Blantyre project, taking clean water from a Water Users Association kiosk. Photo: Tilitonse Fund

MOZAMBIQUE

 Population: **27.9 million**

 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,098**

 UN Human Development Index: **181 out of 188 countries**

 Life Expectancy: **55.5**



Food security & nutrition assessment, Inhambane, Mozambique. Photo: Irish Aid

Take action to combat climate change

Mozambique’s 2,700 kilometres of coastline, dotted with the deltas of several large international rivers, makes flooding an annual risk during the wet season. Regular droughts, exacerbated by El Nino events, are also a reality due to the extensive dry season and vast expanses of low-lying sandy soils. The 2016 El Nino drought, the worst in 30 years, left 2.3 million people in urgent need of food assistance.

As in previous years, Ireland’s Embassy in Maputo provided funds to provide to a range of organisations best placed to respond to the 2016 drought including the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management, always the first responder to seasonal drought and floods. Irish Aid’s humanitarian response complements a range of climate adaptation programmes designed to strengthen early warning systems for droughts and floods, bolster nutrition, promote more sustainable and diversified farming practices and expand social protection services. During the year, social protection services were expanded to reach 438,875 households.

In Inhambane province, one of Ireland’s partner organisations, Technoserve, is working with farmers to improve the value chain of their farm produce, allowing them to save and diversify their income sources. Provided with training and affordable seeds and technology, farmers are able to sow, harvest and process chillies, coconuts and cashews. During the year, Technoserve, with financial support from Irish Aid, assisted farmers to protect the coconut industry by helping them address the threat of pests and disease. In 2016, a dried fruit factory was opened in the province, again allowing higher-up value chain benefits to be retained by the farmers.

In Niassa Province, two adult education centres were opened during the year and 388 farmers were trained in sustainable agriculture practices. Farmers were supported to register their land to secure their tenure. In 2016, a total of 31,000 hectares were registered. Also, a project aiming to improve market access resulted in 362 tonnes of farm produce sold, boosting 644 farmers’ incomes.

KEY RESULTS IN 2016



National Social Protection expanded to cover 438,875 households



31,000 hectares of land registered in Niassa province, securing tenure for farming families in the province



Improved market access for farmers in Niassa resulted in 362 tonnes of farm produce sold, benefiting 644 farmers

Case Study

Inhambane province in Mozambique is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change

Inhambane province in Mozambique is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

During 2016, Irish Aid in partnership with international NGO CARE in Inhambane province, helped over 5,000 households adapt to the climate change that is severely threatening agricultural production.

Using crops that have a short cycle and are drought resistant is a critical climate adaptation strategy.

Through our programme's *farmer field schools*, smallholder farmers learned new farming techniques and were introduced to a variety of drought resistant seeds.

One of the new seed varieties introduced under the programme is the *lablab* bean, a drought resistant

native of Africa. It is intercropped with maize to enrich the soil and is also itself a nutritious plant with spinach-like leaves.

Teresa Cumbe said of the crop: "It rains very little here but even with the little rain we managed to sow the lablab seeds and the crops developed rapidly!" Rebeca, another farmer benefiting from this new climate adaptation knowledge, noted that "the leaves of the lablab are so plentiful and taste really good!" More farmers are now planting and using the lablab as a result of the farmer field schools and the distribution of seeds.

Irish Aid and CARE have worked together in Inhambane over the last decade helping marginalised families cope with climate change and improve their nutrition.

This case study is an example of how we contribute to the achievement of **SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts** and **SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**.



Lablab bean intercropped with maize. Photo: Dercio Fernando (Care staff)

SIERRA LEONE

👤 Population: **6.4 million**

💰 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,529**

🇸🇸 UN Human Development Index: **179 out of 188 countries**

👤 Life Expectancy: **51.3**



Okra (also known as Lady Fingers or Gombo). Irish Aid has been funding partners such as ACF (Action Against Hunger) which provided Okra seeds to small holder farmers. Photo: Jamie V. Sankoh/ACF

The road back from Ebola

Ireland's Embassy in Freetown played a strong role, working with the Government and other partners, in bringing the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone and Liberia under control over the last two years. Progress in addressing longer term priorities such as gender inequality, widespread malnutrition and weak governance, is now back on track.

Gender based violence is unfortunately widespread in Sierra Leone. An estimated 50% of teenage girls have experienced forced sexual relations and teenagers account for approximately 40% of all maternal deaths. During 2016, the Embassy team continued to champion gender equality

in all aspects of its work. Currently students are precluded from attending school while pregnant and many of them fail to return to school once they have delivered. During the year, Irish Aid continued its discussions with relevant agencies to repeal this measure. In addition to this important advocacy work, financial support was provided for learning centres for pregnant students which focus strongly on encouraging re-entry to the school system after delivery. In 2016, over half of the 14,500 pregnant girls enrolled in Irish Aid supported learning centres returned to mainstream education after they had their babies.

KEY RESULTS IN 2016



Over half of the 14,500 pregnant girls enrolled in Irish Aid supported Learning Centres returned to mainstream schools.



90 security officials trained in public administration.



1,000 post-Ebola households receive nutrition support

Ireland's Embassy in Freetown also manages Irish Aid's programme in Liberia. Our water and sanitation programme in Liberia reported good progress in 2016. Indicators measuring hand washing and the time taken by women and girls collecting water both provide evidence that Ireland's partnership with the Liberia WASH Consortium is delivering on its objectives. A new project, designed to help schools improve water and sanitation facilities for students, got underway in November.

The other elements of Ireland's programme in Liberia include support to the security sector and gender equality. A total of 90 new security officials graduated in public administration and a further 18 senior level and 20 middle level police officers will receive training in the next phase of the project.



Mary Thomas, Moyamba district, beneficiary of cash transfers.
Photo: ACF

In 2014–2015, Ebola Virus Disease spread throughout Sierra Leone. It was the worst outbreak since the virus was first discovered in 1976. In order to contain the spread of the disease, restrictive measures were introduced by the government of Sierra Leone, limiting travel and imposing quarantine on those households thought to be infected. Public gatherings and trading were banned, exacerbating hunger and poverty.

Irish Aid's partner, Action Contre Le Faim, was actively involved in the fight against Ebola, providing vital health and nutrition services. In Moyamba district, over 1,000 households benefited from their assistance in 2016.

Case Study

Helping those still recovering from the Ebola Outbreak through Food Security and Livelihood Support

Mary Thomas is one such beneficiary:

"Since our village was hit by this very fearful disease called Ebola, life has really not been easy for us. The weeks-long quarantine prevented us from looking after our crops which were all damaged as a result, and most of us had to use up all our savings.

When we received help from this project, we were able to gain access to sufficient food during the peak of the rainy season. We saw it as a life saver. We received seeds, tools and training to grow different types of vegetables.

This case study is a good example of contributing to **SDG2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.**

TANZANIA

👤 Population: 53.4 million

📊 UN Human Development Index: 151 out of 188 countries

💰 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: \$2,467

👤 Life Expectancy: 65.5



Ana Macha with cassava flour produced at a farmer co-operative processing facility, Yombo village, Tanzania. Photo: Irish Aid

Adding value to farm outputs - locally

Ireland’s programme in Tanzania has four interlinked objectives. We are seeking to improve agricultural productivity for small farmers, while also improving nutritional practices at household level. Our programme also focuses on primary health care and building capacity for improved financial management and accountability.

Ireland pursues this first objective by working with government agencies in the agricultural sector, and agencies with expertise in diversifying farm outputs and making markets work better for small holders. Pastoralists and farmers associations also receive training and advice to enable them to influence national and local decision makers in their favour.

In order for economic growth to be inclusive and to create employment for poor people, it is necessary for this growth to filter through to the markets where the poor buy and sell. There are many systemic constraints to smallholder farmers making a living from the sale of their produce. Irish Aid works with a range of private sector actors to promote the cultivation of crops that sell well and also facilitate local value addition. A review of this area of work in 2016 showed that in one project, the *Edible Oil Seeds Programme*, employment opportunities for 10,680 people were created. In addition, 136,784 farmers were assisted to cultivate and sell edible oil seeds.

Irish Aid assisted in the provision of nutrition training to 299 health service providers and 808 community health workers during the year. 48,000 pregnant women and mothers of infants also received counselling in early childhood health.

In Ireland’s new strategy for Tanzania, which spans the period 2017 to 2021, Ireland will continue to target the poorest with a deliberate focus on women and girls.

KEY RESULTS IN 2016



Employment opportunities created for 10,680 people through cultivation and processing of sunflower and sesame seeds.



136,784 farmers assisted to produce and market edible oil seeds, improving their household incomes



48,000 pregnant women and mothers received counselling on early childhood health

Case Study

When Men Participate in Nutrition Outcomes - Everybody Wins

For many years now, Habiba Babari, just like other women in Mchengamoto Village in Tunduru District in Tanzania has been struggling with household chores while caring for her children with little or no support from her husband.

But there has been a noticeable change, thanks to a community nutrition programme supported by Irish Aid. The project challenges some of the gendered power relations within the households that result in women having to bear such unequal workloads. Habiba's husband and other men in the village were encouraged to attend clinic visits with their wives and take part in the *Village Health and Nutrition Days*. They learned of the importance of a good and varied diet during the first 1,000 days of a child's life. They learned how they can play a role in improving their children's diets and of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months.

While Habiba had previously grown accustomed to being responsible for childrearing and household and farm chores without her husband's help, she now says that her husband is a great help. *"He now supports me and carries the child when I'm doing something else. Previously, he was not there."*

Because of this project, spouses and partners are now more supportive of their wives, especially when their wives are pregnant and when their children are young. They also understand the importance of early and frequent antenatal care and support their wives to access these services.

Empowering men to break tradition and take a more active role in early childhood care improves gender inequality, nutrition and early childhood health – contributing to the achievement of **SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being** and **SDG5 Gender Equality**.



Habiba Babari attends Village Health and Nutrition Days with young baby in tow. Photo: COUNSENUTH

UGANDA

👤 Population: **39 million**

📊 UN Human Development Index: **163 out of 188 countries**

💰 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$1,670**

🕒 Life Expectancy: **59.2**



Minister McHugh meets social protection recipients. Photo: Irish Aid

Rolling out an enduring social protection system

The *Uganda Poverty Assessment Report*, released in 2016, highlights a significant overall reduction in poverty and also notes the important role social protection is playing in this reduction. Household incomes in rural areas are often volatile. In the absence of a predictable and regular cash transfers, the slide into extreme poverty is a reality for many.

2016 was the first year of implementation of Ireland’s current five-year strategy in Uganda. A focus of the new strategy is to expand the availability of a predictable and regular income for poor households. Irish Aid pursues this objectives in three ways. We are working to strengthen the capacity of the Ugandan Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to build and manage a national social protection system. We ensure that more senior citizens benefit from social protection. In 2016, a senior citizen cash grant programme was rolled out to 35 districts across the country. So far, almost 150,000 senior citizens have

enrolled nationally with 26,000 of those coming from the poorer north-eastern Karamoja region, a focus of the Irish Aid programme. We are also bolstering public awareness and demand for social protection services by working with a parliamentary committee, and civil society organisations.

