



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Enid teaching her students at a Sightsavers-supported
inclusive school in Sierra Leone.

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ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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Select Glossary

CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Funds	LDCs	Least Developed Countries
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
COP	Conference of the Parties		
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	ODA	Official Development Assistance
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
DCEE	Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment	OECD DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
DEAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	OHCHR	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ECOWAS	The Economic Community of West African States	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
EU	European Union	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UN	United Nations
GBV	Gender Based Violence	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GCE	Global Citizenship Education	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
HDI	Human Development Index		
HSE	Health Service Executive	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ICSP	Ireland's Civil Society Partnership for A Better World	UNHCR	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IFIs	International Financial Institutions	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	WFP	World Food Programme
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	WHO	World Health Organization
		WPS	Women, Peace and Security



Ireland is working with WFP in supporting Senegal's Great Green Wall Initiative to strengthen community resilience and adaptation to climate change in northern Senegal. © DFAT

Foreword

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade
and Minister for Defence,
Helen McEntee TD



Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Helen McEntee TD.
© DFAT

I am proud to introduce Ireland's Official Development Assistance Annual Report for 2025, at a time when we hold the EU Presidency, focusing on the priority themes of competitiveness, values and security. Our international development programme reflects our values as a people and the values which underpin the global engagement of the European Union.

2025 marked the 51st year of Ireland's Official Development Assistance programme. It was a year of great challenge internationally: with geopolitical uncertainty, devastating conflict and unprecedented levels of humanitarian need globally. These are having a disproportionate impact on women and children: civilian casualties among women and children quadrupled over a two-year period, and conflict-related sexual violence increased by 87 per cent.

2025 also saw the sharpest ever single-year fall in global ODA, with some major States cutting back on their development assistance. Commitments on gender equality and climate action that took years to negotiate are also being unpicked in real time.

Ireland is among the countries that have taken a different path. In 2025, our total ODA reached €1.88 billion, 0.44% of Gross National Income. The Government provided a budget of €807 million for the Irish Aid programme managed by my Department, the highest ever level.

We have maintained our strong focus on hunger and malnutrition, on health, on climate action and on gender equality. We are steadfast in our commitment to Women, Peace and Security, to empowering women in peace processes and to preventing and responding to appalling levels of sexual and gender-based violence. Sustainable development will not be achieved without a rigorous focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. We recognise this in our development policy, and in the implementation of all aspects of the Irish Aid programme. And we know it from our own history.

We continue to work to reach the furthest behind first. This is not simply a moral commitment, although it is that. It is a recognition that our own history — of famine, of poverty, of mass emigration, and of a hard-won peace — gives us both the credibility and the responsibility to stand with people facing those same struggles today. It is also firmly in our national interest. A more stable, prosperous and healthier world is a safer one for Ireland and our people. Our development programme is one of the clearest expressions of who we are as a country when we negotiate internationally and work to revitalise multilateralism.

Ireland's development programme reached desperate communities in some of the hardest-to-reach places in the world in 2025. In Sudan, where over half the population needed humanitarian assistance, Ireland provided more than €14 million to reach Sudanese families trapped in conflict zones or who fled their homes. In Palestine, as Gaza faced worsening hunger and a collapsing health system even after the ceasefire, we provided over €37 million, including core funding to keep UNRWA operating. In Ukraine, as Russia's invasion entered its fourth year, our support for humanitarian relief and recovery reached over €45 million.

These are not abstract figures. They represent tents, medicine, shelter repairs, and vital protections against sexual and gender-based violence, delivered by Irish and international partners, often at real personal risk.

This is only possible because of the Irish people. They continue to support our aid programme and Ireland's world-renowned development and humanitarian agencies.

When we were invited, for the first time, to be a guest country for South Africa's G20 Presidency in 2025, it was because our partners in Africa and elsewhere know Ireland as a country that shows up, that keeps its word, and that does not walk away from the poorest when times get hard. That reputation, built by the Irish people over decades, is one of our most valuable diplomatic assets.

The Government is now bringing to our EU Presidency the values that our own aid programme has always embodied: solidarity with people who have the least, a belief in multilateralism and the rule of law, and a conviction that principled generosity is a form of strength.

None of this means standing still. The public rightly expects to see value for every Euro spent on ODA. We are constantly working to improve the impact and effectiveness of our work. We support the reform efforts under way through the UN80 Initiative and the Humanitarian Reset to make the multilateral system faster, less duplicative and closer to the people it serves. Defending ODA and reforming it are essentially the same task.

The Government is committed to maintaining this vital work and to keeping it at the heart of Ireland's foreign policy.



Helen McEntee TD
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade,
and Minister for Defence

Foreword

Minister of State for International Development and Diaspora Neale Richmond TD



Minister of State for International Development and Diaspora,
Neale Richmond TD. © DFAT

For more than five decades, Irish Aid has grown from a small relief fund into one of the most respected development and humanitarian programmes of its size in the world. Over the years, it has responded to the biggest crises of our times, from famine in the Horn of Africa, to the Rwandan genocide, the Syrian war, the Covid-19 pandemic and, today, the humanitarian catastrophes in Sudan, Palestine and Ukraine. It has done so while building long-term partnerships which are bringing about systemic change, creating better living conditions and real opportunities.

When Ireland's development programme was launched by Dr. Garrett Fitzgerald as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ireland itself was still poor by European standards. Our aid programme was inspired by our own experience and by the solidarity and opportunity we experienced upon joining the then European Economic Community. It was also inspired by our history and by an instinct to pull together during hard times, which was carried abroad by missionaries, aid workers and ordinary people giving what they could.

Throughout 2025, I travelled to Kenya and Tanzania, to Sierra Leone and Liberia, and to Zambia and Zimbabwe, before representing Ireland at the G20 Development Ministers Working Group in South Africa. I travelled to Brazil for the Climate COP and to Colombia to see our work there, sharing experiences from the peace process on our own island. This is the best way to experience what "reaching the furthest behind first" means in practice, and to show to the people funding this programme, the Irish public, how their money is changing lives and addressing so many challenges.

In all of my visits, I was clear that Ireland will stay the course. We will maintain our strong focus on sub-Saharan Africa. We are determined to continue to build the trust of governments and communities, and relationships for the future that will benefit both Ireland and Africa.

In Freetown, I visited the Kingtom waste-to-energy plant, an Irish Aid and GOAL-supported project that has turned one of the city's most flood-prone districts into a place with cleaner air, safer water and dignified jobs for people. In Grand Bassa County, Liberia, I visited a Concern Worldwide nutrition programme where, over four years, the number of women with a nutritionally-adequate diet rose from 19% to 91%. In Karamoja, in Uganda, I met girls who would not receive a secondary education without our partnership, and I announced a new Irish Aid bursary that will give 1,600 students access to quality, inclusive education this year.

Domestically I have sought to work with our partners from across the political divide to champion International Development, to ensure the work is delivered, to show it matters for all of us, and to push back against sinister or ignorant misinformation campaigns.

Within the work of Irish Aid, the Government have clear thematic priorities, representing the different dimensions of global poverty. On gender equality, 2025 marked 30 years since the Beijing Declaration, and I was proud to host the 20th anniversary of the Irish Consortium on Gender-Based Violence in Iveagh House, recommitting Ireland and our partners to ending violence that still touches nearly one in three women and girls worldwide. On climate, Ireland's climate finance has doubled to €225 million since 2020, and what I saw in Freetown shows what that money means on the ground, a model now being studied by delegations in other countries. On governance, we back the electoral processes, civic space and institutions that let people hold their own governments to account, work that underpins everything else we do. And on reducing humanitarian need, I have seen how quickly our partners can move when a crisis hits, provided the funding behind them is flexible and predictable rather than tied up in process.

Development is not charity. It is an investment in the most marginalised, but also an investment that addresses, at source, the very real global challenges that quickly land at the doorsteps of the Irish public.

None of this is possible without the continued support of the Irish public. My own experience, visiting these projects on the ground, is that people here want to know their generosity is well used. Our vision for the years ahead is to keep showing up in the places others are leaving, to keep listening to our partner governments and communities, and to keep being honest about our impact and the scale of what remains undone.

I want to thank Irish Aid partners and the individuals I met across Africa and beyond who welcomed me into their communities this past year. I look forward to working closely with them all in the year ahead.



Neale Richmond TD

Minister of State for International Development and Diaspora

Overview of Our Work

Ireland's Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme works to create a more equal, peaceful and sustainable world. For 51 years, we have assisted people experiencing the most acute levels of need.

This support is delivered primarily through our embassy network and trusted partners, including multilateral organisations and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) operating in some of the poorest, most climate vulnerable, and conflict affected regions in the world. In all areas, we strive to reach the furthest behind first, focusing on the most vulnerable and marginalised. We fund programmes across the world, with a specific focus on Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia.

We are guided by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and by *A Better World: Ireland's Policy for International Development*, which outlines our four priority areas:

- » Gender Equality
- » Reducing Humanitarian Need
- » Climate Action
- » Strengthening Governance

Ireland's ODA in 2025 amounted to a total of €1.88 billion, or 0.44% of Gross National Income (GNI).

The year 2025 was a significant year for Irish Aid. Ireland celebrated its 70th anniversary as a member of the United Nations (UN), and supported the launch of the UN80 reform process. For the first time, Ireland was invited as a guest country for all meetings of the G20 during South Africa's Presidency, a reflection of Ireland's durable ties on the African continent and commitment to sustainable development – a thematic focus for the G20 Presidency.

More broadly, at a time of significant contraction in the development sector, Ireland reaffirmed its commitment to principled ODA, defending its value and objectives at the highest level. Ireland continues to increase our development and humanitarian assistance through the Irish Aid programme, which in 2025 stood at record levels.

How we work

Ireland's international development programme is a whole-of-government effort, which means that Ireland's ODA is funded and managed by a number of government departments and agencies, including the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT); the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM); the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (DCEE); the Department of Finance; and the Health Service Executive (HSE). Ireland's ODA also provides support to refugees during their first year in Ireland. The Irish Aid programme is managed by DFAT.

We seek to maximise the impact of our work by working through different channels, and taking different approaches depending on the problems we are trying to address. We contribute to multilateral organisations, such as the UN, and work through the EU, which allows us to coordinate our support and achieve a greater impact than we could do on our own. We provide funding to partners all across the world. This includes Ireland's highly regarded development partners, with whom we have a special funding agreement, as well as small local organisations working directly in their own communities.

Ireland also provides direct assistance to countries, including medical supplies, agricultural assistance and technical expertise. In addition, our network of embassies and consulates in partner countries funds programmes, playing a crucial role in coordinating Ireland's support and maintaining strong links with local communities.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is government assistance that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Since 1969, the members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), including Ireland have defined what constitutes ODA.

Accountability and Transparency

Accountability and transparency are key principles of our international development programme. We have been a member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) since it was founded in 2008, and publish the full breakdown of our spending every year (see Annexes). We follow international best practice on the prevention and detection of fraud.

Ireland is committed to making sure our development assistance is both effective and efficient. The Evaluation and Audit Unit of DFAT conducts independent evaluations of our programmes to check how well we are delivering on our promises and identify potential learnings. Their work is reviewed by the Audit Committee of DFAT.

We are also a member of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) which helps set standards for development assistance. The DAC also provides external accountability through peer reviews, and by monitoring the assistance spending of member countries.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) as defined by the DAC has long been seen as the international benchmark for quality programming among countries providing development assistance. The DAC sets the rules and standards for ODA and remains an important body for protecting the integrity of ODA. By providing a common language for reporting and systems for tracking development finance flows, the DAC supports transparency and more effective decision making for donors and partner countries. In addition to collecting, verifying and publishing detailed statistics on aid flows, it also regularly reviews each member country's development assistance programme.

The Changing Landscape of Ireland's ODA

In 2025, approximately 837 million people were below the International Poverty Line of \$3 per day.¹ This is around 10% of the world's population. In the same period an estimated 305 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance.²

2025 saw drastic cuts in ODA.

The OECD estimates that total ODA fell by 23.1% in real terms in 2025.

This was the largest annual contraction recorded, bringing ODA levels back to where they stood in 2015.

Multilateralism and the UN's normative role are under immense pressure, with active challenges on previously agreed-upon language in critical areas such as gender equality, climate action, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Mariam* (30) holds her son Abdulahi outside Ceeldacas Maternal & Child Health Centre where he has been treated as part of the CHC programme supported by Irish Aid.
© Concern

¹ <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/total-population-living-in-extreme-poverty-by-world-region>

² <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2025-united-nations-and-humanitarian-partners-launch-us47-billion-appeal-2025-support-190-million-people-worldwide-enarru>

ODA spending on humanitarian assistance and in sectors such as health and education has fallen, along with support for governance, including civil society space. For example, bilateral ODA for health will soon match levels last seen in the mid-2000s. ODA to education is projected to decline by between 18 and 22% from 2023 to 2025, with primary education in particular projected to fall by up to 26%.

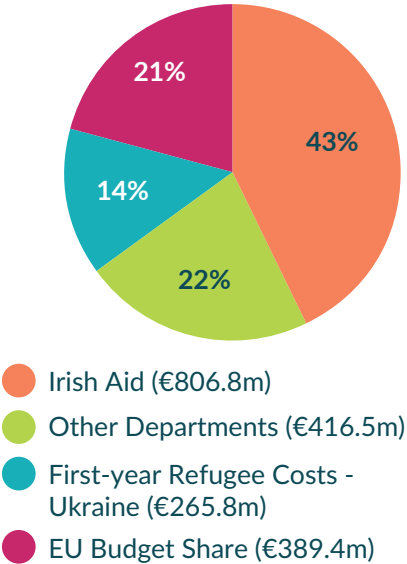
Despite this shifting context, Ireland's commitment to ODA, focused on ending poverty and reaching the furthest behind first, has remained clear.

In 2025, the allocation for the Irish Aid programme managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade increased by €36 million to €807.0 million. This is the highest ever allocation in the history of the programme.

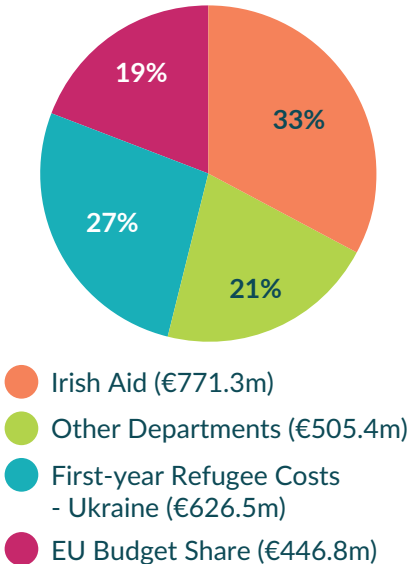
The budget for the Irish Aid programme has been increased every year since 2020, where it stood at €545 million.

Ireland's total ODA includes funding from other government departments, Ireland's share of the EU development cooperation budget and funding allocated to host refugees in their first year in Ireland. Cumulatively, Ireland's total ODA in 2025 amounted to €1.88 billion.

2025 Ireland ODA Breakdown (€1.88bn)

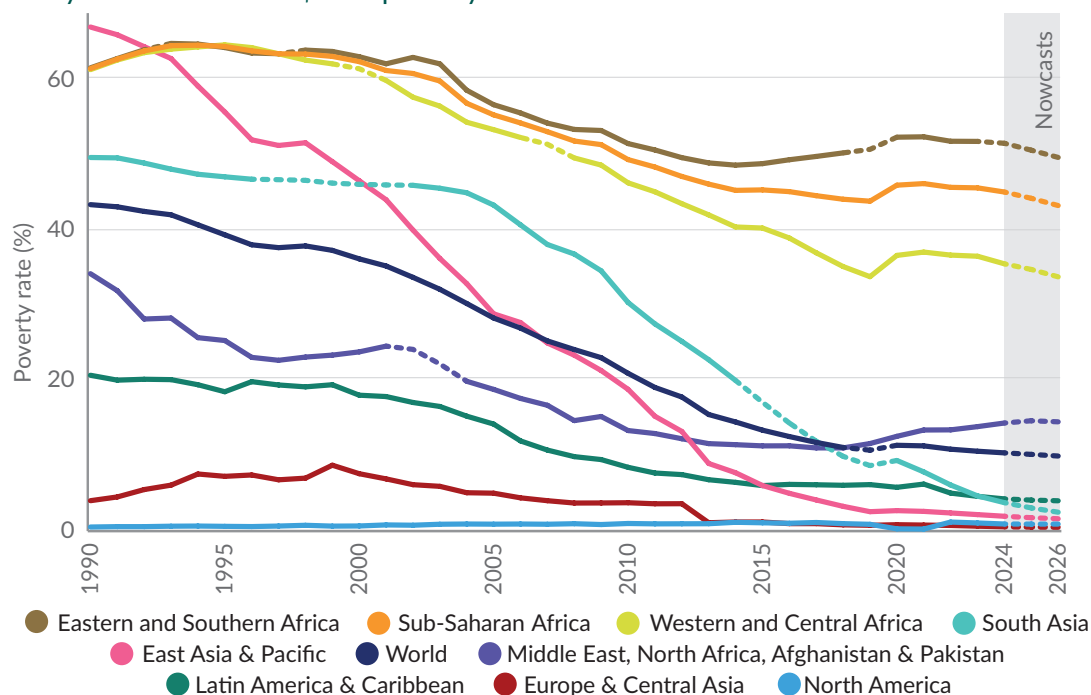


2024 Ireland ODA Breakdown (€2.35bn)



Global and regional poverty trends, 1990 – 2026

Poverty estimates at the \$3.00 poverty line



Source: World Bank Group, Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) • All observed and projected data are shown with solid and dashed lines, respectively, where dashed data points are cases with insufficient data coverage (i.e., less than 50% of the population have survey data). All 2024-2026 data points are poverty nowcasts.

The Enduring Case for ODA

At this time of drastic change in the development landscape, it is worth recalling the purpose and value of development cooperation.

In 2015, world leaders at the UN General Assembly committed to the Sustainable Development Goals, and their overarching objectives of achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty in the world. Ireland played a leading role in the negotiation of these goals.

In 2025, 837 million people lived in extreme poverty, on \$3 a day or less. An estimated 46% of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa suffered from extreme poverty in 2024.³

Extreme poverty is devastating for affected individuals and communities. It increases the risk of disease and illness and decreases access to healthcare, which lowers life expectancy.

Child mortality rates are significantly higher in communities suffering from extreme poverty. **2025 is the first year this century where child mortality rates are predicted to rise, to an estimated 4.8 million children.**⁴

Access to education is also severely hampered, and as families struggle to afford the cost of schooling, girls are often the first left behind. In 2024–2025 around 739 million adults worldwide still lacked basic literacy skills, with a substantial portion of these individuals residing in Sub-Saharan Africa.⁵

³ [September 2025 global poverty update from the World Bank: New data and regional classifications](#)

⁴ <https://www.gatesfoundation.org/goalkeepers/report/2025-report/#WeCantStopAtAlmost>

⁵ <https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2025/09/jld-2025-factsheet.pdf>

A lack of basic literacy clearly affects the ability to generate income and end cycles of poverty, and consequently, countries' economic development as a whole.

Extreme poverty means that families cannot afford to meet their basic needs, including food and water. In 2025, the severity of acute food insecurity was the second highest on record, with the share of people facing extreme hunger remaining at one of the most critical levels seen in the past two decades. According to the Global Report on Food Crises, the number of people facing catastrophic hunger in 2025 is nine times higher than it was in 2016.⁶

All of these impacts combined reinforce each other and foster desperation among communities, increasing the risk of conflict and instability, which leads to casualties, displacement and untold suffering.

These problems are not unsurmountable: with enough resources and determination to invest in the right solutions, significant change is within reach.

One set of studies from the Copenhagen Consensus Centre estimates that with a collective investment of \$35 billion per year, the world could save 4.2 million lives annually and generate more than a trillion dollars in revenue for the poorer half of the world.⁷ This is enough to almost eradicate child mortality.

ODA, with its focus on channelling assistance to those that need it most, is the best framework we have to mobilise the necessary resources to end extreme poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Support for ODA among the Irish public also remains high. According to research by Worldview, in 2025, **73% of Irish people believe that it is important that the Irish Government provide ODA**, while 74% believe that ODA can bring about a positive change for those living in developing countries.⁸

Ireland's commitment to ODA stems from its own history of hunger, poverty and conflict. Irish people know what it is like to experience these challenges, and understand that international cooperation and assistance is key to overcoming them.

Working with our partners, Irish Aid delivers real impact. Ireland's ODA helps people to lift themselves out of poverty. This is an expression of our values and how we view the world. It is also in Ireland's own interest for the world to be safer, healthier and more prosperous.

⁶ Acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain alarmingly high as crises deepen - European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

⁷ <https://copenhagenconsensus.com/books/best-things-first>

⁸ <https://dochas.ie/resources/worldview/>

IRISH AID

Delivering real results for those most in need

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



As of 2025, the Potato Value Chain Capacity Building Project in Kenya had increased yields for **6500** small holder farmers by

60%.

Trócaire's programme saw significant gains in food security across fifteen countries in 2025, with **71% improvement** in the median households' dietary diversity scores.

Ireland's 41 Irish-based civil society partners positively impacted on the lives of over

9 million people

across **64 countries** in 2025.



Since 2023, over

1.5 million

children have been screened for severe acute malnutrition, with over 50,000 receiving life-saving treatment through Ireland's child wasting initiative.

GOAL Global supported **154 health facilities** across fragile settings, maintaining delivery in conflict affected areas such as Sudan.

In 2025, Ireland supported **224 new Fellows** from **49 countries** to undertake their Masters' studies at 16 universities.

Over
73,000

children (44% girls) accessed education in 2025 through Plan International Ireland's Irish Aid funded programme in five countries in West Africa.



Over **100 tonnes** of relief stocks were provided to the people of Sudan, Gaza and DRC.

In Ethiopia, Ireland supported lifesaving humanitarian assistance that reached

10 million people most adversely affected by crises.



In Liberia, Irish Aid funding enabled almost

35,000 young girls

to access sexual and reproductive health services.

In Karamoja, Uganda, Irish Aid funded Maternal and Neonatal Care services saw maternal mortality decline to **34 per 100,000** and perinatal mortality to **14.5 per 1,000 livebirths**.



Lesson sharing, based on the **Irish Peace Process**, was undertaken in Bangladesh, Israel and Palestine, Colombia, and Ethiopia.

In Cambodia, Irish Aid funded mine clearance resulted in

1,370,050m²

land cleared for return to communities for safe and productive, use benefitting **over 50,000 people**.



As of 2025, Ireland's Social protection programme in Tanzania had resulted in **substantial increases in income (24-37%)** for almost **900,000** households.

1,300,000

of Zambia's most vulnerable households received increased Social Cash Transfers co-funded by Ireland, which resulted in lifting a significant portion of Zambia's population out of extreme poverty.

World View: Wave 6 Survey Results 2025: Highlights



Most important priorities for Government spending on ODA



The Future of Development Assistance

The future of ODA is increasingly linked to changes in the global multilateral system, as international cooperation adapts to growing geopolitical, economic and environmental pressures.

Many donor countries are reducing or reallocating ODA budgets, placing strain on traditional bilateral programmes and increasing expectations on multilateral institutions to deliver impact at scale. Declining contributions to some United Nations funds alongside rising support for multilateral development banks reflect a shift in how donors channel resources within the multilateral system.

A series of processes is underway that will shape the future of development cooperation for the coming years.

These include, at a UN level, **the UN80 Initiative** aimed at making the United Nations more agile, efficient, and better equipped to handle 21st-century challenges, and **the Humanitarian Reset**, which aims to make global aid faster, more localised and more efficient.

At EU level, a new financing framework for development is being considered as part of the EU's next seven-year multi-year budget, known as the **Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)**.

The OECD is **currently reviewing the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)**, which sets global standards for development cooperation, monitors aid quality, and tracks development finance.

This changing global landscape, driven not only by decreases in funding from bilateral donors and increased demands for humanitarian assistance, but also by changes coming as part of the debate on the future of international development, means Ireland needs to carefully consider where it can provide support to have maximum impact.

