



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
ANNUAL REPORT 2024

Women from kuukuu women cooperative group, supported
by the Bahari Mali project, harvesting seaweed at their farms
in Mkoani district, Pemba Island

© IUCN Tanzania/Bahari Mali Project



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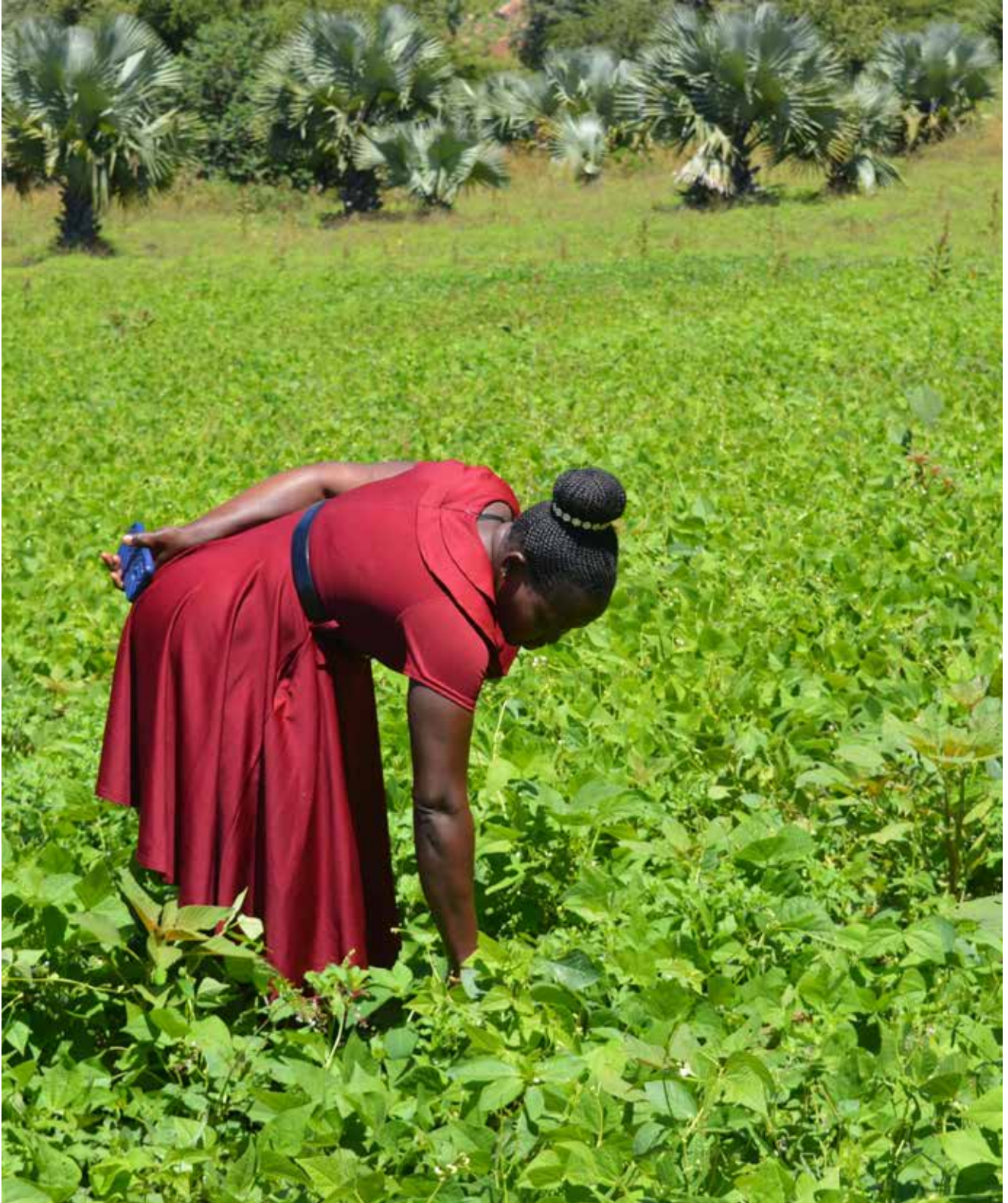
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Select Glossary

CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Funds	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund		
COP	Conference of the Parties	ODA	Official Development Assistance
DEAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ECOWAS	The Economic Community of West African States	OECD DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
EU	European Union	OHCHR	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization		
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
GCE	Global Citizenship Education	UN	United Nations
HDI	Human Development Index	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
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	The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	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		
IFP	Ireland Fellows Programme	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	WHO	World Health Organization
LDCs	Least Developed Countries	WPS	Women, Peace and Security



Florence Oyela, a community leader, tends to her iron rich bean garden in Agago District, Uganda. She adopted improved agricultural practices through GOAL's S4Nut approach, supported by Irish Aid, leading to better yields and food security for her household. © GOAL

Foreword

Tánaiste and
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade,
and Minister for Defence,
Simon Harris TD



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2024 marked the fiftieth anniversary of Ireland's official development aid programme, now known as Irish Aid. This was a bold and forward-looking decision from a country that faced very serious economic problems of its own at that time. It was a decision taken as we joined what is now the European Union.

The establishment of Irish Aid drew on the Irish people's long history of both giving and receiving international assistance. Generations of Irish men and women have worked to end injustice and deprivation in all corners of the globe. As missionaries, as charity workers, and as ordinary citizens reaching into their pockets to support others, Ireland's sense of solidarity with others has left a profound impact around the world.

We have also been recipients of international support – during the famine of the 1840s, but more recently when Ireland benefitted enormously from European structural and cohesion funds.

In this sense, our aid programme is an embodiment of the traditional Irish concept of “meitheal”, where people work together in the spirit of community, supporting each other in their times of need. It is an expression of who we are and how we view the world, of global solidarity.

Ireland has changed immensely in the five decades since the establishment of our international development programme, but we have remained steadfast in our values.

I am proud that 2024 saw our highest ever levels of Official Development Assistance. Our international development programme supports people in a range of developing countries with a wide variety of supports, from basic humanitarian aid to longer term programmes aimed at transforming people's lives.

2024 was a turbulent year. The terrible conflicts in Palestine, Ukraine and Sudan continue to rain terror on innocent civilians. Ireland has been steadfast in its support for civilians, providing humanitarian aid but also using our voice to condemn atrocities and speak up for international humanitarian law and the vital need for political solutions.

In the long shadow of the Covid-19 pandemic, we continue to work with international partners around the globe on improving health outcomes and increasing access to basic healthcare for all. We have shown particular leadership in promoting and protecting reproductive healthcare as an essential component of healthcare and a necessary prerequisite of gender equality.

The full inclusion of people with disabilities is a key priority across all of our development programmes. We were proud to enter into a new partnership with the Global Disability Fund, which helps governments in the global south design and implement national policies and programmes to increase the participation of people with disabilities.

Across all our programmes we try to ensure that accessibility is a consideration from the beginning, especially in key areas such as education, health, and access to humanitarian assistance. We are particularly mindful of the additional challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities, and make sure they are included in our effort towards gender equality.

All of this is against the backdrop of the existential climate crisis. Ireland continues to play our part in addressing the impacts of the climate crisis, and can be particularly proud of our advocacy for Small Island Developing States, who are among the most vulnerable to climate change. As the only country with a strategy aimed at addressing their difficulties we are taking a leading role in shining a spotlight on the challenges they face.

Fifty years ago, when Ireland first formalised our international development programme, no one could have imagined the world as it is today. Though there are immense challenges, we must never lose sight of the fact that there has been phenomenal progress. In 1970, half the world's population lived in extreme poverty, now that figure is closer to 10%.

In this report, you will read about just some of the people being supported by Irish Aid around the world. These are among the most vulnerable people in the world, who, through no fault of their own, face serious obstacles to providing for their families or exercising their full rights. Their stories are reflective of people around the world whose lives have been positively impacted by the work of Irish Aid and the ongoing solidarity of the Irish people.

Fifty years on from the establishment of Irish Aid, and in the face of increasing global challenge, Ireland continues to make a lasting and vital contribution to making the world a better place for all of us. We will not turn away from the values underpinning our international development programme.



Simon Harris TD

Tánaiste, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Minister for Defence

Foreword

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



© DFAT

We live in a time of much change and uncertainty. Rules and structures that have defined the international order for over half a century are being challenged. Conflict and climate change are driving record numbers of displacement.

Throughout all this change, however, Ireland has stayed true to its values. As a country whose history of poverty and immigration was transformed by international cooperation, we understand the value of countries working together. We understand that problems are global, as are solutions.

2024 marked the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Government of Ireland's Official Development Assistance programme, now known as Irish Aid. From humble beginnings, Irish Aid now has a truly global reach, last year assisting people in over 130 countries.

Irish Aid is renowned globally as an effective and reliable partner. Support from Ireland transforms lives. From farmers facing drought, to women strengthening their voices, Irish Aid delivers real, practical and tangible impact in the lives of people left furthest behind in our global community.

At a time when some countries are retreating inward and cutting their support for global programmes, Ireland is proudly going the other way.

Our history tells us that no country can stand alone. We are geographically an island, but we know that we are intrinsically linked to the wider world. What happens abroad directly impacts what happens at home. Attempting to separate the domestic from the international is futile.

The work of Irish Aid is powered primarily by our values and our deep commitment to supporting the furthest behind. I also strongly believe that it is in our interests to continue to invest in international development and humanitarian aid.

Too many people around the world are being driven from their homes. Too many people are living without the ability to reach their potential. Too many countries are unable to trade or take part fully in the global economy. It is in Ireland's interests to tackle these problems. Creating stronger societies and safer countries around the world will have direct benefits for Ireland.

This Annual Report is a snapshot of Ireland's efforts to do just that. It documents the work of Irish Aid around the world. This is a cross-Government effort, led by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade but with strong contributions from numerous other Government departments and bodies.

The report shows how we work with partners – from large multilateral bodies such as the UN and EU, to small local organisations making a real difference at community level – to bring about much needed change in people’s lives.

Core to our partnership are the amazing Irish NGOs, who inspired me as a young man and who continue to inspire me today as Minister of State. The impact of Ireland’s NGOs around the world cannot be overstated. They are ambassadors for our country and truly embody the values we hold dear.

As well as supporting our partners around the world, I strongly believe in the importance of informing people at home about the vital work being done in their name. People in Ireland have always been supportive of international development and humanitarian responses. Time after time, they have dug deep to support others, even when times were turbulent at home. We cannot and should not take that support for granted.

The spread of conflict and the worsening impacts of climate change can sometimes make it feel as though we are running to standstill, but around the world the impact of development assistance can be seen in literally millions of people who are alive because of it.

It is important to reflect on the progress that has been made. Fewer children are dying today. Fewer women lose their lives in childbirth. Battles against diseases have saved millions of lives.

That is the legacy of what we do, and that is why Ireland will continue to invest in making the world a better place.



Neale Richmond TD

Minister of State for International Development and Diaspora

Overview of Our Work

Ireland's Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme, known as Irish Aid, aims to create a more equal, peaceful and sustainable world. For 50 years, we have assisted people in need and facing hardship all over the world, during both times of peace and war, regardless of their beliefs or background. In all areas, we strive to reach the furthest behind first, focusing on the most vulnerable and marginalised.

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 2024 amounted to a total of €2.35 billion. We fund programmes across the world, with a specific focus on Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia.

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, Fisheries and the Marine; the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications; the Department of Finance; and the HSE.

We seek to maximise the good we can do 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 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) all across the world. This includes Irish NGOs, with whom we have a special funding agreement (see page 40), 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 embassies and consulates in partner countries fund programmes to support communities, and strengthen their relationship with Ireland. Ireland's ODA also provides support to refugees during their first year in Ireland.



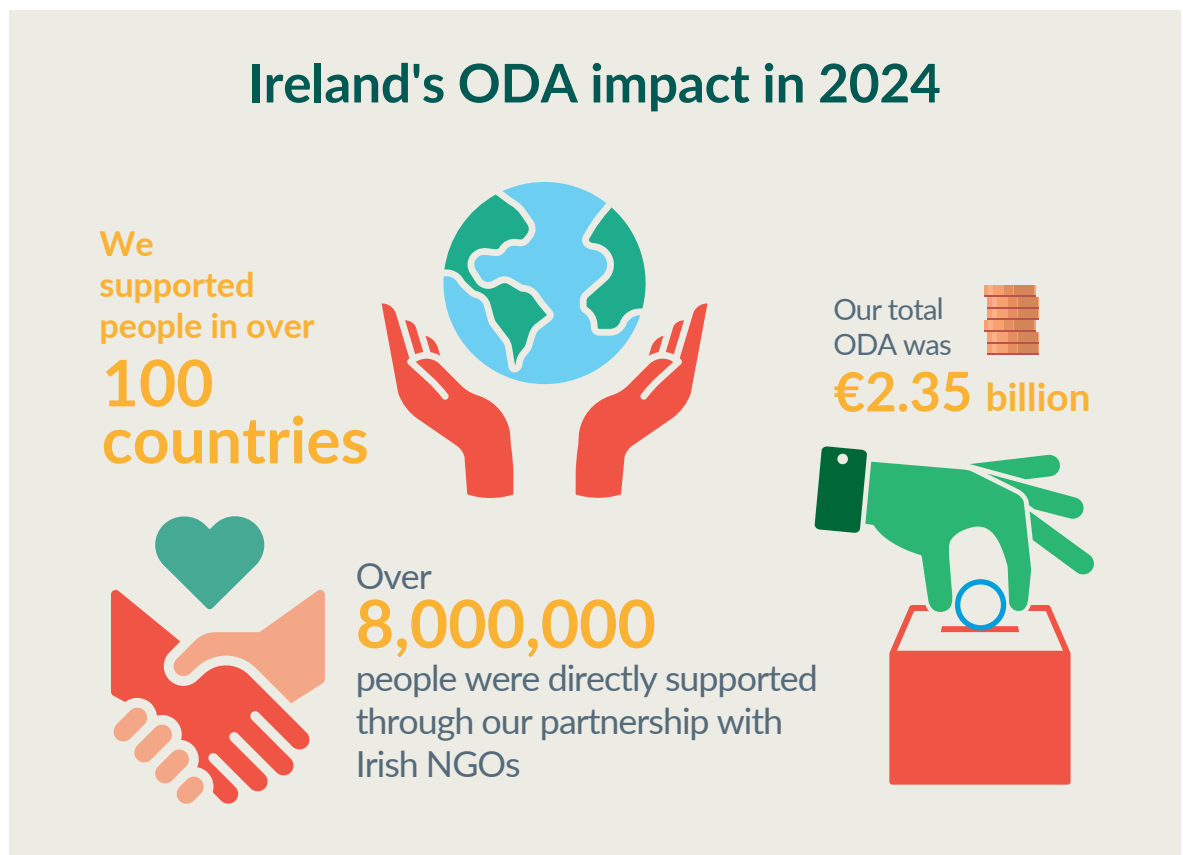
Funding from Ireland supports Comet-ME to provide vulnerable communities in the West Bank with sustainable off-grid infrastructure and services. © DFAT

Accountability and Transparency

Transparency and Accountability 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. They also provide external accountability through peer reviews, and by monitoring the assistance spending of members.



50 Years of Irish Aid

2024 marked the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Irish Aid. This milestone provided an opportunity to reflect on the historic impact of Irish Aid, as well as on potential challenges and hopes for the years to come. For 50 years, Irish Aid has supported people around the world to live happier, healthier and more fulfilled lives.

The launching of Irish Aid in 1974, just a year after we joined the then European Economic Community, served as an acknowledgement of Ireland's own difficult history and a projection of its values. Despite a challenging economic climate, the government was

clear on its moral obligation to support people in even worse circumstances. Initially, Irish Aid's contribution was modest, but as Ireland's own economic development gained momentum from the 1990s, its budget grew significantly.

Celebrations of this anniversary were integrated into activities throughout the year, including through special events and on digital channels through Irish Aid's public diplomacy programme.

In 1984 Ireland's relief budget increased by £1.5 million in response to famine in parts of the Horn of Africa. Ireland also secured a commitment to provide 1.2 million tonnes of grain through the EEC to affected parts of Africa.

1980s



1970s

In 1974 Ireland's bilateral aid programme was established and Lesotho, Tanzania, Sudan and Zambia were identified as the priority countries. Ireland's ODA budget for 1974 stood at £2.5 million. By 1977 it had grown to £9.6 million.

1990s

In 1992 Mary Robinson, President of Ireland, became the first western Head of State to visit famine-hit Somalia. Her visit raised the international profile of the crisis and attracted enormous attention. In 1993 Minister for Foreign Affairs Dick Spring brought a strategy, 'Irish Aid: Consolidation and Growth, A Strategy Plan' to Cabinet. The plan targeted growth in Ireland's ODA and formally named the programme Irish Aid. In 1994 Ireland provided £3.25 million to support humanitarian relief in Rwanda following the genocide and began supporting development programmes in Ethiopia and Uganda, opening Development Cooperation Offices in both countries.



Irish Aid
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha
Department of Foreign Affairs

50
YEARS

In 2000 Ireland, and 188 other countries, signed-up to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to reduce global poverty. In 2004 Irish Aid provided €10 million to relief efforts after the tsunami in South East Asia. The Irish public contributed an additional €80 million to the work of NGOs – the largest response per head of population of any country. New priority countries were added: Vietnam in 2002 and Malawi in 2006. In 2006 the first White Paper on Irish Aid was published, reaffirming Ireland's commitment to increasing ODA and establishing new initiatives, including the Rapid Response Initiative to support response to humanitarian crises. In 2008 Ireland's ODA budget reached €920 million. Although the economic crash saw ODA fall in subsequent years, it recovered in 2015 and climbed steadily in the following years.

2000s



2010s

In 2012 the war in Syria sparked Irish Aid's largest ever humanitarian response. By the end of 2023, Ireland had provided €245 million to support people in Syria and those who have fled to neighbouring countries. In 2014 Ireland played a leading role in the response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, providing over €18 million to the most affected countries. In 2015 Ireland and Kenya co-chaired the negotiations that resulted in UN member states adopting the 2030 Agenda and 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2019 Ireland's policy for international development, 'A Better World', was launched, identifying four priority areas: gender equality, reducing humanitarian need, climate action, and strengthening governance.

In 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic spread across the world. Over the course of 2020, Ireland allocated approximately €150 million to the global response.

In 2022 Russia's invasion of Ukraine sparked a humanitarian response. Ireland was one of the first countries to respond, with the Taoiseach announcing an Irish Aid package on the first day of the invasion. In the same year, Ireland allocated a record €1.4 billion towards tackling poverty around the world. In 2023 Ireland provided €36 million to Palestine, much of it in direct response to the humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza. This includes 50 tonnes of aid such as tents.

2020s



Ireland's support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 inter-related Goals for the international community to achieve a more equal, peaceful, and prosperous world by 2030. Ireland played a key role in developing them in 2015, co-facilitating the negotiations alongside

Kenya. We continue to be staunch advocates for the goals – contributing to global progress towards them, and advocating for the global goals in all our partnerships. These are some examples of how we are doing this:



With support from our embassy in Tanzania, 925,000 poor and vulnerable households received direct cash transfers (see page 72).



Ireland's Child Wasting Initiative is being implemented in ten countries through the WHO, UNICEF, and NGOs (see page 34).



In 2024, Irish Aid provided a total of €10 million to the WHO in support of its 'triple billion' target to ensure one billion people benefit from universal health coverage, one billion people are protected from health emergencies, and one billion people enjoy better health and wellbeing (see page 27).



In 2024, Ireland worked with Teach for Sierra Leone to recruit and support 60 young graduates to take up teaching positions in under-served rural schools. Teach for Sierra Leone provided the new teachers with training and mentoring (see page 66).



In 2024, Irish Aid provided €1 million to the Urgent Action Funds, which supports women-led organisations in the Global South that work on gender equality (see page 33)



Ireland's support to the Liberia WASH Consortium Project has provided over 90% of households in Montserrado and Grand Bassa counties with access to safe drinking water and at least one latrine per household (see page 54).



In Nigeria, Ireland funded the training of young women in solar installation (see page 60).



With support from Ireland, 259 women from 12 Senegalese grassroots organisations were trained on green entrepreneurship and finance skills (see page 64).



Ireland supported the Young Scientist competitions in Kenya and Jordan to promote science and technology education (see pages 48 and 50).



Through our new partnership with the Global Disability Fund we supported the equal participation of people with disabilities living in low and middle income countries (see page 29).



Ireland gave €2 million to the International Institute for Sustainable Development to help developing countries develop and implement climate adaptation policies and plans (see page 25).



Through our partner Crop Trust Ireland supported the promotion of neglected and underutilised nutritious, climate-resilient, traditional food crops. This project promotes the local production of nutritious food that is processed and sold locally and regionally through shorter, less vulnerable supply chains (see page 34).



In Cambodia, Ireland supported a programme that integrated climate resilience into agriculture and food systems. Activities include the development and promotion of adapted seeds and crops, and the installation of solar-powered irrigation pumps (see page 71).



In 2024, Irish Aid provided €1.75 million in funding to the Blue Action Fund to conserve the ocean and improve the livelihoods of coastal communities (see page 26).



In 2024, Ireland provided €600,000 to Instituto Socioambiental. This project aims to contribute to the fight against deforestation and environmental degradation caused by illegal activities such as mining, wood theft, and land grabbing in traditional territories located in the Amazon region (see page 26).