In other areas of Ireland’s Uganda programme, progress on stabilising and reducing HIV infection rates continued. Results data that emerged during 2016 show a sharp reduction in new HIV infections. There were 162,294 new infections in 2011, reducing to 83,000 in 2015. Ireland will further strengthen efforts to reduce the rate of new infections by focussing on Karamoja, where new infections are rising, despite this national level progress.

Working towards a Uganda where citizens are empowered to engage, and the state upholds citizens’ rights is a core cross cutting focus of our programme. During 2016, 130,000 Ugandan people received direct legal assistance and up to 1million were informed of their legal rights.

KEY RESULTS IN 2016



150,000 senior citizens registered to receive social protection.



New HIV infection rates reduced by 49% between 2011 and 2015.



130,000 Ugandans received direct legal assistance and 1 million were made aware of their legal rights.

Case Study

Regaining rights to land inheritance

Informing citizens of their rights and helping them to achieve them continues to underpin all Irish Aid's work in Uganda. During the year, through Irish Aid support for the Democratic Governance Facility, the Uganda Law Society provided legal aid to many vulnerable communities.

Maria Nakut is a 65-year-old living in Nadunget Sub County in Moroto District, Karamoja. She would have had her rightful inheritance taken from her without the legal aid provided by the Uganda Law Society.

Maria inherited land from her father. A former employee of her father's claimed ownership of the land, arguing that as a woman, Maria had no right to inherit it. While this may have been true in the past, it is no longer the case. In an awareness-raising session in her

village, Maria learnt of the land law and her right to inherit and own land. She approached the community paralegals running the session and informed them of her case. A mediation process was started involving Maria, her father's employee, the Council of Elders, the Area Land Committee chairpersons and the community paralegals from the Uganda Law Society. The paralegals explained the land law as it currently stands to the participants, emphasising women's right to own land. All parties were given an opportunity to give their sides of the story.

The result was an agreement to return legal ownership of the disputed land to Maria – a good example of how we can contribute to **SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**



Maria Nakut, a recipient of the pro bono services of Uganda Law Society, proudly exhibits the agreement that gave her back her land inheritance.
Photo: DGF

VIETNAM

👤 Population: **93.4 million**

📊 UN Human Development Index: **115 out of 188 countries**

💰 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$5,335**

🕒 Life Expectancy: **75.9**



President Higgins and Sabina Higgins with Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Charlie Flanagan T.D., during the state visit to Vietnam in November. Photo: Irish Aid

Making economic growth more inclusive

In 2016, President Michael D. Higgins, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Charlie Flanagan, visited Vietnam to mark twenty years of diplomatic relations with Ireland. During the visit, President Higgins had the opportunity to meet rural communities supported by Irish Aid and witness the immense gains that have been made in Vietnam in reducing extreme poverty. His visit was a reflection of the deep commitment shared by Vietnam and Ireland to working together towards sustainable development.

An important component of Irish Aid's programme in Vietnam is promoting job opportunities and facilitating a more inclusive economic growth.

The Vietnamese education system tends to have an inadequate focus on the skills critical for industry and business. Business and international firms report a lack of skilled employees as one of their greatest challenges in Vietnam. In 2016, 28 scholarships were awarded to talented young Vietnamese students to undertake their

Master's studies in Ireland. These study-abroad opportunities are critical for exposure to the required competencies and skills. Most students, on their return, have secured employment and brought new skills to their sector.

Vietnam's disabled population is high, in part due to its war legacy. People living with disabilities are often unable to participate in Vietnam's growing economy. In 2016, thanks to Ireland's support to a number of civil society groups working with disabled people, 400 gained access to jobs or improved their current employment.

While enormous progress has been made in clearing land in the South East Asia region of mines and explosive remnants of war, pockets of heavily mined land remain. In 2016, Ireland's support to demining projects contributed to the clearing of 121 hectares of land. Removing the 4,000 landmines and explosive remnants of war from this land will benefit 35,849 people in Cambodia.

KEY RESULTS IN 2016



28 Vietnamese students receive scholarships to study business in Ireland



400 people with disabilities gained access to jobs and improved livelihoods



121 hectares of land cleared of 4,000 landmines and explosive remnants of war - benefiting 35,849 people in Cambodia

Case Study

Education Institutional Exchange Programme – developing technical and broader skills for business and industry

Ensuring that the demand for skills matches supply is a challenge for most countries, but it's a particularly strong one for Vietnam. Irish Aid seeks to strengthen education and skills where this assistance is most needed: in science, technology, engineering and maths.

To promote a stronger collaboration on education and research between institutions in Vietnam and Ireland, an educational exchange programme was set up by Irish Aid between the John von Neumann Institute (located in Ho Chi Minh City) and Trinity College Dublin. The two-way exchange facilitates joint research and teaching on Data Science and Analytics. As part of the programme, post graduate students in each location undertake a semester and/or conduct research in the other college.

Phuong PHAM and Linh NGUYEN are an example of Vietnamese students who have availed of the chance to study in Trinity College Dublin. The purpose of this exchange is to provide the students with an opportunity to gain knowledge in data analytics in a different environment and to bring this knowledge back to Vietnam which has a severe skills gaps in this area of expertise.

Phuong and Linh successfully completed their internship in Trinity College Dublin and returned to John Von Neumann Institute to share their knowledge and finalise their Masters course in Data Analytics. Their skills were significantly enhanced and they are well-equipped to become future leaders in data skills.

.....
This case study illustrates how we can support **SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.**
.....



Nguyen Huy Linh and Pham Thi Thu Phuong on a 3-month Data Science exchange program at Trinity College Dublin. Photo: Irish Aid

ZAMBIA

👤 Population: **16.2 million**

📊 UN Human Development Index: **139 out of 188 countries**

💰 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: **\$3,464**

🕒 Life Expectancy: **60.8**



Mother and child at a Scaling Up Nutrition event in Western Province, Zambia. Photo: Irish Aid

Keeping girls at school

Zambia has made good progress on primary school enrolment and in getting girls to enrol in school. In late primary school and secondary school, however, many girls, particularly those in rural areas, drop out. An important element of Ireland’s programme in Zambia is improving access to education and retention in the education system, for all girls.

CAMFED is a Zambian civil society organisation that works with Irish Aid to champion gender equality and child protection in the national education system. CAMFED works to ensure that poor and orphaned girls get to school and stay in school. Since 2013, Irish Aid and CAMFED have helped 8,000 learners in four provinces to remain in school. These learners had been identified by their schools as being at high risk of dropping out.

Restless Development is another important organisation working with Irish Aid on education. Restless Development disseminates messages on HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health in teacher training colleges across the country. Using dance and theatre media, 3,000 teacher trainees have been reached. A study to measure the effectiveness of Restless Development’s work found that 88% of trainee teachers, exposed to this dissemination, are using the knowledge once they start teaching.

Bursaries are also provided to girls at risk of dropping out of secondary education. In 2016, Ireland’s bursaries made access to secondary education possible for 1,844 girls.

In another area of Ireland’s programme, progress on social protection continued with 61,739 new families benefiting. The number of families in receipt of social protection countrywide is now 242,000.

KEY RESULTS IN 2016



8,000 students supported to stay in school



Bursaries funded by Irish Aid made access to secondary education possible for 1,844 girls



61,739 new families accessed social protection services bringing the number of beneficiary families to 242,000 countrywide

Case Study

Social protection – reaching all

To address extreme poverty and inequality in Zambia, Irish Aid works in partnership with other donors and the Government of Zambia to deliver social protection services to vulnerable households.

50 year old Estelli Hamweene, who lives with her six children in a rural village in Monze district, is just one example of a worthy beneficiary of the cash transfer programme. As Estelli is living with a disability, she qualifies to receive a social cash transfer of K280, equivalent to approximately €26, every two months. This enables her to send three of her children to school, access piped water close to her home, and grow a garden of vegetables to feed her family. She has also managed to put a new roof on her house with iron sheets and buy 20 goats and six chickens – all since she started availing of the cash transfers in 2008. In times of emergency, Estelli is able to sell a goat or chicken to raise money. Estelli says the cash transfer programme has raised her confidence - she now considers herself to be a valuable member of her community.

The Social Protection Programme began in 2003 as a small donor-led pilot project in one of Zambia's rural districts. It has now evolved to become a government-owned and funded nationwide programme, which has been shown to reduce the severity of poverty by 11% at household level.

Irish Aid has advocated strongly for greater government ownership and investment in the programme. These efforts have resulted in the development of a social protection policy and the scale-up of the cash-transfer programme countrywide, expanding both the coverage and reach from four districts and 7,900 beneficiaries in 2008, to 106 districts and 242,000 beneficiary families in 2016.

.....
Ireland has spent approximately €10 million supporting the government to build the social cash transfer system and document evidence of its impact – contributing to **SDG 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere.**
.....



Estelli Hamweene and family in front of their house. Photo: Irish Aid

SOUTH AFRICA AND ZIMBABWE



The Soweto Towers, Soweto, Johannesburg. Photo: Irish Aid

South Africa, although an upper middle income country, has high levels of poverty and inequality with nearly 40% of the population living on \$1.25 or less a day. The country also has one of the highest rates of gender based violence in the world and the prevalence of HIV infection remains a concern. Women are particularly vulnerable. 14-24 year-old females, for example, are four to eight times more likely than their male peers to become infected. Programmes focussed at this intersection of gender inequality and vulnerability to HIV infection continue to form an important pillar of Irish Aid’s work in South Africa.

Zimbabwe ranks 154 out of 188 countries on the United Nation’s Human Development Index. As in South Africa, gender inequality and gender based violence are pressing challenges. Across the sub-region, services to promote gender equality and reduce levels of gender based violence are often weak and fragmented. In 2016, the capacity of 39 NGOs and community based organisations in South Africa and Zimbabwe was

strengthened to provide essential services to those affected by gender based violence and HIV and AIDS currently not being reached by national health services.

During the year, Irish Aid funded the Centre for Sexuality, AIDS and Gender, based at the University of Pretoria, to undertake an analysis on the epidemic of HIV and AIDS in South Africa, Lesotho and Zimbabwe. The research findings were used by the University to develop five policy briefs which will strengthen Irish Aid’s programme and broaden the knowledge base and understanding of current trends in the epidemic.

Irish Aid’s programme in South Africa also seeks to build the *life skills* of disadvantaged youths. Life skills training helps young people deal effectively with the demands of job hunting and the demands of day to day living in the workforce. Successful pilots in this area were tested in 2016 and in 2017 a plan to expand and scale-up will be implemented.

KEY RESULTS IN 2016



39 civil society organisations trained to assist victims of gender based violence



Five policy briefs developed by Irish Aid to improve and integrate responses to HIV&AIDS and Gender Based Violence



15 lecturers trained and 241 new technical college students enrolled in *Life Skills* training

Case Study

Life Skills Training Sets Young Women Motor Mechanics Apart

20 year old Thumeka Khetye grew up in Philippi, a township just outside Cape Town. Her interest in motor mechanics started in early childhood, with a unique desire to 'fix' things. Growing up, she spent a lot of her younger years alongside her father, passing tools to him as he fixed cars in the garage of their home.