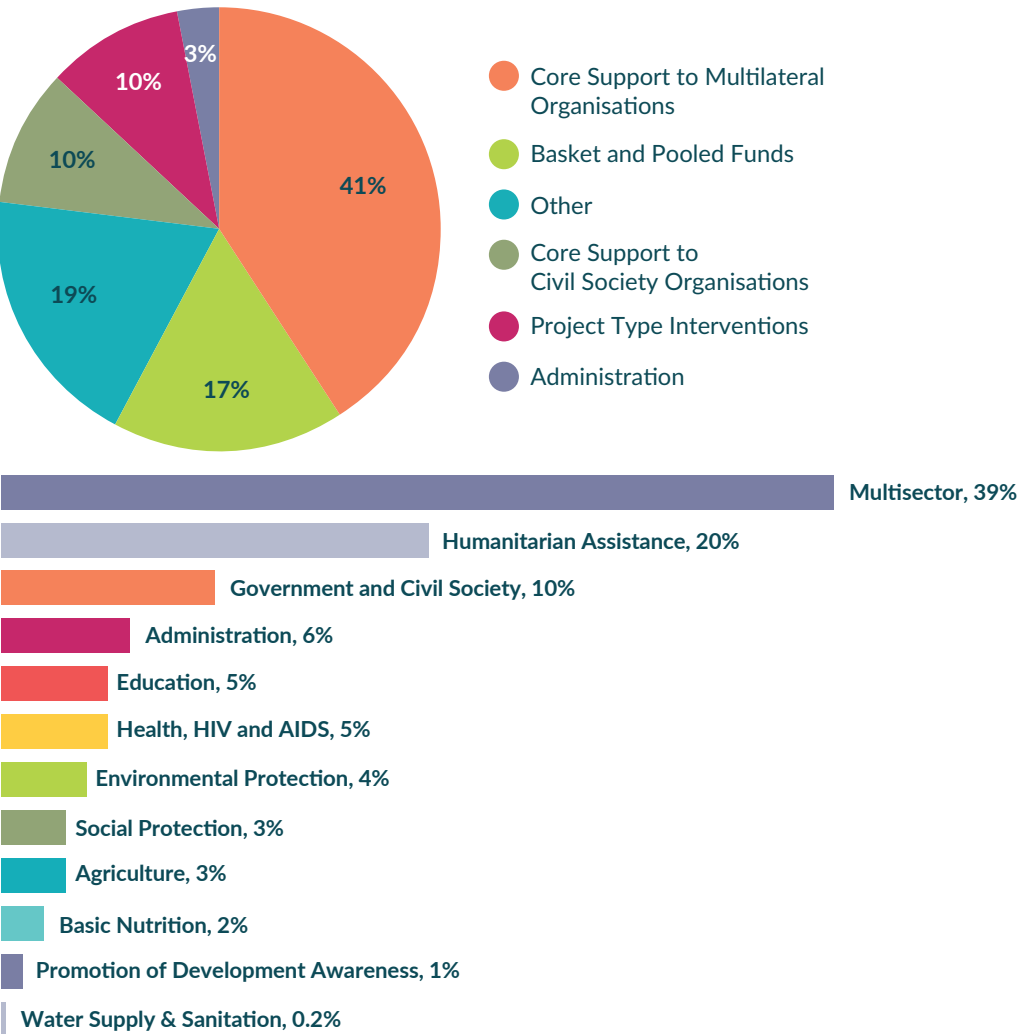
Our commitment to multilateralism and a rules-based international order and ensuring a 'furthest behind

first' focus of ODA remains steadfast. We recognise that sustainable development cannot be achieved through ODA alone, but that ODA remains absolutely essential to address poverty and hunger in some of the poorest and most fragile countries and communities globally.

Multisector ODA

Multisector aid encompasses programmes which provide support across a range of sectors, such as TradeMark Africa's support for trade in Tanzania, or programmes to reduce the disaster risk for vulnerable communities in Uganda, such as World Vision's NOURISH programme in Karamoja.

Breakdown of Ireland's ODA in 2025



The Year in Review

The Humanitarian Situation

The year 2025 marked a period of profound change in the global humanitarian system, with significant cuts to humanitarian assistance despite ongoing needs, and efforts to reform the global humanitarian architecture through the UN-led Humanitarian Reset.

An estimated 305 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2025, with over 115 million displaced, and 318 million facing acute food insecurity.

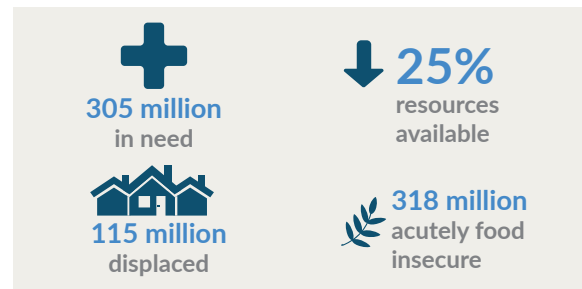
Despite this, there were large cuts to international aid budgets. According to the OECD, humanitarian aid fell by 35.8% in 2025.

Humanitarian organisations were forced to make difficult choices on which people and programmes to prioritise. Millions of people did not receive the medical care, food, water and essential services they needed.

We also saw an alarming retreat from long-accepted norms – civilians and humanitarian workers were targeted and killed; essential aid was deliberately blocked from people in need; and the integration of gender and climate into humanitarian responses was increasingly challenged.

In this difficult environment, Ireland's commitment to principled needs-based humanitarian assistance was more important than ever.

In 2025, Ireland increased its humanitarian funding and maintained its focus on the most severe and forgotten crises, including Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Myanmar, Palestine, Lebanon, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Venezuela. Ireland's funding is channelled through a range of trusted partners – including the UN, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and CSOs. Through its Rapid Response Initiative, Ireland transported relief items to Gaza, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, and supported 37 deployments of humanitarian experts to UN agencies in 18 countries.



Ireland also maintained its strong focus on gender and climate in humanitarian funding, increasing support to a gender and protection partnership with the International Rescue Committee, and increasing funding to the Climate Account of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Global Climate Resilience Platform of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Anticipatory Action became increasingly important in humanitarian programming. This involves pre-arranged financing and actions such as pre-positioning supplies, teams or cash transfers in response to pre-agreed triggers such as storm, flooding or drought forecasts. It facilitates a faster, more cost-effective response to emergencies and reduces the negative impact on affected communities. In 2025, Ireland supported Anticipatory Action through the UN CERF, the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund and START Ready. Under the CERF, Anticipatory Action allocations were made for drought in Afghanistan and Guatemala, tropical cyclones in Cuba, Haiti, Mozambique and the Philippines, floods in Nigeria, and a cholera outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Complementing our funding, Ireland strongly promoted humanitarian principles in political discussions in the EU and at the UN. Ireland consistently highlighted humanitarian needs in various crises, the necessity of maintaining humanitarian access, the link between conflict and hunger, and international obligations to protect civilians and humanitarian workers in conflict.

Ireland also engaged closely with the reform of the global humanitarian aid system, including the UN-led Humanitarian Reset. The Humanitarian Reset aims to deliver a humanitarian aid system that delivers faster, more accountable, more cost-effective, and locally led humanitarian programmes. Ireland has been involved in key discussions on implementing the Reset as co-chair of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund Advisory Group and the UN Humanitarian Country-Based Pooled Funds Working Group.

Humanitarian Impact 2025

€163m

allocated to **humanitarian partners** including UN, Red Cross and Irish Civil Society Organisations



15 UN Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) supported with

€49m

in funding



72% of funding targeted **forgotten and underfunded emergencies** including **Myanmar, Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen, the Sahel, DRC and the Horn of Africa**



Responded to the protection needs of **women and girls** in multiple contexts, including Ukraine and Horn of Africa, with funding to **the International Rescue Committee** and **UNFPA**



Ireland is a **top 10 donor** to the CERF and the CBPFs and chairs **the Pooled Fund Working Group** and the **CERF Advisory Group**

Reacted quickly with **additional funding for humanitarian need in Gaza and Sudan** and to **respond to the Myanmar & Afghanistan earthquakes**, and Cyclone Ditwah in Sri Lanka



37 deployments of rapid response experts to 5 UN agencies in **18** different countries

Over 100 tonnes of relief stocks to **Sudan, Gaza and the Democratic Republic of Congo**

Ireland is the **7th** largest contributor of humanitarian aid among EU member states



55% of CBPF funding in 2025 went to **local and national actors**, **17%** of which went to **Women Led Organisations**



€10.5m in **climate financing** channelled through humanitarian partners **START Ready**, the **CERF Climate Action Account** and the **IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform** for adaptation and anticipatory action in the most fragile contexts

Signatory to the **Ministerial Declaration on the Protection of Humanitarian Personnel** and the promotion of **greater respect for Humanitarian Law**



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

Ireland's Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in Sudan

April 2025 marked two years since the start of Sudan's conflict which provoked the world's worst humanitarian, displacement and protection crisis. Civilians have disproportionately borne the impact of the conflict including mass killings, summary executions, ethnically motivated atrocities, abductions and indiscriminate attacks. The fall of El Fasher after an 18-month siege, unleashed a wave of terror and mass atrocities against civilians.

At the start of 2025, over half of Sudan's population was in need of humanitarian assistance (30.4 million) including 16 million children.

As conflict escalated in Sudan, particularly in Darfur and the Kordofans, humanitarian need further increased. Levels of acute food insecurity more than tripled, and famine conditions, which had been confirmed in Darfur, spread across Sudan. The number of people at risk of gender-based violence (GBV) increased by 80% from 2024. Women and children are disproportionately at risk of GBV and have been targeted by the widespread use of conflict-related sexual violence, including rape. Despite the scale of need, insecurity, blockades and targeted attacks have restricted humanitarian access.

In 2025, Ireland provided over €14.3 million in response to the continuing crisis.

This included €10.3 million in direct support to Sudan and €4 million in support to those impacted by the crisis in neighbouring countries.

UN OCHA's Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) is Ireland's largest partner in our humanitarian response. Through rapid and flexible funding, SHF supports national and international CSOs and UN agencies to work in coordination with local partners, to respond with food assistance, shelter and health and nutrition-related activities. In 2025, 17 million people were reached with humanitarian assistance including 11.5 million people who received food assistance.



€14.3 million
Sudan Crisis Response

Our support to Irish CSOs including GOAL, Trócaire and Concern has enabled life-saving assistance to reach the most vulnerable communities, including those who have been significantly impacted by conflict and displacement in Darfur.

Protection is a core principle of Ireland's response to the crisis, including support for those forcibly displaced by the crisis. Funding to the International Rescue Committee supported a targeted protection and gender-based violence response for women and girls impacted by the crisis. Ireland provided support to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Chad and to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)'s Sudan Regional Refugee Response for their work providing protection for those displaced into neighbouring countries by the crisis.

Sudan is one of the most dangerous countries for aid workers with at least 65 attacks on healthcare workers and facilities reported in 2025. In June, Ireland signed a joint statement by 30 donor countries condemning attacks against civilians and humanitarian workers in Sudan, and an Australian-led Declaration for the Protection of Humanitarian Workers at the UN General Assembly in New York in September.

Ireland continued to advocate for an end to the fighting, for the protection of civilians and humanitarian workers, and for the unimpeded delivery of principled humanitarian assistance at scale in line with international humanitarian law.



Madina Kuku Barima, 29, with her two sons, 8-month-old Usam and Muriambi, who is receiving treatment for malnutrition, at Thobo Health Centre, Thobo County. Thobo IDP camp hosts over 50,000 people displaced by the ongoing conflict in South Kordofan, Sudan. © Achuothe Deng/Trócaire



Gaza Street scenes, 2025. © UNRWA

Ireland's Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in Palestine

In 2025, the humanitarian crisis continued due to the ongoing conflict and significant challenges in reaching those most in need.

Ireland provided €37.1 million in support to the people of Palestine in 2025.

A ceasefire was declared in Gaza in October 2025, but the humanitarian situation had worsened throughout the year, with massive consequences for food security. This was partly due to Israel's temporary blockage of aid supplies for a period and severe constraints on humanitarian access.

Despite the ceasefire, by the end of the year, the people of Gaza still did not have enough to eat, adequate shelter from worsening winter weather, or sufficient access to medicines, healthcare and sanitation.

Ireland's support included €20 million in core funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). UNRWA was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1949 with a humanitarian and development mandate to provide assistance and protection to Palestine refugees pending a just and lasting solution to their plight. UNRWA delivers critical services including healthcare, education, humanitarian relief and social services to 5.7 million Palestine refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria.

In Gaza, UNRWA's team of over 11,000 Palestinian staff continue to operate under severe constraints to support the population with primary healthcare services, education, protection, water and sanitation, shelter, site management, job creation and social services. Over 390 UNRWA staff have been killed in Gaza since October 2023 and hundreds of UNRWA installations have been damaged.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, UNRWA continues to serve 940,000 registered refugees, including 298,000 vulnerable refugees living in 19 refugee camps, and remains the second largest employer and service provider in the West Bank after the Palestinian Authority.



€37.1 million

Palestine Crisis Response

Despite Israeli measures to undermine and dismantle UNRWA's operations, including the seizure of its headquarters in East Jerusalem, in 2025, UNRWA staff provided over 1.1 million medical consultations in the West Bank, education to 48,000 children in UNRWA schools, and continued to provide support to the over 33,000 Palestinians displaced from refugee camps in the northern West Bank since an Israeli military operation in January 2025.

Humanitarian assistance was also provided through a number of other trusted partners including the World Food Programme (WFP), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF to fund urgent food, medical care and other vital services.

Under the Rapid Response Initiative, Ireland provided 1000 tents to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) for distribution in Gaza, and deployed an information management officer from its Rapid Response Roster to support the OCHA response. Ireland, through the Department of Health in cooperation with other government departments and embassies in the region also arranged for the medical evacuation of 19 sick children, along with their family members, for treatment by the end of 2025.

In addition to providing much needed humanitarian assistance, Ireland also engaged in intensive humanitarian diplomacy throughout the year in multiple forums (including the EU and UN). The government repeatedly called for the lifting of restrictions on humanitarian aid, in line with international humanitarian law, and for humanitarian workers to be protected at all times. It was further emphasised both bilaterally and in coordination with other countries that it is essential for the UN – particularly UNRWA – and other humanitarian organisations, to be fully facilitated in carrying out their life-saving work in Gaza.

Ireland's Response in Ukraine

Since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Ireland has remained steadfast in our support and solidarity with Ukraine, responding to both the humanitarian crisis and the reconstruction needs caused by Russia's aggression.

In 2025, Ireland provided €55.4 million in humanitarian assistance and recovery and stabilisation supports to assist Ukraine and its neighbours respond to the challenges of Russia's invasion. This includes €44.9 million in bilateral support to Ukraine and €10.5 million in multilateral support and bilateral support to neighbours.

This ODA includes a €35.4 million package of supports announced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade in September 2025, a contribution of €7 million made by the Department of Finance to the European Investment Bank's EU for Ukraine fund, and a €12.8 million contribution to financing interest subsidies on the European Union's MFA+ macro-financial assistance to Ukraine.

In addition to humanitarian supports, since 2022 over 120,000 Ukrainians have fled to Ireland seeking safety, of which some 83,000 are estimated to remain in Ireland.

Ireland dedicated €23.5 million in humanitarian supports addressing the crisis in Ukraine and addressing its regional impact. This includes three grants, each of €1 million, provided in late 2025 to support the response of Concern, the Irish Red Cross, and Trócaire and their respective partners in Ukraine for programmes lasting 12 to 18 months. Ireland also continued to support the Ukraine response efforts of UN agencies and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This funding supports the needs of front-line communities and internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Ukraine as well as Ukrainian refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting neighbouring states.



€44.9 million

Ireland's Bilateral Support to the Ukraine Crisis Response

Ireland's humanitarian funding is designed to be flexible, allowing partners to rapidly adapt their response as the security situation and related needs evolve. Throughout 2025, from project funding provided in 2024, Ireland has supported the rehabilitation of social housing units for vulnerable IDPs and the provision of shelter supports, including mobile housing repair workshops. These supports were provided in the Kyiv, Kharkiv and Odesa oblasts and benefitted a total of 756 persons including 238 older persons and 444 women and children. Ireland has also supported UNFPA to rehabilitate the basements of two hospitals in the Kharkiv region which will allow surgical care, deliveries and maternal and neonatal care to continue uninterrupted during periods of attack.

In 2025, Ireland partnered with the development agencies of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to undertake a number of projects within Ukraine, including the refurbishment of a hospital Intensive Care Unit in Berdychiv, the establishment of community-based resilience centres across Ukraine to provide psychosocial and legal supports to women and children, and the construction of school civil protection shelters. Through funding to the World Food Programme, Ireland assisted with the provision of school meals to children in front-line oblasts.

Russian attacks on Ukraine's critical energy infrastructure intensified in 2025, contributing to widespread electricity shortages and rolling blackouts across the country. Disruptions to electricity had cascading effects on other critical services, including water provision and district heating, compounding humanitarian and public health risks. Ireland responded quickly to address Ukraine's energy crisis, contributing to the Ukraine Energy Support Fund and other instruments to repair and increase the resilience of the energy and heating systems that people rely on for their basic needs.

More broadly, Ireland and Ukraine agreed a 2030 Roadmap on Ukraine-Ireland Partnership that sets out the main avenues of cooperation between the two countries. It was signed by the Taoiseach and by President Zelenskyy during his visit to Dublin in December 2025.

Partners in Humanitarian Assistance

Ireland's humanitarian funding is directed through a range of trusted partners, primarily the UN, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and CSOs. These partners have the experience and capacity to deliver assistance to the most vulnerable and hard to reach populations.

Ireland provides core, flexible funding to these organisations, which can support both life-saving responses and resilience for the most vulnerable populations. This support helps organisations on the ground to respond to situations as they arise.

Ireland's commitment to fostering high-quality partnerships 'characterised by mutual trust and flexible and reliable funding' was highlighted in Ireland's 2020 OECD-DAC Peer Review as a core strength of our ODA programme.



Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Helen McEntee, with Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Andrii Sybiha, during her visit to Ukraine. © DFAT



Minister Simon Harris welcomes UNHCR High Commissioner Filippo Grandi to Government Buildings. © DFAT

The **International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement** is the world's largest humanitarian network comprising the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, including the Irish Red Cross.

The ICRC is mandated under the 1949 Geneva Conventions to protect the lives and dignity of people affected by conflict and violence. In 2025, Ireland provided the ICRC with €24.1 million in humanitarian funding comprising core funding and support for specific crises including in Ukraine, Syria and the Sahel. The ICRC also acts as the guardian of international humanitarian law (IHL). In September 2024, the ICRC launched a Global IHL Initiative. In the context of widespread IHL violations, the Initiative seeks to uphold humanity in war. Ireland joined the Global Initiative in 2025.

The IFRC coordinates disaster response and other humanitarian operations carried out by national societies, while also supporting national society capacity-strengthening. Via the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), the IFRC provides rapid assistance for sudden crises, while the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Platform supports community-based climate action. In 2025, Ireland provided the IFRC with €11.4 million in humanitarian funding including core support, funding to the DREF and climate financing, as well as crisis-specific response following earthquakes in Myanmar and Afghanistan, the impact of Cyclone Ditwah in Sri Lanka and the Ukraine crisis regional response.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) is one of Ireland's largest humanitarian partners and recipients of funds. It has a mandate from the UN General Assembly to lead and coordinate the international response to the assistance and protection needs of refugees. It also works to protect and assist internally displaced persons, returnees, host communities and stateless persons. UNHCR provides life-saving protection and assistance in 128 countries, including access to documentation, shelter, core relief items, gender-based violence service and psychological support.

Ireland has remained a consistent donor to UNHCR. In 2025, Ireland provided over €27.9 million to UNHCR – funding from Irish Aid to UNHCR is used to provide assistance outside Ireland, in many of the world's most severe crises. In line with Ireland's commitment to support effective and efficient humanitarian aid, we provide €12.5 million in multi-annual flexible core funding. Additional funding was provided to crisis-specific country and regional responses.

This included funding in response to displacement crises from Afghanistan to Ukraine to Sudan. Ireland has also supported UNHCR in Jordan and Lebanon as part of Ireland's Syria response – our largest humanitarian response to date – where in 2025, UNHCR managed urgent humanitarian needs among newly and chronically displaced people while also supporting voluntary, dignified returns to Syria in response to the fall of the Assad regime.

Ireland regularly engages with UNHCR on policy and technical issues and is a permanent member of UNHCR's Executive Committee. In July 2025, High Commissioner Grandi visited Ireland and met with President Michael D Higgins, the Taoiseach, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Minister for Justice and Minister of State for International Development and Diaspora.

Peace and Stability

Against a global backdrop of increased – and intensified – armed conflict and political violence, Ireland remains committed to supporting peace and stability efforts worldwide.

Ireland's approach to promoting peace is informed by our commitment to the peaceful resolution of disputes and by the experience of the peace process on the island of Ireland. The Good Friday Agreement is anchored in a commitment to inclusivity, equality, human rights and international law. These values and principles are at the core of Ireland's foreign policy.

While every conflict is different, characterised by its own challenges and complexities, there is continued interest around the world in learning from Ireland's experience of the Northern Ireland Peace Process.

Lesson sharing was undertaken with peace actors in **Bangladesh, Israel and Palestine, Colombia, and Ethiopia during 2025**. These engagements provide an opportunity to tell the story of peace on the island of Ireland and to promote our values and principles on the international stage.

In 2025, €11.5m was provided to civil society organisations, think-tanks, UN agencies and EU civilian Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions working to build peace globally. This support enabled action for peace at multiple levels, from global policy dialogues to empowering affected communities in a wide range of contexts, from Ukraine and the Middle East, to the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes region, the Sahel, Southeast Asia and Colombia.

Ireland continued to advocate for the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda and provided vital support to women peacebuilders across the globe. Ireland's fourth WPS National Action Plan was launched in September 2025, to cover the period 2025-2030, following an inclusive consultative process across government and with civil society throughout the island of Ireland.

Ireland deepened its engagement on youth, peace and security and on children and armed conflict by establishing new partnerships, participating in international forums and collaborating with our embassies and the EU to support the empowerment of youth as agents of peace and the protection of child rights globally.

At a time of increased global instability and polarisation, Ireland remained a consistent and principled advocate for peace and international law and will continue to progress its peacebuilding support in 2026.



Launch of Ireland's Fourth National Action Plan on Women, Peace & Security in Iveagh House. © DFAT

CASE STUDY: SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR PEACE IN COLOMBIA DELIVERS FIRST DECISION ON RESTORATIVE SANCTIONS

In September 2025, Colombia's Special Tribunal for Peace (JEP) convicted 12 former military officials for their roles in 135 extrajudicial executions, also known as the 'false positives' case.

Justice Rapid Response (JRR), an Irish Aid partner, contributed to this ruling by deploying an international criminal law expert to make recommendations on the draft ruling, ensuring alignment with international standards. JRR also deployed psychosocial support experts to conduct a detailed assessment of the harms suffered by the victims/survivors, including by Indigenous communities.

These inputs enabled the courts to fully assess damages to victims and survivors, informing its decision on restorative sanctions to repair the harm caused.

JRR provides rapidly deployable experts to investigate international crimes and serious human rights violations to ensure accountability and access to justice for victims. In 2025, Ireland joined JRR's Executive Board, and provided the organisation with a grant of €150,000 in core funding.

Climate

Climate action is integral to Ireland's development cooperation, to reaching the furthest behind first, and to our international commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. The effects of climate change interact in complex and challenging ways with other development issues such as poverty, conflict, health, and inequalities. Extreme weather events and slow-onset impacts of climate change continue to disproportionately affect regions where Ireland has strong and long-standing partnerships.

Applying a climate justice perspective, Ireland prioritises support to the countries and communities most vulnerable to climate change, particularly their efforts to adapt to new climate realities, to build resilience, and to preserve the ocean and environment for health and wellbeing. In order to ensure that our development programmes can have lasting, positive impacts, climate action informs our work in areas such as food systems, social protection, humanitarian response, preparedness, and peacebuilding.

Climate Finance and Programming

Ireland provides climate finance to support developing countries in realising their goals for climate action and environmental protection. We are continuing on track to reach the target set by the Taoiseach at COP26 in Glasgow in 2021 to provide at least €225 million in annual climate finance to developing countries by 2025. Ireland's Climate Finance Roadmap (2022), a whole-of-government strategy designed to guide this scale-up in support, was reviewed by external consultants in late 2025. The Review and its recommendations show that Ireland has made measurable progress, and also provide fresh guidance for continuing to enhance the quality and impact of Ireland's international climate finance. Ireland's 2025 climate expenditure will be fully reviewed in line with international standards by early 2027.



**Ireland's Climate Finance
has doubled to
€225m since 2020**

Ireland's Climate Finance Roadmap acknowledges that climate proofing Ireland's international development programme is a complementary process to the scaling up of our dedicated climate spend. In 2025, a toolkit was developed to support safeguarding Ireland's international development cooperation and humanitarian action from climate risks, and to integrate climate action across Ireland's programme.

In 2025, the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (DCEE), invested over €25 million in international development assistance. Most of this funding was assigned in alignment with Ireland's International Climate Finance Roadmap which was published by the Department of Foreign Affairs in 2022.

This included a €2.5 million instalment to the Global Environment Facility, which is the largest source of multilateral funding for biodiversity globally. It also included a €15 million allocation to the Green Climate Fund, the world's largest climate fund mandated to support developing countries raise and realise their Nationally Determined Contributions towards low-emissions, climate-resilient pathway.

COP30

Climate change is a global challenge that requires a global response. Ireland is committed to the multilateral processes that seek shared climate solutions. Ten years on from the Paris Agreement, the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) was held in Belém, Brazil in November, on the edge of the Amazon rainforest. Ireland's participation included attendance by the Taoiseach, the Minister of the Department for Climate, Environment, and Energy, and the Minister of State for International Development and Diaspora.

Among the outcomes, Ireland was particularly supportive of the successful negotiation of a new Gender Action Plan to integrate this perspective into global efforts. Women and girls, in all their diversity, are disproportionately impacted by the effects of climate change and face further challenges in accessing finance. Yet, as important agents of change in their communities they contribute knowledge and skills to climate action. In 2025, Ireland continued long-standing support to the Women's Environment & Development Organisation (WEDO) for global advocacy on strengthening gender equality in climate policies and financing, and to the Gender Team of the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) for advancing gender mainstreaming.

COP30 saw some further developments with regard to climate adaptation, including a commitment in the final agreement to “call on efforts” to triple finance for adaptation by 2035 and progress in designing mechanisms to monitor progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation. Countries also agreed a new Just Transition Mechanism to support workers and communities during the shift to a sustainable economy.



Minister Richmond attended COP30 in Belém, Brazil
© DCEE

Adaptation

Climate adaptation supports communities to adapt to current and future impacts of climate change. Adaptation helps prepare for sudden natural disasters and the gradual impacts of climate change in order to minimise impacts. It is the core focus of Ireland's climate action and continues to account for the majority of Ireland's climate finance.