Ireland continued to support the work of Transparency International, a long-standing and valued partner whose objectives to stop corruption and promote transparency, accountability and integrity at all levels and across all sectors of society closely align with Ireland's priorities (see page 31).



Ireland funds the UN Joint SDG fund to collaborate on action for the Goals (see page 34).

The Year in Review

The Humanitarian Situation

In 2024, humanitarian crises continued at catastrophic levels across the world driven by conflict, economic turmoil and climate change. At the beginning of 2024, the UN estimated that 300 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, rising to over 320 million by the end of the year. Humanitarian need increased in many countries where the humanitarian response remains underfunded including Ethiopia, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela and Yemen. As needs grow, funding is not keeping pace – only 43% of the \$49 billion needed globally in 2024 was provided. Displacement figures also continued to rise in 2024. By mid-year, the UNCHR estimated that over 122 million people were displaced across the world.

Conflict in Palestine, Lebanon, Ukraine, Sudan and the Sahel, and continued protracted conflicts elsewhere, resulted in millions of people being displaced and in need of life-saving humanitarian aid.

The effects of climate change have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. 2024 saw recurring drought in Southern Africa, floods in Bangladesh, Nepal and Vietnam, and Hurricane Beryl in the Caribbean.

Hunger was widespread in 2024. Sudan has experienced a significant deterioration in food security since April 2023 with famine conditions declared in areas of Sudan, including parts of North Darfur. The worst food crisis ever recorded in Gaza has resulted in over 1.8 million people across the territory experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity.

Barriers to humanitarian access and violations of International Humanitarian Law are becoming increasingly common. 2024 marked the deadliest year on record for humanitarian workers with the UN confirming that at least 281 workers had been killed by November 2024.



Humanitarian stocks in transit in response to Storm Beryl which caused devastation in areas across the Caribbean. © UNHRD

Humanitarian Support 2024

Over

€161m

allocated to **humanitarian partners** including UN, Red Cross and Irish NGOs



15 UN Country Based Pool Funds supported. Total funding of over

€49m

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



Responded to the needs of **women and girls** in humanitarian crises through funding to **the International Rescue Committee** and **UNFPA**



Ireland took up chair of the **UN CERF Advisory Group**. Ireland continues to be a **top 10 donor** to the CERF



Reacted quickly with **additional funding to major crises** including in **Gaza, Sudan and Lebanon**. Continued humanitarian support to **Ukraine**



IRELAND'S RESPONSE

Ireland's funding for humanitarian response has increased steadily in recent years and in 2024 it stood at record levels. Ireland consistently ranks amongst the top 20 donors globally in terms of total humanitarian support and is recognised as a principled and flexible donor, providing predictable multi-year assistance. Ireland prioritises the most severe crises, focusing on underfunded and less visible emergencies.

In 2024, Ireland responded at speed to sudden emergencies and ongoing protracted crises. This included conflict-driven crises in Gaza, Sudan and Ukraine as well as sustained support for ongoing crises that often fall below the radar, such as in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, and Myanmar.

Ireland's funding is directed through a range of trusted partners – primarily the UN, the International Red Cross Movement and NGOs. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) are lead agencies in humanitarian action and valued partners. Ireland provides core funding to these agencies to allow them to respond quickly where needs are greatest. Ireland also supports our NGO partners to respond to chronic and acute emergencies through the ICSP funding stream (see page 40).

THE RED CROSS MOVEMENT

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, independent and neutral organisation mandated under the 1949 Geneva Conventions to protect the lives and dignity of people affected by conflict and violence. The ICRC's history and mandate, particularly its principle of neutrality, allow the organisation to respond rapidly and in otherwise closed-off contexts, such as Myanmar, Sudan and Gaza.

The ICRC play a unique role as guardians of International Humanitarian Law and are key interlocutors in conflict-settings. Since 2006 Ireland has provided €232 million in overall funding to support the ICRC with over €24 million provided in 2024. This includes core funding alongside support for specific crises such as Ukraine, Syria and the Sahel.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest volunteer-based humanitarian organisation, comprising 191 Red Cross and Red Crescent member societies, including the Irish Red Cross. The Federation coordinates global relief operations with National Societies and combines humanitarian assistance with capacity-strengthening of National Societies. The IFRC maintains the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), which provides rapid assistance via National Societies for sudden crises. In 2024, Ireland provided the IFRC with €3.4 million. Ireland also provided €2 million to the IFRC's Global Climate Resilience Programme.

2024 marked both the 75th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions and the deadliest year on record for aid personnel, re-affirming the role states have in promoting International Humanitarian Law.



Working with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delivered a transformer to reinstate access to water for around 100,000 people. © ICRC

Ireland currently chairs the Advisory Group of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the world's largest humanitarian fund. CERF facilitates timely and effective humanitarian responses by providing immediate support, improving humanitarian coordination, and enabling better prioritisation. In 2024, CERF allocated over \$514 million to support 33 million people in need of urgent help in 41 countries. Through UN OCHA, Ireland also supports 17 UN Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) which coordinate funding from multiple donors to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations. The CBPFs are one of the largest sources of funding for local actors on the ground.

Recognising the central role of climate-related events in creating humanitarian need, Ireland also funds humanitarian partners to support climate adaptation and anticipatory approaches in fragile settings, where people are disproportionately affected by the impact of climate change. In 2024, Ireland was one of the first donors to the new CERF Climate Action Account (CAA), launched at COP28, which aims to strengthen and scale up the humanitarian response to the climate crisis. We also financed START Ready to pre-position funding for climate-related crises like floods and droughts, and the IFRC for their Global Climate Resilience Programme and Platform.

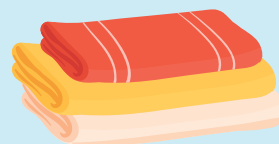
2024 was marred by a surge in sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) in humanitarian crises. Ireland supported the protection of vulnerable people through the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their work responding to GBV in Sudan, as well as our Partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to respond to women and girls experiencing gender-based violence in humanitarian settings.



Women in the Central African Republic receiving dignity kits containing hygiene items and flashlights.
© OCHA/Renzo Grande

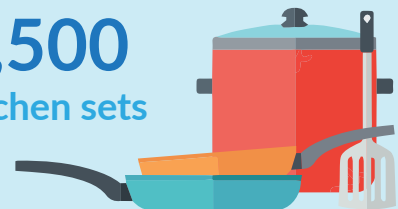
Ireland's Rapid Response Initiative funds the rapid deployment of experts and emergency supplies when disasters strike. Ireland's stocks of emergency relief supplies are prepositioned in UN Humanitarian Response Depots around the world and transported into crises to meet the immediate needs of affected communities. In 2024, 95 tonnes of stocks were deployed to six countries and 39 deployments of personnel were made to 20 countries. These highly skilled humanitarian experts provide much needed surge capacity for our UN partners. The Rapid Responders have expertise in areas such as humanitarian coordination, nutrition, education, and climate action. In 2024, Ireland's deployment numbers increased by over 50% as demand for humanitarian experts surged.

In 2024, 95 tonnes of stocks were deployed to six countries including:



6,950
blankets

2,500
kitchen sets



2,389
hygiene kits

Ireland's Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in Ukraine

In 2024 Ireland remained committed to supporting the 14.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Ukraine. Into the third year of this conflict, attacks continued on civilian infrastructure, including water and energy systems, with high demand for basic health, water, and shelter support in front-line areas, and for those displaced from their homes due to the conflict. Between the start of the conflict and the end of 2024 Ireland welcomed over 110,000 Ukrainians under the Temporary Protection Directive and remains steadfast in its support for Ukraine and its people.

As of December 2024, Ireland had provided a total of €130 million in humanitarian and stabilisation funding to Ukraine, including €36 million announced in September 2024 as part of our commitment to provide essential humanitarian assistance as well as support to rehabilitation and reconstruction for the Ukrainian people.

Ireland's funding in 2024 included dedicated humanitarian assistance through UN and Red Cross and Red Crescent partners including UNHCR, UN OCHA's Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), the ICRC, the IFRC, UNFPA and UNICEF. This reflected Ireland's commitment to enable a principled, inclusive, locally-led response and included critical cash, food and shelter assistance through Ireland's continued support to the IFRC including the Ukrainian Red Cross Society in their pivotal role as a lead local responder who assisted 2.05 million people in 2024. The specific needs of Ukrainian children were supported through Ireland's partnership with UNICEF. Ireland allocated €5 million to the UHF in 2024. Operational since the outset of the crisis, the UHF has been a critical means of coordinating the response, supporting international and national NGOs which assisted 8.4 million people across Ukraine in 2024.

Ireland's response seeks to reach vulnerable people and the furthest behind, while also contributing to peace efforts as well as longer-term societal improvements and systems strengthening. Alongside the humanitarian funding, Ireland provided funding for Ukraine and Moldova through World Bank and IMF programmes on reconstruction, reforms and capacity development, as well as peacebuilding organisations. Ireland has partnered with Lithuania and the European Commission to build school shelters that not only address immediate protection needs but will also help children continue their education and learning despite the ongoing conflict.

Ireland also continued to support the response in Ukraine via our membership of the EU – the European Commission has allocated €1.09 billion in humanitarian support to Ukraine since February 2022.



Firewood distributed by ZOA, with funding from the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund, will help families displaced by the conflict in Chernihiv and Sumy regions. © OCHA

Ireland's Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Following the appalling Hamas attacks in Israel on 7 October 2023, throughout 2024 military operations by Israeli forces in Gaza continued to cause unprecedented devastation for civilians, with mounting casualties, repeated population displacement, and limitations on the entry of humanitarian aid leading to widespread food insecurity.

Ireland responded decisively with a total package of €30.25 million, which was provided to agencies delivering essential services to 2.2 million people affected by the war in Gaza, including UNRWA, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, and the IFRC. This also supported education and human rights defenders in the West Bank and UNRWA's support to Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

Human rights partners working in Palestine and Israel are an important component of Irish Aid's support to the Palestinian people. In 2024, Ireland continued its support to eight human rights and civil society organisations in Palestine whose monitoring, documentation and advocacy are pivotal in pursuing international justice and exposing the gravity of the situation in Gaza and the West Bank.

In the West Bank, Ireland's support is also helping prevent forced displacement. Since 2017 Ireland has been a member of the West Bank Protection Consortium (WBPC). Funding through WBPC supports threatened communities through advocacy, legal assistance, and material aid. Israeli-Palestinian NGO, COMET-ME provided sustainable off-grid infrastructure and services, including renewable energy, clean water, and broadband internet.

TRÓCAIRE – PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT IN GAZA

In the Gaza Strip the strain of food insecurity, inaccessibility of aid, and constant bombardment takes its toll on the population, both physically and mentally. With support from Ireland's Civil Society Partnership for A Better World, Trócaire, through its local partner the Gaza Community Mental Health Programme (GCMHP), works to support Palestinians in Gaza to cope with the emotional impact of the conflict.

Mrs. H.M. (35) was displaced from the northern Gaza Strip to Deir al-Balah city, in central Gaza. Like many Gazans, war has caused her deep distress. She struggles to meet her basic survival needs, fetching water, and waiting for food rations. She and her husband are living separately due to the conflict, as he must take care of his mother and sisters. This means Mrs. H.M. is forced to live with her brother, who is controlling and physically abusive. She struggled with stress and began suffering from insomnia, feeling overwhelmed and hopeless.



GCMHP delivering a Psychological First Aid session.
© Trócaire

The GCMHP's Psychological First Aid team met Mrs. H.M. and offered her support. They provided an initial Psychological First Aid session and referred her to the GCMHP community centre to receive further care. At the community centre, she received therapy sessions. Her progress was clear, and her wellbeing is improving.

Speaking about her experience at the centre, she said:

"I've been looking for a psychologist for a long time to talk to him about my problems. I'm thankful and appreciate your efforts to help me and provide the appropriate assistance Thank God you came".

STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY IN SUDAN'S WHITE NILE STATE

In response to widespread food insecurity, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), supported by \$1 million from Ireland's Department of Agriculture, launched two projects to address urgent needs and promote recovery in White Nile State which hosts 480,000 refugees and internally displaced People (IDPs).

The Emergency Food Security Project targeted 838 vulnerable households, providing goats to 748 households, as well as fishery training to 74 women and youth-headed households and fishery kits to 16 youth-headed households.

The Emergency Seed Distribution Project supported 5,000 smallholders (40% female-headed) during the dry season, by providing drought-resistant seeds for legumes and vegetables and agricultural training to help improve irrigation and crop management via good agricultural practices.

By merging emergency aid with recovery strategies, the projects strengthen local food systems, empower marginalised groups, and build resilience. As Sudan's crisis continues, scalable, integrated interventions remain vital to bridging humanitarian and developmental goals.



Amal Hussein, a farmer from Gedaref, inspects the growth of her sorghum crops grown with seeds provided by FAO.
© FAO/ Mahmoud Shamrouk

Ireland's Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in Sudan

Since the outbreak of conflict in April 2023 the people of Sudan have been experiencing one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. In 2024, 25 million people, half of Sudan's population, were in urgent need of assistance. Fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) forced approximately 11 million people from their homes – the world's biggest displacement emergency.

Approximately 25% of the population is facing acute food insecurity, caused by the conflict and the systematic obstruction of humanitarian efforts by belligerents. The crisis has damaged agricultural production and disrupted trade and markets, resulting in a severe deterioration in food production and access to food. In August, the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Famine Review Committee concluded that there was famine in Zamzam camp in Darfur, home to over 400,000 people.

Ireland has consistently emphasised the need to protect civilians, maintain humanitarian access, stop the fighting and demand accountability. We

have focused our political efforts on advancing civilian protection measures both at the UN and through our joint efforts with the EU. In 2024, Ireland provided over €14 million to UN agencies, Irish and international NGO partners for the Sudan crisis, exceeding the humanitarian pledge made by the Minister for International Development and Diaspora at the Paris Conference for Sudan and neighbouring countries in April. Over €11.5 million of this was disbursed directly to Sudan and €2.5m to the response in neighbouring countries. Ireland has prioritised flexibility and supported the Sudanese people's own efforts to alleviate suffering through our support for UNOCHA's CBPF allocations to local responses as well as our support to UNFPA to deliver services through local women's organisations.

Women and girls face serious risks, including widespread sexual violence. Through our partnership with the International Rescue Committee we supported the establishment of safe spaces, safety audits and the distribution of dignity kits to enhance safety for women and girls in east Sudan.

Peace and Stability

Against a global backdrop of increased and intensified armed conflict, Ireland supported peace and stability in 2024 through our diplomatic and financial engagements with the UN, EU, civil society, and other countries. This included supporting mediation, conflict analysis, and investing in social cohesion.

Ireland's approach to promoting peace is informed by the peace process on the island of Ireland. Although imperfect, the process has taught us the importance of inclusive dialogue to ending conflict in a sustainable way. Ireland co-hosted high-level delegations from Colombia, Ethiopia and the Philippines to share lessons on the Northern Ireland Peace Process and Ireland's approach to reconciliation.

At the heart of Ireland's approach is a commitment to international law, human rights and gender equality, notably through the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. Ireland provided vital support to women peacebuilders across the globe, and the development of our fourth WPS National Action Plan began in 2024. This process involved extensive consultations with government officials and civil society across the island of Ireland.

Since its creation in 2023, the Peace and Stability Unit within DFAT has strengthened our impact and policy coherence by bringing together the political and aid aspects of Ireland's peacebuilding. In 2024, the Unit provided €11.2m to civil society organisations, think-tanks, and UN agencies working to build peace. This support enabled action for peace at all levels, from global policy dialogues to local communities all over the world, including Ukraine, the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, the Sahel and Colombia. The Unit worked to deepen Ireland's engagement on Youth, Peace and Security and on Children and Armed Conflict by establishing partnerships, participating in international forums and working with our missions on child and youth rights.

HOW WOMEN MEDIATORS ARE REBUILDING PEACE IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

In the rolling hills of Kasai, a region long fractured by conflict, a quiet revolution is unfolding. Once divided by fear and violence, communities are now reconnecting, thanks to women mediators.

A project supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund aims to rebuild trust by training women to resolve disputes and foster dialogue. Today, this network comprises 100 women mediators from Tshikapa, representing the region's three main ethnic communities. These women come from diverse walks of life, from farmers and teachers, to merchants, civil society leaders, and clergy.

Christine Mbalo is one of these mediators. Her journey began with training sessions on mediation, advocacy, and conflict management, skills that transformed her life. "I never imagined I could have such responsibility," she says. Her first test was a land dispute between two local leaders. Her efforts prevented escalation, restored trust, and solidified her role as a community leader.

By 2024, the mediators' impact was undeniable. In Tshikapa's five communes, women mediators resolved disputes ranging from family conflicts to intercommunal tensions – disputes that often ended in violence. "These women are reshaping what leadership looks like in Kasai," said a local official. "They've shown that peace is not just the absence of violence – it's the presence of inclusion." While other parts of the country have relapsed into conflict, Kasai remains relatively stable, due in part to community-level activism.

Ireland is a leading donor to the UN Peacebuilding Fund, having provided €4.25 million in 2024.



Christine Mbalo mediating in Kasai. © UN DPPA

COP29

The 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) took place in Baku, Azerbaijan in November 2024. The Irish delegation was led by the then Minister for Environment Eamon Ryan.

After many talks, COP29 finally reached agreement on its main agenda item, the 'New Collective Quantified Goal' (NCQG), setting a target of at least \$300 billion per annum in climate finance for developing countries by 2035, from a "wide variety of sources" including voluntary contributions from developing countries, with developed countries "taking the lead". This \$300 billion goal is the 'core' to help enable \$1.3 trillion to be reached by 2035 from all public and private sources.

Another headline item for negotiation was the *Global Goal on Adaptation* (GGA), which aims to provide a standardised framework to help measure progress in climate adaptation, and positions adaptation as a top priority. Minister Ryan and his counterpart, Minister Tattenbach of Costa Rica, were appointed as the Ministerial Pairing for Adaptation. In this role, they were charged with helping to guide discussions, enhance understanding of the topic, and find consensus. After much negotiation, a final text was accepted, assuring Global Goal remains an agenda item and establishing a dialogue to improve coordination



Minister Ryan at COP29 © DECC

Climate

Climate action is a core priority within Ireland's foreign policy and development cooperation. We continue to be a strong supporter of the Paris Agreement on global climate action. Ireland's focus is on supporting vulnerable countries and communities who are on the frontlines of climate change. We therefore identify climate adaptation, loss and damage, ocean protection, and issues around the intersection of climate and conflict as our main priorities. We work across government departments on climate action, in particular the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, which leads Ireland's engagement in international climate negotiations.

CLIMATE FINANCE

In 2021, the Taoiseach announced that by 2025 Ireland would provide at least €225 million in climate finance to developing countries per year, more than double our 2020 levels. Our International Climate Finance Roadmap prioritises adaptation in the countries most vulnerable to climate change as well as ocean protection, and biodiversity.

In 2024 Ireland provided €15 million to the Green Climate Fund, the world's largest climate fund, which supports developing countries to respond to climate change through adaptation and mitigation. Some €2.5 million was provided to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), a multilateral environmental fund for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants, sustainable forest management, food security, and sustainable cities in developing countries. It is the largest source of multilateral funding for biodiversity globally. Ireland also provided €10 million to the new Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, which we helped design, and €5 million to the CERF Climate Action Account (see page 18).



Graduates of an Irish Aid-supported entrepreneurship programme providing women in Tarawa, Kiribati, with business education and access to financial services.
© Akoia Toromon, Kindling Kiribati

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

2024 was the first full year of implementation of Ireland's 2nd Strategy for Partnership with Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The strategy reflects Ireland's commitment to deepen our relationship with SIDS and focuses on four key priorities:

1. Building our Partnership
2. Climate and Oceans
3. Capacity-building
4. Global Advocacy

An important part of Ireland's strategy is expanding our financial support. In 2024, Ireland launched a €1 million partnership with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) to strengthen the capacities of National Statistics Offices in three SIDS to produce and disseminate better data. Also in 2024, Ireland launched a regional climate finance programme for the Caribbean, working with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to scale up resilient, green and affordable housing. Ireland continued to support capacity building in SIDS including through the Marine Institute's 'Our Shared Ocean' programme, which supports ocean research partnerships with SIDS; and the National Monuments Service's cooperation with UNESCO on the protection of cultural heritage in SIDS. In February, Ireland opened an Office for the Caribbean in Miami, boosting Ireland's relations with Caribbean States.

In 2024, Antigua and Barbuda hosted the 4th International Conference on SIDS, where SIDS adopted a shared agenda for the coming decade – the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS). Ireland was a lead donor to the Conference and its strategy is closely aligned with ABAS, which we support through programming as well as advocacy at a multilateral level. In 2024, we were Co-Chair of the UN Steering Committee for SIDS Partnerships, a role we used to drive ABAS implementation.

ADAPTATION

Temperature records continue to be broken on a near-monthly basis. The World Meteorological Observation 2024 Report shows that 2024 was likely the first calendar year when the temperature was more than 1.5°C above the pre-industrial era level, causing natural disasters on every continent.

Ireland supports LDCs and SIDS, to mitigate against and adapt to climate extremes. This includes investing in early warning systems to address the lack of available climate data. In 2024 Ireland contributed €3.8 million to the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), created by the World Meteorological Organization and United Nations Development Programme as part of the UN's Early Warnings for All initiative. This funding has strengthened weather forecasting systems in 61 countries to date. In 2024 Ireland was appointed as co-chair of the SOFF Steering Committee.