After finishing school, where she excelled at maths and science, she pursued her interest, enrolling to study mechanics at the College of Cape Town. While there, she participated in the Irish Aid funded *life skills* training course. Thumeka had the courage and confidence to rise above the surprised reactions of friends when she told them of her chosen course and career. "Many frowned and wondered why a girl would want to get her hands dirty and break her nails" Thumeka recalls.

When Thumeka graduated, she was equipped with both the technical and life skills she needed to get a job as a motor mechanic apprentice with the Imperial Technical Training Academy and Hyundai Motors in Cape Town. Her supervisor, Owen Francis, says her determination and work ethic set her apart. "Thumeka has clear goals, she communicates well, and she is able to prioritize effectively. These are the skills you are looking for in business and industry" he says. Thumeka has also won the admiration of friends and teachers. "I just love everything about my job. In the future I don't think of doing anything else."

.....
 This case study shows how broad **SDG 4** is. **Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all** is not just about primary and secondary education. It's also about ensuring that all have access to the skills needed to secure decent employment.



Thumeka Khetyek, mechanic apprentice, Capetown. Photo: Irish Aid

PALESTINE



Laboratory in a school built with Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) funding (Ireland, Belgium, Norway, Finland, Germany). Photo: Irish Aid

The ongoing blockade of Gaza, continued settlement expansion in the West Bank and a lack of progress in the Middle East Peace Process, meant there was little real improvement in the daily lives of the Palestinian people in 2016. Humanitarian needs remained high and over 2 million people were in need of some form of humanitarian assistance.

Ireland has funded programmes of assistance to the Palestinian people for more than two decades, reflecting a longstanding commitment to the peaceful development of a viable, sovereign Palestinian State. Through the Irish Aid programme, we currently provide some €10 million annually in development and humanitarian assistance. This involves support to the Palestinian Authority, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine Refugees and civil society organisations working to promote human rights.

As a long-standing supporter of UNRWA's vital work with Palestinian refugees, Ireland entered into a fourth multi-annual agreement with the Agency in 2016, pledging €4 million annually over the period 2016-2018. Ireland also provided €500,000 for UNRWA's response in Gaza, fulfilling our pledge to provide €2.5 million made at the International Gaza Reconstruction Conference in 2014.

As part of his visit to the Middle East region in 2016, Minister Flanagan met with UNRWA and heard about the very significant progress made in rebuilding UNRWA's educational and medical facilities in Gaza and on the excellent education UNRWA provides to Palestinian refugees in Gaza and across its five areas of operation in this troubled region.

Education is a key focus of our support to the Palestinian Authority. Ireland is one of five partners working directly with the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education to support it in delivering its Education Development Strategic Plan. In 2016, we provided €2 million in funding, which is helping the Ministry to provide better quality education services to more Palestinian children. A further €500,000 was provided to the Palestinian Authority for social development programmes to help meet the needs of the most vulnerable Palestinian families.

Support was also provided to Palestinian and Israeli civil society organisations working for justice and human rights and to NGOs involved in peacebuilding programmes.



Participants in Trócaire livelihoods and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in Mambasa, Ituri, Democratic Republic of Congo. The programme increases access to food and income (through the sale of part of the harvest), clean water and training on hygiene. Photo: Sophie Dupont/ Trocaire

NGO PARTNERS

Civil society organisations mobilise communities and challenge governments to address issues of injustice and hardship. They work at grass roots level to learn and understand the causes of poverty; innovating and piloting projects to help communities whose circumstances have left them side-lined by mainstream efforts. They support service delivery where government services are absent or inadequate, and they advocate for fairer resource allocation and respect for human rights. Ireland's civil society organisations working in development predate the Irish Aid programme, and have since its inception, played a vital part in it.

In 2016, Irish Aid supported the projects and programmes of civil society organisations in over seventy countries across the globe, expanding the reach of Irish Aid's programme within and beyond our key partner countries. Over €165.6 million was channelled through civil society organisation during the year, amounting to 23% of total ODA.

In our partner countries, partnerships with international and local civil society organisations are integral to our work. In addition, at a global level, through a number of humanitarian and civil society funding schemes, NGOs are selected for funding, based on their capacity to contribute to the achievement of our policy goals and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Our largest civil society funding scheme is the *Programme Grant*, a competitive mechanism which provides multi-annual funding to Irish civil society organisations for ambitious programming aimed at long-term sustainable socio-economic change. In 2016, a new round of the *Programme Grant* was launched and a total of 13 organisations made successful applications. The resulting grants range from €500,000 to €20 million per year for the 2017-2020 period.

A second funding stream, the *Civil Society Fund*, accepts applications on an annual basis and aims to support small and medium sized non-governmental organisations. Through this stream, funds are provided to implement shorter term projects which aim to contribute to our priorities and the SDGs. The Civil Society Fund is open to Irish NGOs but some international organisations with niche expertise in any of our priority areas may also be invited to apply. The grants range in size up to a maximum of €200,000 per annum.

A third stream supports up to 89 missionary organisations located across the developing world. This extensive network of long established and experienced organisations is well renowned for its health, education, nutrition and human rights work. Irish Aid provided €15.5 million to missionary organisations during 2016.

EXAMPLES OF
ACHIEVEMENTS
OF IRISH AID AND
CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANISATIONS
WORKING
TOGETHER IN
2016



In **Liberia**, community volunteers provided

**OVER 3
MILLION**

treatments to support the elimination of river blindness. (Sightsavers)

Approximately 26,500 women, survivors of gender based violence in **Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Kenya, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Honduras** received medical and legal services, safe emergency accommodation, psychosocial and economic support.



Case Study

Human rights defenders in Nicaragua

Human rights defenders, as a result of their commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, are often the target of repression by States or by private groups.

Francisca Ramirez Torres is a human rights defender who lives in the rural community of La Fonseca in Nicaragua. She is the local coordinator of the *Council for the Defence of the Land, Lake and Sovereignty*. She educates communities on their rights and campaigns for the repeal of laws that allow land-grabbing. She also leads a campaign against a proposed inter-ocean canal that would displace thousands of small farmers and indigenous people. These peoples' rights to free, prior and informed consent are being flouted and Francisca is their only hope of redress. In an attempt to stop her work, Francisca's children have been attacked, her home raided, and authorities have harassed, assaulted and detained her. In 2016, Front Line Defenders issued an urgent appeal, advocated for her case to be included in a European Parliamentary Resolution, and brought global attention to her case by publishing an article in *New Democracy*.

As a result, Francisca now continues her work. Local groups consider the Council to be one of the largest and most important civil society movements that has arisen in the country in the past 15 years, and Francisca has become the symbol of resistance to destructive projects as she continues to defend the rights of the community. In 2016, with Irish Aid support, over 2,000 human rights defenders in 102 countries were able to defend the human rights of their communities. Francisca Ramirez Torres is one such woman.



Francisca Ramirez Torres, local coordinator of the Council for the Defence of the Land, Lake and Sovereignty, La Fonseca, Nicaragua. Photo: Front Line Defenders

This is one example of the importance of civil society in achieving **SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies**.



In Colombia, a campaign on tax justice secured a reduction in tax on sanitary products from **19% to 5%**, amounting to savings of approximately

€100 million

for women per year.
(Christian Aid)

2,000 +

human rights defenders in **102** countries were supported to defend the human rights of their communities.

Over 400

'protection' grants were issued, which were used to temporarily relocate human rights defenders under threat.

84%

of those were able to return to work as a result of the grant. (Frontline Defenders)



MULTILATERAL PARTNERS



Ireland's influence in development is amplified significantly by membership of the European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank, all of which are important pillars of the global development architecture and key partners of Irish Aid. In 2016, Ireland provided €443.3 million to multilateral organisations as a means of achieving our policy priorities and contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

Following the agreement of the ground-breaking 2030 Agenda in October 2015, last year saw all of Ireland's multilateral partners beginning to focus on aligning their programmes and operations to support global implementation of the new 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 169 related targets.

The European Union

The EU's response to the 2030 Agenda, with its new and broader vision of development, encompassing peace and migration, was visible in the EU's development cooperation programme during the year.

In June, the European Council adopted the Migration Partnership Framework to increase coherence between migration and development and by doing so to assist countries to address the root causes of migration and to help them counter smuggling and trafficking in human beings.

Two trust funds, related to migration and refugees, established by the EU in 2016, were of particular interest to Ireland.

The first, the *Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa* was established to address the forces that cause migration. It does this by helping displaced communities and also by seeking alternatives for those who believe they have no choice but to embark on a life threatening journey of emigration. Ireland, a founder member of the fund, provided €600,000 in 2016. Our funds are earmarked for activities in the Horn of Africa region.

The second, the EU's *Facility for Refugees in Turkey*, which was launched in 2016, aims to support Syrians and other refugees in Turkey. Ireland provided €5million to this fund in 2016. Our regular engagement with these trust funds ensures that our principles are represented on these two priorities in 2016.

Looking beyond the issues of migration and displacement, 2016 saw the beginning of discussions to agree a new European *Consensus on Development*, which will guide the EU's strategic approach to development cooperation over the coming years. The new *Consensus* will likely represent a decisive shift in the EU's development cooperation policy to respond to current global challenges and to deliver the SDGs.

During the year, discussions continued on developing a new framework to govern the EU's relations with countries in the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions. This

important framework guides one of the EU's largest instruments for providing development assistance, the European Development Fund. All of Ireland's key partner countries in Africa benefit from the European Development Fund. Ireland provides regular input to the design and monitoring of the fund's operation. We do this by interacting with EU missions in our partner countries and through ongoing regular dialogue and interaction with the EU institutions in Brussels, notably through the EDF management committee. Our contribution to the European Development Fund in 2016 amounted to €35 million.

Towards the year end, the EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, Neven Mimica, met with Minister McHugh in Dublin. This meeting came at an important time for the EU and for development cooperation. Minister McHugh used the opportunity to highlight Ireland's strong continued commitment to the EU's programme of development cooperation and expressed full support to the EU in developing its new *Consensus* to align EU development cooperation with the Sustainable Development Goals.

World Bank

2016 also saw the World Bank responding to the ambitious *Agenda 2030*. The 2016 Annual Meeting of the Bank reaffirmed the Bank Group's goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity by maintaining a country-focused development approach. The 18th Replenishment of the World Bank's fund for the poorest countries was agreed in December 2016, and Ireland maintained its level of contribution at €90 million. The focus of the newly replenished fund is closely aligned with Ireland's development priorities, including our focus on Africa and supporting least developed countries.

We also provided funding to the World Bank Group Facility for Investment Advisory Services, which advises developing countries on how to improve their business environments to increase private sector activity and encourage inward and domestic investment. We also work with the International Finance Corporation for their *Conflict-Affected States in Africa* initiative, which supports the development of private enterprise in these countries.



H.E. Michael D. Higgins, President of Ireland, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and his wife, Soon Teak and Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson attend the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra Performance within the World Humanitarian Summit. Photo: UN OCHA

In May, the World Bank held its second Development Finance Forum in Dublin – its first such Forum was held the previous year in Rotterdam. The Dublin conference addressed the need to scale-up opportunities in the most fragile markets and focused on energy, urban development and agriculture.