In 2025, Ireland provided €6 million to the Adaptation Fund, which supports the most climate vulnerable developing countries. Ireland further supported the National Adaptation Plan Global Network and contributed €3 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund, both of which help countries to develop and implement national adaptation plans.

When the limits of adaptation are reached, extreme weather and other impacts lead to loss of life, displacement, and much more. Loss and damage occurs when people experience these impacts. It can be quantifiable – the cost to rebuild infrastructure, for example - but it can also be less quantifiable, such as the loss of cultural heritage and language. In 2025, Ireland made a €15 million contribution to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), the second contribution under a €25 million pledge made at COP28 in 2023. The Fund is designed to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change with rehabilitation, recovery, and reconstruction.

Blue Economy and Biodiversity

Oceans hold 97% of all our water and 80% of all life forms. Ireland engages in ocean-related climate action. In 2025, Ireland provided funding to the World Maritime University to support Small Island Developing States' (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries' (LDCs) ratification and implementation of the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement reached in 2023. Ireland also continued well-established partnerships on oceans, including with a contribution of €1 million to the PROBLUE trust fund, supporting integrated, sustainable, and healthy marine and coastal resources in LDCs and SIDS. These partnerships particularly complement Ireland's partnerships with SIDS and the objectives of Ireland's second SIDS Strategy.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has shown that the biodiversity crisis and the climate crisis are closely intertwined. Protection of biodiversity goes hand-in-hand with sustainable use of natural resources and thriving livelihoods of people, but is declining faster than at any other time in human history. Ireland's international biodiversity finance has been increasing steadily in recent years. Building on past support to the region, in 2025, Ireland made its first payment to the Amazon Fund as part of a commitment to provide €5 million per year for three years. The Amazon Fund supports efforts to prevent, monitor, and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the preservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Brazilian Amazon.



Staff inspecting the upgraded weather station in Rwanda, with support from the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF). © UNDP

CASE STUDY: CLIMATE RESILIENCE THROUGH WASTE-TO-ENERGY INNOVATION IN FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

In Kingtom, one of Freetown's most densely populated and climate vulnerable districts, thousands of families have long lived with the consequences of unmanaged waste, tidal flooding and disease outbreaks. As rising sea levels and increasingly erratic rainfall intensified these risks, untreated liquid waste routinely washed through informal settlements, contaminating homes and heightening exposure to climate related health shocks. Against this backdrop, a transformative Irish Aid supported intervention is reshaping how the city protects its people and environment.

Since 2021, GOAL in partnership with Freetown City Council, WaterShare Ireland, the UK's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and Irish Aid, has operationalised Sierra Leone's first urban waste to energy plant, situated on land reclaimed from the Kingtom dumpsite. The facility not only safely treats over 20% of the city's liquid waste, but it is also converted into compost, biogas and clean burning briquettes that replace charcoal across Freetown. These briquettes burn longer, reduce household energy costs, and curb deforestation, contributing directly to climate mitigation and cleaner air.



Hassan, Joseph, Fatu and Mark Julius are workers at the Irish Aid- and GOAL-supported Waste to Energy plant in Freetown, Sierra Leone, who treat dry and convert sludge into a usable biomass fuel. © Peter Caton/GOAL Global.

CASE STUDY: CLIMATE RESILIENCE THROUGH WASTE-TO-ENERGY INNOVATION IN FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE (continued)

For vulnerable communities living around the dump, the change is tangible. Since the start of this project, floodwaters that once returned waste through alleyways have markedly reduced, while improved waste management has lowered exposure to waterborne disease risks exacerbated by climate change. Former waste pickers, like plant operator Mark Korgay, who once scavenged on the dump itself, now hold stable, dignified jobs within a city-run system that strengthens household resilience and long-term coping capacity.

The plant represents practical, locally led resilience. It is designed to be city-owned and city-managed, ensuring that climate-responsive services endure beyond external support. Delegations from Liberia and Ghana have already visited to learn from the model, underscoring its potential for replication across West Africa. In a city facing growing climate pressures, this Irish Aid-backed initiative demonstrates how integrated, community-centred systems can safeguard lives, strengthen local capacity, and secure a more sustainable future.



Minister Neale Richmond meets with GOAL staff at the Kingtom Treatment Plant, Freetown. © DFAT

Small Island Developing States

2025 was an important year for implementation of Ireland's Second Strategy for Partnership with Small Island Developing States (SIDS), whose four priorities are:

1. Deepening our Partnerships
2. Supporting Climate and Oceans
3. Building SIDS capacity
4. Advocating for SIDS

Ireland remains committed to expanding its financial support to SIDS. At the UN General Assembly, Minister of State Richmond announced funding of €3m to the Pacific Resilience Facility (PRF) to support vulnerable people exposed to climate change and disaster risks. The PRF is the first Pacific-led and managed climate financing vehicle, and Ireland's contribution will support the delivery of timely and accessible financing for community-level adaptation and resilience.

In addition, Ireland continues to implement a series of programmes in all SIDS regions, across a wide variety of sectors. This includes the Ireland Trust

Fund at the Asian Development Bank, support to climate-resilient housing in the Caribbean, and our partnership with UNDESA to strengthen the capacities of National Statistics Offices to produce better data. Irish capacity-building programmes such as the Ireland Fellows Programme for SIDS, the Marine Institute's 'Our Shared Ocean' programme supporting ocean research partnerships, and the National Monuments Service's support to protection of cultural heritage in SIDS are also delivering results.

Ireland advocated for SIDS priorities in a variety of multilateral processes and conferences, such as the 3rd UN Oceans Conference, the 4th International Conference on Financing For Development and COP30. We continue to support the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS), which sets out the sustainable development aspirations of SIDS over 10 years, 2024 to 2034.

A mid-term review of the SIDS Strategy took place in 2025 and recommendations are being implemented that will: deepen Ireland's reach and engagement, enable more effective coordination and improve Strategy governance.



Taoiseach Micheál Martin speaks at the SDG Moment 2025. The SDG moment unites Heads of State and Government around their commitments to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

© DFAT

Health



Fadumo Mukhtar Adan administers an oral dose of vaccine to a child, held by his grandmother, Zainab Ali. This is part of the Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance-supported Reach Zero Dose Children campaign in Somalia, aimed at identifying and vaccinating children who have not received any vaccines, or missed communities by healthcare system. © Gavi/Mohamed Abdihakim Ali

From 2000 to 2019, development cooperation helped to transform health worldwide, **adding five years to life expectancy, and slashing maternal and child mortality rates**. However, reductions in funding for global health since the COVID-19 pandemic are jeopardising hard won gains in health systems, putting millions of lives at risk of avoidable death.

In 2025, Ireland reaffirmed its commitment to global health through sustaining a clear focus on improving access to safe, affordable and quality health care, especially for the furthest behind. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade allocated €10 million to the World Health Organisation (WHO) to drive progress towards universal health coverage, support health systems to respond and adapt to the impacts of climate change, tackle severe malnutrition, and respond to urgent needs arising from disease outbreaks and during humanitarian crises.

Ireland's €22.5 million contribution to the Global Fund in 2025, the world's largest organisation fighting HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria, fulfilled a €65 million pledge for the 2023-2025 period and ensured access to lifesaving treatments for millions of people. Ireland also provided €4 million to Gavi, the Vaccine

Alliance, in fulfilment of a pledge of €18 million over the period 2021-2025. This funding supported the rollout of vaccines, including new malaria vaccines, in the world's poorest countries, preventing disease and keeping children safe.

An Taoiseach, Micheál Martin, delivered significant new pledges by Ireland to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance in 2025. Together with the WHO, these organisations are at the forefront of strengthening health systems, preventing global health threats and building a more equitable future.

Ireland's support for domestic global health partnerships also continued. Our support to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, in collaboration with the College of Surgeons of East, Central and Southern Africa, helps to improve the delivery of surgical and anaesthetic services, including obstetric care. Since 2007, the collaboration has contributed to the drive for high-quality surgical care in Africa and, as a result, there are now more than 1,000 highly trained, accredited surgeons providing quality care on a daily basis to patients right across the continent.

Health in Emergencies

Timely access to life-saving healthcare is crucial in the early stages of an emergency, as swift action can significantly lower mortality rates and contain the spread of disease. In these emergencies, women and girls are particularly vulnerable, facing distinct challenges not experienced by men.

Every day, over 700 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. The vast majority of preventable maternal deaths occur in low- and lower-middle-income countries, and almost two thirds of deaths take place in humanitarian settings. Recognising these risks, Ireland supports international efforts to sustain healthcare services during emergencies, with a particular focus on meeting the needs of pregnant women, new mothers, and young children, and the prevention and treatment of sexual and gender-based violence.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is Ireland's principal partner in supporting the health of affected populations during crises. The organisation focuses on building resilient health systems capable of delivering safe and scalable clinical care in times of crisis. It also stockpiles and distributes essential supplies, and trains and deploys emergency medical teams. In numerous conflict-affected and fragile settings, the organisation is the sole international provider of health services.

In 2025, Ireland allocated €2 million to the WHO's Contingency Fund for Emergencies to facilitate emergency responses to disease outbreaks and health emergencies. Across the year, the organisation responded to some 18 crises, including an outbreak of Marburg virus disease outbreak in Ethiopia, the conflict in Sudan, and the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. €1 million in funding was provided for the WHO's operational response in Gaza, and another €1 million was provided to help contain an Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in Uganda.

Advancing Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Access to sexual and reproductive health and rights is essential for good health and gender equality. From this, Ireland prioritises support to maternal and newborn health, HIV and AIDS, preventing and treating gender-based violence, and meeting family planning needs. These actions aim to reduce the number of unintended pregnancies, especially for adolescents, and women and girls in humanitarian settings.

In lower and middle-income countries, adolescents account for an estimated 21 million pregnancies each year, 50% of which are unintended. For women and girls in low-income settings, an unintended pregnancy can be life-threatening. If they survive the pregnancy and delivery, they remain at high risk for persistent health challenges, unmet educational goals and difficulty accessing the labour market. Ireland provided €1 million to UNESCO's Our Rights, Our Lives, Our Future programme in 2025 to help improve adolescents' access to age appropriate, science-based information and education on sexual and reproductive health. This programme helps young people understand, and protect themselves from risks including unintended pregnancy, HIV and sexual and gender-based violence.

Through partnership with UNFPA, Ireland is helping to ensure that pregnant women can deliver safely and that they and their newborns have the chance to survive and thrive in otherwise challenging environments. Ireland also partners with UNFPA to reduce unmet need for contraception and lower the number of unintended adolescent pregnancies worldwide. In addition, to increase access to safe, affordable and effective preventive measures, Ireland supported the Population Council to roll out a new long-acting HIV-prevention product for women – the Dapivirine ring.



Mary Isaac Chol sits with her baby beside a container from the handwashing kit, which helps her provide safe water for her family with support from Irish Aid and Trócaire. © Achuoth Deng/Trócaire

CASE STUDY: MARY ISAAC CHOL'S STORY - KEEPING HER CHILDREN SAFE DURING A CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN SOUTH SUDAN

When cholera spread through Malakal city in South Sudan, fear gripped every household. Cholera outbreaks remain a serious threat in the country, especially in areas where access to clean water and sanitation is limited. South Sudan's most recent outbreak was declared by the Ministry of Health on 28 October 2024. As of October 2025, there were over 95,000 cases and 1587 deaths.

At the height of the outbreak, with support from Irish Aid, Trócaire, working with its local partner Agency for Child Relief Aid (ACRA), provided families in Malakal with practical supplies to prevent the spread of cholera, including a handwashing kit, soap, a water filter cloth and water treatment liquid.

The family of Mary Isaac Chol, like many in her community, relied on water from unsafe sources. Mary set up a handwashing station outside her home and showed her children when and how to wash their hands. She filtered and treated the water they

collected before storing it safely for drinking and cooking. The simple but life-saving supplies she received made all the difference for her family.

Thanks to this support, Mary's home soon became an example in her neighbourhood. Neighbours came to ask how she was protecting her family, and she shared what she had learned. As more households began practising safe hygiene, the risk of cholera in the area began to decrease.

With timely support from Irish Aid's ICSP programme, families like Mary's were able to take practical steps to protect themselves. By using the tools and knowledge provided, they safeguarded their children's health and strengthened their community's ability to prevent disease.

Disability

A total of 80% of the world's disabled population live in developing countries. The proportion of persons with disabilities living below the poverty line is higher, and in some countries double, than that of persons with disabilities. UNICEF estimates that children with disabilities are 25% more likely to suffer acute malnutrition and 49% more likely to never attend school.

During 2025, ongoing conflict in places such as Gaza, Sudan, and Ukraine have placed people at much greater risk of acquiring a disability, due to injury and interrupted services. People with pre-existing

disabilities face unique hardship associated with sudden evacuations, loss of assistive devices and interrupted access to regular treatment.

We recognise that disability is more than a marginal issue affecting a small minority, but a core part of human diversity and one that may be encountered by all individuals at different points throughout the lifecycle, through injury, illness, or old age. A strong approach to disability inclusion in development cooperation and humanitarian action is a must, in order to deliver on the priorities of our policy on international development, *A Better World*.

CASE STUDY: OUSMANOU ABDOU'S PATH TO POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Ousmanou Abdou, a 30-year-old disability rights advocate from the Far North region of Cameroon, has been elected to Cameroon's Youth Senate. His election builds on years of involvement in Sightsavers' Irish Aid supported citizenship and political participation programme.

Ousmanou, who leads the People and Parents with Disabilities Association of Maroua and is Vice-President of the National Committee of Youth with Disabilities in Cameroon, sees his election as both an honour and a responsibility. He chose to stand for election to ensure that young people with disabilities, often marginalised and underrepresented, are heard in decision-making spaces.

In the past, Ousmanou has faced stigma, social prejudice, limited financial resources and a lack of representation. With support from Sightsavers Ireland- including leadership training, guidance on inclusive decision-making, advocacy work, and exchange visits- he built the skills and confidence he needed to run for office. As Youth Senator, his priorities include improving accessibility, raising awareness of voter registration, promoting inclusive public policies and empowering young people through training and advocacy. His advice to other

young people is simple: remain determined, build strong networks, and do not allow discrimination to discourage you. Politics, he says, is a powerful tool for change.



Ousmanou Abdou, pictured here at the Sightsavers Cameroon country office, after his election. He was supported to become elected as a youth senator as part of the DFAT-funded Citizenship and Political Participation programme run by Sightsavers in Cameroon.
© Sightsavers Ireland

Throughout 2025, we continued to embed a systematic approach to disability inclusion. Ireland was represented at ministerial level at both the Global Disability Summit in Berlin in April, 2025, and at the World Summit for Social Development in Doha in November 2025 – both important events for disability inclusion. During the Global Disability Summit, Ireland endorsed the Amman-Berlin Declaration, which commits to full and effective engagement of persons with disabilities in all stages of development cooperation, and humanitarian action.

In 2025, we continued to strengthen disability inclusion and mainstreaming across thematic areas such as climate, youth, and humanitarian action and through Ireland's fourth national plan on Women, Peace and Security. Ireland's campaign for the membership of the Human Rights Council includes a thematic focus on rights of persons with disabilities in conflict.

Ireland continued to support the United Nations Global Disability Fund in 2025 for its work in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities around the world. In line with Ireland's focus on reaching the furthest behind, the Global Disability Fund fosters strong engagement with organisations of persons with disabilities and women and girls with disabilities, to ensure their meaningful participation in society.

Food

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025, hunger affected about 307 million people in Africa in 2024.

In 2025, the level of acute food insecurity was the second highest on record, with the share of people facing extreme hunger remaining at one of the most critical levels seen in the past two decades. According to the Global Report on Food Crises, the number of people facing catastrophic hunger is 9 times higher than it was in 2016. With less than four years to 2030, global efforts are significantly off-track for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger.

The challenge is exacerbated by climate change, political instability, and conflict. At a time of significant geo-political shifts and reductions in ODA, Ireland's longstanding commitment to global food and nutrition security has not wavered.

Tackling acute malnutrition, known as wasting, in children is a priority for Ireland. At the Nutrition for Growth Summit, held in Paris in March 2025, Ireland committed to provide €250 million annually for four years 2026–2029 to address hunger and malnutrition globally, with a specific focus on child wasting. This builds on Ireland's €50 million child wasting initiative, which began in 2023, implemented through the WHO, UNICEF, and Concern Worldwide. Active across eleven countries in Africa, the initiative addresses the root causes of child malnutrition, including through strengthened health systems and improving access to social protection.

To date over 1.5 million children have been screened with over 50,000 receiving live saving treatment for severe acute malnutrition.

Ireland's approach to achieving SDG 2 focuses on food systems transformation, ensuring that developing countries are capable of producing food reliably and sustainably. Ireland provided €25 million in support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) over the period 2025–2027. The Fund focuses on women's empowerment in agriculture and promoting sustainable agricultural approaches in the rural and climate-vulnerable communities.

Through long-standing support to agricultural research, Ireland has been able to contribute to developing new crop varieties and genetic innovations, leading to higher yields, climate-resilient farming, and reduced crop losses from pests and flooding, thus increasing food security and income for millions. Ireland's investment in global agricultural research is channelled through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and the Crop Trust.

Ireland ensures that conflict and hunger are consistently at the top of the agenda in discussions at the multilateral level. Ireland is represented on the System Council of the Consortium of International Agriculture Research Centres and on the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (WFP). At the 2025 World Health Assembly, alongside Ethiopia, Ireland led and secured a resolution to extend commitments on maternal, infant and young child nutrition to 2030.



Bisharo Abdullah from Dollow, Somalia, is a participant in Trócaire's agroecology programme, funded by Irish Aid's ICSP programme and implemented by partner NAPAD. Through access to seeds and training in improved farming techniques, she is adapting to climate change and rebuilding her livelihood after devastating floods and droughts, strengthening her farm and supporting her family's future. © Muirú Mbutia/Trócaire

Ireland co-organised a key event, with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), on food systems transformation at the UN Food Systems Summit + 4 Stocktake Moment held in Addis Ababa in July. In September, we joined the Africa Food Systems Forum in Dakar, Senegal, the world's premier forum for African agriculture and food systems. Then, at the UN General Assembly, Ireland co-hosted a High-Level Ministerial Meeting for Food and Nutrition Champions.

Food and nutrition was a priority for Ireland as a guest of the South African G20 Presidency. Ireland played a key role in the negotiation and adoption of the 'Ubuntu Approaches' on food and nutrition security.

At the EU, Ireland worked with the European Commission on matters of agriculture and food systems, discussing, in particular, the Global Gateway from an agri-food perspective. Exchanges continued on the themes of agriculture, rural development, food and nutrition security with the EU civil servants.

Across our embassy network, work continued in support of value chain development and food safety through engagement with Sustainable Food Systems Ireland (SFSI). SFSI is a partnership of State Agencies (Teagasc, Bord Bia, Enterprise Ireland, and Food Safety Authority of Ireland) and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM), offering technical assistance in all aspects of agri-food development and regulation.



Gabay and her daughter Isnina, in Somalia's Dollow District, prepare organic pesticides to control pests and diseases on their farm. © Abdikarim Hurre Farah/Trócaire

CASE STUDY: BUILDING RESILIENCE THROUGH SUSTAINABLE FARMING IN SOMALIA

Unpredictable weather caused by climate change is making farming in Somalia increasingly difficult. In Busley village in Dollow district, Gabay Yussuf, a mother of eight, has experienced this first-hand. Poor soil, pests, crop diseases, and scarce water often left her farm producing barely enough to feed her family. Seasonal droughts and flash floods destroyed what little she could grow.

With support from Irish Aid, Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD), working in partnership with Trócaire, provided 150 farmers, including Gabay, with drought-tolerant seeds such as maize, cowpeas, watermelon, and coriander, along with essential farming tools. Farmers also received practical agroecology training on improving soil, rotating crops, composting and using natural methods to manage pests. Gabay applied these techniques on her own land.

“We’ve learned how to handle pests, crop diseases, and even make our own organic fertiliser, problems that used to keep our harvests so low.” The impact has been significant. Where farmers previously harvested four to five sacks of maize, they harvested fourteen sacks from the same land providing reliable access to food, and she is better prepared for difficult weather conditions.

As more farmers adopt these approaches, crop yields are improving across the community. With support from Irish Aid, Gabay and other farmers are turning knowledge and effort into better harvests, creating more stable livelihoods for their families and increasing food production in their communities.

Gender Equality



Minister Richmond with a class in Moroto Primary School, Karamoja, Uganda. On his visit, Minister Richmond announced the establishment of an Irish Aid bursary that will enable 1,600 students in rural Uganda to receive quality, inclusive education and training this year. In Karamoja region, Irish Aid supports improved access to education, particularly for girls. © DFAT

2025 marked the 30th anniversary of the landmark Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action – the most significant global framework for advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. However, 30 years later, progress on women's rights and equality continues to be under threat, as crises exact their highest toll on women and girls. Globally, women and girls remain hardest hit by the effects of extreme poverty, climate change and conflict. Women and girls earn less and own fewer assets, and are under-represented in economic and political decision-making processes.

Recent years have also been marked by a growing pushback on human rights, including gender equality and the erosion of international humanitarian law. Ireland is deeply concerned by this pushback which has the potential to reverse years of development progress. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a central priority for Ireland – in principle and as an absolute pre-requisite for any progress on sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

A Better World commits to directly funding gender equality programmes as well as to ensuring the integration of the needs and interests of women and girls across all our interventions and partnerships. Ireland directly funds interventions that promote women's political and economic empowerment, prioritise girls' access to quality education, address gender-based violence, and improve access to sexual and reproductive health care and rights.

In particular, Ireland recognises the central role of civil society, including women's rights organisations, feminist movements and human rights defenders, in advancing equality and human rights across the world. In line with the commitment to increase targeted partnerships and funding for women's rights organisations, Ireland has continued its flagship partnerships with the Urgent Action Sister Funds and the Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action. Launched in 2024, these collaborations channel vital resources to women's rights and LGBTQI+ organisations globally, promoting human rights at the local, national and global levels.

In 2025, Ireland continued to support the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies – a global initiative on addressing gender-based violence through humanitarian action. On the 25th anniversary of UN Security Council resolution 1325, Ireland launched its fourth and most ambitious National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, which commits to the fight against gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, at home and overseas.

In line with the commitment to support and strengthen women's voices in political decision-making, Ireland also maintains its support for strategic partnerships including the Inter-Parliamentary Union in its efforts to increase women's parliamentary representation across the world, which stood at 27.5% at year's end. Ireland has a longstanding reputation as a leader on gender equality on the international stage and will continue to leverage our position in multilateral forums to uphold human rights norms, and to advocate for our multilateral system at a time when it is under significant strain.

In 2025, Ireland continued to engage with the OECD DAC's Network on Gender Equality as a member of the bureau, a platform for peer learning and collective action among OECD countries on gender equality. Ireland further championed the gender equality agenda at the 69th session of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York, and at the G20 Empowerment of Women Working Group, as a guest country at the G20 in South Africa.

TACKLING GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN 2025

Nearly 1 in 3 women and girls will experience violence in their lifetime. No country is within reach of eradication, Ireland included.

2025 marked the 20th anniversary of the Irish Consortium on Gender-Based Violence – a forward-looking platform which unites government and civil society around a shared mission to eliminate gender-based violence. The platform was established in 2005 in response to reports of systematic sexual violence in Sudan.

Twenty years into this collaboration, the anniversary event hosted by Minister Richmond in Iveagh House offered an opportunity to reflect on the power of this partnership and to recommit to the mission of achieving a world free from gender-based violence.

In his visits to Irish Aid partner countries, Minister Richmond meets with women, children and communities directly affected by gender-based violence.

In Ethiopia, he visited the Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development in Addis Ababa, which is supported by Irish Aid and by the Irish community locally, where he met with women and girls who have sought refuge from GBV.

The organisation provides services to survivors with an average age of 14 years. The youngest survivor of GBV treated was two years old, and the oldest 70.

With Ireland's support, the sanctuary has developed an improved facility to provide clinical and psychological care in a safe and supportive environment. Also in Addis Ababa, he met privately with a group of women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence during the conflict in Tigray.

Gender-based violence is a global emergency. Creating a world where women and girls are safe from the threat of violence is central to Ireland's commitment to human rights, global peace and security, and sustainable development. Despite advancements, violence against women remains one of the most widespread and persistent human rights violations in the world today.

CASE STUDY: EMPOWER! – REVERSING THE TOLL OF DISPLACEMENT AND DROUGHT ON GIRLS' EDUCATION IN SOMALIA

The 'EMPOWER!' programme, run by World Vision and supported by Irish Aid, continues to support the enrolment of the most vulnerable girls in schools and their wellbeing.

In 2025, the programme supported the enrolment and attendance of 1,526 girls across 21 schools in Nugal, Sanaag and Mudug regions in Puntland State, Somalia.

Since the start of 2025, this programme has supported girls, such as Sarah, who is now part of the reading club after school where they create stories and play games in groups.

Through reading clubs and creative writing approaches, EMPOWER! ensures that girls remain at school, improving their school performance and peer relationships while building their confidence and agency to speak up, contributing to their improved wellbeing.



Amina, Sarah and Fartun (left to right) taking part in the title selection for their story at the reading club in Diilin Primary School, Nugal region, Puntland State, Somalia. © World Vision Ireland



Girls in the class in Diilin Primary School, Nugal region, Puntland State, Somalia. © World Vision Ireland

Governance

Accountable institutions, strong and participatory civil societies, and adherence to the rule of law are essential to realizing human rights and achieving inclusive economic growth. Strengthening governance is one of the four key priorities of *A Better World*. Effective and accountable governance is fundamental for delivering with impact on our overarching ambition to reach those furthest behind first.

