Submission to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in respect of

Irish Aid White Paper Consultation

- Nature of views: **Organisational**

- Organisation (if applicable): **Tearfund Ireland**

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- Freedom of Information: **This submission may be released in total under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Acts.**

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Introduction

The world is facing an unprecedented number of global crises, from ongoing war and conflict in countries such as Syria, Yemen and South Sudan to drought and famine in East Africa. The shifting global landscape of Brexit, the refugee 'crisis', forced migration and the uncertainty of the European Union, leaves our world in a tumultuous time. Economic inequality is widespread, 815 million people in the world go to bed hungry every night,[1] globally 130 million girls between 6 and 17 years are not in school[2] and over 68.5 million people have been forced to flee their homes due to violent conflict[3]. The increasing occurrence and intensity of extreme weather events due to climate change, are driving people from their homes, jeopardising their livelihoods and leaving communities in desperate situations.

The Global Goals Transformative Agenda to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind first, is a defining moment in history. Now more than ever we need strong leadership and commitment to our international development programmes. Ireland needs to stand strong on our values, our own post-colonial history, our principles and our reputation for quality interventions and successes. *Global Ireland: Ireland's Global Footprint to 2025* gives us an opportunity to make our mark on the world, to model what it is to be inclusive of all nationalities and cultures, to showcase coherence between our foreign and domestic policies and to lead the way in partnership and innovation. Ireland's ongoing commitment to the Global Goals, to leave no one behind, to tackle gender inequality, climate change and conflict is admirable and to be commended. We wish to build on these commitments that have been outlined in the Public Consultation paper.

On this basis, and in summary, we ask that Ireland incorporate the following recommendations into the new International Development Policy:

1. **Humanitarian/Development Nexus** (relates to Questions 2, 3, 4) – by 2030 the number of extreme poor living in conflict affected situations is due to rise to more than 60% and already conflict is the driver of 80% of all humanitarian needs.[4] Development and humanitarian assistance need to work concurrently, and localisation is key. Key to localisation are faith-based NGOs and religious institutions. *"Religious communities are uniquely positioned to promote equitable outcomes for the most vulnerable...Their moral influence and extensive networks give them access to the most disenfranchised and deprived groups, those that international organizations and governments are sometimes less able to reach effectively".[5]* These communities and faith based NGOs are present before, during and after a crisis and are critical to humanitarian assistance and lasting sustainable development.[6] Therefore:

   a. **Increase** Irish Aid funding and support to faith-based NGOs to ensure greater collaboration between faith-based initiatives and Irish Aid programmes.

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[1] World Food Programme. http://www1.wfp.org/zero-hunger
[2] The World Bank. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/girlseducation
[3] UNHCR. http://www.unhcr.org/en-ie/news/stories/2018/6/5b222c494/forced-displacement-record-685-million.html
[4] The World Bank. http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/overview
[5]UNICEF (2012) Partnering with Religious Communities for Children
https://www.unicef.org/about/partnerships/files/Partnering_with_Religious_Communities_for_Children_(UNICEF).pdf
[6] World Humanitarian Summit (2016) 'Religious Engagement Special Session'
http://whsturkey.org/Contents/Upload/SS%2011%20Religious%20Engagement_celtyfuy.qhc.pdf

b. **Recognise** the distinct added value of faith-based organisations and the unique role they play at grassroots levels and in sustainable long-term development, reaching the poorest of the poor.

2. **Leave no one behind** (relates to Questions 1, 4) – 8 million children around the world reside in residential care centres;[7] often referred to as orphanages and/or institutions, over 80% of these children have at least one living parent[8]. The main cause of children being placed in these centres is poverty. Children living in residential care experience psychological, social and developmental delay, abuse and neglect[9] and are both victims of and at further risk of human trafficking[10]. Therefore, Ireland's new International Development Policy should make provision to:

a. Ensure **no** Irish Aid budget direct or indirect through other channels such as the E.U. is allocated towards the support and/or maintenance of residential care centres, orphanages or institutions and plan to cease any current funding to same.
b. Ensure **no** Irish Aid budget is allocated towards volunteering agencies in Ireland that perpetuate the problem of institutionalisation and orphanage trafficking and plan to cease any current funding to same.
c. **Promote** the Comhlámh Code of Good Practice for Volunteer Sending Agencies.
d. **Promote** community-based family care in all Irish Aid programmatic work.
e. **Provide budget** for community-based family care with focus on deinstitutionalisation.