Global Partnerships contributing to achievement of the SDGs

Through the World Bank structure, Ireland provides

financial support and participates in a number of multilateral partnerships that contribute significantly to selected SDGs. The *Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria* and the *Global Partnership for Education* are two good examples. During 2016, Ireland provided €10million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS TB and Malaria and €4million to the Global Partnership for Education.

Results from two Global Partnerships in 2016



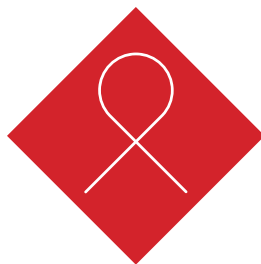
The Global Fund



The Global Fund saves
2 million
lives per year



During the first
half of 2016:



787,000

new patients received life-saving treatment for HIV, bringing the total on treatment as a result of the fund to 10 million



1.4 million

new Tuberculosis diagnosis were made and those patients put on life-saving treatment



54 million

mosquito nets were distributed for the prevention of Malaria across the world



**GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
for EDUCATION**



22 out of 59 countries surveyed have shown improvements in addressing inequalities in access to education

↑ 29%

% of developing countries with pupil-teacher ratio of 40:1 or below, increased to 29% during the year

13.2m

children assisted to receive a quality education in 2016

↑ 37%

United Nations

The United Nations led the world in agreeing the Sustainable Development Goals and it is through the UN system that we will measure our successes and failures along the path towards their achievement. This role of global facilitation and monitoring coupled with the technical expertise of its many specialist agencies make the UN family an important pillar of the international development community.

Ireland's successful stewardship of the process leading to the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 was followed in 2016 by Ireland's co-facilitation of the outcome of the *UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants*. The summit was held in New York in September 2016, in response to a call by the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-Moon. The aim of the summit was to bring countries together behind a more humane and coordinated approach to global migration.

In 2016, Ireland continued to allocate funding to UN agencies with whom we have a strong track record, and which specialise on issues that are priorities for Ireland's development programme. These include: the United Nations Development Programme, UN Children's Fund, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Relief and Works Agency, UN Women, and the UN Population Fund.

An important topic of our engagement with UN agencies in 2016 was on ensuring that their programmes and activities are supporting developing countries to implement the SDGs. In this context, we worked with other UN member States to agree the new *Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review* which has set out a pathway for the future work of these agencies.

During the year, Minister McHugh met with the heads of four of our UN partner agencies. These meetings provided opportunities for Ireland to ensure that our funding is directed to best effect, and in line with the *2030 Agenda*.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

A 2015 survey conducted by the EU found that 87% of people in Ireland recognise the importance of global development. In fact, Ireland ranked in the top four countries in Europe in terms of the public's understanding of development issues and commitment to development.

The Government, through Irish Aid, and many Irish organisations working in development know how important it is for us all to understand the causes and consequences of poverty, hunger, and humanitarian disasters. Broadening this understanding at home is a strong component of Ireland's work in overseas development.

In 2016, Irish Aid provided €3.4 million to development education through education partnerships and an annual grants scheme. The annual grants scheme supported 30

non-governmental organisations and educational institutions working on development education projects.

Launch of the Irish Aid Development Education Strategy 2017 - 2023

The Irish Aid *Development Education Strategy 2017-2023* was launched in December 2016.

The new Strategy seeks to contribute to the achievement of a sustainable and just world, by providing an opportunity for people in Ireland to reflect on their roles and responsibilities as global citizens and by encouraging people to take action, both locally, and globally, for a fairer and more sustainable future for all. The Strategy will guide funding decisions and will seek to increase the accessibility, quality and effectiveness of development education for people throughout Ireland.



Students of Loreto Crumlin's Culture Club help to officially launch the Irish Aid WorldWise Global Schools Programme. Photo: Kenneth O Halloran

Our World Irish Aid Awards

Irish Aid's *Our World Awards* promotes development education in primary schools. This year's theme for the awards was '*One World, One Future*'. The annual awards help primary pupils in schools all over Ireland to learn how Irish Aid is working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals to create a better future for children and their families.

In 2016, more than 1,200 primary schools all over Ireland registered to take part. Pupils not only created projects about the SDGs and the work of Irish Aid, they also shared what they had learned with the wider school and local community. The projects submitted included music, film, games, and artwork. 60 schools were shortlisted to take part in the regional finals in May, and seven schools received special certificates for continuing excellence over a number of years. At the National Finals in Dublin Castle in June, twelve finalist schools received trophies. Kilcoe National School, Skibbereen, Co Cork, was presented with the overall winner's award. St. Catherine's School in Cabra, Dublin, was awarded the Newcomer School of the Year award. Kate-Marie Hearne from Glór na Mara NS, Co Waterford, received the Teacher of the Year award.

Irish Aid Centre Workshops for Schools and Colleges

6,500 primary, second and third level students participated in Irish Aid workshops in 2016. Schools from all over Ireland came to the Irish Aid Centre premises in Clonmel Street, Dublin, to participate in interactive workshops on global development and the work of Irish Aid. Our team of facilitators delivered workshops to over 2,000 student teachers in the colleges of education, and at a number of education events.

BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition

Irish Aid, WorldWise Global Schools and Gorta-Self Help Africa jointly sponsor a special category award - the Science for Development Award – at the BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition. 2016 was the eleventh year that Irish Aid has sponsored the award, which aims to encourage teachers and students to develop ideas, using appropriate scientific technology

that could reduce poverty and promote social justice in communities in developing countries. This initiative gives students a greater insight into the wider world and their role as global citizens.

The 2016 Award was presented to three students from Salesian College, Celbridge. Ruaidhrí Jordan, Ben Conlon and Mason Scallon won the Award for their project on the Preservation of Water Supplies Using Hygroscopic Polymers. The project looked at ways of preserving water in arid climates, using a chemical compound called sodium polyacrylate, which can absorb 800 times its own weight in water.

WorldWise Global Schools

Irish Aid's *WorldWise Global Schools* programme is the main channel through which Irish Aid supports post-primary development education. It is implemented, on behalf of Irish Aid, by a consortium comprising Gorta-Self Help Africa, Concern Worldwide and the City of Dublin Education and Training Board Curriculum Development Unit.



Millennium Youth Project: Social Media Training for young people on the Sustainable Development Goals. Photo: NYCI

2016 was a year of continued growth for the *WorldWise* programme. The numbers of schools submitting successful applications for grant funding reached 156. Eight networks and 11 NGOs were also allocated funding for the 2016/17 academic year. The programme has a national award scheme called *Global Passport*, which validates and recognises the development education work taking place in schools, as well as providing a common framework for schools to assess and plan development education. The award scheme grew in popularity during the year with 97 post-primary

schools nationwide receiving a *Global Passport* award, in recognition of their development education work cross 7 different areas of school life.

WorldWise held its third Annual Conference in Thomond Park, Limerick in April. The event brought together over 330 students, 110 teachers and 70 representatives from 30 civil society organisations to explore the conference theme of 'The Global Goals - Taking Action!' in which school students and teachers discussed how they wanted to see the Sustainable Development Goals being implemented.



Pupils of Vicarstown National School, Co. Cork, at the launch of the 2016 Our World Irish Aid Awards. Photo: Claire Keogh

ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Irish Aid is committed to openness, transparency and accountability to the Irish people, and to our partners in Africa and elsewhere for what we do and what we are achieving.

The Irish Aid programme is subject to regular internal and external monitoring. Audits and evaluations are undertaken periodically by both independent experts and by the Department's Evaluation and Audit Unit. All evaluation reports are then published on our website.

Evaluations are important instruments of accountability in development cooperation. Through evaluation, we seek answers to questions about the relevance of our objectives, our effectiveness, the suitability of our partners and the lessons we can learn.

An important criterion used by Irish Aid in selecting a civil society or multilateral partner for funding is its intention and ability to conduct an independent and thorough evaluation of its work.

The Evaluation and Audit Unit conducts regular evaluations of our key partner country programmes. In addition to providing accountability to both the Irish public and to the host country, these audits also inform future strategic decision-making. They are carried out towards the end of each strategy cycle, which typically covers a period of 4-5 years. In 2016,

an evaluation of Irish Aid's country programme in Vietnam was completed, and a review of the Tanzania country strategy was also conducted.

As well as being accountable to the Oireachtas, Irish Aid spending is also subject to scrutiny by the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Department's independent Audit Committee. The Audit Committee produced a detailed annual report on the Department's 2015 activities and spending which was published on our website in 2016.

An important component of Ireland's accountability is its commitment to aid transparency. During 2016, Irish Aid published detailed budget and expenditure data for 2015 in an accessible raw data format, in line with best international practice, on its website. This data allows the Irish public to know specific details of how Ireland's development assistance is used and the information is also available to citizens and governments in our partner countries.

The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD publishes data on Ireland's development expenditure. Their annual Development Cooperation Report places Ireland's contribution alongside that of other donors enabling us to see how we are performing compared to other donors. This data shows that Ireland's development assistance is very strongly targeted to least developed countries and has a particular geographical focus on sub-Saharan Africa.



ENGAGING WITH THE IRISH PUBLIC

The Communications Unit of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade supports the work of Irish Aid by engaging the public through several channels. Social media, print and broadcast media and public events are the main ways in which we reach out to the public and inform them about Irish Aid's vital work around the world.

Broadcast and print media remain an important means of informing the Irish public of global development issues. Our press office keeps the media updated on issues relating to Irish Aid's work, including funding announcements, conferences and all other events relating to global development and Irish Aid.

The *Simon Cumbers Media Fund* was set up by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in 2005 to honour the memory of Irish freelance cameraman Simon Cumbers following his tragic death in Saudi Arabia. The fund aims to broaden the horizons and experience of journalists, exposing them to the complexities and realities of the developing world. With the funds provided, journalists travel to interview and write about individuals, communities and their governments, the challenges they face, and the progress being made in coping with conflict, poverty, hunger and natural disasters.

The resulting stories are published across a wide range of outlets from national and local broadcast to print and online media in Ireland, including the *Irish Times*, the *Irish Independent*, *RTÉ* and the *Farmers Journal*.

The Simon Cumbers Media Fund *Student Scheme* works in partnership with the *Irish Times*, *Newstalk*, and *The Journal.ie*, and offers student journalists the opportunity to report from Irish Aid Partner Countries. The scheme encourages interest in global development issues amongst student journalists. This year, three successful applicants travelled to Tanzania, Uganda and Mozambique to report on the impact of the AIDS crisis on young and elderly populations, the effect of child marriage on mental health and the environmental consequences of coral blasting.

In 2016, the Simon Cumbers Media Fund awarded a total of €100,000 covering 32 media projects to journalists and photographers from 12 media outlets. Their stories and photos covered 20 developing countries.

Irish Aid also continues to co-fund the 'What in the World' TV series, which was broadcast on RTÉ in November and December 2016, and featured programmes on Greenland, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and Afghanistan.

EVENTS

Every year, Irish Aid has exhibition and information stands at events such as the BT Young Scientist Exhibition in January, Africa Day in May, the National Ploughing Championships in September and the Overseas Volunteering Fair in October.