Ireland's support for democracy and governance includes initiatives providing technical support for electoral processes and international election observation, protecting civic space and enhancing citizen participation, particularly the participation and representation of women. We also promote other important aspects of democracy such as access to justice and upholding the rule of law, as well as promoting transparency and exposing corruption.

Ireland has a range of partners, from civil society organisations and networks, multilateral organisations, to government institutions in our partner countries, including human rights commissions and electoral management bodies.

Recent years have seen significant democratic reversals across the world, including pressures on electoral integrity and on institutions that uphold the rule of law. In many contexts, corruption has increased and civic space has been shrinking, with restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly. These trends have contributed to political instability, increasing the risk of conflict and generating severe humanitarian consequences for vulnerable populations.

In response, Ireland's assistance places particular emphasis on projects and programmes that protect civic space and enhance citizen participation, including the political participation of women and young people, support for electoral reform and processes. Ireland's work with national institutions aims to reinforce the integrity, transparency and accountability of public institutions and to support civil society oversight of critical democratic processes.

New challenges to democracy include the rapid spread of misinformation and disinformation, often amplified by digital technologies, as well as cyber security threats against the infrastructure of governance institutions. These dynamics undermine public trust, distort democratic debate and weaken accountability, further contributing to shrinking civic space and eroding confidence in democratic institutions. Ireland recognises these threats and supports initiatives to detect and counter disinformation and to promote rights online, as well as protect important digital infrastructure, including for elections.

At a multilateral level, Ireland's policy influence and engagement on good governance is strategically important to delivering transformative change and inclusive outcomes in our development work. We seek to promote the norms and principles which support key freedoms related to human rights and the rule of law, including online. Our active engagement with the Team Europe Democracy (TED) initiative and with the OECD DAC Network on Governance and the Anti-Corruption Task Team supports our efforts to advance Ireland's values and positions on governance, democracy and human rights. Ireland's long-standing partnership with the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Development Initiative enhances audit capacity in developing countries for effectiveness and integrity in the use of public resources, including through the prevention and detection of corruption.

Election Observation

International election observation is a key element of Ireland's commitment to democratisation, human rights and the rule of law. Ireland has contributed observers to such missions since the 1990s.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade maintains and administers a roster enabling Ireland to respond to calls to participate in election observation missions coordinated by the OSCE and the EU. The current five-year Roster commenced on 1 January 2024 and has 170 members.

Through our roster, Ireland was represented on each of the EU's seven Election Observation Missions in 2025, with 20 members participating across missions to Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, Kosovo, Malawi and the Philippines. Ireland was represented on each of the OSCE's five Election Observation Missions in 2025, with 54 members participating across missions to Albania, Romania, Moldova, North Macedonia and Kyrgyz Republic



Ireland participated in the international observation of North Macedonia's local elections held on 19 October 2025. Election Observation Roster member, Diarmuid, and his short-term observer partner are pictured outside a Polling Station to plan their route ahead of Election Day. © DFAT



In September 2025, Tania, a member of Ireland's Election Observation Roster, participated in the EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) to Guyana, to observe its General and Regional Elections. Tania is pictured with staff at GECOM, the local election team. © DFAT

IRELAND'S SUPPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEMS, UKRAINE

A first priority for Ukraine's effective recovery after the end of hostilities will be elections. Ukraine is taking steps to prepare the ground for post-war elections. This includes tackling administrative issues and ensuring electoral rights for the millions of displaced citizens, refugees and those serving in the military. There is also a significant risk of foreign electoral interference and misinformation and disinformation.

In 2025, Ireland provided support to the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to enable free and fair elections, advance political integrity, strengthen cybersecurity, and enhance the political and electoral rights of Ukrainians.

Through Ireland's funding, IFES is supporting the Central Election Commission of Ukraine (CEC) to modernise and enhance the cybersecurity resilience of its information and communications technology infrastructure).

Education

Ireland remains firm in its commitment to inclusive and equitable quality education worldwide. Access to education is a fundamental human right, enshrined in international law. Moreover, Ireland recognises quality global education as essential for realising other human rights, fostering sustainable development, creating the conditions for international stability, and for supporting adaptation to, and mitigation of, the impact of the climate crisis.

At the heart of Ireland's commitment to international development and to global education is an emphasis on reaching the furthest behind first, children from vulnerable communities, including communities impacted by emergencies, marginalised girls, and children living with disabilities. From 2015 progress slowed on reducing the global out-of-school rate, while more recent years have seen a disturbing reversal of progress.

In 2024, the global out-of-school population was 3% higher than in 2015, but the out-of-school population in low-income countries had increased by a staggering 29% over the same period.

In 2025, Ireland provided €11 million to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), a World Bank-hosted fund working to strengthen education systems. Ireland has provided €60 million to GPE over 5 years. This funding enables GPE to support partner governments to make transformational changes in their education systems, responding to the learning crisis, addressing key bottlenecks to progress on education and learning, and building strong and resilient education systems.

In 2025, Ireland provided €7 million to Education Cannot Wait (ECW), the United Nations global fund for education in emergencies and protracted crises. ECW has been a key education partner for Ireland since 2019, supporting crisis-affected children by providing timely education responses in sudden onset emergencies and escalating crises, and by investing in education systems in some of the world's most challenging contexts. For Ireland, education is a basic need of all children and a right regardless of the situation they live in. Resumption of schooling cannot wait until crises have ended. Out-of-school children are more vulnerable and exposed to risks, including gender-based violence, early marriage, early pregnancy, child labour and forced recruitment.

Ensuring crisis-affected children can access quality education, is a means of both providing children with a degree of protection and normality in the immediate term, and as a way of building hope for a future of peace and prosperity. Ireland works with ECW to ensure that quality education is an integrated part of humanitarian responses. Recognising that the climate crisis is already having a profound impact on education, In 2025 Ireland's contribution to ECW included €2.5 million of climate financing earmarked to mitigate the impact of the climate crisis and to build climate-resilient education systems.

The UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report (GEMR) works to deliver a global public good which compiles evidence and generates relevant analyses to contribute to inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all. This initiative tracks and reports on global progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 4, inclusive and equitable quality education. In 2025, Ireland provided GEMR with €500,000.

In 2025, Irish Aid maintained its support to the Irish Network for Education Worldwide by providing €80,000 of core funding. During 2025, the network brought together CSOs, trade unions, education providers, and individuals from across Ireland to serve as the national platform for knowledge, dialogue and networking on global education issues, with a particular focus on education in development and emergencies and achieving SDG 4: Quality Education.



Minister Neale Richmond at the Teach For Sierra Leone programme at Senehun Primary School, supporting the training of young teachers. © DFAT



Thioune Arame Fall is from Senegal and was supported by the Ireland Fellows Programme to pursue a Master of Science in Humanitarian Action at University College Dublin. ©DFAT

Ireland Fellows Programme

The Ireland Fellows Programme supports young future leaders from Ireland's partner countries to undertake Masters degrees.

The programme brings students from Ireland's partner countries to study for a Master's-level qualification at an Irish Higher Education Institution. The programme nurtures future leaders, develops partner countries' capacities to achieve the SDGs, and builds positive relationships with Ireland. Since 1974, approximately 4,000 Fellows have graduated from the programme.

In 2025, 224 new Fellows from 49 countries began their Masters studies at 16 Universities. The Fellows are drawn from Africa, Latin America, Palestine, Asia and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

CASE STUDY: SENEGAL FELLOW - THIOUNE ARAME FALL - MASTER OF SCIENCE IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Irish Aid expanded the Ireland Fellows Programme to Senegal in 2024, with Thioune Arame Fall being awarded one of the first two Ireland Fellows Programme scholarships granted to Senegalese students. The fellowship enabled her to pursue a Master of Science in Humanitarian Action at University College Dublin.

Prior to commencing her studies, Thioune worked with a civil society organisation focused on youth empowerment in Senegal, supporting young people in Dakar to develop the skills, knowledge and opportunities necessary to become self-reliant, fulfilled and active contributors to their communities.

Senegal is experiencing the impacts of rapid climate change, with significant consequences across many aspects of social and economic life. Through the Ireland Fellows Programme, Thioune has strengthened her capacity to contribute to initiatives aimed at addressing and managing humanitarian challenges in Senegal, particularly those affecting young people.

Our Key Relationships

Ireland-Africa Relations

As Ireland's Strategy for Africa to 2025 entered its final year, efforts to achieve its strategic objectives intensified.

The importance Ireland places on relationships with African partner countries was underscored by high-level engagements throughout the year. The Taoiseach, Micheál Martin T.D., led Ireland's political engagement with the continent, participating in both the G20 Leaders' Summit in South Africa and the EU-AU Summit in Angola.

The EU-AU Summit emphasised the importance of the multilateral system and the centrality of partnership in addressing pressing challenges including climate change, digital transformation, migration, security and ending conflicts in a just and lasting way.

In March 2025, Minister of State for International Development and Diaspora, Neale Richmond, T.D. visited Kenya and Tanzania as part of the government's Saint Patrick's Day Programme.

The visit focused on reinforcing trade relations, supporting Irish Aid programmes, and engaging with the Irish diaspora.

In April, Minister Richmond visited Sierra Leone and Liberia where he launched the new embassy strategies in both countries. During the visit, the Minister met with H.E. Julius Maada Wonie Bio, President of Sierra Leone, and H.E. Joseph Boakai, President of Liberia and visited Irish Aid programmes.

In July, Minister Richmond visited Zambia and Zimbabwe before travelling to South Africa to take part in the G20 Development Ministers Working Group. In Zambia and Zimbabwe, Minister Richmond met with political leaders, Irish community members and saw the important work being done by Ireland including in education and health.

Two new embassy strategies, for Kenya and Sierra Leone, were finalised in 2025.

IRELAND AT THE G20

The G20 brings together 20 of the world's leading economies to discuss significant global issues. The invitation from the South African Presidency to participate as a guest country was a reflection of Ireland's strong relationship with Africa, our status as a dynamic and open trading economy and our track record of championing sustainable development. Under the South African Presidency, Ireland participated in over 130 of the G20 meetings, including 18 ministerial meetings.

The official visit of H.E. President Cyril Ramaphosa to Ireland in October 2025, ahead of the G20 Leaders' Summit, further highlighted the strength of the relationship with South Africa. An Taoiseach Micheál Martin participated in the G20 Leaders' Summit in Johannesburg from 21 to 23 November 2025, where he highlighted Ireland's priorities including climate

financing and the energy transition, global food security, harnessing innovation for inclusive growth, and inclusive decision-making in global forums. This was the first time that Ireland has participated in a G20 Leaders' Summit.



Tánaiste Simon Harris at the G20 Foreign Minister's meeting in South Africa. Pictured here with South African Foreign Minister Ronald Lamola. © DFAT

AFRICA IRELAND TRADE HORIZONS CONFERENCE

Africa is one of Ireland's fastest growing trade partners, with two-way trade between Ireland and the continent approaching €9 billion annually.

Further strengthening this relationship was a central focus in 2025. A flagship event, the Africa Ireland Trade Horizons Conference took place in June, in Dublin Castle, bringing together leaders, government officials and business representatives from Ireland and 14 African countries. The event contributed to strengthened economic ties between the Ireland and Africa by fostering dialogue on innovation, sustainability, and shared success.

Co-hosted by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Department of Enterprise, Tourism



Africa Ireland Trade Horizons event in Dublin Castle. © DFAT

and Employment, the Conference took place against the backdrop of growing global recognition of Africa's economic potential and Ireland's ambition to diversify trade beyond traditional markets.

Working with Civil Society

Our 41 Irish-based civil society partners helped improve the lives of over 9 million people across 64 countries in 2025, primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa.

These partners are recognised leaders of the international development community and have proven track records of support to vulnerable people, often in difficult and dangerous contexts.

In 2025, partners were among the first responders for those impacted by conflict, providing vital supports, including food, medicine, and shelter to impacted communities in DRC, in Sudan, and in Palestine among others.

In more predictable settings, a breadth of partners, small, medium, and large, delivered long-term development programming designed to create the conditions for people to help themselves.

This included work on nutrition and education, health and human rights. Working in and with local

communities, simple yet effective initiatives included climate resilient seeds for improved agricultural yields in Zambia, and local savings and loan schemes to enable income generation in Burkina Faso.

Other key activities included the promotion and protection of the rights of those with a limited say in governance processes that impact on their dignity and wellbeing, but also for those who are risking their lives to raise awareness of the conditions and abuses that these people find themselves in.

Reaching the furthest behind first is a key element of our partners' programmes. Persons with a disability are among the most vulnerable in society and received specific and focused support.

Education was among the most important priorities for partners during 2025, from early-childhood education initiatives for those under 5 in Tanzania, to training on the importance of reproductive health, hygiene and immunisations for women, including young and expecting mothers in Ethiopia.

Ireland's Funding to Civil Society

Ireland supports civil society through a number of funding mechanisms, which allows for flexibility of approach.

Ireland's Civil Society Partnership for A Better World (ICSP) is Irish Aid's €100 million flagship funding scheme for large international civil society partners. It supports 10 members to deliver long-term development and humanitarian programmes overseas, alongside Global Citizenship Education initiatives here in Ireland. In the third year of the scheme, ICSP partners worked in 43 countries and have directly improved the lives of over 5.5 million people.

The Civil Society Fund (CSF) provided €7.5 million in 2025 to support 27 small and medium-sized development partners carry out a wide range of human rights and development related projects worldwide, including promoting the rights, inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups, including people living with disabilities.

In 2025, €17 million was allocated across four strategic partnerships: Front Line Defenders, an Irish human rights organisation protecting human rights defenders at risk worldwide; Dóchas, the umbrella

network connecting humanitarian and development organisations in Ireland to achieve shared ambitions; Comhlámh, a membership organisation promoting best practice in international volunteering and development work; and Misean Cara, whose missionary organisations have long established roots in developing countries, delivering a wide range of projects tailored to marginalised communities.

These partners represent only a portion of our overall support to civil society. In 2025, over 400 non-Irish-based partner organisations were supported. These organisations are often rooted in the communities they serve, enabling them to deliver sustainable and impactful assistance to those most in need.

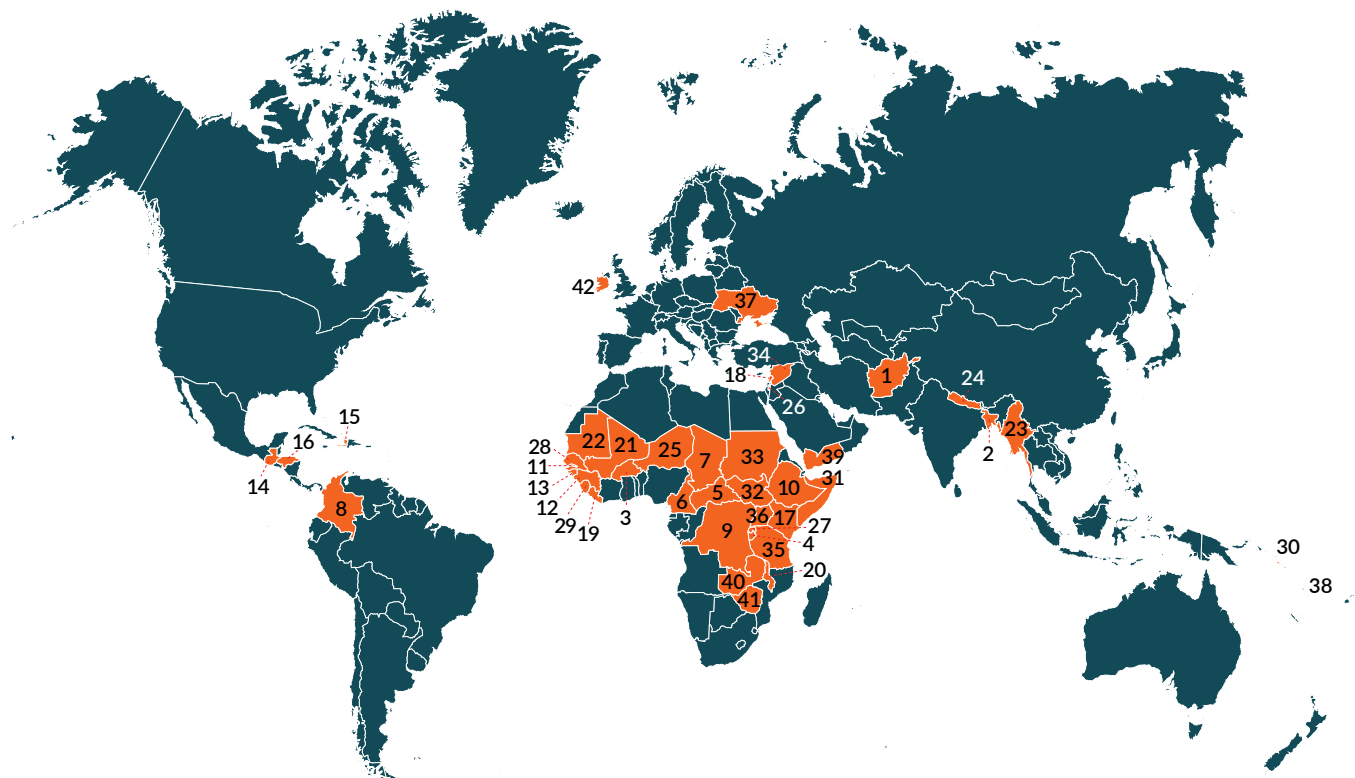
Through our embassy network, Ireland also provides substantial levels of grant funding to national and international civil society organisations operating in countries of accreditation and secondary accreditation.

Ireland's In-Country Micro Project Scheme (ICMPS) facilitated embassies' support to 109 projects in 37 countries in 2025, including Small Island Developing States in the Pacific, Asia, Latin America, Africa and Ukraine.



Mariam* (30) is a mother of eight children, four boys and four girls. Mariam's son Abdulahi was treated at Ceeldacas MCH (Maternal & Child Health Centre). © Concern

ICSP Countries 2025



1 Afghanistan	15 Haiti	29 Sierra Leone
2 Bangladesh	16 Honduras	30 Solomon Islands
3 Burkina Faso	17 Kenya	31 Somalia
4 Burundi	18 Lebanon	32 South Sudan
5 Cameroon	19 Liberia	33 Sudan (incl. South Kordofan)
6 Central African Republic	20 Malawi	34 Syria
7 Chad	21 Mali	35 Tanzania
8 Colombia	22 Mauritania	36 Uganda
9 DRC	23 Myanmar	37 Ukraine
10 Ethiopia	24 Nepal	38 Vanuatu
11 The Gambia	25 Niger	39 Yemen
12 Guinea	26 Palestine	40 Zambia
13 Guinea-Bissau	27 Rwanda	41 Zimbabwe
14 Guatemala	28 Senegal	42 Ireland (GCE)

Self Help Africa's programme provided water for domestic use, livestock, and irrigation, enabling 13,537 households to access year-round water in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Uganda, and Zambia in 2025.

Trócaire's programme saw significant gains in food security across 15 countries in 2025, with a 71% improvement in the median households' dietary diversity scores.

Christian Aid Ireland: 1,477 survivors of gender-based violence, 97% of whom are women and girls were supported to access legal, livelihood, and social services through Christian Aid Ireland's ICSP programme.

GOAL Global supported 154 health facilities across fragile settings, maintaining delivery in conflict-affected areas such as Sudan and strengthening front-line teams through mentoring, better supplies and stronger community-facility dialogue.

Concern Worldwide's programme supported the treatment of 36,674 children for severe and moderate acute malnutrition in 2025.



In Rwanda, through Irish Aid's ICSP programme, Trócaire works with partners to strengthen women's and girls' decision-making and leadership skills through a community-based empowerment approach, MASIDAMA ("Thinking Differently" in Limba, an indigenous language of Sierra Leone, where the method was first developed by Trócaire with support from Irish Aid). By challenging harmful social norms, it supports women and girls to speak out, take on leadership roles, and drive positive change in their communities.
© Fred Hirwa/Trócaire



Monica Jacob is 30 years old and lives with her two children. Her family received a hygiene kit as part of the emergency response from Local Partner, ACRA, with funding from CAFOD and Trócaire in Partnership. Her youngest child, Muhbarak, is two, pictured washing his hands. Her older child survived after contracting cholera earlier in the year. © Achuothe Deng/Trócaire

Oxfam Ireland responded to the March 2025 Myanmar earthquake through its Irish Aid-funded programme, and reached 1,758 households, benefitting 6,801 individuals providing WASH support, non food items, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance and protection services to affected communities.

World Vision Ireland: In 2025, World Vision Ireland's programme supported 10,024 people across South Sudan, Somalia and DRC, contributing to improved delivery of gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive, safe and inclusive education services, with a particular focus on girls and the most marginalised children.

Plan International Ireland: 73,485 children, 32,687 girls (44%) and 40,798 boys (56%), accessed education in 2025 through Plan International Ireland's ICSP programme in six countries in West Africa.

Sightsavers Ireland: 11,693 cataract surgeries reduced avoidable blindness in women, girls, and people with disabilities through the Irish Aid-funded programme in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

ActionAid Ireland's Irish Aid-funded programme supported capacity building of 40 women's groups, networks and women's rights organisations in Ethiopia, Kenya and Nepal in 2025.

Ireland in the Multilateral System

Multilateralism is at the heart of Ireland's foreign policy.

2025 marked the 70th anniversary of Ireland's membership of the UN, and the UN's 80th anniversary.

The multilateral system, with the UN Charter and international law at its core, ensures that small states such as Ireland can thrive and prosper, that universal values can be upheld, global solutions to common problems can be found, and a safer, more peaceful, more sustainable, and equal world can be achieved.

Working as a collective, through the multilateral system, is critically important to tackle challenges which cut across borders, such as poverty, conflict, inequality, climate change, food security and global pandemics. In 2025, the effects of these global challenges were felt acutely at home, from extreme weather events to rising food and energy prices.

In order to address these, a pooling of effort and resources is required, which leverages experience, expertise, and geographic reach, and enables us to share costs.

Ireland's development and humanitarian work, global peace and security, as well as our own national interests as a small state, depend on a functioning, rules-based international system, which can only be achieved through multilateralism.

Throughout 2025 Ireland reaffirmed our commitment to rules-based international order, to the UN, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to effective multilateralism. Ireland also actively engaged in the 'UN80' reform process which was launched in March 2025. This initiative is urgently needed at a time of intense geopolitical strain, growing humanitarian and development needs, and diminishing resources.

Ireland's priorities for UN High-Level Week in September 2025 included the Middle East/Gaza, Ukraine and Sudan, and highlighting Ireland's forthcoming campaign for a seat on the Human Rights Council.

Overview of the UN

The United Nations (UN) was established in 1945, in the aftermath of the Second World War, to promote international peace and security, uphold human rights, and support international cooperation. The UN currently comprises 193 Member States, including Ireland, who work collectively on addressing the most pressing global challenges.

For Ireland, the UN is the cornerstone of a fair and effective international system. Ireland's support to the UN system is focused on *A Better World* priorities, including human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, peacebuilding, environment and climate, health, humanitarian response and sustainable development.

Ireland funds the UN system because it has the global scale, reach, and expertise to address complex crises and advance peace and sustainable development in ways that no individual country or organisation can.

In 2025, Ireland continued to support the UN through both core and targeted funding. Core funding is particularly important as it enables the UN to function effectively, deliver assistance to those most in need and respond rapidly to humanitarian crises.



An Taoiseach Micheal Martin delivers speech at the UN High Level Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution. © DFAT

In 2025, Ireland supported UN agencies for their work on human rights, women's healthcare, HIV/AIDS, debt management, migration, biodiversity and rule of law. It also entailed support to UN Trust Funds to support gender equality and women's healthcare, as well as for reform of the UN development system and delivery and evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Significant support was also provided to UN agencies to deliver specific results for our bilateral programmes, particularly in Africa.



Liam Cosgrave T.D., Minister for External Affairs, with Ireland's delegation to the 11th General Assembly, 21 November 1956. © UN/MB



Patrick Hillery T.D., Minister for External Affairs, addressing the UN Security Council on the situation in Northern Ireland, 20 August 1969. © UN/Teddy Chen



Mary Robinson, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, addressing the General Assembly on the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 10 December 1998. © UN/Greg Kinch

70 years of Ireland in the UN

Ireland joined the United Nations on 14 December 1955, as the 63rd Member State, taking 'her place among the nations of the earth.'

Our membership of the United Nations helped us to take our place among the nations of the world. We support a rules-based order in international affairs. We have acted as a voice for the disadvantaged and defenceless, promoting freedom and defending human rights.

Ireland has had a significant impact on international affairs in our 70-year history as a Member. Highlights include:

- » Since 1958, the Irish Defence Forces have maintained an uninterrupted presence in UN peacekeeping operations.
- » A major commitment has been the long-standing deployment to Lebanon through the UNIFIL Mission, where 88 Irish soldiers have lost their lives in service.
- » As a small, neutral nation, Ireland has utilised its UN membership to promote multilateralism, human rights, and sustainable development, often acting as a bridge builder between larger nations, particularly during Ireland's four terms as one of the 15 members of the Security Council: in 1962, 1981–1982, 2001–2002 and 2021–2022.
- » Ireland holds a prominent, long-standing role in international disarmament through the United Nations, acting as a key advocate for nuclear non-proliferation and humanitarian-based arms control. Since 1958, Ireland has championed disarmament initiatives. Ireland introduced the first "Irish Resolutions" at the UN in 1958, which led directly to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, adopted in 1968. Ireland was a key player in negotiating the 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Ireland's focus on the humanitarian consequences of weapon use influenced the adoption of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Ireland led the negotiation of the Political Declaration on the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas which was signed by 83 countries in 2022.
- » A significant proportion of Ireland's humanitarian assistance is channelled through UN agencies.
- » In 2015, Ireland played a central role along with Kenya in facilitating the agreement on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Agreed by all 193 UN Member States, these goals are the blueprint for creating a peaceful and prosperous planet.