3. **Education in Emergencies** (relates to Questions 2, 3, 4) **–** 65 million children are on the move globally and due to the lack of education provision as well as poor quality education we are at risk of having a 'lost generation' of children. Education acts a safety net for children who have been displaced by war, conflict and climate. It can help prevent early marriage, gang recruitment and forced labour and it is critical for a child's wellbeing and ongoing development.[11] It provides children with the necessary skills they need to build a future for both themselves and their communities, while also helping to build peaceful societies, reducing further risk of conflict.[12] Therefore:

a. Ensure **adequate provision** in Irish Aid programmes and budget for the delivery of quality education for children on the move taking into account the varying complex cultural, lingual and very specific needs of children on the move.
b. Ensure continued commitment to the **Global Partnership for Education (GPE)** and aim to increase further support to same.

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[7] Save the Children (2009) 'Keeping Children Out Of Harmful Institutions'
https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/1398/pdf/1398.pdf
[8] Ibid.
[9] Mulheir, G. et al. (2012). Deinstitutionalisation – A Human Rights Priority for Children with Disabilities. The Equal Rights Review (9) 117-137. http://www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/err9_mulheir.pdf
[10] U.S Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
2017 Trafficking in Persons Report https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271250.htm
[11] UNHCR (2015) 'Education: Issue Brief 1. Education and Protection'
http://www.unhcr.org/publications/education/560be0dd6-education-brief-1-education-protection.html
[12] European Commission (2016) 'Education in Emergencies. ECHO Factsheet'
http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/thematic/education_in_emergencies_en.pdf

      c. Leverage Ireland's reputation and be a **global leading voice** within multilateral fora, championing the importance and immediate need of tackling this global education crisis.

4. **Development Education** (relates to Questions 1, 4) raises public awareness of and engagement with the Global Goals (SDGs), challenges how we communicate about international development and seeks to find innovative ways of engaging the public. It is critical to creating informed citizens and in helping to raise public support for international development. To date however, there is no specific target for non-formal education under SDG4.7. Therefore:

      a. **Commit** to developing an indicator on SDG Target 4.7 particularly looking at the non-formal sector for which there is limited information at a global level.

      b. **Funding** for Development Education should be set at a percentage of the ODA budget each year, no less than **3%**.

5. **Emergency Appeals Mechanism** (relates to Question 4) Tearfund Ireland is part of the Irish Emergency Alliance, an initiative of several international relief and development organisations.[13] The aim of the Alliance is to provide efficient and timely responses to conflict and emergency situations across the world by ensuring increased financial support through coordinated joint appeals. A joint appeal mechanism is a more timely, coordinated and effective way to respond to disasters and emergencies. The initiation of a joint appeals mechanism is critical to the integration of the Global Goals into Ireland's new International Development Policy.[14] We therefore ask that Ireland:

      a. **Commit** to supporting the concept of an **Emergency Appeals Mechanism.**

      b. Make a **commitment** that fundraising for emergency responses through the Mechanism is **supported** and that public donations for specific appeals are matched by state humanitarian funding.

1   Humanitarian/Development Nexus and the role of Faith-Based Organisations

The global landscape is changing and with it, so too must our responses to poverty alleviation and humanitarian needs. The new International Development Policy must make way for greater coordination as the nexus between humanitarian assistance and development is more important than ever. The Public Consultation Paper outlines the role Ireland has played in peacebuilding and conflict resolution and the future role it will play. Critical to this is the placement of local organisations and grassroots interventions, and crucial to that is the role of faith-based organisations. *"Most local religious institutions and faith-based NGOs have unique comparative advantages in humanitarian contexts: they are often the longest standing, furthest reaching entities, with an established relationship of trust and familiarity to most local communities"*.[15]

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[13] Irish Emergency Alliance Submission to the Irish Aid White Paper Consultation 2018
[14] Ibid.
[15] World Humanitarian Summit (2016) 'Religious Engagement Special Session'
http://whsturkey.org/Contents/Upload/SS%2011%20Religious%20Engagement_celtyfuy.qhc.pdf

The global south is experiencing exponential faith and church growth, recent polls show that *"religiosity is highest in the world's poorest nations"*.[16] For example, *"over the last 100 years Christians grew from less than 10 percent of Africa's population to its' nearly 500 million today"*.[17] The position, reach and stability of faith-based NGOs and religious institutions is critical to poverty alleviation, strengthening civil society and responding to conflict and natural disasters. The World Humanitarian Summit states that *"these particular service advisors and peace-builders should be considered as equal partners in international efforts around humanitarian and development response"*.[18]