IN 2016, NEARLY

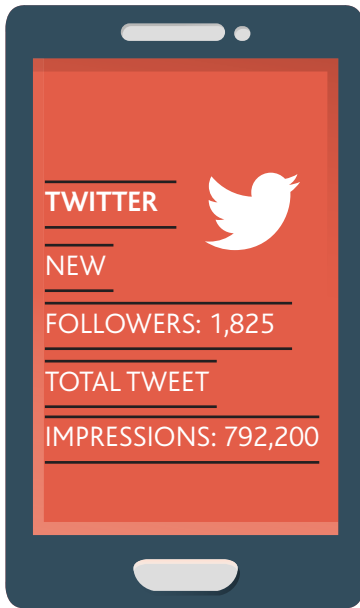
50,000

PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN IRISH AID ORGANISED OR SUPPORTED EVENTS, INCLUDING

34,000

PEOPLE WHO ATTENDED THE AFRICA DAY EVENT IN THE PHOENIX PARK.

twitter.com/irish_aid



Twitter
The Irish Aid Twitter Account allows us to share information about Irish Aid events, programmes and funding announcements, and provide live coverage to our followers of Irish Aid public events, including *Africa Day*. By the end of 2016, Irish Aid had 9,720 followers on Twitter, with an average increase of five new followers per day.

www.facebook.com/IrishAidCentre

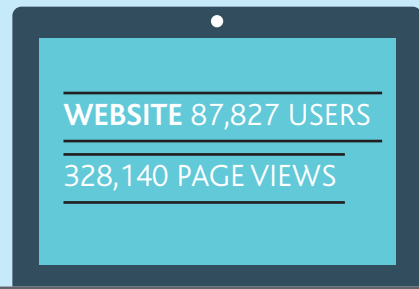


Facebook
The Irish Aid Facebook account allows easy sharing of photos, videos, updates and links to Irish Aid news on events, activities and programmes. Irish Aid's total page likes on Facebook increased by a further 20% to 8,881 over the course of 2016.

Website | www.irishaid.ie

The Irish Aid website continues to be the definitive source of information about the Irish Aid programme, our partners, and the countries in which we work.

ALMOST
100,000
ACCESSED INFORMATION
ABOUT IRISH AID'S WORK
THROUGH OUR WEBSITE
IN 2016.



'Best Dressed Competition' fashion parade, Africa Day 2016, Farmleigh House. Photo: Conor O'Mearain



Attendees at Africa Day 2016, Farmleigh House. Photo: Conor O'Mearain

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

The Fellowship Training Programme aims to build the capacity of partner organisations in our Key Partner Countries. In 2016, the Fellowship Programme enabled sixty one students to undertake postgraduate studies in both Ireland and Africa. Current fellows in Ireland are studying at UCD, TCD, DCU, UCC, UL, DIT, NUI Galway, Kimmage Development Studies Centre, Griffith College Dublin, WIT and NUI Maynooth.

An additional twenty seven scholarships were awarded to Vietnamese graduates to undertake studies in banking, finance, business administration and other technical areas. These scholarships form part of Ireland's country programme with Vietnam. The *Irish Development Experience Sharing or IDEAS* initiative encourages applications from ethnic minorities, candidates living with disability or candidates of other disadvantaged groups.

Fourteen scholarships were awarded to South African students under the *Kader Asmal Programme*, one under the Courtney Fellowship for Burundi, and one under the Mwangi Fellowship in Kenya.

Fellowship Training Programme graduates typically return to work in their countries or regions of origin in priority areas of the Irish Aid programme: nutrition, health, education, climate change adaptation and good governance. Fellowship alumni chapters have been set up at country level to further support their work and ongoing professional development.



Irish Aid Fellows with the Minister of State for the Diaspora and Overseas Development Joe McHugh T.D. in the Ballroom, Iveagh House. Photo: Irish Aid



Women of Samburu County in Northern Kenya in traditional dress during Minister McHugh's State visit. Photo: Irish Aid



ANNEX CONTENTS

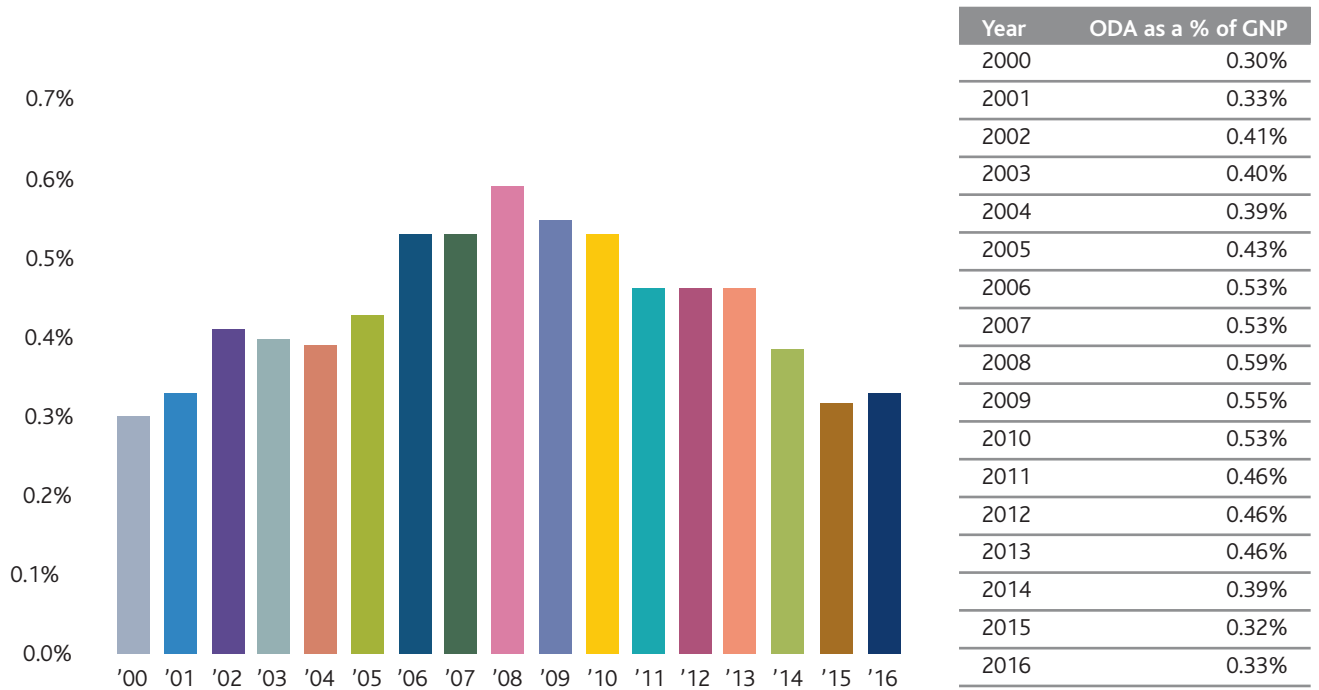
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Ireland's Official Development Assistance

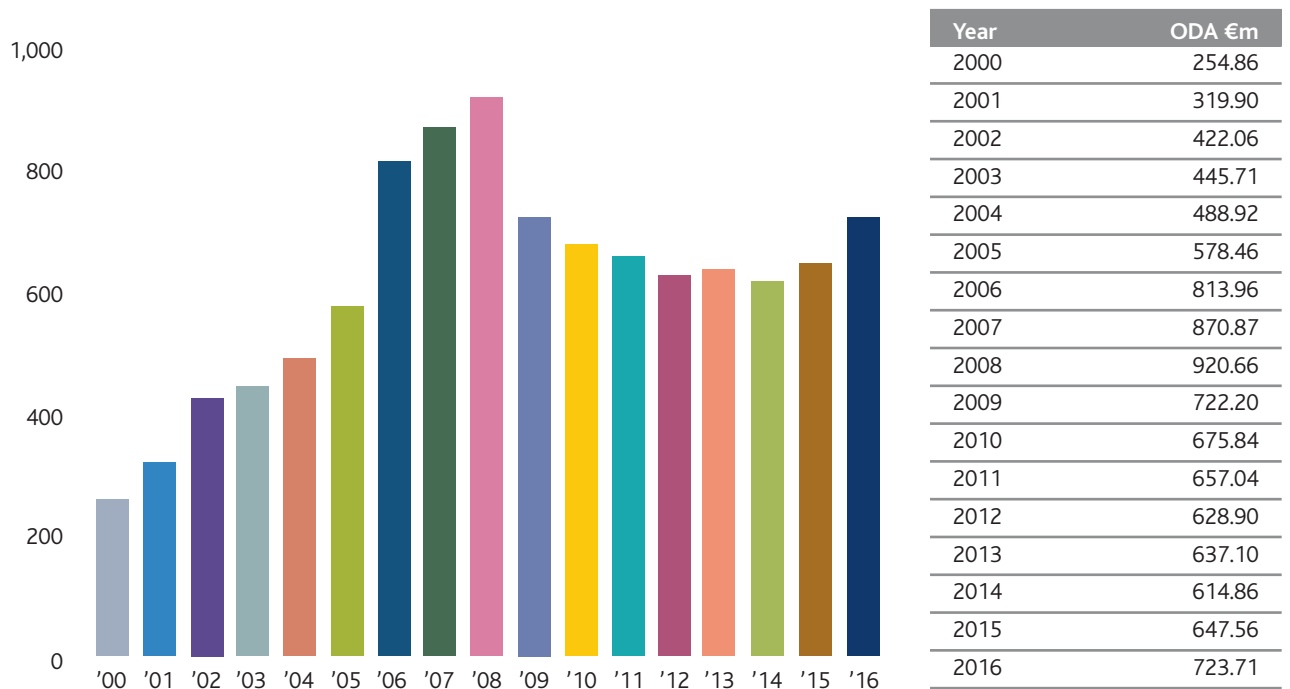
	€ Millions 2016	€ Millions 2015
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	482.50	481.74
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	241.21	165.82
Total ODA	723.71	647.56
GNP	218,371	202,642
ODA as a % of GNP	0.33%	0.32%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27 as a % of Total ODA	67%	74%
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of Total ODA	33%	26%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Vote 27	377.89	377.62
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	8.34	7.73
Total Bilateral ODA	386.23	385.36
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs And Trade - Vote 27	104.61	104.12
Other Government Departments and Contributions to the EU Development Cooperation Budget	232.87	158.09
Total Multilateral ODA	337.49	262.21
Total ODA	723.71	647.56
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	53%	60%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	47%	40%