Supporting UN Reform

Since its foundation in 1945, the UN has grown significantly in terms of size and complexity. It now comprises a diverse set of over 140 UN System entities/agencies. Member States fund the UN system through mandatory and voluntary contributions, which count as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

In 2025, the multilateral system faced an unprecedented and structural contraction in funding, with over three-quarters of major UN agencies announcing deep budget shortfalls and cost-cutting measures in response to ODA reductions globally.

The trend is likely to continue and, as such, the current crisis is not a temporary liquidity issue but a structural contraction reshaping the multilateral system.

As a response to these challenges, the UN Secretary General launched the **‘UN80’ reform** initiative in March 2025. At the same time, the UN Emergency Response Coordinator initiated the **‘Humanitarian Reset’** to improve efficiency and effectiveness in humanitarian work across the UN’s three core pillars. The reforms proposed aim to improve how crises are managed, emphasising a more accountable, efficient, and impactful UN system. These initiatives represent a crucial opportunity to ensure the UN remains ‘fit for purpose’ in addressing intensifying current global challenges and supporting development efforts at the country level.

Ireland supports UN80 and is a strong and consistent advocate for serious reform of the UN system, including the UN Security Council. We are working for a multilateral system that is accountable, eliminates duplication, strengthens cooperation, protects critical mandates (including gender equality and sexual and reproductive health rights), and most importantly, delivers for those furthest behind first.

Ireland is working to influence meaningful reform across the entire UN system. This includes our engagement in New York, Geneva, Brussels, at agency boards, at country level especially through our embassies in Africa and with other donors.

Overview of International Financial Institutions

In 2025, Ireland continued to work with international financial institutions (IFIs), such as the IMF, World Bank, African Development Bank and Asian Development Bank. These provide significant financial and technical support to people and communities in developing countries, fragile contexts and those impacted by humanitarian crises.

As a small state committed to strengthening governance, climate action, gender equality, and reducing humanitarian need, Ireland’s support to international financial institutions enables us to amplify efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve the SDGs.

Our membership of and contribution to IFIs enables Ireland to have a wider global and regional reach and influence policies that benefit people and communities in developing countries, in fragile contexts and those impacted by humanitarian crises. IFIs also constitute forums to bring together diverse partners and are an important source of information on global and country-level issues for Ireland.

The World Bank is one of the largest sources of affordable financing and technical knowledge for developing countries and its work focuses on two goals: ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. Through World Bank-managed trust funds, Ireland supports specific global initiatives, such as food systems transformation and programmes to advance women’s economic empowerment and inclusion. We also support the International Finance Corporation, part of the World Bank, to improve the business environment for investment in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

Ireland is a member of the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank and we provide support for their work on climate. This work helps to improve the resilience of countries and communities in Africa and Asia to build their resilience to the impacts of climate change. Our support is focussed on climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and locally led adaptation, as well as support to Small Island Development States (SIDS).

CASE STUDY: SOUTH SUDAN — "WHAT WOMEN ARE ASKING FOR IS NOT EXTRAORDINARY"

The combined effects of poverty, conflict, food insecurity and climate change leave communities struggling to survive in South Sudan. Reduced attention and funding to South Sudan exacerbates the humanitarian crisis and leaves millions of lives at risk.

Women are at particular risk and have a simple ask: for health care that works, protection that holds, and choices that are respected. “What women are asking for is not extraordinary” says UNFPA's Regional Director, Lydia Zigomo.

South Sudan continues to be one of the most underfunded humanitarian crises worldwide. For the women and girls living here, the lack of funding is not just a budget issue—it is a threat to their lives and dignity. Core funding from Irish Aid is not intended for a single project with a fixed duration, after which support ends even if needs persist. Irish Aid's core funding enables UNFPA to maintain its presence and operations on the ground, keep doors open, and provide essential sexual and reproductive health services, hospitals and clinics and One-Stop-Centres in one of the hardest and most challenging places on earth to be a woman or girl. UNFPA South Sudan works to ensure safe deliveries, to provide response services for survivors of conflict, gender and sexual violence and to support women to reclaim their futures.



UNFPA South Sudan. © UNFPA South Sudan/Levi Edward

The European Union

The European Union and its Member States are collectively the world's largest development and humanitarian donor providing 49.6% of global funding to ODA in 2025.

Ireland's share of the European Union ODA funding amounted to €389.395 million in 2025

Collectively, the EU can achieve a scale and impact which individual Member States cannot achieve on their own. Ireland plays a central role in this Team Europe response to global challenges, with approximately 25% of our ODA channelled directly through EU institutions. Ireland's engagement with EU processes – both in the field and in Brussels reflects our commitment to the principles enshrined in *A Better World*.

On 1 July 2026, Ireland assumes the Presidency of the Council of the European Union. Preparations for the Presidency advanced throughout 2025. During the Presidency, it is expected that Ireland will emphasise the future of development cooperation with an overarching focus on the enduring challenge of poverty. This will be a core opportunity for debate and political direction on the leadership role and strategic direction of the EU's development and humanitarian assistance.



Darfur's survivors: healing their invisible scars: A Sudanese woman at the entry point of Ouré Cassoni camp, in Chad.
© European Union, /Joris Bolomey

The **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe** (NDICI-Global Europe) is the EU's primary development cooperation instrument. With a budget of €79.5 billion for 2021–2027, NDICI-Global Europe provides the EU with the means to contribute to poverty eradication globally and to promote sustainable development, peace and stability. Alongside our EU partners, Ireland actively engages in decision-making on how programming takes place under NDICI-Global Europe. Through this EU instrument, in 2025 Ireland contributed to a range of programmes.

The EU and its Member States strive to work together through **Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs)**, of which there are over 160 round the world delivering vital services and support for people in need. During 2025, Ireland was involved with over 30 of these initiatives including in Mozambique, Honduras, Uganda and Palestine.

As part of our work on supporting trade and investment, Ireland continued to fund the Team Europe Initiative to support the development of the Africa **Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA)** working with six other EU Member States. The AfCFTA is a landmark agreement creating a single, continent-wide market for over 1.3 billion people. It is critical for accelerating industrialisation, increasing food security, boosting GDP by billions, and fostering economic integration across 55 African Union nations.

Ireland is committed to the promotion of democratisation, human rights and the rule of law. International election observation is a key element of this commitment and we have contributed observers to such missions since the 1990s. Through our roster, Ireland was represented on each of the **EU's seven Election Observation Missions in 2025**, with 20 members participating across missions to Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, Kosovo, Malawi and the Philippines.

For over a decade, Ireland has supported young professionals to participate in the **EU's Junior Professional in Delegation (JPD) programme** in EU delegations around the world. In 2025, Ireland funded two JPD posts in Cambodia and Rwanda.

Ireland continues to advocate strongly for **Ukraine**, particularly through our membership of the EU, which has allocated €1.3 billion in humanitarian aid to date to Ukraine.

The **Team Europe FUNDER programme in Honduras**, supports local rural communities by developing and promoting decarbonisation through supports to agro-forestry and food security. The programme supports 3,450 producers in five municipalities across southern Honduras. Ireland's support in 2025 expanded the programme to benefit 950 additional families producing coffee, cocoa, basic grains, African bee honey and melipona high quality honey, vegetables, aromatic species, and local fruits and provide equipment to prepare food products for market.

EU Humanitarian Response

The EU and its Member States, as the world's top humanitarian donor, played a critical role in supporting the global humanitarian system during 2025.

The EU's humanitarian aid and emergency response Directorate provided over €2.9 billion, or around 10% of global humanitarian aid in 2025, channelled through partners including UN agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent and Civil Society Organisations.

The EU plays a leading role in developing and steering global humanitarian policy including in multilateral contexts such as the UN in Geneva and New York. Ireland works closely with the European Commission in Brussels and at field-level with various EU delegations globally, actively contributing to joint positions, common messaging and other advocacy and operational work to strengthen collective responses to crisis situations. This can include collective advocacy on humanitarian issues.

Some 15% of the EU's annual humanitarian budget was dedicated to 'forgotten crises' such as conflicts in Philippines, Haiti or violence in Northwest Nigeria.

In 2025, the EU delivered life-saving humanitarian assistance to people in need across the world including by:

- » Delivering a thermal power plant to support power for 1 million Ukrainians.
- » Launching an emergency air bridge with a total of eight flights bringing life-saving supplies into Darfur as mass atrocities, starvation and displacement linked to the conflict on Sudan left millions in need of humanitarian assistance.
- » Mobilising emergency support to the Democratic Republic of Congo in response to an Ebola outbreak including deploying a specially equipped helicopter as part of the EU Humanitarian Air flight operation.
- » Pledging €2.5 billion (over 2025 and 2026) to support Syria and the region to aid the transition process and the country's socio-economic recovery, while also addressing urgent humanitarian needs both within Syria and in host countries across Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Türkiye.
- » Providing emergency aid for people affected by the earthquake in Myanmar in March 2025.

EU SUPPORT TO PALESTINE

One of Ireland's key mechanisms for supporting the viability of the two-State solution in Palestine is by providing support to the Palestinian Authority through the European Union's PEGASE mechanism. PEGASE was launched in 2008 by the European Commission to maintain the viability of the two-State solution by avoiding the fiscal collapse of the Palestinian Authority and sustaining basic living conditions of the Palestinian people. Since 2008 over €3.8 billion has been channelled through PEGASE by the EU, EU Member States and other international partners. Ireland has supported PEGASE with over €17 million since its establishment in 2008, and in 2025 Ireland's contribution was directed to supporting the payment of civil service salaries and pensions, reaching almost 62,000 beneficiaries.



With EU funding, UNRWA teams constantly work to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions in shelters by installing emergency toilet units, handwashing stations, repairing sewage systems, and providing safe water in Palestine. © UNRWA

Global Citizenship Education and Public Diplomacy

Global Citizenship Education

Irish Aid's Global Citizenship Education (GCE) aims to increase awareness and understanding of global development issues among the Irish public. In 2025, the programme reached almost 400,000 school learners in 2025, and covered 38% of primary schools and 70% of post-primary schools in Ireland.

Irish Aid is proud to sponsor the Our World Awards which celebrated twenty years in 2025, inspiring a culture of cooperation and creativity in classrooms across Ireland. The Our World Awards is a simple and flexible platform for primary school pupils and their teachers to learn how Irish Aid is working with partners around the world to create a fairer, safer and more sustainable world. The Awards invite primary school children from third to sixth class to explore global citizenship through creative workshops and projects. In 2025, fifteen schools across Ireland were presented with Our World Awards by Minister Richmond.

The WorldWide Global Schools Leadership Symposium took place in Iveagh House in April. The Symposium was an opportunity for school management to discuss how to support a whole-school approach to quality GCE.

Irish Aid also participated in ESB Science Blast 2025, a STEM education programme designed to inspire primary school children, and one of the largest science education programmes for primary schools of its kind. The Irish Aid stand engaged students through interactive activities and games, demonstrating Ireland's support to communities and people around the world.



Students react during the Our World Awards 2025 National Finals, held in Dublin Castle. © DFAT

Key achievements:

- » €1.97 million in annual grants supported 34 organisations working in schools and communities across Ireland.
- » 11,492 pupils and adults also participated in workshops at the Irish Aid Centre in Dublin where they learned about the contribution of the Irish Aid programme to global development and the SDGs.

Public Diplomacy

Communicating the work of Irish Aid is vital for maintaining high levels of public support for Ireland's ODA programme.

Attendance at Irish Aid public diplomacy events rose by approximately 11% in 2025. Approximately 66,000 people attended in 2024 and 75,330 in 2025. Key events included:

- » Africa Day is a nationwide event highlighting Ireland's ODA and our growing economic, political and people-to-people links with the continent. The flagship Africa Day event at the Royal Hospital Kilmainham attracted almost 15,000 people. 31 local authorities nationwide were supported to host a programme of regional events.
- » The Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition in January and Science Blast in March continue to be important opportunities to engage with young people and the public on global citizenship issues. Approximately 25,000 students visited the Irish Aid stand across both events.
- » The 2025 National Ploughing Championships took place in Screggan, Co. Offaly. Irish Aid was represented by the Global Ireland Marquee in the Government of Ireland Village, showcasing Ireland's global development work and support for vulnerable farmers worldwide. Ireland's civil society partners welcomed visitors to the Global Solidarity Hub, providing interactive engagement and deepening understanding on sustainable development and the work of Irish Aid.

Embassy Highlights



Ellena Master, a female member of the Mnyanga community grain bank in Mnyanga village, (Kaphuka), in Dedza district, Malawi. © Clement Banda/Self Help Africa.

COLOMBIA

POPULATION:
52,321,153
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$18,666
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 83
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
77.7 YEARS

*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€5,292,000



Fisherman in Manaure, La Guajira, Colombia. After finishing their work, the fishermen repair their nets in preparation for a new day.
© Silvia Calderon /GOAL Global

Since the opening of Ireland's Embassy in Bogotá in 2019, Ireland and Colombia have cooperated closely on peacebuilding. Ireland has been a strong supporter of the negotiations for Colombia's 2016 Peace agreement, where there was strong interest in the lessons learned from the Northern Irish Peace Process. Our work on peace is a valued aspect of our bilateral relationship and remains a major pillar of the Embassy's work.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Ireland continued to support the implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement and the Colombian Peace Process, primarily through the UN Multi Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace on Colombia (UNMPTF), which has benefited more than 2.6 million people. In addition, partnerships with the Organisation of American States and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights support the peace process and human rights particularly in conflict areas.
- » In February 2025, a DFAT delegation visited Colombia to share lessons on the decommissioning process in Northern Ireland. Minister of State Richmond also visited in November. In May 2025, representatives from the Guardians of the Atrato River in Chocó visited Ireland and Northern Ireland to share experiences on climate justice and environmental peace.
- » A new civil society partnership was established with the National Women's Network (Red Nacional de Mujeres) to strengthen women's leadership, participation, and advocacy in peacebuilding and climate justice and with the Amazon Conservation Team to work with indigenous communities in the Colombian Amazon to strengthen climate resilience and food security while contributing to the protection of the rainforest.

Central America Regional Programme

**BELIZE, COSTA
RICA, EL
SALVADOR,
GUATEMALA,
HONDURAS,
NICARAGUA**

POPULATION:
47,008,452
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$11,960
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
62-139
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
74.5 YEARS

*figures refer to 2023



Aurelia pictured with organic fertiliser she learned to make thanks to training from Christian Aid's local partner CONGCOOP. Thanks to funding from Irish Aid, CONGCOOP provided training in 'agroecology' farming practices to almost 230 farmers living in ten Mayan Q'eqchi' communities in the Alta Verapaz region of Guatemala in 2025 © Christian Aid/Amy Sheppey

In the broader Americas, the Central America Programme supports partners in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, working on climate adaptation, gender empowerment, rights, and food systems.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » In Petén, Guatemala, Ireland supports the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in the EU-Team Europe Initiative for sustainable agriculture and ecosystems in the largest forest north of the Amazon. FUNDER in El Paraíso, Honduras, works with 3,450 producers in 77 agroforestry organisations to improve sustainable agriculture production. In addition, ASOBAGRI supports 2,500 small coffee and cocoa producers to improve traceability and market access in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.
- » Ireland supported the Organisation of American States – OAS Adjacency Zone Office to intermediate the border dispute between Belize and Guatemala and provides technical training for Indigenous communities along the border. Ireland continued to support human rights organisations to protect human rights defenders in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica, as well as the protection for vulnerable children of families.
- » UNFPA supports adolescent women and girls to reduce adolescent pregnancy rates among communities residing in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica. Through the Central America Research Initiative two institutional partnerships with higher educational institutions develop marketable by-products from agricultural waste in Costa Rica and improve Indigenous maternal health in Guatemala.

ETHIOPIA

POPULATION:
128,691,692
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$2,796
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 180
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
67.3 YEARS
*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€42,295,000



Ms. Asnaku, a farmer in Gergera, Tigray, received a solar-powered irrigation pump, allowing her to farm year-round without fuel costs. She now grows crops three times a year while also earning additional income from selling eggs and milk. © Embassy of Ireland, Addis Ababa. Calderon /GOAL Global

Ireland has a long history of supporting development work in Ethiopia. This relationship was strengthened in 1994 through the opening of Ireland's Embassy.

Ethiopia is Africa's second most populous country and home to Ireland's largest bilateral development programme. Irish Aid has worked in partnership with government, UN agencies, and national and international organisations over many years, with a strong focus on the furthest behind and most vulnerable.

While progress has been made in addressing poverty, and economic reform is beginning to show dividends, Ethiopia continues to face significant development challenges, including climate shocks, food insecurity and the wide-ranging impacts of conflict nationally and from across the broader Horn of Africa region.

In this context, and that of continued cuts to aid by major donors, Irish Aid focuses on five main development areas, primarily through the embassy programme: promoting gender equality and supporting vulnerable women and girls, strengthening governance and peacebuilding, responding to humanitarian need, social protection, and food and nutrition.

Through targeted partnerships, Irish Aid funding is reaching people in need across Ethiopia, delivering immediate response and building longer term resilience for improved outcomes, particularly for women and girls.

As host to the African Union, Addis Ababa is Africa's diplomatic capital. Irish Aid funding is also supporting regional integration, with a focus on accelerating continental trade and food systems, as well as support to developing shared peace and security responses across the continent.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Ireland was a key donor to two flagship programmes of the Government of Ethiopia. The social safety net

programme supported 8 million of Ethiopia's poorest and most vulnerable people, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, and orphans unable to engage in livelihood activities. The health programme demonstrated strong performance across key health indicators such as antenatal care, skilled birth attendance for 1.6m women, immunisation for 4.5m children, as well as family planning and malaria prevention. Both these programmes have a strong focus on strengthening systems for the future.

- » Ireland maintained a focus on those furthest behind, particularly women and girls, both in Ethiopia and among refugees coming from elsewhere in the Horn of Africa. In collaboration with the International Rescue Committee and the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund, we provided lifesaving humanitarian assistance for 10 million people while also building communities' resilience to drought and other climate-related shocks.
- » Ireland's flagship Child Wasting Initiative, Hanaano, provided support on nutrition, food production and safe water to over 250,000 people, including almost 140,000 women, in the border area of Somali region. The Hanaano Child Wasting Initiative screened almost 30,000 at-risk children for malnutrition and ensured their access to follow-up care.
- » Over 70,000 households across nine districts in Tigray, in the north of Ethiopia, were helped to become more climate-resilient, with improved food and nutrition security and higher family incomes.
- » Across Ethiopia, and with the African Union, Ireland supported organisations advocating for women's equal participation in peace processes and their protection from gender-based violence in conflict, in keeping with Ireland's commitment to gender equality worldwide.

JORDAN

POPULATION:
11,439,214
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$9,222
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 100
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
77.8 YEARS
*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€3,311,000



The Embassy of Ireland established the Jordan Young Scientist (JoYS) programme in 2021, which is based on the Young Scientist & Technology Exhibition in Ireland. JoYS has proved to be a high-profile cooperation mechanism in promoting STEM education while empowering youth in second-level schools across Jordan. © DFAT

Since the opening of the Irish Embassy in Amman in 2019, bilateral relations between Jordan and Ireland have been strengthened further.

Ireland's development programme in Jordan supports projects focused on climate issues, inclusive development, women's economic empowerment and youth.

Ireland's work in Jordan also supports refugees, with an estimated 2.7 million refugees including 2 million long-term refugee Palestinians and 420,000 Syrian refugees resident in Jordan, as of late 2025.

With almost 70% of Jordan's population under the age of 30, many of Ireland's initiatives are centred on supporting youth and education.

Drawing inspiration from the Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition in Ireland, the world's largest and longest-running STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) exhibition, the Embassy in Amman launched the Jordan Young Scientist (JoYS) initiative in 2021.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » The Jordan Young Scientist programme reached its highest number of schools and pupils, 161 and 2,097 respectively, of which 67% were girls.
- » Supported by Irish Aid, Global Green Growth Initiative promoted youth employment through green entrepreneurship training for more than 800 youths in underserved areas.
- » Dar Abu Abdullah, a national civil society partner, supported the establishment of hydroponic greenhouses that involve low-income families in a novel cooperative system creating potential for long-term sustainable livelihoods.
- » Irish Aid supported Jordan's first National Youth Survey since 2015, a critical input to the development of Jordan's new National Youth Strategy (2026-30).
- » Regional conflict is affecting service supports; the Institute for Family Health was supported to deliver front-line services in integrated healthcare including medical and reproductive health services, postnatal care, psychological, social and legal counselling, and services for children with disabilities.

KENYA

POPULATION:
55,339,003
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$5,608
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 143
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
63.6 YEARS
*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€7,404,000



Mary Mwadime, 65, is a farmer and a member of Sauti Ya Wanawake, in Taita Tavita, Kenya. © Action Aid Ireland

Ireland and Kenya have a long history of friendship and a strong record of collaboration. Diplomatic relations with Kenya were originally established in 1979 and Ireland's Embassy in Nairobi re-opened in 2014.

Kenya has made significant economic advancements in recent years and reached lower-middle income status in 2014. However, despite the sustained economic growth in recent years, Kenya still faces acute socio-economic challenges including high unemployment rates specifically among young people.

Large parts of Kenya also face significant levels of food insecurity, with the effects of climate change an important factor. Persistent and severe droughts are having catastrophic impacts on farming communities.

Ireland's work in Kenya focuses on enhancing bilateral relations through trade, culture exchanges, diaspora engagement and strategic partnerships on STEM education. Development cooperation in Kenya focuses on sustainable food systems, inclusive governance, youth, peace and security, and gender equality. The Embassy is also accredited to Somalia, Sudan and Eritrea.

In Sudan, the Embassy plays an important role in coordinating our diplomatic and humanitarian response to the crisis, where global ODA cutbacks are impacting our partners' response capacity. The Embassy hosted a regional meeting of ambassadors and envoys to agree joint ways forward on political, humanitarian and peace efforts.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Ireland provided €14.3 million in total in response to the crisis in Sudan – approx. €12.8 million to address humanitarian needs in Somalia and €1.2 million in humanitarian funding for Eritrea.
- » Ireland funded Young Scientist Kenya (YSK), modelled on Ireland's Young Scientist Technology Exhibition, reached more than 15,400 students, and 400 teachers from 300 schools. Students from underrepresented schools and those with special needs also get access to STEM materials and programmes, through YSK's campaign of leaving no learner behind.
- » In advance of the Africa Climate Summit in Addis Ababa in September 2025, the Embassy hosted a pre-Summit with over 40 civil society representatives in Nairobi, to inform the discussions.
- » The Embassy hosted former Tánaiste Frances Fitzgerald for a series of dialogues on how to strengthen female and youth participation in politics.
- » To mark 25 years of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security, the Embassy brought together female peace builders from across the African continent to discuss the importance of local efforts for lasting peace.
- » The Embassy partnered with TradeMark Africa as part of the Global Gateway Northern Corridor. The project aims to strengthen 30 women-led small agri-food enterprises through combined practical training in business development, marketing, financial management, climate-smart agriculture, food safety, and export readiness.
- » 17 students from Kenya, Somalia and Sudan were sponsored under the Ireland Fellows Programme to pursue a one-year postgraduate studies in Ireland.

LIBERIA

POPULATION:
5,493,031
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$1,538
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 177
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
62.2 YEARS

*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€7,168,000



Following elections supported by an Irish-funded UN WOMEN project, the newly elected National Peace Hut leadership is formally installed, marking a renewed phase of women-led community peacebuilding and stronger coordination across Liberia's 15 counties.
© UN Women

The oldest republic in Africa, Liberia is located on the west coast of Africa and is similar in size and population to Ireland.

Conflict in the 1990s and early 2000s devastated the country. Over a quarter of a million people were killed, while one million people were displaced. Ireland has been supporting the people of Liberia since the end of the second civil war.

The Irish Aid programme in Liberia was established in 2005. From 2003 to 2007, Irish peacekeepers played a key role in the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). This mission supported Liberia's transition to a peaceful, multi-party democratic country.

Liberia has made significant progress in a range of areas. However, it remains fragile with high levels of poverty. Mortality rates among children are high and people lack access to essential services in health, education and water and sanitation. Only 3.7% of households have water within their home and 7.4% of children under five are experiencing wasting. Rates of gender-based violence and teenage pregnancy are high.

The country remains extremely vulnerable to shocks. The Ebola outbreak of 2014-2016 resulted in the death of almost 11,000 people and eroded years of development gains. Ireland has maintained our development cooperation funding.

Liberia has been disproportionately affected by global reduction in ODA. In this context, Ireland's development priorities in Liberia continue to be strengthened governance, gender equality, nutrition and food security, and climate resilience.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Through the Ireland-UNICEF-UNFPA partnership, the Nurture, Empower, and Protection Programme, 35,000

adolescent girls accessed sexual and reproductive health and rights services (e.g., family planning, STI/HIV prevention/treatment, safe motherhood), 4,000 girls aged 10–19 received nutrition interventions (e.g. iron/folic acid supplementation).