Tearfund Ireland's Self Help Group programme in Ethiopia is an excellent example of faith based actors at work. Facilitated by churches within local communities and focusing on asset-based community development SHGs are providing livelihood opportunities to the poorest of the poor, building resilience to shocks and sudden onset disaster as well as improving psycho-social outcomes for members. The grassroots approach and the position of the church at the centre of communities has resulted in the establishment of over 20,000 SHGs, reaching over 1.5 million people. *"This SHG model delivers both humanitarian and development gains",*[19] it is innovative, community led and delivers very high returns; *"for every euro invested, there is a return of between €58 and €173 in resilience benefits"*[20]. *"Mobilisation via the church network has been a critical factor in taking the programme to scale"*[21] and without the input of the church and locally led faith-based actors, this poverty alleviation initiative would not have been possible.

The role of faith-based organisations and religious institutions must be recognised, valued and supported financially. Ireland's missionary identity as highlighted in the Public Consultation Paper is one we must build on and respect. It is part of the reason Ireland has such a strong reputation on the world stage as providers of quality development assistance and programmes. The Irish Times in 2015 featured an article entitled: *'Missionaries created the template on which Ireland's aid programme is built'*. The article features Michael D. Higgins, President of Ireland, on a visit to Malawi, where he said that the legacy of Irish missionaries *"continues today through the inspirational work of their successors here in Malawi and across the globe".* [22] Faith based organisations and church partners play a vital role, at grassroots level, reaching the poorest of the poor and the furthest behind. They are the organisations who *"have been present before crises…are first responders and key providers of assistance and protection during crises and they will stay after international organisations leave"*.[23] They are key to the humanitarian/development nexus and cannot be ignored.

Recommendations:

    a. **Increase** Irish Aid funding and support to faith-based NGOs ensuring greater collaboration between faith-based initiatives and Irish Aid programmes.

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[16] Gallup. *https://news.gallup.com/poll/142727/religiosity-highest-world-poorest-nations.aspx*

[17] The Washington Post. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/acts-of-faith/wp/2015/05/20/think-christianity-is-dying-no-christianity-is-shifting-dramatically/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.94826097ced0

[18] World Humanitarian Summit (2016) 'Religious Engagement Special Session'
http://whsturkey.org/Contents/Upload/SS%2011%20Religious%20Engagement_celtyfuy.qhc.pdf

[19] Tearfund Ireland & Tearfund 'Partnerships for change: a cost benefit analysis of Self Help Groups in Ethiopia'
https://learn.tearfund.org/~/media/files/tilz/research/tfund_ethiopia_self_help_executive_sum_web.pdf

[20] Tearfund Ireland, Tear Netherlands & Tearfund (2017) 'Beyond Savings: Psycho-social outcomes of Self-Help Groups in Ethiopia'

[21] Tearfund Ireland & Tearfund 'Partnerships for change: a cost benefit analysis of Self Help Groups in Ethiopia'
https://learn.tearfund.org/~/media/files/tilz/research/tfund_ethiopia_self_help_executive_sum_web.pdf

[22] Irish Times, 4 March 2015

[23] World Humanitarian Summit (2016) 'Religious Engagement Special Session'
http://whsturkey.org/Contents/Upload/SS%2011%20Religious%20Engagement_celtyfuy.qhc.pdf

b. **Recognise** the distinct added value of faith-based organisations and the unique role they play at grassroots levels and in sustainable long-term development, reaching the poorest of the poor.

2   Leave no one behind

Ending the Institutionalisation of Children There are 8 million vulnerable and 'forgotten' children living in institutions around the world. Institution, residential care centre and orphanage are used interchangeably throughout this document but all refer to a place where care is provided to children in a non-family environment but in a group based setting. Within this setting the emotional, attachment and wellbeing needs of the child are not being met or adequately considered.[24] Our programmes in Cambodia, Nepal and Zimbabwe focus on preventing the unnecessary placement of children into residential care, as well as the closing down of such institutions and reintegrating children back to their families and communities. Growing up in an institution has massive detrimental effects on children. Children who grow up in orphanages are 500 times more likely to commit suicide than children who grow up in families.[25] Children are also left open to abuse, exploitation, violence and trafficking. The main driver of the institutionalisation of children is poverty and marginalisation. Children who have grown up in institutional care often exhibit significant cognitive and development delays, attachment disorders, mental health issues as well as a lack of the social and life skills that are required for children to become healthy functioning members of society.[26]