**These annexes use the OECD definitions for Bilateral and Multilateral Aid

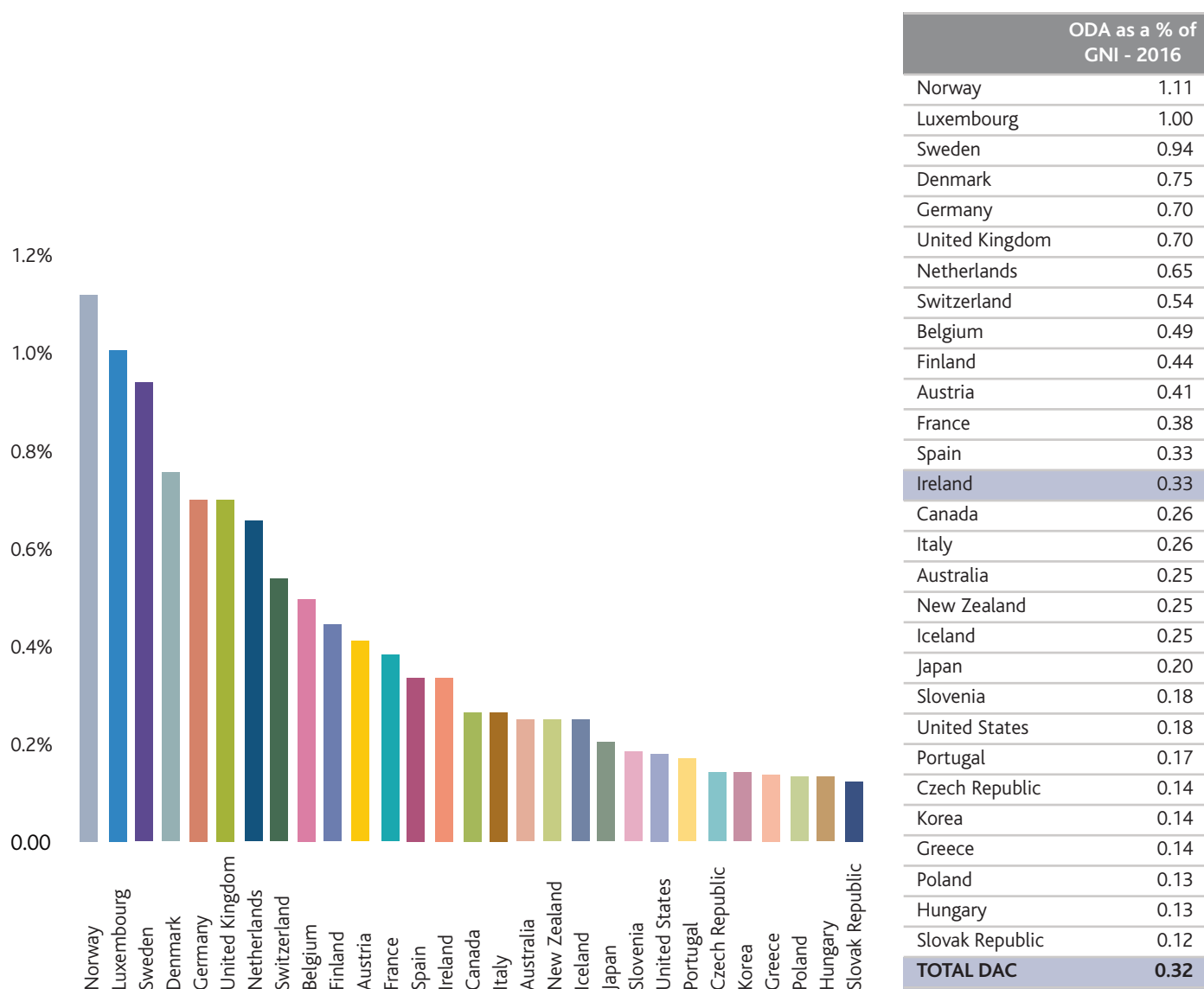
ODA as a % of GNP: 2000 - 2016



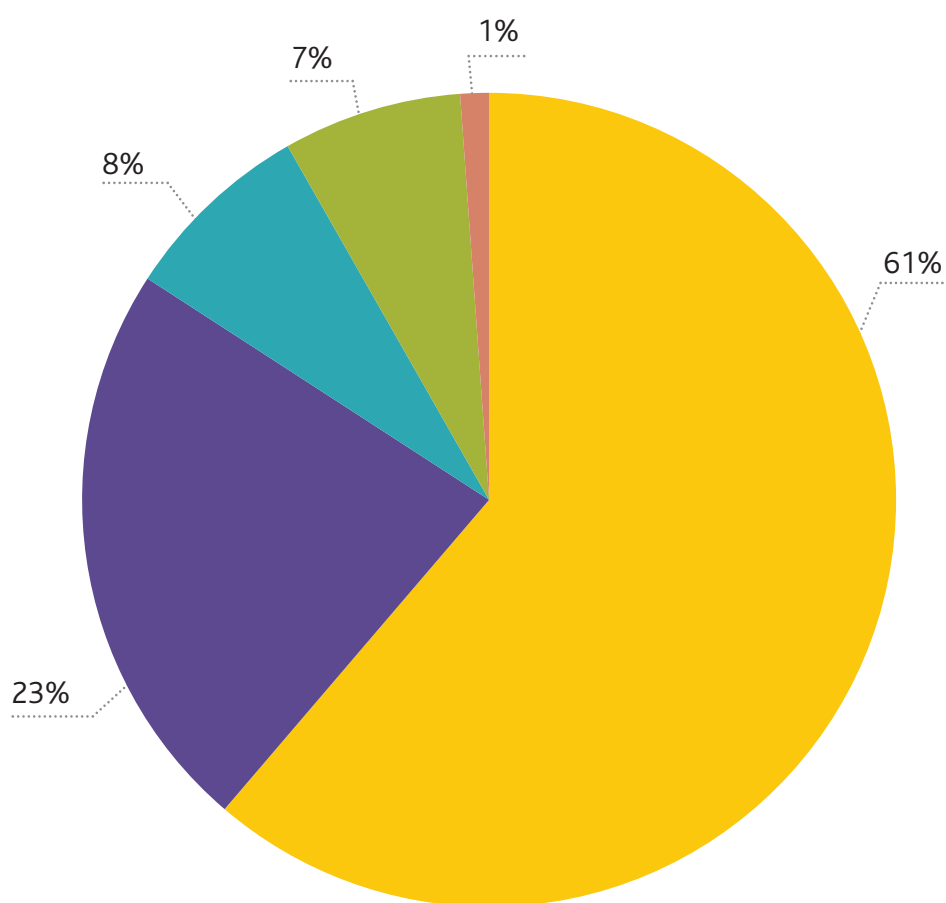
ODA VOLUMES 2000-2016



Net ODA as a Percentage of GNI - DAC Donors 2016

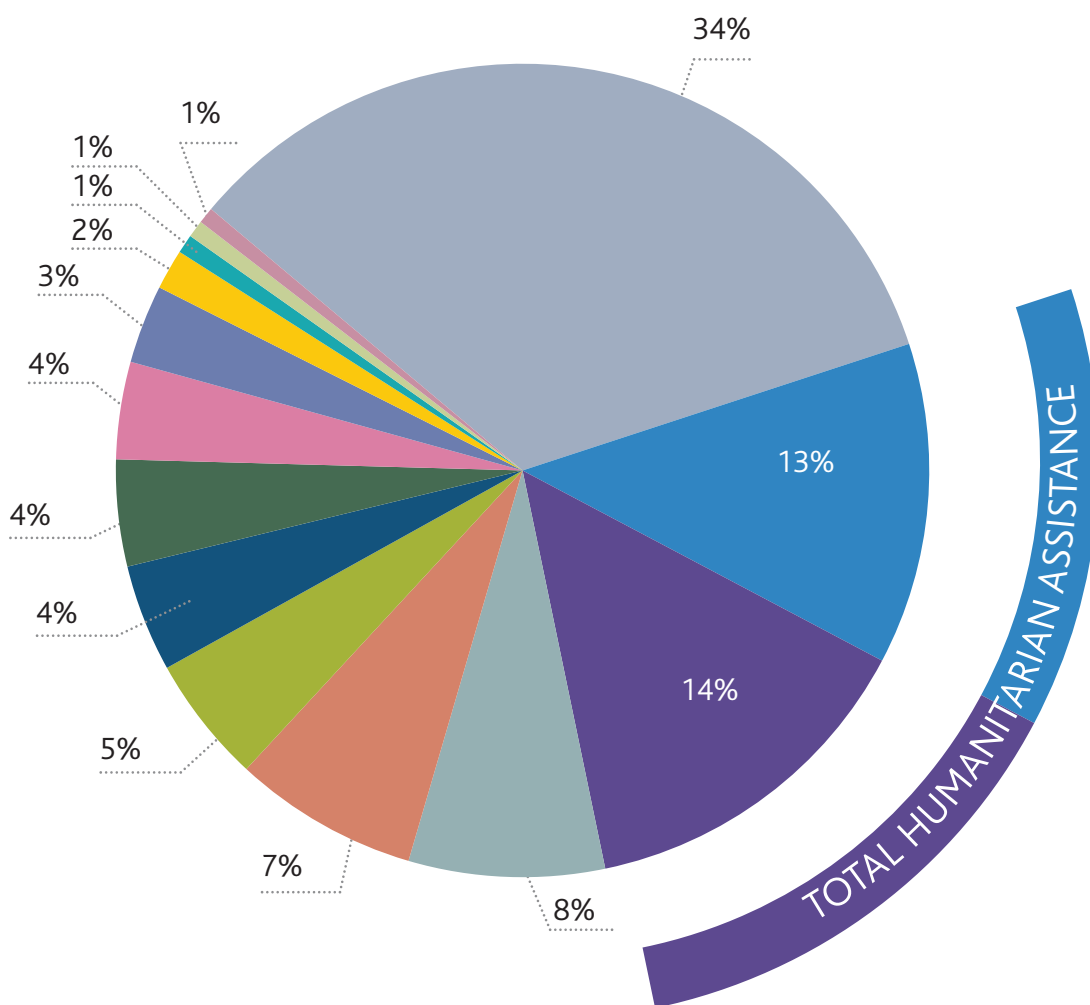


Total ODA by Channel of Delivery - 2016



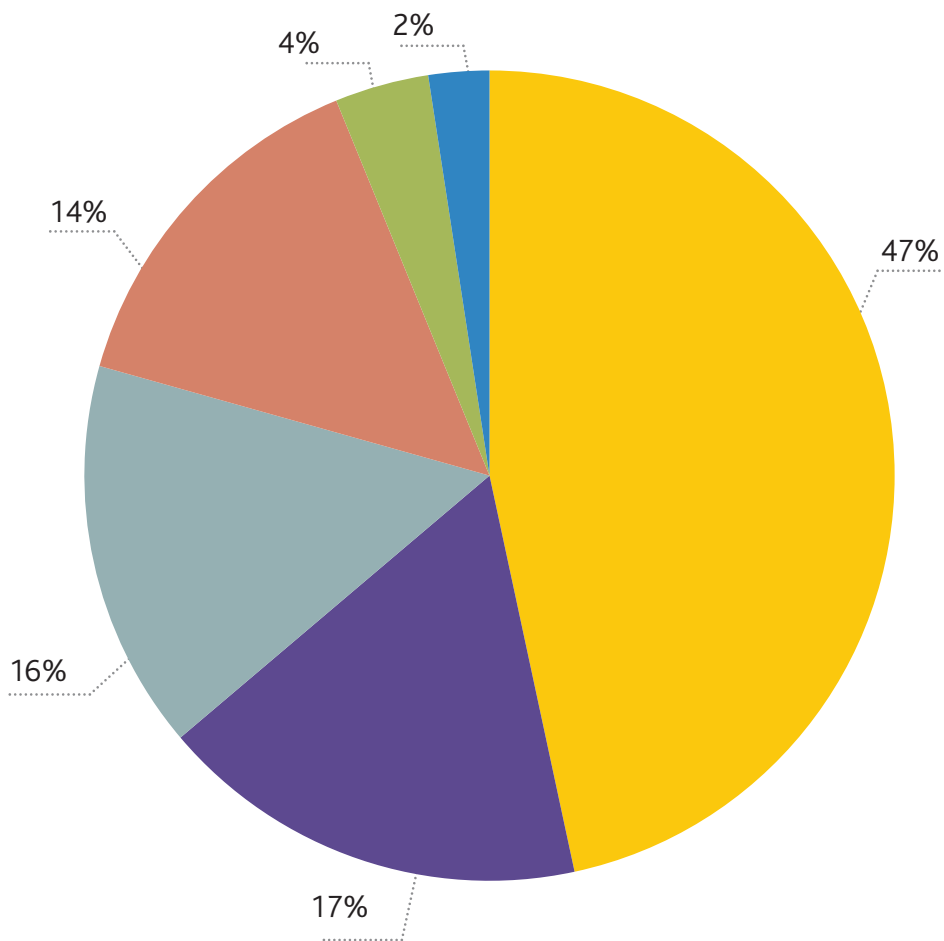
Channel	€000's	As a % of Total ODA
Multilateral Organisations	443,347	61%
Non Governmental Organisations	165,644	23%
Other Channels	55,090	8%
Government Systems in Partner Countries	51,402	7%
Delegated Cooperation	8,231	1%
Grand Total	723,714	100%