- » Ireland partnered with Action Against Hunger, Concern Worldwide and local organisations to pilot a social protection programme in three counties. This programme supported savings and loan associations in 60 communities, and trained 100 community health workers to promote awareness on nutrition, life skills and care practices, WASH, and gender protection.
- » Irish Aid partner, Community Health International, provided safety training to 150 Human Rights Defenders, established boys'/girls' clubs in four communities, funded emergency relocation/medical/legal support, and delivered mental health services to 180 individuals.
- » Through our project with UN Women, 87 women were appointed to leadership roles (commissioners, city mayors, and traditional positions), and women were formally recognised by the National Election Commission for their role in promoting peaceful elections and increasing female voter registration.
- » Under our forest conservation project with GiveDirectly and local partner IDL, over 200 community stakeholders (42% women) participated in forest mapping and communities have signed commitments to protect these areas of forest.
- » With Ireland's support, Integrity Watch Liberia developed a standardised scoring framework for concession agreements, enabling legislators to evaluate natural resource agreements transparently and consistently. Some 15 lawmakers from the House of Representatives and Senate have been trained in its use.

MALAWI

POPULATION:
21,104,483
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$1,643
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 172
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
67.4 YEARS

*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€25,734,000



Standford Bizweck waters crops with a solar pump at Dyamphwi Irrigation Scheme, Malawi, helping farmers save time and boost yields.
© Veronica Mwale/Oxfam

As one of a small number of countries with a resident embassy in Malawi, Ireland has earned a reputation as a reliable, responsive and trusted partner, maintaining strong relations with successive governments. This relationship is fostered by mutual respect, many common values and the high-level political engagements that regularly take place.

Ireland's development programme in Malawi has four main areas of focus: good governance, empowerment of young women, food and energy security, and reducing the risks and impact of humanitarian crises.

2025 was a year of change for Malawi. A new government took power following elections in September. Longstanding systemic challenges in Malawi include fuel shortages, persistent high inflation, and limited foreign currency and parallel exchange rates. At the household level, millions continued to face food insecurity, and poverty levels rose along with rates of acute malnutrition in children. The long-term impacts of ODA cuts by major donors are yet to fully materialise.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » 2,257 ultra-poor households (almost 90,000 people) benefitted from timely and predictable monthly social cash transfer payments.
- » As part of a successful trial on 'shock responsive' social protection mechanisms, 3,090 people received 'top-up' payments to help cope with the lean season.
- » The Embassy, together with Norway, EU and UK actively supported the elections process through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). For the 16 September elections, Ireland supported capacity building of the Centre for Multiparty Democracy and training of the Malawi Police Service in electoral violence management.
- » Irish Aid-funded ID cards were fundamental to an efficient and transparent voter registration exercise process. Wait times were also reduced from hours to minutes.
- » In one Irish Aid-funded district, there was a 60% decrease in reported cases of anaemia in pregnant and lactating women, and an 82% drop in the number of babies born underweight.
- » Over 1 million locally produced energy-saving cook stoves have been adopted, resulting in a reduction of the number of trees felled and time spent collecting firewood (particularly by women). 28,200 poor households in urban and peri-urban areas are now accessing improved clean cooking technologies through the energy programme supported by Ireland helping to reduce deforestation. In addition, 139 jobs have been created with 45% filled by youth and 40% by women.
- » The Malawi Irish Consortium on Gender-Based Violence supported the Women Manifesto, bringing together about 300 stakeholders, including parliamentarians, which included a commitment by parties to prevent gender-based violence in the election.
- » The International Potato Centre continues to improve farmers' incomes and livelihoods through the promotion of roots and tubers. In addition, as part of emergency support, the project is working on tackling a devastating disease for cassava production, which has affected the livelihoods of farmers in the southern region of Malawi.

MOZAMBIQUE

POPULATION:
33,635,160
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$1,356
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 182
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
63.6 YEARS
*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€27,555,000



Farmers in Massinga in Inhambane Province who received support and training in the production of sweet potato crops for consumption and sale. The Embassy of Ireland in Mozambique works with the International Potato Centre to promote sustainable livelihoods through increased agriculture productivity. © Mango Sound and Film

Ireland and Mozambique share a history of colonisation, the fight against hunger and a struggle for independence, as well as the impact of conflict and a peace process.

Ireland has been represented in Mozambique since 1996. Ireland works in Mozambique partnering with government institutions, UN agencies, civil society organisations, international research institutions and donors to deliver on our development priorities.

These include promoting gender equality, improving access to health and education, strengthening governance and climate-resilient food systems, and reducing humanitarian need.

Humanitarian needs in Mozambique increased in 2025 due to conflict escalation and the impact of three major cyclones (Chido, Jude, and Dikeledi) combined with El Niño-induced droughts. Droughts alone placed 4.89 million people into a crisis situation, including pushing over 140,000 children into acute malnutrition, forcing families into extreme coping strategies such as child marriage.

The shifting donor landscape during 2025 saw funding reduced in the health, education and social protection sectors. Against this backdrop, Ireland continued its long-term development work in 2025, and provided over €3.7 million in humanitarian assistance to Mozambique.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Ireland supported 85,000 people affected by the conflict, cyclones and drought to access essential services (health, water and sanitation, shelter, protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse). A total of 31,000 people received health services through mobile clinics, and more than 7,000 people benefitted from psychosocial support and protection.
- » Two new health centres were built in Inhambane and Niassa using Irish funds and benefitting approx. 7,060 people. Solar water systems provide water to the centres as well as to surrounding communities. Births at health centres have increased as a result.
- » Ireland convened and influenced discussions in key forums, advancing key agendas such as the delivery of humanitarian assistance, decentralising governance, and a national inclusive dialogue process in response to political instability. Ireland participated on the Board of OCHA's Common Pool Fund.
- » 261 young people (187 girls) were reached through girls' clubs, safe spaces and partner schools to prevent gender-based violence and promote girls' right to education. Community awareness activities reached 477 people, while facilitators reached 1,227 students, young girls and boys.
- » 10,000 children under 2 years of age in conflict affected Northern Mozambique, and 4,850 farming families in the drought stricken south, benefitted from cash payments through the UN Join Social Protection Programme, co-funded by Ireland.
- » In partnership with Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, the Mission supported a national consultation on Mozambique's adherence to the Political Declaration on the Protection of Civilians from the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas.

NIGERIA

POPULATION:
227,882,945
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$5,569
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 164
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
54.5 YEARS

*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€2,421,686



Distribution of Hygiene Promotion Kits to vulnerable families in Balanga Local Government Authority, Gombe State, Nigeria.

© Create a Wonderful World Initiative/Aminu Dahiru

The ties between Ireland and Nigeria are deep and long-standing, extending back to Nigeria's beginnings as an independent state. Ireland's Embassy in Abuja opened in 1961 and was the first Irish Embassy on the continent of Africa. Irish revolutionary Roger Casement is credited with developing one of the first freshwater systems in the Niger Delta.

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa with a youthful population and a large and supportive diaspora, including in Ireland. However, the country also faces challenges from insecurity, climate change, and a cost-of-living crisis that has resulted in increased poverty levels, including tens of millions of people suffering from malnutrition.

Ireland works in partnership with our EU, UN and other partners to support Nigeria's development and to respond to humanitarian needs in the country.

Through this work, Ireland supports civil society and humanitarian actors to empower marginalised groups across Nigeria, including women's groups, disability activists, and education providers.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Ireland supported the Create a Wonderful World Initiative – a women, children, and girls-focused water sanitation and hygiene project aiming to provide clean water to flood-affected communities, which reached 5,000 individuals.
- » 1,000 individuals (65% female and 35% male) directly benefitted from an initiative targeting the critical protection needs of community members displaced by the May 2025 flood incident in Mokwa LGA of Niger state.
- » 200 vulnerable adolescent girls and young women aged 15-25 received support from the Irish Aid-funded ATLAS initiative, which contributes to gender-based violence prevention and response through establishing safe spaces, providing training, services, and support.
- » 360 vulnerable households (approximately 1,800 individuals) mostly women and youth aged 18–30 were reached through the Taimako Community Development Initiative, focusing on food security and farming resilience, through equipping households to produce a variety of nutrient-dense foods locally.
- » In 2025, Ireland supported the Society for Equal Health and Rights which improves sexual health access for LGBTIQ+ people in Borno state. It focuses on the needs of these individuals who experience systemic exclusion from healthcare, state violence, and displacement caused by the Boko Haram insurgency. This reached 4,000 individuals aged 13 to 65 in Borno state.
- » Under the Ireland Fellows Programme, nine Roger Casement fellowships were awarded to Nigerians and two fellowships to Ghanaians for the 2025–26 academic year. The fellowship supports students to undertake a one-year Master's course in human rights in Ireland.

PALESTINE

POPULATION:
5,409,202
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$6,547
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 133
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
65.2 YEARS
*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€37,114,000**



UNRWA continued to operate in Gaza under severe constraints. © UNRWA

Conditions in Gaza continued to worsen throughout 2025 due to ongoing conflict, Israel's blockage of aid supplies from March to June, and subsequent severe restrictions on aid.

In Gaza, more than 70,000 Palestinians were reported killed between October 2023 and the end of 2025. More than 171,000 have been injured. Israeli military operations have caused unprecedented devastation and a catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza.

Ninety percent (90%) of Gaza's population of 2.2 million people have experienced repeated displacement, and widespread food insecurity has led to the declaration of famine conditions in parts of Gaza. The October 2025 ceasefire and hostage release were positive, but progress is far from what is needed and humanitarian needs remained enormous throughout 2025.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Ireland provided over €37 million in support of the people of Palestine, and the preservation of space for a two-state solution. This support focused on Palestinian institutions, especially education, and involved working with civil society partners to defend and promote human rights and democratisation.
- » Ireland continued to support humanitarian response in Gaza through UN agencies including UNRWA, UN OCHA, WFP, WHO, and UNICEF.
- » Through the Ireland–Palestine Scholarship Programme, Ireland supported 31 Palestinian students from the West Bank and Gaza to begin Master's-level studies in Ireland in 2025.
- » The Ireland–Palestine Cultural Capacity Fund was established to support Palestinian cultural institutions preserve and promote Palestinian culture and identity, despite political and social restrictions.
- » Israeli authorities accelerated political, military and administrative measures to consolidate control over land and movement in the West Bank, displacing over 40,000 Palestinians and causing widespread and ongoing destruction of civilian infrastructure and homes, with increasing settler violence. Ireland continued its support to the Palestinian Authority through the EU PEGASE mechanism to underpin civil service functionality, and strongly supported the education sector to protect education in the West Bank and Gaza.
- » Ireland supported the West Bank Protection Consortium to reduce the vulnerability of Palestinian communities to forced displacement. This includes emergency preparedness and response, legal assistance, and advocacy support. Ireland also supported vulnerable communities with sustainable off-grid renewable energy and clean water infrastructure.
- » Support for both Palestinian and Israeli human rights organisations was provided through core support to eight human rights and CSOs in Palestine. The monitoring, documentation and advocacy roles of our human rights partners underpin the pursuit of international justice and evidence-led analysis of the situation in Gaza and the West Bank.

** This figure represents the overall support to the Palestinian people across the Middle East region. This includes €20 million in support through UNRWA, who directly support Palestine refugees in five locations across the region: the West Bank, Gaza, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.'

SENEGAL

POPULATION:

18,077,574

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME

(GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD \$4,202

POSITION IN UN HUMAN

DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 169

LIFE EXPECTANCY:

68.7 YEARS

*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:

€3,274,000



Women participating in the Access to the Green Economy Programme in Senegal implemented by UN Women with the ECOWAS Gender Development Center and the Senegalese Ministry of Environment, with the support of the Embassy of Ireland. © UN Women

Ireland and Senegal share a long history of positive bilateral relations, and as small global facing countries, we share common ground in our world views and in our national development contexts.

Despite its political stability and robust economic growth, Senegal continues to face significant human development challenges. Senegal is ranked 169 out of 193 countries on the UN Human Development Index and over a third of the population live in poverty, with significant disparities between urban and rural areas.

As is the case for the entire Sahel region, Senegal is particularly vulnerable to climate shocks, including drought and desertification. Rural poverty, underdevelopment, unemployment and climate change are drivers of rapid urbanisation and migration.

Since opening the Embassy of Ireland in Dakar in 2023, Ireland has deepened its development cooperation in Senegal, in line with the government's national development plan 'Senegal Vision 2050.'

Senegal has experienced a reduction in ODA flows, the impact of which is yet to be fully understood. Ireland continues to focus its assistance to Senegal on food security and climate-resilient agriculture, women and youth empowerment and support to civil society. The Embassy emphasises gender equality across all its programmes.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Ireland is working with FAO and the EU to support the RIPOSTES project that seeks to enhance agricultural and ecosystem potential to strengthen community resilience, in particular to empower women, in the Great Green Wall area of Senegal. The project is implemented with the Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall.
- » Through a project with WFP Northern Senegal, Irish Aid funding supported 3,690 people (45% women) with cash transfers and training in climate-resilient agriculture and natural resource management practices.
- » Ireland supported 400 women entrepreneurs by enhancing their capacity and skills to access green finance and green jobs in the sustainable energy, agriculture, forestry, and waste management sectors, in partnership with UN Women.
- » Irish Aid funding supported the upskilling of 300 women to create cooperatives for ecosystem management and oyster value chains in the largest marine protected area in Senegal.
- » In 2025, Ireland joined Team Europe's 'Fit Initiative' that seeks to support vocational training and employment of youth. Ireland's funding specifically targeted the integration of women and girls in the programme.
- » In 2025, the first ever Ireland–Senegal Fellows graduated from their Masters' programmes under the Ireland Fellows Programme.

SIERRA LEONE

POPULATION:
8,460,512
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$1,714
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 185
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
61.8 YEARS
*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€20,227,000



Students, Ansarul Islamic Primary School, Senehun, Moyamba District. © Girls Behind the Lens

Sierra Leone is located on the west coast of Africa. Similar in size to Ireland, it has a population of 8.8 million people.

Sierra Leone has a growing tourism industry and is abundant in natural resources with good rainfall and agricultural prospects.

However, Sierra Leone still grapples with the legacy of conflict, political division, governance challenges and poverty. More than half of the population lives below the poverty line. The population in Sierra Leone is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Ireland has been supporting the people of Sierra Leone since 2002 and established a development programme in the country in 2005. In 2014, Ireland opened an embassy in the capital city, Freetown.

Ireland's work in Sierra Leone has a strong focus on empowering women and girls through increasing gender equality. Ireland also works to prevent and address the impacts of climate change and improve education, nutrition and food security, and governance.

Challenges for civil society persisted in 2025, including understanding the impact of ODA cuts by major donors, which have also had a significant impact on funding for basic services, including health and education.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Teach for Sierra Leone (TFSL) contributed to improved education quality by deploying and supporting 60 motivated graduates as teaching Fellows, building leadership within 20 schools.

- » Through a partnership with the government and UNFPA, 2,500 vulnerable out-of-school adolescent girls were reintegrated into formal education in 29 communities. 360 teachers from 120 schools were trained and 170 schools were provided with teaching and learning materials.
- » Access to Village Savings and Loan Association and credit unions was increased for more than 19,000 women and men. A regional credit union training centre was set up in Kenema, jointly funded by Ireland and UNDP.
- » With Ireland's support, ten government and Rainbo Initiative one-stop centres provided health and psychosocial support to 3422 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
- » Projects implemented by Purposeful, a local partner, have led to 83% of young women respondents reporting a reduction in gender-based violence. One in six girls reported that they had left an abusive relationship or resisted a marriage and 82% of young women are part of a rotating savings collective.
- » Over 23,000 women, including persons with disabilities and 3,750 young women were empowered to participate in and raise voices in governance and decision-making processes at local and national levels.
- » Ireland provided €1.5 million in climate financing for the expansion of "Lite Salone", providing households with access to electricity through solar home systems under an Energy as a Service approach.
- » Ireland supported three new climate resilient food and nutrition programmes, which collectively target 300,479 people in Sierra Leone.

SOUTH AFRICA

POPULATION:
63,212,384
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$13,694
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 106
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
66.1 YEARS
*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€1,892,800



Officers of the Eendukuil South African Police Service received gender-responsive training to help them provide improved victim and community engagement. Ireland supports this initiative via UN Women and their implementing partner, Ilitha Labantu.
© UN Women/Maphuti Mahlaba

Diplomatic relations were established between South Africa and Ireland over 30 years ago. Ties between Ireland and South Africa are longstanding. For more than a century, missionaries from Ireland have made important contributions in South Africa including in health and education.

The political ties between Ireland and South Africa have strengthened significantly since the end of apartheid. Ireland stood firmly against racist policies and supported the global anti-apartheid movement, establishing a connection based on the shared goals of freedom and equality.

South Africa is classified as a middle-income country, but continues to suffer from the legacy of apartheid. It is the second largest economy on the African continent, and trade between our two countries continues to grow year-on-year. It is home to Ireland's largest diaspora on the continent.

While extreme poverty has declined, unemployment and inequality remain high. Unemployment is particularly prevalent among young people aged between 15-24 years. Women are more likely to be unemployed than men. South Africa experiences high levels of violence, and in 2025, the country declared gender-based violence to be a national disaster.

Ireland has supported development cooperation programmes in South Africa since 1994 through the Irish Embassy in Pretoria. Ireland's development cooperation programme in South Africa prioritises education, social inclusion and tackling gender-based violence.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » South Africa assumed the Presidency of the G20 in 2025, a forum in which the world's leading economies meet to discuss global issues. Ireland was invited to participate as a guest country at the G20 in 2025.
- » Under the South African G20 Presidency, Ireland participated in over 130 meetings, including 18 ministerial meetings ahead of the Leaders' Summit in November attended by the Taoiseach.
- » His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa made an official visit to Ireland in October 2025. The visit underscored Ireland and South Africa's shared commitment to freedom, democracy and justice.
- » Ireland worked with UN Women and the South African government on the implementation of the 'Women, Peace and Security' agenda.
- » Ireland supported CSOs working on gender-based violence including reinforcing national accountability mechanisms and promoting adherence to global protection norms and collaborated with the School of Hard Knocks to strengthen and expand the Next Gen Men programme.
- » Just Detention International – RSA was supported to advance the rights of persons in detention, with a focus on women and LGBTQI+ persons, and to strengthen accountability for serious violations within detention settings.
- » Through the Irish Tech Challenge South Africa, Ireland continued to foster strong linkages between Irish and South African entrepreneurs and inclusive economic growth, with a particular focus on women and entrepreneurs from historically disadvantaged areas. Seven entrepreneurs travelled to Ireland in December for an accelerated business mentorship support programme.

South East Asia Regional Programme

CAMBODIA

POPULATION:
17,423,881

*figures refer to 2023

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA: USD \$4,931
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 151
LIFE EXPECTANCY: 70.7 YEARS

VIETNAM

POPULATION:
100,352,192

*figures refer to 2023

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA: USD \$13,003
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 93
LIFE EXPECTANCY: 74.6 YEARS

LAOS

POPULATION:
7,664,993

*figures refer to 2023

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA: USD \$8,106
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 147
LIFE EXPECTANCY: 69 YEARS



"Members of the DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction – Prevention Force in Quyet Thang commune participating in a drill on flood evacuation, rescue operations for victims who are drowning, first aid and emergency care and roof reinforcement. © Vu Quang Hieu/CARE

Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are post-conflict countries. Although developing at differing speeds, they face common challenges in socio-economic development, governance and rule of law, the impact of climate change, and the need for diversified economies and more inclusive growth.

Ireland's Embassy in Hanoi opened in 2005. The Embassy manages Ireland's relationships with Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Vietnam has been successful in reducing poverty in recent decades and aspires to become an Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC) by 2030. However, significant need remains in some regions of the country. Many communities are particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change.

In Cambodia, 16.6% of the population experiences multi-dimensional poverty, meaning they lack means, access to education and basic infrastructure services. Many vulnerable communities suffer from poor health and nutrition outcomes, and infrastructural deficits further inhibit development.

In Laos, over 23% of the population experience multi-dimensional poverty, many living in rural, mountainous and poorly connected regions. Despite some improvements in infrastructure, development indicators remain worrying, unemployment remains high, and inflation has remained extremely high since the pandemic.

Ireland's priorities in South-East Asia are improving institutional capacity in education and agri-food systems, fostering good governance and human rights, humanitarian mine action, improving nutrition and humanitarian response.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Embassy Hanoi supported UNDP Vietnam to strengthen governance and institutions through the Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI). PAPI captured the perspectives of 18,894 citizens in 21 provinces in 2025, assisting strategic research-led interventions in areas such as: e-governance; LGBTQI+ inclusive governance; digital transformation and application of AI; women's leadership in local and central government.
- » Life-saving facilities and programmes for babies and young infants were supported in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, through partnership with Alive & Thrive. In Cambodia, guidelines on integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) and a new Fast-Track Roadmap for Improving Nutrition (2025–2030) were developed. In Laos, increased access to life-saving donor human milk was supported. A total of 16 hospitals were designated as Centres of Excellence for Breastfeeding (Cambodia – 8; Laos – 4; Vietnam – 4), bringing to 67 the number of centres in the region, with a reach of 1 in 5 babies born.
- » In Cambodia, Irish-Aid funded mine clearance resulted in 1,370,050m² land cleared for return to communities for safe and productive use, benefitting 10,440 people directly and 52,581 people indirectly. With the support of Irish Aid, the HALO Trust, whose de-mining teams adapted to the context of the re-emergence of conflict between Thailand and Cambodia, effectively delivered 605 explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) sessions to a total of 15,528 beneficiaries across 14 provinces.

TANZANIA

POPULATION:
66,617,607
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$3,515
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 165
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
67 YEARS

*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€25,972,000



Member of Makamaka women's group in her tailoring office in Chemba district, Tanzania, supported through the Tuinuke Pamoja programme implemented by the Aga Khan Foundation, funded by the Government of Ireland. © Linh Nguyen / AKF

Ireland and Tanzania share a long and enduring partnership grounded in a shared history of people-to-people links, political exchanges and development partnerships. Ireland began an official development assistance programme with Tanzania in 1979.

Tanzania is a vast country in East Africa, with a population of almost 70 million. With approximately 125 spoken languages, Tanzania is very diverse.

Ireland's development work in Tanzania focuses on governance and promotion of human rights, climate action, health, sustainable food systems and gender equality.

Despite a strong economy, income inequality in Tanzania is higher than the continental average. High unemployment (estimates range between 20% and 30%) in a population of whom 70% are under the age of 40.

Throughout 2025, the Embassy maintained focus on implementing its development priorities, amid a changing donor landscape and domestic political context.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » The Embassy took part in an EU-coordinated diplomatic watch of the 2025 general elections held on 29 October. Embassy staff were deployed in four regions and documented valuable insights on the electoral process.
- » Ireland's contribution to improved primary healthcare saw 7,000 primary health facilities in remote areas being supported; almost 1,000 community health workers trained; and quality improvement in health systems and service delivery.
- » Through the World Food Programme (WFP), the Embassy contributed to the provision of life-saving food assistance to over 190,000 Burundian and Congolese refugees in camps in Tanzania.
- » Two Irish Aid partners – Legal and Human Rights Centre and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)– provided legal aid to 30,000 citizens on the mainland and Zanzibar. Survivors of gender-based violence, particularly in Zanzibar, received a combination of legal aid and psychosocial support to facilitate their healing.
- » Ireland's contribution to the National Social Protection Programme, in partnership with the Government of Tanzania, came to an end in 2025. Programme results include increases in income (24-37%), assets (30%), and consumption (5%) among almost 900,000 households.
- » Climate action work was strengthened through local partnerships that enhanced both climate change resilience and mitigation. This included the installation and distribution of renewable energy infrastructure, vehicles and equipment in the Dodoma and Kigoma regions.

UGANDA

POPULATION:
48,656,602
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$2,736
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 157
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
68.3 YEARS

*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€22,432,000



Triumph, 14, shares a meal with a fellow learner at Kiru Primary School in Abim District, Karamoja, Uganda. With support from Ireland, WFP supports 200,000 students across 284 schools in Karamoja with nutritious, home-grown meals sourced from local farmers.
© WFP/Daisy Maseembe

The first Irish missionaries arrived in the then Kingdom of Buganda in 1903, starting a continuous Irish presence in the country. In the years since, the Irish in Uganda have contributed in many fields – including education, business, and healthcare. The Irish Embassy in Kampala opened in 1994.

Ireland's development cooperation has made notable contributions to health – including the fight against HIV/AIDS and maternal health, social protection and access to education. Ireland has also supported Uganda in its exemplary 'open door policy' response to regional refugee crises.

Since 2004, the Embassy's development cooperation has had a special focus on the Karamoja sub-region as well as refugee-hosting areas. Ireland maintains a field office in Karamoja, ensuring close collaboration with the diversity of stakeholders.

Ireland's development cooperation programme and policy engagement have continued to impact and influence areas of promoting civil society space, access to justice, school enrolment and retention and vocational training, providing social protection for elderly and stateless refugees, scaling up locally led climate adaptation, promoting gender equality and rights, and contributing to Uganda's domestic resource mobilisation and development finance commitments.

Ireland's support was delivered in the context of a reduction in global ODA flows, which has particularly affected refugee support, health systems, education, and the labour market, resulting in the loss of thousands of jobs.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Karamoja learners continued to access quality and inclusive education, along with school feeding programmes, bursaries and skills development initiatives. This included over 343,000 learners, of whom almost 1,000 were children with disabilities (approximately 50% female).
- » Domestic resource mobilisation efforts were strengthened with capacity-building efforts between Revenue Irish Tax and Customs and the Uganda Revenue Authority alongside the 'Sustaining Tax Revenue Improvements for Development' project to build local government capacity to improve tax revenue.
- » The Embassy's Climate Action Plan was finalised with a particular emphasis on locally led adaptation, resilience, and local government systems strengthening. An innovative pilot linking climate action to social protection was launched in partnership with WFP, building on Ireland's history of the social assistance grant to the elderly.
- » Almost 1,500 community members in Karamoja secured access to justice through court representation for civil and criminal cases, while over 1,700 beneficiaries (730 female) were supported through alternative dispute resolution/mediation.
- » Social cash transfer for elderly refugees reached 530 refugees aged 80.
- » Maternal and neonatal care services in Karamoja have resulted in measurable improvements in both the healthcare system and population outcomes. Maternal mortality declined to 34 per 100,000 and perinatal mortality to 14.5 per 1,000 livebirths.