Other examples of Ireland's adaptation finance include:

- » €6 million for the Adaptation Fund, to help vulnerable communities with their adaptation priorities
- » €2 million for the International Institute for Sustainable Development, including funding to the National Adaptation Plan Global Network to help developing countries develop and implement adaptation policies and plans

BLUE ECONOMY

As an island nation with a maritime area seven times the size of our land area, marine protection, biodiversity, and the promotion of a sustainable blue economy are priority issues for Ireland.

Irish Aid supports several initiatives in this regard. In 2024, Ireland provided €1.75 million in funding to the Blue Action Fund, a non-profit foundation set up to support marine conservation projects to conserve the ocean and improve the livelihoods of coastal communities. In August 2024, Ireland was elected to the Council of the International Seabed Authority (ISA). The ISA was established under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to regulate mineral resources exploration and exploitation of the international seabed, which falls beyond national jurisdiction. Ireland provided funding of €145,000 to the ISA for the Sustainable Seabed Knowledge Initiative, which will aim to describe 1,000 new marine species by 2030.



Coastal community, Liberia

© UNICEF

SUPPORTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE AMAZON REGION

Ireland's 'Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean to 2025' commits Ireland to support the preservation and sustainable use of the Amazon rainforest, through advocacy and financing, as part of Ireland's commitment to tackle climate change, reverse biodiversity loss, and to protect vulnerable Indigenous groups. Since 2022, as part of these commitments, Ireland has supported two Brazilian NGOs: Instituto Socioambiental and Fundo Casa.

In 2024, Ireland provided €600,000 to Instituto Socioambiental to fight against deforestation and environmental degradation caused by illegal activities such as mining, wood theft, and land grabbing in traditional territories in the Amazon region. The project also defends the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities, aligning with international commitments on human rights and biodiversity.

In 2024, Ireland also provided €400,000 to Fundo Casa to support Indigenous Peoples to expand their role in the autonomous governance, protection and sustainable management of their territories. The programme supports the socioeconomic and political participation of Indigenous women. In 2024, Ireland's funding directly supported nine Indigenous organisations.



Erica Vilela Yanomami, President of the Yanomami Women's Association KUMIRAYOMA, during a Forum of Yanomami and Ye'kwana Leaders in Brazil supported by Instituto Socioambiental. © Instituto Socioambiental



Community health workers in Zimbabwe © UNICEFZimbabwe/2024/Shepherd Tozvireva

Health

In 2024 Ireland strengthened our health interventions to reach the furthest behind first. It is a challenging time for global health. The Covid-19 pandemic derailed progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 3 - Health and Well-Being for all - and in the years since then new health threats have grown. Inequalities in healthcare and access persist and global health systems are struggling to keep pace.

Ireland's partnerships with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, and Gavi (the Vaccine Alliance) are key to our efforts to strengthen health systems. These organisations are helping build a more equitable global health system, which is more resilient and better able to prevent and respond to future public health threats.

In 2024, Irish Aid provided €10 million to WHO to accelerate progress towards universal health coverage, address urgent health needs in crisis settings such as Lebanon and Ukraine, prevent and treat severe malnutrition, and support access to safe and affordable reproductive health care. A total of €21.5 million in funding was provided to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria focused not only on the prevention of those three diseases but also to address inequalities related to human rights, gender-related barriers and community involvement. Gavi received €4 million in funding to produce and supply vaccines at affordable prices for the world's poorest countries. Immunisation is integral to preventative healthcare and increasingly strategic for global health security.

In 2024, Ireland's Health Service Executive (HSE) collaborated with five partner countries in Africa, providing training and technical assistance. In Tanzania, the partnership focused on co-developing a Quality Improvement training programme for primary healthcare facilities. In Ethiopia, the HSE supported the Ministry of Health to establish national healthcare standards. Additionally, the HSE donated eight 40-foot containers of supplies to Ukraine and Zambia, worth €694,380.00.

HEALTH IN EMERGENCIES

Humanitarian crises have a significant impact on the health of affected populations. Access to healthcare is critical in the initial stages of an emergency and timely action can dramatically reduce mortality rates and the spread of disease.

At the end of 2024, WHO was responding to 42 health emergencies across the world. The combined impact of climate change, conflict, and natural disasters, as well as the scale and complexity of health emergencies requires a focus on building community and health system resilience. Health systems are increasingly required to sustain and scale safe clinical care during emergencies. To facilitate this, WHO and partners work on preparedness measures such as urgent care training for health workers, and stockpiling essential supplies in strategic locations.

As well as supporting country-specific plans to address health needs in response to a crisis, Ireland funds WHO's Contingency Fund for Emergencies. This funds rapid action to contain new disease outbreaks or provide urgent care in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Ireland is the third largest donor to the fund, which made 28 emergency rapid responses in 2024.



Medical staff see a patient at the healthcare center in Doolow displacement site in Somalia after flooding damaged homes and farmland © OCHA/Yao Chen

ADVANCING ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

Access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care is fundamental to transforming women's health outcomes and a prerequisite for gender equality. Ireland places a strong emphasis on measures to improve access to sexual and reproductive care for women and girls.

Through strategic partnership with UNESCO's Our Rights, Our Lives, Our Future (O3) programme, Ireland has reinforced support for comprehensive sexuality education as an important aspect of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. In lower and middle income countries adolescents account for an estimated 21 million pregnancies each year, 50% of which are unintended. Globally, over 60% of unintended pregnancies end in abortion and an estimated 45% of all abortions are unsafe, causing up to 13% of all preventable maternal deaths. The incidence of adolescent pregnancy is higher for those with less education or from lower socioeconomic groups. The O3 programme works with education ministries in 35 countries to help educate and empower adolescents and young people. It focuses on developing the skills, knowledge, and attitudes, required to prevent HIV, reduce early and unintended pregnancies, and eliminate gender-based violence.

In April 2024, then Tánaiste Micheál Martin launched UNFPA's 'State of the World Population' report in Dublin. The Report showed that ending inequalities requires that urgent action be taken to ensure that the rights of those furthest behind are prioritised. This includes support for organisations such as UNFPA which provide essential care for pregnant mothers and newborn children as well as protection and care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

Disability

An estimated 1.3 billion people experience significant disability, with 80% of this number living in developing countries, often in areas of high risk of climate-related disasters and armed conflicts. Ensuring that development cooperation and humanitarian action includes people with disabilities requires a deliberate, system-wide approach. Without this, people with disabilities are too often forgotten, and their agency in building inclusive societies remains untapped.

In 2024 we bolstered our efforts to embed disability inclusion across all development cooperation and humanitarian action, including partnering with NGOs and UN agencies to strengthen the focus on people with disabilities. Ireland began a new partnership with the Global Disability Fund (formerly United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) to support the meaningful participation of people with disabilities in low and middle income countries.

Abubakar Bangura, OPD Leader and Youth Network Country Representative, at the Sightsavers citizenship and political participation workshop in Makeni, Sierra Leone which is supported by Irish Aid © Sightsavers Ireland





Members of the EU Election Observation Team in Sri Lanka © Cecilia Keaveney

Governance

Ireland recognises that international cooperation on good governance is essential for delivering transformative change. Globally, 2024 was a year of immense challenges and pressures on democratic processes and institutions.

Ireland's work on strengthening governance places particular emphasis on inclusive outcomes as part of our overarching ambition to reach the furthest behind first. We support governance projects around electoral reform support, anti-corruption efforts and the strengthening of national institutions. Through our work, we aim to promote civil society oversight of critical democratic processes and to strengthen the political participation of women and young people. At a multilateral level, Ireland's policy influence and engagement is strategically important. We seek to uphold the norms and principles related to human rights and the rule of law. We promote Ireland's values of governance, democracy and human rights through our engagement with the Team Europe Democracy (TED) initiative and the OECD DAC on the Network on Governance and the Anti-Corruption Task Team.

The rule of law lies at the heart of international development, peace and security, and respect for human rights. Strong institutions that adhere to the highest standards of integrity, transparency and accountability are essential for democratic resilience. Systemic corruption is increasingly recognised across the international community as an obstacle to sustainable development. Ireland continues to voice the urgent need for cooperation and concerted action by developed and developing countries, alongside the private sector and civil society, to curb illicit financial flows. At a global level, Ireland has a long-standing partnership with the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) to enhance audit capacity in developing countries for effectiveness and integrity in the use of public resources, including through the prevention and detection of corruption.

Domestic resources are the most sustainable and reliable pillar of financing for development and a vital source of funding for development. The Department of Finance and the Office of the Revenue Commissioners work closely with DFAT to help partner countries strengthen their Domestic Resources Mobilisation (DRM) and tax administrations. In 2024, experts from the Irish Revenue Authorities conducted technical training workshops in Uganda; officials from the Vietnamese Department of Taxation also visited Ireland for training. Ireland's work on DRM also includes a strategic partnership with the African Tax Administration Forum to strengthen tax administrations across Africa.

Multilaterally, Ireland engages with the Team Europe Democracy (TED) Working Group on Digital and Media, and at the UN to safeguard the progress on rights online achieved following the passage of the Global Digital Compact, and at OECD level. In 2024, we supported Transparency International (TI) to produce a compendium of best practice to better equip TI chapters and partners to detect and counter disinformation. Recognising the threats posed by disinformation to integrity and accountability in governance, the project had a particular focus on African countries with upcoming presidential or parliamentary elections.



IRISH RULE OF LAW INTERNATIONAL

Irish Aid is a long-standing supporter of Irish Rule of Law International (IRLI). IRLI works to strengthen human rights and the rule of law by harnessing the expertise and knowledge of the Irish and international legal community to provide legal support and technical assistance to capacity- and institution-building in resource-restrained societies.

Supported by Irish Aid through the Irish Embassy in Lusaka, IRLI's Rule of Law programme in Zambia provides support to institutions to improve how they handle economic and financial crimes in the country. IRLI supports the judiciary to increase the effectiveness of the new Economic and Financial Crimes Court, and is actively contributing to the development of draft legislation to establish a Criminal Assets Bureau model for Zambia.

In June 2024, Ireland welcomed a delegation of Zambian representatives to exchange best practices and procedures for the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of economic crimes, with lessons drawn from Ireland's Criminal Assets Bureau. In September 2024, a delegation of Irish experts from the Office of the Director for Public Prosecutions, the Criminal Assets Bureau and the Public Prosecution Service of Northern Ireland visited Zambia to speak at the 2nd Annual National Prosecutors' Conference and to deliver a one-day training event to Zambian prosecutors on financial crimes. These valuable exchanges set the foundations for the ongoing training of Zambian judges and prosecutors, and ensure the fair and expeditious handling of economic crimes.



A Zambian delegation visiting the Law Society of Ireland
© Irish Rule of Law International

Gender Equality

Over halfway towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the world is considerably behind in achieving gender equality, with no country on track to meet SDG 5. Although progress towards gender equality requires accelerated action, there has been a global pushback against women's rights in recent years. If current trends continue, by 2030 an estimated 340 million women and girls will live in extreme poverty, 110 million girls and young women will be out of school, and almost 25% of women and girls will be food insecure. Overlapping crises such as conflict, climate, and food insecurity are exacerbated when women experience intersecting forms of discrimination. During crises, women and girls with disabilities face disproportionate risks and systemic barriers to protection and humanitarian aid.

Ireland takes a transformative approach to gender equality, recognising the need to address the root causes of gender inequalities, while also involving boys, men and positive masculinities. We also recognise that social protection is a key tool to address gender inequality and poverty, as evidence shows that social protection can narrow gender gaps in poverty rates.

Globally, just 4% of ODA is focused on gender equality. Ireland consistently ranks among the OECD member countries with the highest annual proportion of ODA invested in gender equality. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is central to Ireland's goal of a more equal, peaceful and sustainable world, and reaching the furthest behind first. We recognise gender equality as both a fundamental human right, and a necessary condition for sustainable development. Ireland is internationally recognised as a credible voice for gender equality, and we were vice-chair of the OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GenderNet) for a third consecutive year.

We are committed to integrating gender equality across all our interventions, including humanitarian assistance, support to NGOs, multilateral programmes, and in our wider foreign policy. We strive to strengthen gender equality and champion the women, peace and security agenda. To combat the global pushback against women's rights, we are increasing allocations to programmes focused on gender equality.

At the Generation Equality Forum (2021), Ireland committed to increasing investments in ending GBV in emergencies, and the prevention and response to female genital mutilation (FGM) to €15 million by 2025. In its penultimate year, Ireland is on track to meet that commitment. We continue to support the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (2013), a global initiative to transform the way GBV is addressed in humanitarian action. The Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence, an Irish-Aid partner, launched a ground-breaking report that explores the shift from survivor-centred to survivor-led accountability in the fight against GBV.



A wellness session in Gaza delivered by GCMPH
© Trócaire



SAGE beneficiaries of a senior citizens grant
© DFAT

SUPPORT TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANISATIONS

Women's rights organisations are organisations led by the very women and girls they aim to serve and are critical in efforts to achieve gender equality. In Ireland, the women's movement has played an essential role in driving gender equality domestically. Despite this, women's rights organisations receive less than 1% of global aid and women and girls continue to face barriers to their equal participation and leadership in decision-making. Recognising their urgent need for resources, Ireland invested an additional €2 million in 2024 towards supporting women's rights organisations through the launch of two new partnerships; The Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action and Urgent Action Funds.

The Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action supports over 400 grassroots organisations led by women in the Global South working to respond to climate change in their communities. In addition to grants, these women receive technical training and capacity building on topics including habitat restoration, water management and alternative energy sources. Above all, the programme focuses on strengthening women's leadership in climate action.

Funding to the Urgent Action Funds directly channels grants to hundreds of women-led organisations, activists and human rights defenders in Africa and Latin America working to protect and promote the human rights of women and girls. This support helps these women to protect themselves against targeted attacks and restrictions and enables them to continue their vital activism.

STRONGER TOGETHER: MAKKA AND THE POWER OF WOMEN'S NETWORKS



Makka speaking at a community gathering.
© Ezra Kiriago/ActionAid

In Kamuthe, north-eastern Kenya, Makka Kassim is leading change from within her own community.

A mother of six, Makka experienced FGM at just seven years old and was married by 16. Though she was the first girl in her family to attend school, her life was shaped by harmful

traditions and discrimination. After years in a marriage where she was treated as an outsider, Makka began to question the practice of FGM – and to speak out.

Her activism came at a cost. She was accused of witchcraft and driven from her home. But Makka did not back down. She returned to ask her husband to attend a meeting she had organised to discuss the harms of FGM. At the end of that meeting, he stood and said: "I will support you." He became a vocal ally and helped bring more men into the movement.

Makka's leadership was powerful, and through the support of the Kamuthe Women's Network, backed by ActionAid Kenya and Irish Aid, her message was amplified. Together, they turned a personal mission into a community-wide movement. Today, the network has over 2,500 members campaigning to end FGM, child marriage, and GBV. They run a safe house and resource centre that offers protection, counselling, and education to girls escaping violence.

Makka now works with religious and cultural leaders, sits on the Garissa County Gender Technical Working Group, and contributes to national advocacy. This is the impact of supporting women's rights organisations. Because of Makka – and because she is not alone – more women and girls are safe, heard, and hopeful for a better future.

Makka's message is clear: "We will not stop. Our daughters deserve better."

Food

Recent years have seen a worrying reversal in progress on food and nutrition security, with an increasing number of people experiencing food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition. According to the FAO State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2024, 2.33 billion people - 29% of the global population - were moderately or severely food insecure and of this 864 million people - 11% of the global population - were severely food insecure. Conflict, insecurity, economic shocks, and weather extremes continue to drive humanitarian crises, resulting in hunger and malnutrition for millions of people.

Through our development cooperation and diplomacy, Ireland continues to champion global efforts to reduce hunger and malnutrition, and works towards food system transformation, channelling support through a range of partners. Among them is the UN SDG Joint Fund, which supports the implementation of food systems transformation at country level, and the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition, which gathers and analyses data to strengthen the resilience of food systems in Ethiopia, Malawi and Sierra Leone.



Lucy Aloyo, a farmer from northern Uganda, with her harvest of sweet potatoes, grown with the help of training from GOAL.

© Caroline Amony/ GOAL Uganda

With a new partner, Crop Trust, we support the promotion of ‘opportunity crops’ – neglected and underutilised nutritious, climate-resilient, traditional food crops. This project promotes the local production of nutritious food that is processed and sold locally and regionally through shorter, less vulnerable supply chains, thus increasing the incomes of small-scale food producers, stimulating local job creation, and expanding access to healthy food.

In July 2024, Irish leaders met with leaders in the Horn of Africa to discuss climate action, food stability and securing peace in the region. At the event the Tánaiste announced funding of €15 million in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia, as part of Ireland’s three-year programme supporting the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting, which commenced implementation in 2023. Called ‘Hanaano’ (‘nurture’ in the Somali language), this part of the initiative is being led by Concern Worldwide in cooperation with other NGOs in the region. Ireland’s child wasting initiative is also implemented through WHO and UNICEF across ten priority countries in Africa, with an integrated approach to prevent and treat child wasting. A monitoring visit to Madagascar demonstrated the transformative benefits of a nutrition-sensitive social protection programme.

Ireland continues to support work on nutrition in across 66 countries through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral initiative for ending all forms of malnutrition. The SUN Civil Society Network is a unique and diverse network of over 4,500 organisations from the Global South. The network empowers local actors who offer evidence-based and context-specific expertise, enabling community-led initiatives that address the root causes of malnutrition. Complementing this, our partnership with the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) works to reduce undernutrition globally. ENN is a sector leader in Women’s Nutrition with specific expertise in humanitarian contexts. It provides a free, online forum “EN NET” where all nutrition practitioners can seek support from peers and access prompt technical advice.

In 2024 the FAO launched the Commit to Grow Equality initiative to promote awareness and enhance support for gender equality and women's empowerment in agri-food systems. The initiative will bolster support for this area ahead of the International Year of the Woman Farmer in 2026. Ireland, through the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine provided €150,000 to FAO for the Commit to Grow Equality initiative. Additionally, at the United Nations General Assembly in September, the Tánaiste announced that Ireland will provide an additional €1.5 million to women's economic empowerment in agriculture and rural development. The funding supports the Joint Programme for Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, led by the FAO, the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UN Women. The Joint Programme aims to enhance women's access to resources, skills, and technology to improve food and nutrition security, increase women's incomes, and bolster their voices and agency. It is being rolled out in Niger, Tanzania, Nepal, Tunisia and four Pacific islands – Tonga, Solomon Islands, Fiji and Kiribati.

At multilateral level, Ireland continued to serve on the System Council of the Consortium of International Agriculture Research Centres (CGIAR), contributing to the new Science and Innovation portfolio, and on the Executive Board of the World Food Programme, with a continuous focus on conflict and hunger, delivering on our commitment to SDG2 on Zero Hunger. At continental level, Ireland supported the African Union Development Agency - New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD) in the development of the new 2026-2035 Framework for the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).



Dorcas Odhiambo in Kenya restarted her business of selling vegetables with help from CERF after flooding had displaced her four times

© UNOCHA/ Jane Kiiru

At EU level, Ireland actively engaged in the revision of the EU Council Conclusions on "Stepping up Team Europe's support to global food security and nutrition", where we emphasised the importance of Africa's food security and nutrition within the framework of the upcoming CAADP Strategy and Action Plan 2026-2035.

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, Food Safety Authority of Ireland) and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, offering technical assistance on all aspects of agri-food system development and regulation.



A farmer in Somalia with some of the produce grown by the Burjiwaasi farming group, who received training in sustainable farming through Trócaire and their partner NAPAD. © Abdikarim Hurre (NAPAD)

Knowledge and policy exchange remained central to our work on food systems and nutrition. Throughout the year, Ireland's development cooperation programme benefitted from insights and analytics provided by our knowledge partners. In 2024, we initiated a partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), which provides evidence and data in relation to the impact of global crises on agri-food systems. We also continued our engagement with the Irish Forum on International Agricultural Development (IFIAD), a platform which coordinates Irish development NGOs, universities, researchers, government, the private sector and farming organisations, with the aim of sharing knowledge and strengthening collaboration on food systems.

In late 2024, the government appointed Tom Arnold, Ireland's former Special Envoy for Food Systems, as Chair of the Ireland-Africa Rural Development Committee (IARDC), a cross departmental initiative between the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. The IARDC aims to strengthen coordination among governmental and non-governmental actors who support the transformation of Africa's agriculture and rural economy.

In November 2024, Ireland joined the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, established in July during the Brazilian G20 Presidency, and committed to supporting countries to implement, improve, or scale up the implementation of programmes or policy instruments that fight against hunger and poverty.



Children at a school in the 'Teach for Sierra Leone' programme © Girls Behind the Lens

Education

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION

In 2024, Ireland provided €13 million to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), a World Bank-hosted fund working to strengthen education systems in lower-income countries. Resources from Ireland and other donors enable GPE to support partner governments to address critical blockages to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4, inclusive and equitable quality education. GPE programmes focus on identifying gender barriers to education as well as intersecting barriers such as disability. Data and evidence is used to develop plans and policies to address these obstacles.

EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

In 2024, Ireland provided €5.5 million to Education Cannot Wait, the global fund for education in emergencies and protracted crises. Education Cannot Wait has been a partner since 2019 and supports 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.

Ireland believes that education is a basic right and need of all children in emergencies, and that returning to education cannot wait until a cessation of hostilities. 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 providing children with a degree of protection and normality in the immediate term, and a way of building hope for a future of peace and prosperity. Ireland works with Education Cannot Wait to ensure that quality education is an integrated part of humanitarian responses.

With funding from Ireland, in 2024 Education Cannot Wait supported children in Lebanon where conflict displaced large numbers of people resulting in widespread disruption to schools. The conflict worsened an already precarious situation, where children, families and schools were already struggling with the impact of political turmoil, economic collapse, and spill over from the Syrian crisis. Education Cannot Wait's programmes in Lebanon supported safe learning environments, provided cash assistance (to help families cover education-related costs), school supplies, and support to teachers. Support to children with disabilities is embedded in Education Cannot Wait's programme design, including specialised education materials, funding for additional staff and training for teachers on inclusive education.

IRISH NETWORK FOR EDUCATION WORLDWIDE

In 2024, Irish Aid maintained its support to the Irish Network for Education Worldwide (formerly the Irish Forum for Global Education). During 2024, the network rebranded and launched a new strategy, focusing on strengthening partnerships domestically, and international and public facing advocacy. The network brings together NGOs, trade unions, education providers, faith-based organisations, and individuals from across Ireland with regional and global networks, to promote inclusive and equitable quality education.

IRELAND FELLOWS PROGRAMME

The Ireland Fellows 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. In 2024, we celebrated 50 years of the Ireland Fellows Programme; the celebrations included launching a commemorative book and video. Since 1974, there have been some 4,000 Fellows alumni. In 2024, 216 new Fellows from 43 countries began their Master's studies at 19 Universities. The Fellows are drawn from Africa, Latin America, Palestine, Asia and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

PARAGUAY'S FIRST IRELAND FELLOW

Eliana Rocio González Davalos is from Paraguay and is studying for a Master of Applied Science at the University of Galway (UG). She is the first Paraguayan recipient of the Ireland Fellows Programme, and is also an Ambassador of the inaugural Ireland Fellows Ambassador Programme, which was launched in September 2024 to promote the impact of the Fellowship to a wider audience.

Prior to being awarded her Fellowship, Eliana worked for three years as a project manager in the construction industry in Paraguay where she supervised the planning and delivery of hydraulic fire protection systems. In addition to her career in project management, Eliana also worked as a teaching assistant at the National University of Asuncion.

Eliana chose to study at UG because she wanted to enhance her knowledge in innovation and technology management, saying: "it is my goal to be equipped to meet my country's increasing demand for professionals who can effectively connect academia, industry, business and technology."



Eliana at UG © ICOS

While moving to Ireland had its challenges at the beginning, Eliana has adapted well to life in Galway and appreciates the support provided to her by the university and the Programme. Overall, studying in Ireland has been an enriching experience for Eliana, and she hopes that more Paraguayans will have the opportunity to be part of the Ireland Fellows Programme in the future.

Our Partners



Then Tánaiste Micheál Martin TD on a visit to Kenya © DFAT

Africa-Ireland Relations

As *Global Ireland: Ireland's Strategy for Africa to 2025* entered its penultimate year, efforts to achieve its strategic objectives intensified. The importance Ireland places on our relationships with our partner countries was reaffirmed by the development of four new embassy strategies for Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique and Sierra Leone. Ireland's representation in countries of secondary accreditation in Africa expanded, with an Irish Ambassador presenting credentials for the first time in Madagascar and the appointment of the first Honorary Consul of Ireland in Namibia. Ireland continued to contribute to peace and security in Africa in 2024, including through the participation of Irish Election Observers in the EU Election Observation Missions to Mozambique and Senegal.

In 2024 Ireland reached some significant milestones with our African partners, including celebrating our 30-year presence in both Ethiopia and Uganda, and 60 years of Ireland-Zambia relations.

High-level political engagement with African stakeholders continued in 2024, with 10 visits to 7 Sub-Saharan African countries. In February, Minister of State Ossian Smyth visited Kenya, where he attended the United Nations Environment Assembly.

The Government's St. Patrick's Day programme saw three ministerial-level visits to Africa in March:

- » Minister Charlie McConalogue visited Ethiopia, Kenya and was the first cabinet minister to visit South Sudan.
- » Minister of State Seán Fleming travelled to Nigeria and Ghana, where his engagements included meetings with the Foreign Minister of Nigeria and the Deputy Foreign Minister of Ghana.
- » Minister Darragh O'Brien visited Zambia and South Africa.

In July, the Tánaiste visited Kenya, where he met with the President and launched Ireland's Horn of Africa Child Wasting Programme, and Ethiopia, where he met with both the Prime Minister and President.

Ireland welcomed inward visits by the Deputy President and Deputy Foreign Minister of South Africa, as well as the Chief Justices of Malawi and Tanzania. There were also a number of bilateral meetings held at multilateral forums, including at the UN, where Taoiseach Simon Harris co-chaired the Interactive Dialogue on Enhancing Multilateralism with the President of Sierra Leone at the Summit of the Future.

Working With NGOs

Ireland has a strong and vibrant civil society dedicated to global development and humanitarian response. Supporting civil society is a hallmark of Ireland's development cooperation. In 2024, Irish Aid supported over 400 NGOs across 111 countries, to a total value of almost €270 million. Within this, Irish-based international NGOs play a prominent role in international development cooperation and are recognised globally for the support they provide in often extremely difficult contexts. These organisations, with the support of Irish Aid and through Irish embassies, respond to the needs of the furthest behind and work to address significant challenges, including climate change and conflict.

Ireland's Civil Society Partnership for A Better World (ICSP), Irish Aid's €100 million flagship funding scheme for Irish International NGO's, supports 10 members to deliver long-term development and humanitarian programmes overseas along with Global Citizenship Education initiatives in Ireland. In the second year of the scheme, ICSP Partners worked in 45 countries on education, health, agriculture, reducing humanitarian need, climate action and gender equality.

To support the vital work of small and medium-sized NGOs in making sustainable improvements to the lives of the most vulnerable, Irish Aid doubled the maximum available grant under its **Civil Society Fund** to €800,000 per year. A total of €7 million was provided to 28 such organisations in 2024 in support of projects on nutrition, education, gender and human rights among others.

In addition, Irish Aid provided a total of €18 million in 2024 across four **strategic partners**. These partnerships are with Misesan Cara, in support of projects delivered by its missionary members all over the world; Front Line Defenders, who provide vital support to human rights defenders in challenging contexts; and Dóchas and Comhlámh, domestic umbrella organisations who support the aid sector through capacity building and promoting best practice, while raising public awareness of global issues.

Ireland also supports NGOs through our embassies with the In-Country Micro Project Scheme which funds small projects in local communities. In 2024, the scheme supported 112 projects in 27 countries, in areas such as education, food, and sustainability.

OXFAM'S WOMEN-LED VEGETABLE GROUPS IN SOUTH SUDAN

Oxfam, with support from Irish Aid under the ICSP, introduced fruit and vegetable production to women-led groups in South Sudan. Dhuren Jowang, as pictured, a member of a group in Akilo Payam, Pibor County, was empowered to move from a diet heavily reliant on sorghum, to one with a variety of vegetables, providing balanced meals for her family while also increasing her financial independence through the sale of the excess produce.

She said: "In addition to food on my table, I can now sell some in the market or exchange for meat, fish and other basic needs."

Dhuren changed her traditional farming techniques, diversifying her crops and boosting her family's access to food during the lean season, bridging the gap between one harvest period and the next.



Dhuren Jowang, a member of an ICSP supported women-led vegetable group in South Sudan
© Mercy Chinguwa/ OXFAM

Multilateral institutions

Ireland supports a range of multilateral partners, including the European Union (EU), United Nations (UN) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs). They play a vital role in fostering development, reducing inequality, promoting human rights and addressing humanitarian crises around the globe.

THE EU

The EU is a key partner for Ireland in international development cooperation. The EU and its Member States are the largest donors of official development assistance (ODA) in the world, covering 42% of global funding. In 2024 Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation budget amounted to €446,782. Throughout 2024, Ireland engaged with the EU's development instruments including the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, the Global Gateway strategy, and over 30 Team Europe Initiatives.

TEAM EUROPE INITIATIVE ON THE BLUE ECONOMY IN TANZANIA

Ireland plays an active role in the Team Europe Initiative on the Blue Economy in Tanzania. A flagship programme is Bahari Mali, which supports women's economic empowerment and leadership by unlocking sustainable livelihoods in the blue economy, traditionally a male-dominated sphere. The programme aims to support over 20 women-led community groups over 3 years through a Blue Economy Incubator (BEI) initiative. It also supports marine conservation, research and coordination in the coastal region and complements initiatives funded by the EU Delegation in Tanzania and EU Member States in support of ambitious national strategies for the blue economy in Tanzania.

A member of Mapambano cooperative group with a crab raised as part of their blue economy initiatives supported by Bahari Mali
© IUCN Tanzania/Bahari Mali Project



INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

IFIs, such as the IMF, World Bank, African Development Bank and Asian Development Bank provide significant financial and technical support to developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Our participation in these institutions enables Ireland to have a wider global reach, and to influence policies that benefit people and communities in developing countries, in fragile contexts and those impacted by humanitarian crises.

SUPPORTING COMPANIES WITH INWARD INVESTMENT

Ireland works with the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC) to improve the business environment for investment through its Africa Fragility Initiative, which supports fragile and conflict-affected countries to secure inward investment. The programme aims to strengthen and simplify regulatory frameworks. It helps to build supply chains involving local communities in 32 African countries. The Africa Fragility Initiative worked with Afropa Liberia Inc., a leading bottled water company in Liberia and Sierra Leone, supporting it to secure \$20 million in financing. As a result the company was able to increase its capacity, acquire a new bottling plant and install solar panels. As well as addressing Sierra Leone and Liberia's need for safe drinking water, the project improved efficiency in the plant and created 1,000 permanent jobs.



Afropa Liberia Inc. bottling plant © 2025 International Finance Corporation, All Rights Reserved.

The UN

Ireland's relationship with the United Nations is based on collective action and a rules-based international order to build a better world for all. In 2024, Ireland supported UN bodies working on priority areas, including human rights, gender equality, peacebuilding, health, and sustainable development, which are also essential in addressing the climate crisis. Ireland's flexible core funding has helped to build the capacity of UN bodies and has enabled them to more efficiently plan programmes, provide essential services, and deliver on their mandates.

The five UN agencies that received the most funding from Ireland in 2024 are:



TOTAL FUNDING 2024:
€60.2 MILLION



TOTAL FUNDING 2024:
€45.6 MILLION



TOTAL FUNDING 2024:
€38.1 MILLION



TOTAL FUNDING 2024:
€27.8 MILLION



TOTAL FUNDING 2024:
€21.3 MILLION



A community health worker helps children wash their hands. Suka Village, Naramada, Gujarat
© UNICEF/UNI490295/Panjwani

EXPANDING ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE IN INDIA

In India, a decade-long effort to bring safe sanitation and hygiene to every home has helped to save children's lives. Few programmes have had such a far-reaching and systemic impact as India's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) revolution. At the heart of that transformation has been an ambitious government-led movement, backed by UNICEF and enabled by sustained investments of unrestricted funding. For UNICEF, WASH has been a unique opportunity to expand and accelerate services for women and children. Unrestricted Core Resources, to which Ireland contribute, have been critical to this success. While other resources can be fragmented or time-bound, Core Resources allowed UNICEF to be a consistent, strategic partner, year after year – playing a central role in planning, monitoring and scaling up the programme.

UNHCR CORE HOMES PROJECT IN UKRAINE

Families in Ukraine whose homes were destroyed in Russian attacks are getting back on their feet after being provided with prefabricated homes from UNHCR with support from Irish Aid.

UNHCR – the UN's refugee agency installed prefabricated homes on the site of houses destroyed in fighting. Altogether 135 homes have been installed so far, providing shelter to people in the Kyiv region who have lost their homes in the war.

Among those to have moved into newly built prefabricated homes are Tetiana (56) and her husband Vladyslav (55). When a missile attack completely destroyed Tetiana's home, the pain was more than being made homeless: it drove her from land her family had lived on for four generations. Tetiana and Vladyslav lived with friends and relatives after their home in Horenka, close to Kyiv, was destroyed following Russia's full-scale invasion. "I lived with my friends, with relatives, but I was constantly returning to my home to take care of my land," she says.

With help from Irish Aid, UNHCR installed a prefabricated homes on their land, allowing Tetiana and Vladyslav to have their own home again.

"I am glad to be staying on my own land," she says. "Living in others' homes is not for me. Of course, this will not replace our house, but it is still very meaningful for me and my husband. Four generations have lived on this land and I would never want to abandon it. For people like me, who lost everything, this is a very good solution."



A prefabricated home being lifted into place © DFAT

Global Citizenship Education

Over 8,000 pupils and adults participated in workshops at the Irish Aid Centre in Dublin where they learned about the contribution of Irish Aid to global development and the SDGs. In addition, Irish Aid provided €2.2 million to 36 organisations working in schools and communities across Ireland as part of the Irish Aid Global Citizenship Education Strategy.

Highlights include:

- » The WorldWide Global Schools Leadership Symposium which took place in Iveagh House in April. The Symposium is an opportunity for school management from across Ireland to gather together, network, and learn how to support a whole school approach to quality Global Citizenship Education (GCE). School leaders discussed the teaching of global issues, and how to support teachers who lead on GCE. Minister Fleming announced the recipients of the Global Passport Award which recognises GCE work being done in post-primary schools.
- » East Wicklow Youth Service were awarded a €5,000 Innovation Fund Grant from Irish Aid partner NYCI (National Youth Council of Ireland) to launch a Youth Innovation Project. This engages young people to address global issues through local action, focusing on climate justice. In November, 22 young people, supported by NYCI and the Critical Change Lab at TCD, led a Climate Assembly to discuss climate challenges and propose solutions.



A workshop at the Irish Aid Centre © DFAT



Africa Day celebrations at the Royal Hospital Kilmainham
© DFAT

Public Diplomacy

Communicating the work of Irish Aid is vital for maintaining public support for ODA. This is done through three strands: public diplomacy, digital and media. For the last number of years, the public diplomacy programme has centred around four key events: Africa Day, BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition, Science Blast and the National Ploughing Championships. Four new events were added to the 2024 calendar as part of the Irish Aid 50 programme: the Global Ireland Young Leaders Programme, Electric Picnic, Kilkenomics, and the Global Solidarity Run. Irish Aid also provided sponsorship to Dublin Film Festival's Africa Season as part of the IA50 campaign. These initiatives contributed to an overall increase in attendance at Irish Aid public diplomacy events from approximately 56,000 in 2023 to approximately 66,000 in 2024.

Africa Day is the centrepiece of the Irish Aid public engagement calendar. In addition to highlighting Ireland's ODA, the day is an opportunity to mark our growing economic, political and people-to-people links with the continent.

Irish Aid supported all 31 local authorities to host Africa Day events in 2024. The flagship event at the Royal Hospital Kilmainham, managed by Irish Aid with support from Dublin City Council, attracted over 10,000 people.

Our Continuing Legacy

For 50 years Ireland's ODA programme has touched the lives of millions of people. Many of these people have carried the torch forward, and now work for the benefit of others in their community – sometimes in other programmes funded by Irish Aid. They are a testament to the long-term impact of Irish Aid, and a reminder that international development is partnership and cooperation in action.

Dr Alice Taylor is an ophthalmologist (eye doctor) working as part of the National Eye Health Programme in Sierra Leone. Dr Taylor trained as an ophthalmologist in Uganda under a previous programme funded by DFAT which promotes Ireland's interests and values in the world. After she finished her training, Dr Taylor returned to her home country Sierra Leone where she is working as ophthalmologist carrying out eye surgeries in several hospitals funded by DFAT through the NGO Sightsavers. Aside from her surgical work, Dr Taylor takes her community health promotion role in communities in Sierra Leone very seriously. She speaks in radio interviews and podcasts to help to raise the community's awareness on how to look after their eyes and how to avoid developing eye conditions.



Dr Alice Taylor , performing cataract surgery
© Michael Duff, Sightsavers

Denis Athiyo, District Community Development Officer in Nakapiripit, joined the local government service in 2004, the year that Irish Aid support began in Karamoja, northern Uganda, and was involved in supporting the most vulnerable in his community. In 2014, he successfully applied for the Irish Aid Fellowship Programme and graduated with a Master's in Social Science and Social Policy from University College Cork.



Denis Athiyo an IFP alumni working as District Community Development Officer © DFAT

"I can never forget that life-changing moment. Having all costs, welfare, accommodation covered by the Irish Fellowship Programme, I had no financial pressures whatsoever. This was a turning point for me. Before I went to Ireland, I was aware I had gaps in social policy advocacy, and in research and identifying social programmes. But I learned so much doing the Master's, especially about issues around women, youth and disability."

Denis completed his studies and returned to Uganda in the year that Ireland was funding the pilot of a social protection programme in Karamoja. With the knowledge he learned during his time in Ireland, he was appointed to the lead team implementing the Senior Citizen's Grant in his community. *"That was a big challenge but because of the Master's I had the confidence to do it. Serving my community with skills and knowledge gained from Ireland has been very satisfactory,"* he said.

Embassy Highlights



Central America Regional Programme

(Belize, Costa Rica,
El Salvador, Guatemala,
Honduras, Nicaragua):



TOTAL POPULATION:
47,008,452



AVERAGE GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$11,960



RANGE OF POSITIONS
IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
62 - 139



AVERAGE LIFE
EXPECTANCY:
74.5 YEARS

A group of women in the Tierra Linda Zapotal community in La Libertad, Petén, Guatemala who received assistance from the Irish/EU funded Global Gateway project to build a solar dryer

© EU Global Gateway

Highlights

- » In Guatemala, Irish Aid partnered with the Alliance of Biodiversity International and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) on a research project to ensure that rural women's experiences inform national policy on climate change adaptation.
- » In Honduras, Ireland joined a Team Europe Initiative with FUNDER, a Honduran NGO, to assist smallholder farmer agroforestry organisations achieve self-sustainability through the development of microfinance climate schemes and sustainable value chains in El Paraiso Department.
- » An EU Global Gateway initiative on Green Transition in Petén Department Guatemala in partnership with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture delivered analysis to inform gender-responsive climate strategies; supported the production of nutritious food from native crops by a women's group; and promoted conservation agriculture as well as planning for sustainable livestock, basic grain and nutritious flour production.

*figures refer to 2023

CASE STUDY:

THE COMMUNITY OF SANTA FE, COLÓN, CELEBRATES THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

*"After they came to give the training, I saw a transformation in the lives of the students, I feel they were 100% empowered and we have had **zero cases of teen pregnancy**,"* concluded Eva Esther Bernárdez González, student counsellor at the Juan José Laboriel Official Polytechnic Institute, in Santa Fe, Honduras.

Her community and the institute are part of the 'Leaving No One Behind' project, an initiative that seeks to reduce teenage pregnancy in 26 municipalities in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Belize on the Caribbean coast of Central America. It is implemented by UNFPA with the support of the Government of Ireland and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The project arose as a response to high levels of teenage pregnancy in Honduras, especially in Afro-descendant communities. Faced with this reality, comprehensive strategies were developed to strengthen sexual and reproductive health services, and offer reliable information for adolescents, their families, and the community. In this way, it seeks not only to reduce existing gaps but also to empower young people to make informed and safe decisions about their lives.

Eva has seen the impact of the project first-hand.

One of the most significant changes has been the transformation of families' attitudes towards comprehensive sexuality education. "I thought, at the time, that it was going to bring a problem, because many parents believe that the young person is being sent to do inappropriate things; but I have always told them that having knowledge gives you the freedom to choose. Now parents even ask me when the girls are coming back," she says with pride. The secret, Eva says, has been the participatory, innovative and playful methodology, in which adolescents are the centre of the process. Games like educational bingo and the creation of murals gave students confidence to express their ideas and motivated them to keep learning, while families were actively involved.

The project has also provided opportunities for several adolescents and young people to be trained and become facilitators, which has generated a multiplier effect, with adolescents educating their peers. Eva highlights the power of participation: "We have seen that through participation, the students have been empowered, they have made their voices heard. So, when young people acquire this knowledge, now they are willing to fly, in a positive way. And I have always said: if a student flies, I fly too."



Eva Esther Bernárdez González, student counsellor at the Juan José Laboriel Official Polytechnic Institute



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

Jenaro in the Studio

© Archive 5ta con 5ta Crew

Highlights

- » The establishment of a Development Cooperation Programme in Colombia in 2024 was a milestone in fulfilling Ireland's commitment to the Colombian Peace Process. Key thematic priorities include support for dialogue and participation; human rights and gender equality; and strengthening the nexus between climate action and peace.
- » Ireland's strategic partnerships with the UN Multi Partner Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia, a Strategic Peacebuilding Fund supported both the implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement and ongoing peace processes. Ireland also supported the development of Colombia's first National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.
- » Civil Society partnerships with the Institute for Intercultural Studies promoted social dialogue processes while support to Sustainable Development Group improved community engagement with the Colombian police.