Total ODA by Sector - 2016



Sector	€000s	As % of Total ODA
Core Support to Multilaterals - Development	244,984	34%
Core Support to Multilateral - Humanitarian Assistance	92,503	13%
Humanitarian Assistance - Bilateral	101,271	14%
Total Humanitarian Assistance	193,774	
Human Rights, Governance and Gender Equality	56,357	8%
Health Hiv and Aids	53,224	7%
Multi Sector	36,595	5%
Agriculture	30,859	4%
Education	30,667	4%
Programme management and Administration	27,997	4%
Social Protection	22,592	3%
Basic Nutrition	11,605	2%
Water and Sanitation	5,414	1%
Development Education and Public Outreach	4,967	1%
Environmental Protection	4,680	1%
Grand Total	723,714	100%

Total ODA By Aid Modality - 2016



Modality	€000s	As a % of Total ODA
Core Support to Multilateral Organisations	337,487	47%
Basket and Pooled Funds	124,311	17%
Project Type Interventions	112,554	16%
Core Support to NGOs	104,676	14%
Administration	27,162	4%
Other Aid Modalities	17,524	2%
Grand Total	723,714	100%

Top 30 Recipient Countries of Ireland's Bilateral ODA - 2016

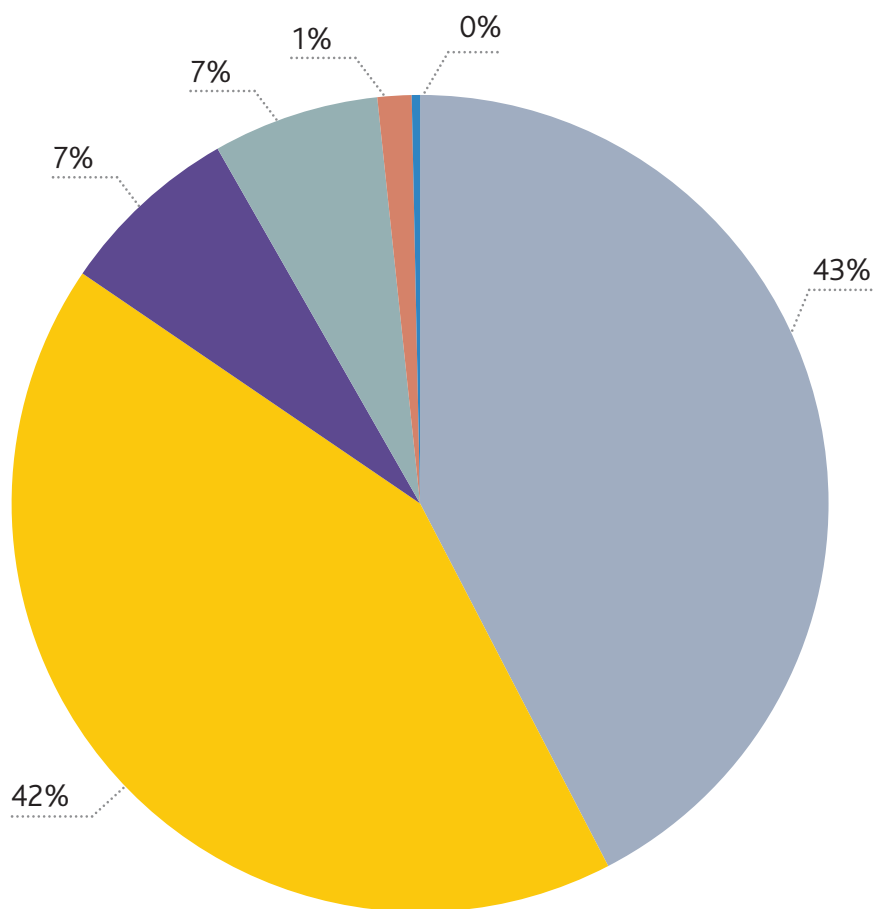
Recipient Country	€000s
Ethiopia	35,476
Mozambique	27,275
Tanzania	25,472
Uganda	24,056
Malawi	19,528
Viet Nam	14,473
Zambia	11,298
Sierra Leone	10,773
Syria	9,521
South Sudan	9,244
Kenya	7,275
Somalia	6,485
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,444
Zimbabwe	6,300
Central African Republic	6,062
Turkey	5,621
Sudan	5,472
South Africa	5,466
Palestine	5,087
Yemen	4,000
Liberia	3,358
Nigeria	3,229
Niger	3,095
Lebanon	3,017
Haiti	2,833
Iraq	2,750
Afghanistan	2,368
Rwanda	1,866
Jordan	1,714
Burundi	1,638

**This annex gives a breakdown of aid by the country to which it was allocated. In the case of countries with major humanitarian crises, it should be noted that funding may be allocated to neighbouring countries or on a non-country specific basis. A more complete picture of funding to crises can be seen in the Humanitarian Infographic.

Key Partner Country Sector Breakdown - 2016

Sector	Ethiopia	Malawi	Mozambique	Sierra Leone	Tanzania	Uganda	Vietnam	Zambia	Total
	€000s	€000s	€000s	€000s	€000s	€000s	€000s	€000s	€000s
Agriculture	3,050	6,018	426	0	3,067	0	269	1,830	14,660
Basic nutrition	1,559	998	491	2,902	3,189	0	137	1,000	10,276
Education	37	3	6,421	498	159	3,150	1,342	826	12,434
Environmental Protection	25	355	255	1	0	5	0	40	681
Health/HIV	4,518	17	10,416	1,364	10,512	3,912	100	141	30,980
Human Rights/Gov	2,154	1,114	1,544	1,898	3,079	3,352	3,176	1,400	17,716
Humanitarian	5,750	2,669	2,213	0	1,500	3,314	200	0	15,646
Multisector/Other	1,446	1,117	2,215	242	335	728	5,662	681	12,426
Social Protection	10,630	1,354	0	0	59	3,000	100	1,859	17,002
Water and Sanitation	0	5	221	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,426
Programme Management and Administration	1,371	904	1,684	753	1,363	1,495	1,365	903	9,837
Grand Total	30,539	14,554	25,886	8,858	23,262	18,955	12,351	8,679	143,083

Funding to Multilateral Organisations - 2016



	€000s	As a %
● European Union Institutions	187,898	42%
● UN Agencies Fund or Commission	186,813	42%
● World Bank Group	32,032	7%
● Other Multilateral Institutions	29,184	7%
● Regional Development Banks	5,970	1%
● World Trade Organisation	1,450	0%
Grand Total	443,347	100%

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2016 (Detailed in €000s)

	Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine	Department of Environment, Community and Local Government	Department of Finance	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ireland's Share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Other Departments	Total
European Union Institutions							
European Commission - Development Share of Budget					147,289		147,289
European Development Fund				33,643			33,643
European Commission Turkey Refugee Facility				5,002			5,002
European Investment Bank				1,365			1,365
EU/Africa Trust Fund for Migration				600			600
European Union Institutions Total				40,609	147,289		187,898
Other Multilateral Institutions							
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria				10,000			10,000
Global Partnership for Education				4,000			4,000
Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)				3,200			3,200
Global Alliance for Vaccines & Immunization				3,000			3,000
Green Climate Fund		2,000		-			2,000
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development				1,640			1,640
Global Environment Facility		1,420		-			1,420
Organization for Security and Co- operation in Europe				1,277			1,277
Council of Europe				1,092			1,092
Global Environment Facility - Least Developed Country Fund				1,000			1,000
International Organisation for Migration				431			431
International Criminal Court				75			75
Inter-American Commission on Human Rights				50			50
Other Multilateral Institutions - Total		3,420		25,764			29,184
Regional Development Banks							
Asian Development Bank			5,970				5,970
Regional Development Banks - Total			5,970				5,970

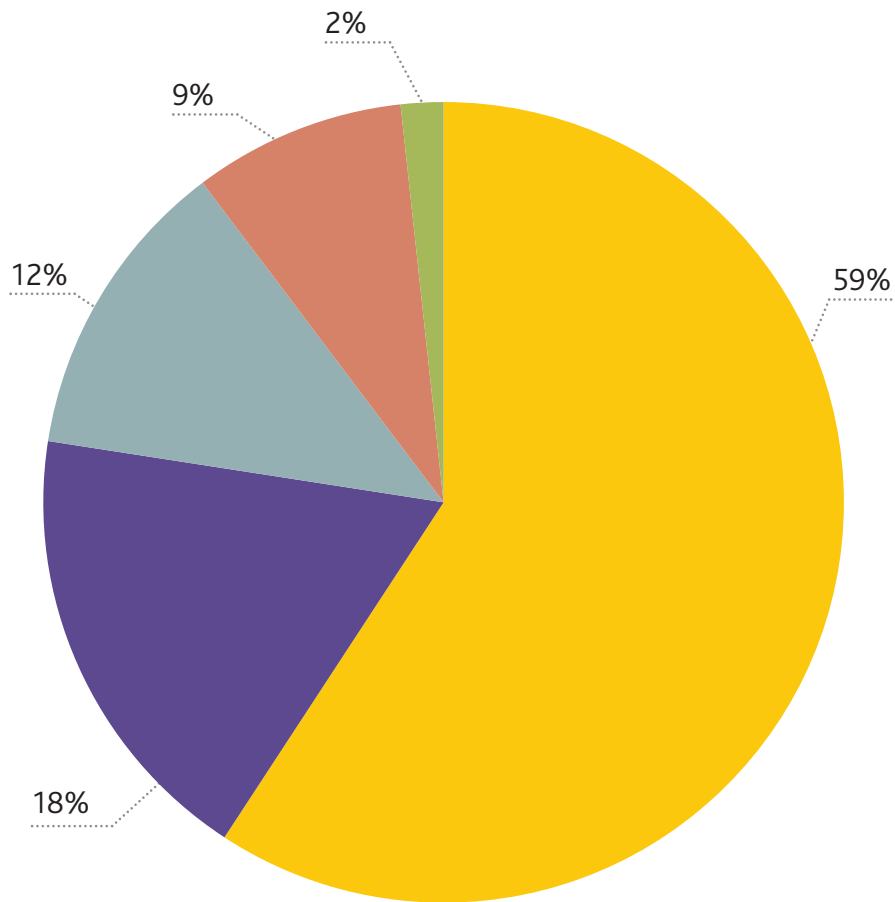
Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2016 (Detailed in €000s)

	Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine	Department of Environment, Community and Local Government	Department of Finance	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ireland's Share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Other Departments	Total
UN Agencies							
World Food Programme	40,000			11,770			51,770
United Nations Development Programme				29,082			29,082
United Nations Children's Fund				21,776			21,776
UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs				18,400			18,400
Central Emergency Response Fund				14,000			14,000
UN High Commissioner for Refugees				12,864			12,864
UN Relief and Works Agency - Palestine Refugees				5,500			5,500
UN Population Fund				4,363			4,363
International Fund for Agricultural Development				3,000			3,000
World Health Organisation				1,500		1,335	2,835
UN Women				2,810			2,810
Food and Agricultural Organisation	1,667			1,000			2,667
International Labour Organisation				1,750		916	2,666
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)				2,648			2,648
UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights				2,318			2,318
UN Department for Peace Keeping Operations				1,937			1,937
UN - General		23		1,874			1,897
UN Environment Programme		675		169		307	1,150
UN Office for Project Services				1,020			1,020
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation				160		556	716
International Atomic Energy Agency		480		173			653

Funding to Multilateral Organisations 2016 (Detailed in €000s)

	Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine	Department of Environment, Community and Local Government	Department of Finance	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Ireland's Share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget	Other Departments	Total
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change		27		500			527
UN Volunteers Programme				500			500
UN Peace Building Fund				500			500
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction				500			500
UN Industrial Development Organisation				412			412
UN Conference on Trade and Development				250			250
UN Convention to Combat Desertification				31			31
World Intellectual Property Organisation						13	13
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe		7					7
UN Agencies Funds - Total	41,667	1,212		140,807		3,126	186,813
World Bank Group							
World Bank - International Development Association			23,490	1,300			24,790
World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction & Development			2,642	3,700			6,342
International Finance Corporation				900			900
World Bank Group - Total			26,132	5,900			32,032
World Trade Organisations							
International Trade Centre				800			800
Advisory Centre on WTO Law				350			350
World Trade Organisation				300			300
World Trade Organisations - Total				1,450			1,450
Grand Total	41,667	4,632	32,101	214,530	147,289	3,126	443,347

Humanitarian Assistance by Channel of Delivery - 2016



Channel	€000's	As a %
United Nations Agencies	114,754	59%
European Union	35,319	18%
Non Governmental Organisations	23,773	12%
International Red Cross	16,600	9%
Other	3,328	2%
Total	193,774	100%

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €50K or more, in €000s - 2016

Organisation Name	Location	Total
Concern Worldwide	Ireland	23,964
Trócaire	Ireland	19,022
Misean Cara	Ireland	15,500
International Committee Of The Red Cross	Switzerland	14,130
GOAL	Ireland	8,788
Christian Aid	Ireland	5,235
Gorta - Self Help Africa	Ireland, Zambia	5,086
Save The Children Fund	United Kingdom, Vietnam, Malawi, Tanzania, Sierra Leone	4,516
World Vision Ireland	Ireland	4,102
Oxfam Ireland	Ireland	3,537
Plan Ireland	Ireland	3,155
International Fed Of Red Cross And Red Crescent	Switzerland	2,600
Halo Trust	United Kingdom, Cambodia	2,400
Irish Council For International Students	Ireland, South Africa, Vietnam	2,218
Uganda Network of AIDS Service Organisations	Uganda	1,950
International Rescue Committee	United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Liberia	1,606
Sight Savers Ireland	Ireland	1,508
Concern Universal (United Purpose)	Malawi	1,204
SOS Sahel Ethiopia	Ethiopia	1,300
Oxfam GB	United Kingdom, Liberia	1,207
Action Contre la Faim - Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	1,174
Technoserve	South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	1,170
International Institute For Environment & Development	United Kingdom	1,100
CARE Canada	Zambia	1,000
Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation	Tanzania	1,000
Action Aid	Ireland	966
Helpage International	United Kingdom	601
World Resources Institute	United States	600
Childfund Ireland	Ireland	594
Children In Crossfire	Ireland	533
Aidlink	Ireland	526
Uganda Women's Network	Uganda	500
Welthungerhilfe	Sierra Leone, Cambodia	488
Front Line	Ireland	484
Comhlámh	Ireland	457
Tanzania Media Foundation	Tanzania	450
Sonke Gender Justice Network	South Africa	450
Clinton Health Access Initiative	Mozambique, South Africa	450
Irish Red Cross Society	Ireland	400
The Centre For Counselling Nutrition & Health Care	Tanzania	400
Sikika	Tanzania	400
Vita	Ireland	350
Hivos Basket Fund	South Africa	350
VSO Ireland	Ireland	345
Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service	Zimbabwe, South Africa	325
A Partnership With Africa	Ireland	300
AIDS Foundation Of South Africa	South Africa	300
National Smallholder Farmers	Malawi	300

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €50K or more, in €000s - 2016

Organisation Name	Location	Total
Benjamin Mkapa HIV/AIDS Foundation	Tanzania	300
PANITA	Tanzania	300
SNV Tanzania	Tanzania	300
AMREF Health Africa	Tanzania	291
Camfed Zambia	Zambia	280
Serve In Solidarity Ireland	Ireland	279
Plan International Vietnam	Vietnam	270
Evangelical Assoc. Of Malawi	Malawi	270
Suas Educational Development	Ireland	265
Emergency Nutrition Network	United Kingdom	260
Transparency International	Germany	260
Dóchas	Ireland	250
International Crisis Group	Belgium	250
Inst.Estu.Sociais E Economicos	Mozambique	250
Haki Elimu	Tanzania	250
Helen Keller International	Mozambique, Sierra Leone	241
Raising Voices	Uganda	240
Parque Nacional da Gorongosa	Mozambique	239
International Youth Foundation	South Africa	230
APHEDA Vietnam	Vietnam	215
Centre de Controle Democratique des Forces Armees	Switzerland	200
FHI 360	United States	200
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	France	200
Global Witness Trust	United Kingdom	200
The Haven Community Foundation	Ireland	200
AIDS Consortium	South Africa	200
We Effect	Mozambique	200
Wildaf-Gender Based Violence	Tanzania	200
Adigrat Diocese Catholic Secretariat	Ethiopia	200
Farm Africa	Ethiopia	200
Choice	South Africa	200
MISA Zambia	Zambia	200
Agricultural Non State Actors	Tanzania	200
European Centre for Devt Policy Mgmt	Netherlands	200
Renew Project Vietnam	Vietnam	197
Irish Rule of Law International	Malawi	186
The Minority Rights Group	United Kingdom	181
Tearfund Ireland	Ireland	180
Zambia Open Community Schools	Zambia	175
Saferworld	United Kingdom	159
Camara Education Ltd.	Ireland	151
International Alert	United Kingdom	150
The Mary Robinson Foundation	Ireland	150
War On Want Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	150
Care International - Vietnam	Vietnam	150
Irish League Of Credit Unions Intl Devt Foundation	Ireland	143
CSDS Vietnam	Vietnam	142
Social & Health Education Project	Ireland	142

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €50K or more, in €000s - 2016

Organisation Name	Location	Total
Centre for Development and Integration Vietnam (CDI)	Vietnam	135
Friends Of Londiani	Ireland	130
Global Health Impact (Ltd.)	Ireland	130
Habitat For Humanity Ireland	Ireland	130
The Carter Center Inc.	United States	130
Action for City Development Vietnam	Vietnam	126
Association Sphere	Switzerland	125
CHS Alliance	Switzerland	125
Crisis Management Initiative Ry	Finland	125
International Service For Human Rights	Switzerland	125
Value Added in Africa (Proudly Made in Africa)	Ireland	125
Civicus	United Kingdom	120
Bothar Ltd	Ireland	120
Christian Blind Mission Ireland	Ireland	120
Irish Family Planning Association	Ireland	120
Irish Forum For Global Health	Ireland	120
International Commission Of Jurists	Switzerland	110
Barefeet Theatre	Zambia	106
AEPD Vietnam	Vietnam	100
Australia Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and Pacific in Vietnam	Vietnam	100
Aidspace	Kenya	100
Camfed International	United Kingdom	100
Centre For Humanitarian Dialogue	Switzerland	100
Catholic Relief Services Vietnam	Vietnam	100
Democratic Progress Institute	United Kingdom	100
Research Centre for Management and Sustainable Development	Vietnam	100
Orbis Ireland	Ireland	100
Centre for Research on Initiatives of Community Development	Vietnam	100
Transparency International Vietnam	Vietnam	100
Viet Health	Vietnam	100
Restless Development	Zambia	100
Setsan-Sec. Tec.De Seg. Alimentar E Nutricional	Mozambique	100
Total Land Care	Malawi	100
Ethiopian Center for Disability & Development Association	Ethiopia	100
Women Fund Tanzania	Tanzania	95
National Youth Council Of Ireland	Ireland	94
80:20 Educating/Acting For A Better World	Ireland	90
Conciliation Resources	United Kingdom	90
Gisha-Legal Centre For Freedom	Palestine	90
Yesh Din Volunteers For Human Rights	Palestine	90
Bimkom Planners For Planning Rights	Palestine	85
Friends In Ireland	Ireland	85
Al Haq, Law In The Service Of Man	Palestine	80
Palestinian Centre For Human Rights	Palestine	80
LIN Centre for Community Development - Vietnam	Vietnam	80
Addameer Prison Support And Human Rights	Palestine	75
Comet Me	Palestine	75
Dialogue Advisory Group	Netherlands	75

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €50K or more, in €000s - 2016

Organisation Name	Location	Total
Jerusalem Legal Aid & Human Rights Centre	Palestine	75
John Paul II Justice And Peace Centre	Uganda	73
Action Lesotho	Ireland	70
MAG Vietnam	Vietnam	70
Miftah	Palestine	70
UPR Info	Switzerland	70
Fields Of Life	Ireland, Uganda	62
Shades	United States	61
Forward Thinking	United Kingdom	60
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Switzerland	60
Lourdes Youth & Community Services	Ireland	55
St Patricks Basic School	Zambia	52
Anti-Slavery International	United Kingdom	50
Centre for Rural Development in Central Vietnam	Vietnam	50
Institute Human Rights & Business Vietnam	Vietnam	50
Justice Rapid Response Association	Switzerland	50
Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture	Switzerland	50
World Federalist Movement Institute for Global Policy	United States	50
Centre For Humanitarian Dialogue	Mozambique	50
The Center for Rural Communities Research and Development	Vietnam	50

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