ZAMBIA

POPULATION:
20,723,965
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$3,447
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 154
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
66.3 YEARS
*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€9,715,000



Mutiti VNRMC youth group showcasing cassava as a drought tolerant crop and raw material in the production of charcoal briquettes.
© Lee Jemba / Self Help Africa

Zambia is a landlocked country in southern Africa with a population of approximately 20 million.

Around ten times the size of Ireland, Zambia is classified as a low-income country. While in recent years it has experienced impressive growth, its wealth is poorly distributed. Deep poverty persists, with over 60% of the population living below the poverty line. While restoring macro-economic stability and attracting considerable investment for mining, energy and service sectors, creating jobs for its growing youth population remains a critical challenge.

Improving access to education, providing social protection for over 40% of the population, and decentralising government investment to communities have all contributed to improving people's lives. Zambia remains vulnerable to the increasing impacts of climate change, particularly its rural population. Having experienced a severe drought in 2024–2025, the country is bracing itself for an expected challenging El Niño weather season 2026–2027. Cuts in ODA by major donors are impacting vital services Zambia, with the scale of disruption yet to be fully realised.

Ireland opened a Development Office in Zambia in 1980, and established the Embassy in 2006. Ireland works with a variety of partners, including the government, the UN and civil society in providing support and services to the people of Zambia. Our priorities include gender equality, climate change and social protection, with an overarching focus on youth.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Approximately 1.3 million of Zambia's most vulnerable households benefitted from Social Cash Transfers (SCT), which increased from 200 kwacha (€8.50) to 400 kwacha (€17.00) per month. The Zambian government finances 70% of these cash transfers, while Ireland, Sweden, the UK and the World Bank provide the remaining funds.

While these monthly payments are limited in financial terms they provide a critical safety net for poor households. The SCT programme also provides additional support to keep girls in school and to support women to graduate out of poverty through an enterprise support component.

- » The '1,000 Days Social Cash Transfer' pilot programme supported by Ireland, Sweden and UK achieved an 18% increase in minimum dietary diversity in participating households.
- » WFP trained 4,500 smallholder farmers in climate-smart agriculture and supported the formation of 109 savings groups comprising 2,743 smallholder farmers (70% women, 45% youth) and resulted in savings of 1,333,278 kwacha (€56,664). Local partner, SNV Zambia, trained 7,521 youth in soft business skills and provided a further 1,838 youth with technical skills across 7 sectors including agro-processing.
- » The Embassy, in partnership with Irish Rule of Law International and two Zambian organisations, supported a new Mobile Court innovation in three provinces, screening 10% of the country's prison population and resulting in 378 vulnerable inmates being released from detention, thus reducing overcrowding in prisons.
- » Ireland supported User-Friendly Fast-Track Courts in ten Provinces, helping to reduce case backlogs, shortened adjudication timelines, and increase the prosecution of gender-based violence cases under a UNDP-led programme, supported by Ireland and Sweden.

ZIMBABWE

POPULATION:
16,340,822
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$3,511
POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX: 153
LIFE EXPECTANCY:
62.8 YEARS

*figures refer to 2023

IRISH BILATERAL ODA IN 2025:
€11,481,000



Minister of State Neale Richmond talking to a SERVE beneficiary who completed training in Beauty Therapy at Young Africa Zimbabwe Training Centre and is now a successful entrepreneur. The programme is funded by the Government of Ireland.

© Jon Pilch

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in southern Africa. Following independence, Zimbabwe experienced economic growth during the 1980s and 1990s. After significant economic volatility, the economy has rebounded in 2024 and 2025. Nevertheless, unemployment and inequality persist, with many young people facing a severe lack of job opportunities.

Zimbabwe has experienced persistent vulnerability to diseases such as cholera, malaria and HIV/AIDS.

The impacts of climate change are visible in Zimbabwe, most notably through severe and frequent droughts, contributing to land degradation and loss of biodiversity.

Ireland's development cooperation programme in Zimbabwe focuses on health, gender equality, governance and human rights, and climate resilience. The impact of changes in wider ODA landscape, are likely to be significant in Zimbabwe.

2025 Key Outcomes:

- » Ireland helped over 3,000 vulnerable households (approximately 11,600 beneficiaries) access food following a severe El Niño-induced drought.
- » Ireland supported a Trócaire-led Human Rights Consortium, comprising 13 partner organisations, to promote human rights and civic space. As part of the work, support was provided to over 400 victims of human rights violations enhancing access to comprehensive legal, medical and psychosocial services.
- » Ireland continued to support access to essential health services for almost 2 million women and children in rural Zimbabwe, through its primary health care system and health outreach activities under the Health Resilience Fund.
- » Ireland's support to gender equality in Zimbabwe included the promotion of women's political participation and leadership, vocational training for women in digital journalism, working with the Government of Zimbabwe on enhancing gender mainstreaming and supporting initiatives that aim to tackle violence against women and girls.

Annexes

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Figures are correct at time of publication.

Ireland's Official Development Assistance 2025

Ireland's Official Development Assistance	€ Millions 2025	€ Millions 2024
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 27	806.77	771.32
Other Government Departments (excluding Ukraine In-donor refugee costs)	416.51	505.35
Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget*	389.40	446.78
Subtotal ODA	1,612.67	1,723.45
Ukraine in-donor refugee costs**	265.81	626.52
Total ODA	1,878.49	2,349.97
GNI	430,012	422,827
ODA less Ukraine in-donor refugee costs as a % of GNI	0.38%	0.41%
Total ODA as a % of GNI	0.44%	0.56%
Department of Foreign Affairs Vote 27 as a % of total ODA	43%	33%
Other Government Departments as a % of total ODA	22%	22%
Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of total ODA	21%	19%
Ukraine in-donor refugee costs as a % of total ODA	14%	27%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis***		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 27	642.27	632.73
Other Government Departments (excluding Ukraine in-donor refugee costs)	316.23	401.30
Subtotal Bilateral ODA	958.50	1,034.03
Ukraine in-donor refugee costs	265.81	626.52
Total Bilateral ODA	1,224.31	1,660.55
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 27	164.50	138.59
Other Government Departments	113.06	117.63
Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget*	376.62	433.20
Total Multilateral ODA	654.17	689.42
ODA less in-donor refugee costs Ukraine	1,612.67	1,723.45
Total ODA****	1,878.49	2,349.97
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	65%	71%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	35%	29%

* Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget is the proportion of Ireland's overall contribution to the EU that is allocated by the EU to the Development Cooperation Budget, €12.8m of which is categorised by the EU as Bilateral ODA.

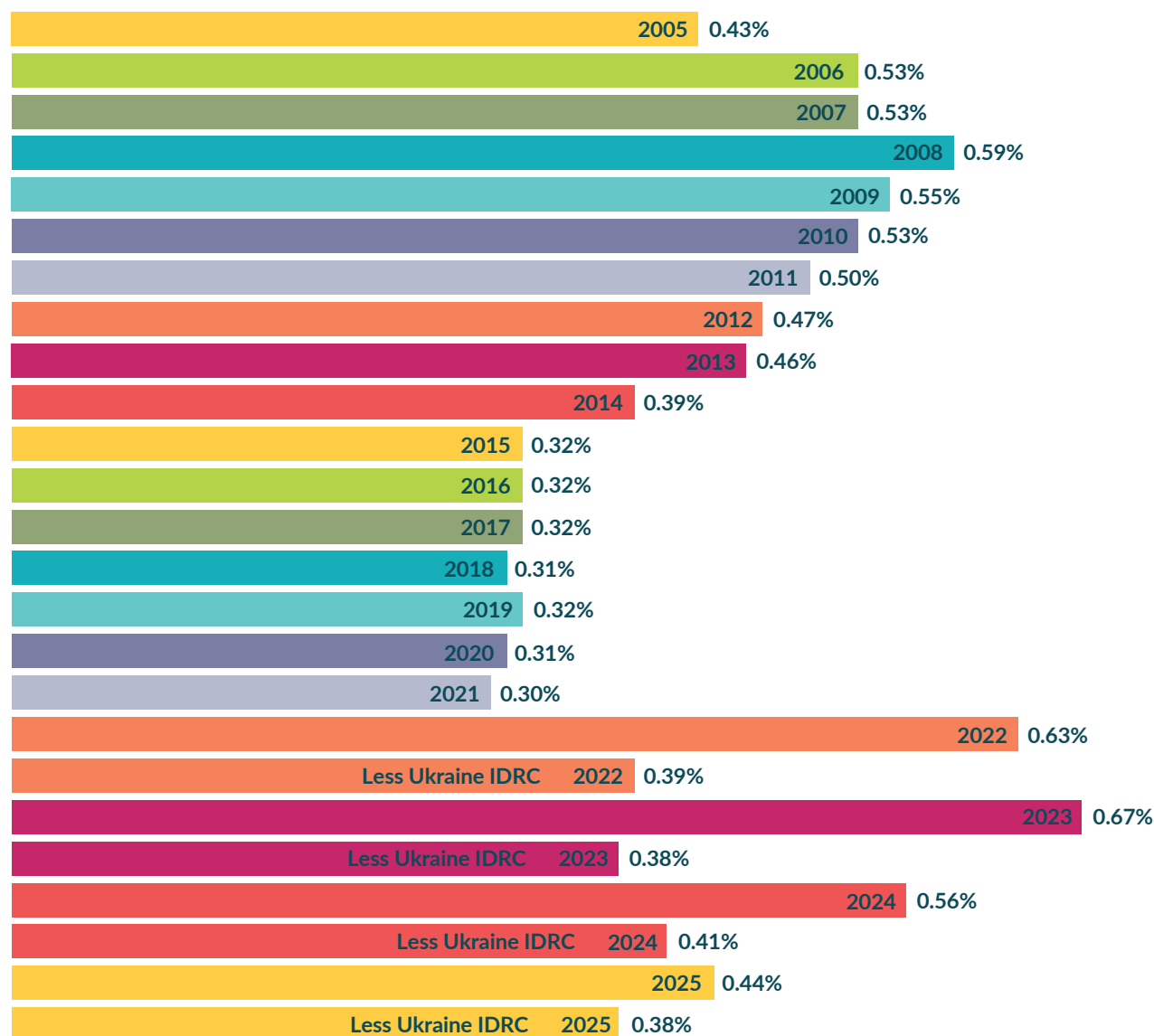
** Since 2023 the war of aggression by Russia in Ukraine has resulted in Ireland providing refuge for over 100,000 Ukrainian people. A portion of Ireland's domestic expenditure to support Ukrainian Refugees is ODA eligible.

*** These annexes use the OECD definitions for Bilateral and Multilateral Aid. The OECD defines multilateral ODA as core support to eligible multilateral organisations. These eligible multilateral organisations also report their ODA to the OECD. Bilateral ODA is defined as funding allocation by donors for specific projects and programmes in ODA eligible countries. Bilateral funding can be delivered through CSOs, multilateral organisations, research bodies etc.

**** At time of printing figures in these annexes are awaiting final verification by the OECD

Ireland's ODA as a % of GNI: 2005 - 2025

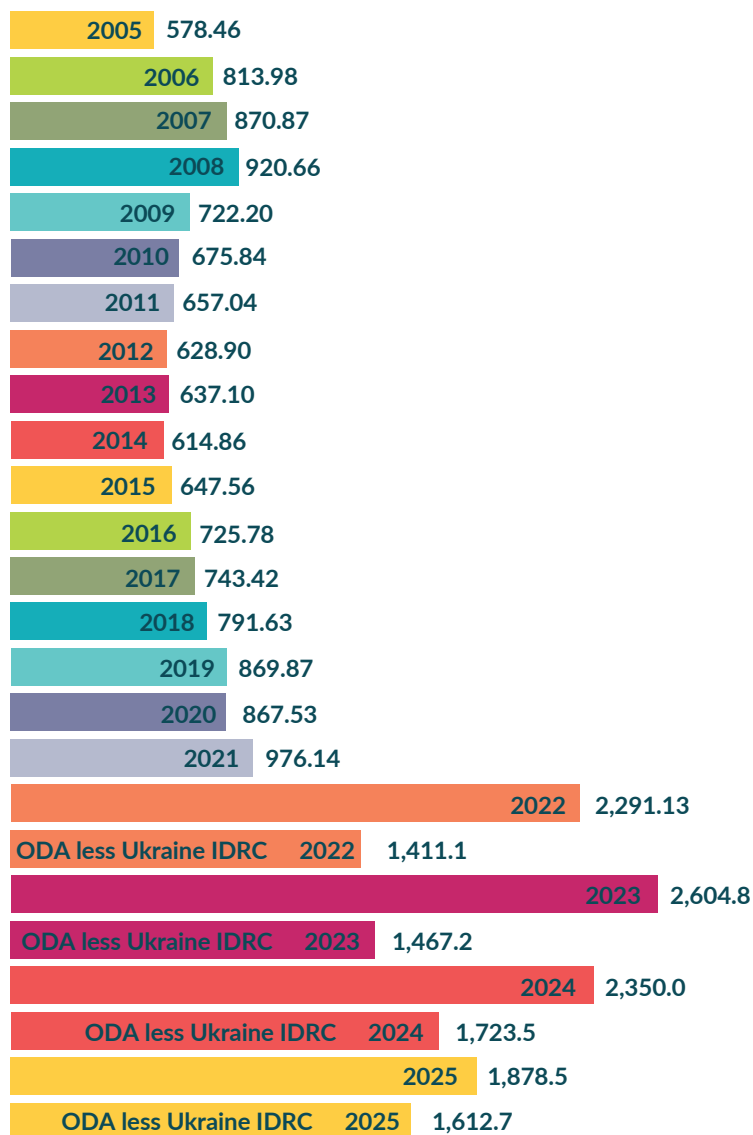
Ireland's ODA as a % of GNI: 2005 - 2025



Since 2022, the war of aggression by Russia in Ukraine has resulted in Ireland providing refuge for over 100,000 Ukrainian people. A portion of Ireland's domestic expenditure to support Ukrainian Refugees during their first 12 months in Ireland is ODA eligible.

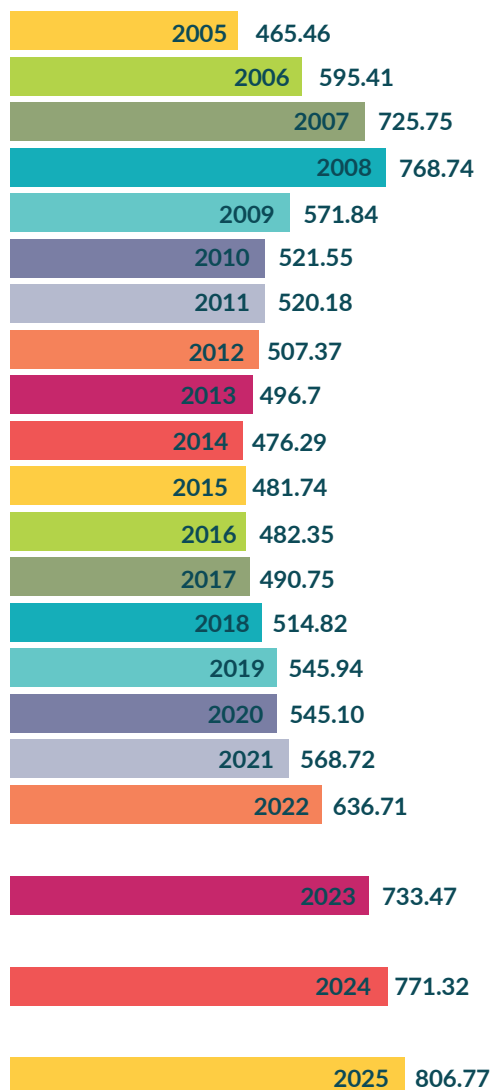
Ireland's ODA Volumes 2005-2025

ODA €M



Irish Aid Programme 2005 - 2025 €M

Irish Aid Programme €M*

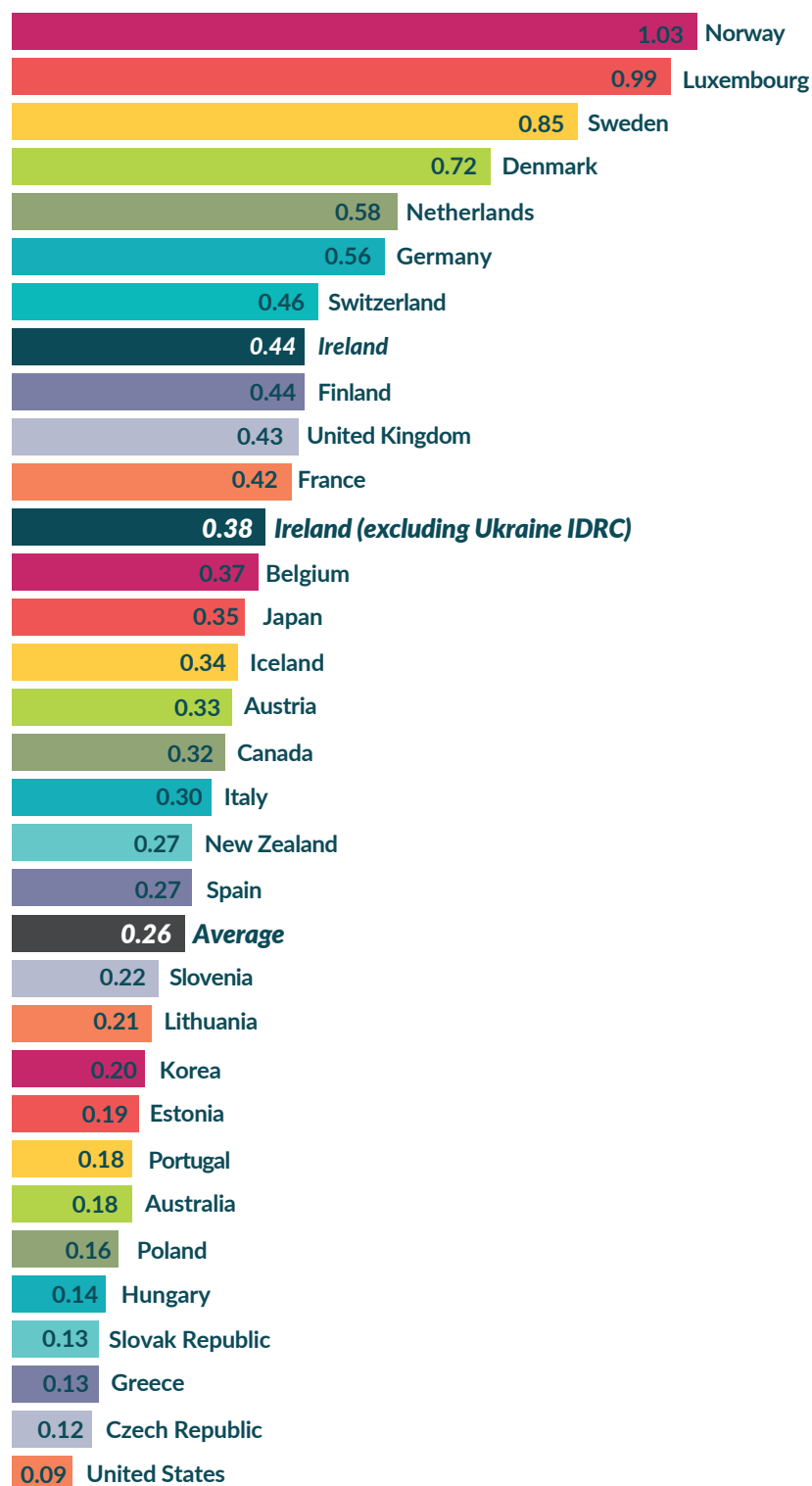


Since 2022, the war of aggression by Russia in Ukraine has resulted in Ireland providing refuge for over 100,000 Ukrainian people. A portion of Ireland's domestic expenditure to support Ukrainian Refugees during their first 12 months in Ireland is ODA eligible.

* Vote 27 (International Cooperation) DFAT

Net ODA as a % of GNI: DAC Donors 2025

ODA as a % of GNI



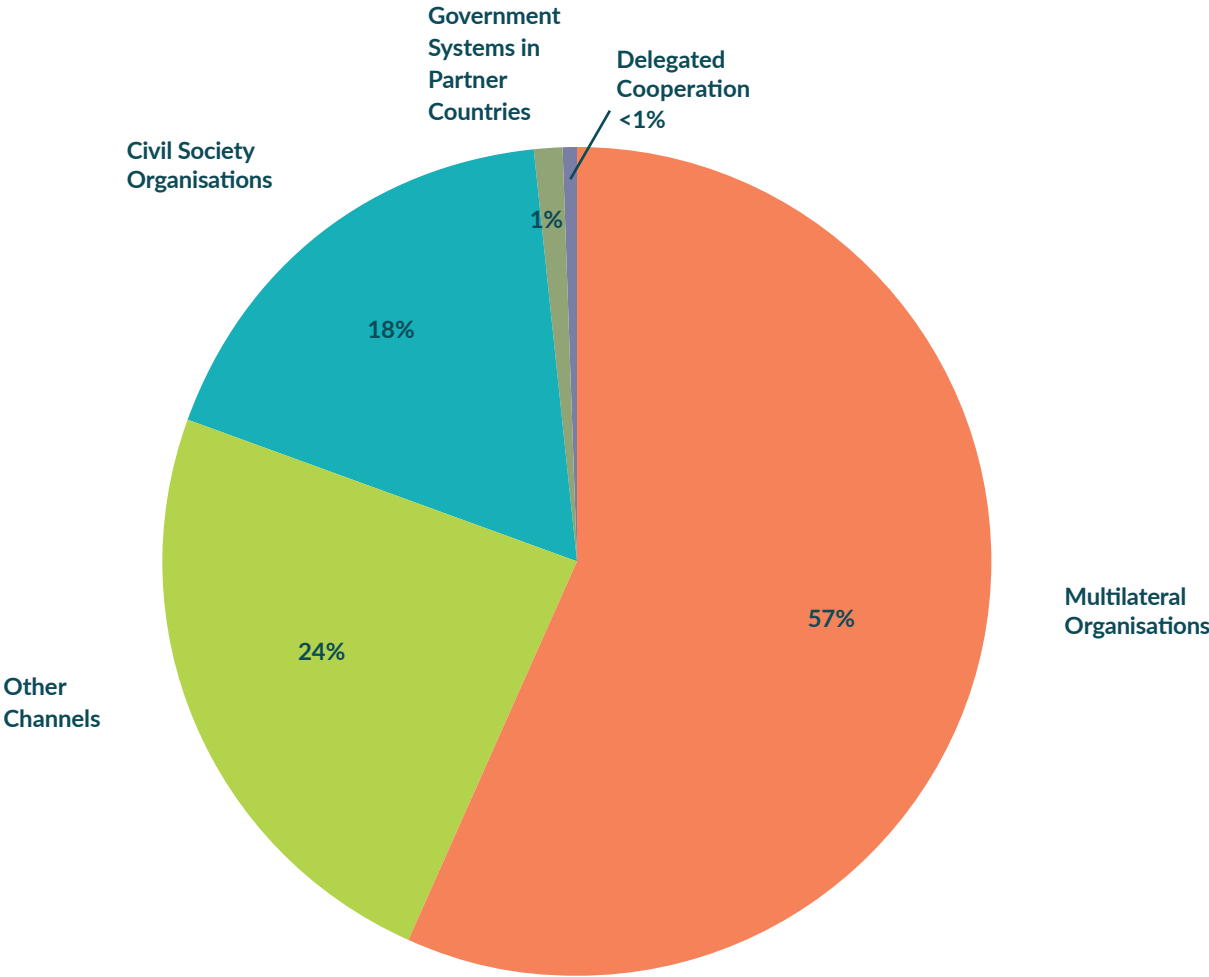
Country	ODA % GNI
Norway	1.03%
Luxembourg	0.99%
Sweden	0.85%
Denmark	0.72%
Netherlands	0.58%
Germany	0.56%
Switzerland	0.46%
Ireland	0.44%
Finland	0.44%
United Kingdom	0.43%
France	0.42%
Ireland (minus Ukraine IDRC)	0.38%
Belgium	0.37%
Japan	0.35%
Iceland	0.34%
Austria	0.33%
Canada	0.32%
Italy	0.30%
New Zealand	0.27%
Spain	0.27%
AVERAGE DAC	0.26%
Slovenia	0.22%
Lithuania	0.21%
Korea	0.20%
Estonia	0.19%
Portugal	0.18%
Australia	0.18%
Poland	0.16%
Hungary	0.14%
Slovak Republic	0.13%
Greece	0.13%
Czech Republic	0.12%
United States	0.09%

* To enable comparison with other donors, figures used here are the OECD DAC estimate at April 2026.

GNI (Gross National Income), DAC (Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD).