*figures refer to 2023



A youth member of the "Peace on Air" project

© Archive 5ta con 5ta Crew

CASE STUDY:

JENARO: THE VOICE THAT CONNECTS GENERATIONS THROUGH A COMMUNITY RADIO STATION

Jenaro was born prematurely in 2002 in Aguas Lindas, a village without electricity or doctors.

"I was born when the paramilitaries were entering through the Cerro de Veracruz," he says. At the age of two, his family fled to the urban area after threats against his father, a rural teacher. They were registered as victims of displacement, but they carried with them a weapon more powerful than bullets: words.

In his new life, while other children played, he would question the older people: *"Who were we before the war? Why did they forget us?"* He found the answers in his grandfather's stories, his father's plays, and the poems of his aunt, a singer who lost a son to the violence. *"I learned that stories are seeds of dignity," he says.*

In 2016, at just 14 years old, he led a campaign for the "Yes" vote in the peace plebiscite on the local community radio station. They distributed pamphlets, debunked fake news, and recorded "Voices that survive" testimonies from victims yearning for reconciliation. Although the country voted "No," he understood that his struggle was long-term: "Communication isn't just about informing, it's about raising awareness."

Before turning 18, Jenaro was already a municipal cultural advisor and LGBTQI+ rights advocate. Today, as a political scientist and law student at the National University, he continues his advocacy.

"In Simití, young people are no longer afraid to speak out," says Jenaro. His greatest pride is seeing how children like Sarita—a 10-year-old reporter who bombards him with questions—follow his path. Together they produce podcasts, documentaries, and songs about the Development Programmes created as part of the 2016 Peace Agreement, using equipment donated by projects like "Peace on Air".

Jenaro and his team formed the Simití Node, producing the "Peace on Air" radio series. The "Peace on Air" project, supported by the United Nations Multi-Donor Peace Fund, supported the group with workshops and tools to highlight the progress and challenges of the PDETs in Southern Bolívar.

In 2024, Ireland contributed €750,000 to the United Nations Multi-Donor Peace Fund to support the implementation of the 2016 Peace Agreement in Colombia.



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

A participant at an event hosted by the
Ethiopian National Dialogue Commission

© DFAT

Highlights

- » Ireland's support to the African Union Office of Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and the UN Office to the AU (UNOAU) facilitated the organisation of the fifth Continental Forum on WPS. Ambassador Olivia Leslie addressed the Forum and shared lessons from Ireland's experience of bringing women's voices to peacebuilding tables.
- » Ireland provided financial and technical support to the Government of Ethiopia's flagship 'Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)', including €8 million for the core programme via the World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund. The PSNP provides social protection to almost 8 million extreme poor in rural Ethiopia.
- » Ireland's embassy in Ethiopia provided targeted humanitarian assistance to Sudanese refugees at the newly established Ura refugee settlement in Benishangul Gumuz region with our partner organisation IRC. This support focused on protection, water, and sanitation infrastructure for both refugees and host communities in the region.

*figures refer to 2023

CASE STUDY:

WE ARE SOLVING OUR OWN PROBLEMS

Lemelem Kahesay heads a household in the village of Dibo, in Tigray, Ethiopia. The area was arid during the dry season and faced serious erosion during the rainy season, when soil washed from deforested hillsides and deep gullies cutting through arable land in the valley floor. Farmers struggled to make a living, with declining crop yields and falling income.

Ireland supports long-term work by ICRAF (World Agroforestry), Adigrat Diocese, the Tigray Agricultural Research Institute and local authorities to control water flows so that more land can be cultivated along the valley floor and sides, and to introduce local farmers, especially women and youth, to climate smart farming and land-management practices. These help to improve yields and sustainably increase family incomes.

Lemelem and her family benefitted in particular from homestead development work that was introduced to increase productivity and resilience, particularly for women-headed households. She was provided with

seeds and saplings for backyard farming, including gesho, coffee, orange and guava, and was linked with other women through a cooperative. Lemelem says that she feels much more confident about her family's wellbeing, as they produce sufficient food for themselves, with an excess that they sell to bring in money. She says that because of better land and water management soil is no longer washed away, and produces wheat, teff and whatever else you plant there. She also praises the impact on women like herself, saying: *"Today, every woman here is more educated and capable – we are now solving our own problems and working our own land."*

Ireland's new Integrated Climate Smart Livelihoods Improvement Programme in Tigray is continuing to address the underlying causes of poverty in rural communities such as Dibo and enabling women such as Lemelem to take control of their own lives and support their families.



Lemelem Kahesay © Zeleman Communications Advertising and Production PLC



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

Students from the Northern Region of Jordan presenting their engineering prototype.

© Robina/ Eyad Salem

Highlights

- » Following the opening of a new embassy in Amman, Jordan, in 2019, a new cooperation programme was introduced in 2024. Building on the reputation of the highly successful Jordan Young Scientist Programme, new development partnerships have been fostered in the areas of youth empowerment and skills training, climate adaptation and awareness raising, and women's economic empowerment. Other interventions have sought to support wider development coordination amongst donors and partners in the country, as well as support for Jordan's humanitarian response to the Gaza crisis.
- » Through collaboration with Generations For Peace (GFP) and a Belfast-based organisation, Cinemagic, the Irish Embassy fund the Filmi programme, which sees 20 young people take part in an innovative film production programme that teaches participants technical and creative skills as they collaborate to produce a short film, from story-boarding and script-writing, right through to film-making and post-production. 2024 saw the premiere of **An Olive Branch** in Amman, a short film about the economic inclusion of Syrian refugees in Jordan.
- » Ireland supports the Global Green Growth Institute to deliver Environmental Awareness & Sustainable Problem-Solving Training in poorer and more climate-vulnerable governorates. The project has trained over 800 young people in eight climate-vulnerable governorates in green skills and environmental awareness, and helped them adopt a sustainability mindset in their daily life, and work, and in their community involvement.

*figures refer to 2023



JOYS Bootcamp © MAZZAM Institute/ Mohammad Azzam

CASE STUDY:

CASE STUDY: SUPPORTING STEM EDUCATION IN JORDAN

The Jordan Young Scientist Programme (JoYS) has quickly become a cornerstone event in the educational landscape of Jordan.

Launched in 2022 by the Embassy of Ireland in Jordan in partnership with local stakeholders, the annual STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education initiative celebrated its third successful exhibition in June 2024. It aims to ignite a passion for STEM subjects in students across Jordan, bridging the gap between research and practical application, and encouraging students to think critically and creatively.

Modelled on the Young Scientist & Technology Exhibition (YSTE) in Ireland, JoYS invites students aged 12-17 to develop and showcase their innovative STEM projects to a diverse audience, including government, academia, private sector, and civil society at an annual Exhibition.

The Programme includes training, mentorship opportunities and a bootcamp for winning projects to assist students to transform their inventive ideas into reality in order to support long-term student development.

The 2024 Exhibition welcomed 559 students from 238 schools from across Jordan of which over 60% were female. There was strong representation from public, private, UNRWA, and military schools. The event attracted 1,830 attendees, 6,750 visitors, and 7,000 online viewers of the awards ceremony. JoYS reached over 2.8 million people through social and traditional media in 2024. Each year, the overall winners have an opportunity to present their project at YSTE in Ireland.

A bootcamp attended by top winning projects took place in September 2024, with a bespoke programme developed for the 40 students and 15 teachers in attendance. The bootcamp provided workshops and activities on the key issues, including Design, Thinking, AI, Coding, Entrepreneurship, Financial Literacy, and Leadership Development among others.

This exponential growth of the JoYS initiative from 21 schools in 2022 to 238 schools in 2024 illustrates increasing enthusiasm for STEM education among Jordanian students. Building on this success, JoYS signed an agreement with the Ministry of Education in June 2024 and the Jordanian Minister of Education, Prof. Azmi Mahafzah, attended the awards ceremony at the Exhibition.



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

YSK STEM Mentorship School at
Lifeworks Tumaini Girls Secondary School
at Kakuma refugee camp in Turkana

© Nyadimo Otieno/YSK

Highlights

- » A 120 metric-tonne modern storage facility was set up by IFDC at Pesi Farmers' Cooperative Society and funded by the Embassy, enhancing post-harvest management and supporting 1,400 smallholder farmers.
- » Through the Embassy's support, UN Women and OHCHR partnered with grassroots women's rights organisations and reached over 500 women. They strengthened women's roles in local governance and peace initiatives.
- » A total of 12,146 students and 369 teachers from 246 schools were involved in the Outreach and Mentorship Programme on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). Through the "Leave No Learner Behind" campaign, more than 4,500 students from marginalised areas were reached, including the Kakuma Refugee Camp.

*figures refer to 2023



Priscillah at her farm © Sen Media

CASE STUDY:

EMPOWERING FARMERS, TRANSFORMING LIVES: PRISCILLAH, A POTATO AGRIPRENEUR

In Nyandarua County, Kenya, the Potato Value Chain Capacity Building (PCB) project, funded by the Embassy of Ireland in Kenya and implemented by IFDC, has empowered smallholder farmers with training, technology, and market access. One standout success is Priscilla Wambui, whose journey highlights the project's transformative impact.

Prior to the training, Priscillah practised subsistence farming, harvesting only 34 bags per acre (2 tonnes) due to limited access to quality seeds. In 2018, she joined the PCB project and received training through the Farmer Field Business School (FFBS) model, learning good agricultural practices such as soil testing, use of certified seeds, and proper planting techniques. Her yields surged to 90 bags per acre (8 tonnes)—a remarkable 165% increase.

Beyond production, the training improved her farm management skills, including post-harvest handling and direct market access, enabling her to secure better prices. Her success extended to the broader community,

as she became a mentor in a network of 354 Farmer Field Business Schools, 188 of which were female-led. Among the 5,761 farmers trained, 62% were women, highlighting the project's focus on gender inclusion.

The PCB project significantly boosted farmers' incomes, with net earnings rising from Ksh 69,785 to Ksh 185,430 per season. Priscillah also diversified her income as a seed multiplier, supplying quality seeds using greenhouse techniques. The FFBS model's effectiveness has led to its integration into Nyandarua County agricultural programmes.

Priscillah's transformation from subsistence farmer to 'agripreneur' showcases the power of training, technology, and market linkages. Through the PCB project, she has improved her family's quality of life, while inspiring others to embrace commercial farming, proving that agriculture can be a pathway to prosperity.

She said: "After the training, I can now feed my family, generate income and empower other farmers to achieve success."



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

Patients at a Maternal and
Child Health Clinic

© UNICEF

Highlights

- » Through a partner organisation called MCAI, Ireland helped increase the capacity of health workers in Bong County to reduce maternal, neonatal, infant and child mortality. Over the three years of the programme, 28 clinicians were trained and allocated to rural counties.
- » The UN Women Peace Huts project trained 63 women leaders in political leadership, 60 women in peace mediation, and 57 male leaders in gender-transformative leadership and positive masculinity. These efforts led to 54 women being appointed to local leadership positions in the project counties.
- » Ireland's support to the Liberia WASH Consortium Project has provided over 90% of households in Montserrado and Grand Bassa counties with access to safe drinking water, and at least one latrine per household.

*figures refer to 2023



For the first time, women and LGBTQI+ rights defenders came together to develop an integrated safety and security protocol to protect themselves while continuing their advocacy. © Bendu T. Kamara - CHI

CASE STUDY:

A JOURNEY OF HOPE AND JUSTICE: THE CHI SUCCESS STORY

In 2024, women human rights defenders (WHRDs) and LGBTQI+ rights defenders in Liberia faced escalating threats, including harassment and violence. Operating in a hostile environment with minimal institutional protection made their work increasingly risky. Through the Embassy of Ireland-funded Human Rights Defenders project implemented by three Liberian civil society organisations, a comprehensive safety and security protocol was developed and training in integrated security was provided for over 50 human rights defenders (including LGBTQI activists), offering safe reporting channels, psychosocial support services, and legal aid referrals.

These trainings further strengthened collaboration among networks of defenders. In March 2024, when two staff members of a partner organisation, CHI, were abducted by a group associated with female genital

mutilation, the project mobilised Liberian women human rights defenders, formed collaboration with development partners, and secured legal redress, which led to the arrest of a traditional leader.

Through CHI's sustained advocacy, their staff members were released along with three other young girls who had been abducted. They were subsequently provided with mental health and psychosocial support. One of the survivors shared: *"I thought no one would come for me. I was terrified, but CHI fought for us and gave me hope."*

Today, Ireland has increased support to the three local civil society consortia to strengthen work on human rights defenders, focusing on strengthening network and protection mechanisms, and survivor-centred support.



Malawi:



POPULATION:

21,104,483



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD \$1,634



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

172



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

67.4 YEARS

Committee members at Mnyanga grain
bank supported by Self Help Africa

© Self Help Africa/ Clement Banda

Highlights

- » The Malawi-Irish Consortium on Gender-Based Violence (MICGBV) continues to provide a platform for different actors in Malawi to exchange knowledge. A high-level symposium on engaging men and boys in GBV Prevention was held in September 2024. MICGBV also developed a GBV Resource Booklet, integrated a GBV module into Malawian university curricula, and disseminated the National Male Engagement Strategy, leading to district-specific action plans.
- » The El Niño-induced drought in 2024 exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition. In response, the Embassy contributed €750,000 through the World Food Programme, facilitating the procurement of 933 metric tonnes of maize to support 18,654 food insecure households.
- » In partnership with SFSI the Irish Embassy launched the “Ireland-Malawi Agri-Food Systems Programme” in November. The programme is focused on supporting the transformation of Malawi's food systems for improved livelihoods and resilience. Engagement with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Trade have all taken place already.

*figures refer to 2023

CASE STUDY:

BUILDING RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS

Lusekero Mwalwayo is a father of seven from Gweleweta Village in Karonga, northern Malawi. Mwalwayo faced significant challenges in supporting his family. He struggled with low prices for his rice, which barely covered the family needs.

He joined a National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM) club in his village in 2009 under Kaporo North Association. Upon joining, Mwalwayo found new opportunities for his farming endeavours. The Association provided capacity building in modern farming techniques, crop management and opportunities in marketing their crops. With support from the Embassy through NASFAM, Mwalwayo alongside other farmers were trained in innovative rice production technologies such as systems of rice intensification (SRI) that increased productivity from 1 tonne/ha to 4 tonnes/ha. Farmers also learned how to maximise crop harvests and gained access to better

markets that offered fair prices through collective marketing. These improvements were not immediate but brought substantial benefits over time. Mwalwayo is not only a grain producer but also grows seed under contract farming system with a guaranteed market and higher prices. Through the seed farming he points out that he has benefitted from more than grain.

Thirteen years after joining NASFAM club, the results are evident. Mwalwayo now owns a motorcycle, has five cattle that help him on the farm and with milk for the household, a plough, and a petrol powered irrigation pump, built a house, which he stays in with the family and has bought another house at Karonga Town, which he will rent out.

His success has also allowed him to employ casual labour further contributing to his community's economic development.



Lusekelo Mwalwayo with his newly acquired motorcycle and two his herd of cattle
© Wyson Myamba



Mozambique:



POPULATION:

33,350,954



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD \$1,300*



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

182



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

58.3 YEARS

Residents from Chitanga, Inhambane province, where a water system was inaugurated in 2024

© Carmona Pola

Highlights

- » Our partners responded immediately to Cyclone Chido, reaching over 35,000 people and providing shelter and kits with kitchen sets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, repair tools, and other items.
- » Four solar-powered water systems were built and six mechanical wells were completed in Inhambane and Niassa provinces providing clean water to more than 14,000 people.
- » A total of 116,128 women were screened and 5,656 tested for pre-eclampsia to reduce maternal mortality and stillbirths. Our partner, CHAI, supports the Mozambican Ministry of Health's systems and capacity strengthening, and their use of innovative diagnostic technologies for maternal, neonatal, and child health in four provinces.

*figures refer to 2023



Nurse Maria Cossa. © Carmona Pola

CASE STUDY:

REACHING THOSE FURTHEST FROM HEALTH SERVICES IN INHAMBANE PROVINCE

Caring for people as a nurse in a rural Mozambican health centre is not for the faint of heart. Twenty-eight-year-old **Maria Antónia Cossa** wakes up every morning to walk long distances to reach the health centre where she works with five other colleagues. Far away and with no running water, caring for patients, assisting about 20 births a month, treating malaria, scabies, diarrhoea and HIV is not an easy task.

In 2024, the Irish Embassy in Mozambique financed the completion of the Chitanga Health Centre, which is close to the community and features a fully equipped maternity ward. The health centre services an isolated population of 30,300 people, 85% of whom are women and girls.

To ensure proper care for patients, particularly women and children, a water supply system powered by solar energy was also built with Irish funding in 2023. Now, Maria Cossa and her colleagues can guarantee proper hygiene conditions and cleanliness of the maternity ward.

For **Belita Bernando**, a thirty-five-year-old mother of five children, having a health centre closer to home means that she can seek assistance early on, as opposed to doing so only when health issues worsened. *“I have a lot to thank you for. Sometimes I couldn't even go to the health centre because there was no way to carry the children when they were sick. Now I can come and be treated. We also have water nearby, so it's easier for us.”* The health centre provides sexual and reproductive health care and Belita can also receive support for family planning.

The water system, now completed and fully operational, provides safe drinking water all year round to about 12,500 inhabitants of Chitanga community.

In collaboration with government, the Embassy of Ireland in Maputo supports the expansion and improvement of basic health services to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity due to chronic malnutrition, malaria, tuberculosis, HIV, non-communicable diseases and preventable diseases as well as support for contraception.



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

Highlights

- » Through ETIWA TECH young women in Lagos were provided with electrical and solar installation training to address the challenges that adolescent young girls face in accessing opportunities in the engineering and green economy sector.
- » Ireland funded the Learning and Education Advancement Project (LEAP) which rehabilitated the library at the Junior Secondary School Kuchingoro and equipped it with books. The project also sought the enrolment and retention of girls through the provision of menstrual hygiene kits.
- » Ireland supported the St. Vincent De Paul Hope Centre for Inclusive Education to provide special education and healthcare services to children and young adults with special needs.

CREACC beneficiaries planting seeds

© Centre for Renewable Energy and
Action on Climate Change

*figures refer to 2023

CASE STUDY:

IMPROVING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES' LIVELIHOODS THROUGH REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE INITIATIVES IN NORTHWEST NIGERIA

Northwest Nigeria has been affected by multidimensional crises, including long-standing conflict between ethnic and linguistic groups; tensions between nomadic pastoralists and sedentary farmers; and banditry, including kidnappings. These crises, further compounded by the impacts of climate change and the increased competition over natural resources, have led to widespread displacement across the region.

The Centre for Renewable Energy and Action on Climate Change (CREACC-NG) in Zamfara State, northwest Nigeria, received funding through the Irish Embassy in Abuja's Emergency Humanitarian Response Fund to improve the livelihoods of affected communities.

The project was implemented in four villages in Bungudu, Zamfara and trained over 400 rural farmers, including women and children, on organic farming, home gardening, tree propagation, regenerative

agriculture, and native tree restoration. Specifically, CREACC-NG trained and supported 200 households to establish community-based organic vegetable gardens within the host communities and IDP camps utilising the outdoor space that was already accessible to them.

They trained 100 individuals in agroforestry techniques and propagated 40,000 native tree seedlings within four months, by empowering the conflict victims and the host communities on the revival of threatened native trees.

Lastly, they conducted regenerative agriculture training for 100 farmers within conflict victims and the host communities in Bungudu, resulting in the adoption of sustainable farming practices on 1,000 hectares of land within four months. Ultimately, the project aimed to help improve food security, biodiversity, and forestry practices in order to contribute climate change mitigation and adaptation among the rural farmers.



CREACC beneficiaries



Occupied Palestinian Territory:



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

Students at the newly inaugurated
Al-Quads girls Secondary School

© Palestinian Ministry of Education and
Higher Education

Highlights

- » In 2024, 25 students from Gaza and the West Bank came to Ireland to take up one-year Master's programmes under the Ireland-Palestine Scholarship Programme. Since 2019, 96 outstanding students from Palestine have had the opportunity to undertake postgraduate studies in Ireland as part of this programme.
- » Human rights organisations working in Palestine and Israel are important partners for Irish Aid's support to the Palestinian people. In 2024, Ireland continued its core support to eight human rights and civil society organisations in Palestine. Their monitoring, documentation and advocacy efforts are pivotal in pursuing international justice and exposing the gravity of the situation in Gaza and the West Bank.
- » In the West Bank, Ireland's support is focusing on the prevention of forced displacement, including by reducing the vulnerability of Palestinian communities living in Area C. Ireland has been a member of the West Bank Protection Consortium since 2017. Funding through WBPC supports threatened communities through the provision of material and legal assistance, as well as advocacy. COMET-ME, an Israeli-Palestinian NGO, provided sustainable off-grid infrastructure and services, including renewable energy, clean water delivery and, more recently, broadband internet and network security cameras.

*figures refer to 2023



Students studying science at the renovated Al-Shefa school in Hebron

© Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education

CASE STUDY:

SUPPORT TO PALESTINE'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

Education continues to be a key focus of Ireland's work in Palestine. Together with a number of other donors, Ireland supports the Palestinian Authority's Ministry of Education to strengthen the quality of the education system. Through strengthening the education sector, we are investing in the future of Palestine, helping to build human capital, supporting state development and long-term economic viability. Since 2010 Ireland has provided €30.85 million to the Ministry of Education through a pooled fund called the Joint Financing Arrangement. This contributed to a collective investment of €225 million by the JFA's partners, providing 1,160 new classrooms, 65 new educational buildings and almost 1,400 educational buildings rehabilitated among other outputs.

Highlights in 2024 include:

- » Construction of Qalqila vocational school
- » Construction of two schools, including one in Kufr Aqab serving Qalandya Refugee Camp
- » Extension works to a school in North Hebron
- » Rehabilitation works at 12 existing schools, including in Qalqilya, Hebron, and Salfit



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

Members of the GIE Palette applying the skills learned during the training on manufacturing of solar dryers.

© Senegalese Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition

Highlights

- » In 2024, 259 women from 12 Senegalese grassroots organisations were trained on green entrepreneurship and finance skills. Additionally, a UN Women regional project, supported by Ireland, facilitated gender-responsive green economy and climate interventions to help women access the green economy. This impacted 395 individuals and 88 institutions in West and Central Africa.
- » Over 9,000 beneficiaries in rural pastoral zones were targeted under new partnerships with FAO and WFP on climate-resilient agriculture as part of support for Senegal's Great Green Wall Initiative.
- » 440 Senegalese school children were reached with education programmes on climate change and gender as part of small grant support to Festival Film Femmes Afrique.

*figures refer to 2023

CASE STUDY:

WOMEN-LED GRASSROOT ORGANISATIONS 'GIE PALETTE' AND 'ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES EMERGENTES' OF NGAYE MECKHE, IN THE REGION OF THIÈS, SENEGAL

Women entrepreneurs active in renewable energy in Senegal are being supported to improve their access to economic opportunities, through the 'Women's Access to the Green Economy in West and Central Africa,' programme implemented by UN Women, the Senegalese Ministry of Environment, and the ECOWAS Gender Development Centre, which is providing them with targeted trainings and access to finance.

As part of this process, women-led economic interest groups from Ngaye Meckhe in Northern Senegal, **GIE Palette** and **Association des Femmes Emergentes** are being supported to diversify their income sources and position themselves along other segments of the solar energy value chains. These two grassroots organisations manufacture and distribute solar ovens across Senegal.

In 2024, 29 women from these two organisations received training to enhance their knowledge and skills on green entrepreneurship and green finance, while

19 women benefitted from a week-long theoretical and practical training on manufacturing and operating solar dryers. This allows the women to diversify their incomes by using the dryers to process fruits and vegetables, and other foods such as fish.

In the long term, the project seeks to support the women of the GIE to have the necessary capacity and to access a green credit line in partnership with a local financial institution.

Maty Ndiaye Touré, President of the GIE Palette, says: *'We appreciate the help received; it's far beyond our expectations. We told them [the project partners] what we needed, and they delivered.'*

Ngone Sock, a female entrepreneur from Ngaye Meckhe, says: *'I really think the training is going to come in handy. There are young and older [women] among us, and we're going to apply what we've learned.'*



Maty Ndiaye Touré (right), President of the GIE Palette, and Mbayang Cissé (left) proudly pose with the certificate received following the training on manufacturing of solar dryers. © Senegalese Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition



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

Members of the Mothers Club at their newly constructed safe space in Golu Village, Bo District

© Girls Behind the Lens

Highlights

- » Through Doctors with Africa (CUAMM) the proportion of pregnant and lactating women in Pujehun District with knowledge of recommended hygiene practices increased from 37.8% to 80.8% with 71.8% practising at least four out of seven recommended hygiene practices.
- » The Embassy also expanded its partnership with Teach for Sierra Leone (TFSL), increasing the number of 'teacher fellows' to 40 in Moyamba district and 20 in Karene District. Field monitoring found the programme is leading to more progressive teaching approaches in foundation classes and more extracurricular activities, including remedial classes for weaker students and out-of-school children.
- » Through the Forum against Harmful Practices (FAHP) Ireland supported community initiatives to end FGM including 40 anti-FGM school clubs, 40 anti-FGM husband and mother clubs and 6 change-makers clubs to undertake outreach activities, and to influence social norms around FGM.

*figures refer to 2023



Gbotima and Sinava VSLA member processing rice
© SEND Sierra Leone

CASE STUDY:

EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISE

On the green hills of Mbahunyehun in Peje Bongre Chiefdom, Kailahun District, women's livelihoods have long been tied to agriculture. However, the absence of a nearby rice-milling machine forced them to travel to neighbouring communities by motorbike. This was both time-consuming and expensive, limiting their productivity and income. The Gbotima and Sinava Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) began in 2020 when SEND Sierra Leone, with support from the Irish Embassy, introduced the VSLA concept to their community. The women learned financial management, resource mobilisation, and entrepreneurship skills through business, leadership, and advocacy.

With their new skills, the women pooled resources through diligent saving, accumulating Le 20,000 (€824) in their VSLA box. They invested in a group rice farm, but without a local rice-milling machine, processing remained challenging. Recognising the need for innovation, they registered with the SEND-established credit union and secured a loan of Le 37,000 (€1,525) to purchase a rice-milling machine.

This entrepreneurial leap eliminated the need for costly and time-consuming journeys to distant communities. To ensure sustainability, they implemented a cost-recovery mechanism, reducing the financial strain on individual members while guaranteeing the machine's upkeep. The acquisition of the rice-milling machine has transformed the lives of the women and their community. It processes the rice efficiently and they are even able to offer its services to neighbouring communities, fostering solidarity and economic growth. Their warehouse now stores 45 bags of rice, symbolising their hard work and resilience.



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

School of Hard Knocks Participants

© School of Hard Knocks

Highlights

- » The Irish Embassy in South Africa funded a climate skills partnership that focuses on early-stage incubation for innovative, green, and inclusive entrepreneurial solutions addressing South Africa's climate challenges.
- » In partnership with the Netherlands, our Embassy co-hosted an event, highlighting the experiences of incarcerated LGBTIQ+ individuals and women, emphasising the need to amplify marginalised voices.
- » The Irish Tech Challenge has continued to foster strong partnerships between Irish and South African entrepreneurs. The 2024 Challenge attracted over 350 applications from South African-owned tech start-ups, reflecting a growing interest and engagement within the South African tech community. Seven start-ups were selected from various sectors such as Adtech, HealthTech, HR Tech, Circular Economy, Green Tech, and Climate Tech. Notably, 43% of selected founders were female, with additional female co-founders among the remaining participants.

*figures refer to 2023



Next Gen Men participants with their certificates © School of Hard Knocks

CASE STUDY:

THE SCHOOL OF HARD KNOCKS

Since 2022 the Irish Embassy in South Africa has partnered with the School of Hard Knocks (SoHK) to increase access to evidence-based mental and emotional wellbeing interventions through sport, to bring about meaningful social change. The Embassy funded the initial pilot phase of a programme called NxtGenMen in 2023 looking to address gender-based violence through engagement with men and boys through sport. Following a successful pilot, the Embassy funded the expansion of the programme in 2024.

NxtGenMen is a 6-session intervention aimed at reducing violence perpetrated by men – and, in particular, violence against women. NxtGenMen seeks to help the men who attend the programme to improve their self-awareness, question unhealthy gender norms and have an improved skill set for relationship management and conflict resolution. The programme seeks to empower men to become gamechangers in their communities, leading the drive against violence against women through their attitudes and their actions.

The programme combines direct delivery through SoHK coaches to sports or school teams and indirect delivery through partnerships with other community-based organisations. SoHK hosts Train-the-Trainer workshops for up to 30 people at a time and makes its course content freely available. These workshops are used to identify facilitators with the dedication and skills to deliver the programme in their own communities.

In 2023, during the pilot phase, SoHK worked with 900 men and boys. In 2024, by working with 45 other organisations, they reached over 1400 participants directly and 1000 participants indirectly, and trained 127 dedicated facilitators. Of participants in the programme in 2024, 85% reported an improvement in their own mental health and 82% reported that they are more confident in denouncing violence against women and children in their communities.



South East Asia Regional Programme

(Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam):

Vietnam



POPULATION:
100,352,192



GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$13,033



POSITION IN UN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
93



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
74.6 YEARS

Laos



POPULATION:
7,664,993



GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$8,106



POSITION IN UN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
147



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
69 YEARS

Installation of solar powered irrigation system in Wattamin village in Battambang province

© Kimheang Tuon/Oxfam

Cambodia



POPULATION:
17,423,881



GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:
USD \$4,931



POSITION IN UN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX:
151



LIFE EXPECTANCY:
70.7 YEARS

Highlights

- » The Embassy in Hanoi provided €500,000 in humanitarian support for Vietnam and Laos in response to the devastation caused by Typhoon Yagi in October 2024, a deadly and extremely destructive cyclone. The support, delivered in partnership with UNICEF and the World Food Programme, helped to deliver clean water and sanitation in some of the worst affected communities in Vietnam, while also providing cash transfers for affected people in Laos to access food, medicine, and shelter.
- » In Laos, Irish Aid-funded mine clearance teams cleared 418,475 square metres of land in 2024, returning it to local communities for safe use. Six teams conducted clearance across 13 sites, removing 466 dangerous items including cluster munitions and cannon rounds. This benefitted 10,747 people who live in rural areas in Vilabouly and Sepon districts, two of the most heavily contaminated areas in Savannakhet province.
- » In Cambodia, a new higher education pilot programme began. Six small seed grants were provided to Cambodian higher education institutions interested in collaborating with Irish universities to build institutional capacity and stimulate bilateral exchange. These included projects focusing on agricultural cooperatives, climate change curriculum development, and transitional justice.

*figures refer to 2023

CASE STUDY:

TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE IN CAMBODIA

Cambodia is very vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, with rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and extreme weather events threatening livelihoods and ecosystems. Cambodia already experiences some of the highest temperatures in the world and models predict a further increase in average temperatures. An increase in the frequency and intensity of heatwaves is already evident. Prolonged droughts and unpredictable flooding patterns are particularly challenging in a country where almost half of the population is employed in agriculture or fishing. Continued warming and shifting weather patterns have led to reduced crop yields, impacting food security and rural incomes.

To help communities adapt, the Irish Embassy in Hanoi developed a climate programme with Oxfam Cambodia and eight local partners, to enable smallholder farmers to strengthen their resilience. Programme interventions include the introduction of climate-resilient farming techniques, construction of improved irrigation systems and reforestation efforts, as well as national level policy advocacy.

In Wattamin village in Battambang province, northwestern Cambodia, a solar-powered pump and irrigation system was installed in November 2024. This will enable local rice farmers to significantly increase their crop yields, and food security despite less predictable rain. The solar-powered system also

reduced the high cost of irrigation by diesel pump. Over 230 hectares of rice land are now irrigated by the new system, ensuring a constant supply of water during increasingly prolonged dry spells. This benefits 228 farming households who depend on rice and fruit production for their livelihoods. Increased crop yields will result in better nutrition and higher household incomes.

In Thomn village, farmers have been trained in climate smart agricultural practices. Training encompasses various aspects of crop cultivation, the production of organic fertilisers, and strategies to combat the effects of climate change. Farmers also received vegetable seeds, leading to a wider variety of crops including maize, chilli, aubergine, cucumber and pineapple, helping to boost family incomes. Participants in the training activities are now mentoring other local farmers.

Poverty reduction in Cambodia over the past decade has been significant. However, the impacts of climate change threaten to slow progress and push people back below the poverty line. Rural communities inevitably face some of the most serious climate change threats. These interventions help to support the most vulnerable communities in adapting to changing climate conditions, while also mitigating against some of the negative impacts.



Mr. Sam Orn and Mrs. Savet, Thomn village in Battambang province © Kimheang Tuon/Oxfam



Tanzania:



POPULATION:

66,617,607



GROSS NATIONAL
INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA:

USD \$3,515



POSITION IN UN HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

165



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

67.0 YEARS

Highlights

- » 6,780 local primary healthcare facilities received Health Basket Fund transfers, a 10% increase since 2023
- » 290,000 people benefitted from solar PV systems, access to water and e-mobility in 19 medical facilities in Dodoma and Kigoma
- » 925,000 poor and vulnerable households received direct cash transfers.

A woman from Zinduka cooperative group showcasing their readily packaged seaweed body oil (jelly) product, which comes from the blue economy incubation program under the Bahari Mali project

© IUCN Tanzania/Bahari Mali Project

*figures refer to 2023



Ezra and his cows © Femina Hip

CASE STUDY:

DARE TO DREAM “EMPOWERED TO THRIVE”

My name is Ezra Liberatus (23), a youth champion from Amani ward in Muheza district. I always dreamed of being a prominent business man in my village. Before receiving training from the Ujana Salama staff on Start and Improve Your Business, it was very hard for me to identify which business to engage in that would make me successful. I tried to work with my mother in her retail shop business located in Amani town but quickly realised it wasn't for me. After receiving training through the Ujana Salama project, I learned how to generate a business idea, conduct a market analysis and develop a business plan which helped me to formulate my business idea. It gave me structure and direction. I embarked on livestock keeping. My fellow youth made fun of me and told me I was wasting my time but the knowledge and skills I gained through the training gave me courage and confidence.

I have to say I saw immediate results. I have managed to start my livestock farm with two dairy cows. I now serve as a role model for youth in my community and advocate that everything is possible if you have a real plan. Thanks to the empowerment I received from the project. Saving my money has helped me to buy my own dairy cows which I am fattening and selling at a profit to dairy farmers. I am reinvesting my profits into the business and expect to purchase more dairy cows after one year. It is hard work and seen as dirty work, not cool, but it is helping me to realise my dream. Therefore, every year I will buy and sell a dairy cow and will help to generate more income. I hope to continue being a role model to other youths in my community who could stand and show others that everything is possible if you plan well.



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

Josephine and other members of the
Women Survivor Group

© DFAT

Highlights

- » 334,025 students across 400 primary and secondary schools in Karamoja received hot nutritious school meals under the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme
- » 1,104 indigent, vulnerable and marginalised people in Karamoja received representation in courts of law. As a result, 484 legal cases were concluded
- » 1,344,111 refugees received food and cash assistance. 937 formal land agreements in 13 settlements provided access to 3,291 acres of land for agriculture.

*figures refer to 2023



Josephine Otyang, an empowered SGBV survivor.

© DFAT

CASE STUDY:

GBV SURVIVOR EMPOWERED THROUGH WOMEN'S SUPPORT GROUP

Josephine Otyang, a soft-spoken mother of three shares her story to give hope to other women who are going through the trauma she suffered at the hands of her second husband.

Married off at 18, her parents received cows as bride price. When her first husband abandoned her when she was pregnant with her second child, she was forcefully married to his younger brother who physically and emotionally abused her. Things were so bad she thought he was going to kill her. "My father-in-law demanded that I marry his younger son because my family had received cows for my marriage to his first son. He also soon started beating me whenever he was drunk. It got so bad that I ran back to my parents' house, but he kept calling and demanding that I should go home. One day he attacked me and bit off part of my lip and I was rushed to hospital," she said.

A local community leader told her about a women's support group for GBV survivors in Karamoja. Josephine, along with many other GBV survivors in Karamoja, have seen their lives transformed by this Irish funded project. She says: "...I joined this group and started attending the meetings. The support and empowerment I got changed my life. I was able to share my story with other women and felt relieved of my burden. My husband has since been jailed for torturing me but if he tries to come back I know I am stronger, and can deal with it. Being together with other women sharing our issues gives me great strength and courage. We support each other, if one misses a meeting, we check on them and find out how they are doing."



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

Highlights

- » 1,200,000 very vulnerable households benefitted from timely and predictable monthly social cash transfer payments and received drought emergency cash top-ups through the multi-donor GEWEL programme.
- » Through a partnership with WFP we supported the Government's drought response by providing additional emergency cash transfers to an estimated 79,000 households (475,000 people) in 16 drought-affected districts.
- » 13,000 households were reached with nutrient dense supplies (vegetables, fruits, and poultry) for enhanced dietary diversification through the SUN programme.

Mercy tending to her fish farm

© UNICEF ZAMBIA/DNCC

*figures refer to 2023



Mercy and her family © UNICEF ZAMBIA/DNCC

CASE STUDY:

MERCY KALENDA'S NUTRITION EMPOWERMENT JOURNEY THROUGH SUN II PROGRAMME

Mercy Kalenda, from Nyangomba in Mwinilunga district, Zambia is a shining example of how the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) II Programme supported by Irish Aid, FCDO, EU, Sida and KfW has transformed lives. Alongside her husband, Robby Lukama, Mercy initially struggled to make the most of their small fish farming business. However, after joining the SUN II Programme in 2022, their fortunes changed dramatically.

Through the programme, Mercy received training in fish farming, pond construction, and fish feed production using local materials. She also gained access to essential inputs such as fish fingerlings and feed, significantly reducing their operational costs. With the first harvest of 900 table-sized fish, they reinvested in their business, expanding from two to seven fishponds. Subsequent harvests yielded over 5,000 fish, allowing them to diversify their income streams and improve their household's nutrition.

"The SUN II project's intervention in our fish farming business has been a timely and welcome one," she said.

The income generated from fish sales has enabled Mercy to provide her family with a balanced diet, including fruits, vegetables, and protein-rich foods. Her children's health has improved, and the family has achieved greater financial stability.

Beyond fish farming, Mercy and her husband have successfully established a grocery shop, salon, barber shop, and restaurant—all funded by their fish farming profits. Mr Lukama emphasised the economic potential of fish farming, urging others to take advantage of SUN II's training.

Mercy's story demonstrates how empowering women with knowledge, resources, and skills leads to improved livelihoods and better nutrition. Her success serves as inspiration for others to embrace sustainable farming practices for economic independence and food security.



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

A mother and child receive health care
through the Health Resilience Fund

© UNICEF Zimbabwe/Shepherd Tozvireva

Highlights

- » Ireland continued to provide critical support to the health sector. In 2024, over 1.9 million women accessed contraceptives, averting 1,650 maternal deaths and 146,250 unsafe abortions and 1.7 million people were reached with community healthcare – approximately 90% of the target population receiving vaccines and approximately 1.7 million children and 115,000 pregnant women were provided with nutritional supplements.
- » Ireland funded projects to strengthen the resilience and food security of vulnerable rural communities, including supporting 11,000 people to purchase essential food in response to the El Niño-induced drought and supporting 2,500 farmers to purchase seeds and other supplies for the next planting season.
- » The Trócaire-led Human Rights Consortium (HRC), comprising 13 partner organisations, achieved significant results, including landmark legal victories, providing over 2,500 people with access to legal support.

*figures refer to 2023

CASE STUDY:

NURTURING EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT: INSIDE THE MALNUTRITION CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

Nestled within the confines of Sally Mugabe Children's Hospital, in the capital, Harare lies a colourful sanctuary. Freshly renovated, the playroom in the Malnutrition Centre of Excellence is a haven of laughter and rehabilitation for children who were close to losing hope. The playroom, also known as the Early Child Development Centre, is key to the nutrition unit's goal: discharging every child with a smile. This seemingly small detail speaks volumes about the holistic care delivered when treating children for wasting and severe malnutrition, reflecting not just the physical recovery but also ensuring the children's wellbeing.

To provide children with the best chance to grow and develop to their full potential the hospital, and the Paediatric Association of Zimbabwe in partnership with UNICEF and with funding from the Health Resilience Fund, is implementing various activities to enhance the unit's capacity. This includes integrating play therapy and the promotion of early childhood development for the treatment of malnutrition, with the aim of replicating it in other locations. The playroom is equipped with UNICEF Early Childhood Development materials and other toys, and staffed by a designated play therapist to facilitate interactive play and responsive caregiving. Teaching caregivers is part of the treatment for wasting.

In 2024, as the El Niño drought took hold in Southern Africa, water and food shortages had a terrible impact on child nutrition, with knock-on effects for the development of millions of children.

Sibusisiwe Ncube, the hospital food services supervisor for the Malnutrition Centre of Excellence manages the Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) stock, a life-saving essential medicine that treats severe wasting in children under 5. "As the largest referral hospital, we are already receiving children with severe malnutrition from drought-hotspot areas countrywide and expect a further increase. We are also seeing children from urban areas where water shortage and the cholera outbreak are rampant," she says. The Malnutrition Unit at Sally Mugabe Children's Hospital provided comprehensive care including conducting diet counselling, outreach support visits to community-based groups that assist caregivers of children with disabilities and teaching feeding techniques and conducting screenings for severe wasting during visits.

It is just one of the units supported by the Health Resilience Fund in 2024 with funding support from Irish Aid. The fund procured 14,000 cartons of RUTF as well as therapeutic milks and screening equipment to ensure a consistent supply of essential nutrition items in health facilities across Zimbabwe in response to the El Niño drought. As a result, 91% of facilities reported 'no stockouts'.

The Malnutrition Unit in Sally Mugabe hospital is proud to have reduced its mortality rates among its in-patient caseload from 47% to 8% over two years, living up to its reputation as a Centre of Excellence, highlighting significant improvements in hospital treatment.



Sibusisiwe Ncube with the life-saving Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food. © UNICEFZimbabwe/2024/Shepherd Tozvireva

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Figures are correct at time of publication.

Ireland's Official Development Assistance 2024

Ireland's Official Development Assistance	€ Millions 2024	€ Millions 2023
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 27	771.32	733.47
Other Government Departments (excluding Ukraine In-donor refugee costs)	505.35	387.28
Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget*	446.78	346.46
Subtotal ODA	1,723.45	1,467.21
Ukraine in-donor refugee costs**	626.52	1,137.59
Total ODA	2,349.97	2,604.81
GNI	422,827	388,351
ODA less Ukraine in-donor refugee costs as a % of GNI	0.41%	0.38%
Total ODA as a % of GNI	0.56%	0.67%
Department of Foreign Affairs Vote 27 as a % of total ODA	33%	28%
Other Government Departments as a % of total ODA	22%	15%
Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget as a % of total ODA	19%	13%
Ukraine in-donor refugee costs as a % of total ODA	27%	44%
Bilateral / Multilateral Analysis***		
Bilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 27	632.73	596.38
Other Government Departments (excluding Ukraine in-donor refugee costs)	387.72	241.79
Subtotal Bilateral ODA	1,020.45	838.17
Ukraine in-donor refugee costs	626.52	1,137.59
Total Bilateral ODA	1,646.97	1,975.76
Multilateral ODA		
Department of Foreign Affairs - Vote 27	138.59	137.10
Other Government Departments	117.63	145.48
Ireland's share of the EU Development Cooperation Budget*	446.78	346.46
Total Multilateral ODA	703.00	629.04
ODA less in-donor refugee costs Ukraine	1,723.45	1,467.21
Total ODA****	2,349.97	2,604.81
Bilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	70%	76%
Multilateral ODA as a % of Total ODA	30%	24%

* 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. Core contributions to the EU in respect of interest subsidies for Ukraine on MFA+ Loans are also included under this line.

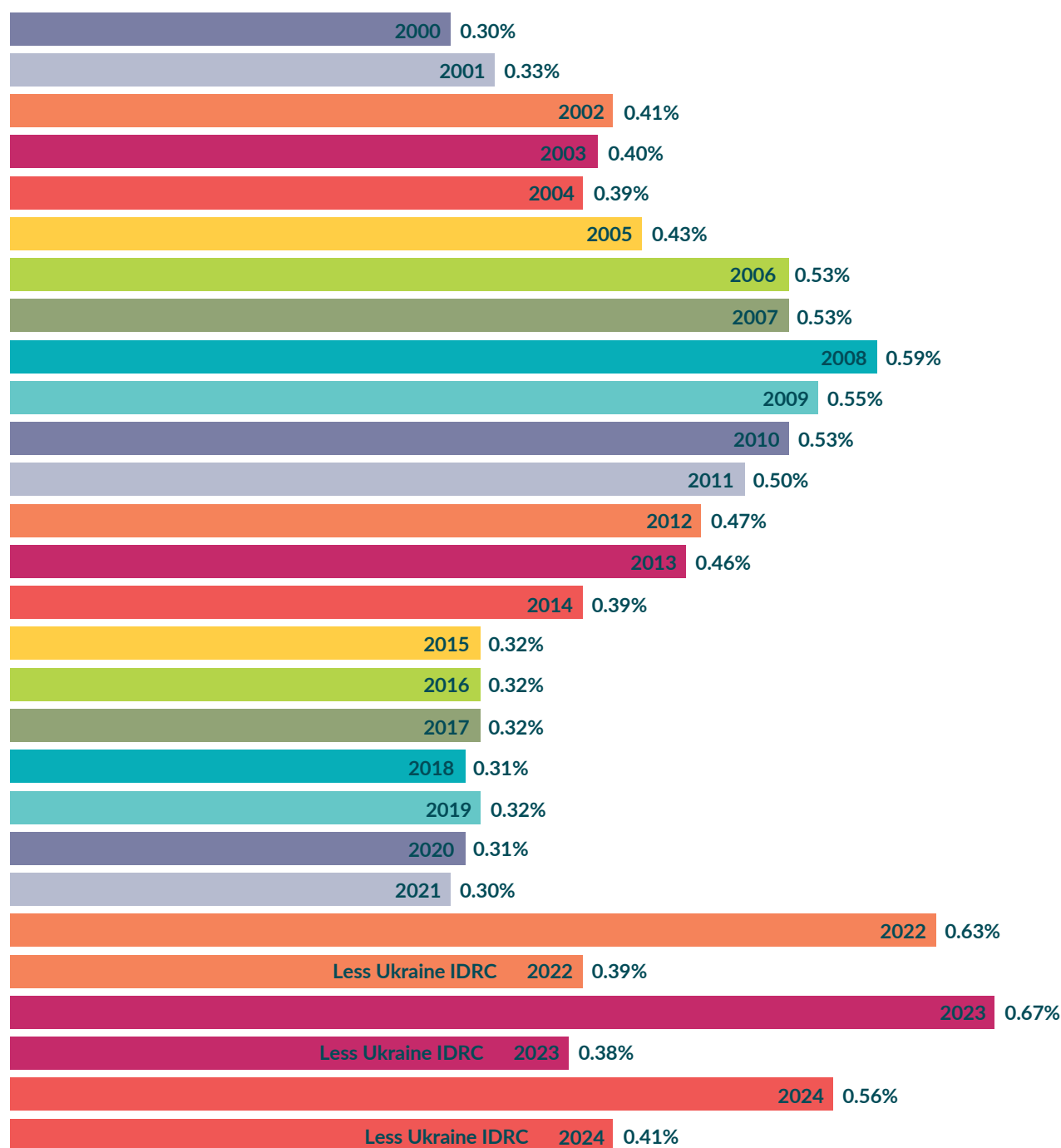
** Since 2022 the war of aggression by Russia in Ukraine has resulted in Ireland providing refuge for Ukrainian people. A portion of Ireland's domestic expenditure to support Ukrainian Refugees is ODA eligible.

*** 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 NGOs, 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: 2000 - 2024

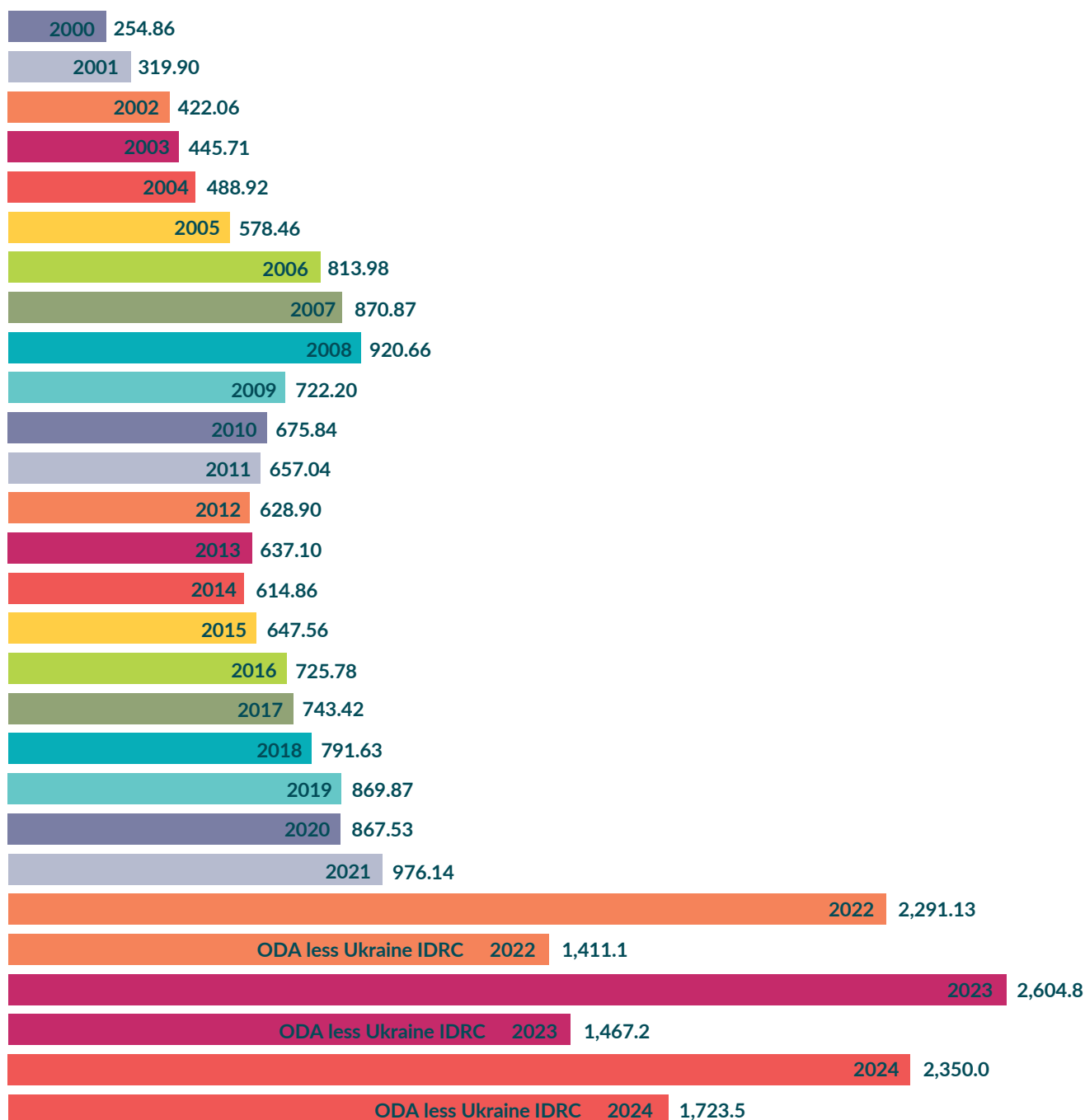
Ireland's ODA as a % of GNI: 2000 - 2024



Since 2022, the war of aggression by Russia in Ukraine has resulted in Ireland providing refuge for 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 2000-2024

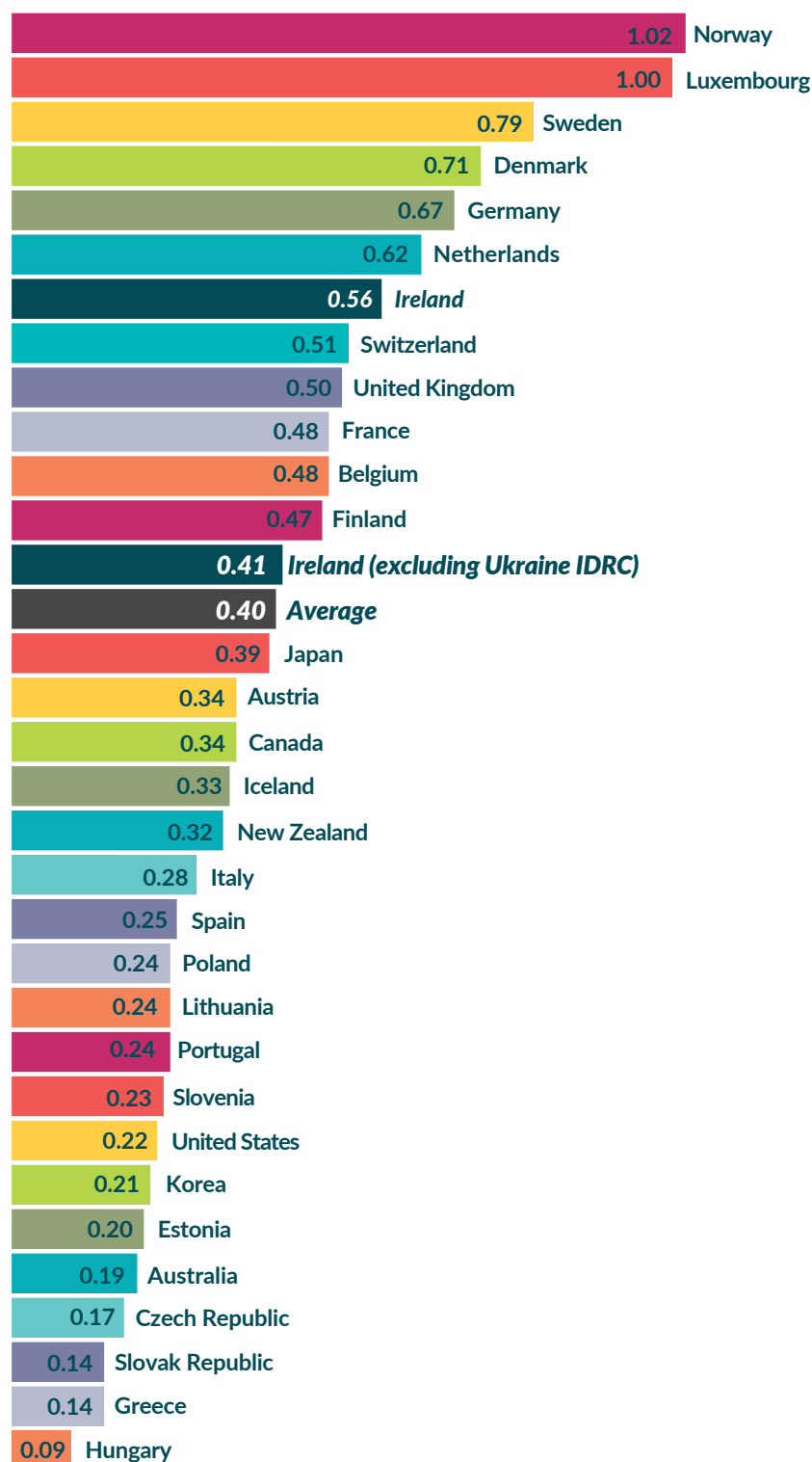
ODA €M



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

Net ODA as a % of GNI: DAC Donors 2024

ODA as a % of GNI



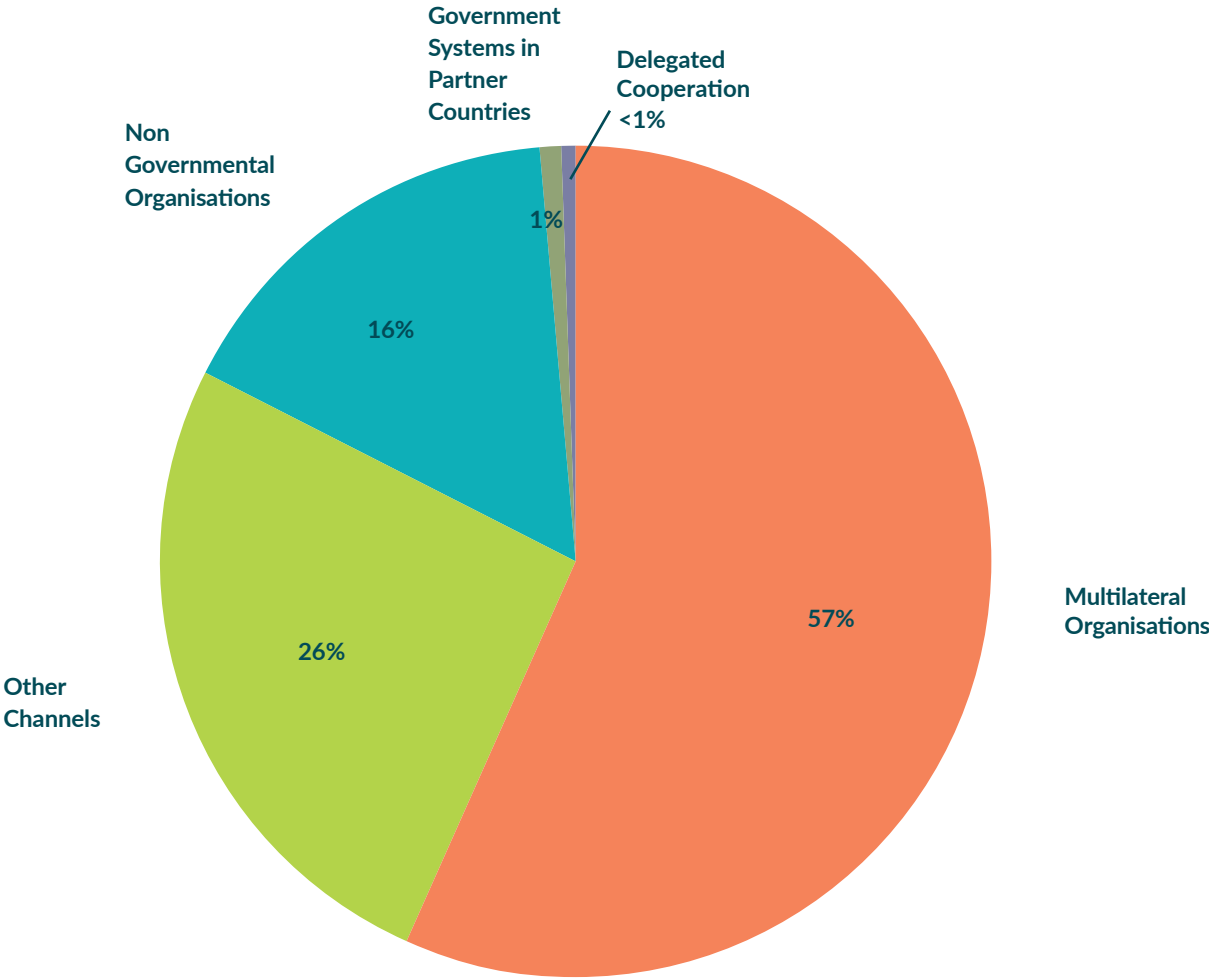
Country	ODA % GNI
Norway	1.02%
Luxembourg	1.00%
Sweden	0.79%
Denmark	0.71%
Germany	0.67%
Netherlands	0.62%
Ireland	0.56%
Switzerland	0.51%
United Kingdom	0.50%
France	0.48%
Belgium	0.48%
Finland	0.47%
Ireland (minus Ukraine IDRC)	0.41%
AVERAGE DAC	0.40%
Japan	0.39%
Austria	0.34%
Canada	0.34%
Iceland	0.33%
New Zealand	0.32%
Italy	0.28%
Spain	0.25%
Poland	0.24%
Lithuania	0.24%
Portugal	0.24%
Slovenia	0.23%
United States	0.22%
Korea	0.21%
Estonia	0.20%
Australia	0.19%
Czech Republic	0.17%
Slovak Republic	0.14%
Greece	0.14%
Hungary	0.09%

* To enable comparison, other donors' figures are taken from OECD DAC estimate at April 2024.

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 2024

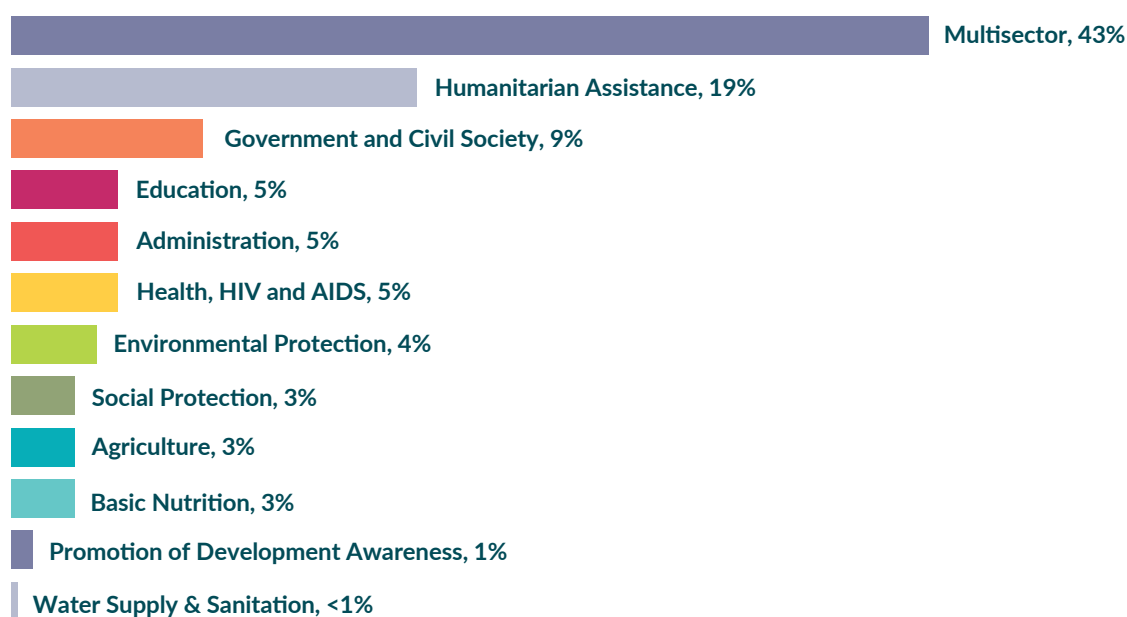
Channel	€000's	As a %
Multilateral Organisations	975,861	57%
Other Channels	446,559	26%
Non Governmental Organisations	269,728	16%
Government Systems in Partner Countries	25,143	1%
Delegated Cooperation	6,160	<1%
Subtotal	1,723,452	100%
Ukraine In-Donor Refugee Costs	626,519	
Grand Total	2,349,971	



Total Irish Bilateral ODA by Sector 2024

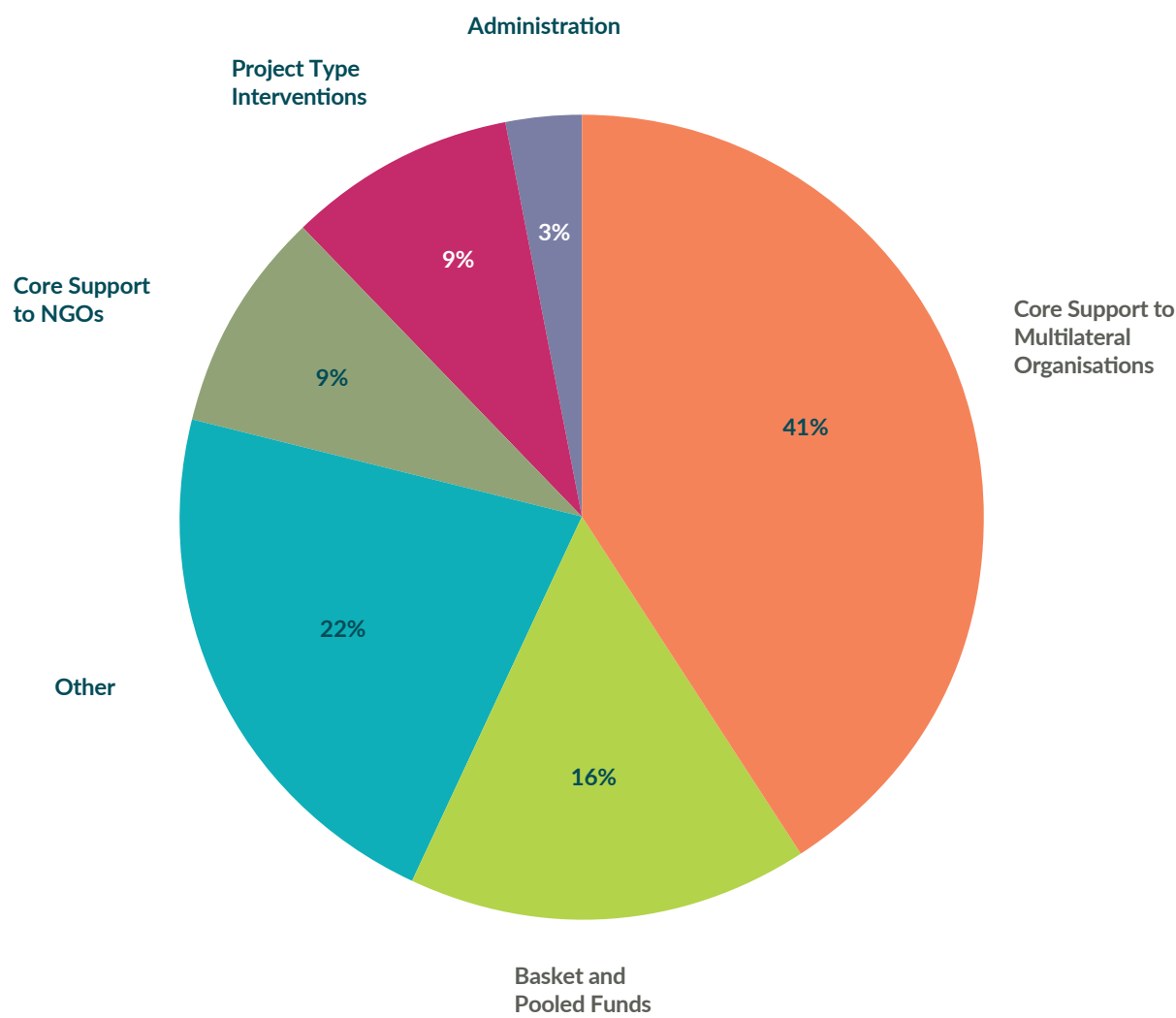
Sector	€000's	As a %
Multisector	440,400	43%
Humanitarian Assistance	192,138	19%
Government and Civil Society	93,699	9%
Education	52,333	5%
Administration	51,533	5%
Health, HIV and AIDS	46,917	5%
Environmental Protection	43,605	4%
Social Protection	31,663	3%
Agriculture	29,150	3%
Basic Nutrition	27,441	3%
Promotion of Development Awareness	10,239	1%
Water Supply & Sanitation	1,336	<1%
Bilateral Subtotal	1,020,453	100%
Ukraine In-Donor Refugee Costs	626,519	
Bilateral Total	1,646,972	

Bilateral ODA by Sector



Total Irish ODA by Aid Modality 2024

Channel	€000's	As a %
Core Support to Multilateral Organisations	702,999	41%
Basket and Pooled Funds	273,286	16%
Other	384,312	22%
Core Support to NGOs	155,332	9%
Project Type Interventions	155,989	9%
Administration	51,533	3%
Subtotal	1,723,452	100%
Ukraine In-Donor Refugee Costs	626,519	
Grand Total	2,349,971	



Top 30 Recipient Countries of Ireland's Bilateral ODA 2024

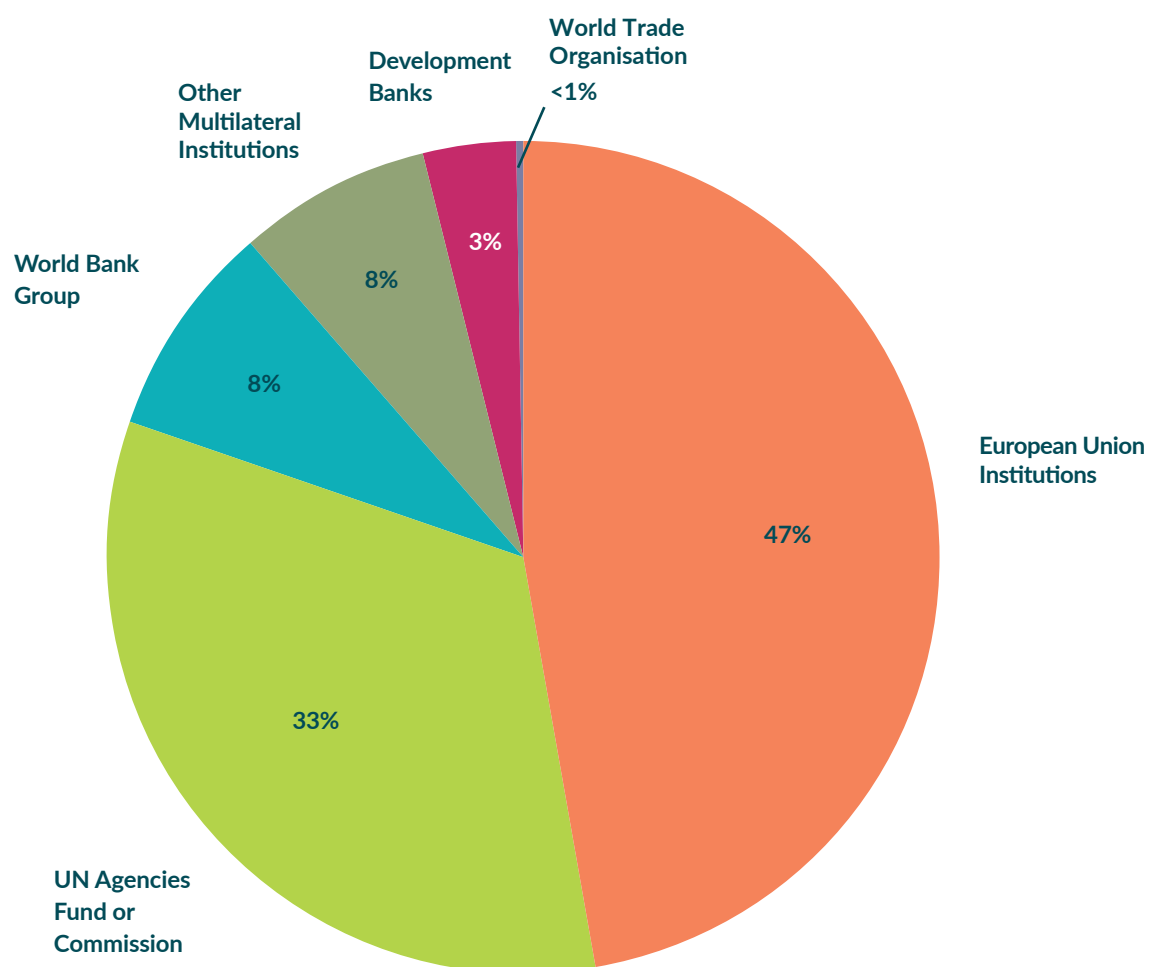
Recipient Country	€000's
Ethiopia	40,891
Ukraine	33,887
Occupied Palestinian Territory*	30,460
Mozambique	26,074
Tanzania	25,988
Malawi	24,959
Uganda	21,466
Sierra Leone	19,004
South Sudan	14,484
Sudan	11,440
Zimbabwe	11,290
Somalia	9,886
Zambia	9,870
Lebanon	9,777
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,148
Kenya	8,426
Syrian Arab Republic	7,878
Liberia	7,698
Yemen	6,239
Niger	5,341
Central African Republic	5,126
Colombia	5,059
Afghanistan	4,409
Viet Nam	3,966
Myanmar	3,475
Bangladesh	3,475
Jordan	3,156
Senegal	3,147
Chad	3,087
Haiti	2,997

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, such as in the case for Ukraine and its neighbours.

* 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 2024

	€000's	As a %
European Union Institutions	461,235	47%
UN Agencies Fund or Commission	322,704	33%
World Bank Group	81,040	8%
Other Multilateral Institutions	75,213	8%
Development Banks	33,829	3%
World Trade Organisation	1,840	<1%
Grand Total	975,861	100%



Funding to Multilateral Organisations, detailed in €000s, 2024

	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	Department of Finance	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Other	Total
European Union Institutions						
European Commission - Development Share of Budget				446,782		446,782
European Commission - EDF			11,632			11,632
European Investment Bank - EDF			2,820			2,820
European Union Institutions Total			14,453	446,782		461,235
Other Multilateral Institutions						
Adaptation Fund	6,000					6,000
African Union Commission	600					600
African Tax Administration Forum			400			400
CGIAR Fund			5,600			5,600
Council of Europe			160			160
General Secretary of OAS/Inter American Commission			350			350
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation			4,000			4,000
Global Environment Facility - Least Developed Countries Fund			2,500			2,500
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	2,500					2,500
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria			21,500			21,500
Global Partnership for Education			13,000			13,000
Green Climate Fund	15,000					15,000
Intergovernmental Authority on Development			590			590
International Renewable Energy Agency	66					66
New Partnership for Africa's Development			814			814
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development			1,760			1,760
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe			373			373
Other Multilateral Institutions Total	24,166		51,047			75,213
Development Banks						
African Development Bank		10,959	2,000			12,959
African Development Fund		11,635				11,635
Asian Development Bank			3,000			3,000
Asian Development Fund		3,278				3,278
Bank for International Settlements			2,000			2,000
Council of Europe Development Bank		957				957
Development Bank Total		26,829	7,000			33,829

ANNEX TEN (CONTINUED)

	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	Department of Finance	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Other	Total
UN Agencies Fund or Commission						
Central Emergency Response Fund			19,000			19,000
Food and Agricultural Organisation	4,170		2,200			6,370
International Agency for Research on Cancer				322		322
International Atomic Energy Agency			203			203
International Fund for Agricultural Development			4,766			4,766
International Labour Organisation			1,500	1,147		2,647
International Organisation For Migration			2,671			2,671
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		1,219				1,219
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights			6,489			6,489
United Nations			8,600			8,600
United Nations Capital Development Fund			520			520
United Nations Children's Fund			38,126			38,126
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development			300			300
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification			33			33
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs			575			575
United Nations Department of Peace Operations			1,089			1,089
United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs			354			354
United Nations Development Programme			21,265			21,265
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization			1,100	508		1,608
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women			4,795			4,795
United Nations Environment Programme		600				600
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change		88	200			288
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees			27,800	45		27,845
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation			578			578
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research			206			206
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs			25			25
United Nations Office for Project Services			2,100			2,100
United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs			60,245			60,245
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund			4,250			4,250
United Nations Population Fund			13,100			13,100
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East			20,000			20,000

ANNEX TEN (CONTINUED)

		Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	Department of Finance	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Other	Total
UN Agencies Fund or Commission (continued)							
United Nations Resident Coordinator Office				900			900
United Nations System Staff College				210			210
United Nations Volunteers				1,100			1,100
UN-Multi Partner Trust Fund Office				6,915			6,915
World Food Programme	35,100			10,500			45,600
World Health Organisation				10,350	3,023		13,373
World Intellectual Property Organisation					15		15
World Meteorological Organisation		5					5
United Nations Total	39,270	1,907		276,463	5,059		322,704
World Bank Group							
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development				4,000			4,000
International Development Association			38,690	15,500			54,190
International Finance Corporation				100			100
World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Funds				22,750			22,750
World Bank Group Total			38,690	42,350			81,040
World Trade Organisation							
International Trade Centre				1,000			1,000
World Trade Organisation				440			440
World Trade Organisation Advisory Law Centre				400			400
World Trade Organisation Total				1,840			1,840
Funding to Multilateral Organisations Total		26,077	65,519	393,153	5,059		975,861

ANNEX ELEVEN

Civil Society Organisations in receipt of €20K or more, detailed in €000s, 2024

Organisation Name	€000's
1000 Jours Sunu Yoon	20
80:20 Educating and Acting For A Better World	160
A Partnership with Africa	261
Accord Education Trust	300
Action Against Hunger	3,970
Action Aid International Sierra Leone	340
Action Aid Ireland	950
Action AID Mozambique	20
Addameer Prison Support and Human Rights	100
Adigrat Diocese Catholic Secretariat	1,050
Afri	52
Aga Khan Foundation	700
Aidlink	400
Aidspan	100
AkiDwA	40
Al Haq, Law in the Service Of Man	100
Al Kasaba Theatre and Cinematheque	40
Amideast	66
Amref Health Africa	400
An Taisce - Green Schools	120
APHEDA Vietnam	150
ARD Family Resource Centre	42
Associação de Limpeza e Meio Ambiente	35
Associação Focus Fistula	150
Associação Inst. Para Democracia Multipartidaria	250
Associação Osuwela	150
Associação Tv Surdo Moçambique	25
Association for Inclusive Peace	300
Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development	100
Association of Pastoralist Community for Change	240
Auschwitz Institute for the Prevention of Genocide	80
AVSI Foundation Uganda	1,000
BBC Media Action	700
Benjamin William Mkapa Foundation	1,300
Bimkom Planners for Planning Rights	100
Blue Action Fund	1,750
Brighter Communities Worldwide	340
Build It International	200
Care International	874
Catholic Relief Services Liberia	230

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Center for Democratic Governance	550
Centre For Global Education	75
Centre For Humanitarian Dialogue	350
Centro de Integridade Pública	230
Centro International De Mejoramiento De Maiz Trigo	683
CERCI	20
Chicoa Fish Farm	150
Children in Crossfire	920
Christian Aid Ireland	5,450
Christian Blind Mission Ireland	423
CHS Alliance	150
Climate KIC	1,500
Clinton Foundation Health Access Initiative	1,135
Cloyne Diocesan Youth Services	50
CMI-Martti Ahtisaari Peace Foundation sr	200
Coalition of Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations	100
Comet ME	100
Comhlámh	400
Community Healthcare Initiative	160
Concern Worldwide	36,070
Conciliation Resources	1,100
Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organization	248
Crisis Action	80
DanChurchAid	1,258
Daughters Of Charity Coordinating Office	22
Democratic Progress Institute	35
Depaul Ukraine	20
Destination Livingstone Initiative	25
Development Perspectives	367
Dóchas	515
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	1,015
East Europe Foundation (EEF)	50
ECDPM	400
Economic Cooperation Foundation	50
ECO-SUD	100
ECO-UNESCO	120
ECPAT International	100
EducAid Sierra Leone	400
E-LICO Foundation	660
Emergency Nutrition Network	1,000

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Enda Energie	100
Engineers Without Borders Ireland	49
European Institute for Peace	100
Family Health International - FHI 360	900
Femina Hip	400
Fields of Life Northern Ireland	200
Financial Justice Ireland	114
Focus 1000	200
Forum Against Harmful Practices	250
Foundation Conflict Response	20
Fr. Campbell SVD Foundation	25
Free the Slaves	20
Friends of the Earth Ireland	70
Front Line Defenders	700
Frontline AIDS	300
Fundação MASC	500
Fundación Para El Desarrollo Empresarial Rural	200
Fundo Socioambiental Casa	400
Future Forum	75
Generations for Peace	100
Gisha-Legal Centre for Freedom Of Movement	100
GiveDirectly	1,150
Global Action Plan	50
Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action	1,000
Global Crop Diversity Trust	2,000
Global Green Growth Institute	300
Global Witness Trust	250
GOAL	13,950
Greenaid - One Billion Trees For Africa	20
Habitat for Humanity Ireland	44
HALO Trust	3,800
Helen Keller International	599
HelpAge International	1,030
Herbert C. Kelman Institute for Interactive Conflict Transformation	50
Hivos Foundation	410
Human Rights Centre	250
Human Rights Defender Network- Sierra Leone	300
Human Rights Defender's Project	400
Ifrah Foundation	40
ILGA World	150

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Impact Initiatives	200
Indalo Inclusive	100
Inishowen Development Partnership	100
Inspiration Lifeline	66
Institute for Justice and Reconciliation	100
Institute for Security Studies	200
Instituto Socioambiental	600
Integrity Watch Liberia	170
International Alert	225
International Committee of the Red Cross	24,053
International Crisis Group	320
International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH)	250
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent	8,400
International Institute for Environment and Development	4,500
International Institute for Sustainable Development	2,000
International Justice Mission Uganda	200
International Planned Parenthood Federation	1,000
International Rescue Committee	7,000
International Service For Human Rights (ISHR)	250
International Union for Conservation of Nature	1,500
Iranti-NPC	21
Irish Council for International Students	6,838
Irish Development Education Association	548
Irish Global Health Network	202
Irish League Of Credit Unions International Development Foundation (ILCUF)	340
Irish Red Cross Society	100
Irish Rule of Law International	1,274
Jameiat Dar Abu Abdullah Llamal Alkhairi W Altanma	120
Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center	100
Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization	120
Jordan Young Scientist	71
Jordan Young Scientist Cultural Association	30
Justice Rapid Response Association	150
Karamoja Herders of the Horn Limited	200
Kulungwana - Ass. P/ O Desenvolvimento Cultural	30
Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation	40
Latin America Solidarity Centre	39
Legal and Human Rights Centre	500
Lourdes Youth and Community Services	130
Luwire Wildlife Conservancy	150

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Madaa Palestine Center for Training and Capacity Building	40
Martin Ennals Foundation	50
Meath Community Rural and Social Development CLG	45
Medica Liberia	650
MIFTAH	100
Misean Cara	15,485
Movement Towards Peace and Development Agency	755
MozYouth Foundation	100
National Association of Women Organisation In Uganda	200
National Smallholder Farmers	1,130
National Youth Council of Ireland	500
Nebeday	100
Negotiation Strategies Institute	50
Nepal Leprosy Trust	90
Norwegian Refugee Council	400
Nurture Africa	300
Orbis Ireland	250
Outright International	52
Oxfam Ireland	4,700
Oxfam Novib	800
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights	100
Parents Circle - Families Forum	25
Parkinson Patients Support Organization Ethiopia	20
Parque Nacional da Gorongosa	1,000
PATH	575
Peace Brigades International	100
Plan International Ireland	3,700
Plan International Vietnam	1,400
Prisoners Future Foundation	113
Pro Development Network	500
Project RENEW	350
Proudly Made in Africa	75
Purposeful	550
Rainbo Initiative	350
Raising Voices	250
Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI)	100
Save the Children	7,300
School of Hard Knocks Npc	50
Scouting Ireland	100
Seatini Uganda	300

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
Self Help Africa	6,100
SEND Sierra Leone	1,000
Serve in Solidarity Ireland	319
Sightsavers Ireland	2,200
Sister Aid Liberia	23
SNV Zambia	500
Social and Health Education Project (SHEP)	90
Social Change Assistance Trust	350
Social Development Group	200
Solidarite Active	20
Sonke Gender Justice Network	200
South African Technological Network	100
Stitching Access to Nutrition Foundation	200
Straight Talk Foundation	1,600
Suas Educational Development	639
Talking Drum Studio Sierra Leone	700
Tanzania Centre for Democracy	150
Teach Sierra Leone	300
Tearfund Ireland	369
The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution	350
The Britain Nepal Medical Trust	25
The Carter Center Inc.	250
The Centre for Counselling Nutrition and Health Care	585
The Democracy and Workers' Rights Center in Palestine	40
The Irish Girl Guides	70
The Leprosy Mission Northern Ireland	130
The Minority Rights Group	200
The Portland Trust	50
The Public Committee Against Torture in Israel	60
Timran	120
Tools for Solidarity	22
Total Land Care	650
TradeMark Africa	1,600
Transparency International	350
Trócaire	30,510
Tumaini La Maisha	300
UCD Volunteers Overseas	69
Undikumbukire Project Zambia	117
United Nations Foundation (CleanCooking)	750
United Network of Young Peacebuilders	84

ANNEX ELEVEN (CONTINUED)

Organisation Name	€000's
University College Cork	60
UPR Info	100
Urgent Action Funds	1,000
UZI KWASA	400
Vilnyy Vybir	20
Vita	815
Voluntary Service International	24
Waterford SLI	25
Welthungerhilfe - Sierra Leone	1,339
West Africa Think Tank	100
Women in Law and Development in Africa	250
Women International Peace Centre	300
Women's Environment & Development Organization WEDO	246
World Vision Ireland	4,600
Yesh Din Volunteers for Human Rights	100
YMCA Ireland	49
Young Scientist Kenya	197
Youth Work Ireland	135

Notes

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Irish Aid

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