The recruitment of children for the purposes of filling orphanages is also now recognised as a form of human trafficking. The US Trafficking in Persons (TIP) 2018 report specifically recognises and addresses the links between trafficking and the institutionalisation of children.[27] The Australian government has recently passed Modern Slavery legislation - this Bill recognises and highlights the issue of orphanage trafficking.[28] The UK Secretary of State for International Development, Penny Mordaunt has also committed the UK to working to end the institutionalisation of children around the world.[29]

The negative impacts of growing up in an institution are globally recognised and based on over 80 years of research. Tearfund Ireland is one of very few international NGOs in Ireland that focuses on deinstitutionalisation. Our country partners are innovative in their approaches to alternative care, working with governments to bring foster care systems to countries where previously none existed. Now is a very clear moment in time when we can end the unnecessary institutionalisation of children. The Irish government can join the UK and other leading countries in contributing to this, and in making a very clear stand against the institutionalisation of children.

It is imperative therefore that NO funding from the Irish government is provided to the support of, upkeep or establishment of orphanages/institutions or residential care centres, either through its

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[24] Rethink Orphanages. http://www.rethinkorphanages.org/why/
[25] Lumos (2014) 'Ending the Institutionalisation of Children – the Time is Now'
https://lumos.contentfiles.net/media/documents/document/2017/02/Lumos_-_The_Time_is_Now.pdf
[26] Lumos (2014) 'Children in Institutions: The Risks'
https://lumos.contentfiles.net/media/documents/document/2017/03/Factsheet_Lumos_Risks.pdf
[27] U.S Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
2017 Trafficking in Persons Report https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271250.htm
[28] Australia Modern Slavery Bill 2018.
https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_Legislation/Bills_Search_Results/Result?bId=r6148
[29] Global Disability Summit 2018. https://www.bond.org.uk/news/2018/07/global-disability-summit-4-actions-to-further-inclusion

programmes, funding streams or multilateral partnerships. **Budget should be provided for the deinstitutionalisation of vulnerable children back into families and communities.**

Volunteering in Orphanages

The issue of 'voluntourism' is also one that perpetuates the problem of institutionalisation and orphanage trafficking. Visiting, volunteering or carrying out faith-based 'mission trips' to orphanages is now a common activity and has unwittingly created a 'demand' for 'orphans' and 'orphanages'.[30] Traffickers and orphanage recruiter's prey on poor families, actively recruiting children for the purposes of exploitation. Volunteering in orphanages also normalises the practice of allowing completely unscreened persons access to extremely vulnerable children. The majority of orphanages do not meet minimum government standards and have no child protection policies in place.[31] The Australian government therefore actively discourages short-term, skilled or unskilled volunteering in orphanages and has published guidelines on smart volunteering.[32]

Ireland should follow suit and ensure that NO Irish funding is provided to volunteer sending agencies who provide short or long- term volunteer placements in orphanages. Ireland should also issue guidelines on what constitutes smart volunteering and continue its endorsement of the Comhlámh Code of Good Practice for Volunteer Sending Agencies.

Recommendations**:**

a. Ensure **no** future Irish Aid budget is allocated towards the support and/or maintenance of residential care centres, orphanages or institutions. Plan to cease any funding and support to institutions/orphanages/residential care centres in all Irish Aid programmes and funding mechanisms.
b. Ensure **no** future Irish Aid budget is allocated towards volunteering agencies in Ireland that perpetuate the problem of institutionalisation and orphanage trafficking. Plan to cease any funding and support to volunteer sending agencies who provide short or long-term volunteer placements in institutions/orphanages/residential care centres.
c. **Promote** the Comhlámh Code of Good Practice for Volunteer Sending Agencies.
d. **Promote** community-based family care in all Irish Aid programmatic work.
e. **Provide budget** for community-based family care with focus on deinstitutionalisation.

3   Education in Emergencies

Over 68 million people have been forced to flee their homes due to violent conflict. Conflict and displacement have hugely detrimental effects for individuals, families and communities. According to UNICEF we are at risk of having a 'lost generation' of children who cannot access education. Children on the move are children who *"move for a variety of reasons, voluntarily or involuntarily, within or between countries, with or without their parents or other primary caregivers, and whose movement while it may open up opportunities might also place them at risk (or at an increased risk) of economic or sexual exploitation, abuse, neglect and violence"*.[33] Good quality education is vital to

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[30] Lumos 'Funding Haitian Orphanages at the Cost of Children's Rights'
https://lumos.contentfiles.net/media/documents/document/2018/01/Funding_Haiti_Orphanages_Report.pdf
[31] Ibid.
[32] Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. https://dfat.gov.au/people-to-people/volunteers/Documents/smart-volunteering-brochure.pdf
[33] Inter-Agency Group on Children on the Move (2013) 'The UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development 2013: Why children matter'
https://www.savethechildren.net/sites/default/files/IAG%20CoM%20Background%20paper%20for%20CoM%20Side%20Event%20Meeting_Geneva%20copy.pdf

these children, to their survival and to their development. Education is a form of protection; the longer children have access to quality education, the more it decreases the risk for early pregnancy and marriage, sexual and gender-based violence, child labour, domestic slavery and child trafficking, transactional sex, military and gang recruitment and substance abuse.[34] Access to quality education in emergencies enables children to regain a sense of normality and helps them to overcome the trauma of conflict and displacement.[35] It provides children with the necessary skills they need to build a future for both themselves and their communities.[36] It is critical for a child's wellbeing and ongoing development. It also helps to build peaceful societies, reducing further risk of conflict.[37]

However *"among refugees, 50% of primary school-age children and 77% of secondary school-age adolescents are not enrolled"*[38]and *"overall, a refugee child is five times more likely to be out of school than a non-refugee child"[39].* And yet education in emergencies is still vastly underfunded with less than 3% of global humanitarian funding being allocated to education.[40] The lack of **quality** education is also a huge issue, as UNICEF point out, *"access to education that is of poor quality is tantamount to no education at all"*.[41] Children face numerous obstacles and barriers even when accessing education, such as children of different ages being schooled together, the language of instruction is often not in their native tongue and in many cases cultural divides prevent parents from sending their children to school while also acting as a barrier for the education provider.[42]

Tearfund Ireland in its programmes supports the provision of quality education to children on the move, providing tent schools to Syrian refugee children through our church partners in Lebanon and also providing teacher training in both Lebanon and South Sudan. This teacher training provided by a Tearfund Ireland consultant, focuses on integrating participatory methodologies, teaching aids and indigenous learning concepts into the capacity building to make it relevant to the specific contexts. This equips teachers with innovative skills and knowledge that they can adapt for use in various educational settings and in meeting specific educational needs.

Tearfund Ireland welcomes Minister Cannon's recent pledge of 25million to the Global Partnership for Education Fund (GPE),[43] and the emphasis on education particularly girls' education in the Public Consultation paper. In addition, we make the following recommendations:

Recommendations:

   a. Ensure **adequate provision** in Irish Aid programmes and budget for the delivery of **quality** education for children on the move taking into account the varying complex cultural, lingual and very specific needs of children on the move.
   b. Ensure continued commitment to the **Global Partnership for Education (GPE)** and aim to increase further financial support to same.

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[34] UNHCR (2015) 'Education: Issue Brief 1. Education and Protection' http://www.unhcr.org/publications/education/560be0dd6/education-brief-1-education-protection.html
[35] European Commission (2016) 'Education in Emergencies. ECHO Factsheet' http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/thematic/education_in_emergencies_en.pdf
[36] Ibid.
[37] Ibid.
[38] Ibid.
[39] UNICEF. https://www.unicef.org/education/bege_61667.html
[40] European Commission (2016) 'Education in Emergencies. ECHO Factsheet' http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/thematic/education_in_emergencies_en.pdf
[41] UNICEF. https://www.unicef.org/education/bege_61667.html
[42] UNHCR (2016) 'Missing Out. Refugee Education in Crisis' http://www.unhcr.org/57d9d01d0
[43] Irish Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade https://www.dfa.ie/news-and-media/press-releases/press-release-archive/2018/february/pledge-to-fund-education/

  c. Leverage Ireland's reputation and be a **global leading voice** within multilateral fora, championing the importance and immediate need of tackling this global education crisis.

4 Development Education

Development Education raises public awareness of and engagement with the Global Goals, challenges how we communicate about international development and seeks to find innovative ways of engaging the public. Quality development education is key to engaging the public and creating informed global citizens. The Global Goals and our response to them are intrinsic to the eradication of poverty and ensuring we leave no one behind. Development Education is central to achieving the Global Goals as outlined by the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade and Defence; "*strong national development education is integral to awareness raising of the SDGs and progress on achieving them, at personal, local, national and global levels; this should be explicitly recognised by the Government".[44]* In order to reach the target of 0.7% of GNI for overseas development assistance, it is imperative to have the support of the Irish people, for them to be able to understand and value the interconnectedness of our world. As the Irish Aid Strategy on Development Education points out, *"by challenging stereotypes and encouraging independent thinking, development education helps people to critically explore how global justice issues interlink with their everyday lives. Informed and engaged citizens are best placed to address complex social, economic and environmental issues linked to development".[45]*

Tearfund Ireland therefore places great weight on the value of development education and delivers development education in the non-formal youth, adult and community sectors. Through an Irish Aid funded programme Tearfund Ireland is creating a ripple effect of informed citizens, providing development education to Christian faith-based youth group leaders who then pass this knowledge, learning and experience on to their youth groups, creating another generation of informed and active citizens. The emphasis on development education in the current Public Consultation paper and its' inclusion in the future International Development Policy is therefore greatly appreciated. We also welcome how policy makers in Ireland recognise the value of non-formal education/youth work in enabling and empowering young people to be connected, respected and contributing to the world.

However, there is no specific target for non-formal education under SDG4.7 and limited information on the non-formal sector at global levels. The new International Development Policy must reflect a much stronger commitment to development education and in particular, development education within the non-formal setting. The Gene Report 2015 also recognises the quality and success of Irish Aid's Development Education programme, however this report also identifies a gap between real potential for more and better development education and the resources currently available.[46] The Centre for Global Education commented *that 'limited and inconsistent investment, and a lack of strategic prioritisation risk the sustainability of the sector and prevent the delivery of its potential impact for our society*'.[47]

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[44] Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade Review of the Irish Aid Programme 2017
https://data.oireachtas.ie/ie/oireachtas/committee/dail/32/joint_committee_on_foreign_affairs_and_trade_and_defence/reports/2018/2018-02-22_report-review-of-the-irish-aid-programme_en.pdf
[45] Irish Aid Development Education Strategy 2017-2023
https://www.irishaid.ie/media/irishaid/allwebsitemedia/20newsandpublications/publicationpdfsenglish/Development-Education-Strategy-2017-2023.pdf
[46] Global Education Network Europe (2015) 'Global Education In Ireland' https://gene.eu/wp-content/uploads/Gene_NationalReport-Ireland.pdf
[47] Ibid.

Further funding is therefore needed to adequately capitalise on the potential of development education and the impact it can have on the mind-set of the Irish people and its impact on the achievement of the Global Goals.

Recommendations:
   a. Recognise and develop an **indicator on SDG Target 4.7** particularly looking at the non-formal education sector.
   b. **Funding** for Development Education should be set at a percentage of the ODA budget each year, no less than **3%**.

5   Emergency Appeals Mechanism

Tearfund Ireland is part of the Irish Emergency Alliance.[48] The advantages of having a national Emergency Appeals Mechanism are numerous. It simplifies the donation process for the public and ensures timely, transparent and efficient funding for humanitarian responses while also reducing duplication fundraising, administrative and advertising costs. It allows the humanitarian sector to speak with one voice on humanitarian issues, increase adherence to humanitarian standards as well as increase the confidence of the public in Ireland's response to humanitarian disasters. There are also efficiency gains to be made from having a mechanism such as this; member organisations can allocate a greater percentage of donated funds to relief activities and raise substantially increased funding for humanitarian crises over and above the individual organisations' fundraising potential.

The development of an Emergency Appeals Mechanism is also fully in line with the objective of '*One World One Future*'[49] where by Ireland commits to using our humanitarian and development assistance in a coordinated manner. A commitment to the development of such a platform was also included in the 2011 Programme for Government.[50] It is therefore imperative that support for the establishment of an Emergency Appeals Mechanism is included in the new International Development Policy.

Recommendations:

   a. **Commit** to supporting the concept of an **Emergency Appeals Mechanism.**
   b. Make a **commitment** that fundraising for emergency responses through the Mechanism is **supported** and that public donations for specific appeals are matched by state humanitarian funding.

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[48] Information taken from the Irish Emergency Alliance Submission to the Irish Aid White Paper Consultation 2018
[49] Government of Ireland.
https://www.irishaid.ie/media/irishaid/allwebsitemedia/20newsandpublications/publicationpdfsenglish/one-world-one-future-irelands-new-policy.pdf
[50] Government of Ireland. https://www.socialjustice.ie/sites/default/files/attach/policy-issue-article/3292/2011-03-06-programmeforgovernment2011-2016.pdf