Total Irish ODA by Channel of Delivery 2025

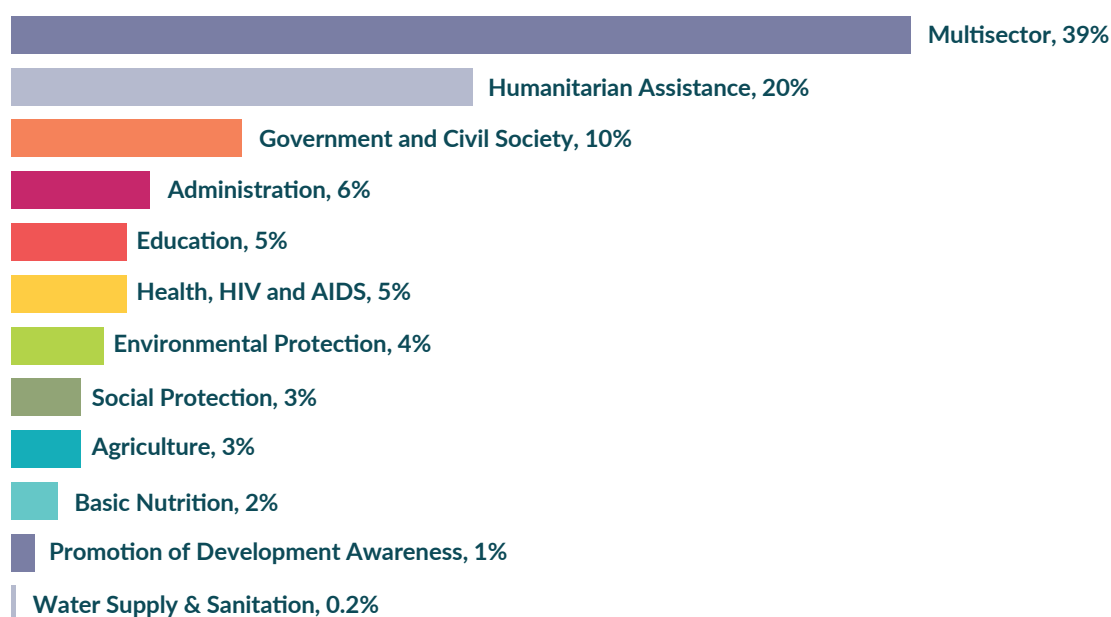
Channel	€000's	As a %
Multilateral Organisations	914,775	57%
Other Channels	386,287	24%
Civil Society Organisations	283,579	18%
Government Systems in Partner Countries	21,776	1%
Delegated Cooperation	6,258	<1%
Subtotal	1,612,674	100%
Ukraine In-Donor Refugee Costs	265,813	
Grand Total	1,878,487	



Total Irish Bilateral ODA by Sector 2025

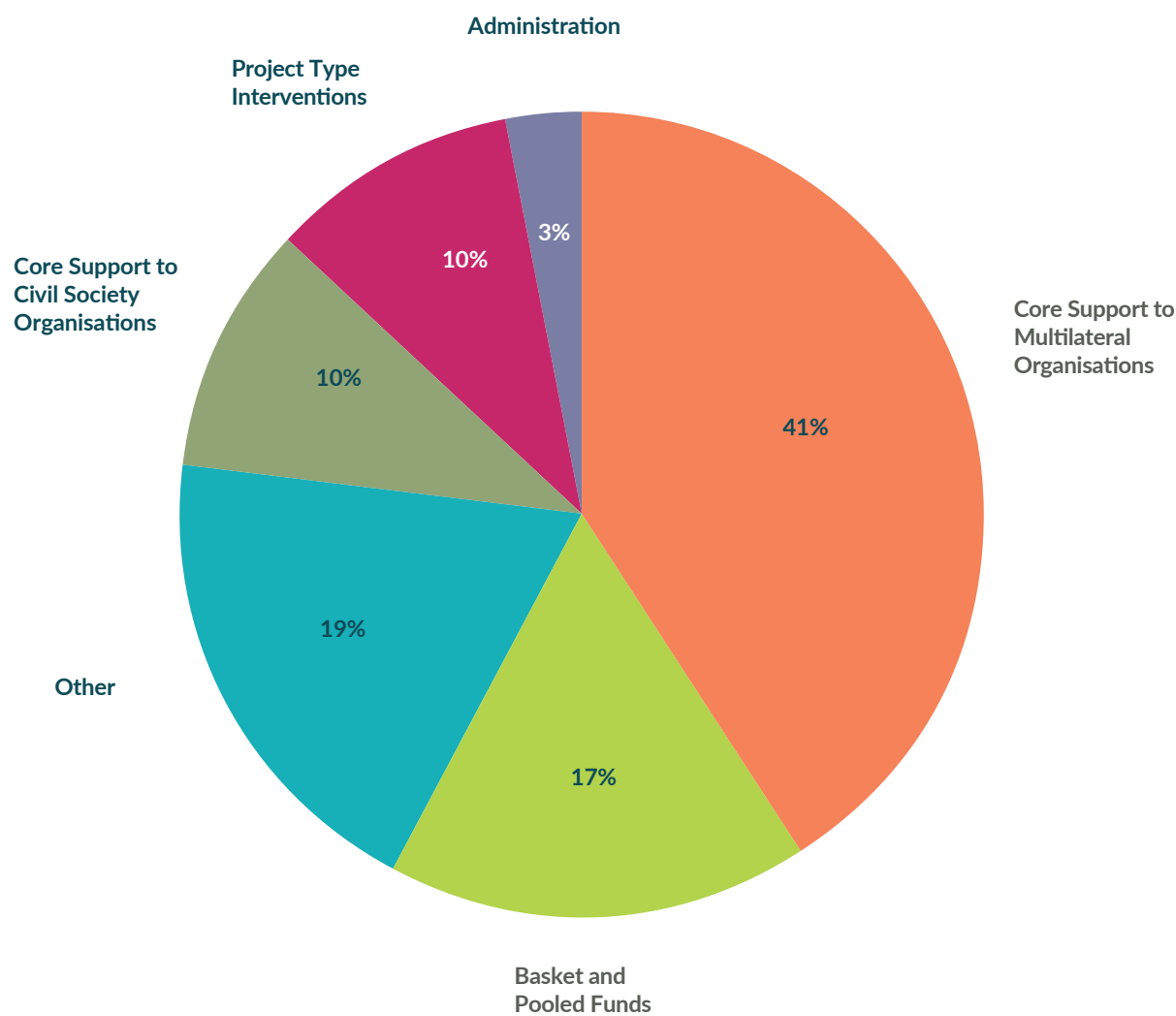
Sector	€000's	As a %
Multisector	378,052	39%
Humanitarian Assistance	192,651	20%
Government and Civil Society	99,901	10%
Administration	54,643	6%
Education	52,624	5%
Health, HIV and AIDS	47,970	5%
Environmental Protection	37,438	4%
Agriculture	30,435	3%
Social Protection	31,827	3%
Basic Nutrition	21,470	2%
Promotion of Development Awareness	9,724	1%
Water Supply & Sanitation	1,766	0.2%
Bilateral Subtotal	958,502	100%
Ukraine In-Donor Refugee Costs	265,813	
Bilateral Total	1,224,315	

Bilateral ODA by Sector



Total Irish ODA by Aid Modality 2025

Channel	€000's	As a %
Core Support to Multilateral Organisations	653,772	41%
Basket and Pooled Funds	266,193	17%
Other	309,162	19%
Core Support to Civil Society Organisations	163,468	10%
Project Type Interventions	165,764	10%
Administration	54,315	3%
Subtotal	1,612,674	100%
Ukraine In-Donor Refugee Costs	265,813	
Grand Total	1,878,487	



Top 30 Recipient Countries of Ireland's Bilateral ODA 2025

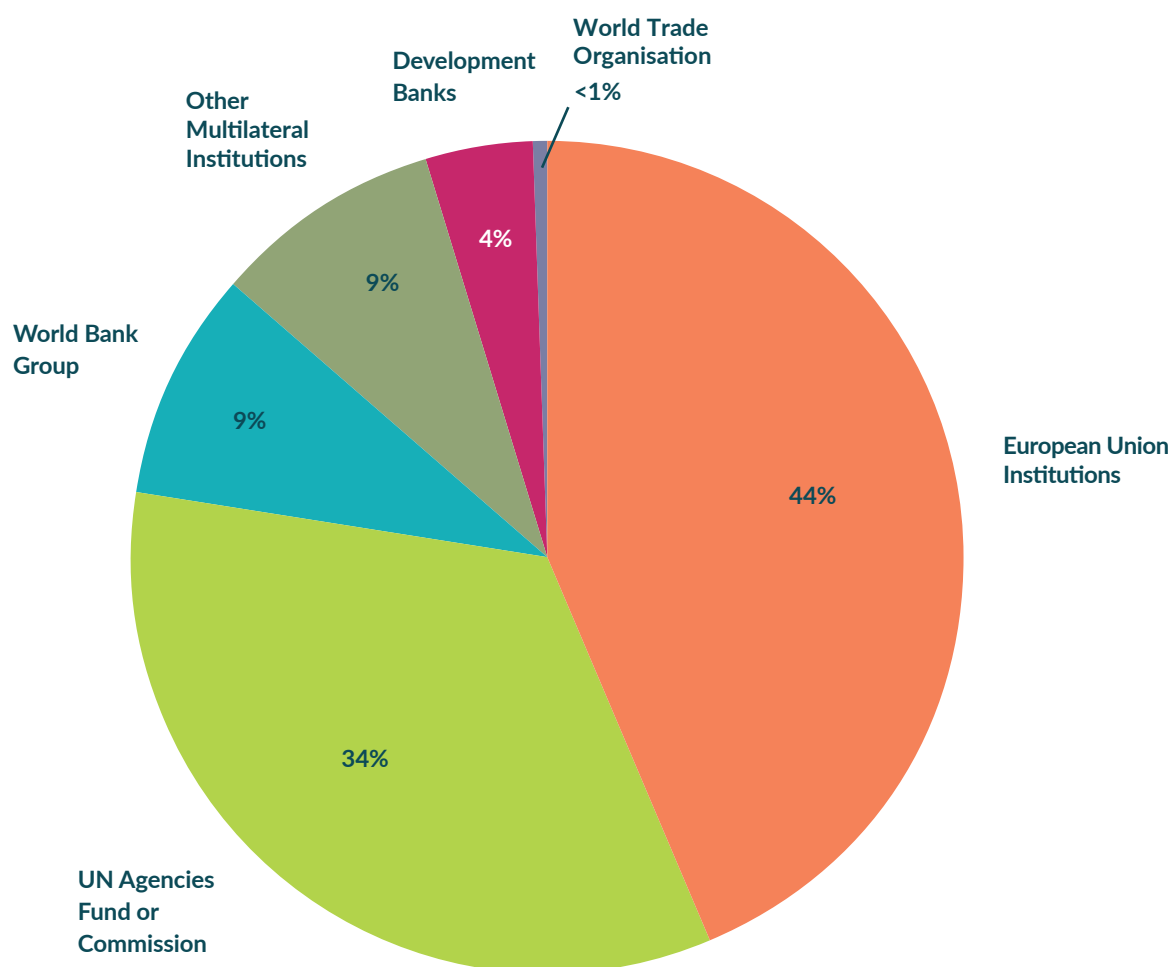
Recipient Country	€000's
Ukraine	44,866
Ethiopia	42,295
Palestine*	37,114
Mozambique	27,555
Tanzania	25,972
Malawi	25,734
Uganda	22,432
Sierra Leone	20,227
South Sudan	12,620
Sudan	11,673
Zimbabwe	11,481
Somalia	10,701
Zambia	9,715
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,658
Syrian Arab Republic	8,347
Myanmar	7,407
Kenya	7,404
Liberia	7,168
Yemen	6,145
Afghanistan	5,982
Central African Republic	5,867
Lebanon	5,316
Brazil	5,305
Colombia	5,292
Viet Nam	4,280
Haiti	3,815
Bangladesh	3,437
Jordan	3,311
Senegal	3,274
Honduras	3,158

Please note that in the case of countries with major humanitarian crises, funding may be allocated to neighbouring countries or on a non-country specific basis

* This figure represents the overall support to the Palestinian people across the Middle East region. This includes €20 million in support through UNRWA, who directly support Palestine refugees in five locations across the region: the West Bank, Gaza, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

Funding to Multilateral Organisations by Channel of Delivery 2025

	€000's	As a %
European Union Institutions	404,898	44%
UN Agencies Fund or Commission	307,713	34%
World Bank Group	83,248	9%
Other Multilateral Institutions	80,973	9%
Development Banks	36,058	4%
World Trade Organisation	1,885	<1%
Grand Total	914,775	100%



Funding to Multilateral Organisations, detailed in €000s, 2025

	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment	Department of Finance	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Other	Other	Total
European Union Institutions							
European Commission - Development Share of Budget	-	-	-	389,395	-	-	389,395
European Commission - EDF	-	-	7,481	-	-	-	7,481
European External Action Services (EEAS)	-	-	147	-	-	-	147
European Investment Bank - EDF	-	7,790	85	-	-	-	7,874
European Union Institutions Total	-	7,790	7,713	389,395	-	-	404,898
Other Multilateral Institutions							
Adaptation Fund	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
African Union Commission	-	-	300	-	-	-	300
African Tax Administration Forum	-	-	400	-	-	-	400
CGIAR Fund	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Council of Europe	-	-	160	-	-	-	160
Energy Community Secretariat	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
General Secretary of OAS/Inter American Commission	-	-	660	-	-	-	660
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Global Environment Facility - Least Developed Countries Fund	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Global Environment Facility - Special Climate Change Fund	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	-	-	22,500	-	-	-	22,500
Global Green Growth Institute	-	-	320	-	-	-	320
Global Partnership for Education	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	12,000
Green Climate Fund	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	-	-	610	-	-	-	610
International Renewable Energy Agency	-	53	-	-	-	-	53
International Seabed Authority	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	-	-	2,105	-	-	-	2,105
Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe	-	-	445	-	-	-	445
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	-	-	500	-	-	-	500

ANNEX TEN (CONTINUED)

		Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment	Department of Finance	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Other	Other	Total
The Central Finance and Contracting Agency	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	400
Other Multilateral Institutions Total	-	17,553	-	63,419	-	-	-	80,973
Development Banks								
African Development Bank	-	-	11,202	5,000	-	-	-	16,202
African Development Fund	-	-	12,475	-	-	-	-	12,475
Asian Development Fund	-	-	3,681	-	-	-	-	3,681
Council of Europe Development Bank	-	-	481	-	-	-	-	481
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	1,718	1,500	-	-	-	3,218
Development Bank Total	-	-	29,558	6,500	-	-	-	36,058
UN Agencies Fund or Commission								
Central Emergency Response Fund	-	-	-	20,500	-	-	-	20,500
Food and Agricultural Organisation	3,799	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	5,299
International Agency for Research on Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	322
International Atomic Energy Agency	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	222
International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	-	-	9,400	-	-	-	9,400
International Labour Organisation	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,097	-	2,597
International Organisation For Migration	-	-	-	2,777	-	-	-	2,777
Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	1,900
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	2,500
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	-	1,204	-	-	-	-	-	1,204
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	-	-	-	6,606	-	-	-	6,606
United Nations	-	-	-	8,819	-	-	-	8,819
United Nations Children's Fund	-	-	-	41,530	-	-	-	41,530
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	300
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	36
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	-	-	-	825	-	-	-	825
United Nations Department of Peace Operations	-	-	-	3,795	-	-	-	3,795
United Nations Development Programme	-	-	-	19,562	-	-	-	19,562
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	-	-	-	1,500	-	944	-	2,444
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	-	-	-	5,920	-	-	-	5,920
United Nations Environment Programme	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	600

ANNEX TEN (CONTINUED)

		Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment	Department of Finance	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Other	Other	Total
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	-	447	-	700	-	-	-	1,147
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	-	-	-	27,900	-	154	-	28,054
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	-	-	-	587	-	-	-	587
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	86
United Nations Office for Project Services	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	-	-	-	61,976	-	-	-	61,976
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
United Nations Population Fund	-	-	-	17,300	-	-	-	17,300
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
United Nations Resident Coordinator Office	-	-	-	2,650	-	-	-	2,650
United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	1,150	-	-	-	1,150
UN-Multi Partner Trust Fund Office	-	-	-	6,050	-	-	-	6,050
World Food Programme	-	-	-	13,805	-	-	-	13,805
World Health Organisation	-	-	-	10,750	-	2,975	-	13,725
World Intellectual Property Organisation	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
World Meteorological Organisation	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
United Nations Total	3,799	2,261	-	296,147	-	5,506	-	307,713
World Bank Group								
International Development Association	-	-	43,960	14,400	-	-	-	58,360
International Finance Corporation	-	-	-	538	-	-	-	538
World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Funds	-	-	-	24,350	-	-	-	24,350
World Bank Group Total	-	-	43,960	39,288	-	-	-	83,248
World Trade Organisation								
International Trade Centre	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
World Trade Organisation	-	-	-	440	-	-	-	440
World Trade Organisation Advisory Law Centre	-	-	-	445	-	-	-	445
World Trade Organisation Total	-	-	-	1,885	-	-	-	1,885
Funding to Multilateral Organisations Total	3,799	19,815	81,307	414,952	389,395	5,506	-	914,775

ANNEX ELEVEN

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €20K or more, detailed in €000s, 2025

Organisation Name	€000's
80:20 Educating/Acting For A Better World	160
A Partnership With Africa	260
Access To Learning And School (ATLAS) Initiative	20
Access to Nutrition	200
Accord Education Trust	550
Acled Analysis Ltd	100
Action Against Hunger	4,375
ActionAid Ireland	950
Adigrat Diocese Catholic Secretariat	1,050
Afri	52
Aga Khan Foundation	1,150
Aidlink	400
Aidspan	100
AkiDwA	40
Al Haq, Law in the Service of Man	100
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	100
Amazon Conservation Team	250
Amref Health Africa	833
An Taisce - Green Schools	120
APHEDA Vietnam	150
ARD Family Resource Centre	44
Asociacion Barillense De Agricultores (ASOBAGRI)	135
Asociacion Paz Con Dignidad	100
Associação Inst. Para Democracia Multipartidaria	500
Associação Osuwela	100
Association For A Healthier Senegal	23
Association for Inclusive Peace	200
Association Social Change Factory	20
Auschwitz Institute for the Prevention of Genocide	160
AVSI Foundation Uganda	1,100
Barefeet Theatre	44
BBC Media Action	500
Benjamin William Mkapa Foundation	567
Bimkom Planners for Planning Rights	100
Blue Action Fund	2,000
Brighter Communities Worldwide	340
Build it International	430
Camden Trust	38
Care International	353
CDI Vietnam	150

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Center For Democratic Governance	500
Centre for Global Education	70
Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	350
Centre for Social Concern	150
Centro De Integridade Pública	300
Centro De La Mujer Peruana Flora Tristan	20
Chicoa Fish Farm	150
Children in Crossfire	600
Christian Aid Ireland	6,214
Christian Blind Mission Ireland	423
CHS Alliance	150
Citizens Health Education Development Initiative (CHEDI)	25
Clinton Foundation Health Access Initiative	1,623
Cloyne Diocesan Youth Services	51
Coalition of Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations	200
Comet ME	250
Comhlámh	400
Community Healthcare Initiative	150
Concern Worldwide	37,900
Conciliation Resources	1,200
Consortium Jeunesse Senegal	250
COPE Laos	25
Corporacion Para El Desarrollo Humano Humanizar	200
Create A Wonderful World Initiative (CWI)	20
DanChurchAid	859
Defence For Children International Sierra Leone	666
Democratic Progress Institute	35
Development Perspectives	389
Dibora Foundation	50
Dóchas	425
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	600
Economic Cooperation Foundation	60
ECO-SUD	100
ECO-UNESCO	100
ECPAT International	250
EducAid Sierra Leone	1,400
Educate Together	26
E-LICO Foundation	600
Emergency Nutrition Network	1,000

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Enda Energie	100
European Centre for Development Policy Management	400
European Institute for Peace	375
Eve For Life	24
Family Health International - FHI 360	900
Femina Hip	400
Fields of Life NI	300
Financial Justice Ireland	127
Fondo Centroamericano De Mujeres Foundation	1,000
Fondo De Accion Urgente De America Latina	1,000
FoodCloud	440
Forum Against Harmful Practices	400
Forum Civ	150
Friends of the Earth Ireland	50
Front Line Defenders	700
Frontline AIDS	500
Fundação Hakuna Matata	70
Fundação MASC	950
Fundacion Cejil Mesoamerica	50
Fundacion Para El Desarrollo Empresarial Rural	500
Gaisce – The President's Award	40
Gbewa	25
Geneva Call	150
Gisa Inc	50
Gisha-Legal Centre for Freedom of Movement	100
Global Action Plan	50
Global Witness Trust	350
GOAL	14,045
Good Bread From Good People	20
HALO Trust	3,800
HelpAge International	650
Hivos Foundation	860
Human Rights Centre	250
Human Rights Defender Network - Sierra Leone	300
Human Rights Defenders Project	250
Ifrah Foundation	40
Impact Initiatives	200
Indalo Inclusive	100
Inishowen Development Partnership	100

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Institute for Justice and Reconciliation	100
Institute for Security Studies	429
Integrated Development and Learning	200
Integrity Watch Liberia	175
Inter Mediate (IMO1 Limited)	100
International Alert	948
International Center For Not-For-Profit Law	200
International Committee of the Red Cross	24,688
International Crisis Group	500
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	250
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent	12,500
International Foundation For Electoral Systems	500
International Institute for Environment and Development	4,000
International Institute for Sustainable Development	2,000
International Justice Mission Uganda	200
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	650
International NGO Safety Organization	300
International Planned Parenthood Federation	1,300
International Rescue Committee	6,734
International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)	250
International Union for Conservation of Nature	1,450
Irish Development Education Association	578
Irish Global Health Network and ESTHER Ireland	200
Irish League of Credit Unions International Development Foundation (ILCUF)	310
Irish Rule of Law International	1,820
Jamaica Aids Support For Life	25
Jameiat Dar Abu Abdullah Llamal Alkhairi W Altanma	120
Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre	100
Jordan Young Scientist	120
Just Detention - South Africa	50
Justice Rapid Response Association	150
Kindling Kiribati	20
Kulungwana Associação para o Desenvolvimento Cultura	30
Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation	40
Legal and Human Rights Centre	600
Lourdes Youth and Community Services	138
Luwire Wildlife Conservancy	250
Marine Megafauna Foundation	200
Martti Ahtisaari Peace Foundation	200

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Meath Community Rural & Social Development CLG	45
Medica Liberia	680
MIFTAH	100
Minority Rights Group International	200
Misean Cara	15,500
Movement Towards Peace and Development Agency	400
MozYouth Foundation	200
National Association of Women Organisation in Uganda	200
National Democratic Institute For International Affairs	200
National Smallholder Farmers	1,000
National Youth Council of Ireland	520
Nebeday	300
Nepal Leprosy Trust Ireland	90
Norwegian Refugee Council	680
Nsobe Development Trust	25
Nurture Africa	400
One Economy Foundation	49
Orbis Ireland	350
Oxfam Ireland	5,500
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights	100
Palestinian National Theatre	50
Parents Circle - Families Forum	33
Parque Nacional Da Gorongosa	1,000
PATH	400
Pathfinder International	1,000
Peace Brigades International	121
PEPY Empowering Youth	20
Plan International Ireland	3,780
Plan International Vietnam	1,400
Population Services International	1,000
Proudly Made in Africa	70
Purposeful	450
Quang Trach People's Committee Vietnam	66
Rainbo Initiative	650
Raising Voices	250
Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI)	100
SALO - The Southern African Liaison Office	120
Sanctuary Runners CLG	50
Save the Children	2,058

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
School of Hard Knocks NPC	50
Seatini Uganda	500
SeeBeyondBorders Ireland	100
Self Help Africa	5,547
SEND Sierra Leone	1,000
Serve in Solidarity Ireland	316
Sightsavers Ireland	2,200
Siolta Chroi Cooperative Society Ltd	30
SNV Zambia	500
Social and Health Education Project (SHEP)	110
Social Change Assistance Trust	350
Social Development Group	100
Society For Equal Health And Right (SEQHER)	25
Society For Women Development & Empowerment Nigeria	25
Solar Aid Zambia	64
Sonke Gender Justice Network	150
Southern African Institute for Policy and Research	550
STAND (formerly SUAS Educational Development)	705
Start Network	3,900
Stichting Climate-Kic International Foundation	1,499
Stichting Project	25
Straight Talk Foundation	1,688
Strategic Initiative For Women In The Horn Of Africa	220
Surfeur Association Senegal	20
Sustaining Peace Through Development Initiatives	75
Synergy For Health Rights And Education (SHRE)	20
Taimako Community Development Initiative	30
Talking Drum Studio Sierra Leone	700
Tanzania Centre For Democracy	200
Teach Sierra Leone	400
Tearfund Ireland	366
The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes	100
The Carter Center	400
The Centre for Counselling Nutrition and Health Care	580
The Irish Girl Guides	70
The Leprosy Mission Northern Ireland	200
The Portland Trust	60
The Reckoning Project	120
Tibverane Foundation	100

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Timran	80
Tools for Solidarity	22
Total Land Care	500
TradeMark Africa	1,300
Transparency International	350
Trócaire	34,898
Tumaini La Maisha	300
Tuzla Open Center	20
UCD Volunteers Overseas	72
United Nations Foundation (CleanCooking)	750
UPR Info	100
UZI KWASA	400
Vilnyy Vybir	24
Vita	550
Voluntary Service International	24
Welthungerhilfe - Sierra Leone	2,000
West Africa Think Tank	100
Women in Law and Development in Africa	150
Women International Peace Centre	350
Women's Environment & Development Organization WEDO	264
World Vision Ireland	4,600
Yesh Din Volunteers for Human Rights	100
YMCA Ireland	49
Young Scientist Kenya	196
Youth Work Ireland	119

Notes

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Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade